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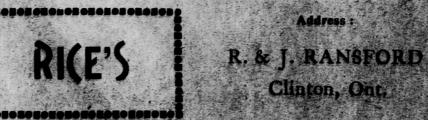
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY	THE DIAN GRO	CIRCULATES IN EVERY PROVINCE
SELL NLY	STOREKEEPER These substantiate ou that : : : : :	r claim
THE BEST! n Competition with the World re have received the	Colman Must	
ighest Awards ade BENSON'S EN	IS THE BEST IN THE VALUE AMEL STARCH	WORLD
	DID WATER S MADE and GUARANTEED by the SURG STARCH CO., LIM SEE OUR PRICE LIST.	
	sburg Starch Co., Limited STABLISHED 1858.	d Montreal, Que.



"Educate your customers in regard to quality,"

This is especially true with regard to Salt. You want your customers to buy Salt that will bring them in a good return—by producing the finest butter and cheese. You likewise desire to sell Salt to housekeepers that will not set hard in the salt cellar or dredger, and that possesses the pure, sparkling, white color that first-class Salt alone can have.

Educate them thoroughly by advising them to buy Coleman's or Rice's Salt, and the results will give them confidence in your judgment forever after. These Salts are purg-they do not cake-certain to please.







"Where The Honey Is There Are The Bees."

"We're as

busy as bees," said the grocer. Just glance at that grocer's stock, friend. No "nameless" goods on his shelves, you can rest assured of that. In come the orders and out go standard goods. Out go his customer's bills and in comes the money promptly to pay them. "Where the honey is there are the bees "—thrift, progress, prosperity. Standard goods are best to handle.

"Stower's"

Lime Juice. Lime Juice Cordial. Lemon Squash.

Standard goods like "Stower's" never get shopworn—you'll find no dust or cobwebs on the bottles, because they are standard goods that sell quickly.

The Lime Juice is made from specially grown limes—concentrated, hence,

its great strength—absolutely pure—no musty flavor—keeps perfectly in any climate even after the cork is drawn.

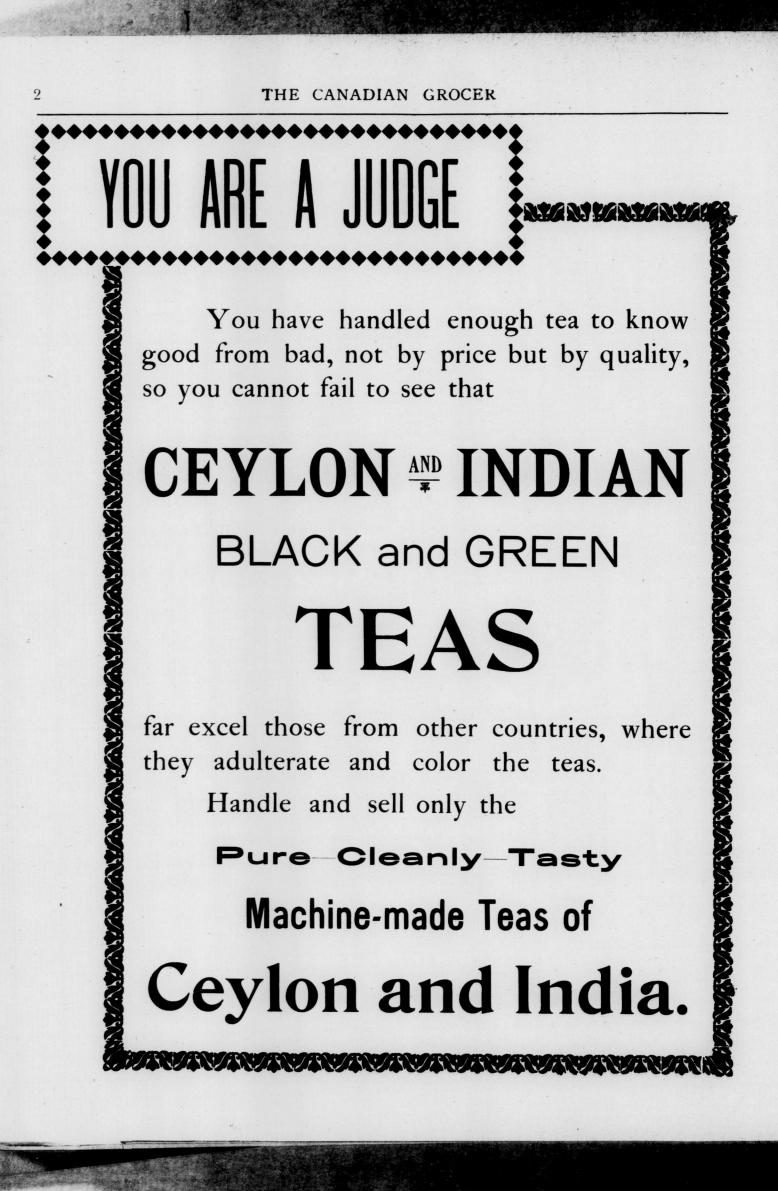
The Lime Juice Cordial is already sweetened. Added to a little water it makes a refreshing, wholesome beverage. Free from vegetable mucous and albumen substances which cause fermentation and mustiness. Pure, freshly squeezed juice and refined loaf sugar.

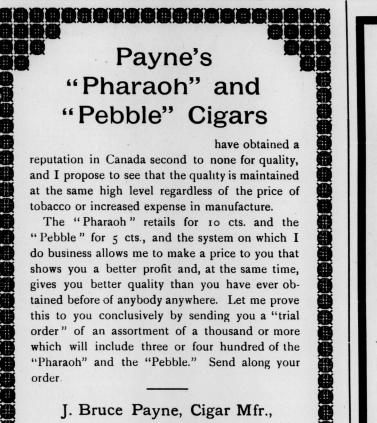
The Lemon Squash is practically speaking a pure lemonade, clarified. There are imitations of it on the market, but they are weak, insipid, flavorless.

All the above are now put up in "Pale Gin" Bottles.

ARTHUR P. TIPPET & CO., CANADIAN AGENTS, Montreal.

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GRANBY, QUE.



"STERLING" BRAND IN PICKLES and RELISHES. 3

It means goodness in every case a degree of goodness not common to ordinary pickles—when these are branded "Sterling." The grocer can safely recommend "Sterling" goods to his best customers—the greatest epicure on their lists.

T. A. LYTLE & CO. 124-128 Richmond St. West, - TORONTO.

The Ottawa Fire.

Right on top of the

advance in the price of paper bags came the big Ottawa fire that destroyed the largest paper mills in the country. A further advance in the price of paper bags has occurred, but, notwithstanding all this, we will still continue to supply printed paper bags holding from 8 to $8\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of our Pan-Dried Rolled Oats or Molina Rolled Wheat at the very low rate of \$4 per thousand. We will furnish enough of them to put up the quantity of Rolled Oats or Rolled Wheat that you purchase from us, but that is all we **can** do—we cannot furnish them in larger quantities than this just now.

Why do we do it? To supplement our advertising—to follow it up to increase your interest in us and our goods.

> The Tillson Co'y Limited, Tilsonburg, Ont.



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



VOL. XIV.

TORONTO AND MONTREAL, JUNE 22, 1800

NO. 25

STANDING OF RETAIL GROCERS IN THE COMMUNITY.*

By William Sampson.

T HIS is not a subject or title of my choosing, but when asked for a paper I supposed it proper to comply. As I do not know much about my standing in my own community, for I have never asked the people there about it, and as I have heard sketches in regard to the standing of other grocers in other communities, I have thought it would be well to read you something about them.

I know these grocers cannot be bad, or they could not stay; and not one who is good can move away, except in a hearse. But, in thinking about the grocer and his business, I recalled the first grocery I ever knew. It had in stock resin, brown sugar, candles, brown soap, and black tea. The next one I remember was kept by a relative of the great A. T. Stewart, and was more pretentious. It had the same stock as the first, with

TWO BRANDS OF WHISKEY,

and a barrel of white sugar, and tin pails, treacle, and bonbons in tin boxes. That grocery was a dandy. It had brass scoops, brass scales, two counters, and ever so many bunches of candles hung from the ceiling. Didn't it smell good! It was a treat to trade there, and have Mrs. Stewart speak kindly to us boys.

Coming down to our own time, we find him, as of old, placing before the epicure delights of vision, odor, of flavor and of taste.

HIS WARES ADD FATNESS

to the glutton and strength to the weak. Who can live without him? Can the

*An address before the Iowa State Grocers' Association.

dimpled child? the blushing maid? Dare the lawyer live on his fees only, the doctor on his pills, or the preacher on his text? Or, where would the politician get his inflated ideas of himself had the grocer died in his youth?

But to whom can we grocers go for inspiration? If we look into the literary world for ideals, Puck pokes jokes at us, Peck writes a book about us, and the artist draws us with aproned belly and bald head, shabby clothes and big feet.

Though the modern grocer is new as his wares, his occupation is old and respectable. His first venture was in Eden, and his first lady customer was Eve. He conducted an exclusive grocery and sold apples. Eve's husband, Adam, refused to settle the apple account Eve had made, so he moved away from that place, just as people do nowadays.

THE FIRST GROCER

must have been a good collector, for he found Adam and Eve in their new location raising Cain to go into the sugar business. And here, in history and biography, we get a hint of the sugar Trust and of Havemeyer and his progenitors.

The ruins of Pompeii disclose the former existence of a grocer's dealings with great men of means, as jars of preserved and canned fruits have been found there and in good condition, many centuries after their sale and delivery for domestic use, which goes to show that the grocer then, as now, sold good goods.

To write or talk on the grocer and his standing in the community we must depend entirely on the elementary notions we have of ourselves, as there is nothing written in regard to us directly or by authority in ancient or modern works that I have ever read. And this reminds me that

WRITERS ARE EATERS,

and may have had tender "stomach feelings" towards the grocer, disabling them from unbiased articles on this subject. I looked in vain for this through 25 volumes bearing this verbose advertisement of itself on its face : "The American Revision and Addition to the Encyclopædia Britannica; A Dictionary of Arts and Sciences and General Literature, by -----, D.D., LL.D," and a lot of other double D's and double LL.D's, yet not one word could I find therein spelled grocer, so that is what the LL.D.'s and double D's think of the matter. Noah Webster, with his New England conception of things and people, is more kind to us. He savs :

"GROCER, FORMERLY SPELLED GROSSER,

originally one who sells by the gross, who deals by wholesale. A trader who deals in tea, sugar, spices, coffee, liquors and fruits." Note the statement—" One who sells by the gross, who deals at wholesale." "Say, what are eggs worth?" " Eight cents a dozen." " Give me half a dozen." " How many nutmegs for a dime?" "Twelve." "All right, give me a cent's worth." Five cents' worth sold ; two paper bags less in stock ; worried grocer, worn shoes and busted patience.

This is the modern grocer, not formerly or originally "Grosser, one who sells by the gross." And the modern revisers of the encyclopædia, in their LL. D. and double D. wisdom sit in silence, knowing well that we live, have lived, and must live for



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

MORSE BROS., Proprietors, Canton, Mass.

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

the good of the land, but are ashamed to mention it.

Gentlemen grocers, my sarcasms on the subject are ended and now I will tell you that

THE GROCER IS A LIVING FACTOR

of value in his community or he cannot remain long as a grocer. He must be honest in every sense and detail; he must be intelligent and industrious, and his standing and influence in the community are, or will be, in proportion to his brain power and the good qualities stated. Still, for all this, his standing is measured by human moneymeasure, and his fine personal attainments may make him a man valuable to others. They do not balance a ledger in the other man's office, nor bring a profit on a fool's bargain. Therefore, I hope the next writer on "The Grocer, and His Standing in the Community," may find in histories accounts of deeds done by great and good grocers, that will aid him in his speech.

A GOOD LINE FOR GROCERS.

THE brewing of home-made ginger "pop" is a straightforward matter that could easily be undertaken by any grocer. The plant is very simple and compact, consisting of a zinc-lined barrel in which the fermentation is conducted, and stock of stone bottles in which to store the ginger beer when made. It is highly important that the barrel and all accessories should be kept scrupulously clean, otherwise your ginger beer will turn sour. In making brewed ginger beer it is necessary to produce a vigorous fermentation ; everything depends upon the yeast. Ordinary brewer's yeast is frequently not suitable. Good ginger beer, like ale, must be delivered to the customer in good condition, both in bottle and cask, and this is essential, as flat ginger beer is unpleasant, and will soon lose a maker his reputation for a good article.

Good stone bottle ginger beer should be in such a condition that when the cork of the bottle is loosened it will readily pop away, and the liquid, on being poured out, should be charged with carbonic acid gas and produce a permanent foaming white tenacious head. The fermentation to be avoided in such beers is the acetous fermentation, by which the alcohol produced is gradually oxidized into acetic acid. To prevent this it is occasionally advantageous to add a preservative. Salicylic acid is useful, but only very small quantities may be used-half an ounce to 30 gallons being sufficient. When quick consumption takes place, it is unnecessary to adopt this precaution, and we only advise it when the goods are stocked for a considerable time, either in spring or autumn, for during the summer it is expected a quick sale will be insured, and not more than a fortnight's stock should be on hand. A week will be found sufficient for the fermentation to take place in the bottles.

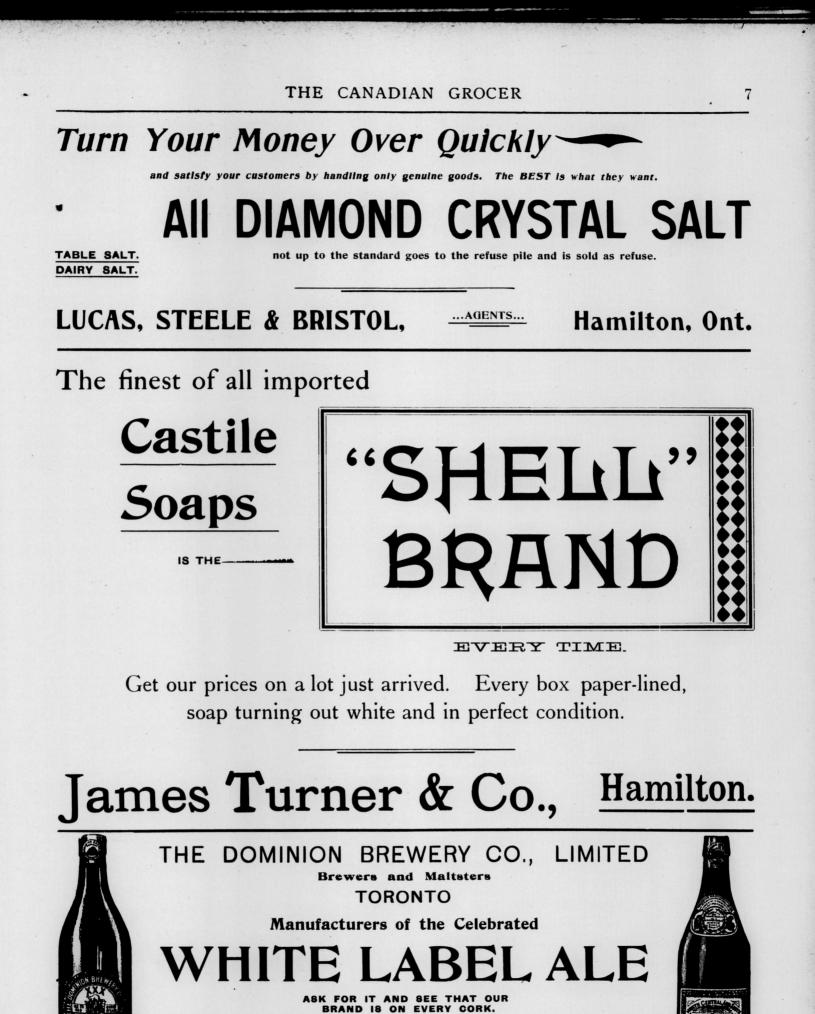
The following is an excellent recipe for stone bottle ginger beer, made entirely from soluble essences, viz. : 210 lb. sugar (best pale loaf), 4 lb. tartaric acid, 40 oz. green ginger, 15 oz. essence of lemon, 10 oz. foam powdered into a tub ; add 180 gal. of cold water, and stir well; now add 30 gal. boiling water, and when cool mix in the essence; mix in also 30 oz. pure brewer's yeast, with 4 gal. of lukewarm water, and add this to the brew, stirring well. Allow it to stand from 24 to 36 hours, according to the season of the year, temperature of atmosphere, and indications as to how the fermentation has progressed. Now strain and bottle quickly. This ginger beer will be ready for use in seven or eight days. Should it be desirable to hasten the fermentation, add some nitrogenous matter ; the white of three eggs (new laid) would be of advantage, or some starch; frour or bread would also answer the purpose well. The above can be made with soluble essence of Jamaica ginger, but the green ginger essence is far preferable.-Grocery.

THE LOBSTER PACK.

New nack Maine canned lobster is offered by one packer to the jobbing grocery trade only at \$3.25 per doz. for 1 lb. talls, 4 doz. to the case, for June delivery only. In connection with the pack it is stated in advices to the trade that the outlook is unfavorable for more than 50 per cent. of last season's output. A private letter received in New York, from St. John, N.B., under date of May 24, says : "Lobster packing in this section is practically at a standstill, owing to the scarcity of the raw material. The few large lobsters taken bring the fishermen more money shipped to the market in a fresh state than the canners can afford to pay. The Government regulations regarding the size of the fish that can be legally taken are being rigidly enforced. and consequently the operations of fishermen are much restricted. To date, according to reports that have come in from packing centres, the total pack is less than 20,000 cases compared with double that quantity for the same period last year. It is expected also that the Newfoundland pack will show a similar decline. Few packers in this section, it is stated, are taking orders except subject to orders."

TEA IN AUSTRALIA.

From the lowly shepherd up to the highest Senator in the sunny South, tea is the standing drink; and there is no doubt they like a strong cup, and will, as soon as they taste it, appreciate our Indian produce, more epecially when they find that Indian tea goes twice as far as China. The class of tea used in up-country stations in Australia, and commonly known as "Ration," is nothing more or less than the pickings of China tea, being composed of sticks, stalks, etc., and usually known in the bush as "Posts and Rails." This tea is laid down on the stations at no small cost.—Calcutta Tea Planter.



Our Ales and Porters have been examined by the best Analysts, and they have declared them Pure and Free from any Deleterious Ingredients.

WM. ROSS, Manager.

SALMON We have a large stock of the best grades.

CLOVER LEAF, Flats. CLOVER LEAF, Talls. MAPLE LEAF, Talls. HORSE SHOE, Flats. HORSE SHOE, Talls.



THOS. KINNEAR & CO., 49 Front Street East, TORONTO.

Wholesale Grocers.

PROFITS IN GROCERY GOODS.

I N a newly settled country, where supplies are hard to get, there is no trouble in doing a profitable grocery business if one can only maintain stocks. Timely buying and shrewdness in airanging for deliveries are the main considerations in such a situation. Ordinary, standard goods will sell themselves.

These considerations can never fail to be important in any grocery business. Having in stock what the people will ask for is

ALWAYS AN ESSENTIAL TO TRADE.

But in a well-settled, much-traveled community, the grocer must do a lot more than merely keep staples in stock if he is to carry on a profitable business. These elementary matters have become too easy. Anybody can be sure of getting just as good a stock, and can buy it just as cheap. The competition in selling becomes a serious menace to profits ; and

THE REALLY SUCCESSFUL GROCER under such conditions is one who knows something more about the goods he sells than whom to buy them of. He offers special goods of his own production; he repacks and re-labels; he manufactures; he advertises the merit which is attached to his own goods particularly. He gives his store a reputation for carrying certain goods which cannot be found elsewhere.

Of course, a great part of the grocery business to-day, even in our biggest cities, is entirely independent of any specialty manufacturing, and is based only on the convenience and efficiency of the distributing service which it offers. But this great part of the grocery business is, therefore, insecure and comparatively profitless. The free competition in the mere handling of staple goods

CUTS PROFITS

to the lowest point, and the business in all departments must be continually guided along the narrow road between loss of customers and loss of investment.

The grocer handles food products enough to learn something about them. And the progesssive modern grocer, who gets tired of first losing capital and then losing trade, is all the time studying how he may offer to his trade acceptable goods which are not to be secured through ordinary channels. He may appeal to his customers' good taste, or their bad taste, their discriminating knowledge or their prejudice ; but,

KNOWING BOTH HIS CUSTOMERS AND HIS GOODS,

he gradually introduces lines of food products which are peculiar to his own store,

and on which he can both hold trade and make fair profits. This gives some stability to the business; and it will be found that nearly all the well-established successful grocery houses of to day have certain profitable lines in which they occupy somewhat the position of a manufacturer.

Talls.

Talls.

Talls.

Talls.

LOWE INLET.

NIMPKISH,

GOLDEN NET.

SUNFLOWER,

O-WEE-KAY-NO, Talls.

Undoubtedly it takes a more widelyinformed man to run this sort of a business. This is the channel in which our more experienced and better educated grocers are to find room for their ability. It takes judgment to know what goods it is worth trying to make a specialty of. Some things can be made so well by the big manufacturer, to suit everybody's needs, that there is no use trying to get in with a private brand. But in

GOODS WHICH OFTEN FAIL

to satisfy, goods about which popular taste is variable and fickle, there are opportunities for independent production and good profits.

Coffee and spices are good examples of articles in which special goods have been made exceedingly profitable, and they suggest a whole line of other articles which may be treated in the same way by a grocer who understands his trade and plans for it intelligently.—The Spice Mill.





DAIRYING IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE United States consul at Woodstock, N.B., recently reported as follows to his Government at Washington regarding the dairy interests of New Brunswick. He said :

"The dairy interests in the Province of New Brunswick have rapidly increased during the past few years, there being at present 56 agricultural societies, to which about \$10,000 were granted by the Provincial Government. A cash subsidy is considered the best way of encouraging the industries. In addition to the above, there are 29 local dairymen's associations, with grants amounting to some \$1,200. From these, reports are made to the Minister of Agriculture of improvements in live stock, experiments with new varieties of seeds, and distribution of the same. A good deal of attention is being paid to the raising of wheat, and the reports are very gratifying. Several roller flour mills have been built, which are subsidized by the Government.

"The manufacture of butter and cheese improved very much in a comparatively short time, possibly because of the establishment of a practical Government school in which the most approved methods are taught. Cheese, particularly from this Province, ranks high in the markets; and certainly the quality is exceptionally fine and also, what is rare, very even.

"Nearly 9,000 tons of milk were used in 1899 in making 329 tons of cheese, and 3 418 tons of milk were used at creameries in making 151 tons of butter. The past year was considered a more than usually prosperous one for the dairy interests."

CALLS THEM LIES.

"No trouble to show goods."

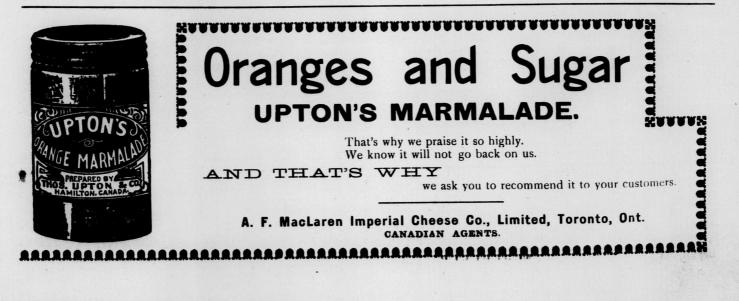
This silly lie has appeared in more than 40,000,000 advertisements, and is a most ridiculous statement. Anybody with an ounce of brains knows better. It is trouble and expense and bother to show goods, and if no purchases were expected, no goods would be shown. We have never known a case where a store was opened simply to show goods. Advertisers should leave that old stereotyped lie out of their announcements, and substitute some fresh lie in its place, if they have determined that they must lie.

"Money cheerfully refunded."

This is another infernally ridiculous lie, more absurd, if possible, than the first one mentioned above. Merchants may under certain circumstances refund money and take back goods, but that they can or do do it cheerfully is a false statement. After they have been to all the trouble to sell an article and deliver it, they expect that transaction is closed, and to have to go to the still further trouble of taking it back, giving up the money paid for it, and losing the profit they have made, and having instead to stand an actual loss, to cater to the whims of some silly woman, or crank of a man, is not calculated to inspire feelings of cheerfulness in any merchant on earth. If you want to get a reputation for veracity leave the "cheerfully" out, and simply say, "Money refunded if requested."—National Auctioneer.

CEYLON GREEN IN NORTH BAY.

The "Salada" Tea Co. is in receipt of a letter from The North Bay Supply Co., Limited, North Bay, which reads as follows : "Replying to your favor of June 8 we trust you will not keep us long without the Ceylon green portion of our order, as we have not a package in stock and the demand for this tea with us is constantly increasing. In every instance that a customer has tried it they have come back for it again. Kindly ship as soon as possible as we do not want to lose our customers through their having to go elsewhere for Ceylon green tea."



TRADE IN COUNTRIES OTHER THAN OUR OWN.

THE crop of Valencia raisins, it is reported, will be larger than last year, but a little later, and the first shipment from Denia it is expected will not be made before the middle of August. In view of the bareness of consuming markets, shippers are talking of high opening prices. According to the last mail from Smyrna the crop of Sultana raisins promises to be abundant, but cable advices indicate recent damage, the extent of which is unknown.

OLD CALIFORNIAN PRUNES.

In its review for the week ending June 9, The California Fruit Grower says : " There are very few prunes in the State outside of the Santa Clara Valley, and the holdings there are not more than sufficient to carry the trade to new fruit. There is a fair movement at present. Sales made during the week represent several cars, chiefly 50 to 60's, and at 33/c. per bag basis, f.o.b. This week will see the prune deal closed up and ready for business, as the packers have virtually decided to go ahead with the scheme, as the season is now well advanced and they feel that they must do something or nothing. The future alone can prove the wisdom of the prune combine."

SMALL JAPAN RICE CROP.

According to the latest advices from Yokohama, Japan, the rice crop this year is much smaller than usual, and, therefore, the price has risen considerably. This may lead to an opening for the extensive introduction of corn and meal into the Japanese Empire. While corn grows in Japan, and is already used as food by the Japanese, it has not been largely cultivated, and the American product may be advantageously introduced. The price of rice in Japan, according to latest quotations, is from \$5.50 to \$7 per 133 lb. There should be no difficulty in landing commeal in Japan at prices much under those of rice. - New York Journal of Commerce.

SITUATION IN SHELLED PEANUTS.

According to advices from the peanut sections of Virginia, the situation on Spanish shelled peanuts is increasing in firmness. It is believed that the stock held outside the combine is exceedingly small, and, so far as is known, but one holder has anything to sell at less than 6½ c. per lb. More firmness is also noted in the market for No. 2 Virginias. In an interview with The New York Journal of Commerce, a dealer said : "Conditions favor a very much stronger situation in Spanish shelled. The members of the combine are not offering anything, and are content to wait until holders outside have cleaned up their stocks. The stock controlled is estimated at 25,000 bags, and there is everything in the situation to encourage the belief that when the holders get ready to sell they can charge almost what they please, and buyers will have to pay it. Dry weather is reported in some of the growing sections, and if very prolonged, the crop next season will be shorter than anticipated. The principal demand for Spanish shelled is from the confectioners, and in some sections they are reported to be short of supplies."

TOMATOES FIRMER.

The New York Journal of Commerce, of Monday last, had the following : "The tomato market is undoubtedly firmer, and, according to some reports, it is the result of the consummation of the efforts of a Baltimore operator to get control of the spot stock in the country and in Baltimore. Today sales were made on the spot here at 72 1/2 c. less 1 1/2 per cent., and in Baltimore nothing was offered below 70c. less 1/2c., though it was possible that small lots might still be picked up in the country at 67 1/2 c. net. There is a considerable demand for unlabeled Maryland and Delawares, but none are to be had so far as we can learn. Jerseys are stronger also, and we hear that 75c. was paid for 5,000 cases."

CURRANTS IN LONDON, ENGLAND.

The market for currants shows generally increased animation consequent on an improved demand from the country, coinciding with news received from all parts of Greece reporting very unfavorable weather and the consequent spread of disease among the vines. The price of provincial in London has advanced 6d. per cwt., but, even at the advance it is still considerably below that in Greece, and also, after taking the difference in terms into consideration, 6d. to 9d. per cwt. lower than is being paid for arrival by dealers at other English ports. Why this latter position should exist it is somewhat difficult to understand. London dealers are not less energetic than their competitors at other ports, and they certainly do not expect larger profits. Whatever may ultimately prove to be the diminution in the growing crop from the causes referred to, it would seem that the general position of currants is such as to preclude any decline in prices during the continuance of the present season. Stocks everywhere in Greece-in the depots of all consuming countries and also in the hands of grocers-are small. In the two former cases this can be seen from actual figures. and in the latter from the daily orders

which, although individually for small quantities, have continued to be received throughout the season. A further advantage in the present position is that, so far, although stocks are small, they are exceptionally well assorted for the time of year, while prices seem to have arranged then. selves in a manner calculated to afford the greatest possible accordance with popular retail prices.—Produce Markets' Review, June 2.

SARDINES AND SALMON IN LONDON.

There has been an active demand for sardines in ¥ tins, especially for export quality, and prices have advanced in many instances 4d. per case. Stocks are very much reduced on the spot, and, owing to the unsatisfactory report from the different fishing ports, holders of desirable parcels are exhibiting a disinclination to sell except at higher quotations than would have been taken a few days ago. The demand for salmon in tall tins, both on the spot and to arrive, continues to be well maintained, and values are again slightly higher. It was anticipated that, owing to the large pack in flat tins, prices would ease slightly upon the arrival of the different shipments, but such has not proved to be the case, the bulk of these goods being very firmly held .- Produce Markets' Review.

SCARCITY OF PINEAPPLES.

In pineapples, whilst the receipts may be called liberal to date, at least in the number of cargoes, and the fruit is of the very finest quality this year, it will surprise many of our readers to learn that there is a comparative deficiency in the quantity of pines received. In fact, there has been a falling off in the receipts of these fruits for the last three years. The receipts to June 13, 1898, at this port were 268, 206 dozens, and they sold at 4 to 6c. per pine ; to June 13, 1899, the receipts were 241,914 dozens, a reduction of over 26,000 dozens from the receipts of the previous year to that date, and a resulting advance to 7c. per pine in price ; this year the receipts to June 13 figure up 213,461 dozens, a difference of about 28 000 dozens, with an advance which puts the quotations at 7 to 8c. per pine. We attributed the falling off in receipts in 1898 to the Spanish War, in 1899 we attributed it to a deflection of the pineapple traffic through Florida to the west and northwest, but this year we have no reason to account for it but that of a lessened supply. As the first cutting of pines is not only the best, but the heaviest, and as the season has reached its highest mark, we can assume without rashness that there is good probability of canned pineapples scoring an advance before the season closes .- The Trade, Baltimore, June 15.

10.



DISCOVERIES IN BLOOD FOOD PREPARATIONS.

T may be considered a well-known fact that the blood of animals contains a great quantity of nutritious substances, but hitherto we did not know of any means to educe these substances in such a way that they could easily be absorbed and digested by the human organism, and, at the same time, be of such a tenability and offered at such a price that they could be used by mankind as a means of nourishment and become a general merchandise. But now, after years of experiments, a Danish man has at last succeeded in solving that problem as far as discovering a method by which the blood of cattle, swine, etc., can be dried and concentrated into a powder, consisting of almost pure proteine (aroted albumen), being easily digested by the human organism, which powder, furthermore, will keep fresh for years and can be produced at a cost of only 15 to 20c. a lb. The powder will easily combine with other natural or chemical substances, such as milk, wine, sugar, cocoa, extract of beef, etc., though it may be used as pure powder.

The great importance of this discovery, and the enormous values which may be attained by utilizing it, must be evident to everyone without further explanations.

Partly on the basis of this Blood-Concentrating Method the inventor of the same has produced a Blood-Poultry-Fodder, consisting of blood and grain stuffs together with a small quantity of sugar refuse. It may be admitted that, ere this, another poultryfodder, composed of blood, grain and molasses, has been produced and is already in use somewhere. But the fodder to which this relates differs from the molasses fodder therein that it does not contain any molasses, and that the blood it contains is conserved in another way that of the molasses-fodder. It is more advantageous than the molassesfodder as far as (1) it is cheaper to produce; (2) poultry like it better; (3) its effect on the poultry, as well in regard to feeding as in that of promoting egg laying, is at least as good-if not better - as that of the molasses-fodder.

The cost of producing this Blood-Poultry-Fodder being only about Ic. per lb., it would, no doubt, render good satisfaction to the one who undertook to place this business on the market.

The right of utilizing the secrets of these two discoveries can be obtained by applying to Th. N. Visholm, 37 Simcoe street, Toronto, who is sales agent of the secrets for Canada and the United States, and is provided with samples of the preparation.

TRADE CHAT.

11

AMES WARD, grocer, London, Ont., stood on the railway track to talk to the watchman at the G.T.R. crossing at Ridout street on Friday morning last week and was struck by an express and instantly killed.

The Aylmer, Que., creamery received an order last week for 22,400 lb. of butter for export.

Eli Gillings, proprietor of the Palace Grocery, Ridgetown, Ont., is enlarging his business.

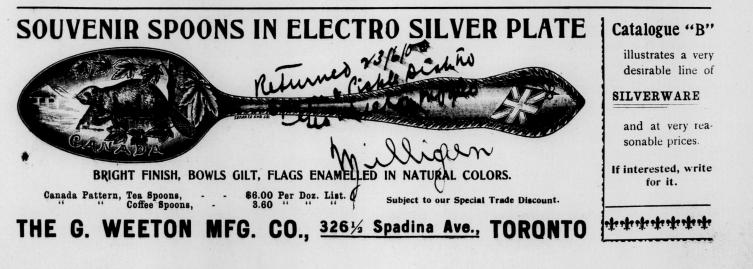
The promoters of the Simcoe, Ont., porkpacking factory have secured the promise of \$35,000 stock for their enterprise.

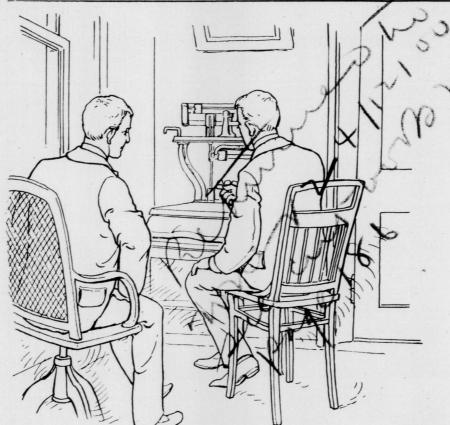
The Alton, Ont., creamery shipped three tons of butter to England last week. This was their fifth shipment this season.

The Hudson's Bay Co. have declared a dividend of 15s. per share and, in addition, a bonus of 7s., a total equal to $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the capital stock, as compared with $7\frac{3}{4}$ the previous year.

Samuel Alcorn, who carried on a large wholesale crockery business in Toronto for half a century, died at his home, Bloor street, Toronto, the other day. He was in his 93rd year.

A petition is being circulated among Kingston, Ont., grocers, which, if signed by a sufficient number, will be presented to the Kingston Council, asking for a by-law compelling all grocery stores to close at 6 p.m. every evening except Saturday.





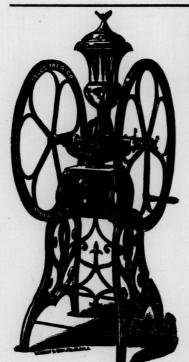
Have You Had Our System Explained ?

> If you haven't, don't tell our salesman that you know all about it, for if you haven't it on your counter he won't believe you, and he is justified in his belief that you don't know all about it, for if you did you would be a user.

OUR SCALES ARE SOLD ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

Computing Scale Co. DAYTON, OHIO, U.S.A.

r 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, Que., Canada. L. A. Davidson, Dist. Agent. No. 104 King St. West, Toronto, Canada.



12

The Canadian Grocers Know

a good mill when it is presented to them. They have taken up the...

COLES COFFEE MILL

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

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





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.



President, OHN BAYNE MacLEAN, Montreal.

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CANADA AND PORTUGESE TRADE.

A NEW reciprocity treaty between the United States and Portugal went into force on June 12. It is to have a life of five years.

Canada's trade with Portugal is small. It amounted last year to less than \$100,000, imports and exports all told.

The trade between Canada and Portugal is confined to a very few lines.

Wine is the chief article we import from Portugal, and of this we last year took \$29,516, against \$28,456 in 1898 and \$21,154 in 1897. Corks and other manufactures of cork wood come next, valued at \$19,198, against \$15,376 in 1898 and \$9,337 in 1897. Figs, valued at \$14,613, are third in order of importance. In 1898 only \$4,021 worth of figs were imported. S%t to the amount of \$3,016 was brought in. The grand total of the imports was \$67,501.

The grand total of the exports from Canada to Portugal was \$29,641, making the exact figures for the aggregate trade, import and export, \$97,142. The exports during the last two years were as follows :

	1898.	1899.
Fish	\$55,416	\$12,628
Wood and manufactures of	31,948	16,548
All other goods	471	465
	\$87,635	\$29,641

The Portugese trade is evidently worth very little to Canada at present; but is it not possible that it may be capable of being made worth more?

As Portugal and the Portugese possessions during the fiscal year 1898 99 took about \$8,500,000 of United States products Canada evidently ought to be able to do a little better than she does at present.

The American match Trust is to have a rival. We may now look for friction and, of course, fire.

A CONFERENCE OF MARITIME MERCHANTS.

According to a circular just issued by Secretary G. E. Calkin, the annual meeting of the Maritime Board of Trade will open in Kentville, N.S., on August 15.

The board comprises representatives of most of the boards of trade in the Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, and at the annual meetings which have heretofore been held have been present some of the brightest men in the Maritime Provinces. Nearly all the subjects discussed are interesting, and particularly to business men.

Last year, the officers of the Maritime Board sent invitations to the leading boards of trade in Ontario and Quebec requesting them to send representatives. No representatives were sent. What the intention of the board is this year we know not, but we feel certain that should representatives of any of the boards of trade in Ontario or Quebec step off at Kentville during the annual meeting they will receive a most cordial reception from President M. G. De Wolfe and the other officers.

Cordiality is a characteristic of the people of the Maritime Provinces.

It is not thought the "Boxers" are well up in the science of self-defence. They may give a good deal of trouble, however.

MARKED INCREASE IN EXPORTS OF CEYLON TEAS.

HE exports of tea from Ceylon to America from January 1 to May 7

show a remarkable increase. The quantity was 1,988,020 lb. against 865.938 lb. for the same period in 1899.

This means an increase of nearly 129 per cent.

But the increase to Russia was still more remarkable. There the increase was over 300 per cent., the quantity being 625.030 lb. for the period last year and 2,560,021 lb. for this year.

The grand total of the exports to all countries was 49,179,860 lb., against 38,756,434 lb. last year.

The exports to Great Britain came within 286,032 lb. of being equal to the quantity that, last year, from January 1 to May 7, was exported to all countries. The quantity shipped during the five months to Great Britain was 38,470,402 lb. As already pointed out, the quantity shipped to all countries during the same period last year was 38,756,434 lb. The quantity that went to Great Britain last year during the five months was 31,551,008 lb.

It is significant that only ten years ago the world's consumption of Ceylon tea was only about equal to that which during the first five months of the present year went to Great Britain alone.

OTTAWA BUSINESS MEN AND TOURIST TRAVEL.

The people in general and the business men of Ottawa in particular are coming in for some pretty severe criticism from The Free Press of that city.

The cause is the apathy of the citizens in regard to tourist travel.

As everyone knows who has visited the capital or read about it, Ottawa is the centre of one of the most picturesque and interesting districts in the Dominion.

The broad and majestic Ottawa is worth a week's journey to see, to say nothing of the Gatineau river and the picturesque Rideau canal, while away to the north is an expanse of most delightful country —a sportsman's paradise. But, according to The Free Press, the people of Ottawa are "sublimely indifferent."

The business men of Ottawa ought to develop enthusiasm and action whatever other classes of citizens may or may not do.

THE LAW REGARDING BAD CANNED SALMON.

THE series of articles which have appeared in THE CANADIAN GROCER regarding canned salmon of bad quality have attracted the attention of the Department of Inland Revenue.

We may, therefore, expect that some action will be taken by the officers of that Department to discover the canned salmon in question.

During the last 15 years Parliament has made several amendments to the Adulteration Act with a view to increasing its efficiency. While doing this it has also increased the penalty, making it pretty severe for certain infractions of the Act.

In 53 Victoria, chapter 26, entitled an Act to further amend the Adulteration Act of the Revised Statues, is set forth what is deemed adulterations of various kinds. Sub-sections 5 and 6 of section 2 deal with what are deemed to be adulterations of food, and it would be under these that bad quality canned salmon would come. They read:

(5) If it consists wholly or in part of a diseased or decomposed or putrid or rotten animal or vegetable substance, whether manufactured or not, or in the case of milk or butter, if it is the produce of a diseased animal or of an animal fed upon unwholesome food;

(6) If it contains any added poisonous ingredient or any ingredient which may render such an article injurious to the health of the person consuming it.

Now for the penalty. This is set forth in an Act which went into force in June, 1898, and provides for the punishment of both he who adulterates and he who sells the adulterated article. Perhaps it would be just as well to publish the clauses in full.

The clause dealing with the penalty imposed upon the maker reads as follows :

If any adulteration is, within the meaning of this Act, deemed to be injurious to health, for the first offence incur a penalty, not exceeding \$500 and costs, or six months' imprisonment, or both, and not less than \$500and costs, and for each subsequent offence a penalty not exceeding \$1,000 and costs, or one year's imprisonment, or both, and not less than \$100 and costs.

The clause dealing with the person who sells the adulterated goods is as follows :

If such adulteration is, within the meaning of this Act, deemed to be injurious to health, for a first offence incur a penalty not exceeding \$200 and costs, or three months' imprisonment, or both, and for each subsequent offence a penalty not exceeding \$500 and costs, or six months' imprisonment, or both, and not less than \$50and costs.

If from no other reason than self-preservation it is obvious that both wholesalers and retailers should refuse to handle canned salmon regarding whose quality there is a shadow of a doubt. And there is not a little canned salmon on the market whose quality is beyond all question bad.

In a previous article, THE CANADIAN GROCER ventured the opinion that some of the cases of poisoning reported were due to eating the bad quality canned salmon. Since then this journal has it upon undoubted authority that some of the medical men of the country have expressed to the authorities at Ottawa their belief that cases of illness have been caused by the use of canned goods, the original material of which had been of unsound character or inferior quality.

The Inland Revenue Department can do a great deal in punishing those who pack and sell canned salmon injurious to health, but the merchants can prevent it going into consumption. And they should certainly do so.

THE EXCITEMENT IN CHEESE.

W ITHIN the past fortnight there has been an advance of over a full cent per lb. in Canadian cheese, exporters paying from ½ to ½c. more last week for supplies than they did the previous one.

This latest advance has puzzled everyone, and people are beginning to shake their heads and remark that the market is being carried beyond a legitimate level by unwarranted speculation.

So far as the available indications go, this assumption is hardly correct. Short sales may, of course, have helped to sustain prices, but it is known that a considerable quantity of cheese has been sold for lasthalf June shipment at 43s. to 46s. c.i.f., but over and above all other causes are three main ones: The complete absence of old cheese in England, the extremely late season across the Atlantic, and the increased consumption in England, which is approaching its maximum for the season. Consequently, dealers in England have to depend on new make for supplies, which has led the British buyers into promptly responding to each successive rise in the market since May I.

Its future, and the correctness of the assumption that it has now approached a topheavy level will be decided by the beginning of next week, by which time exporters in Canada will have thoroughly tested the British market, and ascertained whether it will follow the last rise. If it does not, reaction seems likely, for the only sustaining influence will be the short sellers above mentioned.

That the latter are hoping that the high prices will check the demand, is clear. As they have to stop by the end of next week they are bound to lose money, for to fill their contracts at a profit they will have to buy cheese at $8\frac{1}{2}$ to gc. The market will certainly not react sufficiently in the interval to enable the shorts to do this, and, besides, there are parties in Montreal who are bound to squeeze the shorts if it is possible.

The latter are mostly Western men, and naturally their low offers made it difficult for the Montreal operators to trade. Accordingly the Easterners will spare no pains to squeeze the Westerners, and, as matters stand, seem certain of doing so. The contest between them will tend to sustain the market until the short contracts are filled; but the influence will be very short lived.

THE TORONTO EARLY-CLOSING BY-LAW.

HEN, at the sittings of the Divisional Court last week, the appeal of Adam Reddick and the Retail Grocers and Provision Dealers' Protective Association was called the appellants stated that they were not ready to go on.

A vigorous protest was made by Corporation Counsel Fullerton and F. S. Mearns, solicitor for the Retail Grocers' Association, who desired to have the appeal heard at once. Justice Ferguson, who was presiding, decided, however, as there was no evidence of intentional delay, that the appeal would have to wait till September, as requested by appellant. He stated, however, his opinion that the Toronto Police Magistrate was taking a wrong position in refusing to enforce the by-law pending the appeal, and that mandamus proceedings could be taken and prosecutions follow under the by-law.

The question now is will mandamus proceedings be taken, and the by-law enforced ?

THE LATE WILLIAM CHRISTIE.

B^Y the death of Mr. William Christie Canada has lost one of her greatest merchant princes. As president of The Christie, Brown Co., Limited, he was head of what is easily the largest biscuit manufacturing concern in Canada.

When Mr. Christie came to Canada from Scotland, his native country, he was a young man of about 20 years of age. In his native land he had served an apprenticeship to the baking trade. Except a sterling character and an energetic nature, he brought little with him to this country besides his experience as a baker. But that was

the foundation of the career and the business which he subsequently built up in the city in which he settled.

In 1849, Mr. Christie entered the employ of Mathers & Brown, then forming a partnership as bakers. In this firm he was assistant and traveling salesman. The following year young Christie became a partner, taking Mr. Mather's place, who had retired. Three years later, in 1853, Mr. Alexander Brown retired, and Mr. Christie continued the business alone.

"I well remember Mr. Christie in those days," said an old friend of mine the other day. "I can see him now with his sleeves rolled up to the elbows hard at work upon the dough."

In 1861, Alexander Brown again entered the business and the style of the firm became Christie, Brown & Co., and, when he again retired in 1878, the business was continued under the same style and name, although Mr. Christie was the sole proprietor. On

June I, 1899, the business was turned into a joint stock company, under the style of The Christie, Brown Co., Limited, with a capital stock of \$500,000, divided into 5,000 shares of \$100 each, the directors being William Christie, president; Robert Jaffray Christie, vice president; Reuben Harvey, manager, and Charles E. Edmonds, secretary-treasurer. Mrs. William Christie was also a shareholder.

The original factory was on Yonge street, but in 1871 it was removed to Francis street. It only took the business three years to expand beyond the capacity of the red brick building in Francis street, for, in 1874, the place of business was removed to the present site at Duke and Frederick streets. But the building the firm occupied in 1874 was vastly different to the big structure that now takes up the greater part of the block in which it is situated. The original building on the present site occupied an area 60 by 90 feet, and was three storeys high. The present building occupies an area of 199 by 129 feet 6 inches and is five storeys high. In addition to which the company owns and utilizes a building at The large business that Mr. Christie has left behind him is not the result of luck. It is the outcome of the business methods the deceased employed.

It was a principle of his from the very inception of his business career to use none but the very best ingredients in the manufacturing of all kinds of biscuits. And then, when the biscuits had been made, he would not be satisfied by merely thinking they were right. He must know they were right. If he had the shadow of a doubt he would not allow them to go out to the trade in the ordinary way : They went into the broken biscuit receptacle. Some amusing instances are told of his persistency in this particular.

> He not only believed in turning out honest goods, but he believed in encouraging honesty in those he employed. He would allow no employe, by implication or practice, to tell the smallest of lies. "My boy," he once said to a junior clerk, " never tell the smallest lies even if it is to save dollars for the firm."

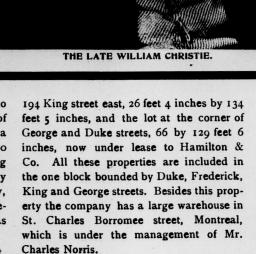
> Besides the great demand which his own business and other interests, such as the Board of Trade, the Industrial Exhibition, etc., made upon his time, the late William Christie was a deep reader, with the result that he was an unusually wellinformed man, to converse with whom was a pleasure and an inspiration.

Deceased was a philanthropic man as well as a business man, his donations to public charities being most liberal year after year.

His successor as head of the company is his only son, Mr. Robert J. Christie, who, like his father before him, has had a practical experience in the factory, having,

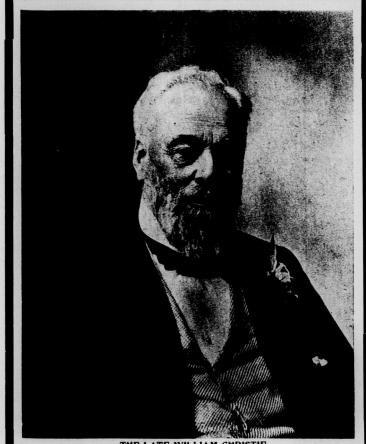
some 10 years ago, entered the factory as a boy, going into the bakeshop and passing on up through the various departments of the business and mastering all its details.

The deceased was over 71 years of age at the time of his death, but, up to within a few months of his death, and prior to the development of the disease which carried him off, one would have given him another 20 years' lease of life. In fact, just immediately preceding his illness, one of the insurance companies sought to renew a policy upon his life. But he is gone, and the city in which he has built up such a successful business feels it has sustained an irreparable loss. W. L. E.



The employes of the company number

about 375.





G. M. Hasty Washer

A week's washing done in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours. No rubbing or wear on clothes; just follow directions on each cake. 43 per cent. profit for the grocer, and a trade-winner.

EVERYONE HASN'T GOT IT.

If you wish to test its merits, write us for Free Sample.

T. B. ESCOTT & CO., London, Ont.



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.

Toronto, June 21, 1900. GROCERIES.

NE of the chief features in the wholesale grocery trade is the strength of the currant market, local quotations having been advanced in sympathy with the market in Greece. The wholesale trade generally is in a fairly satisfactory condition. Although the refiners are not doing as large a business as they were a week ago, the wholesalers, on the other hand, are doing an increased trade in sugars, as might naturally be expected at this time of the year. In canned goods the situation is much the same as it was a week ago, both in regard to business and prices. Coffees are quiet. Syrups and molasses continue quiet. A steady business is to be noted in rice and tapioca. A little better business is being done in teas. The price is firm on Japans and easy on Indian and Ceylon teas. In Valencia raisins there is very little being done, but the price is as strong as ever. In prunes, little or nothing is naturally being done at this time of the year.

CANNED GOODS.

In canned vegetables, such as peas, corn and tomatoes there is just a small sortingup trade being done at 85c. for tomatoes, 75 to 8oc. for peas and \$1.10 for corn for shipment from stock. A few orders are also being placed for canned vegetables for future delivery, but the demand is perhaps not as brisk as it was in this particular, as the trade appears to have pretty well placed its orders for what are known as the leading staple brands. Ruling quotations at present to the retail trade for futures are as follows : 85c. for tomatoes, and 75 to 8oc. for peas and corn. Canned fruits are quiet, as is usual at this time of the year. In canned salmon, there is a moderate business only being done. And most of the buying is in spot goods. Very few orders are being placed for futures. The ruling prices are \$1.52 1/2 to \$1.55 for Fraser river sockeye, and \$1.35 for northern fish. These prices are both for present and future delivery.

Naturally, therefore, there is not the same inducement to place orders for old stock when the figures are no better than those that are being quoted for new pack. There is a small, steady trade in canned lobster, and the ruling price for the new packed goods on the market is as follows : $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. flats, \$1.80 per doz.; 1-lb. talls, \$3; 1-lb. flats, \$3.35. These prices are from 10 to 15c. higher than last year.

COFFEES.

There have been some fluctuations in the market during the past week, but, at the time of writing, the market is rather easier in Brazil coffee on account of increased receipts at Santos. Locally, there does not appear to be any operation in coffee, as importers state that they prefer to wait until the new crop arrives next month. Prices are unchanged locally; $9\frac{1}{2}c$. per lb. is still the ruling figure for green Rio coffee.

SUGARS.

Wholesalers are experiencing an increasing demand for sugars. This, of course, is to be expected at this season of the year with fresh fruits arriving on the market.

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

The refiners, on the other hand, are not experiencing as good a demand as they were a week ago, but this is, no doubt, due to the fact that the wholesalers purchased heavily at the time of the last advance.

The statistical position of the sugar market is rather stronger, stocks in the United States and Cuba being 110,506 tons less than a year ago. Raw beet sugar has shown some slight fluctuation in the London market during the past week, the decline being attributed to the absence of American buying. At the time of going to press, however, the European market is a little dearer on beet raw sugars. Shortly after we went to press last week, the price of refined sugar in the United States was advanced 10c, per 100 lb., bringing the difference between centrifugal and granulated sugar to 87 1/2 c., as against 52c. the same time last year. In Canada, prices are practically without change, although the Acadia refinery has reduced its price on granulated 5c. per 100 lb., thus making the difference between it and Montreal refined the same as it was

until up to two months ago. The price of Montreal granulated in Toronto is \$4193 and of Acadia \$4.88.

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.

Business is still quiet in both syrups and molasses. The only demand that there is for the latter is for that suitable for baking purposes. Advices from New Orleans state that the market there rules firm on low-grade molasses.

RICE AND TAPIOCA.

The market is without special feature, there being the usual steady trade in both rice and tapioca. The price of the latter still ranges from $4\frac{34}{4}$ to 5c., and that of the former from $3\frac{34}{4}$ c. up.

TEAS.

The market is more interesting than it was a week ago. Spot teas of Indian and Ceylon growth are in a little better demand than they were a week ago. At the same time, however, the volume of business is not large. These teas are offering at low figures, which may, perhaps, account for the increase in business. The market in London appears to be below the parity of prices in the countries of production. Although there have been no further advances in Japan tea as far as known, the market is decidedly strong. A cable received this week stated that the market in Japan was still fully 2c. above the prices ruling a year ago. Second crop teas are now coming forward in Japan, and the demand there is keeping up with the supply. Advices from Foochow show that prices there are about Ic. per lb. dearer than last year's opening figures. The trouble in China has added some strength to the tea market generally, and quite a few representatives in Canada have been instructed to withdraw quotations for the present on both Japan and China teas. There is some talk of teas held here by representatives of houses in the United States being shipped to the latter country, where better prices are obtainable.

FOREIGN DRIED FRUITS.

CURRANTS—The currant market in Greece is still very firm. Although no further cables announcing actual advances have been received in Toronto since our last report, New York has received cables stating that prices were up to 20s. The advance in the primary market has resulted in some business being done during the past week between wholesalers on the local market, and prices here are quoted higher than they

were a week ago. The ruling price for good Filiatras is now 5¼ to 5½c.; Patras 6 to 6½c.; Vostizzas 6½ to 7½c., and Amalias 5½ to 5¾c. There are, however, some grades to be had at lower prices, while cleaned currants are quoted from ¼ to ½c. more. The demand for currants is fairly good. Mail advices to hand this week from Patras confirm what was said by cable in regard to the spreading of the peronosporos.

VALENCIA RAISINS—There is very little doing, but prices are just as strong as ever. Selected are quoted at from $8\frac{1}{4}$ to $8\frac{3}{4}$ c.

PRUNES---There is practically nothing doing in this line, the season being over.

GREEN FRUITS.

The arrival of small fruits in large quantities has considerably reduced the demand for larger fruits, especially oranges, which continue steady in price. Lemons, though in moderate demand, are 50 to 75c. per box dearer, the price now being \$4 to \$4.50. Bananas keep high in price as supplies are limited by the Trust, yet there is a fair demand. A few Arkansas pineapples are arriving in crates in good condition. They sell readily at \$4 to \$4.50 per crate. Strawberries are coming in in immense quantities, and prices fell as low as 5 to 7 1/2 c. on Tuesday. This range is likely to hold for a week or so more, while the quantity arriving keeps large, as canning factories are buying freely at the bottom figure, thus keeping the market well cleaned up. Gooseberries have been arriving in fair quantities, but as the demand was light, and prices ruled as low as 3 to 5c. per quart, the receipts have fallen off considerably. Cherries are arriving in fair supply and sell freely at \$1 to \$1.25 per basket. They are likely to be offered in larger quantities next week. Some Georgia peaches are arriving at \$4 per crate and a few Californians at \$2.50 per box, but the quality of neither is really good. Better stock will start to arrive within a fortnight. Texas tomatoes are expected this week. They will be offered at about \$1.75 per crate.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS—While dealers are paying the same price for eggs at outside points, the hot weather has so increased the loss, through deterioration, they are compelled to charge $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per doz. more than last week. The ruling price is now 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 13c.

POTATOES — The range in quality of the offerings is such that as low as 33c. and as high as 37c. per bag has been paid for cars f.o.b., track, Toronto. The price out of store is steady at 45 to 50c.

BEANS—There is little doing. Prices are nominally unchanged at \$1.70 to \$1.75 for hand-picked and \$1.50 to \$1.60 for mixed. DRIED AND EVAPORATED APPLES— There is nothing doing. Prices are nominally unchanged at $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7c. per lb. for evaporated and $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6c. for dried.

HONEY — The liberal buying of small fruits has practically stiffened the demand for honey. Prices are unchanged at $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 9c. for strained clover, and 5 to 6c. for buckwheat. Clover comb is easy at \$1.50 to \$2.25.

VEGETABLES - New potatoes are coming in more freely. They are now selling in bags of 1 1/2 to 2 bush. at \$1.10 to \$1.15 per bush. Butter beans are offering at 30 to 40c. per peck, and green peas at 90 to \$1 per bush., or 35 to 40c. per basket. Spinach and radishes are cheaper, as are also Egyptian onions, imported cucumbers and butter beans. We quote as follows : Rhubarb, 15 to 25c. per dozen bunches ; green onions, 5 to 10c. per doz.; green mint, 20 to 25c. per doz. bunches ; spinach, 15 to 20c. per bushel; asparagus, 50 to 60c. per doz. bunches; parsley, 15 to 20c.; radishes, 10 to 15c. per doz. bunches; lettuce, 20 to 30c. per doz.; new Canadian cabbage, 50 to 75c. per doz.; butter beans, 30 to 40c. per peck; cucumbers, 40 to 60c. per doz.; green peas, goc. to \$1 per bush., or 35 to 40c. per basket; imported cabbage, \$1.75 to \$2 per crate; imported cucumbers, \$2 to \$2.25 per crate ; imported butter beans, \$1.60 to \$1.75 per basket crate ; imported potatoes, \$1.10 to \$1.15 per bush.; turnips, 40 to 50c. per bag; carrots, 75c. to \$1 per bag; parsnips, 75c. to \$1 per bag; onions, \$1 to \$1.25 per bag; Bermuda onions, \$2 a case; Egyptian onions, \$2.50 to \$2.75 per sack.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

BUTTER-The competition of buyers who are desirous of securing a stock of June butter keeps prices of both dairy and creamery considerably above an export basis. Creamery has followed last week's advance of Ic. with another rise of 1/2c. Dairy is firm after last week's rise of 2c. These prices are not likely to be maintained for long, however, unless there is an advance in British quotations, so it would be good policy on the part of country merchants to be well sold up at the end of June. We quote : Dairy, large rolls, 15 to 16 1/2 c.; prints, 16 to 17c.; tubs, 15 to 16c.; creamery, prints, 19 to 20 1/2 c.; boxes, 18 to 10 %c.

CHEESE—Though dealers persist in saying that prices are too high, the demand keeps so brisk that prices continue to advance at country boards. From $10\frac{1}{5}$ to 105-16c. has been paid at the boards this week, an advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{5}$ c. The local jobbing price is $\frac{1}{2}$ c. higher, and is firm in sympathy with outside conditions. FISH.

The demand for fish has been reduced by the low price and large receipts of small fruits. The supply of trout and whitefish is, however, moderate, so prices are maintained. New sea salmon is offering at 16c. Otherwise there is no change. We quote as follows : Trout, 7c. ; whitefish, 7 1/2 to 8c. ; perch, 3c.; blue pike, 3c.; grass pike, 41/2c.; yellow pickerel, 7c.; herrings, 4c.; steak cod, 6c., haddock, 5c.; white halibut, 1oc.; frozen salmon, 12c. ; fresh sea salmon, 16c. ; red snappers, IIC.; fresh mackerel, 15c. each ; haddie, 6 to 8c. per lb. ; ciscoes, per 100, \$1; salt herrings, splits, \$2.75 to \$3 per half-bbl.; boneless fish, 41/2 to 5c.; quail-on-toast, 41/2 to 5c.; pure cod, 51/2c.; shredded cod, \$1.80 per box.

GRAIN, FLOUR, BREAKFAST FOODS.

GRAIN-Reports of damages to wheat in both the Canadian and United States Northwest have greatly enhanced the price of Manitoba wheat, and this week advances of 9 to 10c. are noted. A good business has been done in No. 1 hard at 86c. Toronto and 88c. grinding in transit. The Ontario wheat market is firm in sympathy, but, as the crop last year was under the average in quality, dealers are waiting for the new crop rather than pay the advance on the old. Yet prices are 2 to 3c. higher, the price on track outside being 66 to 67c. for both red and white. There is little doing on the street market. We quote: Wheat, white and red, 68 to 70c. ; goose, 70c. ; peas, 60 to 63c.; oats, 29 to 31c.; barley, 40 to 42c.; rye 50 to 52c.

FLOUR— As the advance in wheat prices seems to be permanent, buyers of flour have gained confidence and a big business is doing. Manitoba flour is 35 to 50c. higher than last quotations. We quote: Manitoba patents, \$4.25; Manitoba strong bakers', \$3.90 to \$4; Ontario patents, \$3.55 to \$3.65; straight roller, \$3.35, Toronto freights.

BREAKFAST FOODS—There is little doing. Prices are steady and unchanged. We quote : Standard oatmeal and rolled oats, \$3.40 in bags and \$3.50 in bbls. ; rolled wheat, \$2.40 in 100-lb. bbls.; cornmeal, \$3 ; split peas, \$4 ; pot barley, \$4.

HIDES, SKINS AND WOOL.

HIDES—Another decline of $\frac{1}{4}$ c. in cured hides is noted. The movement of all hides is light. We quote as follows: Cowhides, No. 1, 8c.; No. 2, 7c.; No. 3, 6c. Steer hides are worth $\frac{1}{2}$ c. more. Cure thides are quoted at $8\frac{1}{2}$ c.

SKINS — There is a fair movement in lambskins. Otherwise there is little doing. We quote: No. 1 veal, 8-lb. and up, 9c. per lb.; No. 2, 8c.; dekins, from 40 to 60c.;

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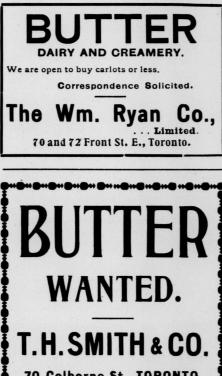
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culls, 20 to 25c. Sheep are selling at \$1.25 to \$1.40; spring lambskins, 25 to 30c. each.

WOOL-The market keeps dull. Combing fleece is easy at 15c. and unwashed at 91/2 c. per lb.

MARKET NOTES.

Lemons are 25 to 50c. per box dearer. They are quoted \$4 to \$4.50, Strawberries are seliing at 5 to 8c., and are not likely to be lower.

Cheese is 1/4 to 1/2 c. per lb. higher. Creamery butter, and eggs are also 1/2 c. dearer.

Currants are quoted higher. Sugar is 10c. dearer in the United States.

QUEBEC MARKETS.

MONTREAL, June 21, 1900.

GROCERIES.

HE grocery market, apart from the active demand for sugar, has been rather quiet so far as the volume of business is concerned. But, in sugar, inquiry has been exceedingly brisk. Other lines furnish few changes, the only really new development being the advanced limits conceded by buyers on new crop Japan teas for future importation.

SUGAR.

There has been no change in refined sugar here since last report, but the demand has been exceedingly good, and it is likely to increase now that the preserving season is at hand. Granulated at the factory is held firm at \$4.75 and yellows at \$4 05 to \$4.65. Abroad, raw sugar has held about steady since the decline which took place at the close of last week. Cables to day from London stated that beet was unchanged, though prices were barely maintained. Present month was quoted at 105. 93/ d., and next month at 103. 101/2 d. Cane steady with light offerings, and Java quoted at 135. 11/2 d. and fair refining at 125. In New York, raw was firm ; fair refining, 4 1/8 c., and centrifugal, 96 test, 4 5/8 c.; molasses sugar, 37/8 c., while refined was strong.

SYRUPS.

Business has been somewhat quieter in syrups, but the undertone is firm, in line with sugar. Prices remain unchanged at 11/2 to 2c. per lb., as to quality, at the factory.

MOLASSES.

There has been a further decline in the price of Barbadoes at the Islands, the first cost now being 16c. Although the crop



season is drawing to a close, and prices are now the same as what they opened at, yet buyers here who have not already filled their wants show little disposition to operate, as they still think there will be a chance to get in at even lower figures. Business on spot is quiet, with round lots offering for July delivery at $36\frac{1}{2}$ c. ex wharf. Jobbing prices are steady at 39c. for single puncheons, and at 38c. for carlots.

CANNED GOODS.

The week has been a quiet one in canned goods. The firm feeling is retained in all lines of spot goods, owing to the fact that stocks are decreasing rapidly in all leading brands. Corn is firmly held at \$1.10 to $$1.12\frac{1}{2}$ per doz.; tomatoes, 90 to 95c.; peas, 85 to 90c., and beans at 85c.

RICE.

There has been no change in this market. Demand is good and a fair trade is doing on the basis of \$3.30 to \$3.40 for standard.

SPICES.

Business in these has been quiet and prices are unchanged. We quote: Nutmegs, 35 to 6oc. per lb., as to size; mace, 45 to 5oc. per lb., as to quality, and pimento, 9c.

COFFEES.

This staple has been absolutely featureless on spot during the week, and prices for invoice lots of 25 bags and up are purely nominal in the absence of trading.

TEAS.

The most interesting development of the tea market is that buyers have been compelled to advance their limits for new crop Japan teas 1/2 c. over what was cabled two or three weeks ago. Locally, business is quiet, and few transactions of any importance are noted. New Japans have sold at 22 to 26c. on spot, but this quality is only sold in limited quantities. Sales were also made of fine new Japans in lots of 25 to 30 half-chests to arrive at 19 to 20c. Several lots of old Japans have also changed hands at 11 to 12 1/4 c. Green teas and blacks are quiet, the former being quoted at 10 to 12 1/2 c. for gunpowders and 15 to 16c. for pea leaf, these being very scarce.

GREEN FRUITS.

The past week has been a busy one in this market. Oranges show little change, and the same can be said of lemons. Bananas met a good demand, while Californian fruits are now on the market and meet with good sales. Early vegetables are arriving freely, and prices generally are downward. Canadian strawberries have now replaced American on the market, and the quality is superior. Canadian cherries have made their first appearance. Pineapples meet with a steady sale, and other

lines show no change. We quote as follows : Oranges, \$3 to \$3.50 for Messinas; \$3.25 to \$4 for Sorrentos, and \$2.75 to \$3 per box for bloods; lemons, \$2.75 to \$3.25 per box; bananas, \$1 to \$2 as to quality ; Canadian asparagus, \$1 per basket; strawberries, 9 to Ioc. per box; pineapples 10 and 20c. each, as to size and quality ; Southern cabbage, \$3 per crate; beans, both wax and green, \$2.50 to \$2.75 per bushel basket ; cucumbers, \$1.75 to \$2.00 per basket ; Bermuda onions, \$2.50 to \$2.75 per crate ; golden dates, 4 1/2 c. per lb. ; Malaga figs in matting command 41/2c. per lb., and in boxes are selling at 11 to 14c. per lb., as to grade. Californian peaches, \$1.75 to \$2 per box ; do. plums, \$2.25 to \$2.50 ; do. apricots, \$1.75 and \$1.50; Canadian cherries, \$1.75.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS—There was no change in the situation of the market, the tone being steady under a fair demand for small lots at $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 13c. for selected; $11\frac{1}{2}$ c. for ordinary, and at $9\frac{1}{2}$ to 10c. for culls per dozen.

MAPLE PRODUCT — The demand for maple product is almost nil and the market is dull. We quote: Maple syrup, 85c per large tin; 75c. per wine gallon tin, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb., in wood. Pure sugar, $9\frac{1}{2}$ to 10c.

HONEY — Business in honey continues very quiet, and prices are nominal. White clover in comb is quoted at 14 to 15c.; white extracted in large tins, 9 to 9½c.; and in small tins, at 10 to 10½c., and buckwheat extracted at 8 to 9c.

BEANS—There was no change in beans, the demand being chiefly for small lots. We quote: Canadian hand-picked at \$1.70 to \$1.75, and primes at \$1.60 to \$1.65.

POTATOES—A fair jobbing trade continues to be done in potatoes. Carlots on track, 30c. per bag, and small quantities at 5c. per bag advance, according to the size of lot.

ASHES—The receipts of ashes continue small and the market is quiet at steady prices. We quote: First pots, \$4.55; second, \$4.20, and first pearls, \$5.25 per 100 lb.

PROVISIONS

The demand for smoked meats continues good and the tone of the market for such is firm at the recent advance, owing to the high prices for hogs. Lard is also moving fairly well at firm prices. We quote as follows : Heavy Canadian short cut mess pork, \$18; short cut back pork, \$17; selected heavy short cut mess pork, boneless special quality, \$19, and heavy mess pork, long cut, \$17; pure Canadian lard, 9½ to 10c. per lb., and compound refined, 7¾ to 8¾ c. per lb. Hams, 11 to 14c., and bacon, 10 to 14c. per lb.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

FLOUR—A strong feeling prevailed in the flour market in sympathy with the boom in wheat, and millers marked up prices 20 to 35c. per barrel. and Ontario dealers fell into line to the extent of 5 to 25c. per barrel. The demand was fair for all grades, and some good-sized lots changed hands. We quote : Manitoba spring wheat patents, \$4 30; winter wheat patents, \$3.60 to \$3.90; straight rollers, \$3.30 to \$3.50; in bags, \$1 60 to \$1.70, and Manitoba strong bakers', \$3.75 to \$4

GRAIN-There was no boom in the local market for coarse grains in sympathy with the advance in wheat at American centres, but the Winnipeg market fairly went wild Monday, and closed 5c. per bushel higher than Saturday. The tone of the spot market for coarse grains was strong, and, if the present rise in wheat is maintained, values for other lines will, no doubt, improve. The demand to day was good from shippers, but the volume of business done was small, owing to the fact that holders generally have confidence in the future and would not sell. A lot of 10,000 bushels of No. 1 oats was placed at 33c. afloat, and sales aggregating 15,000 bushels No. 2 were made at 32c. Peas were stronger at 70c. Rye is firm at 63 to 631/2c. and barley at 49c. for No. 1 and 48c. for No. 2. There was considerable inquiry over the cable for all lines, but bids were away below the mark.

FEED— A fairly active trade was done in feed, the demand being especially good for shorts and prices for such have been advanced \$1 per ton. We quote : Manitoba bran, in bags, \$14.50; shorts, \$17; mouille, \$18 to \$22; Ontario bran in bulk, \$15, and shorts, \$16 per ton.

OATMEAL—Business in rolled oats was quiet, the demand being only for small lots, and prices rule steady at \$3 25 to \$3.45 per barrel, and at \$1.57 ½ to \$1.67 ½ per bag.

HAY—A fair trade was done in baled hay, the demand being good from local buyers, and prices rule about steady. We quote as follows : No. I, \$9.50 to \$10; No. 2, \$7.50 to \$8.50, and clover, \$6 to \$7 per ton, in carload lots.

CHEESE AND BUTTER.

CHEESE—The market gives no indication of any reaction, demand being steady at current prices, but whether the Britisks buyers will follow the rise established last week in the country has hardly been definitely shown yet. Up to the present time this season, after a little hesitation, they have followed each successive advance, but it

will be the end of the present week before their temper in regard to the latest development can be thoroughly tested. If they do not respond, a decline is not unlikely, for the reason that it will hardly pay to put high-priced summer cheese into store for fall Epeculation. At the wharf Monday morning about 7,000 boxes were offered. They sold at 10c., with the rise, and it is understood that they were eventually settled for at 10 to 10 14 c., which is an advance of 1/4 to 1/2 c. on the week. On spot, trading was not extensive, but 10 % c. was asked for Western. with 101/2c. bid, and 103/8c. for Eastern, with 101% c. bid, and sales were made in both descriptions within the range mentioned. The Liverpool cable was unchanged at sos.

BUTTER-The situation in butter and the future of values is much similar to that in cheese. If the British market follows the latest rise in the country, no reaction is likely, but no opinion can yet be formed on this point. Business was done to day at 20 1/2 c. for tubs and 20 1/2 c. for boxes, with 21c. asked in several cases for the latter. Nevertheless, there are more boxes coming in than tubs, and demand on local account for the latter package has recently been a strong factor in the market. At the wharf this morning 300 packages of creamery were sold by factorymen at 20 1/2 c.

NEW BRUNSWICK MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE CANADIAN GROCER. St. John, N.B., June 21, 1900.

HILE there is fair business, there is no rush at this season. At least this seems so as regards groceries. Our lumber shippers are very active, the English market continuing good. Mills are very busy and the result is a large output. Still, everything that wood enters into is high. This is particularly noticed here in matches, which are higher than for many years. The market is almost entirely supplied by local manufacture. Values hold firm in general lines and this is the more noticed in staples, which, such as sugar and flour, have in the general advance, kept at low figures, but now have shown upward tendency, which has resulted in quite an advance in sugar. Molasses is firm, particularly Porto Rico. Quite a large quantity of this grade was landed this week. In spice prices are firm, and in ginger rather advanced figures are noticed. Cream of tartar is also rather higher. Hops have ben advanced during the week. Demand is limited.

OIL-There continues to be a good steady sale of burning oil at slightly lower prices. Decline to the present is only about 1/2c. Market seems easy, this being the usual quiet season. In local markets, the best Canadian is just Ic. below the American, and the second grade just Ic. below the first. In lubricating, while the rush is over, there is a large business doing at firm values. No cod oil is being received. Lard oil and such lines are high. So are paint oils.

SALT-Liverpool coarse salt, while a fair stock, is firmly held. There is quite an active demand. There is considerable afloat, and about due, and buyers would do well to have orders in to be shipped while the salt is landing, as in this way they get much finer prices. Liverpool factory filled is dull, Canadian fine having the sale. Prices of this latter grade have been somewhat advanced during the week. We quote as follows : 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 6oc. per 100 lb.

CANNED GOODS -- Corn is the scarce line in spot vegetables. Very light stocks are held here, and, while there are quite free offerings from the west, local dealers are backward about paying prices asked. Peas are firm, but there seems ample stock. Tomatoes are quite scarce, and tend higher, but nearly all the dealers hold some stock. Meats are unsatisfactory, as local figures are below packers' prices. In salmon prices are firm and tend higher, as new goods will cost more money. It seems almost a waste of time to offer our trade best sockeye fish. They want the cheaper goods. Cohoes show a range in price as offered by packers. Lobsters are not seen. Canned haddies continue to arrive. Prices asked are higher than last season. Herring are quite scarce, and it will be some time before new goods will arrive. Sardines are being offered in glass. Domestic sardines are becoming more popular. Owing to small green fruits coming in, canned fruits are quiet.

GREEN FRUITS-There is quite an active sale for Galifornian goods. All lines but pears are now offered. There is a particularly good demand for apricots. Cherries are to hand this week. All lines look well, and prices are about as usual. Oranges are rather higher. Lemons have a good sale. and nice stock is offered, but values show quite an advance. In pines, a fair trade is done, but it is not a satisfactory business to our fruitmen, the quantity turned over being too small. Bananas move very largely, and nice stock is offered. Prices are firm,

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but ripe goods have to be sold. Strawberries are lower. A good many Western Canadian berries are now here and our own are soon expected. For quality, the New Brunswick berry is preferred, though the Nova Scotian berry is preferred to the Western, and comes earlier on the market than our own. Early vegetables are quite plentiful. In rhubarb, price is now under 1c. Stock is good quality.

22

DRIED FRUITS-There is nothing doing, though dealers are looking towards the fall. In raisins, a fair stock of Valencias is still held. Muscatels are scarce. Seeded are in light stock and the demand is fair. A smaller carton is seen, but dealers prefer the full-weight package. The question is: Will Californian fruit be low enough to be brought here? Quite a quantity is bought subject to approval of price, and the quantity of foreign bought will depend on the price of the Californian stock. In currants, some direct shipments are to hand this week. While local market shows no change, outside prices are higher. There is a steady sale for cleaned stock. Prunes are in fair demand, but there is not a large stock. Evaporated apples are in good supply, and the market is weak. There is light business. Onions are fair sellers. Prices tend easier. In figs and dates there is no business. Peanuts^aare free sellers. Prices this season keep low.

PRODUCE—In eggs, there has been light receipts and good demand, so that prices have been well maintained. The market is quite firm, and stock received is good. Butter is rather lower and fair stocks are held. Demand is somewhat slow. In general there seems an improvement in quality. Cheese is still quite high. Stock as yet is light. Prices are well maintained.

SUGAR—There is continued advance in price. In granulated, the full advance so far has been about ½c. Local refinery keeps below western figures. There are fair stocks held and a good sale reported. Foreign sugars are quite well cleaned up.

MOLASSES—There have been free receipts of Porto Rico during the week. About 9,000 casks were landed. Stock held is not large, however, and no large supply is expected, so that values are firmly held. In Barbadoes, prices are easier, and business is limited. The quality of this grade has gone off very much in late years. In other lines there are no large stocks nor much business.

FISH—Salmon is the chiet fresh fish being received. The catch has been light, and quite full figures rule. A few gaspereaux and shad are still seen. In halibut, the season is late. Price is low, there being a limited demand. Alewives have attention, those which have been sold bringing quite full figures. Fishermen are finding bait very scarce. Smoked herring have again become the low feature of the market. Stocks are not large, but sale is limited. In dried fish, receipts are ample, and there is but slow business in both cod and pollock. In pickled herring, a few new are to hand and quite full figures are asked, but the tendency is to lower values. In bloaters and kippers, there is little being done. These and finnan haddies have but limited sale during the summer. We quote as follows : Large and medium dry cod, \$3.00 to \$3.25; small, \$2.00 to \$2.25; pickled shad, \$4.00 to \$4-50, as to quality ; haddies, 4 1/2 to 5c. per lb.; smoked herring, 7 to 8c.; fresh haddock and cod, 21/2c.; boneless fish, 4 to 5c.; pollock, \$2.00 to \$2.15 per 100 ; pickled herring, \$2.00 to \$2.10 per half bbl.; bloaters, 7oc.; kippers \$1; Shelburne, \$4.50 to \$5; halibut, 6 to 7c.; gaspereaux, 60 to 75c.; shad, \$9 to \$10 per 100; salmon, 12 to 14c.

PROVISIONS—In barreled beef and pork nothing is being done. Values are quite firm. Smoked meat is quiet. There is free movement in lard at rather lower values. FLOUR, FEED AND MEAL—In flour, there is a much firmer feeling, though, as yet, any

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advance has been about confined to Manitobas. Higher prices are expected. In oatmeal, prices are unchanged and demand quiet. Oats are low and move freely. In feed there is no change. Beans have very light movement, and prices, while unshanged, are sometimes shaded to help sales. Barley and peas move in only a small way. Cornmeal is firm at even figures. We quote : Manitoba flour, \$4.75 to \$4.80; best Ontario, \$3.70 to \$3.80; medium, \$3.40 to \$3.55; oatmeal, \$3.65 to \$3.75; cornmeal, \$2.25 to \$2.30; middlings, \$21 to \$22; oats, 38 to 40c.; hand-picked beans, \$1.75 to \$1.85; prime, \$1.60 to \$1.70; yellow-eye beans, \$2.25 to \$2.45; split peas, \$4.00 to \$4.25 ; round, \$3.25 to \$3.40; pot barley, \$3.85 to \$4.00; hay, \$9 to \$9.50; timothy seed, American, \$1.50 to \$1.85; Canadian do., \$1.75 to \$2.40; clover seed, 91/2 to IOC 1/2 .; alsike, 10 1/2 to 12c.; mammoth, 11 1/2 to 12 1/2 c.

ST. JOHN NOTES.

Baird & Peters landed a second large cargo of Porto Rico molasses this week.

Imports at this port for May exceed those of last year by over 20 per cent.

D. E. Larmer, packer of "Unity" brand haddies, is now shipping new goods to the West. Supply this season is short.

Shippers of tea are taking advantage of the popularity of the commanders in the present war. Dearborn & Co. are giving a large picture of Baden-Powell with each lb. of their new "National" blend.

MANITOBA MARKETS.

Winnipeg, June 18, 1900.

HE weather has been dry and warm all week and grave fears are now entertained that the crop is seriously damaged by the drouth. Those in a position to speak definitely, state that even with the most favorable conditions from this on the crop would not be much more than half an average, and if the present drouth continues another 10 days the crop will be almost a total failure. In view of this state of things farmers are holding on tight to all wheat remaining in their hands. All classes of crops are affected, and pasturage has never been good this season, so that the the make of butter and cheese has also been affected.

FLOUR—The Lake of the Woods Mills have advanced their prices in sympathy with the Ogilvie prices given last week. Trade in flour is very fair.

CEREALS—There is no change of any kind to note, although the feeling of the rolled oats and oatmeal market is strong Mere Assertion

but when a customer has tested and knows it's right, there is no longer room for doubt.

It Pays to handle Clark's Meats.

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FRUIT - FRUIT - FRUIT

The Toronto Fruit Market will open next week. Canadian **STRAWBERRIES** will begin to be plentiful. Let us have your standing orders and we will make such selections as you wish each morning. We handle in large quantities, **PINEAPPLES**, **BANANAS**, **ORANGES**, **LEMONS**.

WHITE & CO., 64 Front St. E., TORONTO.



owing to the damage to the oat crop. Rice is without change, but tapioca and sago are slightly easier.

CANNED MEATS — Canned meats are easier, and consignments from American houses are offering more freely. There seems to be a doubt whether the future close of the South African War is accountable for this. The American houses of Armour & Co., Libby, McNeil & Libby, and Cuddahy, all have full stocks here. The reduction in price amounts to about 7 per cent. on the average.

CURED MEATS—There is no change of any kind to note in this market.

GREEN FRUITS — This market is well supplied and very brisk. Cherries, \$1.50; apricots, \$2; plums, \$3; peaches, \$2.40. Watermelons will arrive on June 25 and sell at \$6 per dozen. Lemons and oranges are firm at last week's figures, but an advance on lemons is expected next week. Home-grown green vegetables are scarce owing to dry weather. Cucumbers are down to 75c. per dozen. New potatoes are in and quoted at $2\frac{1}{2}c$. per lb.

BUTTER—Dairy butter of excellent quality is coming in in fair supply, prices range from 12 to 15c., according to grade. In creamery butter the market is rather unsettled. Creamery men think that in view of the high prices in Montreal they should get more. Some houses quote 16c., but good well-made creamery is worth 17c., at factory, and creamery bricks, in 100 lb. lots, 19c. at factory.

CHEESE — Is selling well and the quality is superior to last year. Price, 9 to $9\frac{1}{2}$ c., according to curing.

EGGS – This market is firm at 12c. Winnipeg, and the demand is brisk.

CANNED GOODS—The situation for present stocks is unchanged from last week. The scarcity of new vegetables is increasing the sale of tomatoes and corn. New canned fruits are not offering as yet. Relations

between the association and the dealers here still remain strained.

EVAPORATED FRUITS-New evaporated apricots are offering quite freely and at figures which will warrant their being sold at 12c. This is a heavy drop from last year's opening prices. No other new evaporated fruits are offering as yet. Prunes in small sizes are very scarce and hard to obtain. Currants show a further advance of 1/2 c. per lb. and half-cases of fancy Filiatras are selling at 6c. All advices from Greece on this market point to still further advances, so that even at these figures currants look good property. The only stock of good Valencia raisins is held by one house. Layer Valencias are worth \$2.60. The scarcity of Valencias has increased the demand for and price of Californian Muscatels and 3 crowns are worth 81/2c; also, owing to the price of Valencias. Sultanas are in more demand and it looks as if all stocks would be cleared out at good figures.

NOTES.

Paper bags are unchanged in price but American papers are coming in quite freely and at prices closely approximating the Canadian made. American woodenware is also arriving and likewise American matches. The Eddy agents here report that his new machines are on the ground and will be working very shortly.

A new produce firm opened on Monday to be known as Arundel & Parsons. They will for the present have quarters in the same building as The Rublee Fruit Co.

A visitor of distinction in the city this week is Mr. Thomas Skinner, London, England, a director of The Hudson's Bay Company and also of the C.P.R. While in the city he will be the guest of C. C. Chipman, Commissioner of The Hudson's Bay Company. Mr. Osborne, superintendent of the Western Division of the C.P.R. went to Port Arthur to meet him.

LOOK OUT YOU DON'T GET IT.

HAD something to say about clerks the other day, and now a friend of mine gives me the following bit of personal experience. He says:

"One day I went into a grocery store to buy some crackers. As I entered the door I saw a clerk at the other end of the store performing an operation on a boil on his face. As soon as he became aware of my presence he put his knife in his pocket, rubbed his hands on his pants and came to see what he could sell me. The crackers looked fresh and crisp and I wanted them, but I didn't care to buy them to eat after that man handled them, so I made some excuse and sought another store.

" The proprietor of the second store was out, and clerk number two was curling his straw-colored moustache and admiring his lumpy physiognomy in a pocket lookingglass which he held in front of him. On seeing me, he put up the reflector of his vain countenance, and, hastily cutting off a chew of tobacco, which he stuck in his mouth, came to see what I wanted. This grocer's crackers looked more tempting than the first one's, but, if I couldn't find a clerk with clean hands to weigh them out, I wasn't going to buy any, so I went home disgusted and resolved not to buy any bread ready cooked. But it occurred to me that possibly my ideas of cleanliness did not amount to much, as other foods are handled just as carelessly, and the dirt I would avoid in one kind is sure to be in some other.

"Flour and meal in sacks come in contact with much that is uncleanly. From the dirt, dust and dampness in transit on freight cars, in warehouses and grocery stores, it accumulates much not of a nature to render it wholesome for food. Drivers when drawing dray loads of flour or meal in sacks usually seat themselves on the topmost one. In lard, sugar, rice, grits and other groceries, housekeepers and cooks frequently find more than they intended to buy.

"Agassiz is said to have constructed a fish out of one bone, and I have often thought that without any surgical study 1 could relate the history of groceries I had bought from the foreign substances the merchant had allowed to become mixed up with them. Particularly is this the case in small towns. While other tradesmen seek to make their wares look attractive, the country grocer often gives little attention to the matter. The odor of tobacco, codfish, cheese, parched coffee, onions, smoked meat, cabbage and apples all combined in one small space does not suggest dainty dishes, and unless these commodities are neatly kept and temptingly displayed, the refined customer - if it happens to be a woman-is likely to seek another store from which to replenish the pantry." - Beverly Times.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Major Jonn Sloan, commissariat officer of the Governor General's Body Guards, is in camp with his regiment at Toronto Junction.

Mr. George Lightbound, Toronto, has just returned from a successful business trip to Winnipeg.

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.

SEVERAL lines of their "Owl Chop" brand of tea got damaged by fire lastmonth, and L. Chaput, Fils & Cie. have placed repeat orders for all lines, as they would not, on any account, allow any goods that were at all damaged to go out to the trade from their warehouse.

Dawson & Co., Toronto, will have a car of Texas tomatoes on Friday which will be sold at \$1.75 per crate.

L. Chaput, Fills & Cie. are offering some special values in Sultana and Valencia raisins; something better than what is usually offered at this season.

L. Chaput, Fils & Cie. report good sales in the West of Dandicolle & Gaudin's white wine vinegar.

The Eby, Blain Co., Limited, have received several invoices of Ceylon and Indian teas, fine style and draw; bought at exceptionally close prices.

Lucas, Steele & Bristol offer new season shredded pineapple in tins to retail at 25c.

"Thistle" finnan haddies, 1900 pack, are in stock with The Eby, Blain Co., Limited.

A carload of Rice's salt in bags and cartons, in cases, arrived with W. H. Gillard & Co.

A full range of currants is offered below market prices by The Eby, Blain Co., Limited.

Fancy gherkins, sweet and sour, may be procured from Lucas, Steele & Bristol, in 10 an 15 gal. kegs.

The new South African relish that T. A. Lytle & Co., the well known pickle manufacturers, Toronto, have placed on the market this season is proving a great seller with the trade. Like the British advances in South Africa, it carries success with it at all points.

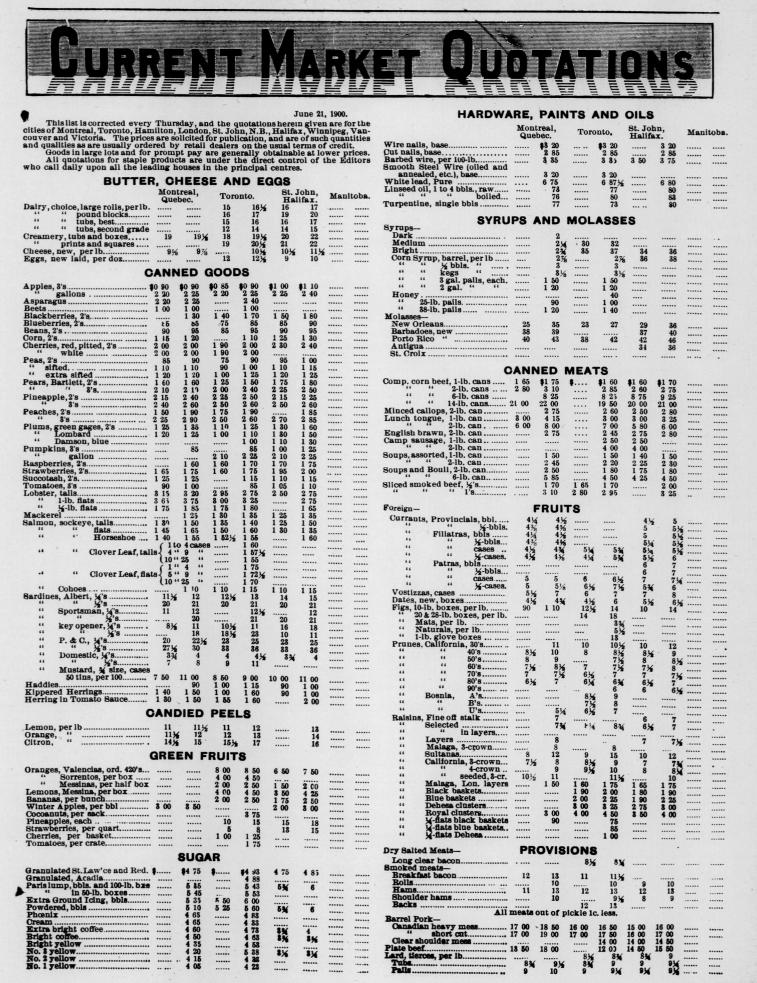
"Diamond" and "Mica" brands of axle grease are in stock with W. H. Gillard & Co., put up in ¼-gross boxes. The same firm have received a shipment of "Handy" blacking, with bag and twine holder or three brass scoops as premiums.

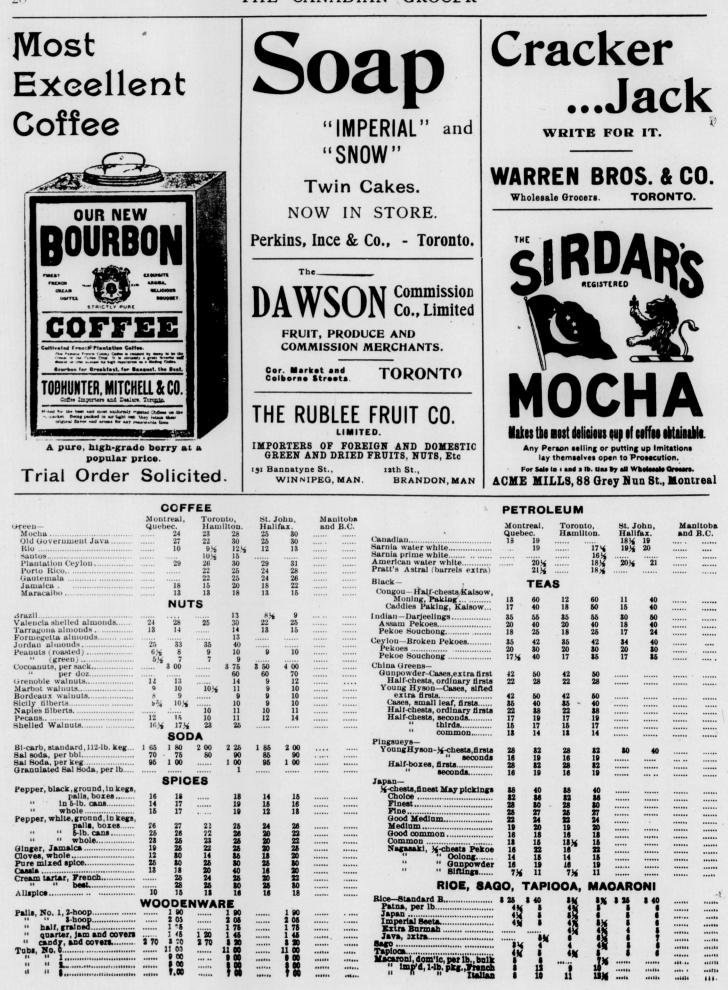
Delivery was made last week by Lucas, Steele & Bristol of their fancy Japan tea. Price same as last year.

Selected luncheon and selected "Queen" olives, 10 oz. bottles, are in stock with The Eby, Blain Co., Limited.

Imperial "Golden" vinegar is what Lucas, Steele & Bristol are recommending to their customers now.

W. H. Gillard & Co. will now be able to fill the requirements of the trade for Gillard's pickle and sauce (English manufacture) having just received a large shipment, which had been delayed.





Hurry, Skurry, Everywhere!

Your grandmother

required no artificial aid to help her in her cooking. If she wanted a fruit flavor she went to the fruit itself for the juice. Good old days those, when nature supplied the cooking necessities. But now it's hurry, skurry, everywhere—artificial coloring matter and weakness in place of strength. In the scramble for dollars and cents quality takes a back seat perforce—but here and there you will find that quality **has** won in the race.

Jonas' Flavoring Extracts

are

manufactured upon the principle of quality, not quantity. For over thirty years they have competed for the public's favor in quality and not in price. They have stood the unequaled test of time. Their great richness and strength come from their **absolute purity**. There is no "hurry and skurry" where they are manufactured—every little detail has the watchful care of the skilful eye. It takes years to reach perfection—thirty years have won **unequaled** perfection for Jonas' Flavoring Extracts.

HENRI JONAS & CO., MFRS., MONTREAL.



SPICES

Ocean Wave Baking Powder,

The most satisfactory for your best trade. It will bring a good cook back to your store. Makes everything a little nicer.

Are You Selling

McLaren's Java and Mocha Blend Coffees McLaren's Invincible Extracts?

Ground from selected whole goods of the greatest strength and flavor. Every cent higher means two cents more value.

GOOD GOODS make GOOD CUSTOMERS.

The Hamilton Coffee & Spice Co.

25 and 27 Macnab Street South

MR. DELAFIELD HONORED.

Mr. Richard Delafield, senior member of Delafield, McGovern & Co., wholesale dealers in Pacific Coast products, particularly "Clover Leaf" canned salmon, has been elected president of the National Park Bank, one of the largest and most influential financial institutions in New York. This position is generally recognized as one of the most honorable to which a business man can aspire, as the directorate of the bank includes many men of great wealth, courage, and experience.

As Mr. Delafield is yet in the prime of life, it is but reasonable to expect that the Park Bank, under his firm hand, will continue as one of the factors in New York financial affairs, just as the products of Delafield, McGovern & Co., have always been factors in the food supply of the United States and Canada.

FAILURE OF A TEA FIRM.

The assignment of Sampson, McCuaig & Co., wholesale tea merchants, Toronto, is announced. The firm under its present style and name has only been in existence two or three years, it formerly having been carried on by the late Mr. McCuaig, whose death took place early in the present year. When the latter died, \$4,600 of insurance carried by the deceased in the interest of

the firm went into the business. The liabilities to the trade are not thought to be large, the Bank of Nova Scotia and the mother of Mr. Sampson being the chief creditors.

The bank is protected by customers' paper which it holds. It is claimed that the assignment was hastened by the issue of a writ by Chaput, Fils & Cie., of Montreal, for the sum of $$_{33}6$. A member of the firm claims that the estate can show a surplus of about \$1,200.

NEW GROCER FOR THE SOO.

G. W. Davey, who formerly carried on business at Sunderland, Ont., has removed to the Soo, where he has put in a complete stock of groceries.

CALIFORNIAN FRUIT ORDERS.

Some of the shippers of Californian raisins and prunes are urging their agents to send all orders for assorted cars of raisins and dried fruits as early as possible, before September i at the latest, as the placing of early orders gives the advantage of early prices, and as many packing-houses refuse to pay attention to orders for assorted cars between September I and November I, when they are busy with orders for straight cars. They promise that early orders will receive proper attention and be filled with first-class goods, which will give the jobber and retailer every advantage in making the most of sales in these lines.

TRADE NEWS.

HAMILTON.

Philias Cormier is starting as fruiterer and confectioner in Moncton, N.B.

James McFarlane, grocer, Lanark, Ont., is moving into better and larger premises. H. H. Haliburton & Co. have opened a

general store in Port au Port, Nfld. H. McLeod expects to open a new general

store in Beaver Creek, Man., in July.

The contractor building the new Imperial Starch Works at Prescott, Ont., has started work with 70 men.

Smith and Burton have opened an exceptionally neat and attractive china store in Brandon, Man.

S. R. Johnston, general merchant, Rouleau, N.W.T., has erected a new building and added a large stock of groceries.

Nicholson's general store, Riceville, Ont., has been much improved by painting and installing new doors, windows, etc.

Workmen have started the erection of a new can-making shop for the A. C. Miller Canning Co., Picton, Ont., to replace the one destroyed by fire a few weeks ago.

The new buildings of The Acadia Sugar Refinery Co., Limited, at Halifax, are to be three storeys high. They are to be completed before the end of November.

All the merchants of Grimsby, Ont., have agreed to close their shops every Wednesday afternoon during the park season—June, July and August.

There is some talk of the Canada Atlantic and Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound railways acquiring a fleet of ocean-going grain-carriers.

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OLIVES OLIVES OLIVES

Just received---510 CASES TALBOT OLIVES.

Mammoth Queen Olives

No. 442, 64-oz. Bottles, Cases $\frac{1}{2}$ -Dozen, - \$16.00 per Dozen. No. 443, 36-oz. Bottles, Cases I Dozen, - 9.00 per Dozen. No. 444, 20-oz. Bottles, Cases I Dozen, - 6.00 per Dozen. No. 445, 10-oz. Bottles, Cases 2 Dozen, - 3.60 per Dozen.

Choice Queen Olives

No. 454, 64 oz. Bottles,	Cases 1/2-Dozen,		-	\$11.00 per Dozen.
No. 455, 36-oz. Bottles,	Cases I Dozen,	-		- 7.00 per Dozen.
No. 456, 20-oz. Bottles,	Cases I Dozen,		-	5.00 per Dozen.
No. 457, 10-oz. Bottles,	Cases 2 Dozen,	-		- 2.90 per Dozen.

HUDON, HEBERT & CIE.

CHOCOLATE HAS COME TO STAY.

T certainly looks as if the chocolate boom will be permanent, says Grocery. Its

value is being more and more appreciated by every class of the community, and the demand for this delicious and nourishing food — for it is a food of a very high order— is increasing by leaps and bounds. For the last 25 years there has been

A STEADY GROWTH OF CHOCOLATE

consumers, but the impetus given to it by, we presume, the Queen's present of chocolate to her soldiers at the front has been unparalleled in the annals of confectionery. It is chocolate here, there, and everywhere. This is a pleasing feature to manufacturers in that line, but it has, nevertheless, many objectionable consequences following such a sudden rush of trade. For instance, in the city in which we are located there is not a single box of chocolate to be obtained by middlemen from either of the manufacturers of repute. It is impossible, they tell us, to keep pace with the demand. If such is the case now the cool season is with us what will it be later on when the heat of summer is making itself felt in the workshop ? No doubt there has been a monopoly of the chocolate trade.

MAKERS OF REPUTE

in the whole of the British Isles can be counted on the fingers of one hand, and even when some firm has made a venture in the chocolate world and proffered its wares to the consuming public it has taken months, and, in many cases, years, to get in the thin edge of the wedge.

Many causes for this state of affairs exist, not the least being that when the majority of these competitors for the chocolate trade entered the list they thought more of the profit than of the quality. Now, if there is one sweet more than another that requires to be of a

STANDARD EXCELLENCE

it is certainly chocolate.

Any other sweetmeat of a second quality may pass muster, but not so chocolate. The flavor of chocolate is of such a nature that it will admit of no substitute. You may imitate the pear, the rose, the cinnamon, and a thousand other flavors, but not chocolate. To win the public's approval it must be

CHOCOLATE GENUINE OR NOTHING.

Better far to have sugar pure and simple than sugar flavored with imitation chocolate.

Thus it is that the whole chocolate trade of this country has devolved to, and remains in, the hands of less than half a dozen firms. It is, however, a pity that such a state of things should exist. Monopoly never was, and never will be, a thing to be desired. Honest competition is healthy. Never was there a better chance than the present for confectioners to step in and fill up the vacuum which undoubtedly exists in the chocolate world.

They must, however, if they wish to succeed, make no mistake about the mode of manufacture. They must go on different lines to their predecessors.

MORE MONEY HAS BEEN LOST

in manufacturing chocolate than in all other kinds of sweetmeats put together.

The public will have no second quality, at least not for any length of time. To endure, it must be pure. No doubt, there would be many aspirants for the chocolate trade were it not that its initial expense is so heavy. Two thousand pounds is not at everyone's beck and call, and that sum would only purchase a small portion of the machinery required for its manufacture. But if

THE COSTS ARE HEAVY

in starting a chocolate business the profits are proportionately large when once on the go. Sugar is, without doubt, a large factor in the manufacture of chocolate, and sugar at 78s. to 84s. per cwt. yields a splendid return on the outlay. Certain success awaits any firm who will put on the market a firstclass, well-flavored chocolate ; nor would it affect in the slightest degree the prosperity of the well-known houses of repute mentioned above. They themselves confess that they cannot cope with the ever-increasing business. Why, therefore, should the public be denied the pleasure of a thing that they are willing to pay for? No doubt the

FIRST CLASS CHOCOLATE HOUSES

already existing could go on increasing the size of their premises, but there is a limit to all things. The chocolate trade may not last for ever, successful as it is at present, and it may not be wise to sink too much capital in bricks and mortar for any business. At present it looks as though the chocolate trade has an even greater future before it, however great its triumphs in the past, and any knight of the road who can show a real, good, well-flavored, highly-finished chocolate to his friends can rely upon receiving no inconsiderable share of the orders that are now lying unsatisfied.

SCIENCE OF ADVERTISING.

The science of advertising seems destined to become one of the most important factors in the literary and business field. A few years ago the average business man was content with the printing of an ordinard card in the columns of his weekly paper, announcing that he was in the dry goods. grocery or some other trade. He did not understand the advisability of telling the people that they would be much better off by trading with him and clinching his arguments by certain facts, either in regard to prices or the quality of the goods. Now, however, the most successful man in business is the one who constantly brings to the minds of newspaper readers that he is in business, and that he has certain attractions for people who trade with him.-Cambridge Press.

HARD ON THE DRUMMERS.

The commercial travelers of the country probably feel the effects of the great commercial combinations called trusts more than any other class of men. The consolidation of business and the cutting down of competition has thrown out of employment thousands of these men, and in many cases there have been radical cuts in salaries of those who are fortunate to hold their positions.—The Storekeeper.

THE STOCK EXHAUSTED.

At one of the great department stores the other day a young man was indulging in airy persiflage with the pretty shop girl behind the counter while waiting for his change.

"What a wonderful place you have here!" he said. "What do you sell?"

"Everything," was the reply.

"Everything?" was the incredulous comment. "What do you mean by everything?"

"Just what I say," responded the girl. Anything you want we can supply you with here."

"Oh, you can, eh?" commented the pretentious Alexander. "Well, let me look at some family ties."

Without remark, but with demure countenance, the girl went away, but in a moment returned and said : "I am sorry, but the manager tells me that we are just out of family ties owing to the great demand. Perhaps you'd like to look at som family jars?"

The young man decided, however, that the latter was an undesirable commodity, and he would have none of it.—New York Tribune.

Wall Paper Works

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THE WATSON, FOSTER CO., LIMITED MONTREAL, CANADA,

WHO, WITH A CAPACITY OF 70,000 ROLLS PER DAY, UNEXCELLED EQUIPMENT AND RESOURCES, PRODUCE THE LARGEST LINE IN THE WORLD OF ORIGINAL AND EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS-ARTISTICALLY COLORED.

SEE OUR PARIS EXHIBIT

CANADIAN BUILDING FACING MAIN ENTRANCE.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

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

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

Superior Quality Always Good

BUSINESS CHANGES.

DIFFICULTIES, ASSIGNMENTS, COMPROMISES.

LZEAR GRENIER, general merchant, Murray Bay, Ont., has assigned, and a meeting to appoint a curator has been called for June 27.

A. Geougeon, grocer, Ottawa, is offering to compromise.

A. D. Trundel, grocer, Hull, Que., is offering 25c. on the dollar.

Jean Belanger, grocer, Hull, Que., is offering 28c. on the dollar.

Joseph Bruchesi, grocer, Montreal, has assigned to Kent & Turcotte.

Alex. Johnston, grocer, Windsor, Ont., has compromised at 4oc. on the dollar.

Sampson, McCauig & Co., wholesale tea dealers, Toronto, have assigned to Henry Barber.

The stock of Lang & Anderson, grocers, Rat Portage, Ont., has been taken back by creditors.

Arrangements are being made for a meeting of the creditors of Charles L. Carter, general merchant, Hopewell Cape, N.B.

Hunter Bros., general merchants, Sandon, B.C., while not seeking to compromise, are asking their creditors for a special discount of 25 per cent. because of recent fire loss and past business dealings, and not because of inability to pay in full.

PARTNERSHIPS FORMED AND DISSOLVED. Pillon & Meilleur, grocers, Montreal,

have registered partnership.

Harvey, Bailey & Co., general merchants, Ashcroft, B.C., have dissolved.

Pare & Lavoie, general merchants, Pont de Maskinonge, Que., have dissolved.

A. Vipond & Co., general merchants, etc., Montreal and Hudson, Que., have dissolved.

Wm. O. Wallace and Robert Mowat have registered as partners under the style of Wallace & Mowat, grocers, Victoria.

Smith & Miller, bakers, Walkerville, Ont., have dissolved, Mr. Miller continuing.

Hade & Frere have registered partner-

ship as grocers in Granby, Que.

SALES MADE AND PENDING.

Reuben Clarke, grocer, Ottawa, is offering his business for sale.

The assets of J. C. Gaudry & Co., grocers, Montreal, are to be sold by auction.

The assets of E. Wodon, general merchant, Kildare, Que., are to be sold on June 27.

The assets of J. Smardon & Co., manufacturers of soap, Montreal, have been sold.

The assets of James Cassidy, general merchant, St. Antoine Abbe, Que., have been sold.

The stock of The Champion Cigar Co. (Robert Griffiths), Hamilton, Ont., is to be sold by auction to-day (Friday).

CHANGES.

James H. Abernethey, grocer, Vancouver, has gone out of business.

Rogers Bros. have started as commission soap dealers, etc., Ottawa.

W. B. Banghart, general merchant, Cairo, Ont., has sold out to G. Banghart.

Armitage & Lee, general merchants, Orangeville, Ont., have sold out to Ritchie Bros.

Gilbert Berg, grocer and baker, Edmonton, N.W.T., has sold his bakery to J. E. Atkey.

The stock of Henry Ward, grocer, Stratford, Ont., has been sold to R. J. Stevenson.

H. Lalonde, general merchant, St. Chrysostome, Que., will be succeeded by Omar Dubois.

The John Taylor Co., Limited, dealers in grocers' sundries, Montreal, have applied for incorporation.

Albert H. Vipond has registered as proprietor of A. Vipond & Co., general merchants, Hudson, Que.

Mrs. Ferdinand Lachance has registered as proprietress of Ferd. Lachance & Co., grocers, Montreal.

Mrs. Joseph A. Cadotte has registered as proprietress of J. A. Cadotte & Co., grocers, St. Hyacinthe, Que.

Marie C. Lambert has registered as proprietress of Lambert & Co., general merchants, Chateau Richer, Que.

The style of Joseph Benning, general merchant, etc., Lawn, Nfld., has been changed to Joseph Benning & Sons.

DEATHS.

D. F. Fee, grocer, etc., Victoria, B. C. is dead.

David Law, sr., of Law, Young & Co., general merchants and wine importers, Montreal, is dead.

THE DEMAND FOR---:



is rapidly increasing, and grocers will find them "easy sellers."

They are largely advertised and are giving perfect satisfaction.

WRITE US FOR PRICE LIST.



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BEET SUGAR CROP OF THE U.S.

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We give below a close estimate, based on our latest information received from the best sources, showing the acreage of sowings and the possible tonnage of beets and yad of sugar, by States, of the new crop. Allowance is made for partial failures of many inexperienced growers and for the serious blight resulting from the dry weather in California :

States.	Sowings. Acres.	Beets. Tons.	Sugar
New York	6,500	50,000	4,50
Illinois	3.700	34,000	3,00
Ohio	2,700	24,000	2,00
Michigan	39,000	312,000	28,00
Minnesota	3,000	30,000	3,00
Colorado	10,800	92,000	9,00
Nebraska	9,000	81,000	8,00
Utah	11,200	112,000	12,00
Oregon	2,400	20,000	2,00
Washington	1,400	12,000	1,20
California	42,300	294,000	32,30
Total	132 000	1,061.000	105,00

The actual yield may show somewhat reduced figures, unless weather conditions throughout the remainder of the season should prove to be exceptionally favorable. No beets were planted in New Mexico this year. There are six new factories building this year, the output of which is included in above estimate. The total production of American beet factories, last campaign, was 72,944 tons.-Willet & Gray.

ROLLING TEA.

There appears to be an erroneous impression abroad, says The Indian Planters' Gazette, Calcutta, among grocers and others unacquainted with the raison d'etre of the different processes connected with tea manufacture, regarding the purpose for which the green tea leaf is rolled. We may say, then, that the operation of rolling the green leaf, after it has been withered, is to give it the necessary twist or curl, and also for the purpose of breaking or rather bruising the numerous diminutive cells of which the leaves are constructed, in order to induce chemical action to take place, the result of

which is the product called tea. Placing the rolled leaf in regulated layers or heaps, or making it into balls, is to promote more rapid fermentation, not to set up fermentation which would take place in any case. "Balling" is restored to, to fix the twist of the leaf; but, as the general custom is now to give a second roll to the leaf after it has fermented to a certain point, it is seldom made into balls, being simply piled up in trays or baskets as it comes from the rolling machine. We have used the common or garden term fermentation, the more correct expression would be oxidation or coloring, for the fermentation stage is just that which has to be avoided in the manufacture of good teas.

Sales of "Grand Mogul" tea are increasing very rapidly in the city of Montreal, Mr. R. J. Campbell, who is now calling upon the trade there in the interest of "Grand Mogul," is meeting with good success and is very sanguine of the future.



BOSTON Laundry Starch...

is the best

domestic starch ever offered to the Canadian trade. It is very simple to use, gives a beautiful hard finish to linen and cotton goods, and is sold at popular prices by all dealers at Ioc. a package. One package goes as far as two of the ordinary cold water starches.

SOLD BY

THE F. F. DALLEY CO., HAMILTON.

Mrs. Youngwife.—I want 5 lb. of sugar, please.

Dealer .- Yes, ma'am. Shall we send it for you?

Mrs. Youngwife .- No, I'll take it with me if it isn't too heavy.

Dealer .--- I'll make it as light as possible for you, ma'am .--Philadelphia Press.





ever invented that hold kerosene oil indefinitely. The balls in these valves are guaranteed to us not to vary one-ten-thousandth part of an inch from a perfect sphere. No flat valves in ours No flat They won't hold. Our valves will hold oil "till the co come home." Do vou want an oil tank that you can rely upon to measure ccurately all the time? The BOW-SER tank will do

SIPPING TEA IN A SCALE OFFICE.

CHICAGO paper of a recent issue contained the following : "At 3.30 yesterday afternoon the commercial atmosphere of The Money-Weight Scale Co.'s office, 47 State street, sole distributors for The Dayton Computing Scale Co., Dayton, Ohio, was stirred by a penetrating odor that came as a breath from far-away Japan. The stenographer in the green waist sniffed.

" 'Smells like tea,' said she.

"And it was tea. It appeared as unexpectedly as anything that ever happened in the 'Arabian Nights.

"First came a genii bearing cakes and lumps of sugar. A second genii followed with steaming cups of the precious beverage that cheers the heart of womankind. The sable cupbearers were clad in 'maculate white and wore rubber heels. Silently they served each of the 48 clerks and stenographers and as silently stole away.

"Isn't this too lovely for anything !" exclaimed the green waist, biting into a chunk of three layer chocolate cake and sipping the soul of Young Hyson.

"Work was not seriously interrupted. The green waist continued with her letter, as only three fingers were needed to hold the three-layer confection-one for each laver.

" 'Your favor of the '-sip, sip-' 12th is at hand, and '-bite, chew-'in replying beg to say'-sip, sip-'Say, Mame, give me a bite of your orange cake and I'll give you one of my chocolate.'

"'Yes, it's an innovation,' said the company's manager. 'Come in this afternoon -or any afternoon-and take a cup of tea with us.

"Then he explained how the idea of refreshing the clerical force occurred to him.

"From 8.30 to 12 o'clock the stenographers and clerks worked with the freshness that a night's rest and a good breakfast impart. The typewriters clicked allegro, presto, vivace. But after the noon hour the tempo slackened to allegretto, and, as the afternoon waned, it dropped to andante. Evidently what was needed was a mild bracer.

"So the tea was introduced. And the green waist, who at 3 o'clock yesterday was languidly thumping out an adagio, braced up after her cup of tea and gave a fine exhibition of technique in the finale.

"Tea is served in the higher-class commercial houses of London. The Money-Weight Scale Co. leads off for Chicago.

"'It's a bit of humanity,' said Miss Gertrude Beeks, of the civic federation staff. Miss Beeks is a director in the National

Association of Business Women, the new name of the National Association of Women Stenographers. 'Where a large clerical force is employed I think the idea might be introduced with excellent results. The Dayton Cash Register Co. serves a noon lunch to employes, and says that both the house and its employes are benefited thereby.'

"And Miss Beeks smiled and returned to her work."

A NEW ADJUSTABLE TABLE.

Adjustable tables for the displaying of goods in stores have become features in most up-to-date stores. And the mind of the inventive genius is still laboring on ideas with a view to increasing the utility of these store conveniences. Among those who have lately been applying themselves to this task is Mr. E. M. Marshall, a hardware merchant of Strathroy and Sarnia, Ont. Mr. Marshall set his mind to work when an extended illness prevented him attending to his business. He has now got his idea into practical form and has begun to manufacture what he will call Marshall's adjustable table. The inventor was in Toronto the other day with a sample table. It is certainly a most ingenious arrangement. The positions into which the table can be put seem almost unlimited, and that with marvelous rapidity and the employment of simple methods. The table stands on two legs and yet possess all necessary firmness. The table is made of ash with a golden oak finish, while the legs and framework are of steel, bronzed. Mr. Marshall's sickness was evidently not in vain.

INQUIRIES FOR CANADIAN PRODUCE.

The following were among the recent inquiries relating to Canadian trade received at the office of the High Commissioner in London :

1. An application has been received for the names of the principal tanners in Canada. 2. A firm in Manchester ask to be furnished with list of houses engaged in the canning industry in

Canada.

3. A commission agent at Charkoff (Russia) desires to correspond with Canadian firms wishing to be represented there.

represented there.
4. A London buyer of mineral ore, such as man-ganese, copper, zinc, silver, lead, pyrites, cobalt, wolfram, antimony, platinum, asbestos, copper mattes, etc., wishes to hear from parties in Canada having any to dispose of. He is also open to pur-chase first-class mining and industrial properties, while, as an exporter, he is interested in portland cement, hydraulic lime, tiles, bricks, iron and steel goods. goods

5. A manufacturer of glaziers' diamonds wishes to introduce his goods to the Canadian market, and asks for assistance in this direction.

6. A firm who buy large quantities of tallow would be glad to hear from Canadian houses who could sell such goods, or purchase for them.

The name of any of the firms making the above inquiries can be obtained on application to the editor of THE CANADIAN GROCER.



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



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

EMPIRE is well advertised.

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Keen's D.S.F. <u>Mustard</u> in square tins 37

in square ins

is what the manufacturers claim for it

The Best Mustard in the World.

Your money can buy no goods which will give greater satisfaction to your customers.

June 21, 1900.	BLACKING	CANNED GOODS.	Chocolate- FRY's. per l
Quotations for proprietary articles, brands	P. G. FRENCH BLACKING	MUSHROOMS.	Caraccas, ¼'s, 6-lb. boxes 0 42 Vanilla, ¼'s
, are supplied by the manufacturers or onts, who alone are responsible for their	per gross	HENRI JONAS & Co.	"Gold Medal "Sweet, 1/8, 6 lb.bxs. 0 29
uracy. The editors do not supervise them.	No. 4, 1/4 grs. bxs\$4 00	Mushrooms, Rionel \$14 75	Pure, unsweetened, ½'s, 6 lb. bxs. 0 42 Fry's "Diamond." ½'s 14 lb bys. 0 24
change is made, either an advance or de-		" 1st choice Dutheil 17 50 " 1st choice Lenoir 18 50	"Gold Medal "Sweet, ¼ s, 6 lb. brs. 0 29 Pure, unsweetened, ¼ s, 6 lb. brs. 0 42 Fry's "Diamond, "¼ s, 14 lb. brs. 0 24 Fry's "Monogram," ¼ s, 14 lb. brs. 0 24
matter of news, whether manufacturers	No. 4, ½ grs. bxs \$4 50 	" extra Lenoir	Cocos- ner do
uest it or not. BAKING POWDER.	" 10, Jet Enamel 8 25		Concentrated, 1/4 s, 1 doz. in box 2 40 74 s,
PUBE GOLD.	CARR & SONS. per gross	FRENCH PEAS-DELORY'S.	" 1 lbs. " 8 25
3 oz. cans. 4 and 6		HENRI JONAS & CO.	Homoeopathic, ½'s, 14lb. boxes ½ lbs. 12 lb. boxes
doz. in case 88	No. 2-4 gross boxes	Moyen's No. 2	JOHN P. MOTT & CO.'S.
4 oz. cans, 4 and 6 doz. in case 95	No. 5-4 gross boxes 8 00	1/ Pine 19 50	R. S. McIndoe Agent, Toronte.
6 oz. cans, 2 and 4	SHOE POLISH. HENRI JONAS & Co. Per gross	78 14 00 Fins 14 00 Tres fins 15 00	Mott's Bromaper lb. 0 30 Mott's Prepared Coccoa 0 28
doz. in case 1 40 8 oz. cans. 2 and 4	Jonas'	Extra fins 16 50	Mott's Homeopathic Cocos (1/4's) 0 32
doz. in case 1 80	Froments 7 50	Sur extra fins 18 00	Mott's No. 1 Chocolate
12 oz. cans, 2 and 4 doz. in case 2 70	Military dressing 24 00	FRENCH SARDINES.	Mott's Breakfast Chocolate 0 28
16 oz. cans, 2 and 4	BLUE.	HENRI JONAS & Co.	Mott's Diamond Chocolate
doz. in case 3 60	Keen's Oxford, per lb \$0 17 In 10 box lots or case 0 16	¼ Trefavennes \$9 00 ¼ Rolland 9 50	Mott's French-Can. Chocolate 0 19
doz. in case 9 00	Reckitt's Square Blue, 12-lb. box 0 17	12 Delorr 10 50	Mott's Cocos Nibbs
b. cans, 1 doz. in case	Reckitt's Square Blue, 5 box lots 0 16	4 Club Alpins	Mott's Cocoa Shells 0 05
ook's Friend-	BLACK LEAD. Reckitt's, per box 1 15	OHOCOLATES & COCOAS.	Vanilla Sticks, per gross
e 1, in 2 and 4 doz. boxes \$ 2 40	Box contains either 1 gro., 1 oz.	Epps's cocos, case of 14 lbs., per lb 0 35	Mott's Sweet Chocolate Liquors. 0 19 0 30
10, in 4 doz. boxes	size; ½ gro., 2 oz. or ¼ gro. 4 oz.	Smaller quantities 0 37 1/2	COWAN COCOA AND CHOCOLATE CO.
12, in 6 " 70	CORN BROOMS	CADBUBY'S.	Hygienic Cocce, ½ lb. tins, per doz \$3 7 Coccea Essence, ½ lb. tins, per doz \$2 2 Soluble Coccea, No. 1 bulk, per lb 0 20
3, in 4 45 and tins, 3 doz. in case 3 00	BOECKH BROS & COMPANY doz. net	Frank Magor & Co., Agents. per doz	Soluble Coccos, No. 1 bulk, per lb 0 20 Diamond Chocolate, 12 lb. boxes. 0 23
z ting. 2 " " " 2 40	B imboo Handles, A, 4 strings B, 4 strings	Uccoa essence, 3 oz. packages \$1 65 Mexican chocolate, ½ and ½ lb. pkgs. 0 40	Royal Navy Chocolate, 12 lb. bores. 0 30
z. tins, 4 '' '' 1 1C b. tins, ½ '' 14 00	" " C, 3 strings	Rock Chocolate, loose 0 40	Mexican Vanilla Chocolate, 121b. bxs 35 OH E CN E.
Dismond- W. H. GILLABD & CO	" " F. 3 strings	" 1-lb. tins 0 42 Nibs, 11-lb. tins 0 35½	
b. tins.2 doz. in case per doz 2 00	" " G, 3 strings	TODHUNTER, MITCHELL & CO.'S.	Medium size jars 4 50
b. tins, 3 '' '' 1 25 b. tins, 4 '' '' '' 0 75	1, 3 striugs	Chocolate- per lb.	Small size jars 2 40 Individual size jars 1 00
JERSEY CREAM BAKING POWDER	BISCUITS.	French, %'s-6 and 12 lbs 0 30	Imperial Holder-Large size 18 00
ze, 5 doz. in case	PEEK, FREAN & CO.	French, ¼'s-6 and 12 lbs 0 30 Oaraccas, ¼'s-6 and 12 lbs 0 35 Premium, ½'s-5 and 12 lbs 0 30	Medium size
Ti g (i (i 1) 1 0K	Metropolitan mixed 40 lb. tins 10c. Florence Wafers 8 lb. tins 36c.	Sante, % 8-6 and 12 lbs 0 26	Paragon-Large size, per doz 8 25
CEAN WAVE BAEING POWDEB.	Venice Wafers 81b. tins 36c.	Diamond, ¼'s-6 and 12 lbs 0 22 Sticks, gross boxes, each 1 00	" Medium size 4 50 " Small size 2 40
per doz	Florence Wafers Small tins \$3.70 per doz CARE & CO., LIMITED.	Cocoa-	" Individual size 1 00
10, 5-ounce Cans, round or square, 4 doz. in case	Frank Magor & Co., Agents.	Homeopathic, %'s, 8 and 14 lbs., 0 30	JAMES TURNER & CO. per l
b. Cans, round only 3 doz. in case 1 20 oz. Cans, round only 2 doz. in case 1 80	Cafe Noir 0 15	Homeopathic, 1/3, 8 and 14 lbs 0 30 Pearl,	Mecca 0 32
oz. Cans, round only 2 doz. in case 1 80 oz. Cans, round only 2 doz. in case 2 00	Ensign	Pearl, London Pearl 12 and 18 " 0 22 Rock	Damascus 0 28 Cairo 0 20
b. Cans, round only % doz. in case 2 00 D. Cans, round only, % and 1 doz. cases 5 75 D Cans, round only, % and 1 doz. cases 9 00	Special price list of Fancy Tins for Xmas	Bulk, in boxes 0 18	Birdar 0 17
o Oans, round only, % and 1 dos. cases 9 00	trade and other lines on application.	Royal Cocoa Essence, pkgs., per doz. 1 40	Old Dutch Blo 0 12

38 THE CANADIAN GROCER A BRIGHT STORE DRAWS TRADE THE AUER CARR & CO'S GASOLINE **BISCUITS** is brighter than City Gas or Electricity and costs less You want a line of Imported Biscuits to comthan an Oil Lamp to run. plete your stock. Approved by . . . Canadian Fire Underwriters' We will bring you out assorted cases. Association. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. For British Columbia : **Dominion Agents:** Auer Light Co. Montreal. Frank Magor & Co., C. E. JARVIS & CO

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