

Goods whose trade-marked names have grown familiar to the public need no word-of-mouth explanations on quality or price, for they are their own "Silent Salesmen." All you have to do is to display them--think of the saving of energy you make when you stock with goods of spotless reputation! Three "Silent Salesmen" are printed below.

Codou's Macaroni

Genuine French

Made in a Model Factory absolutely new and up to date. Made only from the finest Taganrog Russian Wheat, the only Wheat from which the finest quality of macaroni can be made. Nothing better can be produced.

Griffin & Skelley's Canned Fruits

Picked by skillful hands, chosen by ever-watchful eyes, packed in the Factory of Precision the best that Dollars and Cents and Brains and Sense can offer particular folks.

Canned Asparagus, Apricots, Peaches, Pears, Cherries, Plums and other wanted table fruits. Quality Goods!

Griffin & Skelley's Dried Fruits

Seedless Raisins and Prunes. Dried Apricots, Peaches and Pears in all their original goodness. A revelation to the grocer who has been buying other Brands.

Selected with the greatest care and shipped in original boxes right from the Vineyards and Orchards on the Pacific Coast.

Look for the "Griffin" trade mark before you buy.

You know what you get when you buy these. All warranted by the shippers.

ARTHUR P. TIPPET & CO., Agents MONTREAL

FIVE FACTS

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Clark's Celebrated Preparations

enable you to turn your capital over many times during the year.

Clark's Quality Foods

are what your Customers look for when they buy Prepared Meats.

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enable you to please your Customers at all times by supplying just what they want in High-Grade Food Specialties.

Clark's Guarantee

protects you and your Customers.



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Especially prepared for infant feeding.

Recommended by physicians everywhere.

For general household use best value obtainable.

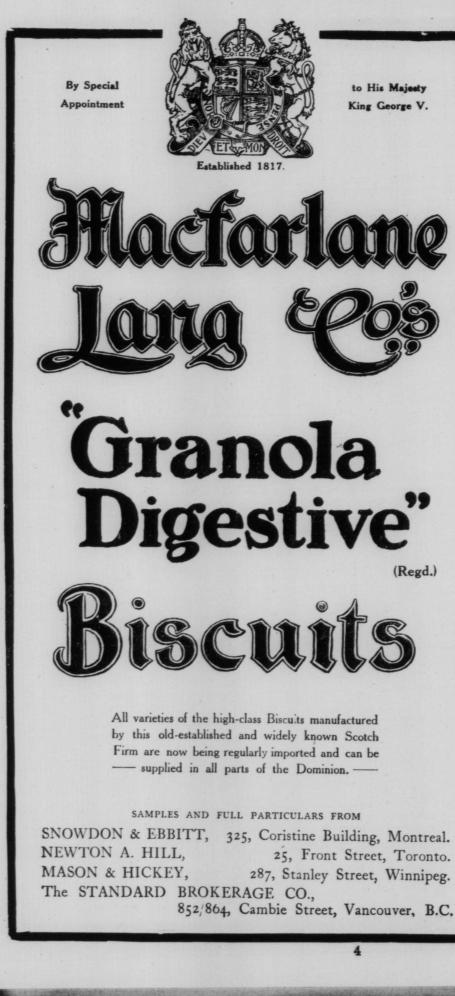
The Richest and Purest milk from the world's best dairies.

BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK CO. 'Leaders of Quality'' Established 1857 Sales Offices and Agencies:-MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG and VANCOUVER

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3



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"Granola Digestive" Biscuits

are only suitable for invalids and children. They are delightful biscuits for afternoon tea —with butter or cheese at lunch—or when taken as a light snack by themselves.

The fact that they are so much more easily assimilated than any others is in great measure due to the large quantity of rich, fresh milk used in their manufacture, combined with a certain proportion of specially prepared malt.



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are packed under official inspection in guaranteed pure Olive Oil.

IF YOU WANT A RELIABLE QUALITY-SURE TO PLEASE YOUR CUSTOMERS, ORDER AT ONCE FROM YOUR WHOLE-SALER

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SHOWS A

GOOD PROFIT

19

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BRAND'S A-I SAUCE

You only need to display A-1 SAUCE to find that it is already known to the most of your trade.

Every bottle maintains the reputation of this delicious condiment, a reputation founded by a generation's use on English tables from those of Royalty down, and in every quarter of the globe where civilization has reached.

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any but the SHIRRIFF EXTRACTS, you handle an inferior line of goods. Because no extracts made are the equal of SHIRRIFF'S.

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Want to test SHIRRIFF EXTRACTS? Tell us so. We are willing to let you be the judge. Afterwards you can and will recommend them to your customers. They'll be glad, too!



Particular care and the finest materials, plus our own special knowledge of the distillation and concentration of extracts, enable us to produce an unequalled line of the many flavors.

Shirriffs TRUE VANILLA

is the peer. Made from the real Mexican vanilla bean, and **not** from substitutes which come out of the chemist's laboratory, this extract of ours has the true vanilla flavor and is superior to any artificial, so-called "vanilla." The flavor, to many people, will be a new delight in cookery, since most women are accustomed to the crude taste of imitations of the genuine vanilla flavor.

> WE GIVE YOU A GOOD PROFIT ON EACH SALE WITHOUT LOWERING OUR STANDARD OF QUALITY.

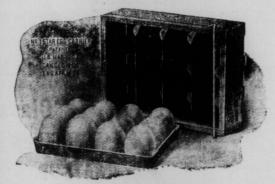
IMPERIAL EXTRACT CO., TORONTO







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Made in one and two dozen sizes.

SHOW THE PEOPLE THAT YOU ARE WIDE-AWAKE:-USE

STAR EGG CARRIERS AND TRAYS FOR SAFE EGG DELIVERY

This quick, safe, sure, sanitary STAR Egg delivery Service will give your store the reputation of being accurate and reliable, and your ad. on every STAR EGG TRAY will push some particular specialty or drive home the idea of quality.

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Errors are a Thing of the Past

where the merchant is one of the seventy thousand users of



I Where the McCaskey System is used, every customer has the same record of his account as the merchant and in the same handwriting. The two are made at the same time, WITH ONE WRITING.

money saver. It draws new trade, it helps collect old accounts. It prevents losses from keeping.

I The McCaskey Sys- I The McCaskey System is a time, labor and tem pleases profitable customers, because it gives them an opportunity to check each forgotten charges. It item for delivery and cuts out useless book- price and tells them what they owe.

10

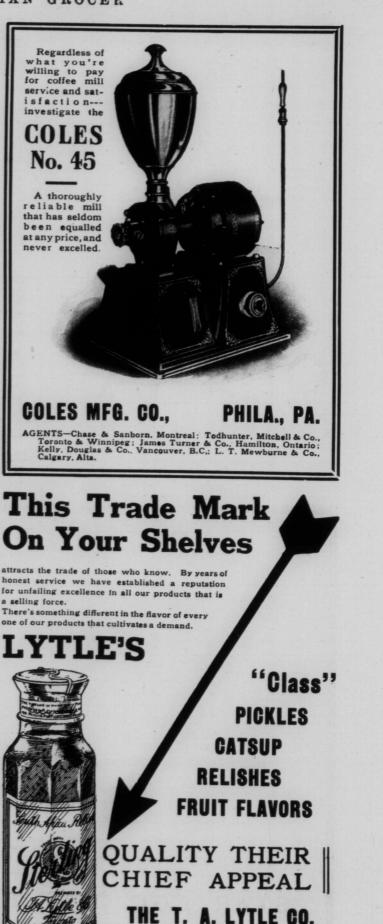
I The McCaskey System is sold on easy payments if desired. Let us tell you how it pays for itself.

I Ask for catalog and do it to-day.

Dominion Register Co. Limited 90-98 Ontario Street

TORONTO ONTARIO 519-521 Corn and Produce Exchange, Manchester, England The McCASKEY REGISTER CO., Alliance, Ohio, U.S.A. Branches:-New York, Boston. Pittsburg, Chicago, Minneapolis, Kansas City, San Francisco, Atlanta, Memphis, Washington.

Manufacturers of the famous McCaskey SURETY Duplicating and Triplicating Salespads and single carbon pads in all varieties.



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Our Coffee is the Queen of Blends

Sales are increasing every day for our celebrated Sweetheart Brand Coffee. The most delicious and appetizing drink of the day. Your customers want it.

LONDON, ONTARIO

Quality Guaranteed, Satisfaction Assured. Can you do better?

Prices Right.

Trade Mark of Quality





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THE DOMINION MATCH CO., LIMITED DESERONTO, ONT.

Or Canada Brokerage Company, Limited, Toronto

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A sure favorite with your trade.

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ST. CHARLES CONDENSING CO. INGERSOLL, ONTARIO, CANADA

What's In A Trade Mark

BAKED

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FROM THE DEALER'S STANDPOINT

a trademark has double value.

It brings back to the customer's mind the excellent quality and delicious flavor of our canned goods, stimulating business, and enables him to keep on his shelves only goods that are in demand.

Re-orders are the life of trade. A single trial of our branded goods brings re-orders with certainty. Order from your jobber and prove that

SIMCOE BRAND

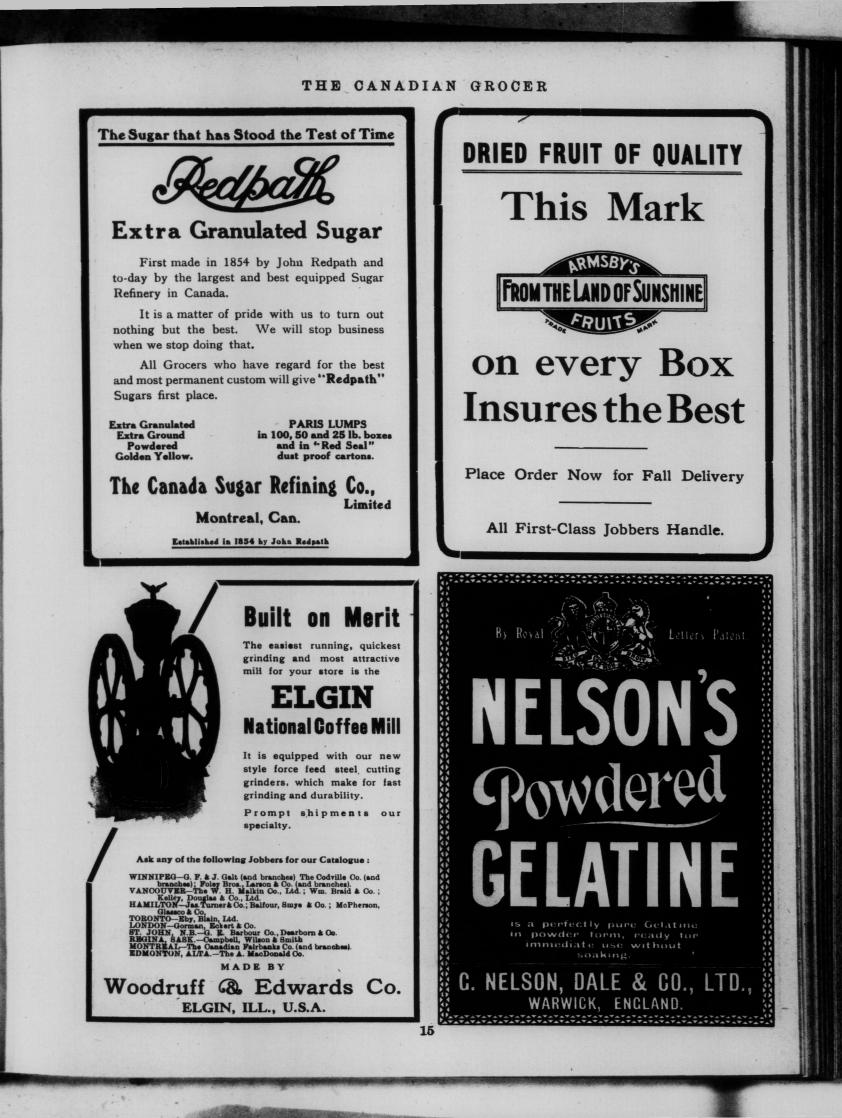


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Are Most Profitable

DOMINION CANNERS, Limited HAMILTON, :: CANADA









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Ask Your Wholesaler

REMEMBER :--

KO-KO-BUT is a pure vegetable butter for frying, cooking and pastry making.

1.lb. of Ko-Ko But goes as far as one and one-half pounds of butter or lard.

WE CREATE THE DEMAND

with your assistance. We have a neat little Cook Book full of good things for the housewife. We will forward you any reasonable number of these provided you distribute them among your customers. They'll realize the value of our product and ask you for it.

If interested, tear out this coupon and mail.

JAPAN Challenges The World

as a producer of Pure, Wholesome TEA.

Ask our Agents for samples of NEW CROP TEAS now arriving.

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ALIKE IN PRICE, BUT NOT IN QUALITY

THAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN

CRYSTAL DIAMOND LUMP SUGAR

and other ordinary lump or loaf sugar. For the same cost you can obtain this extra highclass Table Sugar that is the perfection of Sugar Refining, and an added beauty and attraction to every table. Secure a box from your jobber to-day. Sold in bulk or in cartons to retail at popular prices.

The St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Co., Limited

MONTREAL, QUE.

THE AVERAGE PERSON

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IN

IS NOT A GOOD JUDGE OF **GROCERIES AND KNOWS IT**

g Therefore, the particular buyer looks for certain "guide posts" to indicate the store upon which he can depend for quality when buying groceries.

I He may not know how to select good tea or coffee in bulk, for instance, but he knows he gets value when he buys Heinz Pickles; and is likely to be favorably influenced towards the grocer who sells them and other trade-marked goods of equal standing.

I He may not be able to argue for or against Benzoate of Soda, but he knows he prefers to take no chances with drugs in his food, and is likely to read the label on the kind of Ketchup the grocer recommends.

GHEINZ PURE FOOD PRODUCTS bring new customers and help to keep old ones, because the 57 Varieties are guaranteed pure and guaranteed to please, or money back.

H. J. HEINZ COMPANY

Members of American Association for the Promotion of Purity in Food Products

66



No fixture in the grocery store performs a more use-ful duty than the "Perfection" Cheese Cutter, both

Automatic Cutter Cabinet

in appearance and actualcash savings.

American Computing Company of Canada HAMILTON, ONT.

"FORCE" has the body-building nutriment of wheat combined with the digestible properties of high grade barley malt.

THE H-O COMPANY, Hamilton, Ont.



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"We enclose our check covering subscription to your valuable publication, the "Grocer." We get many good hints in your paper which is worth many times more than the price of your paper. We look forward for each issue."— O'Keefe & Martin, Vernon, B.C.

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"As we were looking over some back numbers of The Canadian Grocer which we prize as highly as clean stock, we noticed an article on soap in your issue of April 16 and an idea occurred to us." ---Errett & Co., Englehart, Ont.

> "Your paper is invaluable to all grocers---interesting and full of ideas---a paper that all up-to-date business men will appreciate if they see it once---the only paper that I keep on file for future reference."---Elzear Turcotte, Quebec, P.Q.

> > "We assure you that we appreciate the Grocer very much because of the many helpful suggestions contained in it. The fact that we cut out the helpful things from week to week and paste them in a scrap book, is an evidence of our appreciation."--F. & J. Morley, Sydney, C.B.

The Canadian Grocer

Winnipeg -

Toronto -

Montreal

London, Eng.

21

Manufacturers' Agents and Brokers' Directory

Manutacturers and merchants cannot expect to develop, maintain and get the best out of the Canadian market without the assistance of local agents. The following is a representative list of reputable agents. The service department of the Canadian Grocer is at the disposal of firms wanting agents or of agents wanting agencies.



The Lines in Constant Demand!

ROWAT'S PICKLES



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18.

AND

PATERSON'S SAUCE

Are you handling these ready sellers?



ERSONA TAC? **LSGON**

Rowat (Co. GLASGOW

SCOTLAND

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Tea Hints For Retailers By JOHN H. BLAKE

(This book, written by a practical tea man, contains information which will be of great value to every grocer. There are ten chapters, one being devoted to each of the following subjects :-

> The Tea Gardens of the World Tea from Seed to Leaf Tea from Leaf to Cup The Tea Marts of the Orient How to Test Teas Where to Buy Teas Is it Wise to Place an Importation Order? Bulk versus Package Teas How to Establish a Tea Trade Tea Blending

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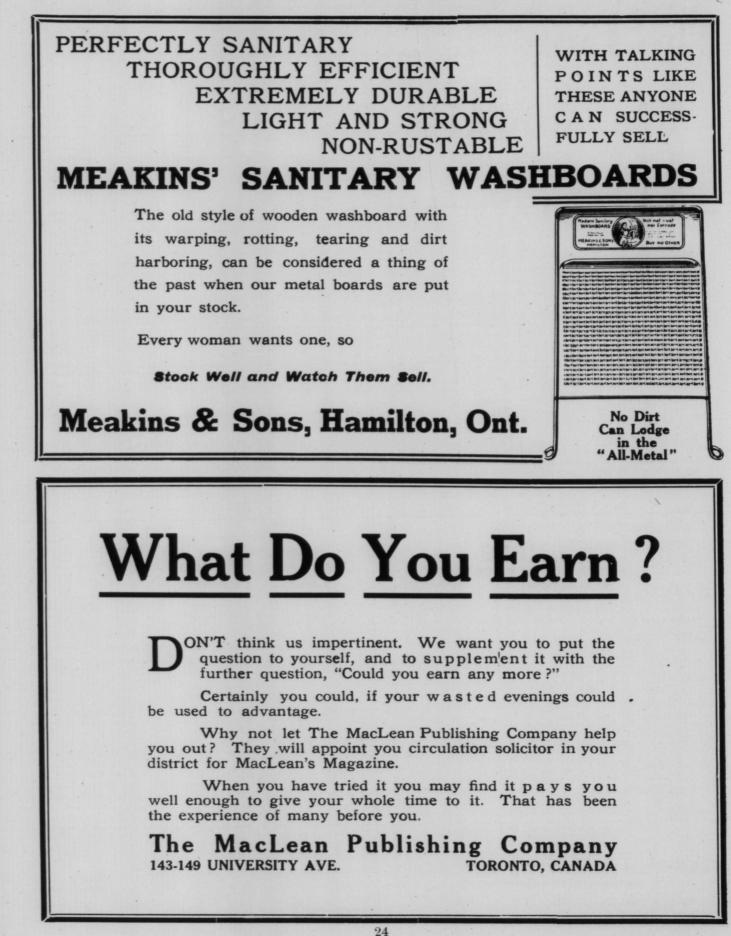
TEA LEAD



03

recommend McLean's. CANADIAN COCOANUT CO. Sole Makers : Montreal

"White MOSS"



30



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Sugar Has Been Making History

Most Phenomenal Increase in the Price of the Sweetstuff—At the Highest Point Since 1899—Has Advanced \$1,25 Since June 30—The Movement on the Market From the First of the Year—Sugar World has Twice Been Startled This Year by Bad Crop Reports—The Future of Sugar.

Sugar has certainly been making history during the past three months, going upward with a stride that has seldom been equalled. At the present time with quotations of refined at \$5.85 on a Montreal basis, sugar is the highest in twenty-two years, sugar men having to go back to 1889 to find higher prices.

At the present time refined is \$1.25 per cwt., higher than when Europe first commenced sending out unfavorable reports concerning the beet crop that started prices on their upward trend. It is also interesting to note that prices are \$1.65 higher than the lowest point of the year, namely on Feb. 1, when sugar in bags at Montreal was worth \$4.20.

Some Hopes Shattered.

When the year 1911 opened, it was general opinion that sugar prices during the ensuing year would be on a lower general level than in 1910. Those hopes have however, long since been badly shattered. Sugar men looked to Cuba for a good yield of raws and this was the basis of their prediction. It is true that Cuba did at first give out splendid hopes, and with the arrival of the new crop on the market prices of refined declined from \$4.60 on Jan. 1 to \$4.20.

That however proved to be the lowest point of the year. Raws in New York had been forced down to \$3.42, but refiners held off in their purchases in the belief of still lower prices.

The market held in the balance for a time, both sides waiting for further information. It came too, like a bolt from the blue, when Willet & Gray early in February predicted a shortage of 200,000 tons in the Cuban crop.

Speculators were not long in taking advantage of this prediction, and raws began to move upward, and on Feb. 24, refined was advanced ten cents—the beginning of the upward trend. Then as the Cuban shortage became more cer-

tain, prices continued to go up, \$4.60 being reached on April 18.

A Period of Inactivity.

Then continued a period of inactivity during May and June, in regard to price movements. If towards the latter part of June one had asked a sugar man what was the outlook for the balance of the season, he would have expected a steady market with advances in price depending on the volume of consumption and demand. That was as far as a conservative dealer would have gone in his predictions.

It was then the sugar world received its second shock of the year. Up to this time Europe had been lying peacefully in the background, without any material interference in the situation. However, while July was still young, European beet quotations began to move sharply upward, a full shilling the first week, and the report was heralded across the ocean that the European crop had been materially damaged by dry, hot weather. Of course prices of New York raws began to rise in sympathy, and refined began its phenomenal upward march.

July Advance of 55 Cents.

In July alone, the price went up 55 cents, and dealers all over the country stood aghast at the unusual occurrence and wondered where it would end. However, the news from Europe gave no relief to the situation, the estimated shortage continuing to be enlarged and the movement in prices keeping pace with the extended estimate. On June 30, beet quotations were at 11 shillings, while the present price is 18s, 6d. for prompt shipment. During that time refined has advanced \$1.25 per cwt., 55c. in July, 40c. in August, while during September the advance has been 30c.

While there is no doubt that speculation has had a certain influence in boosting prices to the present high level, nevertheless the rise has been warranted to a certain extent, because the supply of nearby sugar is small,

and particularly because of the shortage in the European crop, which will be considerable. Otto Licht in his first expert preliminary crop estimate, shows a decrease of 860,000 tons minimum to 1,835,000 tons maximum from his last year's outturn of 8,160,000 tons, the final result depending on the weather conditions after September 1. As noted this estimate allows a wide range, close on one millions tons, and makes the fact plain that the exact damage to the European crop is far from definitely known. That is the question now confronting the sugar men. Has the actual damage been fully or more than discounted by present prices ? The answer to that question would be worth knowing.

The Future of the Market.

"The market is still strong, with no apparent weakness in sight," said one dealer in touch with the situation, and who in July predicted a strong market, at least until October, and probably afterwards if the conditions warranted it. "If we go back to the last similar campaign in 1904-05 when the European crop was damaged, causing a million tons shortage, we find that the high prices continued until February, when a good Cuban crop began to come on the market.

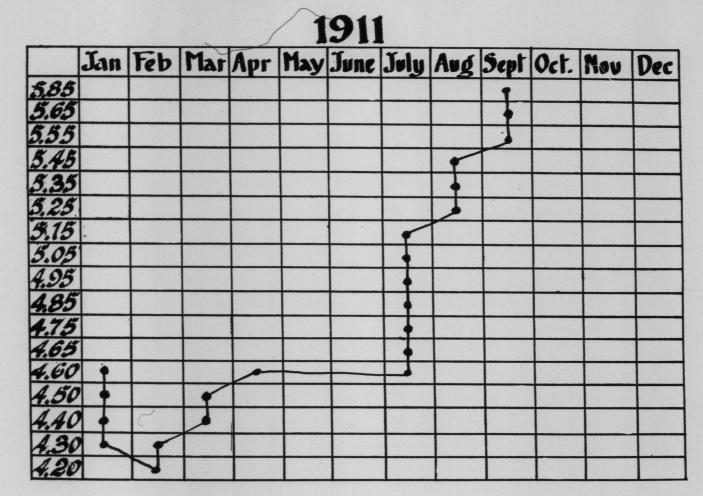
On the basis that history repeats itself, and the market at present is no more abnormal than in that year, we could not expect any relief until the Cuban crop starts to come forward.

With abnormal conditions such as now prevailing, there is always the danger of extreme views, but still the prospects in Europe are showing no improvement, while there is at present a marked scarcity of sugar, New York refiners being far behind in their deliveries.

"On the other hand," he remarked, there are, no doubt, some slightly dangerous spots, such as the American beet crop, and the possibility of Europe turning out better, but I believe the man who needs sugar from now until January, is probably safer to buy it than to leave it alone." Such is the opinion of one man who has made a careful study of the situation and who on other occasions has been conservative in his opinions as to a strong market.



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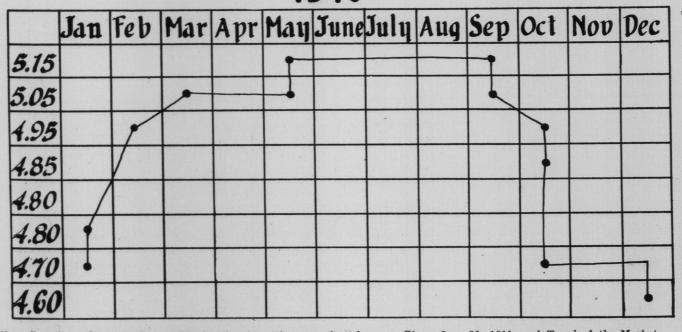
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The Canadian Grocer's Sugar Chart, Showing Phenomenal Advances Since June 30, 1911, and Trend of the Market

in 1910. **27**

Lesson 4--Course in Card Writing

Fourth of a Series of Twenty Lessons in Lettering, Spacing and Shading, Showing the Actual Hand-Lettered Plate With Each Letter Shaded and a Card Demonstating Application.

By J. C. Edwards. (Copyright applied for).

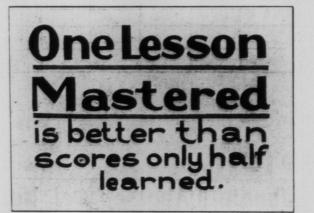
Before we go any further, we will review the brush and ink problem. The most practical brush is the No. 7 red sable, flat, in Albata (German silver). The hair is the right length and is of the proper thickness to make the single and double stroke block letter as illustrated in the accompanying plate and card.

The cut inserted shows the brush flattened out in good shape and held in the hand in one of the positions brought into practice in this lesson.

Dip your brush into a wide-mouthed bottle of letterine and rub it out flat on the cardboard or palette, adding a little water if the ink is too thick, and does not work freely, by dipping the point of the brush into a tumbler of water.

When you have the brush in shape commence with the letter "a" and make The strokes predominating in this plate are practically the same as those of lesson No. 2, with the addition of an extra stroke to broaden or double the strokes which require it. For instance, No. 2 in the letter "a" broadens the right-hand lower portion of stroke 1. Stroke 5 broadens the left-hand portion of the curve formed by strokes 3 and 4, and so on throughout the entire alphabet. This should be clear to you if you study the plate until you grasp the principle.

Take the letter "e" and you will notice that the 4th movement or stroke completes a perfect "e" of the "single stroke block" order and that the addition of strokes 5 and 6 broadens the outside strokes, giving the finished letter the appearance as shown in the plate. You will discover, in looking over this



Card showing application of the single and double stroke block, lower case.

the first stroke with one stroke of the brush at its full width. Do this between lines about an inch apart, also having another line above the top one and one below the bottom, and leaving a space between of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

These outside lines form the guide line at the top for such letters as "b," "'d," "f," etc., and at the bottom for letters "j," "z," "p," etc.

Practice the different strokes as they appear in the plate. Make the double or wide stroke about twice the width of the single in every case, but be careful not to get the strokes crowded together, a very easy thing to do if the strokes are made too large for the size of the letter face (the letter face is the area of space taken up by the entire letter). plate, that the broad strokes nearly always come on the extreme right and left sides of the letters and not on the top and bottom strokes.

This fact should aid you considerably m the execution of the alphabet when you have not the plate beside you as a guide. Such letters as "K," "S," "V," "W," "X" and "Y," also "Z," may bother you for a while to know what strokes to shade heavy, but by studying them thoroughly you will soon learn them and not make the common error of placing the wide stroke where the narrow one should be.

For instance, the third stroke in "K" being the top stroke, should be narrow. In "V," "W" and "Y" the left-hand strokes should be the wide, and in the

"S" and "Z" the connecting strokes should be the double ones.

Take particular note of the "Z"—a common error with amateur card writers is in placing of the connecting strokes just the reverse to what is shown in the plate.

They begin the centre or connecting stroke at the left-hand top corner and run it to the right lower corner. Always start and finish as shown at the right top and end of the lower left. Note also the wide stroke of the "X."

The shading used in the letters of this plate is the top and right-hand shading to correspond with the capitals in the preceding lesson. The card pictured here is lettered in "single and double stroke" and "single stroke" block letters. The former being used as the display and the latter as the reader.

This shows the comparative strength of the two styles of lettering. Note the plainness of this card and yet the strength it has. Stick to plain work and do not attempt fancy stunts until you get the lettering perfect. Work slow and master every stroke. The speed will come with confidence gained by practice.

Care of the Brush.

After using a brush, wash it thoroughly in clear cold or warm water and gently draw it to a chisel shape before putting it away. Stand it on end or lay flat without the bristles coming into contact with anything to disarrange them and your brush will always be ready for use.

For further information re outfit, etc., write to J. C. Edwards, care MacLean Pub. Co., or The Canadian Grocer, Toronto.

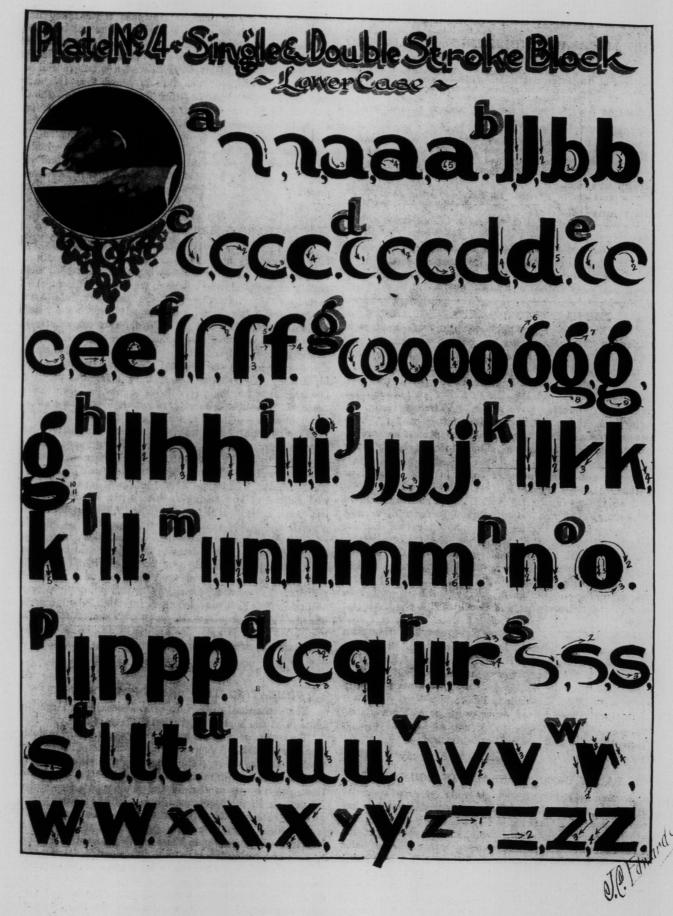
MARKET NOTES.

A stronger market has developed in fresh cocoanuts in New York under more active interest on the part of manufacturing dealers. Stocks are said to be moderate.

A fair volume of Valencia oranges are expected to come forward from the coast this side of the new crop navels. Demand will be on a larger scale when small fruits become less plentiful.

The Florida grape fruit crop will be smaller than last year. The orange production will be larger.

With the cooler weather the demand for watermelons is slacker.



Established - -

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PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

THE LAST TWO BIG SGUAR BOOMS.

With the present unusual high prices of sugar, it is interesting to recall former periods of extreme values. Not since 1889 have prices been as high as they are to-day. In that year the highest point reached by Europe was 28s $1\frac{1}{2}d$. for prompt beets as compared with the present quotations of 18s. 6d. In that year conditions up to April and May were normal. Then short crop reports began to be considered, and a Beet Sugar Syndicate was formed in Europe to put up prices, corner the market and force American refiners to come to them for supplies.

Advance followed advance until in June quotations reached 28s. $1\frac{1}{2}d$. and New York refined 9.06 per lb.

Then the syndicate discovered that American refiners had been able on the rise to accumulate from all sources very heavy stocks, making them independent of Europe and a collapse of the speculation came immediately. Beets declined in a two weeks' panic to 19s. 9d (2 1-16c per lb. decline) and was only checked by banks giving the syndicate an extension of settlement. The liquidation continued on a declining market until September to December saw its end at quotations of 13s 8¹/₄d. to 11s. 8¹/₄d.

In 1904-05 there was also a shortage in European beets, amounting to around one million tons. The market continued strong until on in January. From 11s. 3/4d. on Oct. 20, 1904, prices went to 16s. 33/4d. on Jan. 1902. The "bubble" then burst and prices went steadily down to 8s. 81/4d. in August, 1905.

In June, 1904, refined prices were at \$4.35, while on Jan. 19, 1905, they were \$5.75, not as high as to-day. Prices then dropped until \$4 was reached.

FANCY GROCERY TRADE IN COUNTRY.

A manufacturer of a high-grade grocery specialty recently said that during the past year or so there has been an enormous increase in the sale of his line throughout the country districts. While a few years ago, his travelers rarely visited the country towns because sales would not warrant it, at present they find it profitable to do so.

This should be encouraging to country dealers. It brings out the fact that the public even in the rural districts are beginning to demand specialty food products

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that formerly belonged exclusively to the city trade. It shows that the country merchant's trade is not confined alone to the staple lines but includes those fancy lines which in most cases allow a larger percentage of profit.

Merchants should awaken to the fact that there are excellent chances for the sale of fancy groceries in the country districts. That there has been a substantial increase in the sale of one line is proof that the same may be brought about in other lines. Merchants should not wait until customers find out in one way or another about goods and demand them, but should prove their progressiveness by introducing them, and incidentally receiving a large profit. Fancy groceries are beginning to meet with a ready sale in the country towns and villages. Thus there is a field opened to further trade and profit.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE CLERK.

That there is a dearth of competent clerks is a fact of which grocery merchants in all parts of the Dominion complain. It seems difficult to secure a clerk that thoroughly understands the business, who is an efficient salesman, possesses initiative and who takes an interest in the business. It is a big problem with which the grocer has to contend, and one which is showing apparently no improvement as time goes on.

While it is no doubt true that the merchants are themselves largely responsible for the present general inefficiency $\neg f$ elerks, the poor clerk being the result of poor training on the part of his employer, nevertheless the clerk himself can to a large extent by his own efforts bring himself up to a marked degree of competency. If he has the ambition, is anxious to become a better clerk in every sense of the word, he will very soon become conversant with the different phases of the grocery trade. By endeavoring to become a better salesman and to acquire a better knowledge of the business, putting forth a little initiative and taking an interest in the business, he will work a wonderful improvement in his capabilities as a clerk.

The fact is not to be denied that there are many bright clerks in Canada but the majority could be a great deal better if they would put forth sufficient effort. The competent and capable clerk is in good demand and it therefore behooves the clerk, no matter what his present ability in this line may be, to put forth a greater determined effort to acquire more knowledge and a greater degree of efficiency in the business in which he is engaged. It is most decidedly to his own advantage to do so.

COMBATING THE MAIL ORDER HOUSES.

That the mail order houses are securing a large percentage of the country merchant's trade is true.

That the amount of busines they are securing is increasing instead of decreasing is also true. These smaller merchants are certainly confronted with a difficult problem in the present competition of the catalogues. How are they to combat it and combat it successfully?

Dealers in many towns throughout the country have awakened to the fact that the mail order houses have been taking away a certain percentage of their trade. Nearly every town where these catalogues enter is affected to a greater or lesser extent.

Thus awakened there have been some merchants who developed a determination that they would hold their own. They studied the question from all points of view. They ascertained just the exact reason why this trade was going away. They then planned their campaign against this modern trade evil and backed by determination they have succeeded in retaining the trade in their home towns.

Weak-hearted campaigns at long intervals such as some merchants conduct will not bring the desired result. The dealer having determined to overcome it, must keep continually at it until he has succeeded. He will not win either by denuniciation of the mail order houses and their methods. He need not call on his customers to show their loyalty to their town by dealing at home. While this may be a helpful method to combine with his regular campaign, and one in which the local paper will generally assist him, it is in itself of very little use. The merchant must appeal to the business instinct of his customers if he wishes to work a complete cure of the mail order habit. He must show them in facts and figures, dollars and cents, that they are gaining nothing by buying away from home. He must introduce up-to-date methods into his business-one of the main assets of the mail order houses in attracting trade.

MAINAINING A COMPLETE STOCK.

To not have what a customer asks for is bad business policy. If you wish a customer to continue to patronize your store you must have the goods they desire whenever they are asked for. It is of great value to you to create the impression among your customers that you can at all times supply their wants.

We find many merchants continually being out of some article which customers ask for. The result is that customers are not only convinced of the merchant's unprogressiveness but when they desire to be sure of securing an article, they will not visit that store but the one that never or seldom disappoints them.

The main reason for the grocer allowing his stock to run short is lack of system in his method. This cannot help but happen unless the merchant works out some method of guarding against it. The method to be used will vary with the size of the stock. For the ordinary grocery store a common want book in which lines which are running short may be recorded will probably be all required. The grocer must, however, at intervals, run over his stock and make a list of articles, stocks of which will soon need replenishing. This method will do much to overcome the difficulty in question. The dealer cannot rely on his memory or loose methods in this particular.

THE VALUE OF WINDOW DISPLAY.

A Winnipeg grocer the other day plainly demonstrated the value of the display window as a selling agent. He took a new grocery specialty which had just been received and made a neat display of it in one of his windows.

In the centre of the window was a well written show card pointing out the uses and advantages of the article shown. At the bottom of the card the price was given. As a result during the first day eleven persons came directly in and asked for the line shown without any comment. Many other customers entered and asked for further particulars which in some instances resulted in sales while in other cases customers were impressed but did not buy.

However, the grocer was well pleased with the immediate results, while it would no doubt also be productive of more business in the future.

Just another conclusive proof of the value to the merchant of his show window. It is, however, common

knowledge that the show window itself is of little value unless it is given the necessary attention. It is one of the best and cheapest mediums of advertising, that the dealer has at hand. It allows him to reach customers whose attention he might otherwise not be able to attract. Therefore, he should take full advantage of it by keeping it trimmed in such a manner that it will bring the best results.

How this is to be done is of secondary importance. The main feature is that the dealer recognize the value of his window. Knowing this the real merchant will turn it to the best advantage.

SERVE CUSTOMERS FIRST.

A woman customer entered a grocery store the other day just as the clerk had perched himself on a step-ladder to arrange a shelf display. He had been called down from that position three times already to wait on customers and he was not in the best of humor when the fourth interrupted his work. He continued for perhaps a minute at the shelf while the customer waited and then condescended to descend to serve her with a greeting far from pleasant.

When a salsman is engaged in arranging a display, sweeping the floor, adding up a column of figures or some other similar work, it is hard for him to break away to wait on a customer. It is somewhat irritating at any rate, but if the salesman will remember that customers are of primary importance and all other work secondary, he will do so premptly and cheerfully.

The most important work in the store is the serving of customers and the selling of goods. It is the main object of the score to sell as much goods as possible and that should always be kept in view by the merchant and his clerks.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Enthusiasm among salespeople helps materially toward creating enthusiasm among customers.

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Freak window displays may draw the crowds and attract attention but they don't always sell the goods. .

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You don't have to buy what the salesman offers, but that does not excuse a show of bad manners whenever a traveler enters the store.

Not only does a man have to sell goods to be a successful business man, but he must make a profit on the goods sold.

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Unless you do things in an up-to-date way, you will certainly soon get the reputation of being behind the times.

If you wish to write good advertisements, you must read good ones and study out the reasons why they are good.

A Canadian grocer is still advertising specials for Labor Day. The ad. which appeared "last week" cannot fail to impress readers. It will convince them most emphatically that this dealer is not up-to-date or progressive and that they need not look to him for food handled in an up-to-date manner but looked after in a careless way-the same as his advertising.

Should Farmer Receive Cash for Produce?

An Important Question Dealt With-Writer Maintains This Should be Insisted Upon-How to Deal With Country Customer Who Brings in Poor Butter-The Value of Tact.

*By Henry Johnson, Jr.

good business policy to pay from one to two cents a dozen more for eggs than you can get for them in the market?"

This question arises from the oldfashioned notion of paying one price "in trade" and another price in cash-if, indeed, any cash be ever given. One successful grocer in my town, who is an ex-farmer, by the way, makes a boast that he "never gives any money for anything he buys from farmers!" His days of trading from the farm evidently ground into him pretty effectively the theory that farm produce is of one standard, on a par with groceries maybe, while money is different.

A Mistaken Conclusion.

The old theory was that the grocer made money on his groceries, so his profit was realized in trading groceries for produce. No farmer could see any justification for another profit going to the grocer-"All he does is pack the eggs and ship them, or hand them out to a city customer"-so the fallaceous idea became implanted that the grocer should pay full retail prices for produce-or a bit more-"in trade," thus actually handling the produce for nothing. Want of accurate knowledge of business rules, lack of logical reasoning, stress of fool competition between dealers, and the idea that "you cannot argue with your customers," all helped in establishing this mistaken conclusion.

There is no justice, nor good sense, nor any kind of "policy" about it. Buying produce is one distinct transaction; selling supplies to the producer is another; selling produce again to another consumer is a third. The grocer who performs any of these functions of service without being properly paid for his labor is not performing his duty to himself and therefore not to the producer or the consumer in question.

Conveys Wrong Idea.

There is another unfortunate feature about this. The fixing of two standards gives a fictitiously enhanced value to the farmers' produce and cheapens and discredits the grocers' goods and service. If the deal were evened up and the farmer were willing to pay us an extra price for such goods as he took "in trade," just for the pleasure of handling more

"The writer of this article is one of the most successful dealers on the continent. He has spent almost 30 years in the retail gro-cery business and is well equipped to answer questions and smooth out difficulties with which others may have met.

One grocer's question was: "Is it money value, it would not be so bad; but he won't do that. Ask him 9c for your 8c package of soda or 14c for your 121c raisins-just to be "liberal" both ways-and see how he takes it.

Pays Cash for All Produce.

My experience dates to 1878, long enough ago to have had plenty of contact with old-fashioned methods, and I never had any experience with that kind of "trade." The elder Johnson did not do business that way. But he was also a diplomat. He did not refuse to pay more in trade as a primary consideration. He simply argued to the farmer that what the farmer had to sell was just as much worth a price in cash as such goods as the wholesale grocer had to sell, or as Johnson had to sell, or as the drv goods merchant sold. His strong point was that the farmer was entitled to money and should never be compulsorily restricted to buying more groceries than he might need and perhaps going without dry goods or hardware because he must sell his produce. So he always paid cash-all cash. Then if the farmer wanted groceries, all right; he could buy them and pay our prices for them. The complete equity of the plan appealed to everybody so that, in the face of the then universally prevalent custom, we paid cash; and I have never done it any ather way.

Farmer Likes the Money.

This plan has the advantage that you huy your produce for the market price. even if that figure be lower than your neighbor offers "in trade." Cash apneals strongly to the farmer and, in case he demurs, saving that "Henderson pays more but of course he gives no monev." vou can easily suggest that mavbe Henderson gets pretty good orices for the "trade" he uses in making payment. The plan will win because it is right and good logical business ; and when the cash plan becomes universal. as it will eventually, they will all have forgotter, that any "trading" custom ever prevailed.

Another question of similar trend is the following :

"Suppose two customers come in together each having butter to 'trade out ;' one has butter worth not over 7c or 8c a pound, the other butter worth 25c ; both are equally good customers to you ; what will you do with them to avoid insult to the one with the poor butter ?"

The answer is, treat each one on a strictly business basis. This does not mean that you shall blurt out your decision and hurt the 7c lady. No: it means that here is where you will exercise every bit of tact in your system. These women are Mrs. Comstock and Mrs. Stewart, both as you say good customers and both-though you do not say it-usually excellent butter makers. Mrs. Constock has 7c butter this week, instead of having 25c butter, as usual. When you discover the difficulty, try in some way to get finished with Mrs. Stewart first and get her out of the way.

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may have to go the length of saying to her, in a friendly way, quietly, so that she alone will hear you : "Excuse me for serving Mrs. Stewart first this time; I have something special to talk with you about after she has gone out." Then, when finished with Mrs. Stewart, tell Mrs. Comstock, very privately, that something must have happened to her churning this week for her butter is 'way off-something you cannot understand-something so unusual that you knew she would want to know about it. Show her the butter and she, being a good judge, will acknowledge the trouble even though she may be sadly embarrassed to begin with.

Give Your Suggestions.

Your sincerity and the delicate way you have led up to the explanation will appeal to her woman's good sense even though her pride be hurt at first. Devote all your attention to her trouble with full sympathy; suggest what may occur to you as the possible cause-that her cream got unduly chilled, maybe ; or that there was some exposure to sprouting potatoes or onions in her cellar of which she was not aware; or anything else that your own knowledge and smeller may suggest as a probable cause

Very likely she will quickly remember how it probably happened. At any rate, the trouble is there : the butter is badly below grade. She will probably he the one to ask whether you can use it at any price instead of waiting for you to make the suggestion. Then you can say how much you would like to give her but how little you can actually get for it; and then name your price. Right here you may note a troubled expression on her face which will plainly indicate that the price you name will not give her enough money to buy something she had intended to purchase that day. In that case you can come right in promptly with the offer to advance her any sum she needs to-day and she can make it up next time. This will relieve her anxiety and probably clear the atmosphere; and you will have the satisfaction of having handled the difficulty correctly. Chances are that she will

find and remedy the trouble before she comes in again, and gradually she will pay back what you have advanced to her. I have had this sort of thing happen with the best butter makers; and it has sometimes been unaccountably repeated for two or three successive weeks; but I have never yielded the point that I must have good butter, for which I stand ready to pay the right price.

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Should Not Accept Poor Butter.

If she happens to be a chronic poor butter maker, believe me, you want to be very businesslike and plain in your talk. So much and no more is what you can give. Bite it off short, though with uniform courtesy, and suggest remedies if they occur to you; but do not be imposed upon.

There is no more reason why you should accept second grade butter at first grade prices than why your customers should pay you 60c for your 35c tea—and a plain statement of that fact to some of them will do good all round and save a lot of time. No man ever got anywhere by being "easy," which never means, however, that any man should be a boor to anybody, customer or otherwise.

Wholesalers Selling to Consumers

So Again Say Members of the Toronto Retail Grocers' Association—Not Alone to Large Institutions, but to Small Consumers Also—Complaints Against Hawking by Peddlers— Several Grocers Apply for Membership.

Toronto, Sept. 21 (Special).—Between side talks on reciprocity, the Toronto Retail Grocers managed to get in considerable business at their monthly meeting in the Temple Building on Monday night.

J. C. Bond thought that an effort should be put forth by the association not only to increase the membership but also the attendance at the meetings. "Not only do we want their names but also their presence. In order to do this we must get them started. Then we must have something in the manner of discussions and debates that will interest them so they will come again."

D. W. Clark advocated the same policy "We must do something at our meetings that will help each individual member. Something that will mean dollars and cents to them. There are a great many grocers seemingly too selfish, small and petty to co-operate with others in putting the grocery trade on a better footing. We must get away from this if we are to have the influence that we should have."

R. Davies complained of the manner in which the peddler was cutting into the grocer's trade. He thought that some restriction should be placed on them as to the hours they should have. "Why can't we put a stop to this "hawking?" asked D. W. Clark. "Peddlers shouting their wares from early morn' until late at night! The city has put a stop to other similar noises, and why not to this one?"

"It is ridiculous for a city like Toronto to allow it," declared J. S. Bond. "It is very annonying to residents and is not allowed in other cities. Besides the grocers who contribute so much to

the upkeep of the city should have some recognition in regard to protection from the peddler."

The yearly peddlers' licenses do not run out until next spring, and a strong effort will be made by the association to have some of their grievances in this regard remedied before the licenses are issued again.

Wholesalers Selling to Consumers.

The members complained bitterly of the manner in which wholesale fruit and grocery houses are overstepping their rights in selling direct to the consumer. The Yonge street fruit market seems to be one of the worst offenders according to reports at the meeting. "Why they will laugh at you when you reprove them for selling in this manner," declared one member.

"The wholesale grocers are getting just as bad." declared another. "Not only have they now secured the restaurant, hotel, college, hospital and boat trade but some are catering to the smaller consumer."

"Just the other day," spoke up one member, "a wholesale driver who came to my store had two brooms and a box of soap for one of my customers. Still they expect us to buy from them."

Two more members were admitted, and the following proposed: A. Corbett. King W.; W. A. Cooper, College; E. E. Martin, College: B. J. Hack, King; H. I. Coon, Christie; H. Worthington, Lippircott; Geo. McKee, College; E. T. Brittain, Lippincott; A. Codicinote, Bathurst; W. H. Soden, Queen W.; T. H. Dyment, College; R. Stockhall, Barton; Clubine & Malloy, Bloor.

DARK HOENY CROP REPORT.

The honey crop committee of the Ontario Bee Keepers' Association met recently to consider the crop reports and recommend prices for dark honey. The report sent out was as follows:—

"A good many reports were sent in, and from these the committee agree that the crop is about the same as 1910. Owing to the shortage in early fruit there has been less home canning than usual, which will undoubtedly result in an increased demand for our honey. The following prices are recommended for dark honey:

In lots of one ton and over,

to wholesale grocers or com-

mission houses $6\frac{1}{4}c$ -7c In smaller quantities to the

realized for light honey, 100 per cent. report that the recommended prices have been obtained. A very large local trade is reported from many points. This should be encouraged as much as possible. The demand for honey will undoubtedly result in an increase in the trade of darker grades."

HINTS FOR DEALERS.

Before closing on Saturday night, talk over the results of the week's work with the clerk. Tell him how it compares with former weeks. Get him interested in it, and he will likely make an effort each week to beat former records.

Encourage your clerks to tell you of any difficulties which they encountered in serving customers. You can often give them pointers that will help them in overcoming these obstacles in the future.

If you have any department which is not paying a profit, tell the clerk about it. He may have some plan to overcome it, while at any rate, it will cause him to give more attention to that department.

Be careful in displaying goods in your window that they will not be damaged or the wrappers on packages spoiled.

Make the store attractive for the ladies. They rule your trade to a large extent and if you can interest them, you have gained a great deal.

Cleanliness in the handling of goods in one of the necessities of modern grocery business. See that counters, scales, knives and clerks' aprons are always clean.

ANOTHER LIBRARY VOTING CON-TEST.

Hamilton, Ont., is the scene of another library voting contest. Only one retail grocer is interested in the scheme.

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Simple Business Getters for the Grocer

Smaller Business Getters Which When Combined With the More Important Return a Good Dividend-Importance of Getting the Merchant's Name Before the Public - Other Simple Methods Which Do not Cost Much, But Which are Productive of Good Results.

By James D. Smith.

sonal salesmanship are some of the important methods which the merchant may use to increase his business. These three, properly conducted have been proved to be methods that will bring results, but there are many smaller business getters which if combined with the larger and more important, will return a good dividend on the amount expended on them, helping a great deal in expanding the amounts in the sales column of the merchant's books.

It is well that the merchant's name be well known in the homes into which he wishes to put his goods. Any manner in which the merchant's name will be made well known among the public is of value. The merchant's name coupled with the reputation of good goods and fair prices well advertised among present and prospective customers is something to be desired. Of course the expenditure of large amounts of money in direct advertising may bring about this result but the ones which we wish to consider now are the smaller and less expensive ways of attaining this.

Keeping Name Before Public.

There are still to be found throughout the country a great many dealers who have no name plate about the store to denote who the owner of that business may be. This should be otherwise. The proprietor's name should have a position of prominence open to the view of passers-by. The name being brought before the people impresses it upon their mind. A simple sign across the store front above the window, on the awning, the window or the blind is all that is required and will be of great value. If it is placed upon the window, it is desirable that it should be in such a position that it will not interfere with the view of the display in any manner. It may be placed above the line of vision or in neat letters at one side. It is well not to destroy the effect of such a sign by the addition of too large a description of lines carried. Signs have been seen which read: "John Jones, dealer in staple groceries, teas, coffee, fish and fruits," when a simple sign, "John Jones, grocer," would have meant just as much.

If one side of your building is open to public view, it is an excellent place on which to place your name and goods

Advertising, window dressing and per- handled. Then the name on the delivery rig is another method of giving prominence to it, and is not a stationary but a traveling advertisement. There are many merchants who have a stamp for placing their name upon paper bags and parcels sent out. There is only one objection to this and it is that customers carrying a parcel do not want it covered with advertising matter. However, no fault could be found with a small ad. upon the bag or package. Advertisements upon fans, rulers, etc., all have their value, but the merchant before investing wants to consider if the results will be large enough to warrant the expenditure.

Signboards in Country Districts.

In farming communities another method of advertising that has been used to good advantage by the merchant is the sign on mile boards along the roads leading to the town. These are brought to the view of the farmer while driving into town to make his purchases. Inscriptions on these vary. One form is "Two miles to John Jones for groceries," while another form is "One mile to _____," adding the name of the town, with the grocer's name in small letters at the bottom to show who erected it. With mile boards, it is well to take care to have the distances marked off accurately, as customers would not have the same degree of confidence in you if they found the distances were not correct.

How a Blackboard May be Used.

Many dealers have blackboards which are placed at the front of the store and upon these, announcements of new goods arriving, goods with special prices, etc., may be made. Care should be taken with the writing of these announcements so that they will present an attractive appearance. A grocer in a United States town who has a covered delivery rig instead of the usual name on the back of the wagon has a blackboard upon which he places special announcements, and with the wagon constantly on the move, he has a valuable traveling advertisement. This scheme may he carried out by any dealer for if he has not a covered rig, there is always some portion of the frame on which such a blackboard could be placed. A British Columbia merchant has an

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advertisement printed and enclosed in a frame and these he places in the hotels so that visitors if wishing to make any purchases will know where to go. Such an advertisement would be an excellent manner for a merchant in a town where tourists visit, to advertise his business.

Side Lines Develop Trade.

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Sidelines may also be used to good advantage by the merchant as trade attractions. For the summer months an ice cream fountain in connection with the store is an excellent side line and besides the extra amount of trade that it brings to the store, if properly managed it also gives the dealer a good profit itself. Of course all merchants are not in a position or so situated as to make it profitable enough to install a fountain, but there are many other side lines which may be taken on, such as confectionery, fruit, provisions, plants, etc.

Some merchants just take one brand or line and make. a specialty of it. Grocers have been known to help their trade by handling a good bread, butter. eggs, tea or coffee and giving special attention to it. Quality in these articles has to be first consideration as customers will not be held unless the goods are superior. But merchants who have followed out this course say that they hold some customer's trade because they are so well pleased with the coffee, tea or whatever the line may be that that store give prominence too. In the farming communities flour is an excellent article to make a specialty of because the farmer's wife generally bakes her own bread, and in every case they want the best flour to be obtained and the grocer who can supply that is likely to secure a large portion of their other trade also.

Personal Letters.

Letters to customers is another one of the smaller trade getters of value. If you have a bookkeeper, she can spend her spare moments in this work. These letters are an excellent thing for holding present customers and also for attracting prospective ones. A personal letter now and again draws them closer to the store as they realize that the merchant is taking some interest in them.

While on the subject of the smaller business getters which involve but little expense, it would be well to say something in regard to service afforded patrons of the store. Little simple acts performed by the salesman are appreciated by customers and binds them closer to the store. They are things that cost very little but which bring good returns.

Latest Review of the Grocery Market

Brooms Have Been Advanced in Price. Due to the Higher Price for Broom Corn—Sugar Continues in a Position of Strength—Grocery Lines in General are in Steady Position—Drought in Various Parts of the World Responsible for High Prices in Several Cases—In Toronto Canned Goods Show Special Firmness.

See also Provisions, Cereals and Fruit Pages Following.

QUEBEC MARKETS.

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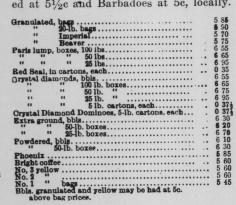
Brooms—Advance of 10 per cent. Cotton Twine—Decrease of 1c per lb. Molasses—An advance quoted.

String Beans—A 25 per cent. advance Sugar—Very firm.

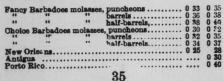
Montreal, Sept. 21. - The elections have undoubtedly affected the grocery business in many respects and trade is quieter than it would have been at this season. Still, wholesalers report that their worst fears have not been realized and that business is better than they had really expected. There has not only been a political turmoil of late, but economically there has been spirited action. Sugar, molasses and rice, three staples, have been advancing in price, and in almost every direction one looks in grocerv circles there is strength, and a tone of firmness. Even this week it is reported that brooms have been advanced by ten per cent. This gradual movement toward higher prices seem, to come directly from a world-wide gap between production. Canada is not alone by any means. In the United States the situation is even keener, in England during the past year there has been a movement toward higher wages for workmen-an actual necessity with the cost of living higher-and in France there have been riots as the result of advanced prices for foodstuffs. People have been drawn to the cities, while the farm hands have in many places lost in population. England's cry of "back to the land" seems applicable to the majority of her neighbors and friendly allies.

Sugar .- At the time of writing, jobbers were looking for another announcement that sugar had advanced again. With the New York market at 71/2c an! local manufacturers behind in their deliveries the market has certainly been strong and no immediate influence is apparent that might relieve the situation. Orders have been coming in rather freely in spite of prices and jobbers state that manufacturers are temporarily embarrased, that is, they are behind in their supplies of sugar for immediate shipment. One order that had been given on Thursday last had not been delivered on Tuesday afternoon. This is only one illustration. In the United States a number of refineries are out of

the market and others are selling for forward shipment only. Sugar must have been profitable to those of the trade who made their purchases with the first signs of an advance. As regards the future it is impossible to give an idea of what may be expected. Across the border they speak of relief coming after October passes from their own beets and the Cuban crop. It is also difficult to estimate whether the price of sugar has proved a deterrent to the housekeeper in her preserving operations. It would be interesting to know just what the situation is, for it is bound to have an influence upon canned goods if preserving has been light. The fruit crops, however, have been good, the demand for sugar is steady and it looks as if there is an average amount of preserving being done. In the meantime, further advances in sugar are to be expected if the existing conditions are maintained. Jamaica crystals are quoted at 51/2c and Barbadoes at 5c, locally.



Syrups and Molasses.—Last week, emphasis was laid upon the firmness of the molasses market in sympathy with the high price of sugar, and the possibility of an advance within the near future. It is now announced that choice and fancy molasses have been advanced one and two cents a pound respectively, and that at the new figures the market is firm. It is an evidence of the general situation the end of which is by no means yet in sight. Sugar is likely to advance further, and naturally molasses will hold its ground, especially in the fancy grades.





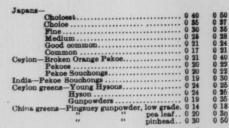
Dried Fruits.—There is but little news in dried fruits just now, although jobbers report the enquiry good and there is an apparent movement by consumers toward currants, raisins, etc. A little colder weather is all that is needed. In the meantime, currants are firm and the other markets are steady. Present interest in dried fruits is not very manifest.

Evaporated apples 0 144 Evaporated peaches 0 174 Courrents, fine filiatras, per lb., not cleaned 0 774 "Ilb. packages, fine filiatras, cleaned 0 864 "Votizzas, per lb. 0 664 Dates, 1-lb. packages 0 664 Dates, 1-listevec, loose 0 464	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 22 \\ 0 & 16 \\ 0 & 18 \\ 0 & 07 \\ 0 & 08 \\ 0 & 09 \\ 0 & 09 \\ 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 7\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 05 \\ 0 & 11 \end{array}$
Figs, 3 crown0 0.08 0.081 Figs, 6 crown0 11 Figs, 4 crown0 0.09 " 9 crown0 13 " 5 crown0 0.0 11	0 12 0 14
Prunes- 30-40. 40-50. 50-80. 80-70. 70-80. 80-90. 90-100. Ralsina-	0 17 ¹ 0 16 0 15 0 14 ¹ 0 14 ¹ 0 13 ¹ 0 13 ¹ 0 13
Raising- 0 101 Choice seeded raisins. 0 091 "facty seeded, 1-lb. pkgs	0 11 0 10 0 08 0 09 0 63 5 50 0 07 5 0 0 08 0 08 0 09
Nuts - Excepting a fair damand	for

Nuts.—Excepting a fair demand for nuts the market is quiet. The trade are apparently more interested in other lines just now. In shell—



Teas.—Reports show well maintained strength in the tea market. Indias and Ceylons are firm. There is a good enquiry for Japans and the general tea outlook is encouraging to holders.



Coffee .-- Coffee is steady at former prices and a good demand. There is no particular influence from the primary market at present.

Mocha Rio, No. 7 Mexigan	0	19	0	21	Maracaibo				
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Rice.-While there has been a comparatively big jump of late in the price of rice, still it is not altogether unlikely that still more may be heard in that regard. The market is firm, there is a steady demand and the conditions that have given rice the new strength are unchanged. Jobbers claim that there is the probability of prices going still higher. The prices quoted are for Montreal and district and the others for outside territory, the latter being the lower of the two.

Ra	ngoons	-										-0	
Rice.	gra ie	B, bags	, 251	lbs .		 		 	3	40		50	
			1001	lbs		 		 	3	40		03	
	4.6		501	lbs		 		 	3	40		50	
84	44	poch	kets,	25 lbs	8					50	3	60	
4.4		1 10	ckets	1. 122	lbs	 		 		65		75	
4.5	41	C.C., b	828. 5	250 11	B	 		 		30		40	
	44			100 11					3	30	3	401	
8.6	++		k	t0 11	18.	 		 		30		40,	
		. 1	ocke	t#. 25	lbs	 		 	3	40	3	50	
**	**		pock							45	3	15	
Far	ncy Pa	tna-											
Putn	a polis	hed				 		 	3	70	3	80	
1 ann	Pearl					 			3	95		05	
	Impe	rial Gla								45	4	551	
		kle							4	55	4	65	
Jar	pan+												
Cryst	al								4	90		00	
Snow									5	01		10	
Ice I	9108					 		 	1	15		25	
Caro	ina H	e d						 	£	40		50	
Brow	n Sage), Ib				 		 	0	05		06	
Tanio	00a. m	edium p	earl.	lb .			1.1	 	0	07		071	
Seed	1b					 		 	0	061	0	08	

Brooms .- An advance in the price of brooms is quoted this week as the result of the short crop of broom corn in the United States. One manufacturer stated that prices would not be advanced while his present stock of brooms remained, but with the new make there would surely be an advance. The corn itself is higher and jobbers are quoting brooms at a higher price; in fact, the advance is said to be a 10 per cent. one. At this rate it would be difficult to look around a retail store and find an article that has not joined the "aviators" in prices.

Cotton Twine .-- Jobbers announce a reduction in the price of cotton twine. It is down one cent per pound with quotations as follows: three-ply, 221/2 to 231/2e; four-ply, 261/2 to 271/2e.

Beans .-- White pea beans are in limited supply and the new crop which will soon be on the market is not very heavy. The price quoted is from \$2.35 to \$2.40 a hushel

Canned Goods.

MONTREAL .-- Cars of new tomatoes have been received by the jobbers but still there is no announcement as to the new price. Those who had stocks of tomatoes of course sold them at the present figures, the incoming goods having had but little effect on the market. It is not known whether all the jobbers have received first shipments of their orders or not. The new prices, however, soon will be made known. No one has any definite idea to offer as to what the prices are likely to be. There is a steady spot demand at former figures. Crystal wax and refugee beans are quoted at \$1.25 by some jobbers, the advance amounting to 25 per cent.

VEGETABLES

Per Dozen

Gro	oup B G	roup A
s—Asparagus, tips s—Beans, crystal wax	2 524	2 55 1 00 1 30
s-Beans, golden wax		1 30
s-Beans, golden wax al-Beans golden wax	1 371	1 40 4 05 1 00
s-Beans, refugee	4 02	1 00
s-Beans, refugee s-Beans, refugee, midget	1 3/1	1 40 1 30
		1 30 1 90
s- Peas, sweet wrinkle, size No.2 s-Peas, early June, size No. 3		1 25 1 FO
s-Peas, standard, size No. 4 alNo. 4 standard		1 35
s-Spinach, table		1 40
s-Spinach, table	••••	1 90 5 50
pot tomatoes	1 40	1 45
Fruits- Cherries black nitted heavy syrur.	1 091	1.05
s-Cherries, black, pitted, heavy syrup, s-Cherries, black, not pitted, heavy syrup s-Cherries, red, pitted, heavy syrup, a-Cherries, red, not pitted, heavy syrup	1 921 1 521	1 95 1 55
s-Cherries, red, pitted, heavy syrup	1 921	1 95 1 55
alCherries, red, pitted	8 ! 21	8 55
 Cherries, red, not pitted. acavy syrup Cherries, red, pitted. Cherries, white, pitted, heavy syrup Cherries, white, not pitted, heavy syrup Cherries, back, heavy syrup. 	2 021	2 05
s-Cherries, white, not pitted, heavy syrup	2 021	1 65
8-Currants black preserved	1 971 2 275 5 275	2 00 2 30
al Currants black, standard	5 27	5 30
s-Currants, red, heavy syrup	1 971	8 30 2 ' 0
s-Currants, red, heavy syrup s-Currants, red, preserved	2 278 5 978	2 30
al.—Currants, red, standard	8 971	5 30 8 30
al — Currants, red, schid pack s — Goovaberries heavy syrup. al — Gooseberries, standard s — Lawtonberries (blackberries), h. syrup. s — Lawtonberries (preserved	2 25	2 271
alGooseberries, standard. 8-Lawtonberries (blackberries), h. syrup.		7 021 1 80
 Lawtonberries, preserved. Lawtonberries, standard. Pineapple, sliced, heavy syrup. Pineapple, whole, heavy syrup. Pineapple, whole, heavy syrup. Raspherries, black, heavy syrup. Raspherries, black, preserved. Raspherries, black, standard. Raspherries, black, standard. Raspherries, red, slaw, standard. Raspherries, red, standard. Rabubarb, preserved. Rububarb, preserved. 	1 771	2 00
-Pineapple, sliced. heavy syrup	7 021	7 05 1 80
8- Pineapple, grated, heavy syrup	1 771	1 80
8-Pineapple, whole. heavy sy up	2 321	2 35
8 Raspberries, black, neavy syrup	2 00° 2 25 7 25 9 50 2 00 2 25 7 25 9 50 2 50	2 02
alRaspherries, black, standard	7 25	7 27
s-Raspberries, red, heavy syrap.	9 50 2 00	9 520 2 025 2 275
s-Raspherries, red preserved	2 25	2 27
al. Raspherries, red, solid pack	9 50	7 271
s-Rhuharh, preserved	1 /21	1 55
s-Rhubarb, preserved alRhubarb, standard s Strawberries, heavy syrup s-Strawberries, preserved.		2 30 3 521
s Strawherries, heavy syrup	2 (0 2 02)	2 021
alStrawter-ies. standard	7 25	7 271
Clover Leaf and Horseshoe brands salman	90	9 25
al. – Strawpernes, solid pack Clover Leaf and Horseshoe brands salmon- -lb. tails, per dozen. -lb. flats, per dozen. -lb. flats, per dozen. - After December 1st prices advance 2½ cents Other salmon- all tails- ted Sockeys, per case ted Spring, per case.		2 45
-lb. flats, per dozen		1 55
After December 1st prices advance 21 cents	per doz	en.
ted Sockeye, per case		9 00
ed Spring, per case oboes, per case inks, per case		8 00 7 50
inks, per case		
b. fists, dozen \$2 75 \$2 80 1 1b tolla doz		
obster	сец, ф1.0	0, 49.70
beef, 1s 200 Kinced collo	ps, 2s	2 50
Impressed corned Minced collo beef, 1s. 2 00 Corned beef ompressed corned Corned beef beef, 2s. 3 35 Jellied hocks nglish brawn, 2s. 3 15 Jellied hocks onclease pire feet. 2s 3 15 Jellied hocks	hash, 1s.	1 60 2 80 3 50 12 00
beef, 2s 3 35 Jellied hocks	, 28	3 50
concless pigs' feet, 2s 3 15 Paragon ox	congue.	
teady lunch veal loaf teady lunch veal loaf Paragon ox to	9r	7 50
Paragon or	tongue,	0.00
Leady lunch veal lost 1s	htoneve	9 50
coast beef, 2s 3 35 1s		4 00
tewed kidney, 1s 1 60 Tongue lunch tewed kidney, 2s 2 65 Sliced smokes	heef la	3 50
1s. 2 60 2js. coast beef, 1s. 2 60 Paragoniunci soast beef, 2s. 3 35 1s. tewed ox tail, 1s. 1 60 1s. tewed kidney, 1s. 1 60 Succet smokes lineed collops, 1s. 2 65 Succet smokes		
36		

TORONTO .- There is certainly no tendency towards easiness in canned goods. On the other hand, there is marked strength in a number of lines and in those particular lines there has been a gradual stiffening in price. The shortage in the deliveries of a number of lines and the belief that present supplies are in a number of cases far from large enough to meet the demand for the coming year, is one of the main reasons for the strength. Then, again, it is generally realized that consumption of canned goods is showing a yearly gain. "Consumption has changed a great deal from what it was ten years ago," said one dealer. "At that time there was a marked decrease in demand during June, July, August and September, but in late years, there has been a good demand all summer. This demand is not alone from the northern districts. but even in the city is appreciable in volume."

Black raspberries, both in heavy syrup and preserved, are held generally at 10 cents higher. Pineapple in 2's, sliced, grated and whole, is quoted at \$2.25 per dozen. The tendency is also towards strength in lower priced peas and beans as well as strawberries, all of which were short this year.

Some new pack blueberries are beginning to arrive on the market. Delivery will only be 40 per cent. of orders. It was pointed out some time ago when they were lower in price that they were a good buy. In 2's they are quoted at \$1.45 and in gallons at \$5.50.

New pack tomatoes and corn are on the market, and as canners have not as yet set any prices, they are held at all values. While a number of dealers quoted \$1.50 per dozen, others offered them as low as \$1.20. Such is the state of the market at the moment. Opening prices are, however, expected at any time which will settle the question of values. Dealers are wondering what the price will be. It is general opinion that they at least will not be below last year's opening price, namely, \$1.15. One wholesaler stated that one canner had advised him that he did not expect to deliver more than 60 per cent.

VEGETABLES	Perd	
Gro	up B G	roup A
2's-Asparague Tips	2 524	2 5)
2's-Beans, crystal wax	1 00	
2's-Beans, golden wax, midget, Auto brand		1 30
2's-Beans, golden wax	1 00	1 10
3'-Beans, golden wax	1 271	1 40
GalBeans. golden wax		4 25
2's-Beans, refugee or valentine (green),	: 00	1 10
2's Deans, refugee of valentine (green)	1 01	
3's-Beans, refugee (green)		1 40
2's-Bean refugee midget, Auto brand		1 31
2's Peas, extra fine sifted size 1	1 75	1 77
2's-Peas, sweet wrinkle, size 2		1 40
2's-Peas, early June, size 3		1 35
2's-Peav, standard, size 4		1 30
2's-Spinach table	1 27	1 30
3's-Spinach, table	1 774	1 80
GalSpinach, table	5 30	5 321
FRUITS		
2's-Cherries, black. pitted, heavy syrup	1 924	1 95
2's-Cherries, black, not pitted, heavy syrup	1 54	1 55
2's-Cherries, red, pitted, heavy syrup	1 521	1 95
2 8- Onerries, red, pitted, neavy syrup	1 920	1 90
2's-Cherries, red, not pitted, heavy syrup	1 524	
Gal-Cherries, red, pitted		
2's-Cherries, white, pitted, heavy syrup	2 02	2 05

Ourri - Cuu - Cuurri - Cuurri - Cuurri - Cuurri - Cuurri - Cuu - Cuurri - Cuu - Rasp - Ras - Ras - Ras - Ras - Ras - Rhu - Stra - Stra - Stra - Stra Beets, sli wi sli wi wi Pampkin Tomatoe Turnips, Apples, s Blueber Peaches, Clover I-lb. talls I-lb. flats I-lb. flats I-lb. flats Other sa are: Humpba Pinks Northern Chicken Turkey. Ducks. POIN Bro Ton Can Pin Pot Tor cordir quite are no terest week. offect are re Ger groce elude menti and (ing s result ber o sump Dre world nume

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Gal.-2s-Gal.-2s-Gal.-2s-2s-2s-2s-2s-2s-2s-2s-2s-Gal.-2s-2s-Gal.-2s-2s-Gal.-2s-2s-Gal.-2s-2s-Gal.-2s-Gal.-2s-2s-Gal.-2s-Gal.-2s-Gal.-2s-Gal.-2s-2s-Gal.-2s-Gal.-2s-Gal.-2s-Gal.-2s-Gal.-2s-Gal.-2s-Gal.-2s-Gal.-2s-Gal.-2s-Gal.-2s-Gal.-2s-Gal.-2s-Gal.-2s-Gal.-2s-Gal.-2s-Gal.-2s-Gal.-2s-Gal.-Col.

2s - Cherries, white, s - Currants, black 2s - Currants, black chal - Currants, black chal - Currants, black chal - Currants, red, 2s - Currants, red, 2s - Currants, red, 2s - Currants, red, 2s - Currants, red, chal - Currants, red, chal - Currants, red, 2s - Lawtonberries, (chal - Lawtonberries, (chal - Lawtonberries, chal - Lawtonberries, chal - Currants, red, 2s - Finespile, statu- 2s - Pinespile, statu- 2s - Pinespile, statu- 2s - Raspberries, black 2s - Raspberries, black 2s - Raspberries, black 2s - Raspberries, that 2s - Raspberries, red 2s - Raspberries, that 2s - Raspberries, that 2s - Strawberries, that 2s - Strawberri	heavy syrup. k, solid pack leavy syrup. solid pack solid pack	p), h. syrup. up up up up up rap. d rd ack p. 1.	1 97 • 2 27 • 8 27 • 8 27 • 9 2 5 27 • 8 27 • 9 2 5 27 • 9 2 27 • 9 2 27 • 9 2 2 7 • 9 2 2 7 • 9 2 2 7 • 9 2 2 7 • 9 7 • 9 2 2 7 • 9 7 • 9 2 2 27 • 9 2 2 2 35 • 9 2 5 0 • 9 2 0 • 9 5 •	$\begin{array}{c} 1 & 65 \\ 2 & 00 \\ 3 & 5 \\ 3 & 00 \\ 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 00 \\ 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 00 \\ 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 00 \\ 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 00 \\ 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 00 \\ 5 & 30 \\ 0 & 00 \\ 2 & 2$
Gal-Rhubarb, stan	dard		3 50	3 52
2s Strawberries, h	eavy syrup.		1 85	2 (11)
28-Strawberries, I	standard	•••• ••• •••	2 025	2 05
Gal Strawberries.	solid nack		9 50	9.9
that. Strumberries,	bound puck		5 00	014
Beets, sliced, blood whole, blood whole, blood whole, Blood whole, Rosel Carbos, 3s Carrots, 2s Carrots, 2s Pampkin, 3s gal	red, 2's red, 2's red, 3's red, 3's bud, 2's 3's	ABLES	0 971 0 971 1 321 1 371	1 00 1 00 1 35 1 40 1 30 1 55
Carots, 2's Corn, 2's 'fancy, 2's 'on cob, gal			0 97 1 05 1 10	1 00 1 00 1 10 1 15 4 77
Pampkin, 3's				1 00
Tomatoes, 2's '' 3's gals Turnips, 3's			1 05 1 20 3 75 1 12	3 05 1 07 1 50 4 02 1 15
Apples standard S	FRUI			1 20
ii ii ga	1		3 75	410
Blueberries, stands	rd, 2's			1 45
11 11 11	gal			5 50
Apples, standard, 3' ga Blueberries, standa " Peaches, 2's, white, " 2's, yellow, Clover Lese and E	heavy syru	p	1 871	1 90 1 90
Clover Leaf and H	Torneshoe h	anda salmon		1 00
I-lb. flats, dozen I-lb. flats, dozen I-lb. flats, dozen Other salmon pric	2 45 1 55 2 50	Cohoes, per Red Spring, Lobsters, ha	doz. 1 9 doz. 2 1	
		per dozen		5 2 1
Humpbacks, doz Pinks Northern River Soc		Lobsters, d	uar-	1.
Chicken	4 00	Soup. 2's		
Chicken Turkey Ducks	4 00	Soup, 2's Soup, 1's		i

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ONTARIO MARKETS.

POINTERS-

Brooms .--- Higher.

Tomatoes .- Wide range of prices. Canned Goods .- General strength.

Pineapples.-Held at \$2.25.

Pot Barley .- Higher.

Toronto, Sept. 21 .- Grocery trade according to reports of wholesalers is quite favorable in volume. The elections are no doubt creating a great deal of interest throughout the province this week, but are apparently having little effect on general business. Collections are reported fair.

General strength is still prevalent in groceries, with a number of staples included. In this particular might be mentioned sugar, tea, dried fruits, rice and canned goods. The latter is showing some special signs of strength, the result of short packs this year in a number of lines and the ever increasing consumption.

Drought this year in all parts of the world has worked for higher prices on numerous lines which the grocer handles. In this regard, sugar has been most prominent, the drought in Europe working serious damage to the beet crop.

Then in the far East rice prices have been boosted on this account, while the production of tea in India has also been affected. The pack of Belgium and French peas has also been seriously shortened, while in our own country we have examples in the general short packs of early fruits and vegetables.

Sugar .- No further change has taken place in sugar in the past week, quotations ruling at \$5.95 per cwt. The market is still strong and of a waiting nature, the market being inclined to await more definite reports regarding the probable shortage of beets in Europe. There have been various estimates of the probable outturn, one being as low as 5,865,000 tons as compared with 8,160,000 last year. Licht, in his first expert crop estimate, sets it, if favorable weather continues from the first of September, at a maximum of 7,300,000 tons, or if weather conditions prove unfavorable at a minimum of 6.250,000 tons. With this wide range, dealers are content to wait for the moment until something more definite can be ascertained.

While the raw market eased off slightly at the end of last week, due probably to some taking of profits, it has again reacted and is steady at 18s. 3d. for prompt beets. There is a scarcity of nearby sugar and New York refiners are behind in deliveries. When they go into the market it will likely cause further stiffening in price.

There is, at present, a brisk general demand for sugar, and supplies for a time were none too large. The consumption is quite large on account of the plenitude of preserving fruits.

Extra granulated, bags		95 05
(mperial granulated		75
Beaver granulated		75
Yellow, bags	5	55
Barrels of granulated and yellow will be furnished at 5 cents above bag prices.		
Extra ground, bris	6	35
" " 50-lb. boxes	6	55
" " 25-lb. boxes	6	65
Powdered, bris		15
* 50-1b. boxes		15
⁴¹ 25-1b. boxes		55
Red Seal, cwt		10
St. Lawrence Crystal Diamonds		60
Paris lumps, in 100-lb. boxes	6	85
" in 50-1b. "	6	95
' in 25.1b	7	15

Syrups and Molasses .- With the high sugar market there is naturally strength in kindred lines. While prices for molasses have been generally advanced on other markets, no change has taken place here although firmness is not lacking. Trade, however, in this line is none too brisk just at the moment.

There is also a firmness noticeable in compound maple syrups, manufacturers claiming that with the high cost of material the margin of profit is elipped down.

The fall trade in table syrups has set in and from now on should be appreciable in volume. Consumption with cooler weather will be larger.

Syrups-	Per	case	Maple Syrup-		
210. uns, 2 doz.			Gallous, 510 Car		1 80
in case	1	40	4 12 **		5 tu
5 lb. tius, 1 doz.			Quarto, 24		5 40
III CH68	1	2 75	Pints, 24 "		3 W
10 1b. tins. & doz.			Molasses-		
in case	!	2 65	New Orientic,		
20 lb. tins, ‡ doz.			medium	. 30	. 35
in case	3	2 60	New Orleans,		
Barrels, per 1b		U U31	UULS.	0 28	32
Half barrels, lb.		U U31	Barbadoes, extra		
Quarter " "	1	0 031	fancy.		J 45
Pails, 38 lbs. es		1 75	Forto Rico.		
95 11 11		1 95	Musuopado		

Dried Fruits .- New crop of dried fruits will be arriving on the market shortly. Raisins and currants were shipped at the end of August and should arrive at any time. Prunes and other California fruits are starting to be shipped but none have arrived here as yet. Most lines will be badly needed when they arrive as stocks generally are extremely low.

The markets on dried fruits show no signs of weakening. Prunes which are holding their own are turning out rather disappointing as far as the larger sizes are concerned. The fruit is showing a much higher percentage of shrinkage that is usual and the majority are grading down to 60 to 70's or smaller so that 30 to 40's, 40 to 50's and even 50 to 60's will be scarce.

Raisins, both Valencia and Sultanas, are stiffening up. Sultanas especially, have been moving upward, an advance of from 7 to 10 shillings being reported by one dealer. The crop this year is estimated at from 33,000 to 35,000 tons as compared with 25,500 last year, 59,-700 in 1909, and 56,400 tons in 1908. With last year's short crop, the markets are now bare of stocks, thus lending strength to the situation.

Currants continue steady in price.

Choice, 25 lb boxes Fancy, "Candied Peels-	0 20 0 21 0 20 0 22
Lemon 0 09 0 11	Citeron 0.15 0.17
Orange 0 10 0 12	
Figs- Blemes, per lb. 11 inches	21 "
Tapnets, "	0 04 0 041 0 041 0 06
Dried peaches	0 15 0 16
Dried apples	6 09 0 091
Evaporated apples	0 111 0 12
Currants-	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Fine Filiatras 0 071 0 08	Vostizzas 010 012
Patras 0 08 0 081	
Uncleaned to less	
Raisins-	
Sultana	
fancy	
extra fancy	0 14 0 16
Valencias selected	
Seeded, 1 lb packets, fancy 16 oz. packets, choice.	0 10
	Sairs 0 05
Dates-	Package dates,
Hallowees-	per 11b 0 061 0 061
Full boxes 0 059 0 06	Fards choicest. 0 10 0 104

Tea .- The market locally as well as abroad continues in a position of steadiness. Trade on the whole is moderate in volume. A report from Columbo, Ceylon, says: "Supplies continue to come forward slowly and the crop for August when compiled is not expected to be a large one. Latest reports from the Estates are somewhat varied, some

of them report good growing weather, while on others flush has been stopped by the strong wind that has prevailed. Under the eircumstances, with supplies from India only about normal and a smaller crop in Ceylon, we can see no prospects of lower prices."

Coffee.—Coffee is steady at present quotations. Coffee options on the New York market are strong. Trade according to local dealers continues good and a fact on which many dealers put emphasis is that retailers are buying higher grades of coffee. This may be partly responsible to the fact that higher grade coffees have not been advancing with the rapidity of the lower grades.

Rio, roasted Green Rio Santos, roasted. Maricaibo,	000	15 20 22	000	16 22 24	Mocha, roasted. Java, roasted Mexican Gautemalo	0	27 22	000	33 25 24
Bogotas					Jamaica Chicory	Õ	20	0	22

Nuts.—Prices show no change and there is nothing new to report in this regard. Trade is normal.

Almonds,	Formi	geti	a.	 2	 												4			2.0	0	16
	Tarrag	ona		 	 		0												0	16	0	17
	shelle	1							2										0	35	Ô	38
Walnuts,	Greno	ble.			 														0	17	õ	19
**	Bordes	ux.																		0.0-	0	15
**	Marbo							_									1		0	15	õ	154
	shelled																		0	28	ŏ	40
Filberts.						8					1		1		1	1	1		ő	19	ŏ	12
Pecans							1				1	-	1	-	1		*		ñ	18	ŏ	20
Brazils					•••			• •		* '		• •	*	• •	• •	•	• •		•	10	ő	18
Peanuts,	rosster	1				*	•	• •	•	• •	• •	1	*	* *	•	•		•	à		0	10
	* UNDUCI	****	* *	 	 														U	11	U	12

Spices .- Prices are unchanged but steady. General trade is good. The pickling season is now at its height and while most retailers were supplied earlier in the season with their main stocks, repeat orders are appreciable in volume. A report from New York on spices says: "Prices are generally higher and likely to be higher yet on short crops and on broad and steady consuming absorption by all the markets of the world. In pepper, nearly every grade has experienced a shortage in production this year, the total falling off being very material and likely to affect prices for a long time to come. In cloves, the incoming crop is very moderate in size, and very large sales have been made against it, the world's supply having been nearly wiped out by the consuming needs so far this year. In nutmegs, production has seriously diminished and visible supplies the world over have greatly decreased."

	Bbls.	Pails or Boxes	Tins	4-lb. pkgs. dz	+lb. tins doz
Allspice	0 14	0 15	0 17	0 75	0 80
Cinnamon	0 24	0 25	0 27	0 90	0 90
Cayenne pepper	0 234	0 241	0 261	0 90	0.90
Cloves	0 241	0 25	0 271	0 90	0 90
Cream tartar	0 25	0 26	0 28	0 90	
Curry powder			0 25		
Ginger	0 22	0 24	0 26	0.80	0 90
			0 75		2 75
Nutmegs			0 30	90	2 00
Pepper, black	0 15	0 16	0 171	0 75	0 90
Pepper, white		0 25	0 26	1 00	1 10
Pastry spice		0 24	0 26	0 80	0 90
Pickling spice		0 16	0 18	0 75	0 75
Turmerio			0 16		
Mustard seed, per 1b.					0 12
Celery seed, per lb. in	bulk				20

Rice and Tapioca.—Although lower grades of rice have advanced 50 cents per cwt. during the past month, there is fact that the whole country is intensely still considerable strength in the market. Not alone is the short production confined to India, but a shortage of a greatcr or less extent is reported from a number of the rice-producing districts in the East. The tendency will naturally be to work for a certain amount of strength in the higher grades also.

Pot barley is another line which has been advancing in price of late, an advance of 75 cents per barrel being quoted by one miller. Millers are unable to get supplies for the mill.

	Per	lb.	Tapioca-		
Rangoon Patna Japan Java Carolina Sago, medimm prown	0 05 0 05 0 06 0 08	U 06 U 061 0 U7 0 10	Bullet, double goat Medium pearl. 0 06g Flake	0	08 07 08 07

Beans.—Supplies of beans at present are extremely small and prices are well maintained. New crop beans should be on the market within another three weeks.

Prime beans, per bushel. 2 35 2 45 Hand picked beans, per bushel. 2 45 2 55

Evaporated Apples.—There have been some arrivals of new "evaps" on the market although in rather limited quantities. The yield of apples in Ontario is larger than last year but on the other hand this will have a tendency to decrease the amount used for evaporating purposes. Prices range from 11 to 12 cents.

Macaroni.—As suggested some time ago, macaroni manufactured in Italy is higher in price, one dealer quoting a 6 cent advance on 22 pound boxes. The advance is due to higher Russian wheat which is used in its manufacture.

Brooms .--- In some quarters, there appears to be some little excitement in the broom market of late. In some cases prices have been advanced 50 cents per dozen by wholesalers who say that a number of manufacturers have withdrawn prices, while others are quoting their product at an advance. One broom manufacturer was inclined to think that perhaps the excitement was a little greater than warranted. "The corn crop is just coming in and, of course, the market is unsettled," he said. "Prices fluctuate from day to day and the exact position is hard to ascertain. We have not as yet raised prices. No doubt, however, there is cause for some strength."

MANITOBA MARKETS.

POINTERS-

Sugar-Firm.

Evap. Apples-New shipment next week.

Coffee.—Advanced 1c per lb. Beans—Advanced. Winnipeg, Sept. 21.—In spite of the worked up over the elections, and that reciprocity is the chief argument of discussion, trade in all grocery lines continues active. The present period is one which needs careful planning.

Harvest is completed in many sections and threshing is general. Estimates from various sources continue to be published and so far the consensus of opinion is that a crop of just twice the size as that realized last year will be harvested this fall.

The first shipment of evaporated apples is expected next week. The opening prices are high and will sell around 11 to $11\frac{1}{2}$ cents. It is not expected that these will be maintained, but coming on a bare market it is only natural that the price of the early stuff should be high. Confidential reports from Ontario show that the crop is from 50 to 75 per cent. higher than last year. So it's only logical to expect lower prices as soon as any quantity appears on the market.

New canned tomatoes arrived on the market this week, and one wholesaler who has lately returned from a trip east claims that pretty nearly a full pack will be received this year. The prospects for corn also look bright owing to the good crop to the south. New prices have not been named as yet but are expected shortly.

Sugar.—The market remains firm, and in spite of high prices trade continues to be active. Stocks held are of good size as jobbers have maintained their usual supply on hand in spite of the high price prevailing.

Montres	and B.C. granulated, in bbls 6 4
	" in sacks 63
	yellow, in bbls 5 5
	" in sacks 5 9
icing su	ar, in bbls 67
Domdand	in boxes (25 lbs.)
rowdere	d sugar, in bbls
	in boxes
Lump h	ard, in bbls
11 11	in -bbls
**	" in 100-1b. cases

Syrup and Molasses.—These lines at last show a slight movement after the long lapse of inactivity. Prices are unchanged but the demand is somewhat increased as some of the early logging camps are beginning to lay in supplies.

syrups-	
14 2-1b. tins, per case	 2 2
2 5-lb. tins, per case	 25
6 10-1b. tins, per cate	 24
3 20-1b. tins, per case	 24
ialf barrels. Der cwt	4 1
Sarbadoes molasses, in half barrels, per gallon	 00
ew Orleans molasses, half barrels, per gallon	 0
New Orleans molasses, per barrel, per gallon	 0

Dried Fruit.—There are no changes in prices. Quotations are as follows:—

New prunes.	Per lb.	Valencia raisins.		
90-100s, 25, s.p	0 08	Fine on stocks, 28s,		
80-90s, 25s, s.p	0 081	s.p., per box Fine selected, 28s.	17	5
80-90s, 10s, s.p		s.p , per box	18	5
70-80в, 25в, в р		4 crown layers, 28s, s.p., per box	19	5
7)-80s, 10s, s.p		4 crown layers, 14s,		
60-70s 25s, s p		s.p., per box 4 crown layers. 7s.	10	0
50-60s, 25s, s.p		s.p., per box	0 5	5
40-50s, 25s, s.p	011	Ne plus ultra, 286, s.p., per box	23	n

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Coffee.—The coffee market has been extremely active during the week and has taken an advance of one cent per lb. For the last month this line has been exceedingly strong to the south of us, and advances have been expected. Local wholesalers stated that higher prices can be predicted.

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Coffee, standard Rio. 0 16 Coffee, choice....... 0 16 Coffee, extra choice... 0 18

Beans .- The situation in beans appears to be a critical one. Prices during the last six weeks have been advancing steadily on the supposed reports of shortage of crops in Ontario. Reports, however, would indicate that this was not exactly the cause, but that Ontario bean brokers simply refused to sell. One large wholesaler in an interview on the bean situation said: "I saw a confidential wire from one of the largest bean brokers in Ontario yesterday. His representative here wired for information and the reply was to the efiect that large stocks were on hand but he refused to sell till the elections were over."

 Beans, 34b. picker, per bushel
 2 55
 2 65

 Hand picked, per bushel
 2 65
 2 75

 Peas, split, 100 lbs
 2 75

NEW BRUNSWICK.

St. John, N.B., Sept. 20.-The present week is being looked forward to by

local dealers, as one which does not hold much encouragement for a brisk business, owing to the minds of the people being taken up considerably with election matters. While the elections are not to be held until the latter part of the week the whole period is expected to be dull. Even now and during the past week, there has been a falling off in trade.

The price of sugar still continues to soar. As a result of this advance molasses has within a short time gone up five cents on the local market. Advices received here are to the effect that the home sugar crop in the United States is quite promising, and that the abundance will mean an easier tone in sugar. The stock of molasses is said to be small, however, and this is especially so as regards fancy quality, so that high prices are looked for.

An advance was noted in cornneal this week, a difference of ten cents being registered. As was predicted some weeks ago the cost of canned salmon has jumped noticeably, and indications are that it will go still higher, reports here being to the effect that the pack is not sufficiently large to cause a reduction in price.

In the country market while the farmers have not been coming to the city

with large quantities of farm produce, many of them being interested in the result and the campaign connected with the elections. However, there is an abundance of fine vegetables on hand, and good prices prevail. Eggs and butter are in good demand, and are fairly stiff in price.

The quotations for this week are as follows:

Bacon 0 16	0	18	Eggs, hennery 0 28 8 30
Beans, hand			Eggs, case 0 23 0 24
picked, bus 2 50	2	55	Fin. Haddies 4 40 4 50
Beans, yellow			Fish, cod, dry 6,00 6 10
eye, bus 2 60	2	65	Flour, Manitoba 6 25 6 35
Butter, dairy,			" Ontario 5 45 5 55
lb 0 21	0	23	Ham 016
Butter, oream-			Lard, compound
ery, 1b 0 24		25	1b 0 10‡ 0 11
Buckwheat.			Lard, pure, 1b. 0 121 C 13
west. grey, bag 2 65	2	70	Lemons, Messi-
Cheese, new, 1b. 0 141	ñ	15	na, per box 4 50 5 60
Currants, 1's, 1b, 0 089			Molasses, fcy.
	•	00	Barbados, gl 0 33 0 34
Canned goods-		~	Oatmeal, rolled 5 75
Beans. baked. 1 15		25	Oatmeal, std 6 35
Beans, string . 1 05		10	Pork,domestic
Corn, doz 1 10		15	mess 22 00 22 59
Peas, No. 4	1	20	Pork, Ameri-
" No. 3		25	can clear 22 00 24 00
NO. 2		30	Potatoes, bbl 2 25 2 40
" No. 1	1	80	Raisins, Cal.,
Peaches, 2's,			seeded 0 101 0 11
dozen 1 95	2	00	Rice, 1b 0 031 0 03
Peaches, 3's,			
dozen 3 00	3	05	Salmon, case-
Raspberries,	-		Red spring 7 75 8 50
dozen 2 05		10	Cohoes 7 00 7 50
Strawberries. 185		90	Sugar-
Tomatoes 1 55	1	60	Standard gran. 6 00 6 10
Clams 4 00	4	25	Austrian " 5 90 6 00
Cornmeal, gran		00	Bright yellow 5 80 5 90
Cornmeal, bags		65	No. 1 yellow 5 50 5 60
" bols	3	45	Paris lumps 6 75 7 00

The peanut crop of the United States for 1908, was valued at \$12,000,000.

Fresh Tea Is All Important

-it is the life of your trade. Any tea kept in stock six months loses one cent per pound in value, after one year two cents, after two years it is positively unfit for sale.

Tea is at its best the day it is fired in the gardens, and although in sealed metal packages, it keeps very much better than in bulk, still it loses flavor. We do our utmost to have "SALADA" reach the consumer in all its garden freshness and fine flavor, and ask the co-operation of every retailer in our efforts to serve the public with FRESH tea. Our advice is to buy not more than three months' supply at a time. Eighteen years' experience proves to us that this is vitally important.

If any retailer—anywhere—at any time, has any "SALADA" in stock that is over six months old, ship it back to us (freight collect) and we will refund the full purchase price. We back up our belief in the paramount importance of FRESH tea by this sweepng guarantee.

The "SALADA" Tea Co.

Toronto and Montreal

Manufacturers, Manufacturers' Agents, Brokers, Etc.

BRITISH COLUMBIA DIRECTORY



40 CENT TEA

There is a steady increase in the sale of 40c. Red Rose Tea. I find many merchants are now selling very much more than they did formerly.

Generally, I believe, these increases have been due to merchants trying the 40c. tea in their own homes. They have found on trying it that it was just as economical to use and distinctly finer in quality, so they have recommended it with the result that they are now making much more profit for themselves and giving their customers better satisfaction.

It is the tea that was served at the Toronto Exhibition and was so greatly liked.

If you will try a package yourself, I feel sure you will recommend and sell much more of it.

7 Front Street East, Toronto, Ont. 315 William Ave. Winnipeg, Man.

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T. H. ESTABROOKS ST. JOHN, N.B.

ROYAL SHIELD BRAND

We have only been able to secure about 50% of our requirements of this well-known brand of high grade Sockeye Salmon. Order early.

We are booking orders for October delivery at very low prices, from a very favorable contract made in June for 20,000 boxes California Prunes. Anticipate your wants for Foreign and Domestic Evaporated and Dried Fruits and place your order with

Campbell Bros. & Wilson, Limited

Campbell, Wilson & Adams, Limited Saskatoon Campbell, Wilson & Horne, Limited Lethbridge

WINNIPEG

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Campbell, Wilson & Horne, Limited Calgary

Campbell, Wilson & Smith, Limited

The Benefit of Retail Organization

Secretary of Vancouver Island's Merchants' Association Gives His Opinion of the Advantages of Associations

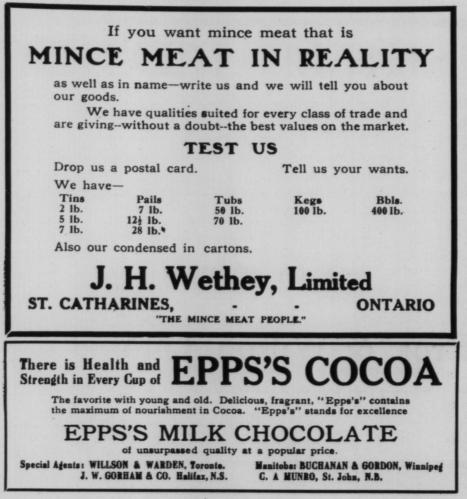
In a recent issue of The Grocer an account of the British Columbia Merchants' Association convention was given. At that time some of the addresses were not available, but have since been received. The following was in part the address of the secretary of Vancouver Island and will be read with interest by all connected with association work:-

"In the twelve months since we last met great progress has been noticed in the growth of our cities and the growth of business and trades. With this growth we find increasing use of improved methods and appliances in carrying on business, and the necessity arises for improved methods in sifting information (usually supplied by the applicant for credit). collecting and compiling data for correct ratings for credit, which the busy, aggressive merchant finds he cannot possibly attend to. What is his remedy for this and many other difficulties, such as, seeing that the manufacturer maintains the selling price which he quoted and by which he induced you to buy his goods, but often, before he has scarce left the city, some

one who thinks he will catch the crowd, and get ahead of his competitors, cuts that price and leaves you with an article which does not pay to handle, and takes up the space in your stores which you can so ill afford to spare for another "dead" line.

"The only efficient remedy is organization; meeting and consulting on difficulties as they arise; keeping an up-todate rating list, notifying your members of the dead beats found locally or arriving from other places; looking after the manufacturer (especially those introducing new articles) and insist on their maintaining prices.

"In the trade journals you will continually find reports of associations being formed, and chiefly for the objects just mentioned. You may be quite sure that those merchants have heard of some of the advantages of associations, and have felt the need of them; we can safely assume that they are progressive men living in growing and progressive cities. By the time the next annual convention is held we may fully expect to double our number of affiliated associations.



"There seems a difficulty in some associations to keep up the interest in the meetings; many ask, when reminded of a meeting, "anything special?" "What's new," etc. Some associations have tried "discussions on special subjects," some have offered premiums among those attending. Personally, I think the members should look upon attending meetings as a necessary duty. If nothing of importance is before them they can exchange views on many trade subjects; closer friendly relations frequently follow, and the finding others at a meeting often induces "one more" to look in. Grocers, like other fellows, love congenial company."

Whenever Liquidation

causes the sale of grocery stocks it is interesting to note the absence of any Fels - Naptha soap.

A clear indication of the steady demand and the continuous, even sale: due to the quality of Fels-Naptha soap.



YOUR GOODS KEPT

PROMINENTLY BE-

FORE THE WHOLE-

SALE TRADE 🔧 🔧

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of Eastern Canada, Europe and the United States who wish to get in right with the trade-increase of booming Western Canada should avail themselves of the facilities and service we offer.

Our five large warehouses at the five main distributing centres of the West enable us to cover the territory in an aggressive and thorough manner.

We have an unrivalled connection among the wholesale trade of Western Canada. May we push the sale of your grocery lines in this territory?

We call daily upon every jobbing house in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, ensuring every product we handle being kept prominently before the wholesale trade in a wholly effective way that no other house can offer.

It's your move



Contractors To The Admiralty-

PURNELL'S Sauces, Vinegars and Pickles

Never fail to give perfect satisfaction. They are unparalleled in quality, purity and flavor and are featured by the best stores in Great Britain and Canada.

You cannot make a mistake in handling "Purnell's" full range of products as there is ready sale for every one of them where a discriminating trade is catered to.

We are large contractors to the admiralty, which in itself is a recommendation which cannot be overlooked and a special selling point in their favor. Sold by all jobbers.

Our Canadian Agents

Charlottetown, Horace Haszard; St. John N.B., E. C. McMichael; Montreal and Ottawa, G. S. Harding, Canada Life Building; Halifax, N.S., J. Bill-man, 236 Hollis St.; Quebec, Cy. A. W. Dunn, 67 St. Peter St.; Toronto, Lind Brokerage Co., 73 Front St. E.; Hamilton, J. H. Stratton & Co.; Win-nipeg, Carman Brokerage Co., 141 Banastyne Avenue E.; Vancouver, B.C., C. E. Jarvis & Co., Room 10, Flack Block, Hastings Street. LIMITED

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Est. 1750

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PURNELL

Bristol, Eng.



Smoked and Cooked Meats are Easier

Lemand for These Lines is Less Brisk—Live Hogs are Lower in Price—Supplies are Larger—English Bacon Market is Less Firm—Heavier Pork is Steady in Price—Butter and Eggs Unchanged—Cheese Continues High.

The trend of live hog prices has again been downward, lower figures being general throughout Canadian markets. The lower prices of the past few weeks are ascribed to the less firm cables from the English bacon market while it is also true that live hogs are wich the arrival of fall in better supply. In sympathy with lower values for porkers there is a less firm feeling in certain lines of provisions. The demand for smoked meats and cooked hams is less brisk contributing to some extent to the easiness in three lines. On the other hand heavier pork is in better demand and firmer. Trade on the whole is on an appreciable scale and considered favorable for the season.

Butter prices in general show no particular change. Demand is fair while production continues quite large. Otherwise there are no features. Eggs show a tendency to strength, the result of decreased receipts and a good demand. There is a good demand for strictly new laid.

Cheese still maintains its position of strength and is at the highest point for the season it has been for many years. Ever since early in June the price has been steadily ascending. At first the advance was due to the decreased production in Canada on account of the dry weather but later on the demand from England entered into the situation. The drought in that country has interfered quite seriously with production with a resulting demand from Canada.

MONTREAL.

Provisions.—The changes predicted in last week's issue have become a fact. Pure lard is down $\frac{1}{4}$ cent and both live and dressed hogs are easier owing to the influence of the Toronto market, so it is said. Smoked hams are down $\frac{1}{2}$ cent but several lines of pork are higher. Reports show that there is a fair demand

Pure Lard	-									
		s. Der	lb						. 01	1
Classes	time	anch	10 lbs., pe	- 1h			•		0 i	
U II			E 11				••			
			5				••		. 01	
_										1
Pails	wood	, 20 11	s. net, pe	r lb.,					. 01	1
Pails.	tin, 2	0 1bs. s	tross. Der	1b					. 01	
Tubs.	50 1 br	. net.	per lb						0 1	
Tierce	. 375	lbs. p	er 1b				••	••••	. 01	
One n	hand	bricks					••			
							••		. 01	ļ
Compoun	d Lar	d-								
Boxes	. 50 11	s. net	per lb		a second	2.00		12.000	. 00	i
Cased	10-lb	tins.	60 1bs. to	-	TOPT	116	••			
				11	1 101		••			
						••	••			
1. (•		and the second						. 01	l
Pails,	wood	, 201b	. net, per	1b						
Pails.	tin. 9	O Iba.	ross, per	1h			•••			
Tube	50 15	net	per lb				••			
There	975	1100,	per 10				••		. 00	
Creto	-, 010		per 1b						. 00	
Une p	ound	Drick							. 01	ĺ
FORE-										
Heavy Ca	nada	short	out mess.	bbl.	35-45	Dies	-		. 93 /	5

Butter.—Prices are unchanged this week, the election having had a quieting effect. Many, it is believed, showed no interest for the reason that they wanted to wait for the outcome.

Eggs.—The market is steady with a good demand. No prices have been changed, but the situation is firm.

 New laids.
 0 30

 Selects.
 0 26

 No. 1.
 0 22

Cheese.—No developments are reported this week but with the passing of the political crisis something new may be expected although it may not necessarily be material.

 Quebec, large.
 0 14j

 Western, large.
 0 14j

 "twins.
 0 14j

 "small, 20 lbs.
 0 14j

 Old cheese, large.
 0 13

TORONTO.

Provisions.—The general tone of the provision market is slightly easier, the result of a total decrease of 80 cents in live hog prices during the past three weeks. Smoked hams have met with a general reduction of 1 cent per pound while cooked hams, the demand for which has eased off, are lower at 25 to 27 cents. Long, clear bacon tends, however, in the opposite direction, prices ruling at 12 to 13 cents. Lard also seems to maintain a steady position.

Live hogs at country points range around \$6.90 per cwt. the lower price being ascribed to slightly decreased cables for bacon and the fact that supplies are now more plentiful. Dressed hogs are lower also, the result of the decrease in hogs on the hoof.

Smoked meats-

Medium hams, per lb	0	16	Ö	17
Large hams, per lb	0	151	0	16
Backs, plain, per lb	0	19	0	20
" pes mesl,			Ō	20
Breakfast bacon, per lb	0	16	Ó	18
Roll becon, per lb	Õ	114	Ō	12
Shoulders				
Pickled meats-1 cent less than smoked.	0			
Long clear bacon, per lb	0	12	0	13
Heavy mess pork, per bbl	19	00	20	00
Short out, per bbl	21	00	22	00

45

 soled hams
 0 20 0 21

 ard, tierces, per lb.
 0 10 0 1.4

 tubs
 0 10 0 1.4

 pails
 0 11 0 1.4

 ' compounds, per ib.
 0 0 0 0 0 0.9

 ve hoga, at country points.
 6 90

 ve solar.
 7 20

 ressed homa.
 9 75 10 25

Butter.—Butter prices are unaltered as is also the general situation. There is a fair production at the present time. "There is at least no firmness in the market," remarked one dealer.

 Per ib.
 Per ib.

 87 ceamery solids.
 0 27 0 28

 Creamery solids.
 0 24 0 22

 Dairy prints, choice.
 0 22 0 24

 No. 1 tube or boxes.
 0 18 0 27

 No. 2 tube or boxes.
 0 18 0 17

Eggs.—Production is not on as large a scale as hitherto. Prices are unchanged but firm.

Cheese.—"New cheese is the highest it has been at this `season for several years," said one dealer. "This time last year we were selling at $12\frac{1}{4}$. Today the lowest price is $15\frac{1}{4}$ cents." The price is most unusual for this time of the year, the main reason being the reduced production in England and the consequent demand from that quarter.

Poultry.—Arrivals are fair in volume as is also the demand. Prices show no change.

Fowl, live. 0 10 0 11 Duckling, live.. 0 10 0 11 Spring chicken . 0 12 0 13

Honey.—Prices are well maintained but there are no unusual features present just now.

SCALE INSPECTION.

Editor, Canadian Grocer,—I like Mr. Wotton's letter in last week's Grocer re Scale Inspection. Why under the sun the grocer should pay \$4 or \$5 every year to have his scales inspected and the public who are so directly interested not pay a cent of it, I don't see. I believe in the United States, scale inspectors only visit you when a complaint is lodged. It is certainly unreasonable for the grocer to pay yearly whether his scales need adjusting or not.

GORRIE & CO.

Haliburton, Ont.

SHOW CARDS ON PRICES.

Prices much in your favor.

Our prices are always money savers. Whoever you are, whatever you buy, our prices are the same to you as your neighbor.

The employe who says "I'm not going to work myself to death for the pay I'm getting," is probably getting more pay than he is earning.

The Scarcity of the Good Clerk

Montreal Dealers Discuss This Important Question—Much of the Blame Attributed to Lack of Interest Taken by the Proprietor in His Employes—Length of Working Hours.

Montreal, Sept. 24—(Special)—Labor Day was a holiday for the average workman, but among those who were at their accustomed places were the grocery clerks. The previous Saturday afternoon and evening found them toiling, while large numbers of young men in other positions ceased work at 1 p.m. that day.

This bears out what a prominent Montreal grocer said recently in discussing the various reasons for the present scarcity of good clerks. In his opinion, large numbers of young men who might follow the grocery business were attracted to other branches of work because of the shorter hours and better pay. The young man of the present generation, he continued, saw all around him others who had the Saturday afternoon to themselves, and it was not to be wondered that the main body demanded the same short hours.

Another point he dwelt upon was that clerks usually begin at low salaries, and it is many years before they are earning what the present generation calls "big money." Companions who follow some other occupation soon forge ahead of them in this regard, although ultimately the grocery business offers a good living under agreeable conditions. It is not every young man who considers the question in this light, but those who are working away, preparing themselves for the future, are bound to be rewarded

One Consolation.

From the standpoint of the clerk there is the consolation of knowing that the trade is not overcrowded with brilliant competitors. In this respect, the grocery business makes up for some of its other deficiencies, but to profit by this condition the clerk must be capable. This of course applies to every occupation, but there are reasons why it should be borne in mind by the ambitious clerk. One of these reasons, and it is almost entirely overlooked, is the fact that grocers do not instruct their clerks in the details of the business. They are not impressed with the important points, and from experience the writer believes that the employer depends too much upon his clerk learning by experience business facts which should be presented to him in his first lessons.

The Usual Way.

Some grocers imagine that as soon as a new clerk is familiar with prices, he is ready to go behind the counter. This deals with the ordinary grocery store where the clerk is receiving his grocery education. In the larger stores he is expected to be already schooled in the trade, and considers himself a graduate of the smaller store. In the latter store the clerk learns the prices, takes orders, fills them, and perhaps unconsciously learns the elements of salesmanship. But does he learn all the "ins and outs" about the goods he is selling ?

Travelers who posses scraps of this knowledge impart it to the proprietor, but the clerk does not heartit. And then with the little details of marking goods, the keeping of books, the arranging of selling prices, the taking of stock, the question of profits, discounts, and so on, how does the clerk learn these things? They are mentioned to show that he has a great deal to learn before he can call himself a grocer, and many of those who are employers are deficient in many respects.

To sum up, why then is there a scarcity of good clerks to-day?

1. During their apprenticeship many have been engaged with grocers who do not know the business.

2. They have not realized what the grocery business demands of them.

3. The hours are longer and wages less than in other occupations.

Shortcomings.

What the average clerk in the average Canadian grocery store has to contend with :--

1. An employer who thinks he knows all about the business, but doesn't.

2. Who therefore is incapable of instructing his clerk in the present day methods of the grocery business.

3. Who is, therefore, not as interested in how he carries on his business as he should be.

4. And who, therefore, does not take the proper interest in his clerks.

Grocers' Letter Box

The Canadian Grocer solicits enquiries for this Column on Trade Questions. If you desire the manufacturer of any line of goods, where an article can be secured, etc., etc., write us.

Editor, Canadian Grocer,--Will you kindly let us know the names of some dealers in New Brunswick "Green Mountain" potatoes?

OTTAWA WHOLESALER.

Editorial Note,—Among the dealers in New Brunswick Green Mountain potatoes are: Clements & Co., West St. John, N.B., and T. Collins & Co., North Market St., St. John, N.B.

To back up his advertising, so that customers will be entirely satisfied when they come should be the plan of every merchant.



Filling up candies with the hand is not an evidence of clean, sanitary methods and will not attract trade. **Grocers:** The responsibility for the quality of the well-known and well-advertised branded articles rests upon the manufacturer whose name they bear. You are responsible to your customers for the quality of any private brands you may handle. The consumers of to-day demand quality and have learned by experience to rely upon the well-advertised brands.

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E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED,

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WINNIPEG

MONTREAL

HITEST LIGHTES

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that is to say, men who know they could make more money if they had the chance.

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Mention this paper when writing Advertisers.

With the et now pre a stiffening ery would ments in tl have taker Manufact only a good in this lin showing a who have partment : ity of ade already ha forth an e the increa Just at steadiness practically week, whe little. Th in rolled o with the 1 being well rolled whe Threshir in the C out some s ning of th by a big visible sur of wheat 1 Canadia what unse sue has h terest in t ing little (

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Flour.changed.

big figure been mat and when will be fc business v Winter wheat j Straight rollers Manitoba let S

strai scoo Cereals. steady. J is difficult steady wil Fine catmeal. Standard out, ju Bolted comme Bolted comme Rolled oats, ju Rolled oats, ju

Flour.particular

St. Nicholas Building

MONTREAL

Confectionery Trade on the Increase

Good Fall Trade is Being Felt-Consumption is Showing Substantial Increase-High Sugar Market Stiffens Prices Somewhat-Flour and Cereals Are Steady in Tone-Normal Volume of Trade is in Evidence.

With the extremely high sugar market now prevailing it is only natural that a stiffening in the price of confectionery would result. Slight upward movements in the quotations for certain lines have taken place.

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Manufacturers state that there is not only a good trade in evidence at present in this line but that the consumption is showing a substantial increase. Grocers who have not now a confectionery department should consider the advisability of adding one, while those dealers already handling confections should put forth an effort to secure their share of the increase in sales.

Just at the present there is a general steadiness in flour and cereals. Flour is practically in the same position as last week, wheat quotations having varied little. The same strength is apparent in rolled oats prices of the raw material with the tardy movement of new crop, being well maintained. Corn meal and rolled wheat are on a steady basis.

Threshing delay, due to wet weather in the Canadian North-West, brought out some signs of strength at the beginning of the week, but was counteracted by a big increase in the United States visible supply of wheat. The movement of wheat has so far been very tardy.

Canadian markets will remain somewhat unsettled until the reciprocity issue has been decided. Meanwhile, interest in the elections is apparently having little or no effect on trade.

MONTREAL.

Flour.-The market is steady and unchanged. Naturally, election talk is a big figure this week. Demand has not been materially interrupted, however, and when the excitement passes over it will be found that the depreciation of business was comparatively slight.

4 90 4 70 4 90

Cereals .-- Rolled oats remain firm and steady. Just what the future will bring is difficult to tell. It is now strong and steady with a good business passing.

Standard ontmest.				28
Standard ostmeal, bags				28
Granulated oatmeal, bags Bolted cornmeal, 100 bags Rolled cats, jute have 00 lb				28
Rolled onte inte hours				11
Rolled oats, jute bags, 90 lb				26
Rolled oats, cotton bags, 90 lb				26
Rolled oats, barrels		8	1	5 4

TORONTO.

Flour.-The flour market shows no particular change from a week ago.

Wheat quotations are practically unchanged. Trade is on a moderate scale.

In Ontario, with an increased acreage of 94,019 acres, the Ontario Bureau of Industries estimates that the yield of wheat will only be 17,000,000 bushels as compared with 19,837,000 last year. The production of oats is estimated at 88,-261,000 bushels as compared with 102,-084,000 last year.

Manitoba Wheat

2nd patents, in car lots	• •		0 30	
Strong babans, In car lots			4 80	
Strong bakers, in car lots Feed flour, in car lots	3	óó	4 60 3 20	
Winter Wheat.				
Straight roller			4 15	
Patents Blended.	• •	•••	4 50	

Cereals .-- No further price changes have occurred during the week. The strength in the rolled oats market is still maintained. Supplies of oats are slow in coming out. The set in of the fall demand is helping trade.

Rolled oats, small lots, 90-lb. sacks	 	21	60
Kolled oats, 25 bass to car lots	 	2 :	50
Standard and granulated oatmeal, 98-lb. sacks.	 	21	86
Rolled wheat, small lots, 100-1b, parrels		2	90
Rolled wheat, 5 barrels to car lots	 	2	75
Cornmeal, 100-1b bags		21	
Rolled oats in cotton sacks, 5 cents mere	 	-	~~
and a second second second second			

FOREIGN MARKET NOTES.

The coming crop of Florida oranges will exceed 4,500,000 boxes according to one estimate.

Allspice is higher in Jamaica. One report places the total of the new crop at 40,000 bags as against a normal crop of 90,000 bags.

Reports say that the catch of sardines in France has been poor so far this season, and while in Portugal fishing is better, the fish are larger.

Prospects are good for olive oil this year so far and if all goes well, there should be a good yield this season. However, much may happen before harvest.

It is the general opinion among oysster growers and shippers that the supply of oysters this year will fall short of demand, although they will be of good quality.

At the annual meeting of the American Cranberry Growers' Association, the crop was reported to be equal in quantity to that of last year. It is expected by growers that about a half million barrels will be sent to market. Harvesting will begin in September, and prices are expected to be moderate.

If you expect to make a success of your business, the time to start is right now.

49



"Perfection" **Popularized Sodas** As No Others Did

and have held the enviable position their name stands for while others have fallen.

"Perfection" Sodas are the standard by which biscuits are judged, both for quality and crispness. There's a difference which is most pleasing to the taste, a flaky crispness that cannot be duplicated in many other brands of sodas.

Your select trade demands them" when they ask you for the best.

The **MOONEY**

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Dust Does Damage to Niagara Fruits

So Fruit Growers Declare—Blame U.S. Automobiles—County Councils Make Move to Oil the Roads—Would Like Government Aid, Since Government Collects From These Motorists.

Farmers, those who don't farm will say, are never satisfied. If it rains the country is getting too much rain. If it is sunshiny it is too dr¹. But the fruit farmers of the Niagara Peninsula have other troubles now—troubles which keep them "from broodin' over" the weather. They have the automobile as a daily companion. They have the dust stirred by the automobile. They have dust on their fruit, and to prevent this settling in, destroying quantities, they have lately undertaken experiments in oiling the county roads.

Speeders the Trouble Makers.

The road from Hamilton to Niagara, as every one living in that neighborhood knows, is one of the best for motoring in the country. Along it many Canadian automobilists travel, and citizens of the United States in the hundreds use it. It is with these visitors from the other side that the fruit farmers of the Niagara peninsula have the great quarrel. They act as if the highways had been made a race track for them, say the growers. They stir up the dust so that it floats in the air for hundreds of yards. It settles on the trees and does a great deal to depreciate the value of the fruit.

Samuel Culp, of Beamsville, Ont., one of the large fruit buyers, says that the speeding automobile is especially dangerous in the spring. Already it has been found that the dust settling upon the blossoms prevents their maturing properly. Sometimes the buds die. Sometimes the fruit is dwarfed. Sometimes it is blighted. The farmers have no hesitation in laying the blame for this upon the motorists.

Blame U.S. Autos.

They are not unreasonable men, these Niagara Peninsula farmers. They do not hope or particularly desire to ex-

clude automobiles from the roadway. But they do hold that exceptional speeding should be stopped—that the law should be kept.

"It is the U.S. motorists who run their cars at 30 to 40 miles an hour who do the damage," stated Mr. Culp.

The harm being done to the country by the automobile-raised dust has been considered at meetings of the county and township councils. As a result, experiments have been tried this year in oiling the roads. A large strip to the west of Grimsby has been thus treated, and the dust on the roadbed between Beamsville and Grimsby is kept down in the same way.

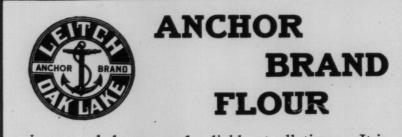
Want Government Aid.

But the expense of oiling miles of road is great. The fruit growers feel they should get assistance in bearing this. A government grant, some of them believe, they should have. As they say: "The Government gets money from these automobile owners while we get dust. The government should vote us part of the tax to help us keep the dust down."

This problem of the Niagara Peninsula farmer is of interest to many of the grocers. If the dust does cause a deterioration in the fruit they will suffer. Some of them indeed have already suffered, by having their shipments of fruit come to them covered with the dust of the road. That, at least, spoiled the look of the fruit, and fruit is one of those things which must look well in order to sell well.

Whenever possible, let experience, not theory, be your guide.

Don't be afraid to fight against odds. The things worth having are hardest to get.



is pure, wholesome and reliable at all times. It is quite different from ordinary flour and will make the most of your baking.¹⁸

Manfd. by Leitch Brothers Flour Mills, Oak Lake, Man. 50



Assorted Eff Noodles of the "Swallow" Brand are great favorites. TRY THEM, You will appreciate their exquisite taste. SOLD EVERYWHERE

The G. H. Catelli Company, Ltd.



You will be well paid for every effort you make to push the sale of KNOX GELATINE. You make a good profit on it at 15 cents per package. Our extensive advertising is constantly making KNOX GELATINE easier to sell, and its quality makes each sale lead to others.

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a Drug Store and the Druggist recommended a certain patent medicine you would give it a trial, ten to one. We feel that you should give our goods a fair run on our recommendation, and we are sure, if you do, that you and your customers will both be pleased.



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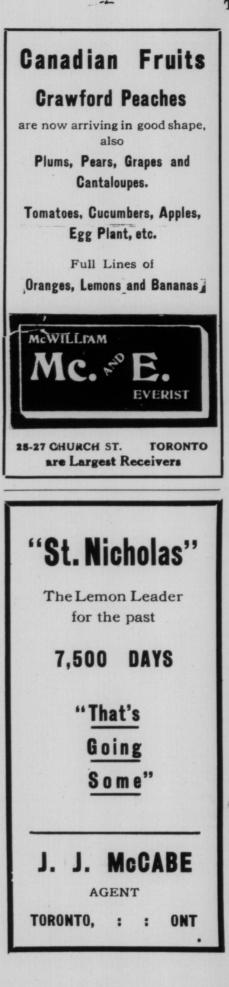
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MONTREAL

There's nothing like a guarantee to help sell your canned goods! Ready the exact wording below; ANNING UNCORD 0. anarantee all Sarding bearing our mame as packers acked from the finest autumn caught fish. t fresh caught fish only are used in our cannerie the Olive Oil or Tomato Sauce used are of purity and of the finest quality obtainable use the greatest care and cleanliness NCORD ANNING ask the consumer kindly to write us if dissatisfied. This is the guarantee appearing on each tin of CONCORD SARDINES, a line that re-tains the natural delicate flavor of the fish to a remarkable degree For your best trade sell CONCORD. Order from your wholesaler. List of Agencies R. S. McINDOE, Toronto WATSON & TRUESDALE, Winnipeg A. H. BRITTAIN & CO., Montreal W. A. SIMONDS, St. John, N.B. RADIGER & JANION. Vancouver and Victoria, B.C.

SELL SARDINES

WITH A GUARANTEE



Domestic Fruits at Pinnacle of Demand

Big Trade is Being Done in Late Fruits for Preserving Purposes-Height of Season Has Been Reached in Peaches-Plums Are on the Wane-Pears Arriving Freely While Grapes Are in Good Supply.

The height of the season for peaches has been reached and from now on it is generally expected that supplies will become less plentiful. Some excellent stock of late varieties is now appearing on the markets. Plums are on the wane, although what there is are of good quality. Grapes are at the pinnacle of demand, while pears are being taken up fairly well. Dealers are doing a big business in domestic fruits for preserving purposes as is shown by the big trade in sugar at the present time.

Sugar melons are in good supply and are meeting with a fair demand. There is no doubt the grocer could work an improvement in this branch of his trade if he would do a little educative work, as there are a good many of the consuming public not acquainted fully with the sugar melon and its qualities.

Trade in oranges is quiet, the result of the rush of domestic lines, while none too favorable weather is responsible for a lack of briskness in lemons.

A recent report from Florida estimates the citrus fruit crop for 1911-12 at being over one million boxes greater than last season with the fruit uniform in size and of better color. The crop of grape fruit will be smaller than that of last year, but the orange crop will raise the average so that the entire citrus output will total about 25 per cent more than last season and will probably consist of over five million boxes.

MONTREAL

Green Fruits.-Canadian fall fruits are more than ever prominent this week and home-grown peaches, pears and plums are attracting a large trade. There is also a heavy demand for grapes and apples, and the general fruit trade is heavy just now. Lemons are a little easier in price with the demand lighter with the coming of cooler weather. There is a fair trade in grapefruit, oranges and pines.

Apples, bbl 2 75	3	50	Oranges-					
Bananas, bunch., 1 50			Valencia	4	50	5	00	
Bananas, crated. 2 00			Jamaicas, bbl			4	(0)	
Cantaloupes 2 50			Sorrento					
Cocoanuts, bags			Mexican					
Grape fruit, Cali-			Peaches, Califor-					
fornia, case	4	50	nia, crate Peaches, Can.	1	75	2	CO	
Grape fruit,			basket	0	50	1	00	
Jamaica 4 00	4	50	Pears, Can. bas.					
Grapes, Canadian,			Pineapples-					
basket 0 20	0	25	Floridas, case	4	50	5	00	
Lemons 4 00	4	60	Plums, California		-			
Limes, a box 1 25			box	1				
			Diama Clan has	. 64	20	0	ME	

Vegetables .- New celery is moving freely. Sweet potatoes are in fair demand and are lower in price and toma-52

n. bas. 0 35 0 75

toes are quoted at a normal figure. Spanish onions are higher in price. There is a big trade in new vegetables for the grocer whose fruit and vegetable trade just now is an appreciable part of the trade.

arrots, doz			0	25	Canadian lettuce					
abbage, doz			U	75	per doz		45	0	50	
celery, doz					Unions-			15		
lorn, per doz					Spanish, crate	3	50	4	50	
Jucumbers, doz.				60	Sweet potatoes					
arlic, 2 bunches			0	25	Montreal pota-					
Freen Peppers,					toes, new, bag.	1	50	1	15	
bushel basket					Tomatoes, Cana-					
eeks, doz	1	50	1	75	dian, basket	0	15	0	25	

TORONTO.

Green Fruits .- Brisk business is still in evidence on the local fruit market. the domestic fruit trade is over. Plums are noticeably in smaller supply, although the quality of late arrivals is excellent. The same thing is true in regard to peaches, although there are still fair supplies at prices at least no higher. More interest is being directed to grapes, dealers now beginning to push them strongly for preserving purposes. This fruit will be available for a considerable period yet.

"Tomatoes are a glut on the market," declared one dealer, and indeed that seems true. In the first place, there is an abundance of supplies, while in the rush of other fruits, interest is being detracted from them.

A good trade is being done in sugar melons which are plentiful and lower in price. There are no special features to oranges or lemons just now.

Cape Cod cranberries are on the market at \$8.50 per barrel.

	1	٤0	1	75	Watermelons 0 35	0	50	
Lemons-		-			Canadian plums,		00	
erdelli					11-qt. basket 0 50		00	
Ames, box	۰.		1	25	Can. peaches			
Oranges-					Best grades 0 65	1	00	
ate valencias.	4	25	4	50	Common 0 30	0	40	
	5				Canadian pears,			
an. tomatoes,					11-gt. basket., 0 25	0	50	
11-qt. baskets.	0	15	0	25	Grapes, small 0 17			
anadian sugar					Grapes, fancy			
melons, crate.	0	30	0	40	Delaware	0	30	
					Green grapes, 1			
lockyfords, bak	0	35	0	40	basket	0	25	
lockyfords, sal-					Cranberries.			
mon, flesh, bsk		30	0	40	Cape Cod, brl		50	
month, steam, DOR	1	~			Cape 000, Drl	0	00	

Vegetables .- There is no particular briskness in general vegetables just now. A fair trade is in evidence. Canadian cabbage are quoted at 75 to \$1 per dozen. Egg plant is lower at 20 to 25 cents per basket. Spanish onion arrivals which were interrupted for a time by the strike in England, as they come via Liverpool, are again on the market. They are a good sound stock and are quoted at \$3 to \$3.25 per case.

Potatoes are slightly lower again at \$1.25 to \$1.30 per bag. There continues fairly large shipments of New Brunswick stock. Ontario potatoes are re-

ported as being generally small as yet and not fully matured. The crop in no section seems particularly good although prices are just at this time towards easiness. The dry and hot weather was not good for potatoes and the Ontario Government report of August says: "A light yield of small potatoes will be the general rule. Early planted suffered most. Timely rains helped those planted later." The acreage of potatoes in Ontario this year is 162,457 acres as compared with 168,454 in 1910 and 169,-695 in 1909.

Canadian beet,	Canadian beans,	
basket 0 25 0 35	11 gt. basket 0 25	0 35
Oabbage, Cana-	Onions-	
dian, dozen 0 75 1 00	American cook-	
Cavrots, new,	ing. 1001b. bag 2 75	3 00
basket 0 30 0 40	Spanish 3 00	3 25
Oucumbers,	Canadian, bus	1 50
Oanadian, bak 0 15 0 25	Potatoes, N. B.	
Green corn, doz 0 06 - 0 10	stock, bag	1 30
Egg plant, bsk 0 20 0 25		
Celery, per dos.	Sweet potatoes,	- 00
heads 0 40 0 50	barrel	5 00
Cauliflowers, dz 1 25	Newturnips, per	
Green peppers,	11-qt. basket	0 20
basket 0 35 0 40		

GRAPES

Concords are now at their best, they are fully matured and sweet. Our stock is not injured by hail.

Peaches Elberta

Pears Bartletts

Tomatoes

Muskmelons, Rocky Fords, Onions,

Peppers, Egg Plant, Etc., Etc. Wire, phone, or mail your orders to

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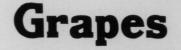
fine stock

late firm stock.



Peaches

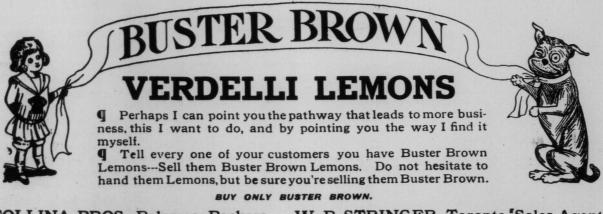
The Best Varieties for Canning will be on this week. Our receipts this week will be very heavy. Let us have your orders.



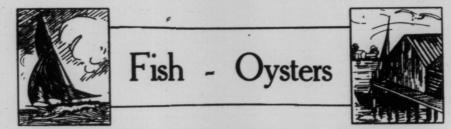
How many do you want for Fair Day? Let us know your needs and we will look after you RIGHT.

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY

HUGH WALKER & SON (Established 1861) GUELPH, ONTARIO



FOLLINA BROS., Palermo, Packers. W. B. STRINGER, Toronto, Sales Agent.



Three Fish Days Improve Demand

Impetus is Given to Trade by Three Fish Days This Week— Business is Encouraging—New Lines Are Arriving on the Market—Oysters Have Met With Good Reception.

With Wednesday, Friday and Saturday of this week fish days, naturally some impetus has been given to trade and business has been very encouraging in volume. Various new lines of salt, pickled and smoked fish are arriving and should work for more business. The weather is not exactly the most favorable for any marked stir in trade but with weather becoming cooler will no doubt show some improvement. Oysters have met with a good reception during the past two weeks.

QUEBEC.

Montreal .- There are three fish days this week. Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, and the orders received for delivery were encouraging. The demand and the new fresh stocks made an effective combination, while prepared and pickled received fair attention. Oysters have been selling well during the past two weeks and business is expected to grow steadily during the fall season. It is announced that brook trout are coming in freely and in good condition. The price quoted shows a reduction. Lake trout, white fish, halibut and salmon are in good demand. New pike and pickerel are arriving daily. The salt and pickled fish on the market include new Labrador herring in barrels and half barrels, green cod, Labrador and B.C. salmon, salt sardines and mackerel. The fish season has now opened in earnest, although it is hardly to be expected that every week will bring as heavy a business as is reported for the present.

		FR	E8H		
Bluefish, per lb Dressed per ch. per lb Dressed bull- heads, per lb Flounders, per lb Mackerel Maddock, per lb 0 05 Hallbut, per lb Herring, each	3 0000000	12 10 25 08 12 06 10 03	Halibut, express per lb. Salmon, R.C., lb. Salmon, Gaspe. Sea trout. Sea tout. Sea bass, per lb. Trout, brook. Lake trout, lb. 0 11 Pike, per lb. Pickerel or dore 0 11		
Steak ood head- less, per lb 0 055		06	Whitefish, lb 0 11	0 1	12
Haddock		04	Salmon, B.C., red	0	1

		•	~1		•	10
r lb.		0	09	Gaspe salmon		
1, lb		0	05	per 1b		18
ed &				Qualla salmon	0	10
08866				No. 1 Smelts, boxes,		
per lb		0	07	10 and 151bs. each.	0	07
		0	05	Whitefish, large,		
	0 11	0	12	1b	0	08
				Whitefish, small	0	06

PREPARED FISH

Boneless cod	, in blo	ocks or p	packages,	per lb.	7, 8	, 10,	11 12
shredded co	d, 2 do:	z. in box	, per bor				2 00
skinless cod,	100 lb.	Case					6 25
	0 4 1	(TTTTT)	ATTA DT	OUTPT			

New green cod, med- ium, per lb	0	04	Choice mackerel, half pail	2	00
New green cod, small			Salmon, B.C., red, bbl.	14	00
per lb	0	03		7	
New Labrador her-			Salmon, Labrador, bl.	16	00
ring, per bbl	6	00	Salmon, Labrador,		
New Labrador her-			half bl	8	50
ring, per half bbl.	3	25	Salmon, Labrador,		
Labrador sea trout,	-		trcs, 300 lbs		
bbls	12	00	Salt eels, per lb		07
Labrador sea trout,			Salt sardines, bbls		00
half bbls		50	Salt sardines, bbls.		50
No. 1 mackerel, pail.			Sea trout, brl		50
No.1 mackerel, 1 bbls.	8	00	Sea trout, bbls		00
Scotia herring, No. 2, bbl			Scotch herring Scotch herring, keg		00
Lake trout, half bbl.	ġ	00	Holland herring, bl.		50
Dake trout, nam bor.		~	Holland herring, keg		75

SMOKED

Smoked eels, per lb	0	11
Bloaters, large, per box	1	10
Haddies	0	08
Herring, new smoked, per box	0	20
Kippered herring, new, 40 in box	1	25
New fillets, per lb	õ	10
SHELL FISH		
Shell oysters, choice, barrel 12 00	13	00
XXX shell oysters	10	00
Lobsters, live. per lb	0	35
Oysters, choice, bulk, Imp. gallon	r	40
Oysters, bulk, selects	1	60
Solid meats-Standards, gal., \$1.75; selects, gal., \$3.		
Ovsters, fancy cup, large harrels	10	00
" " half barrels		50
		.,0

ONTARIO.

Toronto.—There are no special features of interest in evidence just at the present time. There is some little improvement being noted in the demand for fish, but the weather is not exactly favorable to bring about any marked change. Oysters are beginning to receive some attention from retailers, but dealers are not expecting a large trade until cooler weather arrives. Some additional lines of smoked fish are arriving. Prices show no change.

FDFEB CALICUM FISH

FRE	SH	CA	UGHT FISH		
Steak cod. Fresh halibut Ferch.	0	10	Fresh caught white Fresh caught herring Haddock 0 06	0	12 05 07
Fresh trout		11 LOZE	Pickerel N FISH	0	10
Gold eyes Pike New Pink sea salmon	0	05 05 09	Mullets Bluefish	00	04 12
		SMO	KED		
Kippers, per box			Finnan Haddie, lb	0	08

Bloaters, per box.... 1 25

NEWFOUNDLAND.

St. John's.—A difference of 40 cents regarding warranted prices of fish exists between Labrador fishermen and local buyers, each side contending that conditions abroad warrant the price at which they are holding. It is suggested that the local publication of the prices

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and their fluctuation at the different selling centres abroad would enable those interested to ascertain prices more accurately. The Government, some time ago, undertook to do this, but so far the information supplied has been rather meagre.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

St. John.-The supply in almost every grade of fish except the pickled variety has not equalled the demand of late. Shipments of salt, dry fish which arrived in the city during the past few days from fishing centres across the bay, have brought high prices, which it seems very likely, will prevail for some time, judging from present indications. Some small schooners from Grand Manan brought in some smoked herring, the majority of which were lengthwise. These brought 12 cents a box, while the others brought 10 cents. From the present outlook, the supply of pickled herring promises to be good.

CONDENSED AND EVAPORATED MILK.

Condensed milk is ordinary milk mixed with certain ingredients to preserve it and as the name implies "condensed." Evaporated milk is fresh milk without anything added, merely evaporated and relieved of the water which it contains.

CIGARETTE PAPER.

Rice paper in which tobacco is wrapped in cigarette form has nothing to do with rice as many believe but is made from the membranes of the breadfruit tree or more commonly of fine new trimmings of flax and hemp. It is perfectly combustible and gives off the minimum of smoke.

THE TRIALS OF THE GROCER.

A Toronto grocer was on the point of closing the sale of a basket of peaches when the customer, a woman, spied the picture of one of the political candidates in the window, and refused to buy. The grocer is seriously considering entering a suit for damages to his business against the candidate in question.

WHEN SARDINES ARE THE BEST.

"While the new pack goods are no doubt the best in some lines of canned goods," said a dealer, "this is not so with foreign sardines.

"The best chefs will not take them until they are a year old, and they are undoubtedly the best at this age. Some retailers demand the new pack when the old is the best. In 18 months to two years they begin to deteriorate in quality."



Wall Paper Season Demands Attention

Some Points on Buying and Selling Which Should Aid the Merchant-Designs Suitable for This Season-Window Display and Advertising-The Power of Personal Salesmanship.

By W. J. B.

The time is now here for those merchants who handle wall paper to be looking to their fall stocks. It will not be long until the housewife will once more be busy at her semi-annual attempt to clean and beautify the home, and now is the time for the merchant to prepare for the consequent demand for wall paper.

Judgment in Buying Needed.

One of the important factors is careful selection of stock. A dealer must stock those varieties that will appeal to the fancy of his customers. This fancy waries greatly with different people and in different communities, and the merchant will have to use his own judgment in buying. He should not stick to the patterns that have been shown before. Chances are the lines that sold good last year, will not do so this year. The people are tired of them, and one must have something new to create interest.

While new patterns are essential, still the merchant should not take this to mean that he is to make selections on the strength of oddity, for while something of this nature may interest a customer by its sheer novelty, still she might not wish to have it for a decoration for her home. Many merchants show lack of taste in choosing patterns that will appeal to customers, and for this reason merchants of this character should secure the help of some competent person-his wife or feminine clerk.

Price is another feature that must be considered in selecting stock, for the merchant must suit the pocket as well as the fancy of his customer. To a merchant who has not had nast experience, this can be most easily ascertained by the class of other goods which the customer usually purchases. However, it should be kept in mind that in this as well as other lines of merchandise, quality must be paid for. In wall paper, there are two features of quality, that of the paper to wear and withstand fading and its quality as judged by the design.

Pointers on Selling Wallpaper.

Proper display is an important feature in selling, and should be commenced early in the season. Women are always on the lookout for something new and attractive, and if they see anything that interests them, no matter how early in the season, chances are they will return when they wish to purchase. If possible, one section of the store should be laid aside for the showing of wall paper. The designs shown

on the display rack should be changed from time to time, so that customers on each visit will have something new presented to them. A window should he devoted to this line early in the season, followed by other displays when the time for actual purchases is on.

The merchant or salesman who waits for customers to enquire about this line is in error; he should at every opportunity draw their attention to it. Show them some of the new lines with pointers in regard to them, and perchance you may be able to make sales by this method

In handling wall paper it is necessary to do a certain amount of advertising, especially if you are just introducing this line. People cannot be expected to discover for themselves that it has been added. Inaugurate the department with a brisk nublicity campaign.

Splendid Lines Inthoduced.

It is interesting to note that for the first time in the history of Canadian wallnaper making there have been produced lines for which it is claimed that they are fit to commete with the highest class of the imported article.

Not only are the designs original and

unique, but they are specially adapted to the peculiar demands of the trade here. English ideals have been followed to a great extent, but not slavishly. By use of improved mechanical devices, the finish and surface of the paper has been perfected to a degree which places it in the highest rank. Among these is the roller which "lifts" the newly-laid-on color and leaves a mottled or faintly patterned background, giving the effect of the handsome embossed paper, while practicable for extensive surfaces.

Many imitations of leather are being shown, both for a plain filling where hands and applique panels, borders, etc., are used, and for a dado. The former effects predominate for the coming year. Strapping and Cut-off Designs.

Whereas last season saw much use of a ranel effect formed by cut-out designs. usually in floral patterns, with irregular edges, the new papers have strappings or band trimmings in fancy floral or conventional designs, to be pasted on in any desired form. Sometimes these strannings are combined with a cut-out motif in any fancy shape, or with a drop effect in a fancy floral frieze. Newer than the paneling idea is the use of strannings to outline the border and the windows and doors only.

The above style is much used with the engraved leathers. The latter show a fine range of colors, tan, mouse, elephant. Paris tan. French grev. chamragre brown and green included. The colorings are rich and durable.

TORONTO GROCER CHEATS HIMSELF ON SUGAR

Selling Sugar at 5 Cents per Pound-Doesn't Know the Market Has Gone un and That Sugar Costs Him \$5.95-One Explanation of the Poor Clerk Problem.

Toronto, Sept. 21 (Special) .- A woman shopper entered a Yonge street store the other day and nurchased two pounds of sugar. She was charged 7 cents a pound for it. She complained hitterly declaring she could buy it cheaper elsewhere.

The grocer told her that he could sell it no cheaper, refering to the recent unusual advances in the price of sugar.

But the customer was not satisfied. She started out to see if she couldn't huv it cheaper. One block farther down she found a grocer who gave it to her at 5c a nound. She at once returned to the first dealer and berated him for charging her 7 cents when she could buy it for 5 cents.

The grocer had a good argument with which to combat her declaration. however, as the wholesale price to him was \$5.95. He asked her to huy a quantity for him at the 5 cent rate. dealers do not know cost

Just another example of the difficulties with which the grocer has to con-56

tend daily. It shows his life is not exactly one of sunshine. It. however, brings out another important pointthere are dealers on the main streets of our largest cities who do not know what their goods are costing them. It is unfortunate, but nevertheless is true.

C

The second dealer in question. last February when he learned that others had done so put sugar down to 5 cents. It has been at that price ever since regardless of the big advance. He knew absolutely nothing apparently about the He bought his goods, paid advance for them and sold them without ever looking at the cost.

Responsible for Poor Clerks.

This is the sort of merchant who is doing harm to the grocery trade, who can never expect to make a success of it, and incidentally it might be mentioned that he is the kind of grocer who is responsible for many of the poor grocery clerks about which we hear so much.





When placing your order for Canned Fish, be sure you have the name right':

Brand

It is the finest brand obtainable, and may be relied on to give the fullest satisfaction.

By the "Brunswick" modern, sanitary process of canning, the natural fish flavor is preserved to a remarkable degree.

Keep a generous stock of "Brunswick" Sea Foods. There is an excellent profit in selling them.

Connors Bros., Limited

Black's Harbour. N.B.

AGENTS-Grant, Ozley & Co., Halifax, N.S.; C. H. B. Hillcoat, Sydney, N. S.; J. L. Lovitt, Yarmouth, N.S.; Buchanan & Ahern, Quebec, P.Q.; Leonard Bros., Montreal, P.Q.; A. W. Huband, Ottawa, Ont; A. E. Richards & Co., Hamilton, Ont.; J. Harley Brown, London, Ont.; C. deCarteret, Kingston, Ont.; James Haywood, Toronto, Ont.; Chas. Duncan, Winnipeg. Man; Shallcross, Macaulay Co., Calgary, Alta.; Johnston & Yockney, Edmonton, Alta; Shallcross, Macaulay Co., Vancouver and Victoria, B.C.

COMPANY

57

TORONTO

Full Value for Your Money

That is what you get when you order "Coast-Sealed" Oysters.

"Coast-Sealed" containers are packed at the sea coast and contain nothing but solid, northern grown oysters, clean, fat and full-flavored and all over four years old.

"Coast-Sealed" Containers

are sealed at the coast. They reach you with the seal unbroken, with all the contents pure and fresh and with that delectable sea-tang absolutely unimpaired. Our Vacuum Insulated Display Cabinet insures their retaining their flavor for the longest possible time.

Write us to-day for particulars

Canadian Branch

CUNNECTICUT

88 Colborne St.,



SIR SU

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The Grocer's Encyclopedia-Spices

Connection of Spices With Early History and Commerce— Efforts to raise Spices on This Continent Have Failed—Interesting Facts About the Growth of the Different Varieties— Demand for Spices Continues to Increase.

"Spices" is a general term embracing all those vegetable condiments employed in seasoning and flavoring food and which are hot, pungent and aromatic to the taste and smell.

They are of special interest to the grocer at the present time, as the annual pickling season now in full swing creates an enormous demand for them.

There is bound up in the history of the spice trade many interesting and important chapters in world's history, frequently resulting in a complete change of the commercial routes and a total shifting of the channels of trade. It was the desire of merchants in the middle ages to find a short cut to the Indies or Spice Islands, and it was just probable in this endeavor that Columbus discovered the new world. History discloses the fact that spices were liberally used by the oldest known nations of the world.

American Efforts Fail.

The efforts to raise spices in this country have failed for one reason or another and there seems little prospect that the American continent will ever compete successfully with the jungles of the East. Many of the richest spice producing districts are interior points rarely visited by white men, while savage beasts and uncivilized people are ever present realities, and civilization advances but slowly if at all. Apparently spice growing is not meant for white men since they do better and are better when supervised almost entirely by the semi-civilized or total savage of the tropical forests. This condition adds materially to the romance which surrounds the production and distribution of the various spices found on every table in the land.

Few people would look for pepper on a vine and fewer still would think that white and black pepper are both products of the same plant. And red pepper, so called, is not a pepper at all, but comes from a totally different plant, related in no way to the one that produces both white and black pepper.

Allspice, cloves and nutmegs are produced on beautiful ever-green trees, covered with gorgeous foliage and emitting a delicate though somewhat pungent aroma. The nutmeg tree is one of the longest lived of any of the spice plants, yielding liberally even up to the century mark. At fifty years it is in its prime and yields the most liberal erops about that time. Mace, which is totally

different from nutmeg, is borne on the same tree. In fact, it is derived from the nutmeg itself, being the outer skin or covering of the nutmeg, which grows inside much as the hickory nut or chestnut grows inside the burr.

Waste In Countries of Growth.

No great trade routes have been established in modern times for spice distribution, but they form an important part of the goods handled by every grocer in the country. Their usefulness as articles of food increases each year. Farther and farther into the jungles it is necessary to penetrate to obtain sufficient supplies to satisfy the constantly increasing demand. Ultimately these jungles will have to be cared for by white men to save the immense waste which under present conditions will soon er or later ruin the sources of supply.

WHAT A SALESMAN SHOULD KNOW.

That in filling an ordinary size hag he should hold the bottom of the bag in the open left hand.

That in taking an order he should never lean on the counter.

That in weighing a piece of meat he shouldn't say 5 pounds and 7 ounces but "not quite $5\frac{1}{2}$ pounds."

That packages that have to be carried home should be wrapped before the customer has to request it.

That children should be waited upon in regular form.

MEN WITH INITIATIVE. (From "Brains.")

Some men are creators. They know what to do on the spur on the moment. Their keen eyes see through things and they bring all their forces into play in the game of life. They are well balanced, tactful, quiet, concentrated, punctual. persevering, determined. - Endowed with superb mental poise and calm judgment. they grasp and execute new combinations. The trackless forest recedes where they advance. Great commercial enterprises, the ushering in of a new epoch in the world's industrial workshop invariably originate in the brains of such. Pioneer minds. A sound body and clear head is the secret.

COFFEE FACTS.

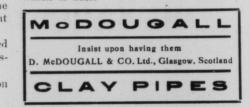
Canada consumes annually about 9,-875,000 pounds of coffee. United States consumes about 1,000,000,000 pounds and Great Britain around 256,000,000 pounds.

Brazil is the largest producer of coffee. The United States consumes around 60 per cent. of the world's coffee production, a large percentage of which comes from Brazil.

ABOUT HIS PEPPER.

The grocer maintained that his pepper was not half peas.

"But," said the customer, "spell it out and you will see it has three p's, which is half."





MAPLE SUGAR Chewing Tobacco

has become a great favorite and you should not fail to give this large plug a prominent position in your tobacco department. When the housewife comes along ask her to bring home a trial plug to her husband. She'll then come back for more.

THERE'S MONEY IN THIS FOR YOU.

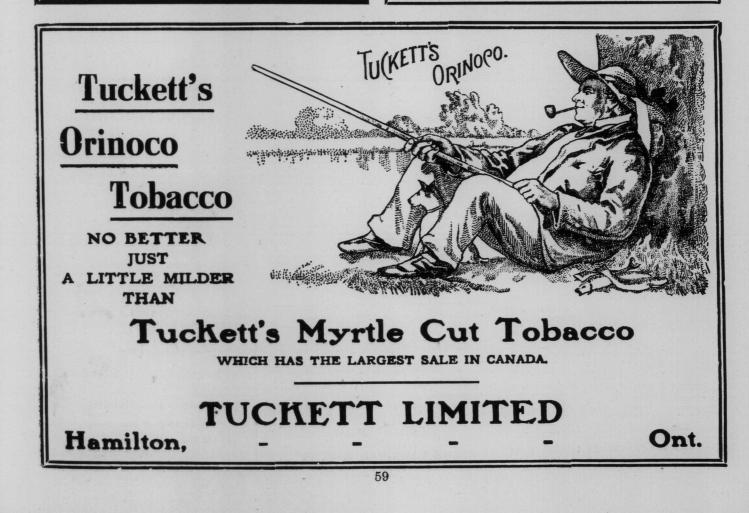
WRITE

The Rock City Tobacco Co. QUEBEC WINNIPEG 7-20-4 CIGAR A Fine Cigar at the

INVESTIGATE THE

cost of an ordinary smoke. It's a proposition that is a sure moneygetter. The 7-20-4 Cigar coins money for any store that handles it, and gives the kind of satisfaction that brings customers back.

Write for Particulars. The Sherbrooke Cigar Co. SHERBROOKE, QUE.



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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Advertisements under this heading, 2c. per word for first insertion, 1c. for each subsequent insertion.

Contractions count as one word, but five figures (as \$1,000) are allowed as one word.

Cash remittances to cover cost must accompany all advertisements. In no case can this rule be overlooked. Advertisements received without remittance cannot be acknowledged.

Where replies come to our care to be forwarded five cents must be added to cost to sover postages, etc.

GROCERY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE-Good grocery business in Western Ontario town of 10,000. Annual turneysr of \$13,000. Fine opportunity for young man. Good reasons for selling. Eox 399. CANADIAN GROCER, Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A DDING TYPEWRITERS write, add or subtract in ene operation. Billiott-Fisher, Ltd., Room 314 Stair Bullding, Toronte.

A BOOK-KEEPING STAFF IN ITSELF, doing the work with machine precision and accu-racy, the National Cash Register. Write for demonstration literature. The National Cash Register Co., 285 Yonge St., Toronto.

A CCURATE COST KEEPING 18 EASY If you have a Day Cost Keeper. It automatically records actual time spent on each operation down to the decimal fraction of an hour. Several operations of lobs can be recorded on one card. For small firms we recommend this as an excellent combination-em-ployees' time register and cost keeper. Whether you omploy a few or hundreds of hands we can supply you with a machine suited to your requirements. Write fer canade, Limited. Office and factory, 20 Alles Street, Toronto.

BUCKWHEAT Flour guaranteed pure and unsur-passed by any mili in the Province. T. H. Squire, Queensboro, Ont., solicits your orders.

BUSINESS-GETTING TYPEWRITTEN LETTERS and real printing can be quickly and easily turn-ed out by the Multigraph in your own office-sctual typewriting for letter-forms, real printing for stationery and advertising, saving 25% to 75% of average annual printing cost. AMERICAN MULTI-GRAPH SALES CO., Limited, 129 Bay Street, foronto.

COPELAND-CHATTERSON SYSTEMS - Short, simple. Adapted to all classes of business. The Copeland-Chatterson Co., Lim'ted, Toronto and Ottawa.

COUNTER CHECK BOOKS-Especially made for the grocery trade. Not made by a trust. Send us samples of what you are using, we'll send you priese that will interest you. Our Holder, with patent earbon attachment has no equal on the market. Sup-plies for Binders and Monthly Account Systems. Businese Systems Limited, Manufasturing Stationers, Toronto.

DOUBLE your fleer space. An Otis-Fensem hand-power elevator will double your fleer space, en-able you to use that upper floor either as stock reem er as extra selling space, at the same time in-ereasing space on your ground floor. Cests only \$70. Write for estaiogue "B." The Otis-Fensem Elevator Ce., Traders Bank Building, Toronto. (tf)

EGRY BUSINESS SYSTEMS are devised to suit every department of every business They are informed time savers. Produce results up to the requirements of merchants and manufacturers. In-guire frem our nearest office. Egry Register Co., Dayton, Ohio; 123 Bay St., Toronto; 288% Portage Ave., Winnipeg; 308 Richards St., Vancouver.

FIRE INSURANCE. INSURE IN THE HART-FORD. Agencies everywhere in Canada.

COUNTER CHECK BOOKS-Write us to-day for samples. We are manufacturers of the famous Surety Non-Smut duplicating and triplicating Counter Check Books, and single Carbon Pads in all varieties. Dominion Register Co., Ltd., Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MOORE'S NON-LEAKABLE FOUNTAIN PENS. If you have Fountain Pen troubles of your own, the best remedy is to go to your stationer and purchase from him a Moore's Non-Leakable Fountain Pen. This is the one pen that gives universal satis-faction and it costs no more than you pay for one not as good. Price, 22.50 and upwards. W. J. GAGE & CO., Limited, Toronto, sole agents for Canada.

OUR NEW MODEL is the handlest for the grocer, operated instantly, never gets out of order. Sand for complete sample and best prices. The Ontarie Office Specialities Co., Toronto.

PENS-The very best Pens made are those manu-factured by William Mitchell Pens, Limited, London, England. W. J. Gage & Co., Limited, Toronto, are sole agents for Canada. Ask your sta-tioner for a 25c. assorted box of Mitchell's Pens and find the pen to suit you.

HUNDREDS OF TYPEWRITERS of every make and condition are being traded in as part pay-ment on the famous MONARCH. Price and quality are the lavers we use to prevent over stock. We believe we can give the best bargains in rebuilt typewriters in Canada. A postal will bring our cata-logueand full information. THE MONARCH TYPE-WRITER CO., Limited, 46 Adelaide Street West, Toronto. Toronto.

MODERN FIREPROOF CONSTRUCTION. Our system of reinforced consects work—as success-fully used in any of Canada's largest buildings— gives better results at lower sost. A strong state-ment" you will say. Write us and let us prove our elsims. That's fair. Lessb Consecte Co., Limited, 100 King St. Weet, Terento.

THE "Kalamaree" Loose Leaf Binder is the only binder that will hold just as many sheets as you actually require and no more. The back is flex-ible, writing surface flat, alignment perfect. No ex-posed metal parts or complicated mechanism. Write for booklet. Warwick Bros. & Rutter, Ltd., King and Spadina, Teronto. (tf)

WAREHOUSE AND FACTORY HEATING SYS-TEMS. Taylor-Ferbes Company, Limited. Supplied by the trade throughout Canada. (tf)

TECHNICAL BOOKS.

CANADIAN MACHINERY AND MANUFACTUR-ING NEWS, \$1 per year. Every manufacturer using power should receive this publication regu-iarly, and also see that it is placed in the hands of his engineer or superintendent. Every issue is fall of practical articles, well calculated to suggest economies in the operation of a plant. Condensed advertisements fer "Machinery Wanted" inserted free for subscribers to the GROCER. "Machinery for Sale" advertise-ments one cent per word gach insertion. Sample copy on request. CANADIAN MACHINERY, 143-146 University Avs., Toronto.

SALES PLANS-This book is a cellection of 338 successful plans that have been used by retail merchants to get more business. These include Special Sales, Getting Heilday Business, Co-operative Advertising, Money-Making Ideas, Contests, etc. Price \$2.50, postpaid. MacLean Publishing Ce., Technical Book Dept., 143-149 University Ave., Teronte.

PERIODICAL DEPT.

THE MACLEAN'S MAGAZINE is the most popu-lar periodical of its kind. Why? Because each issue contains a strong list of original articles of interest to every Canadian. It also reproduces the most timely, instructive and interesting articles appear-ing in the other magazines and periodical press is too valuable to overlook. MACLEAN'S is on sale at all news-stands. Better still, send \$2 for one year's subscription. Mail it to-day. The Maclean's Magaz-ire, Toronto.

TRY A CONDENSED AD. IN THE CANADIAN GROCER 60

Grocery Advertising

By Wm. Borsodi

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

PRICE \$2.00

ALL ORDERS PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

MacLean Publishing Co. 143-149 University Ave., Toronto

Coffee, Its History, **Classification and** Description

By Joseph M. Walsh

This is the most exhaustive, interesting and instructive book ever published on Coffee. It is attractively written and richly illustrated, and should be read by all who deal in or use Coffee. The contents include,

Cultivation and Preparation. Commercial Classification and Des-cription.

Adulteration and Detection. Art of Blending, Preparing, etc.

This work, written by one of the greatest authorities in the world upon the subjects of Tex and Coffee, will be mailed to you postpaid on receipt of

\$2.00

IT WILL PAY YOU TO SEND AT ONCE.

MacLean Publishing Co.

Technical Book Department 143-149 University Avenue, Toronto

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QUOTATIONS FOR PROPRIETARY ARTICLES



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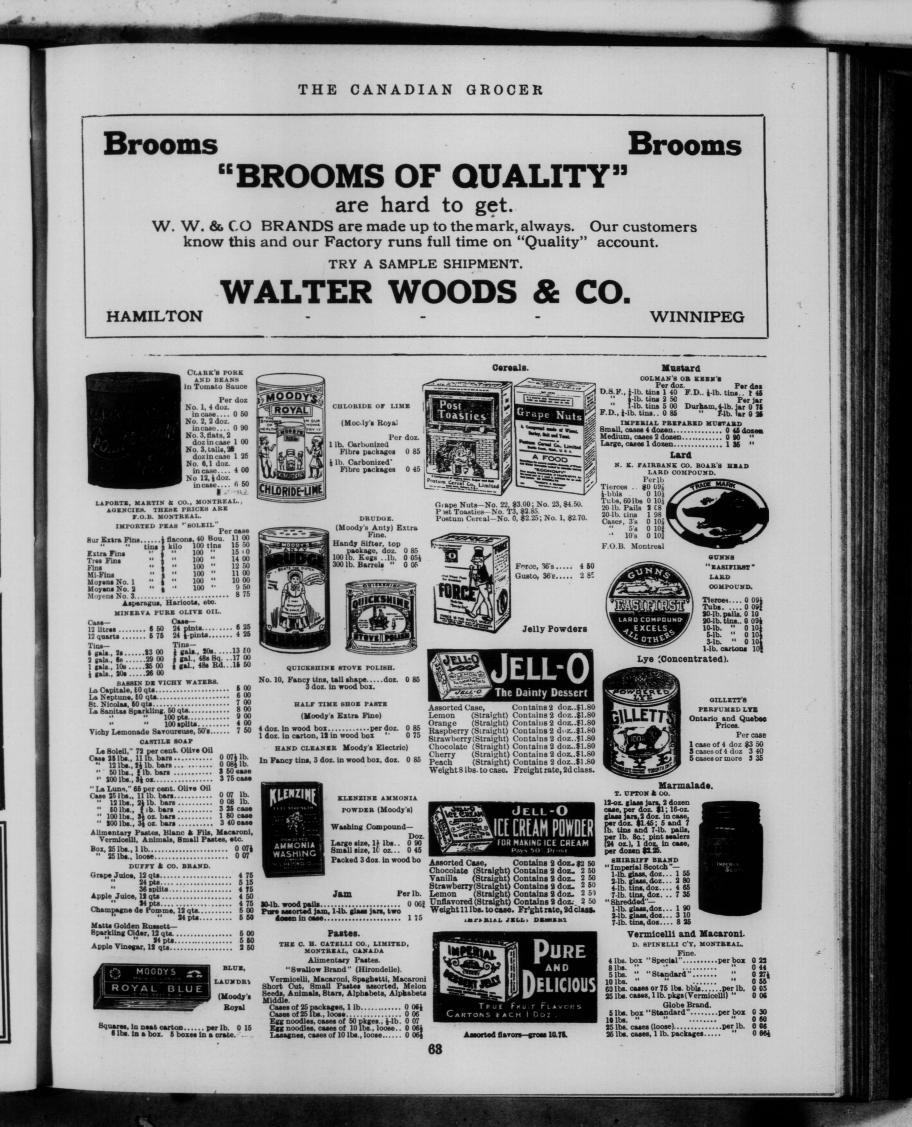
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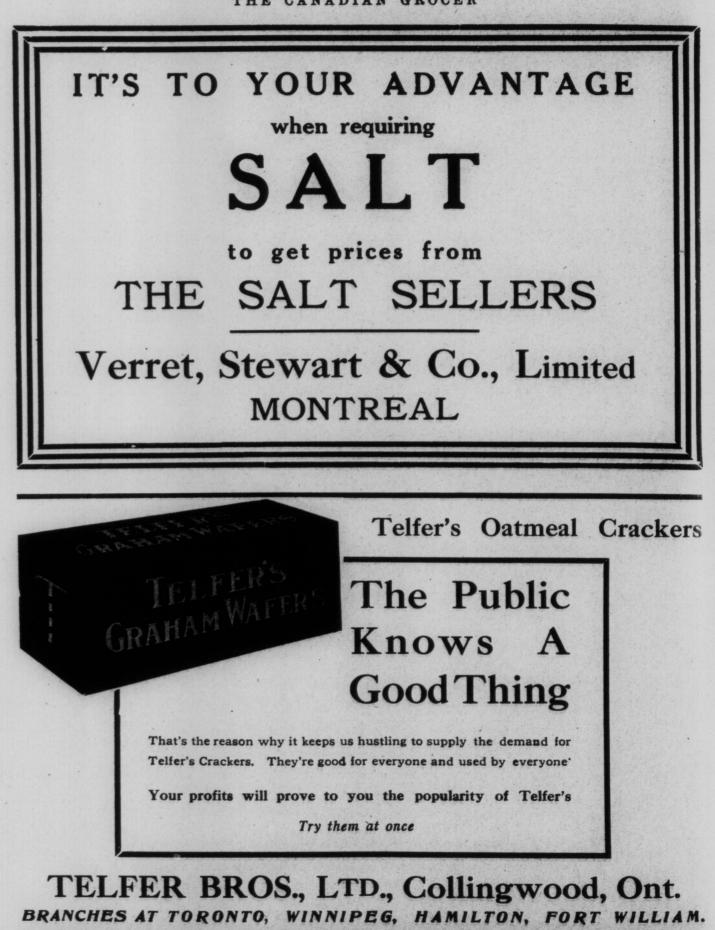
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