

SEND FOR PRICES AND TERMS.

THE CANADIAN GROCER Have you handled that Queen of Home Dyes **MAYPOLE SOAP**? The only DYE that washes and dyes at the same time. The only DYE that does not require different packets for Woollen, Silk, or Cotton. WELL ADVERTISED, A SPLENDID ARTICLE. PAYS A GOOD PROFIT. Handsome Show Card on application to A. P. Tippet & Co., 8 Place Royal, Montreal. Three suggestions-seasonable : STOWER'S Fine They have the rich, delicate flavor of the Finnan freshly caught fish-Haddies canned where caught, STOWER: Lime Juice, before they lose their LIME UICI goodness. ORDIAL Lemon Squash, Clean - real Finnan Haddies. No Lime Juice dirt, no slime-nothing but Fine Finnan Cordial. Haddies in every can. Cases contain The "Thistle" Brand 1-dozen Ouarts. Lazenby's Soup Squares and Jelly Tablets. The highest quality there is or can be.

The highest quality there is or can b The name guarantees it.

A. P. Tippet & Co., Montreal and Toronto. F. H. Tippet & Co., St. John, N.B.

QUITE A SENSATION

has been caused among handlers of **OWL BRAND CONDENSED MILK** on account of a Toronto firm advertising it to retail at 10c. per tin.

In explanation, we beg to say this is a special size put up for picnics and small parties, and is a great seller.

......

Canada Milk Condensing Co., Limited

ANTIGONISH, N.S.

Can be had of leading OTTAWA TORONTO HAMILTON and LONDON JOBBERS

Manufacturers of the celebrated Owl Brand Condensed Milk.

METHODS NEW.

.)

That boy of mine at Saize, Has some powerful funny ways, With ideas highfalutin,

Like most folks now-a-days.

He keeps harpin' now on System, On Money-Weight and such, Says scales that I used in startin', Was costing him too much.

He's gone and got the finest That them Dayton folks turn out; Says they're savin' him the nickles, Without the slightest doubt.

Well, there's some mighty changes, And it aint for me to say

That John should run his business In my old fashioned way.

If there's something in a system That will save him overweight;

And he's sure it saves him money, I say don't hesitate.

If kickin' out old methods, And puttin' in the new, Is going ter help my boy along, I say amen; dont you?

DAYTON, OHIO,

The Computing Scale Co.,

or MONEY-WEIGHT SCALE CO., 47 State Street, Chicago, Ill.; MONEY-WEIGHT SCALE CO., 142 Chambers St., New York, N.Y., Sole Distributors. James A. Hossack, Dist. Agt., 1662 Notre Dame St., Montreal, Que.; L. A. Davidson, Dist. Agt., 104 King St. W., Toronto, Ont.

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SNOW DRIFT BANGING BANGING BANGING BANGING BRANTFORD. ONT.

THE CANADIAN GROCER

PICKLES!

CUCUMBERS GROW VERY FAST THESE WARM DAYS, AND WILL SOON BE READY FOR THE PICKLE BARREL. HOW ABOUT YOUR STOCK OF PICKLING SPICE? WE ARE READY FOR A LARGE OUT-PUT OF OUR FAMOUS MIXTURE. Prices Right.



LICORICE..

We manufacture everything in the Licorice line carried by the Grocery, Drug and Confectionery trades. We might mention—Y. & S. Stick Licorice, all sizes; Acme Licorice Pellets; Y. & S. Licorice Lozenges, in cans or glass jars; A B C Blocks; Purity & Dulce Brand one cent sticks; Bundled Licorice Root; Small Cigars, 300 to box, etc. In PLIABLE LICORICE, Triple Tunnel Tubes, Mint Puff-Straps, Navy Plugs and Golf-Sticks 100 to box; Blow Pipes 200 to box. Write for illustrated catalogue.

> YOUNG & SMYLIE BROOKLYN, N.Y.

> > 97

DUNN'S PURE MUSTARDS

Established 1845.

are made from selected seeds; all shell is extracted. Sold in 10c., $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. and 1-lb. tins. It will pay to write us at Hamilton, Ont.

To Stimulate Trade.

Our trade in Molina Rolled Wheat in hot weather is like the mercury in the thermometer—it reaches the top notoh! Molina will act as a stimulant to any grocer's trade now—as a warm weather breakfast cereal we earnestly believe it has no equal.

Molina Rolled Wheat

as now prepared will keep perfectly under adverse weather conditions. It has a richer, more delicate, and more distinctive flavor than ever before. It is Rolled Wheat of the highest quality—it will stimulate trade—**its sales are doubling up over the same period of a** year ago !

THE TILLSON COMPANY, LIMITED, TILSONBURG, ONT. From Manufacturer to Retailer Direct.



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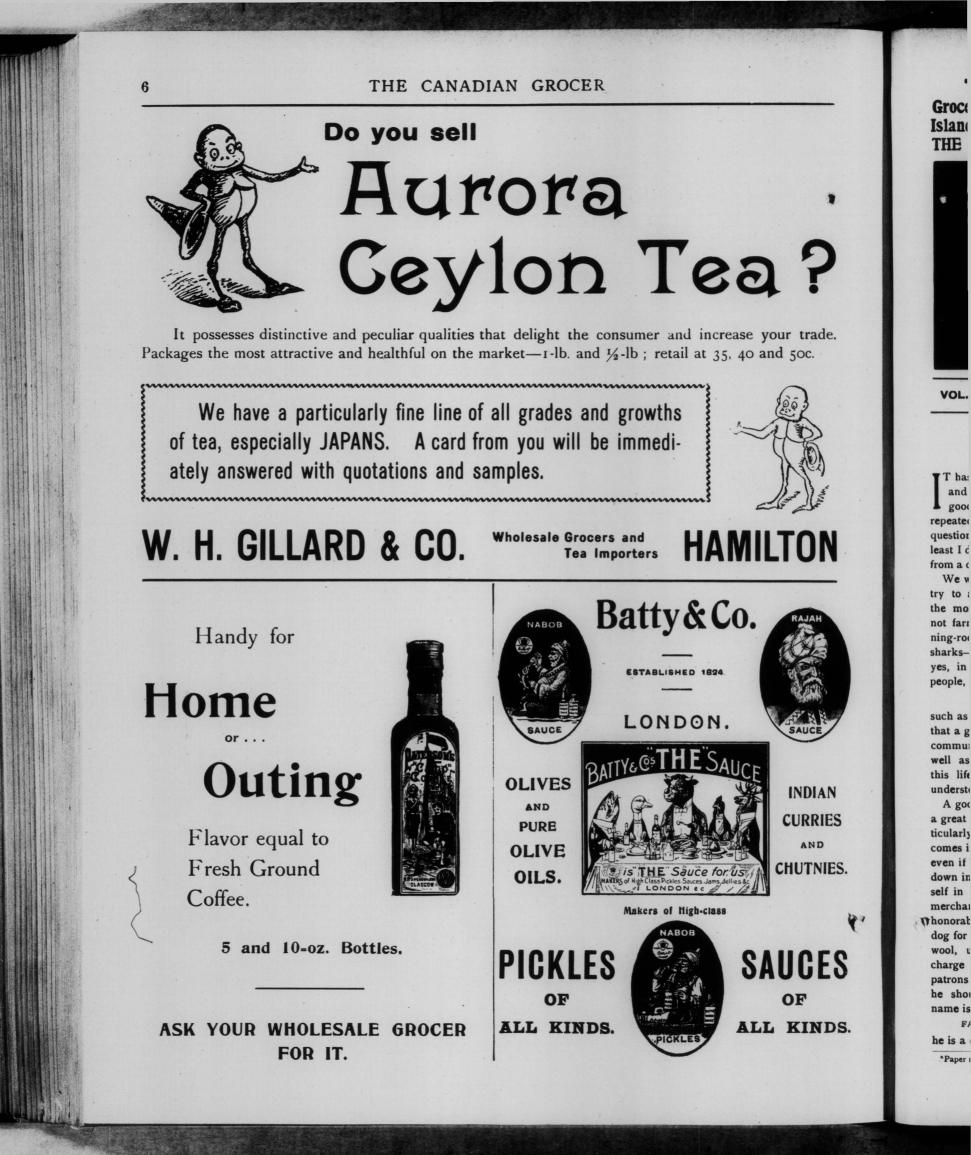
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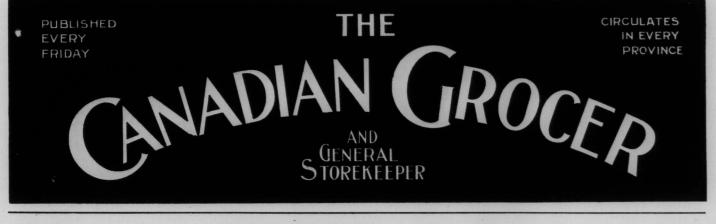
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They're so good they couldn't be better.



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



VOL. XIII.

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TORONTO AND MONTREAL, JUNE 23, 1899.

NO. 25

CASH AND CREDITS.*

By T. J. Anderson.

T has been stated by prominent statesmen and financiers that credit is equally as good as cash. I noticed Mr. Carlisle repeated the statement quite recently. It is a question in my mind if this is correct, at least I don't think it should be so considered from a commercial point of view.

We will look into the matter a little, and try to ascertain which would benefit, not the money-loaners, not instalment houses, not farm implement companies, not lightning-rod swindlers, nor other mortgage sharks—but ourselves and our customers; yes, in fact, all the honest and industrious people, the most a strict cash system, or

A LOOSE CREDIT SYSTEM,

such as we have to-day. I firmly believe that a good merchant is a blessing to any community, but he should understand as well as possible everything pertaining to this life, and it might also be well if he understood a little pertaining to the next.

A good merchant, if he wants to, can do a great deal to elevate his fellowmen, particularly his patrons, with whom he often comes in contact, and a poor merchant can, even if he don't want to, help just as many down in the mud, and in many cases himself in the bargain. I mean by a good merchant, an upright, conscientious and Whonorable person, not one who will sell reddog for rye flour, brass for gold, cotton for wool, use short weights and measures, charge unreasonable interest, dope his patrons with whiskey to get their trade. No, he should not be called a merchant; his name is

FAKIR AND CONFIDENCE MAN ;

he is a disgrace to civilization, and it would

*Paper read before Minneapolis merchants.

be more honor to himself and better for the public if he went and joined the class to which he belongs, the thieves, thugs and highway robbers.

I don't know how many of you are aware that most of the people of to-day are careless and extravagant, and live beyond their means. This state of affairs would not be, except for the loose credit system. Farmers buy machinery costing hundreds of dollars on two or three years' time, let it stand all over the farm, in rain and sunshine, and in many cases the machine is played out before it is half paid for. Most of the country merchants present here will agree with me that this is true, and I think they will also agree with me that if all farm implements were sold for cash only they would quite likely not cost much more than half of what they do under the credit system. And, if a farmer had to

PLANK DOWN CASH

for a machine, I care not how cheap he might buy it. you can bet he would take care of it and make it last as long as possible, and I dare to assert that the farmers of our State would not pay out more than half as much for farm implements under a cash system as they do now.

Some may ask, what has that to do with the interest of the grocers and general merchants ?

I think, if I use the words of Dr. Campbell, who once dispensed medicines and looked after the physical condition of the people of our town, you will understand that it has a good deal to do with our interest. We were talking about the hard collections and poor trade generally, when the doctor remarked as if inspired : "Anderson, do you know that you and I are fools for doing business the way we are?" I said I knew we were not particularly bright, although we were good looking, but, to call us fools seemed rather harsh, but when he added, "I furnish a lot of these people with medicines, you and some of the other merchants furnish them with what they eat and wear all summer, and when fall comes the machine companies and the

MORTGAGE SHARKS

take the whole crop, and in many cases we don't get a smell." I could easily see that we were fools, and not small ones, either. Thus some of our hard-earned wealth is transferred to those who already have plenty, and the rich grow richer and the poor poorer day by day.

We will look into the matter a little further and see what credit has done for him who has used it liberally. In most cases, it gives him lots of care and worry, and makes a worthless citizen out of a good one, and, in some cases, it makes a criminal out of an honest man, all because they get tangled up in the treacherous network of credit.

I think Lord Bacon was perfectly correct when he said: "The poor man can't afford to pay interest, and the rich man won't pay interest." Then, why not do away with interest?

What is the cause of panics? Some say they are caused by changing from one political party to another. But this is not the cause. A radical political change in our Government may sometimes hasten or delay a panic, but the real and only cause is overdone and

ABUSED CREDIT.

Let a cash system prevail, and such panics as the one we only recently got through with would never occur.

I know a groceryman in Minneapolis who,

B THE CANADIAN GROCER THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH AND THE SUN PASTE STOVE POLISH AND THE SUN PASTE STOVE POLISH THE SUN PASTE STOVE POLI

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

after ten years' hard work, quit business with \$20,000 on his books, and his bookkeeper told me he would never collect to exceed 10 per cent.of it. Did this merchant, if he is entitled to be called so, get any benefit out of the credit system? He perhaps got some experience.

His honest customers made nothing out of his credit business, as they in most cases paid too high a price for what they got, and only got what they paid for. There was, however, one class that profited by the credit system on account of this case. It was the deadbeats and sharpers. They succeeded, on account of this beautiful (?) system, in dividing \$16,000 to \$18,000 of somebody else's money between themselves. I know scores of others that have failed, and nearly all because they did a credit business.

We have no statistics showing how many have suffered in town site and other booms where

LOOSE CREDIT WAS PREDOMINANT. Certain it is that their number might properly be called legion.

But they are little like the fellows that lose their money at a gambling table or the fellow that went to Klondyke after gold and found none. They suffer silently and often die without confessing to anyone that they were a lot of suckers.

I claim that a strict cash system, if put into force to-day, while it would work hardships in some instances in the beginning, would in 10 years show the most wonderful results.

With such a system in force the jobber and manufacturer would lose nothing by dishonest or incompetent merchants. Retailers would lose nothing by dishonest customers, everybody would then pay for what he got, and the horde of idlers that exist under the credit system at the expense of someone else without performing much or any honest labor, would have to earn their own bread or not eat any.

I am going to make an assertion that may

seem radical, but I honestly can't help but believe that if there was not such a thing as credit the

MORALITY OF THE PEOPLE

of this country would be 50 per cent. better than it is to-day. It would mean less business for the gambler, the fakir, the rumseller, and the scarlet woman, and more happiness among the honest hardworkers who deserve it.

Some may ask: Is it possible to do a cash business? This I will answer by relating what I have done myself. About 14 years ago, while at Minneapolis, I got heartily sick of the credit business, and made up my mind to either quit business or sell for cash. I made the change and stuck to it. My cash sales the two years after I made the change were \$130,000.

Several years ago, I started a cash grocery at the head of Lake Superior, where all were doing credit business, and those here who are acquainted there know whether it has been a success or not. But, you know, there are

TRICKS IN ALL TRADES

—ours not excepted—and, to do a cash business successfully, you must know them. I will just mention a few of the principal ones: Be strictly honest, sell goods as cheaply as possible, buy for cash and get what discount you can, even if this compels you to do less business, but, whatever you do, stick to cash and credit no one. If you make any exceptions and credit a man because he is wealthy, you can bet that the other fellow, whom you would refuse, would find it out, get offended, and, not only leave you himself, but influence others to do the same.

If a customer comes in and wants to get 10c. worth of tobacco till to-morrow, don't you ever make the mistake and accommodate him if you want to do a cash business successfully. No, but if he is worthy of any favors hand him the tobacco, and tell him politely that you have no books and

DO NO CHARGING,

and that he don't need mind paying for it. And do you know what you have accomplished? Instead of getting this man's enmity by refusiug him credit you have succeeded in impressing upon his mind in a way that he will not forget, that you for one are doing what you preach, a strict cash business.

What about the 10 cents for the tobacco? You would naturally suppose they were lost, but you will find that the same person who may ask you for a very little credit to start with, with the sole object often of paving a way to larger game, has pride enough to come and pay it, and promptly at that, to show that your opinion of him was wrong.

I remember once at Minneapolis a quite regular customer whom I knew to be a smooth duck, asked me for a sack of flour till to-morrow, when he said he would get his pay. I knew he had only a small family, and said to him : "I can't charge a cent, but I can help you out some way," so I went and wrapped up 25c. worth of bread and handed him, saying : "This will last until to-morrow." I could see it was not according to his plans, and when he assured me he would drop in and pay for it, I let him know that

I MADE NO CHARGE

for it, and had nothing coming. What do you suppose the result was? That fellow paid for the bread, and to my best recollection never asked for credit after that, and I have reason to believe some of his colleagues, you know, birds of a feather flock together, learned from him that Anderson was the best man in South Minneapolis to buy groceries from, but a poor place to get such accommodation as they might wish.

There are many evils which need a remedy in this the grandest of all countries on earth, but we are a great people, you know, and with the aid of all good merchants in one of the grandest States in the Union, Minnesota, justice must and shall conquer. LU

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TO GROCERS.

The PACKAGE containing our reliable brand of "Argo Gloss" Starch is being closely imitated to almost exact colour, wording and general appearance by various unscrupulous parties in their efforts to sell other goods. We deem this an all-round injustice, and warn our friends to be "on the watch," and insist upon having ARGO.

LUCAS, STEELE & BRISTOL,

Wholesale Grocers,

HAMILTON.

CAMPING SUPPLIES.

HERE YOU ARE FOR THE COMING SEASON:

A lovely range of Crosse & Blackwell's Condiments. All Morton's Potted Meats and Pickles. Armour's Canned and Potted Meats. Armour's Pork and Beans in Tomato Sauce. Clark's Canned and Potted Meats. Sovereign Lime Juice and Lime Juice Cordial. Sovereign Guaranteed Pure Fruit Syrups, Quarts and Splits. A nice range of Shrimps and Clams, best brands. Flaked Rice, already cooked, only requiring boiling water to make a tasty dish.

MECCA COFFEE.--- No picnic or camping party can be enjoyed to the full extent unless you sell them Mecca Coffee. This Coffee has great body and lovely flavor. For camping parties and picnics can be sold in 2-lb. tins, ground.

James Turner & Co., Hamilton

BASS

Fishing season has just commenced, recommend your customers to take with them some "Reindeer" Brand Condensed Coffee ; and Milk.



MEAT CANNING. OX TAIL SOUP.

FTER selecting the tails, wash them well in clear, cold water, and cut up in small pieces, dividing the tails at the joints. Cook the pieces for 20 minutes in boiling water. The scum which forms on the surface while cooking should be carefully skimmed off. After cooking the requisite time, remove the knuckles and separate the meat from the bones. The tails should be cooked sufficiently so that this is easily accomplished.

Make a soup, for filling the can, as follows : To 25 gal. beef essence add 25 gal. jelly, 1 1/2 gal. mushroom catsup and 4 lb. salt. Make 10 lb. flour into a thin batter ; put it through a sieve and stir the mixture well while adding this batter slowly to it.

Season the soup with 8 oz. white pepper, 2 oz. ground nutmeg, 2 oz. mace, 1 oz. ground cloves, and 2 lb. sugar. Boil all the ingredients together in a jacketed kettle until the soup is ready to put into cans. In the 2-lb. cans put 4 oz. meat and then fill the cans with the prepared soup to weigh 2 lb. 1 oz.

Wipe the cans well and cap them, leaving the vents open, then place on racks and put into retort. Process the cans for I hour and

PED PERFECTION (100 POINTS

30 minutes at 3-lb. pressure, with retort ex haust closed. When the time required for this has elapsed, shut off the steam, flow off the pressure slowly and remove the cans. Stop the vents quickly and return cans to retort, where they are boiled off for I hour and 45 minutes at 9 lb. pressure. The cans are withdrawn from the retort at the end of the required time, and run to the shower room, where they are showered until cool. They are then sent to the wash-room and finally to the labeling-room .- National Provisioner.

A MOTHER-MADE MAN.

A well-known gentleman was introduced at a great public meeting as a "self-made man.

Instead of appearing gratified by the tribute, it seemed to throw him, for a few moments, into a "brown study." Afterwards they asked him the reason for the way in which he received the announcement.

"Well," said the great man, "it set me to thinking that I was not really a self-made man."

"Why," they replied, "did you not begin to work in a store when you were ten or twelve ?" "Yes," said he; "but it was because

my mother thought I ought early to have the educating touch of business.'

"But then," they argued, "you were always such a great reader-devouring books when a boy.'

"Yes," he replied ; " but it was because my mother led me to do it, and at her knee she made me give an account of the book after I had read it. I don't know about being a self-made man. I think my mother had a great deal to do with it."

"But, then," they urged again, "your integrity was your own.'

"Well, I don't know about that. One day a barrel of apples came to me to sell out by the peck, and, after the manner of some storekeepers, I put the bad ones at the bottom and the best ones at the top. My mother called me and asked me what I was doing. I told her, and she said : ' Tom, if you do that, you will be a cheat.' And I did not do it. I think my mother had something to do with my integrity. And, on the whole, I doubt whether I am a selfmade man. I think my mother had something to do with making me anything I am of any character or usefulness."

"Happy," said Dr. Lorimer, who told the story, "the boy who had such a mother ; happy the mother who had such a boy, so appreciative of his mother's formative influence.



It will pay you to have it in stock.

H C Sorghur fully the molasse contains retail gr ·· Op

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THE United States Department of Agriculture has issued a most interesting pamphlet on "The Manufacture of Sorghum Syrup." The pamphlet explains fully the processes by which all grades of molasses and syrup are manufactured, and contains much valuable information for retail grocers.

"Open-kettle" and "centrifugal" molasses are terms often used, but are terms, at the same time, which few grocers understand the meaning of. The Agricultural Department's circular gives a full and simple explanation of the meaning of the terms as follows:

Molasses is what remains when more or less of the sugar contained in the syrup has been extracted. In many parts of the country, however, sorghum syrup is called molasses. In Louisiana molasses is classed in two kinds : "O.K.," that is, openkettle or open-pan molasses, and "centrifugal" molasses. Open-kettle molasses is made in the same way as sugar cane syrup, but the syrup is boiled in open pan to greater density than is usual in sugar-cane syrup. A part of the sugar in the syrup crystallizes and is removed. The remaining molasses is then reboiled until it is sufficiently thick and heavy. As the excess of sugar has been extracted, the remaining

molasses can be concentrated to greater density than is usual in sugar-cane syrup, and the final product is less liable to crystallize or to ferment. As it still contains considerable sugar, this openkettle molasses is in active demand for use as human food. It is often sold at as high a price or at a higher price than sugar-cane syrup from which no sugar has been taken. In the market reports sugar-cane syrup and open-kettle molasses are not infrequently quoted from the close of the season with the addition of the words : "None in first hands." It is said that the manufacture of sugar-cane syrup and of open-kettle molasses is in many cases as profitable as the manufacture of sugar, and requires less capital and skill; also that the quality of sugarcane syrup and of open-kettle molasses made in small and cheaply-equipped factories is fully equal, and often superior, to that made in costly factories which work on a much larger scale.

Centrifugal molasses is the poorest marketable product of sugar cane. It is what remains when as much sugar as possible has been extracted from the syrup. It is the residue of sugar manufacture. It contains but little sugar, and all the impurities left in the juice by imperfect clarification. Centrifugal molasses has deteriorated in quality in recent years because of the improved

method of extracting the sugar. So much sugar is extracted that the remaining molasses is often so impoverished that it has little value. It is sometimes sold at low prices, is fed to stock, fermented, or thrown away. It has been proposed to burn it or to return it to the soil. Sugar cane is grown in seven States. In those sections in which but little sugar is made the molasses has a high average value. The yield of molasses and its value are lowest in the great sugarproducing sections. The reason is that in the former sections the molasses is the principal object of cane manufacture, while in the latter sections the molasses is sacrificed in order to obtain the greatest possible yield of sugar.

In each of these classes there is a wide range in quality and in value. There are as many as ten commercial grades, namely : "Fancy," "Choice," "Strict prime," "Good prime," "Prime," "Good fair," "Fair," "Good common," "Common," and "Inferior." At this writing, sugarcane syrup, in its home wholesale market, New Orleans, brings 26 to 28c. a gallon ; open kettle molasses, 21 to 32c., and the medium grade, "Good fair," 25c. a gallon. Centrifugal molasses now brings from 8 to 20c., and the medium grade, "Good fair, 12 to 13c. a gallon. In Northern wholesale markets sorghum syrup of average quality brings less than sugar-cane syrup, less than open-kettle sugar-cane molasses, and ranks in the great trade centres about the same as the middle grades of centrifugal molasses.

Aylmer Canned Meats. SPECIAL PRICES FOR FIVE-CASE LOTS. Chicken, Turkey, Duck, Pigs Feet, Lunch Tongue.

JOHN SLOAN & CO.

Wholesale Grocers.

TRADE IN OTHER COUNTRIES THAN OUR OWN.

ABLE advices were received from Rio reporting unfavorable weather, which, it was thought, would retard the movement of the new crop.

According to late advices, the Pacific Coast crop of prunes, except in Washington and Oregon, will be equal to that of 1898 The European crop, it is stated, will be only about half of that of last year.

A special telegram to The Fruit Buyers' Union, New York, from Kingston, Ja., says that the American fruit interests will now control the fruit interests of Jamaica, the British operators having withdrawn. This, the cable says, will increase the output of bananas, and the United States may look for a more extensive business from the Island in the future.

CANNED GOODS IN BALTIMORE.

The Baltimore packers having very wisely, we might almost say intuitively, sold very few futures on green peas this year, and it has been the interests of the canners to see prices advance as far as possible. For exactly the opposite reason buyers are equally interested in seeing them advance, because they bought very heavily of futures from pea packers in other sections north and west, and as prices advance for new pack in Baltimore it enhances the value of all the futures contracted for through the country. With so short a pack as there is in Baltimore, if the New York State and the western packers get full returns from their acreage of peas, and make complete deliveries of the futures sold, buyers will have an undoubtedly good thing of it this year on green peas, and presumably the packers will not suffer to any great extent. * * * With the exception of peaches and peas, reports of correspondents in different parts of the country speak favorably of canners' crops. Tomatoes are looking well on a somewhat increased acreage over the normal, and the same is measurably true of sugar corn, although farmers in general report a slight deficiency in respect to field corn in the Government reports. As we stated in our last, there is no hope of a peach pack in this section, and the subject, therefore, will receive and require little attention in our columns this summer.-The Trade, Baltimore.

SLACK SALMON RUN.

Advices by mail from Portland, Ore., report an extremely slack run of salmon on the Columbia river. The association was said to be operating but five canneries, and three of these only a half day every other

day. The cold storage people were reported to be taking a good share of the fish for their purpose and the outside canneries were no better off than the association as regarded the supply of raw fish. Concluding, the writer says: "So far the fish are very slack. We may get some yet, and we still have plenty of time for packing if we only get the fish."

CALIFORNIAN DRIED FRUITS.

The San Francisco Commercial News, of June 8, says, regarding dried fruits : "Business for the season is about ended, and the few odd lots still offering meet with a jobbing inquiry at nominal prices. Speculators have as yet made no overtures relative to values for the new crop stock, the majority awaiting more definite reports as to the the year's output. New crop apricots from Arizona have been sold in Chicago at 10 1/2 c., delivered. The apricot crop of Arizona ripens in advance of the Californian crop, is small in size and the fruit is only medium quality, and 10 1/2 c. delivered is considered a good price for this article. The reports from Ventura grow more favorable as the season advances. It is now estimated that the crop of fresh apricots in that county will amount to 8,000 tons. Dryers have made purchases, paying \$17.50 to \$20 per ton. In prunes, the growing crops look well, the fruit is unusually large in size for the time of the year. The shipments by sea to foreign ports during the week were 44,368 lb. dried fruit and 401 boxes of raisins."

JAPAN TEA SITUATION.

Smith, Baker & Co.'s circular, dated Yokohama, May 25, says of the tea market: "Throughout the interval business in tea has been very active and settlements have fully kept pace with arrivals, which are 3,595 piculs in excess of last year. The buying has been general and confidence is shown by an unchanged range of prices. The leaf of late arrivals has assumed rather a coarse and stubby appearance, lacking the early sniff of first settlements, and prices on sorts ranging from 27 to 29 yen are one or two yen dearer than on the basis at which purchases were made a few days ago. At Hiogo a large business has been done, the general features of the market showing no important variation from ours. Yokohama -Arrivals, 77,607 piculs ; settlements, 70,331 piculs; stock, 7,276 piculs. Hiogo-Arrivals, 26,682 piculs ; settlements, 21,352 piculs; stock, 5,330 piculs. Arrivals at both ports, 104,289 piculs, against 89.842 piculs same time last year, and 103.393 piculs in 1897. Settlements at both ports,

91,680 piculs, against 79,873 piculs same time last year and 75,100 piculs in 1897. Comparison of tea export for corresponding periods past seasons (from Yokohama and Hiogo):

	Season.	1898-99.	1897-12.
Cities and Canada To San Francisco To England	972,125 516,053	1,853,485 99,390	2,267,728 128,352
Total	,488,178	1,952,875	2,396,080

PAYING BILLS PROMPTLY.

IN these days of small profits and close competition it is surprising to note the apparent lack of regard shown by the average retailer for the payment of his obligations as they mature.

It is not unreasonable to presume that the majority of retail merchants have a thorough understanding as to the terms upon which they make their purchases, and yet, with that knowledge, they fail to adopt some simple and systematic method by which they would know each day what payments they would have to make. They seem to prefer to depend upon their general knowledge of what they owe and what is or will be due. A small yearly diary, or tickler could be obtained at a trifling expense, and, when bills are checked in as ready for payment, they could be entered upon proper date for discounting or for payment at maturity.

Notes or other items, such as taxes, interest, rents, etc., could also be entered therein. By this method a merchant would always have before him his maturing obligations and could make his calculations accordingly. Many jobbers and manufacturers would do well, also, to inaugurate and keep up such a system. The disregard of maturing bills and notes payable is not confined altogether to the retailers. There is perhaps some excuse in this respect for the retailer, on account of his lack of help and personal devotion to the other details of his business, and because in many instances he is bookkeeper, collector, manager, and everything else; but for such neglect on the part of a jobber and manufacturer with the necessary help at their command there is no excuse whatever.

Merchants have their own ideas as to how they wish to pay their bills, but they have no right to say when they shall pay them. The terms of sale govern that feature of business.

Very few houses take an arbitrary stand and refuse extensions to a worthy customer, when asked for in a proper manner, but the idea is rapidly growing in the business world that the customer who persistently steals extra time and ignores the creditors' rights is entitled to no very great consideration. The retailer who permits his bills to go SV SC

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High Quality, Low Price

- WILLIAMS BROS. & CHARBONNEAU, DETROIT, MICH. ---

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FRENCH MUSTARD. HORSERADISH MUSTARD, TOMATO SOUP, TOMATO CATSUP, BAKED BEANS IN TOMATO, ARLINGTON SAUCE.

EBY, BLAIN CO., LIMITED

WHOLESALE GROCERS, Manufacturers, importers of teas.

unpaid and who fails to arrange in a businesslike manner for the extra time wanted is standing in his own light, and is helping to compile a record of experience against himself that will work him more injury from a credit standpoint than by any other course of action short of downright dishonesty.

Be just and punctual; be considerate and frank, and be systematic regarding details. Always remember that your creditors are your friends, and will more than reciprocate honest, frank and businesslike treatment from you in all matters of daily business life.—G. B. Pulfer, in Grocery World.

AMONG TORONTO RETAILERS.

A Feminine Philosopher. A local retailer was standing at his doorway the other day when a lady customer approached to examine some strawberries. She chose two boxes which showed some

fine, large berries on the top. "I see you choose the berries that look good and large at the top, Mrs. ——," said

the fruiterer. "Yes, Mr. —," answered she, "I always do."

"But don't you find that those with big berries at the top often have very small ones underneath?"

"Yes, often," replied the lady, with a smile; then, she added, confidentially: "but I have found that when I see some big ones on the top I am sure of that many anyway."

"I have one wise customer," said the fruiterer, to himself, after his customer had departed.

Campers' Supplies. Now is the time to make a bid for campers' supply trade. In a few weeks the schools will

close, and, in so doing, send forth a great host of scholars and teachers who consider they have well earned a holiday, and who will soon be seeking riverside and lake shore. Some will take possession of their summer cottages, others will be content, and more than content, with a tent of larger or smaller capacity. But all will want supplies. Some will only want to purchase a supply of canned vegetables, pickles, biscuits, etc. Others will ask, in addition to these, for relishes, sauces, potted meats, condensed soups, vegetables, etc., preserved or canned fruits, provisions, and, in some cases, fresh fruits, vegetables, etc. One of the large departmentals last week drew attention to their outfitting facilities by a picture of camp life shown right in their window. The central figures were wax men, dressed in dow was the doorway of the tent, with a hammock stretched near it. One of the men was represented as engaged unpacking a barrel of provisions, and the variety of goods he had taken out was indeed tempting. The other fellow was supposed to be looking after the tent fixtures, towels, soap, etc. Such windows always attract attention. A down-town retailer has a window, which, though it may not win as much general attention as the one just mentioned, should have an influence with those looking for their camp supplies. The window is a small one, but its effect is magnified by the use of mirrors. The goods displayed are highclass canned and potted goods, sauces, relishes, pickles, etc., and they are ar-ranged in small, neat piles, which show to advantage not only the variety of campers goods carried, but also the choice quality of the individual packages. In making a display like the first-mentioned, it would be advisable to include whisks, soaps, and other suitable articles carried by the grocers, but not designed for table use. In a display like the latter, it might be well to insert a card stating that such goods as those mentioned, also, sugar, salt, pepper, etc., are carried in stock, and sold at right prices. If crockery is carried, a model campers' table would be a good thing. Care should be taken with this, however, to give it the freeand-easy appearance so common to camping THE RAMBLER.



A WOMAN'S PRIDE

often prevents her from admitting that any manufactured article is better than she can make herself.

But if you can persuade her to try Upton's Marmalade she will forget her pride, and she will also recognize the fact that she saves nothing by making her own marmalade when she can buy Upton's at such a low price.

FOR SALE BY ALL JOBBERS.

Sold in I-lb. Glass Jars at \$1.00 per doz. and in 7-lb. Wood Pails at 7½c. per lb.



STOROLOR



suitable costumes. At one side of the win-

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SALMON.

A good assortment, including Horse Shoe (flats), Clover Leaf (flats), Lynx, Imperial, Red Gauntlet, Snow Shoe, etc. Our prices are low.

H. P. ECKARDT & CO., TORONTO.





 President,
 Treasurer,

 JOHN BAYNE MacLEAN,
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 Montreal.
 Toronto.

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

ENTERPRISE, NOT PAP, NEEDED. THE Montreal Board of Trade, at a special meeting held this week, gave another utterance to the time-worn wail with which it has treated the public for over a year back, namely, that the Government should build elevators in Montreal.

"God help those who cannot help themselves," is a saying that could be very aptly applied to those who are making this appeal. They want to be spoonfed by the Government into a position where they should depend upon their own enterprise to place themselves.

The Government has no business in the grain elevating trade, which is a fit field for private enterprise, and the men who are now asking for Government elevators at Montreal, even if they had them, would cry for more pap, when they found that grain was still being diverted from the St Law.

was still being diverted from the St. Lawrence route.

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If the grain traders of Montreal were independent and progressive, they would take steps to induce trade to come their way, and not sit down and cry because it does not.

That the grain trade is important to the

St. Lawrence route, none will deny, and it is growing, as the shipment last year of over 29,000,000 bushels contrasted with previous years shows. But that is no argument why there should be Government elevators.

The legitimate duty of the Government ends when it has completed a system of deep waterways to the sea adequate to the requirements of modern commerce. If the Government once started in the elevator business, on the lines asked for, there would be no knowing where it would stop.

If the Government is to save the shippers of grain from private elevators, it is but just that it should save the farmers and growers. Now, it needs no solon to see what this would mean, for there are elevators to gather grain in the interior—many of them—as well as these ones at the seaboard for export purposes.

That any thriving trade can be built up in this way is disproved by the experience of the Government in other lines of commercial effort. It has an annual deficit on the Intercolonial, where it is doing a carrying trade, and all precedent goes to show that the outcome would be an annual loss.

The history of private ownership of elevators at Buffalo and all other American centres shows that there is no ground for the fears entertained by the men who want Government elevators at Montreal.

When the enlarged canals and the deep channel are completed, let private enterprise build elevators, and, in their own defense, their owners, by the competition of other routes, will be compelled to scale their rates at a reasonable level if they want to do business. The moment they try extortion, trade will seek other channels, as it invariably does under such circumstances, and matters will soon be remedied.

CANNED BEEF IS DEARER.

Canned beef of Canadian make has been advanced by the packers. One-pound tins are 10c. per dozen, and two-pound tins 15c. per dozen higher. Other sizes have been advanced in proportion. To the scarcity of beef is ascribed the cause of higher prices.

Wholesalers have not yet made any change in their quotations, although they may possibly do so any day.

THE WAY TO SUCCEED.

While there are doubtless too many people in business, the greatest evils arise from the fact that there are not enough in business who are first-class merchants.

A first-class merchant is one who knows his business from A to Z, and rightfully employs his knowledge.

The less a merchant is master of his business the more difficulty does he experience in competing with those who are rich in that which he is poor.

It is when a merchant discovers this that, like a boy who finds himself losing a race, he begins to elbow his competitor, by cutting prices, publishing false advertisements, and employing other vicious and dishonest methods.

The better a man knows his business, the more likely is he to succeed. Everyone knows it, but it is not everyone who acts as if he knew it. If he did, he would employ his time, particularly when a young clerk, in mastering the details of his business : Learn about the character of the goods in stock, how they are made, where they are made, and what are their constituent elements. A knowledge of bookkeeping should also be acquired, if it has not yet been acquired, while spare time judiciously spent with good books is to be recommended to all.

It is necessary to be up-to-date in order to be successful, and in order to be up-todate it is necessary to watch the markets closely and to be a student of trade literature and trade methods.

GALLON APPLES SCARCE.

The position of gallon apples at the moment is a strong one. During the last couple of weeks an increased demand has revealed the fact that a scarcity exists.

Some of the wholesale houses in Toronto are actually without stocks, and are compelled to draw upon their fellow wholesalers for the goods with which to fill orders.

In consequence of this state of affairs prices are naturally firmer, and wholesalers are now, as a rule, quoting \$2.10 to \$2.20 to the retail trade. Packers are asking \$2 for the coming season's pack.

CANADA AND THE U.S. TREATY WITH BARBADOES.

RESS despatches from Washington announce that a treaty has been signed by Great Britain and the United States,

whereby reciprocity between the latter country and Barbadoes is secured.

Geographically, Barbadoes is one of the Windward group, but politically it is part of the West India Islands. Its area is 166 square miles, and its population nearly 190,000. Bridgetown is its capital. The imports of the island are about \$5,200,000 annually, and the exports about \$3,750,000. Sugar and its products are its chief exports.

Upon its sugar industry Barbadoes is largely dependent, and the Royal Commission, which was appointed in 1897 to investigate and report upon the West India sugar conditions, named Barbadoes as one of the West India Islands on which no industry could be found as a substitute for the sugar industry. The commission, therefore, urged the Imperial Government to grant the sum of $\pounds_{120,000}$ for the establishment of central sugar factories there. This recommendation has since been acted upon by the Colonial Department.

Barbadoes is one of the British colonies named in the Canadian Tariff Act for preferential treatment. But whatever influence the preferential tariff may have is discounted by the fact that the countervailing duties imposed by the United States against European bounty-fed sugars actually give sugar, the product of Barbadoes, and, in fact, all other West India sugars, a greater preference than the Canadian tariff.

But it is worthy of note that the export of sugar from Barbadoes has so far this, as compared with last year, declined on both United States and Canadian account.

With Hawaii Islands, the Philippine Islands and Porto Rico possessions of the United States, and Cuba practically a possession, the prospect for the sugar industry is even more gloomy still. And the movement for reciprocity with the United States has been stimulated by the knowledge of this fact, not only in Barbadoes, but in Jamaica, Guiana and Bermuda as well.

Canada cannot stand uninterested while reciprocity is being consummated in one instance and being negotiated in other instances.

It is, perhaps, not so much the trade we have with those parts of the British Empire which have secured reciprocal arrangements with the United States, or are trying to secure them, as the trade we hope to do through the individual enterprise of our business men, to say nothing of the hope we have of ourselves some day securing reciprocal arrangements with identically the same parts of the British Empire.

With Barbadoes itself the official returns do not reveal what trade Canada does. The trade with the West Indies is all grouped under one heading. The imports from the West Indies last year were \$670,622 and the exports thereto \$1,511,134. To British Guiana we sent \$273,937 worth of goods, and from there we imported \$53,648 worth.

The export and import trade for 1897 of Barbadoes, and the principal countries with which it was done, was, according to the official returns of the island itself, as follows :

	Exports.	Imports.
Great Britain\$	165,330	\$2,309,826
British Guiana	111,855	105,266
" India		55,553
" North America	419,307	529,663
" West Indies	597,120	177,915
Dutch Guiana	50,175	7,358
Foreign West Indies	86,874	57.937
Peru		35,049
Uuited States	2,090,364	1,566.618
Other Countries	61,634	63,836

\$3,582,659 \$4,909,001

It is evident from the above table that the United States is the chief purchaser of the products of Barbadoes, the exports to that country being valued at \$2,090,364, against \$1,293,612 to the five different portions of the British Empire enumerated in the tabulated statement.

Taking, however, the aggregate trade imports and exports — Barbadoes' greatest trade is with the British Empire, the total being \$4,471,835, against \$3,656,982 for the United States. It will thus be seen that about 50 per cent. of the island's aggregate foreign trade is with the British Empire.

THE VALENCIA BAISIN CROP.

Advices from Denia, Spain, in regard to the Valencia raisin crop, continue to be of a favorable character. The vines, it appears, are developing in a satisfactory manner, due to the favorable weather which prevailed throughout the spring, and particularly during the flowering period, which, at the close of last month, was about ended.

There is a good display of buds, and W. Rogers & Co. are of opinion that if the present desirable weather continues a fairsized crop of good quality will result. In some districts the vines are backward, notwithstanding this, shipments will begin as usual about the second week in August.

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A merchant should not, in considering his own, forget the interests of his clerks. The interests of the two are so closely allied that injury to one means injury to both.

ADVANCE IN CURRANTS.

A cable received in Toronto on Tuesday announced an advance of 6d. per cwt. in the price of currants in the primary market.

In this connection it is interesting to refer to the report of The Produce Markets' Review, of June 10, in regard to the currant situation in Great Britain and Greece.

"The heavy trade," says the report, "which was done up to a few weeks ago, and which practically relieved the original holders of their stocks, has had the effect of inducing considerable shipments from Greece of currants either already sold or on consignment, and the London market is now fairly supplied. If there be added to the existing stocks those parcels of better quality fruit still remaining in Greece, and which, in all human probability, will be shipped here some time during the present season, all fear of any dearth in supply or extravagant increase of price, would appear to be removed. In the opinion of unbiassed and capable judges some 20,-000 tons of currants of various qualities, but all probably sufficiently good for English consumption, still exist in Greece, and with conditions entirely favorable to the production of a crop of excellent quality, and considerable volume by the harvest of the present year, it may be expected that Greek holders generally will be averse to carrying over any portion of the existing stock until the new season. On the other hand, the universal demand continues fairly good, and if merchants, as there is every reason to expect, continue to be reasonable in the prices they ask, the stock in Greece ought to be disposed of without the necessity of undue pressure."

CANADA'S EXPORT TEA TRADE.

W HILE the export of tea is not a feature of the foreign trade of Canada in which regularity of quantity can be expected or in which a really large business can be done, measured by the exportation of goods which are the product of the Dominion, yet the experience of the past warrants hoping that a modest and permanent trade in this respect may be established.

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Following are the exports, in pounds, of tea from Canada, and the countries to which they were consigned, during the past five years, ending with June 30, 1898:

	1898.
Great Britain	58,400
British Guiana	
British West Indies	5,064
Newfoundland	40,232
Japan	12
France	
St. Pierre	32,480
Sandwich Islands	
United States	1,558,794
Danish West Indies	190
Total	1,695,172

The large increase during 1897 and 1898 was, it will be noticed, on United States account, and the increase on United States account was, in turn, caused by the free buying in Canada in 1897 by importers in the United States, who desired to get in as much tea as possible before the inspection laws went into force, while in 1898, the inducement to the same persons to buy in Canada was to anticipate the duty which Congress proposed to put on tea, and which it eventually did put on for the purpose of war revenue. The exportation of tea in 1897 and 1898 can, therefore, only be accounted abnormal. But the exportation of tea to Great Britain, British West Indies, Newfoundland, and St. Pierre, although small, is gradually increasing. This, together with the more or less quantity that may be expected to go to the United States, warrants believing that the average exportation of tea from Canada may be expected to be larger in the normal years of the future than in the normal years of the

No one living to day may see a large trade of this character, but the geographical situation of the Dominion, with its steamship possibilities on the two oceans and its efficient transcontinental railway service, certainly tend to build up our faith in the

past.

possibility of a reexport trade in tea as well as in other kinds of merchandise.

CANNED TOMATO SITUATION.

A LITTLE more interest in canned tomatoes has developed during the past week, due to the fact that there has been a little more business doing in round lots.

Packers who are members of the association are still firm in their minimum price of 75c. for future delivery, but as far as can be gathered they are doing no business.

The husiness that has been done during

			•	
	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.
Ø	1,599	34,980	400	3,031
				6
54	615	326.	231	683
2	41,116	33,903	33,702	36,249
2				
:				5,888
0	12,882	27,190	37,142	36,075
				264
94	3,406,763	223,266	882,057	565,498
90				•••••
12	3,462,975	319,665	953,532	647,694

the past week is by the independent packers, and they have been selling at 70c. in round lots to the wholesale trade. At this figure a couple of factories are understood to have sold their anticipated pack. These are, however, small factories, whose goods are not so well known. As previously pointed out, there are one or two factories, not members of the association, that are adhering to the fixed price. A round lot or two of old tomatoes have changed hands during the week at 75c. The wholesale houses are still quoting 80 to 85c. to the retail trade, and prices are firm at those figures.

What the future will bring forth in regard to the canned tomato market, of course, no one can say. At the moment, the conditions are favorable, rather than otherwise, for steady prices, both for old pack and for futures.

Several wholesalers in Toronto and other western Ontario cities are known to have light stocks. The fact that they are repeatedly purchasing 200 and 300-case lots proves it. Of course, the slightly disturbing element is the fact that there are people repeatedly coming forward who have 200 or 300 cases to sell. But, as there are still about three consumptive months to come, these little lots may be expected to be gradually taken care of, so that present prices for 1898 pack are likely to be, at any rate, maintained.

As far as futures are concerned, nearly everything depends on the ability of the packers to maintain their fixed agreement, and the fact that the aggregate pack of those outside the association is not large should not make it difficult for them to maintain it. But, of course, time only will tell.

DROPS FROM THE EDITOR'S PEN.

Tricky business methods, like mules, are uncertain.

While merchants are fighting profits take to their heels.

Discount saving builds up reputations as well as profits.

Those who jump at conclusions frequently tumble into mistakes.

Kind words may never die, but unkind words will kill trade.

Women get most things they desire, but they have not yet got enfranchisement.

The business is probably taking time to die while the merchant cannot find time to read.

A trust is an organization which manufacturers form because they cannot trust each other.

BROOM HANDLES WANTED.

The E. B. Eddy Co., Limited, Hull, Que., have received a letter from W. R. Crow & Son, 36 Gracechurch street, London, E.C., England, asking for the most likely source of supply for broom handles, 51 inches long by 11% inches in diameter, turned round, with a rounded top at one end, from good clean spruce, or any other wood without knots. Broom handles not being among The E. B. Eddy Co., Limited's line of manufacture, THE CANADIAN GROCER has been asked to make inquiries through its columns.

If any of our readers can supply the desired information we would feel greatly obliged.

ENGLISH VINEGAR IN CANADA.

Purnell, Webb & Co., Bristol, England, whose malt vinegar is gradually increasing in use in Canada, in a letter under date of June 6, write : "Our Canadian season is the earliest we have had, and we have begun splendidly. Already we have shipped good orders to Vancouver, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal, and Charlottetown."



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GROCERY QUOTATIONS BY WIRE.

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

ONTARIO MARKETS

TORONTO, June 22, 1899.

GROCERIES.

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USINESS in wholesale groceries is fair, and a little larger in volume than it was a week ago. This increased volume of trade is probably due more to sugars than anything, for it is in that line that business shows the most improvement. In canned goods, business is of a moderate character, at steady prices. An advance by the manufacturers in the price of Canadian canned beef is the only change in prices to be noted. Coffees are still selling fairly well, but teas are, on the whole, quiet. In foreign dried fruits, the most interesting feature is a cabled advance of 6d. per cwt. in Greece. A good trade is being done in Bosnia prunes by some of the houses.

CANNED GOODS.

There has been no material change in the canned vegetable situation during the week. Not much business is passing. A few tomatoes are being sold to the retail trade at 80 to 85c., the latter being the ruling figure for well-known brands. Corn is maintaining its strength, the ruling price being 95c. to \$1. There have been a few transactions in tomatoes for future delivery, but the sellers, as far as can be learned, are packers who did not subscribe to the agreement, and the price at which they have sold is 70c. for round lots. At least a couple of factories have sold the whole of their anticipated pack at that figure. The minimum fixed price of the packers' association is still 75c. and there does not appear to be any disposition to depart from it. At least one packer will not accept less than 8oc. The wholesalers are quoting 75c. and 8oc. to the retail trade for future delivery, but little or no business is being done. Corn is being quoted by the wholesale trade at 67 1/2 c., 70c., and 80c., according to brand, to arrive. A moderate trade is being done in canned salmon. A little has been done this week for future delivery by the representatives of some of the salmon packers, but there is not much disposition on the

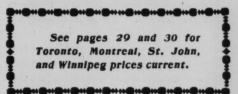
part of either sellers or buyers to do business at the moment. The business has been in northern sockeye salmon at about \$4.25 per case f.o.b. the Coast. Only limited quantities are being offered, and advices from British Columbia are of a bullish character.

COFFEES.

A good deal of Rio coffee is going out, but mild descriptions are dull. The outside markets are steady, but quiet.

SUGARS.

The demand for sugars has improved a little during the past week, and a fair, seasonable trade is being experienced. The only change in price on the Canadian is an advance of 5c. per 100 lb. by the St. Lawrence Refinery in its yellow sugar. The advance, however, has not affected the wholesale price to the retailer, Montreal granulated still being quoted at \$4.60 Toronto, and Acadia granulated at \$4.50.



Yellows range from \$3.80 up. Foreign granulated is still quoted at \$4.55 Toronto, and yellows at \$3.75 up.

The European beet sugar market has been easier during the past week, having declined 3 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. per cwt., but cane sugar has ruled steady and unchanged. Raws are fractionally lower in New York in sympathy, while refined sugars there are quiet and unchanged. As stocks of raw sugar in Europe and America are low, it is likely the surplus carried over to the next campaign will be smaller than usual.

SPICES.

The pepper market continues strong and spices generally are quiet and steady.

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.

The syrup market is quiet and featureless. Molasses, both locally and on the markets, is dull and unchanged as to price.

TEAS.

Advices from Japan, this week, state that the market there for teas under 17c. is firmer, but that teas over that figure are procurable at the figures ruling a week ago. A little business has been done during the past week in Japan tea for importation, but local importers have been less inclined to

operate on account of some offers that were made by one or two brokers at figures rather below those now ruling. Low-grade Ceylon teas are cabled cheaper this week, while Indian teas, on the other hand, are firm. Quite a little business has been done in Indian teas for importation during the past week.

Wholesalers report that very few Indian and Ceylon teas are moving just now, retailers not being disposed to pay the prices asked. For new season's Japan tea for future delivery orders are being placed freely by the retail trade.

FOREIGN DRIED FRUITS.

CURRANTS—A cable received in Toronto on Tuesday morning noted an advance of 6d. per cwt. in the price of currants in the primary market. A little business has been done during the week on importation account, and wholesalers are experiencing a fair demand for cleaned currants.

VALENCIA RAISINS—Wholesalers are experiencing a good demand for this time of year, principally for selected, at from $5\frac{1}{24}$ c. per lb. upwards, according to brand. It would cost $6\frac{1}{26}$ c. per lb. to import the best brands of selected raisins from London. Advices from Denia state that the crop is progressing satisfactorily, and that shipments will begin, as usual, about the second week in August.

FIGS—There is a little doing in mat figs, at 3½ to 3½ c. per lb.

PRUNES—Trade is, on the whole, keeping up well, although it is not as brisk as it was. Some of the wholesale houses have been experiencing quite a good demand for Bosina prunes at about $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5c. per lb. A good many of the orders for prunes are for shipment north.

GREEN FRUITS.

This is strawberry week. This luscious fruit is at its best as far as quality is concerned, and as on Tuesday it was received in enormous quantities prices fell to as low as 3 to 7c. Receipts have not been as large subsequently so an advance of Ic. has been noted, and the ruling price for the week is 4 to 8c., according to condition and size. Gooseberries are arriving freely. Baskets of small berries are worth 30 to 40c. ; large berries, 60 to 75c. Cherries are becoming more plentiful, so prices are down 25c. below last week's figures, the price to day being 75c. to \$1. There are hardly any pineapples offering. Cocoanuts are in poor demand. A small quantity of Californian peaches and plums are offering.



A pure high grade laundry soap which can be sold at 5 cents a cake and yields a good profit. Manufactured exclusively by Ex

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The St.Croix Soap Mfg. Co.

ST. STEPHEN, N.B.

peaches are of medium quality, and are offered at \$2 per crate. Plums are in excellent condition. They are worth \$2.75 to \$3.50. Canadian apples in barrels are done. The demand for lemons during the last few days has been moderate on account of comparatively cool weather. The demand for oranges has been unusually brisk all this spring, and still continues good. The high price of bananas has undoubtedly helped to bring this about, as this season bananas have been 20 to 25 per cent. dearer at the seaboard than at any time for five years. At present a good demand is noted for bananas at steady prices. Some nutmeg melons are imported to sell at \$4.50 per crate.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

 E_{GGS} —Both the demand and receipts show an improvement as compared with a week ago. Prices are steady at 12½ to 13c.

POTATOES — Business is quiet. We quote cars on track, Toronto, at 65 to 67c. per bag, and on the street market 70 to 75c. is paid.

BEANS—There is a fair demand for handpicked at \$1 to \$1.10. Medium grades are dull at 75 to 80c.

DRIED AND EVAPORATED APPLES—There is nothing doing. Prices are nominally : Dried apples, $5\frac{14}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ c.; evaporated, $9\frac{1}{2}$ c.

VEGETABLES—Green cucumbers are very scarce, as the price has been advanced about 20 to 40c., the ruling price now being 60c. to \$1. Green peas are offering at 80c. per bush. New beets and carrots are 10 to 20c. cheaper. We quote as follows : Rhubarb, 15 to 20c.; radishes, 15c. per dozen bunches; spinach, 30 to 40c. per bush.; green onions, 5 to 10c. per doz.; asparagus, 30 to 50c. per doz.; celery, \$1.00 per doz.; lettuce, 20 to 25c. doz. bunches; cabbage, per doz., \$1 to \$1.25; parsley, 20 to 25c. per doz. bunches; green cucumbers, 60 to \$1 per doz.; new beets, 20 to 30c. per doz. bunches; parsnips, \$1 per bag; carrots, 20 to 30c. per doz. bunches; green peas, 80c. per bush. New cabbage are being imported at \$1.75 to \$2 per crate; cucumbers at \$2 per halfbush. hamper.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

BUTTER — Receipts of dairy tubs are steadily increasing. The general quality is good. The demand is excellent. Large rolls are not coming in, nor are they wanted. Prints are arriving freely and selling steadily at unchanged prices. Creamery prints and squares are plentiful and in good demand at firm prices. Creamery boxes are ½c. dearer, in sympathy with higher prices on export account.

CHEESE—A firmer feeling is manifested, and an advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ c. is well maintained. A good local trade is reported.

PROVISIONS.

A general firmness is manifested. Dry salted long clear is in good demand, and a rush for it is anticipated for lumbering camps before long. Smoked meats and lard are in active demand, both locally and throughout the country. Barrel pork stocks are comparatively light, and a good demand is reported. Plate beef, compound and shortening are moving well.

FISH.

No change is noted. We quote as follows: Fancy mackerel, 15c.; Oregon salmon, 12c.; Restigouche salmon, 17c.; Erie fresh whitefish, 8c.; North Shore whitefish, 7c. ; North Shore trout, 7c. ; bluefish, 9 to 10c.; speckled trout, 25c.; perch, 4c.; pike, 6c. ; frogs' legs, 35c. ; eels, 6c.; bullheads, 4c.; herrings, large, 4c.; halibut, 8c.; steak cod, 6c.; salt water fresh haddock, 5c.; Labrador herring, \$4 per bbl. and \$2 per half-bbl.; Digby herring, 9 to 10c. per box; Halifax herring, \$1.50 to \$1.65 per 100; cod, in 1-lb. blocks, 6½ to 7c. per lb.; boneless fish, 4 to 4½ c.per lb.; boneless fish in 1-lb. blocks, 5½ to 6c. ; haddies, 8 to 9c. per lb.; lobsters, 15c. per lb.

GRAIN, FLOUR, BREAKFAST FOODS.

GRAIN—The crop reports throughout the world show improved prospects, so the strong feeling noted a couple of weeks ago has given way somewhat, allowing a decline of IC. in all wheat but goose, which is IC. dearer. Holders of Ontario winter wheat are asking 7IC., and millers bidding 70C. on cars outside. The local street market is active in deliveries of wheat and oats. We quote as follows: Wheat, white and red, 75 to 76C.; goose, 68 to 69C.; peas, 60 to 67C.; oats, 35 to 36C.; barley, 44 to 45C.; rye, 53 to 55C. No. I hard Manitoba wheat has declinced IC., and is now selling at 84C., Toronto.

FLOUR—An active demand continues. Prices are unchanged. We quote as follows: Manitoba patents, \$4.10 to \$4.25; Manitoba strong bakers', \$3.75 to \$3.80; Ontario patents, \$3.75 to \$3.80; straight roller, \$3.45, Toronto freights.

BREAKFAST FOODS—A moderate business is reported. Prices are steady and unchanged. We quote: Standard oatmeal and rolled oats, \$3.75 in bags and \$3.85 in bbls.; rolled wheat, \$2.50 in 100-lb. bbls.; cornmeal, \$2.50; split peas, \$4; pot barley, \$4.

Corona Golden Figs

are choice eating and cooking Figs. Put up in I-LB. CAKES — each wrapped and packed in special Caddies, containing 4-doz. cakes. CHOICE GOODS THAT SELL AT SIGHT. Half size sample mailed on receipt of 5c in stamps: or to meet numerous sequents are will and

Half size sample mailed on receipt of 5c. in stamps; or, to meet numerous requests, we will on receipt of value (\$3.60) ship and prepay freight on 1 caddy to any part of Ontario. State name of your wholesaler in ordering. W. B. BAYLEY & CO., Ontario Agents, 59-63 Front St. East, TORONTO

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Excellent Reasons, are they not? Why grocers should handle

They give you a fair margin of profit. They give you a reputation for handling superior goods. They give you entire satisfaction

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McLauchlans' Cream Sodas.

Biscuit Manufacturers

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Manufacturers and Shippers who are not repre-

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Will do well to correspond with me.

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Wholesale Commission Merchants and Brokers.

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Also SALTPETRE, car lots or less.

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ARE GUARANTEED

We solicit consignments of

ROLL BUTTER

Highest prices obtained. Quick returns.

The Wm. Ryan Co. Limited

70 and 72 Front St. East, TORONTO

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TORONTO.

Fruit Commission

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FRESH EGGS.

Write us for SALT of any kind.

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BAKING-

COFFEE,

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124 Princess Street, Winnipeg, Man.

16 years' experience.

POWDER

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HIDES. SKINS AND WOOL

HIDES Deliveries continue large. Prices are steady. We quote cowhides : No. I, 84c.; No. 2, 74c.; No. 3, 64c. Steer hides are worth 1/2 c. more. Cured

hides are worth oc. SKINS-A good volume of business is being done. Prices are firm throughout. We quote: No. 1 yeal, 8-lb. and up, 9c. per lb.; No. 2, 7c.; dekins, from 30 to 35c.; culls, 15 to 20c. Sheepskins are worth 90c. to \$1, and lambskins, 25c.

WOOL-Prices are firm. The volume of receipts is very large. We quote fleece at 13c., and unwashed, 8c.

SALT

An active demand is reported. We quote at Toronto : Canadian salt, carload lots, \$1 per bbl., and 65c. per sack of 200 lb.; less than carload lots, \$1.05 per bbl., and 70c. per sack. At the wells, we quote F.O.B., barrels, 7oc.; sacks of 200 lb., 45c. English salt is quoted at 48 1/2 c. per sack of 154 lb.

MARKET NOTES.

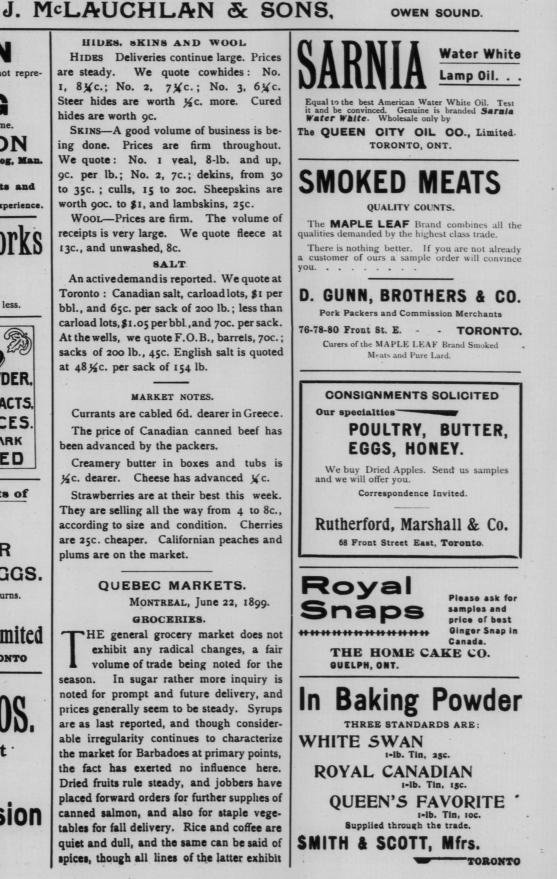
Currants are cabled 6d. dearer in Greece. The price of Canadian canned beef has been advanced by the packers.

Creamery butter in boxes and tubs is 1/2 c. dearer. Cheese has advanced 1/4 c.

Strawberries are at their best this week. They are selling all the way from 4 to 8c., according to size and condition. Cherries are 25c. cheaper. Californian peaches and plums are on the market.

> QUEBEC MARKETS. MONTREAL, June 22, 1899. GROCERIES.

"HE general grocery market does not exhibit any radical changes, a fair volume of trade being noted for the season. In sugar rather more inquiry is noted for prompt and future delivery, and prices generally seem to be steady. Syrups are as last reported, and though considerable irregularity continues to characterize the market for Barbadoes at primary points, the fact has exerted no influence here. Dried fruits rule steady, and jobbers have placed forward orders for further supplies of canned salmon, and also for staple vegetables for fall delivery. Rice and coffee are quiet and dull, and the same can be said of spices, though all lines of the latter exhibit



a remarkably firm feeling. Tea was much the same, and in country produce and provisions speculation in butter and cheese is the sole feature.

SUGAR

The refined sugar market rules firm, but without any quotable change in price, and refiners here are asking \$4.50 for granulated, and \$3.70 to \$4.25 for yellows, according to grade, at the factory. The outside houses still maintain the stand they took some weeks ago, but the fact does not seem to affect prices. As a matter of fact, inquiry both for prompt and future shipment of refined sugar reflects more activity, and this is likely to continue as the preserving season approaches. The market for raw has not presented many new features lately. Cables from London report that the market for cane is dull, but not quotably lower : Java, 13s., and fair refining, 11s. 9d. Beet, weak and decidedly lower; present month, 2¼d. lower, the quoted price being 10s. 10 1/2 d., and next month, 21/4 d. lower, quoted at 10s. 14d. In New York, raw is reported about steady ; fair refining, 41/8c., centrifugal, 96 test, 4 5% c.; molasses sugar, 4c.

SYRUPS.

The syrup market fails to present any notable change. Demand is slow at $1\frac{3}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{4}$ c. at the factory, with an advance in the case of small jobbing lots.

MOLASSES.

There has been further fluctuation in the first cost quotation of Barbadoes molasses at the Islands since last week, but prices in this connection lately have been so irregular that the trade here have given them little attention, more especially as when firm offers are asked for by importers they cannot be had. Demand for spot goods is not active, and prices are unchanged, car lots selling at 35c. and single puncheons 36c. The only business in round lots noted lately was on the basis of 34c.

DRIED FRUITS.

A quiet aspect has pervaded dried fruits lately, as jobbers have apparently filled their wants, for the time being, with Valencia raisins, and all other sorts of fruit have contributed nothing towards the lately-current movement between first and second hands. Recent sales of selected Valencia raisins were at $4\frac{34}{4}$ to 5c., while fine off-stalk were quoted at $4\frac{14}{4}$ c. and off-stalk at $3\frac{34}{4}$ c.

CANNED GOODS.

Business on forward account in new pack canned salmon continues the chief feature of the canned goods market, further transactions, possibly aggregating five or six carloads being noted at \$4 f.o.b. Coast for Lowe Inlet in similar goods. Some inquiry has also been experienced for new pack vegetables and fruits for future delivery. It

is reported in this connection that some 10,000 cases were placed before the canners arrived at the recent agreement. The terms are not public, but it is understood that the prices were inside what the goods can be contracted for now. They comprised chiefly corn, tomatoes and peas. Trading on spot has been quiet lately, and there is no cause to alter our jobbing prices for any staple lines.

RICE.

Trading in rice is of a seasonable nature, and values are unchanged.

COFFEE.

The coffee market shows no change, trading being light, while prices show no change. A few Santos at $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 10c., Rio at 7 to 8c., and Maracaibo at $9\frac{1}{2}$ to 14c., are the only descriptions of green bean moving in straight bag lots.

SPICES.

This market continues dull, but extremely firm in its disposition. Business in Singapore in white and black pepper is noted at 13c. and 2oc., respectively, these figures being for good-sized lots, while 18c. is asked for Penang, and 14c. for West Coast. Pimento and nutmegs are steady, and the same can be said of cassia, ginger, and all other spices.

TEAS.

Some small lots of new Japan tea came to hand here towards the close of last week, and they are not obtainable under 18 to 27c., as to grade, and the quality is said to be highly satisfactory. Some business in old Japans is noted at $13\frac{1}{2}$ c., and Pingsuey gunpowders at 14c. Bids of 18c. were made for Ceylons this week and refused, the holders asking $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ c. advance. Advices, generally on Japans, Ceylons and China stock, are firm.

GREEN FRUITS.

There has been more business doing in green fruits lately as a result of the warm weather, all kinds of fresh fruit experiencing an increased demand. Oranges are firmer, showing higher prices all round. Prices now range from \$3.75 to \$4 for 200's and \$2 to \$2.25 for 300's. Lemons have been exceptionally active at advanced prices, and are now quoted at \$2 to \$3.50 per box, with few obtainable at the inside price. Few United States strawberries have been received, but receipts of Canadian are increasing, and are selling at 10 to 12 1/2 c. Offerings of bananas are much heavier, and prices are lower in consequence, at \$1 to \$1.60 per bunch. Californian plums are offering at \$2.25 to \$2.50 per crate, and new Canadian cherries at \$1 to \$1.50 per basket. The stock of old apples here is almost exhausted, and prices are firm for russets at \$6 to \$6.50 per bbl.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS—There was a better demand for eggs to-day; in consequence a moderately active business was done at steady prices. Choice sold at 11 to 11½ c., and No. 2 at 9½ to 10c. per doz.

MAPLE PRODUCT—In maple product there was no change. We quote : Syrup, in wood, 5¾ to 6c. per lb., and at 65 to 70c. per tin. Sugar sold at 8½ to 9c. per lb.

HONEY—Business in honey is dull. We quote: White clover comb, in I-lb. sections, 8 to 9c.; dark, 6 to 7c.; white extracted, 7 to 7 1/2 c., and dark, at 4 to 5c.

BEANS—The demand for beans was slow at steady prices. We quote: Choice hand-picked, 95c. to \$1 per bushel; primes, 85 to 90c.

POTATOES—Receipts of new potatoes are commencing to arrive, with prices quoted at \$4.50 to \$5 per bbl. Old stock are quoted at 70 to 75c, per bag.

HOPS—Canadian hops sell at 16 to 19c.; imported 40 to 43c., and British Columbian, 21 to 23c. a

TALLOW-Rules quiet at 4½ to 4¼ c. for refined, and 2½ to 3c. for rough.

PROVISIONS.

There is a fair demand for provisions, and prices generally are steady. We quote: Heavy Canadian short cut mess pork, \$16; short cut back, \$15.50; selected heavy short cut boneless mess, \$16.50, and heavy long cut mess, \$15 per barrel; pure Canadian lard, in pails, 7 to 7½ c. per lb., and compound refined 5½ to 5¾ c. per lb. Hams, 10 to 12c., and bacon, 10½ to 11c. per lb.

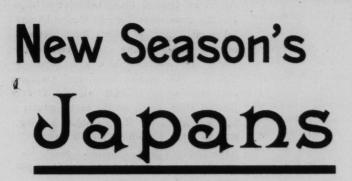
FLOUR, GRAIN, ETC.

GRAIN—Business in grain on spot was quiet, and the market was without any special feature to note. There was a good demand over the cable from the continent for Manitoba wheat, but the volume of business transacted was small. On spot, oats were quiet, with holders asking 35c. and buyers bidding $34\frac{1}{2}$ c. afloat. The demand for peas is good, at $75\frac{1}{2}$ to 76c. afloat. Buckwheat was firm at 60c.

FLOUR—There continues to be a good local and country demand for flour, and the market is fairly active and steady. We quote as follows : Winter patents, \$3.75 to \$4 ; straight rollers, \$3.40 to \$3.50; in bags, \$1.65 to \$1.70; Manitoba patents, \$4.20 to \$4.40; strong bakers', \$3.80 to \$4.

MEAL—In meal, business continues quiet, and the market is featureless. Rolled oats are quoted at \$3.80 per bbl. and at \$1.85 per bag.

FEED—A fair amount of business is passing in feed, and values show no change. Ontario bran, in bulk, \$14.50 to \$15; shorts, \$16 to \$17 per ton; Manitoba bran, \$15;



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S. H. Ewing & Sons

Rowntree's

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



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



A new Lemonade (in essence), of great purity and delicate flavour. Very economical.

Of world-wide fame for delicacy

of make. Chocolate creams of

ROWNTREE'S Chocolates

ROWNTREE'S Confectionery all varieties. Rowntree & Co., Limited, are the largest manufacturers of Gum Confectionery in the world, their large Yorkshire Factories

employing over 1,500 hands.

Agent for Canada

CHAS. GYDE,

20 St. Francois Xavier Street, MONTREAL.

shorts, \$17, and mouillie, \$18 to \$25 per Bu

ton, including bags.

Wholesale Only.

HAY — There is a steady demand for baled hay, and the market rules fairly active. We quote: Choice No. 1, \$7 to \$7.50; No. 2, \$5.50 to \$6, and clover, \$4.75 to \$5.25 per ton, on track.

CHRESE AND BUTTER.

CHEESE .- The cheese market is mixed. The current movement is confined, as it has been ever since the month opened, to those who are short of cheese for June shipments, and it does not look as though these short contracts were entirely filled yet. At any rate, traders who cabled offers on the basis of last week's average cost, find it difficult to obtain response ; and the only inference is that the goods now going forward show a decided loss. At the wharf Monday morning 7,000 boxes Quebec cheese were offered and sold at a range of 814 to 834c. On spot, western cheese were largely nominal Monday, but they could hardly be bought under 81/2 to 81/2 c., though it is needless to remark that such limits are not generally workable. For eastern makes, 83% to 8%c., as to grade is about the range. The public cable stood 42s. 6d. on white, and 42s. on colored, and, as a whole, the market is in an unsatisfactory condition for legitimate trading,

BUTTER--Firmly held. The market does not show much change, and there was sufficient doing to-day to establish the fact that prices were steady. For selections of creamery, $17\frac{1}{2}$ to 18c. was named, but the outside price was an extreme figure. In this connection, the demand for 70-lb. tubs is a feature, and finest creamery in this description of package is hard to get, though $17\frac{1}{2}$ c. is freely bid for it. From these top figures, prices range down for creamery, according to grade, as low as $16\frac{1}{2}$ c. Dairy butter is motionless.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL NOTES.

Cheese has advanced an $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ c., and butter about $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb.

The first receipts of new Canadian cherries are now on this market.

Both oranges and lemons are higher as a result of the warm weather.

New potatoes in barrels are commencing to arrive freely, and meet a good inquiry.

A small lot of new crop Japan tea has been received here. The quality is choice.

Laporte, Martin & Cie., Montreal, will close their establishment at I o'clock on Saturdays, during the months of July and August, so as to give their employes the benefit of the Saturday half holiday. NEW BRUNSWICK MARKETS. Office of The Canadian Grocer,

ST. JOHN, N.B., June 22, 1899.

THERE is a fair summer business doing. Teas are quiet. Stocks are not large, and there is little of interest in London to draw from. Oolongs tend lower. In spice, there is little change. Peppers tend higher again, while in pimento there is a rather easier feeling.

OIL—While there is no large business in burning oil, there is a steady sale at even prices. The trade are patiently waiting for the reduction promised. In lubricating oils, heavy shipments are over, but a fair business is reported. Seal oils are tending easier, and cod oil is low, which is not usual at this season. Local demand is fair. New is not yet to hand.

SALT—While there is but a light stock of Liverpool coarse salt at present, there is quite a large cargo due, and intending buyers would do well to have their orders in, so that shipments can be made direct from the vessel's side, as by so doing they can save a profit. There is also factory filled and rock salt to arrive. There is more competition this season than usual over Canadian salt, but prices are held about even. We quote as follows: Liverpool coarse, 43 to 45c.; English factory-

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filled, goc. to \$1; Canadian fine, \$1 per bag; cheese and butter salt, bulk, \$2.50 per bbl.; 5-lb. bags, \$3 to \$3.25 per bbl.; 10-lb. bags, \$2.85 to \$3 per bbl.; 20-lb. wood boxes, 20c. each; 10-lb. wood boxes, 12c. each; cartons, \$2 per case of 2 doz.; English bottled salt, \$1.25 to \$1.30 per doz.; mineral rock salt, 60c. per 100 lb.

CANNED GOODS - So far all canners are quoting the same price on goods for fall delivery. While some orders have been booked, dealers are hoping for lower prices, either from factories not in the association or from some that are, who, finding that the combine on prices works to the advantage of the better known brands, leaving the others unsold, may cut the figure to enable them to keep their goods on the market, as it is a much more serious thing to them than the mere loss of present sales to be shut out. It is said some canners are guaranteeing prices against decline till January. Our market is very bare of some lines, such as corn, peaches, blueberries and lobsters. Salmon and tomatoes are scarce. Prices in all lines are firmly held. Canned oysters and clams are both marked higher. There is a good demand for haddies, bloaters and sardines. Pineapple is quite scarce, but new grated and sliced is duly expected. In canned meats higher prices rule.

GREEN FRUITS - Strawberries arriving incline to be soft, which tends to lower prices, but best qualities are still high. Some very nice Ontario berries have been received. Oranges have a fair sale. Some nice Valencias were received during the week. They are not keepers at this season. In lemons, in spite of firmer prices outside, the local market is low, owing to quite a large stock, some of which is not keeping well. Those consigned here for auction are largely the cause. Bananas are still high, and stocks keep light. Our retail dealers, at least some, charge too high for fruit and so very much curtail sales. Pines are better stock, but sell slowly at even

figures. Tomatoes are quite freely received. Rhubarb is plentiful and low. Californian fruits are having fair sale at full figures.

DRIED FRUITS—This is still a very quiet line. Stocks are light, except in one or two cases. Seeded raisins have a fair sale at full figures, but other lines are easy. Californian 3-crown loose have the demand. Currants show no change. Dates hold their price; stock is light and in fair demand. Prunes are easier, but sale for the season is about over. Onions are low; Egyptians are chief sellers. There are quite a few Bermudas held, and they are offered low, well below the usual figure.

SUGAR—Sales are good and prices firm, but no change during the week. Market is such that American cannot now be offered here to advantage.

MOLASSES—There is a steady sale. Prices if anything are lower than the position warrants. The cargo of Porto Rico which landed a few weeks ago was sold at quite a low figure, considering that the stock of Barbadoes is so very light. Higher values are looked for. Little is being done in New Orleans.

PRODUGE—Eggs, while rather easier, are still quite high for the season, and stocks are still light with a fair sale. In butter, owing to large supply, price is low. There is but a fair sale. Quality of that to hand is good. There is no sale for creamery. Cheese has but a local demand; price is rather easier. Market is supplied by local factories.

FISH — Dry fish are quiet and stocks rather larger, the demand being for fresh fish. Dry cod and pollock are both marked lower. Smoked herring are rather higher, with ample supply. The advance is in the New York market. There are a few pickled herring and less demand. Gaspereaux, fresh, smoked, and kippered are out of the market, and the demand for finnan haddie is largely confined to local trade. Halibut are scarce with light demand. Shad are about done. Salmon are rather higher, American demand being better, the large receipts of mackerel on that market having fallen off. Catch of salmon, both here and at the north shore has been light. Fresh cod and haddock also come in slowly. We quote: Large and medium dry cod, \$3.75 to \$4; small, \$2.25; pickled shad, \$3.50 to \$5, as to quality; haddies, $4\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb.; smoked herring, $6\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ c.; halibut, 7 to 8c. per lb.; fresh haddock and cod, 2c.; shad, 8c.; boneless fish, 4 to 5c.; pollock, \$1.75 per 100; salmon, 14 to 15c.

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PROVISIONS—In bulk meats there is a tendency to higher figures, but packers show a wide range in prices, owing somewhat to variety of grades. Smoked meats are dull. Hams have the best sale. Lard is quiet, and fair stocks are held.

FLOUR, FEED, AND MEAL-While flour tends higher, there has been but little change during the week. Local market has not advanced as much as the millers have. There is quite a range in Manitobas. In oatmeal, firmer figures rule. Oats are quiet, and it is difficult to get full figures. Cornmeal keeps low, with very free sale, Feed is quoted easier, the change being chiefly in bran. Barley and split peas are easier, particularly the former. Sale is Blue peas hold their price, but light. move slowly. In beans, sale is very dull at even figures. Seed season is over. We quote as follows : Manitoba flour, \$4.70 to \$4.80; best Ontario, \$3.85 to \$4.10; medium, \$3.60 to \$3.75; oatmeal, \$4.00 to \$4.10; cornmeal, \$2.05 to \$2.10; middlings, \$21 to \$22; oats, 41 to 42c.; hand-picked beans, \$1.05 to \$1.10; prime, 95 to \$1.00; yellow-eye beans, \$1.90 to \$2; split peas, \$4.10 to \$4.15; round, \$3.25 to \$3.40; pot barley, \$4.10 to \$4.15; hay, \$7 to \$7.50; timothy seed, American, \$1.50 to \$1.75; do., Canadian, \$1.80 to \$2.25; mammoth clover, 7 1/2 to 8c.; alsike, 7 1/2 to 8c.; red, 7 1/4 to 7 1/4 c.

ST. JOHN NOTES.

It is not often there is a strike in St, John, but at present the employes of T. S. Simms

AMERICAN SUGARS

Write for special quotations on carloads direct from New York. Freight prepaid to your station.

We will ship assorted cars of Granulated and Yellow.

A. H. CANNING & CO. 57 Front Street East, - - - - TORONTO,



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& Co., brush and broom manufacturers, are out. A cut in wages, or rather, an increase in time, is the cause of the trouble.

The exhibition this year will open September 11 and continue until the 20th.

W. E. Schwartz, of W. H. Schwartz & Son, Halifax, met with a severe accident during the week while out for a bicycle ride.

Salmon are now being freely received. Our harbor fish are of a particularly fine quality. James Patterson receives fish supplies daily.

At this season there is considerable interest in dulse. That from Grand Manan is preferred. Thomas Gorman receives regular shipments.

Californian prunes tend easier. A. L. Goodwin is quoting some low prices. The attention of buyers is particularly drawn to the "Sorosis" brand.

The wholesale grocers now have the Saturday half holiday; also the wholesale and retail hardwaremen, some of the wholesale dry goods houses, and the crockery employes are now agitating with a good chance of success.

It will not be the fault of the underwriters if the buildings to be built in the burned district are not brick, as they publish the following scale of rates : Brick buildings, I per cent.; one-storey wooden buildings, 3 per cent., and, if two storeys, 4 per cent.

Owing to the excessive duty charged on tobacco, very many of the smaller retail dealers cannot buy full packages, particularly where they run as large as 20 lb., So the wholesaler has in the past opened the package and sold such quantities as were required. Now the Government intend to take steps to prevent this.

EDDY'S O.K. FIBRE BRUSHES.

The E. B. Eddy Co., Limited, Hull, Que., are placing on the market an assortment of scrub, stove and horse brushes. They are made by a new process on patented machinery. The backs being made from hardwood, and in one piece, and each tuft of fibre being fastened separately in this solid wood by a hard staple, it is impossible for them to warp or come apart.

A catalogue has just been issued, showing the various styles of brushes. There are 14 styles of scrub brushes, ranging in price from \$8.40 to \$24 per gross. The horse brushes are listed at \$30 to \$36 per gross; the stove brushes at \$24 per gross.

A more complete catalogue, including creamery, brewers' and whitewash brushes, will be issued in a few weeks, but dealers should write now for the catalogue already issued.

DATING AHEAD.

A N interesting paper on the subject of dating ahead was presented to the National Association of Credit Men at Buffalo, by a Mr. Hugo Kanzler, who said, in part :

"It has been said by some that the liberal dating of to-day causes overstocking in a number of cases, and it is frequently the source of embarrassment to the merchant and consequent financial stringency in his business. I do not believe, however, that everyone here present will give his unqualified assent to this proposition, although it is quite probable it may have led to these results years ago in some particular instances.

"The merchant to-day is far more practical in the management of his business affairs, and now more than ever keeps close watch over his stock and the purchasing of it, with the idea of realizing the largest possible percentage of profit on his invested capital in the various departments. Consistent with this purpose, 'shut-down' orders on all buying whenever the department carries what is deemed sufficient stock to meet the estimated demand has become an established rule in all properly-conducted retail stores. Under these circumstances the moneyed man needs no 'time' to arrange his financial affairs to meet his merchandise obligations. The advantage of anticipating his purchase and making a further profit of I or 2 per cent. at the expense of the importer and wholesaler being his foremost consideration.

"Is the remedy within our reach to abolish or curtail dating? The answer must be—Yes, if we act concertedly, and do no overbidding.

"Can the trade carry out any uniform agreement as to dating ahead ? Again the answer is-Yes. Honest and truthful compliance with the conditions and terms of the compact must be the moral duty of the subscribers ; no dodging ; no getting behind the true intent; no quibbling or hairsplitting over plain Anglo-Saxon terms; and no trade discounts as a mere subterfuge. Agreements of this character should be couched in plain, unmistakable business phraseology-in simple and comprehensive terms free from all legal verbiage. Only firms of unquestionable reputation and honor, whose signatures in themselves are a guarantee of good faith, should become parties to the contract. The offering of the incentive of a certain percentage as 'trade discount' must be absolutely prohibited, and special concessions to induce a sale be made on the marked price of the goods and not allowed in any other manner.

"Importers, wholesalers and jobbers should stand firmly together in whatever they do as to the agreement or arrangement that they may enter into, and any violation should be laid before a committee of arbitration appointed for that purpose. If that body after a hearing 'find' the party blameworthy, the name of the offendary should be dropped from the agreement for 'unbusiness-like conduct' towards their fellow merchants. From a moral point of view this will certainly prove a salutary warning to others, and will receive the commendation from every business community, for 'What is left when honor is lost ?'''

COSTLY ANCIENT DINNERS.

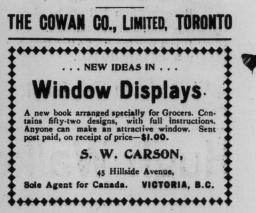
Lucullus was very fond of fine dinnersmore so than was good for him, in his later years. In early life he was one of the greatest of Roman generals, and at middle age he had kingdoms at his feet. But, like many public men of that period, he was pursued by envious enemies, and instead of making a stand against them, he gave up all his glory, and devoted himself to idle luxury. Although he was enormously rich, he amazed his friends by the amount of money he spent in feasting them. No matter at what hour a visitor called a costly banquet was always ready to be served. People who were intimate with him often tried to catch him unprepared, but no one ever succeeded. The most artful trap of all was set by Pompey and Cicero; but Lucullus was too sharp, even for the able men.-St. Nicholas.

CANADIAN ADVERTISING is best done by THE E. DESBARATS ADVERTISING AGENCY, MONTREAL.

PERSONS addressing advertisers will kindly mention having seen their advertisement in The Canadian Grocer.

COWAN'S Hygienic Cocoa Royal Navy Chocolate

Famous Blend Coffee are the favorities with all grocers.





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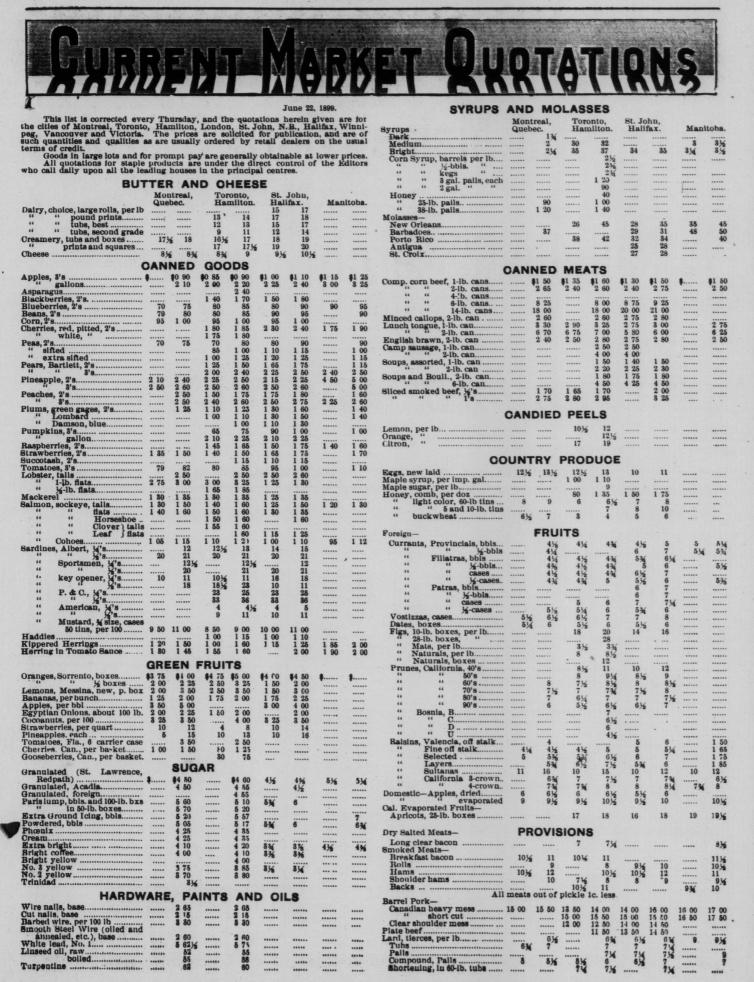
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A CASH NOTICE CIRCULAR.

THE CANADIAN GROCER is sometimes asked for copies of circulars which have been issued to customers by merchants announcing the discontinuance of the credit and the adoption of the cash system. The following, issued by a Quincy merchant, may, therefore, be of interest to the readers of this paper :

On and after June 1, 1899, we shall discontinue our credit system and conduct our business only on a strictly cash basis. We make this change only after much careful thought. We will this year complete our 21st year of business in Quincy. During that time we have done a large credit business, and from the experience of those years we are firmly convinced that the credit system is an expensive way of doing business both for the dealer and the customer. We have also learned by experience that it is often those in whom we have reason to place the most confidence who prove unfaithful to their financial obligations to us, and therefore we can see no half-way method of giving credit.

Explain it away as much as we please, the fact remains that the credit grocer is handicapped by some longwinded and poor accounts, so, by selling for cash and cash only, lower prices can be made than when credit is given, because business can be done at very much less expense, and the loss by bad bills entirely eliminated. We shall prove to you, by prices quoted on and after June 1, that the little effort required to

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pay cash on delivery of goods will be more than made up to you in the saving of money by the change.

While we wish to collect in our outstanding accounts as soon as possible, we do not mean by this change to express any dissatisfaction over unsettled accounts due us, and shall exercise a reasonable amount of patience until you become accustomed to the change and can see your way clear to meet your obligations.

We take this opportunity to thank you for your generous patronage in the past, and shall make every effort possible, not alone by reduced prices, but by courteous treatment and prompt attention, to merit a continuance and increase of the same.

Believing the cash system to be the more honest and equitable way of doing business, and hoping this may be accepted in the spirit in which it is given, we are, etc.

GERMAN BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY.

A report of interest to beet sugar growers has been received by the State Department at Washington, from Consul Henry Diederich, at Magdeburg. It is a collection of the most reliable statistics obtainable since 1877. It is almost entirely composed of tables showing the development of the industry in Germany, but of particular interest only to those engaged in the business. In closing, Consul Diederich says :

"As the future of the German export trade in sugar has of late been engaging many minds, the export figures very clearly show that Germany must find an outside market for two-thirds of her production, and that most of this surplus for the past five years has been sold to England and the United States. It is also shown that in 1897 more than double the usual quantity was rushed to our country in anticipation of the enactment of the Dingley law, but that the following year showed again a fair average of export. The first three months of the present calendar year seem to furnish no reason for complaint to the German exporter of sugar. From January I to March 31, 1899, the values of sugar declared at the United States Consulates at Magdeburg, Hamburg, Danzig and Stettin for export to the United States amounted to \$3,739,934, an increase of \$3,455,695, over those reported during the first quarter of last year."

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A PAMPHLET FOR GROCERS.

Frank Magor & Co., 16 St. John street, Montreal, will send to all parts of Canada an illustrated pamphlet showing the many uses of Robinson's patent barley and Robinson's patent groats. Grocers are invited to send in the names of any of their customers to whom the above will be useful.

Our establishment will close at 1 o'clock on Saturdays during the months of July and August.

NOTICE.

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Laporte, Martin & Cie., Montreal.

HINTS TO BUYERS.

THE EBY, BLAIN CO., LIMITED, quote close figures on "Orange Grove" and fancy New Orleans molasses, in barrels and half barrels.

H. P. Eckardt & Co. are offering canned string beans ; quality, extra fine.

Franco-American soups and pates can be procured from Lucas, Steele & Bristol.

T. Kinnear & Co. have received a shipment of "Owl" brand condensed milk.

Perkins, Ince & Co. have just taken into stock a direct shipment of rice from Japan.

T. Kinnear & Co. have taken into stock a shipment of Anderson's soups to retail at IOC.

Two carloads of Lowe Inlet and "Maple Leaf" salmon in stock with W. H. Gillard & Co.

Some fine good Ceylons and Indians at 16c. are being offered by Lucas, Steele & Bristol.

Warren Bros. & Co. are in receipt of a shipment of Williams Bros. & Charbonneau's pickles.

T. B. Escott & Co. have just received a carload of dark syrup, which they are offering at low prices.

"Bluebell" Sultana raisins, in 25 and 50-lb. boxes, are in stock with The Eby, Blain Co., Limited.

T. Kinnear & Co. have in stock a shipment of "Crown" olives; also Gillard's relish.

Domestic macaroni and vermicelli, in 5 and 10-lb. boxes, are quoted at low prices by The Eby, Blain Co., Limited.

John Sloan & Co. have received this week a shipment of "Ice Castle" lobsters, in ½-lb. cans. This year's pack.

Clark's 4 and 8 oz. potted meats of all kinds; corned beef, chipped beef and lunch tongue for sale by W. H. Gillard & Co.

A new line of coffee, "Orient" blend, in 25 and 50-lb. tins, is being placed on the market by The Eby, Blain Co., Limited.

Van Camp's tomato catsup, macaroni, macaroni and cheese, concentrated soups, etc., are being offered by Lucas, Steele & Bristol.

Booth's oval and "Gold Seal" pineapple, grated and fancy-sliced, and Morton's whole pineapple, are in store with The Eby, Blain Co., Limited.

T. B. Escott & Co. will receive in a few days a couple of carloads of choice currants bought at the lowest point in the market, which they are offering at low prices.

A full line of samples of Reiss & Brady's French specialties and table delicacies are now being carried by Frank Magor & Co., Montreal, who are booking orders for import and from stock.

Stower's lime juice and cordial, also Wilson's, may be procured from Lucas, Steele & Bristol; this firm offer Sutherland's ginger ale, lemon sour, soda water, etc.

A carload of Williams Bros. & Charbonneau's pickles, catsups, mustards, etc., just to hand with Gillard & Co. Also a consignment of Heaton's mixed and chow pickles.

T. B. Escott & Co. write : "We wish to call the attention of the grocery trade to 'Grand Mogul' flavoring extracts, and to the fact that the regular IOC. bottle is very strong, and fully equal in quality to the 2OC. bottle we formerly sold."

MONTREAL GROCERS' CLERKS.

The feast of St. Antoine de Padoue was celebrated by the Grocers Clerks' Association, at a high mass in St. Bridget's Church, Maisonneuve street, on Sunday. A splendid musical programme was rendered under the able direction of Prof. Penault. The blessing of 400 loaves of bread, contributed by the association to the poor of St. Bridget's parish, was included among the ceremonies. The Ville Marie Guards' band and a bugle corps; the Union Musicale and the Royal Foresters, in uniform, and the following gentlemen, who were guests of honor : Mr. Thompson, St. Joseph Society ; Mr. Lambert, St. Jean Baptiste Society; Mr. V. Roy, Grocers' Society ; Mr. A. Roy, Dry Goods Clerks' Association, and Dr. Plouffe, accompanied the Grocers Clerks' Association to the church, making, in all, a very imposing parade.

A banquet was subsequently held in St. Joseph's hall, St. Catherine street, last evening, at which Mr. E. Bigneron occupied the chair. The committee in charge of the the celebration was composed of Messrs. A. L. Desaulniers, J. B. Poirier, O. Langlois, and O. Bergeron. Over 200 guests partook of the feast.

COMBINATION ON FILBERTS.

Regarding the situation in filberts The Hill Bros Co. report : "Some few sales have been made to the United States by the combination of speculators in Messina at gradually advancing prices, until they have forced the market to the parity of $8\frac{3}{4}$ c. As they absolutely control the situation they can put prices where they will, and may be justified in view of the reports, now confirmed, of a shortage of about one-third in the coming crop." Concerning the shelled almond market the same house say : "The present crop of Sicily shelled is reported as practically exhausted, and only 300 tons remain in Bari, certainly a small quantity when it is considered that it is three months before the new crop is available."

BRITISH COLUMBIA FISHING NEWS

THE NEWS - ADVERTISER, Vac couver, June 14, had the following The cannerymen at Rivers Inlet, Naas River and the Skeena are preparing for a busy season. The Princess Louise has just brought down 400 cases of canned spring salmon, the first of this year's pack from Northern British Columbia. Officers

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of the steamer state that the northern canneries have all their tins made and are prepared to commence business about the middle of the month. It is expected that the sockeye run will begin on the 15th on the Skeena, and on the 20th on the Naas. All the canneries will be running this season, and the packs, should the season be at all favorable, will be very large.

Wallace Brothers, of Vancouver, are doing a big business at the Brunswick Cannery salting fish. When the Louise sailed they had four carloads ready for shipment to New York, this being the second consignment which they have forwarded east since entering into the industry a few months ago.

A very fine quality of mackerel has been found in the Skeena, which, although not quite the same in appearance as that obtained in the east, is said to be quite its equal in flavor. The officers of the Louise, many of whom are familiar with all the different kinds of eastern fish, sampled some of the Skeena mackerel and pronounced it as very fine. The fish is uncommon to this coast, and for this reason the northern catch created a little excitement.

WANT TRADE PROTECTED.

At a meeting of fruit-growers held in Grimsby, Ont., a resolution was passed, stating that 85 per cent. of the apples exported from Ontario are purchased, graded, packed and shipped by dealers, and that it is to their interest, as well as the interest of all concerned, that a reliable brand should be established, and asking that certain marks or numbers be adopted to indicate the grades and size of apples packed, and that an inspector be appointed with power to open any packages, and in case any package is found to contain apples inferior to the grade marks, to have the packer punished.

This resolution has been forwarded to the Dominion Department of Agriculture, with the suggestion that the terms used for grading be "No. I" and "A No. I." No. I to include sound apples reasonably free from worm holes, scabs or other blemishes, and to be not less than $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, and grade A No. I the same, with apples not less than $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter.

UNITED STATES TRADE WITH CANADA.

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SPECIAL despatch from Washington to The Montreal Herald says : Exports from the United States to Canada continue to increase. The official publication of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics just issued shows the exports in detail during the 10 months ending with April, indicating in many cases the countries to which the goods were sent, and it is practicable, therefore, to compare the exports to British North America in certain of the more important articles with those of earlier years. An examination of these tables shows that in nearly all articles our exports to Canada have steadily increased during the two years in which the new Canadian tariff law has been in operation.

In the finer grades of manufactures, such as cotton cloths, manufactures of iron and steel, etc., goods from the United States also continue to gain, although it was in these lines that the new tariff law was looked upon as most likely to be disadvantageous to American industries.

Exports of cotton cloths from the United States to Canada in the ten months just ended are 50 per cent. in excess of those of last year, and other manufactures of cotton also show an appreciable gain, the increase being from \$1,351,124 in the ten months of 1898 to \$1,573,078 in the ten months of 1899.

Instruments for scientific purposes, including telegraph and telephone, increased from \$256,935 in ten months of 1898 to \$341.859 in the ten months of the present fiscal year.

Builders' hardware increased from \$438,-556 in the 10 months of 1897 to \$581,345 in the 10 months of 1898, and \$730,539 in the 10 months of 1899.

Typewriters increased from \$142,591 in 1897 to \$198,993 in 1898 and \$294,579 in the 10 months of 1899.

Manufactures of leather, comprising boots and shoes, increased from \$200,450 in 1897 to \$234,446 in 1898 and \$338,216 in the corresponding months of 1899.

Even in canned beef, which has been the subject of so much discussion of late, the exports to Canada increased from 415,084 lb. in 1898 to 1,525,020 lb. in the 10 months just ended, while in the single month of April, 1899, our exports to that country were 22,341 lb., against 8,684 lb. in the corresponding month of 1898.

Our total exportation to Canada in the 10 months just ended amounts in value to \$73,052,819, against \$66,330,872 in the corresponding months of 1898, and \$52,-831,784 in those of 1897. Thus, importations into Canada show a steady gain during the year in question. On the other hand, the imports into the United States from Canada show a steady reduction, the total imports into the United States from Canada during the periods under review having been \$30,966,674 in 1897, \$26,099,200 in 1898, and \$25,550,538 in the 10 months of 1899.

The following table shows the principal exports from the United States to Canada in 10 months of 1897, 1898 and 1899, respectively :

Exports to Canada from the United States during 10 months ending—

	1897.	1898.	1899.
Agricultural			
implements .\$	291,107	\$ 542,364	\$ 1,008,07
Books, maps,			
etc	517,078	596,629	711.19
	2,156,189	4.803.661	5.284.52
	2,640,131	4.312.797	4.975.76
	2,433,333	1,898,805	3,118,96
Cars	100,668	142,523	420,58
Bicycles	585,515	418,025	427,43
Clocks and	000,010	110,010	
Watches 1.	307,000	266,640	351,06
	7,433,275	7,745,990	8.174.45
Copper ingots	.,		
and bars	32,500	100.618	128,59
	1,647,062	593,718	730.98
Scientific in-		0.01110	
struments	235,703	256,935	341,85
Typewriters	142,591	198,993	294,57
Sewing ma-			
chines	76,392	117.695	124.84
Hams	190,596	309,031	483.50
Lard	201,689	181.739	369.88
Seeds	524.668	467.595	1,359,99
Tobacco	1,421,178	611.674	923.86
Lumber	588,922	819,326	1.062.24
Refined min-			
eral oils	635,184	663,249	681,2

MR. LARKIN BACK FROM EUROPE.

Mr. P. C. Larkin, of The "Salada" Tea Co., has just returned from a ten weeks' trip to Europe. He originally intended to "loaf about England," as he put it, but the weather was so cold in London that he decided to take a run over to Paris. Cold weather was there, too, and so he hied away to Marseilles, where he found the kind of weather he desired. He subsequently visited Cannes, Nice, Florence, Rome, Naples and Pompeii. On his way back to England he stopped at the principal points of interest in Switzerland. Mr. Larkin, who was accompanied by Mrs. Larkin and his eldest son, had a most delightful trip, and charmingly entertains his friends with incidents and experiences gathered during his visit to so many interesting points in Europe.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wethey, of St. Catharines, were in Toronto this week.

Dr. Fielding, who is physician to the employes of J. & J. Colman's mustard works, Norwich, Eng., is in Toronto, on a visit to his brother, Mr. E. Fielding, the grocery broker.

Mr. W. H. Seyler, of W. H. Seyler & Co., Toronto, has returned from a week's fishing at Lake Tamiscaming. He had a pleasant time, and is loud in his praises of trade possibilities in that part of Ontario.

HOW TO DECORATE A TEAM.

A subscriber asks for suggestions for the decoration of a team taking part in a July τ trade procession.

THE CANADIAN GROCER will be pleased to receive any good ideas from readers in regard to this matter.

The Grange Wholesale Supply Co., Limited, Toronto, have assigned to E.R.C. Clarkson, who has been instructed to wind up the estate.

The Montreal Grocers' Association held a meeting at the Monument National on Thursday evening and prepared the programme for their annual picnic, which, this year, will take place at Iberville, Que.

Williams Bros. & Charbonneau's

SWEET PICKLES SOUR PICKLES FRENCH MUSTARDS HORSERADISH MUSTARD WALDORF CATSUP

> The Standard for Purity. In Handsome Containers, at low prices.

A. E. Richards & Co. - Hamilton



SELLING AGENTS.

MANITOBA MARKETS.

WINNIPEG, June 19, 1899. HE week has not been a particularly eventful one, although some things of interest may be noted. Perhaps, chief among these is the meeting called for Monday night to consider the question of a produce exchange. The circular calling this meeting has been issued by C. C. Macdonald, dairy superintendent of the Province, and has been sent to fruitmen and produce dealers in all lines. The commissioner is very anxious to see this exchange started, as, at the present time, there are no means of grading either butter or cheese, and in the case of the latter produce, particularly, inferior fetches as much as good, and there is, therefore, a lack of incentive for making the best possible grade. Your correspondent will attend the meeting, and will, no doubt, be able to report progress next week.

While on the matter of cheese, it is well to note that Mr. Clough, dairy produce buyer for J. Y. Griffin & Co., has just returned from a trip through the Province with the dairy commissioner. He is an old and experienced cheesemaker from Ontario. Your correspondent called upon him, when he kindly ran over the various factories visited, making comments on each. He is very much pleased with the factories and the system of cheesemaking, and states that the make of cheese this year is likely to be very fine, as more attention has been paid to the curing-rooms, and the cheese is being cured longer before going on the market. The market for butter is well supplied. The pasturage now is luxuriant all over the Province, and full grass butter is now the order of the day.

As the camping season gets nearer, retail grocers are preparing to supply parties for Rat Portage, Killarney, Oak Lake, Shoal Lake, and also numerous prospecting parties.

TEA—Cable despatch from China indicates that the market is very firm and has every appearance of remaining so for all first crop teas. Nothing special has yet been received from Yokohama in regard to the Japanese crop.

CANNED GOODS—Nearly all the associated factories have issued their price lists, but, up to date, there have been very few purchasers of futures in this market, notwithstanding the intimation that factories will cover any decline. It would appear from the lists that prices are going to be higher than is usual at the opening. It remains to be seen, however, if these quotations will be maintained. There is a rumor afloat here that factories intend selling to retailers at a slightly advanced figure on jobbing prices. If this is done, it is quite certain wholesale houses in this city will not patronize the associated factories to the same extent as formerly. Peaches and pears, 3-lb. tins, first quality, are rather scarce in this market. Strawberries are offering very freely, of course, these are last year's pack. It is somewhat difficult to distinguish one pack from another, and there is a growing feeling among buyers here that factories should date their goods on the cans. Prices of the new pack of vegetables, as near as can be learned, will be about as follows : Tomatoes, \$2.20; corn, \$1.90; peas, (Marrowfats) \$1.90; sifted, \$1.95; beans, \$1.85 to \$1.90; strawberries, \$3.25.

EVAPORATED FRUITS — Apples still continue high and very firm, but with the increase of Southern green apples the demand will lessen. Evaporated are quoted at 10c. and dried at $7\frac{1}{2}$ c. In Californian fruits the market is still too high for much movement. The only reasonable article is prunes, which can be had at from $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. up.

MEATS — Cured meats are higher and firmer, though home cured is not yet advanced to the American prices. We quote American meats: Hams, 14 to 16c.; breakbellies, 12c.; ditto, backs, 11½c.; shoulders, 9c.; spiced rolls.9c. Winnipeg curing houses quote hams, 11½c.; breakfast bellies, ditto backs, 11c.; shoulders, 8½c. Canned meats are very firm, and a slight advance is reported on corned and roast beef. It looks as if American packers had agreed on a price, at anyrate if one house makes a price the others meet him.

SALMON — The present indications seem that there is likely to be a fairly good pack at fairly reasonable prices.

BUTTER — Creamery butter is plentiful, and 15c. is the highest price being paid at factories. There is a fairly good demand for full grass dairy butter, but nothing else is wanted. Full grass dairy, well packed in tubs, is worth 13 to 14c. Winnipeg, but any other line of dairy is a drug.

CHEESE—Cheese is beginning to come in and some sales have been effected for 8 and $8\frac{1}{2}$ c., but the price is likely to be lower this week.

EGGS—The price has improved, and 13c. net Winnipeg is now offered by jobbers for strictly fresh stock.

GREEN FRUITS—The market is well supplied in all lines and trade is good. Oranges and lemons are without change in price or situation. Peaches are arriving freely and are quoted at \$1.50 per case; plums, \$2.50; apricots (new in this week), \$3; cherries, \$2.75; Hood River strawberries, \$4 to \$4.25 for 24's; Wisconsin do., \$2 for 16's. Bananas arriving plentifully, quoted at \$2.25 to \$2.75 per bunch, according to size. Cabbage, 6c.; tomatoes, \$3.50 per crate; Cucumbers, \$1 per doz.; new potatoes, \$3 per cwt.

IF YOU WISH TO MAKE MONEY

invest in Tobaccos manufactured by

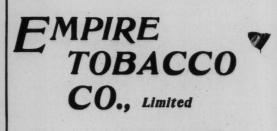
Empire Tobacco Co.

THEY cost less and bring LARGER RE-

TURNS than any other tobacco.

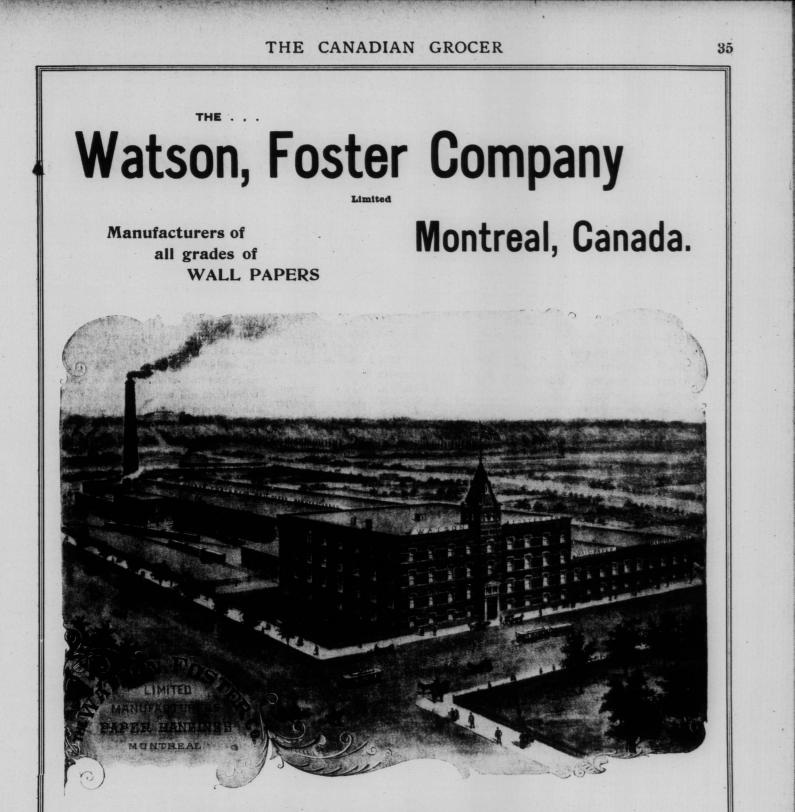
THEY SELL ALL DAY EVERY DAY.

Something Good Royal Oak ... } Smoking Free Trade ... } Chewing



See Prices Current.

Granby, Que.



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18.

The Factory Producing the Most Modern, Artistic and Profitable Line of Paper Hangings on the Continent.

Largest Collection of Samples for Season 1899-1900 ever issued—136 Combinations, from the cheapest Blanks to the most fancy Gilt Papers, including Heavy Embossed Gilts on 24-02. stock, 21 in. wide. EMBOSSED PULP EFFECTS—the newest specialty out.

NOTE.—In order to put all our Ontario customers on an equal footing as to freight, we have decided to equalize freight with Toronto for towns West of Belleville and West and North of Toronto.

TO DEALERS who bought too hastily in previous seasons we wish to tender a timely word of advice— WAIT till our representative calls on you in a few days with our interesting range of samples, or if YOU CAN-NOT WAIT write or wire us, and we will arrange to give you an early opportunity to inspect our offering.

Blue Ribbon Jea is not put on the market at your expense - It pays the Grocer a gota profit and gives better Satisfaction than any other packet tea in Canada. Blue Ribbon Jea C. _HZ Scott St. Joronto

BUSINESS CHANGES.

DIFFICULTIES, ASSIGNMENTS, COMPROMISES. ROBT. DUNCAN, baker and confectioner, Petrolea, Ont., has assigned to Amos Bradford, and a meeting of his creditors will be held on June 26.

C. H. Bealieu, general merchant, New Carlisle, Que., has assigned. Paradis & Jobin have been appointed provisional guardians, and a meeting of creditors has been called for June 29.

PARTNERSHIPS FORMED AND DISSOLVED.

Newton Bros., general merchants, Grand Manan, N.B., have dissolved.

Neault & Carignan, general merchants, Grand Mere, Que., have dissolved.

Partnership has been registered by Athmer & Levesque as general agents in Montreal.

Le Syndicate Canadien, general merchants, Drummondville, Que., have registered partnership.

Morden & Frankish, fruit and fish dealers, etc., Toronto, have been succeeded by Morden & Morden.

Z. Andy and O. Neault have registered partnership under the style of Andy, Neault & Co., cheese factory owners, St. Thecle, Oue.

SALES MADE AND PENDING.

G. W. Mullin, grocer, St. John, N.B., has sold out.

The business of James Blake, baker, Galt, Ont., is advertised for sale.

Adolphe S. Evigny, manufacturer of biscuits, Montreal, has sold out.

The business of G. Sarrantis, candymaker, etc., Victoria, is advertised for sale.

The business of G. Craig, grocer, Moncton, N.B., is advertised for sale by auction.

The assets of M. S. Taylor & Co., general merchants, Mansonville, Que., have been sold.

The assets of D. Verroneau, jr., grocer, Montreal, who recently assigned, have been sold, and Dorimaine Verroneau has registered as proprietor of the business.

CHANGES.

A. Garland, grocer, Victoria, has sold out to Hanson Firth.

Rachel Gohier, widow of Joseph Decarie, has registered as proprietress of the grocery business lately conducted by Joseph Decarie in St. Henri de Montreal.

Whaley Bros., grocers, etc., Carberry, Man., have been succeeded by S. W. Johns.

Mrs. O. Brisson has registered as proprietress of Beaudet & Co., general merchants, St. Pierre le Baecquets, Que.

Cleamise Cloutier, wife of J. C. Thibault, has registered as proprietress of C. Cloutier & Co., grocers, etc., Arthabaskaville, Que. FIRES.

FINDA

James Alfair, fruit dealer, Hamilton, has suffered loss by fire.

The spice mill of Dalton Bros., manufacturers of spices and soap, Toronto, has been damaged by fire; insured.

The stock of the Maritime Supply Co., manufacturers of essences, etc., Truro, N.S., has been partially damaged by water; insured.

DEATHS.

James Donohoe, grocer, St. John, N.B., is dead.

Thos. W. Glaholm, of A. R. Johnston & Co., grocers, etc., Nanaimo, B.C., is dead.

SHIPMENTS OF CEYLON TEA.

The following table, taken from The Times, Colombo, Ceylon, of May 17, shows the exports of Ceylon tea from January 1 to May 16 for the years 1899 and 1898 respectively :

,943

,812

,710

,176

,598

676

,340

,716

150

,684

,391

,474

855

,887

,609

,191

,784

,571

.567

CO	pectively.		
		1899. Ib.	1898 lb.
Го	United Kingdom	33.457,229	34,288
••	Austria	1,726	6
••	Belgium	8,183	5
"	France	51,871	18
	Germany	150,942	124
"	Holland		5
"	Italy	5.279	2
••	Russia	1,175,750	622
••	Spain	5,300	12
••	Sweden	14,208	13
**	Turkey	10,052	10
"	India	152,424	269
••	Australia	5,087.898	5,361
••	America	876,003	747
••	Africa	94,592	144
"	China	342,313	298
**	Singapore	18,885	18
••	Mauritius	12,390	
••	Malta	70,967	60
	Total	41,536,012	42,012

A BOOK OF ART.

The Watson, Foster Company, Limited, have now in course of preparation their annual catalogue. It will contain 40 pages, half of which will be full-page illustrations, in half-tone, of some of their best patterns for the coming season. The quaint design of the cover and the beautiful paper on which it is reproduced will certainly combine to make the book one which may be well termed a work of art, and well worth preserving among other souvenirs and bric-a-brac.

The management of the company requested us to advise the dealers in wall papers that, if, after the present month has expired, they have not received a copy, they can be cheerfully supplied with one on application, as it is quite possible some may be inadvertently overlooked in the rush of mailing.

NEW FIRMS STARTING.

Ovila Corbeille has opened a liquor shop in Valleyfield, Que.

J. E. Pelletier has started to manufacture biscuits in Montreal.

Thomas J. Gormully has started a general store in Arnprior, Ont.

James Shippards has opened a general store in Creemore, Que.

H. & A. Songer have opened up as fruit dealers in Brockville, Ont.

E. W. Dewitt has opened a general store in Easton's Corners, Ont.

E. Vincelette has opened a general store in South Durham, Que.

Miss E. Hurtubise has started a general store in Vaudreuil Station, Que.

W. Dupuis has started business as grocer and liquor dealer in St. Eugene, Ont.

F. & W. Townsend have opened out in with business as general merchants in Louisburg, N.S.

Thomas Stewart has started business as grocer and dealer in agricultural implements in Arnprior, Ont.

Two new biscuit manufacturing firms have been started in Ottawa. One is The Capital Biscuit and Confectionery Co.; the other The Ottawa Biscuit Co.



Our **BRUSH FACTORY** is now in full operation and we are ready to supply

SCRUB and HORSE BRUSHES

in quantities to suit the Trade. Stove Brushes will soon be ready. Please write for catalogue, prices, discounts and terms to

The E. B. EDDY CO., Limited

MONTREAL.

Quebec, Hallfax,

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Hamilton, Winnipeg,

HULL.

London, Victoria,

Kingston, Vancouver,

TORONTO.

St. John, N.B., St. John's, Nfld.

LIMBURGER CHEESE IN CHURCH.

A sent me to pay a bill at the grocer's last Saturday. The boss behind the counter made me a present of something wrapped in a piece of silver paper, which he told me was a piece of limburger cheese. When I got outside the shop I opened the paper, and when I smelled what was inside I felt tired. I took it home and put it in the coal shed. In the morning I went to it again. It was still there. Nobody had taken it. I wondered what I could do with it. Father and mother were getting ready to go to church. I put a piece in the back pocket of father's pants, and another piece in the lining of ma's muff. I walked behind when we started for church. It was beginning to get warm. When we got in church father looked anxious, and mother looked as if something had happened.

After the first hymn mother told father not to sing again, but to keep his mouth shut and breathe through his nose. After the prayer perspiration stood on father's face, and the people in the next pew to ours got up and went out. After the next hymn father whispered to mother that he thought she had better go out and get some fresh air. After the second lesson some of the churchwardens came round to see if there were any stray rats in the church.

Some more people near our pew got up and went out, putting their handkerchiefs to their noses as they went. The parson said they had better close the service and hold a meeting outside to discuss the sanitary condition of the church. Father told mother they had better go home one at a time. Mother told father to go the nearest way home and disinfect himself before she came.

When they got home they both went into the front room, but did not speak for some time. Mother spoke first, and told father to put the cat out of the room, as she thought it was going to be sick. It was sick before father could get it out. Mother then turned round, and noticed that the canary was dead. Mother told father not to sit so near the fire, as it made matters worse. Father told mother to go and smother herself. Mother said she thought she was smothered already. Just then the servant came in, and asked if she should open the windows, as the room felt very close.

Father went upstairs and changed his clothes, and had a hot bath. Mother took father's clothes and offered them to a tramp, who said, "Thanks, kind lady, they are a bit too high for me." Mother threw them over the back fence into the canal. Father was summoned afterwards for poisoning the fish. Mother went to bed. Father asked her if she had been fumigated. Just then father had a note sent him. Father came to wish me good-night at 10 o'clock in the evening, with a note in one hrnd, a razor-strap in the other. I got under the bed. The people next door thought we were beating carpets in the house. I cannot sit down comfortably yet. I have given my little sister what I had left of that limburger cheese. I thought it a pity to waste it.—Grocery World.

WOMEN DRUMMERS.

"Have women drummers proven a success?" said a wholesaler who employs a large corps of travelers, and has had no little personal experience on the road. "Yes and no. In certain lines they have done remarkably well, and in others they have failed. The thing seems to simmer itself down to this: A woman drummer generally succeeds best in light varieties of trade that bring her into contact with men who are accustomed to meeting lady customers. Otherwise she is out of her element. Men of affairs who handle large interests and place large orders do not like to talk business with a woman. They feel under a certain restraint, and if they speak their minds plainly in regard to the quality of goods or their prices, or the representations made to them, the woman drummer is liable to construe it as a personal affront. The fact is that the majority of business men dislike to see a strange woman in their offices, and the result is that a woman solicitor is tremendously handicapped, no matter how earnest and able she may be. As I remarked before, women drummers are all right in certain lines, but I only know of three or four in the entire country who have made 1 really pronounced success. The road is apparently one field that must be left to the men."-N.E. Grocer.

FRESHENING DUSTY PACKAGES.

The Chicago Grocer says that a very sensible plan for freshening up cartons and other packages containing food products was suggested by the applied energies of a grocer and a clerk who were found going over their shelf goods the other day. In the hand of each was a piece of plastic composition used to clean wall paper. It is cheap and effective as an agency for the removal of dirt, dust, smoke, etc., from wood, paper, tin or glass.

A STRIKING ILLUSTRATION.

That was rather a good story told by Bailie Anderson on Tuesday evening at the early closing meeting. The Bailie had furnished a weirdly grim depiction of the hardships of the grocer and the assistant, and capped it with the following : A grocer and his family lived somewhere in the city. One Sunday morning while his wife was getting ready for the kirk a scream reached her from the kitchen, and immediately thereafter one of the youngest of the boys entered the room. "Wha's touching ye, Johnnie?" the mother said in sympathetic voice to her son. "Yon man." "What man, dearie?" queried the mother. "The man that comes to the hoose on Sundays." "Why, son, that's yer faither," said the mother. "I didna ken," the boy said, wiping the tears from his face with the sleeve of his jacket and sidling out of the room. That, said the Bailie, was the most striking illustration he could offer them of the excessively long hours the modern grocer had to work .- Scottish Trader.

GREY BLIGHT ON TEA.

Whether it is a result of the recent severe drought all over the island, or is due to some more permanent cause, there is no doubt that this tea pest is unusually prevalent in some districts of the island at present. It is heard of in Dimbula, as well as in the low-country districts of the Kelani Valley and Kalutara, and in some quarters has caused alarm as to its ultimate effect on the tea. If it is only the result of the prolonged dry weather we have been suffering from, following, as this did, the drought of last year, much importance need not be attached to it, and we think this is the opinion of of a good many planters.

One visiting agent, who has seen a good deal of it lately, says that he noticed it three or four years ago in Dimbula, but that it never did much harm, and that it has been only intensified by reason of the recent abnormal seasons. We think it very probable that, with the advent of the southwest monsoon, and the return to our ordinary rainfall, the pest will disappear in most places; but, in the meantime, there is no doubt that, wherever it is prevalent, the bushes should be cut down and the prunings carried away and burned, so as to prevent its spread.

It was, perhaps, inevitable that, as in the case of coffee, the covering of large portions of the island with unbroken stretches of one cultivation should encourage the appearance of blights and pests of different kinds, and the total immunity from these that Ceylon tea was at first favored with, in contradistinction to its Indian rival, could not last for ever. But, as in India, where red spider, grey blight, and other tea pests have been known for a long time past, but have never seriously damaged the industry, we do not think there is at present any cause for alarm in this direction to the Ceylon tea industry. —Times, Colombo, Ceylon. Agen

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What tea do you serve your customers with?

We tell you frankly if it is not Monsoon you are not serving them as well as you should.

There are no teas as good as Monsoon teas, which all dealers who have handled them say.

Monsoon makes friends wherever introduced.

THE MONSOON TEA CO. Toronto and Montreal.



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E. T. STURDEE

DON'T PAY FREIGHT

ST. JOHN, N.B.

WATER

ON

Agent

Mercantile Broker,

Wholesale trade only.

W. H. SEYLER & CO.

and pays the dealers from 25

to 45 per cent. profit is what

Agents for HEINRICH FRANCK SOHNE & CO. German Chicory, Coffee, Extracts and Essen

obacco That

we have to offer you.

SMILAX, bright pounds.

Our Plug Smoking Brands are :

MARIGOLD, ROUGH and

CLOVER, Double Thick, 8's.

BANNER, SOLACE, 13's.

Attractively packed in small boxes.

Hundreds of grocers are already handling them and are pleased with the goods.

AT Quality and price are in their favor. That

We want our Tobaccos handled by every grocer

Dominion Tobacco Co.

DIAMOND

ASK FOR

MOTT'S

CHOCOLATE

MONTREAL

MONARCH. 3¹/₂'s.

READY, 8's.

HOLLY, bright, 3's and 8's.

Our Plug Chewings are:

bright, 31/2's.

styles.

in Canada

80 to 94 Papineau Ave.,

ETC., ETC.

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We present herewith cuts showing the three different forms of package in which Enameline is put on the market. The enormous amount of advertising being done to familiarize housekeepers with the name enables merchants to make quick sales. Don't load up with unknown brands—that's dead stock.



LIQUID

BRITTIANT DURABLE ECONOMICAL CAKE.

SUGAR-GROWING IN QUEENSLAND

melin

COMMUNICATION from The North Queensland Herald states : The cane sugar industry in Queensland has made enormous strides of late years. Unlike the West Indies, in many of which Islands the methods of growing and making are old-fashioned, in Queensland the most skilled and economical systems are employed-in fact, unless this were so, the colony would lose her Australasian market, for beet sugar from Germany is exported to Melbourne and Sydney in some quantities as it is. The coast plateaus of North Queensland for hundred of miles are eminently suited for cane cultivation, and the limit of sugar production is the market for the manufactured article. The industry has had its ups and downs in the colony, laborers from the Pacific Islands, indentured under the most stringent conditions to the planters, are used for field work, but are not allowed to attend to any other branch. The sudden restriction of the importation of these Kanakas-for political reasons-some twelve years ago gave the industry a terrible blow. The same Minister who stopped the introduction of the South Sea Islanders, seeing the impending ruin of the sugar trade, removed the interdict some years later, and from the beginning of this decade sugar has waxed marvelously. A cablegram just to hand reports that the production of sugar for the 1898-99 season, just over, amounts to 164,000 tons, from 82,000 acres, an increase of 66,000 tons on the year. This production of sugar is more than equal to the export of the two most important sugar-producing districts of the West Indies

-British Guiana and Trinidad. In the old days of sugar planting, growing cane and making sugar were one industry, but within the last few years a system of central mills has sprung up, under which cane cultivation, and the crushing and making into sugar, are distinct processes. Many of the large plantations have been cut up, and the industry has passed into the hands of farmers, who only want protection from bounties to find in it a most profitable employment. The working account of one of these central mills to last December gives the following particulars : Average quantity of cane to 1 ton sugar manufactured, 8 tons 10 cwts. ; average value of sugar sold per ton, £8 9s. 5d.; average cost of cane per ton, 14s. 5d.

A NEW PLUG TOBACCO FACTORY.

Among the many industries which have been recently launched, none start under brighter auspices than The Dominion Tobacco Company at Montreal. Capable, experienced men are at the helm, who will make a strong bid to secure a share of the plug tobacco market of Canada.

Although their brands have only been offered within a short time, the trade have received them with approval, and state they are meeting with pronounced success. New styles have been introduced, following on the lines of the best productions of the United States, particularly in their highgrade chewing tobaccos, which are most attractively packed in small-sized packages, a feature fully appreciated by the trade.

The Dominion Tobacco Company operate two licensed factories, which are located at

e old Papineau avenue, and have large storage and and curing-houses in connection, the whole ithin occupying an entire block. The latest up-

J. L. PRESCOTT & CO., New York.

to-date machinery and appliances are in operation, no expense having been spared to produce the finished article in the highest state of perfection.

They carry a large stock of imported Virginia tobacco, which is used in their smoking and bright chewing brands, as well as a heavy supply of the choicest domestic leaf produced in the west.

"Pommery" and "Black Bass," the former a high-grade chewing, and the latter a navy chewing, are taking well, while their "Monarch" and "Clover" smokings are in demand. The company manufacture a full range of the popular shapes, both in smoking and chewing plug.

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Their price list has been arranged to net the retailer from 25 to 45 per cent., naturally a matter worth being considered by the retailer.

A "BLUE" BUSINESS ISSUE.

Another big industrial issue is, we learn, on the stocks. The well-known blue and starch business carried on for so many years by Messrs. Reckitt & Sons, Limited, will shortly be offered to the public. The name, of course, is a household word, and the flotation should awaken much attention. The capital is to be $\pounds_{1,700,000}$ in \pounds_{10} shares, of which 50,000 will be $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. cumulative preference shares. All the members of the firm will retain an interest in the new business, and five of the name occupy seats on the board, at a remuneration of $\pounds_{1,000}$ each per annum.—Grocers' Journal.



Good in Any Climate Wherever There Are Flies



Ask Your Jobber.

1

Manufacturers of-

1742-1899. Keen, Robinson & Co., Limited London, England.

Keen's Mustard Keen's Oxford Blue **Robinson's Patent Barley Robinson's Patent Groats**

A live firm over 157 years in business.

Live Goods and Lively Sellers all over Canada.

r gross

Gross

12 00 12 00

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9 00 4 50

Current Market Quotations for Proprietary Articles

June 22, 1899.

Quotations for proprietary articles, brands etc., are supplied by the manufacturers o agents, who alone are responsible for thei accuracy. The editors do not supervise them If a change is made, either an advance or de cline, it is referred to in the market report as a matter of news, whether manufacture

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BAKING POWDER.		1/2
PURE GOLD.		3
3 oz. cans, 4 and 6		5
doz. in case		10
4 oz. cans, 4 and 6 doz. in case	95	3
6 oz. cans. 2 and 4	60	
doz. in case	1 40	1/
8 oz. cans, 2 and 4	1 00	
doz. in case 12 oz. cans, 2 and 4	1 80	
doz. in case	2 70	
16 oz. cans, 2 and 4		G
doz. in case 2½ lb. cans, 1 and 2	3 60	
doz. in case	9 00	
4 lb. cans, 1 doz. in case	14 40	
5 lb. cans, 1 doz. in case	18 00	
Cook's Friend-		1
Size 1, in 3 and 4 doz. boxes	\$ 2 40 2 10	
" 2. in 6 "	80	
" 19, in 6 "	70	
Pound tins, 3 doz. in case	3 00	
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Diamond- W. H. GILLABI		ñ
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THE F. F. DALLEY CO.		N
Silver Cream, 1/4 1b. tins, 4 to 6 doz. pe	ar doz	B
English Cream, ½ lb. tins, 4 to 6 dos.	0 75	B
Cases	1 5	Ň
1 lb, tins, 9 to 4 dos, cases	8 00	T
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	English Cream, glass tumblers 0 75	
8,	½ 1b. jellies 1 25 1½ 1b. jellies 2 25 1½ 1b. Crown sealers 2 25	Stove
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ir	JERSEY CREAM BAKING POWDER.	157
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00	" 1-lb. tins 2 15	Alpha
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		Eclipl
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80 70	. 8. 12 " 7 25	
45	No. 4, ½ grs. bzs\$4 00	
00	" 10, Jet Enamel 8 25	
40 10	CARR & SONS. per gross	
ÔŎ	No. 2-1/4 gross boxes 2 70	
0	No. 4-14 gross boxes	
	NO. 3-% gross boxes 8 00	Shoe
	THE F. F. DALLEY CO.	R
	English Army Blacking, ½ gross cases \$9 00 No. 2 Spanish '' '' '' 3 60 No. 3 '' '' '' 4 50	
	No. 5 Spenish Plaching 1/ man of doz.	201
	No. 5 Spanish Blacking 14 gross cases 7 20 No. 10	A.
1.34	Vuon Oil Blacking, 1 dos. cases. liquid 2 (0 New York Dressing, 1 dos. cases	2
	New York Dressing, 1 doz. cases 0 75	124
	Spanish Satin Closs, "1100 100 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	4
1	Spanish Glycerine Oil Dressing	

Stove Polish-		
	er a	ros
Quickshine Polish		00
Electric Crown Paste	8	00
Electric Crown Lead Bar	7	80
Patent Stove Polish- Po	er G	ros
Sunlight Lead Bar 6's	\$2	25
Packed in ½ gross cases Sunlight Liquid, ¼ grose cases Moody's Black	10	80
Lead 3's ½ gross case	4	25
SURLIGHT WITH Reliable Stove Pipe Varnish 1/4 gross cases		
6-oz. bottles	14	40
Quickshine Pipe Varnish	12	00
Alpha Metal Polish No. 2	9	00
Shoe Dressing— in ¼ gross cases. French Oil in 3-doz. cases Reliable Shoe Dressing	9	00
Ecliplic Combination tan	12	00

THE ALPHA CHEMICAL CO.



No.4 8 00 9 00

4 9 00

BIRD SEEDS THE F. F. DALLEY CO. Dalley's Spanish Bird Seed, 40 lb. cases 0 06 Dalley's Bird Seed, 40 lb. cases..... 0 06½ NICHOLSON & BROCK. Bird Seed . h Bird Seed. Mapl BLUE. KEEN'S OXFORD. lots or case..... Square Blue, 12-lb. box. Square Blue, 5 box lots. BLACK LEAD. Reckitt's, per box Box contains either 1 gro., 1 oz. size: ½ gro, 2 oz. or ¼ gro. 4 oz. 1 15 CORN BROOMS ECKH BROS & COMPANY Handles, A, 4 trings "C, 3 strings "F, 3 strings G, 3 strings G, 3 strings I, 3 strings I, 3 strings 3 25 3 05 2 90 2 70 2 45 2 15 1 70 CHEWING GUM.

41

ADAMS & SONS CO. 1 Tutti Frutti, 36 5c. bars. ""(in cream pitcher) 3' 5c. bars ""(in glass jar) 115 5c. bfgs... Pepsin Tutti Frutti (in glass jar) 115 5c. packares. 1 25 3 75 Pepsin Tutti Frutti (in glass jar) 115 5c packages. Pepsin Tutti Frutti, 23 5c. packages. Round Pepsin. 30 5c. packages. Cash Bergister. 390 fc. lars and pkgs. 1 Cash Port. 180 5c. bars. Tutti Frutti Show Care, 180 5c. bars and packages. Variety Gum (with book in each box) 150 lc. pieces. Banner Gum (Erglish or French wrap-pers) 115 lc. pieces. 1 00 15 00 6 00 6 (0 1 00

41 Years.

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

We have kept abreast of the times. We have always tried to improve even on our best efforts of the past.

"Edwardsburg"

and "Benson" are so closely

identified with the Starch business of Canada that the names have become household words. It is your privilege of course to experiment with "new things," but it costs money and loses trade for you. The housekeepers of Canada have **confidence** in the names "Edwardsburg" and "Benson"—41 years have proved it with

Benson's Prepared Corn and Edwardsburg Silver Gloss Starch.





per doz

\$2 00

0 75

1 25

BACTS

TB. per dos. ... 1 25 ... 9 25 ... 1 25 ... 9 25 BISING



