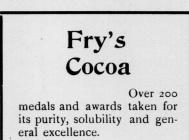




Ag

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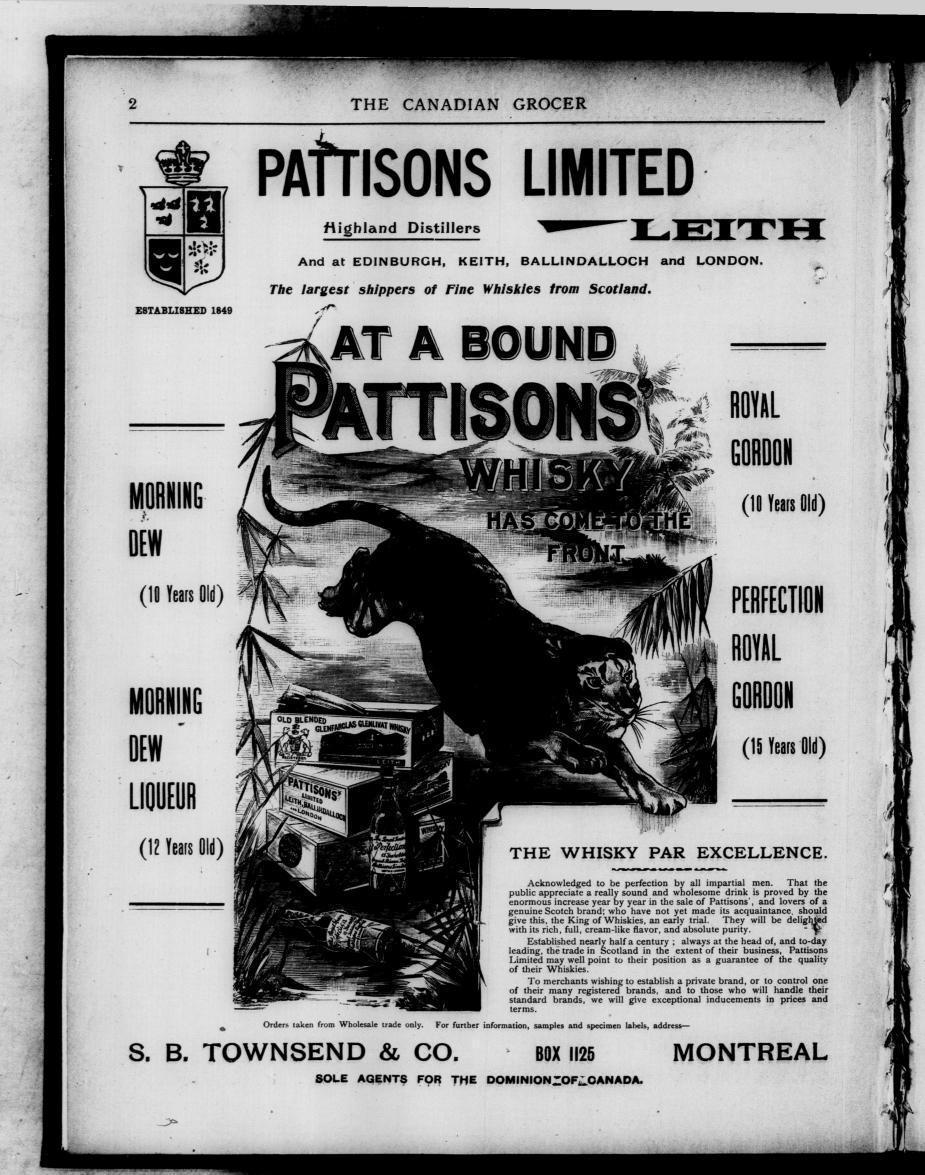
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The Diamond Baking Powder

"None better---not even at twice the money." The best quality, with our strict guarantee as to purity and effectiveness.

> 1-lb. Tins, 2 doz. in case - - \$1.20 per doz. $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. Tins, 3 doz. in case - - 90 '', $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. Tins, 4 doz. in case - - 60 ''

We also put up a Baking Powder, under your own label --- very attractive goods --- the powder guaranteed. You thereby directly profit by your push and energy. This is worth consideration.



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Vol. XII. (Published Weekly)

TORONTO AND MONTREAL, JANUARY 7, 1898

(\$2.00 per Year) No. I

BEET SUGAR MANUFACTURE IN CALIFORNIA.

Frederick M. Turner, in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly

D URING the past two years, while many industries have been paralyzed and factories closed; while in some localities crops have been a total or partial failure, it has been a source of gratification to note that there is one industry which has not only held its own in the face of hard times but it has made immense strides onward to certain success—beet sugar manufacture.

This industry is fully demonstrating its fitness to occupy the prominent place it is assuming as a wealth-producer and homebuilder of this country.

There has been a steadily increasing acreage devoted to raising sugar beets in different parts of the United States, both practically and experimentally, and a corresponding increased output of sugar. A still further expansion is assured from the fact that Claus Spreckels, the sugar king, is to erect three beet sugar factories in California in the immediate future. At Chino, Cal., where there has been the most rapid development, there is established an enterprise of a magnitude so unexpected, with operations conducted on such an extensive scale, as to excite a feeling of the keenest admiration.

That the results of sugar beet farming are satisfactory, and yield a large measure of profit on a small investment in a brief interval of time, is vouched for by the fact that renters of land have been gradually acquiring more and more territory during the past five years.

In 1891, the year that witnessed the building of the factory on the Chino Ranch, it was necessary for Mr. Gird, the owner of the property, to plant and care for the major portion of the crop. The year's work really experimental—proved so satisfactory that in 1892 the farmers rented and cultivated one-third of the acreage devoted to raising beets, Mr. Gird putting in the remainder. The results of 1892 were so decidedly advantageous that there was no difficulty in renting to farmers for the season of 1893 two-thirds of the beet land, Mr. Gird planting the remaining third.

For the season of 1894 the farmers rented and cared for the entire acreage. Year by year the land under cultivation for beets has steadily increased in extent from 2,500 acres in 1891, to 6,000 acres in 1894, and 6,500 in 1895. Several thousand more acres could have been rented had the remaining land been in a suitable condition. During the present season a large tract of sod-land has been broken, preparatory for still more extensive beet planting.

After the harvest of 1893, the farmers who had been renting land the previous years attested their faith in the enterprise by purchasing in the neighborhood of 1,'000 acres of land, in tracts varying from ten to sixty acres—the latter number being a single exception. A tract of twenty acres planted to sugar beets will afford a good income for a family, and there are few who invest in larger holdings.

Many tracts, under favorable conditions, properly planted and cultivated, have yielded net returns of \$50 to \$70 per acre for the season's crop—a few have exceeded the higher figure. One 10 acre tract was planted from out of which \$1,000 worth of beets were harvested, and another field that paid \$120 per acre gross.

The entire cost of operations, from the time the plough is put in the ground until the beets are deposited in the sheds at the factory, is under \$25 per acre. The land rental paid is one-quarter of the crop delivered at the factory, and varies from \$10 to \$25 per acre. All beets delivered at the factory during the month are paid for in cash on the 15th of the following month, at prices fixed by contract at the beginning of each saason.

There was paid to farmers for beets and for labor in 1895 the sum of \$350,000. The expenditure of such cash amounts, growing larger each year, means that a vast cattle ranch, containing thousands of acres of low, naturally moist lands, will soon be transformed into a densely populated community of prosperous homes—a veritable garden spot.

Situated in a gently sloping valley, surrounded by circling mountain ranges and rolling hills, the natural beauty of the scene is greatly enhanced by the vivid green of the growing beets, as the fields stretch away for miles in different directions—a delightful contrast to the brown and bare country surrounding them during the dry season.

From the time the narrow, ribbon-like bands of green appear above the surface of the ground until the harvest closes, these calls present an appearance of the greatest activity. From six to eight hundred men and boys may be seen busily engaged in the various occupations pertaining to the intense cultivation which the beets require. As soon as the plants are in the fourth leaf they should be "thinned" to a proper distance apart in the row—having been drilled in. Delay at this stage results in a loss of from two to three tons of beets to the acre at harvest time.

Boys, owing to their suppleness and ambidexterity, have proved to be the best and cheapest "thinners." Their help in the field is invaluable, and very materially lessens the expense, as thinning is one of the largest items in the care of the crop. Again, during the harvesting, when the beets have been extracted from the soil, the labor of the boys is utilized in "topping" the beets before they leave the field and are delivered at the factory. In no other branch of agri-



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

culture can the boys be so effectually pressed into service.

The seed from which sugar beets are raised is imported from France and Germany, where, for many years, the business of growing seed has been in progress. In its indigenous condition, originally along the shores of the Mediterranean, the beet carried 6 or 7 per cent. of sugar; but by process of natural selection and breeding, the amount of saccharine matter has been increased to 25 per cent.

To raise merchantable sugar beet seed requires four or five years of patient care and toil. First, the seed is planted in wellprepared ground; from the resulting crop selection is made of "mother" beets---those of proper size and weight, which show the highest percentage of sugar, and that have the most shapely form. The green tops are carefully removed by severing them with a sharp knife close to the crown; the roots are then placed in silo for the winter.

On being taken out in the spring they are again tested, on the principle of the survival of the fittest, and another selection made of the highest grade. These are then planted out in the field, separately in squares, at a distance of thirty inches. To ascertain the percentage of sugar a small cylindrical piece is cut from the beet root, which does not impair its growing powers, and analyzed in the laboratory. Before planting, however, each beet has a number carved into it and the number is recorded in a book. At the end of the season the number engraved on the beet root is still legible and the obtained results are entered up against the corresponding book numbers. Indeed to such a fine point is this detail work carried out, that in some instances photographs are taken of each "mother beet.

The seed from these "mothers" is planted the following spring, and from the ripening crop another selection is made for "mothers." These are again cared for in the silo until spring and then planted. The seed from the second planting of "mothers" is then ready for market. To plant one acre requires the making of many thousand analyses.

Long-conducted experiments have proved that in planting for ordinary crop productions the best results have been obtained where the rows were drilled 18 inches apart and the plants thinned to a distance of six or eight inches in the row.

This close culture gives a greater tonnage to the acre, of a higher sugar content and purity, and is said to be less exhausting to the soil. Early planting, inducing a rapid growth and large root in the beginning of the season, is as important a factor in the success of the harvest as the brilliant sunshine of the summer and autumn. It has also been found that large, heavy seed produces larger yields and higher sugar percentage than does the smaller sizes. For several years the Government Experiment Station at Schuyler, Neb., has conducted a series of experiments in growing sugar beet seed in marketable quantities. "Homegrown seed, planted by the side of the imported seed of the same varieties and under the same conditions of soil and cultivation' gave decided indication of greater vitality, germinating power and productiveness.

From an acre of ground 706 more pounds of sugar were obtained from the American than from the French or German seed-representing a gain of twelve per cent. The amount of sugar beet seed imported from the latter countries, for planting at Chino in 1894, was 80 tons, which will give some idea of the enormous proportions of the industry. Of the 200,000 tons of beets delivered to the six factories in this country in 1893, over 50,000 tons, or a quarter of the entire amount, was worked up by the Chino factory. The output in sugar from this factory was 15,063,357 pounds or one third of the 44,836,527 pounds which represented the total product of beet sugar in this country for the same year. The steadily increasing acreage and tonpage has necessitated the

enlarging of the Chino factory from a capacity of 350 tons of beets daily in 1892 to 550 tons in 1893, and again to 800 tons in 1894.

Over \$100,000 was expended on improvements in 1893, which resulted in giving the factory a working capacity far above the estimated 550 tons. On some days as high as 700 tons of beets were worked with a resultant output of 250,000 pounds of raw sugar. During the season of 1895 as high as 900 tons of beets were worked through the factory per day.

This was increased in 1896 to 1,000 tons per day. With all the recent additions to the buildings and machinery equipment, the plant represents a total expenditure of nearly \$1,000,000. The main structure, 66×285 feet is supplemented by the new Steffan's process building, four stories in height, 60×100 feet; the boiler-house, 50×145 feet; and the lime kilns. These lime kilns, four in number, have a daily capacity for burning 125 tons of rock equal to more than twelve standard carloads. The new kiln, 85 feet in height, has, alone, a capacity of 75 tons daily—one of the largest kilns in existence.

Inside the main building the space is crowded with massive machinery from basement to cupola, and from one extremity to the other, all of the latest design and highest type of workmanship. One hundred and fifty carloads of materials and machinery were received in 1894 from the Fastern States to make the necessary improvements, while 200 skilled workmen were employed for months in remodeling the old and con-t structing the new work.

Every nook and cranny of the building has been invaded to make room for the additional equipment. Many miles of pipes and tubes extend through the interior of the building in all directions. One of the most important additions was the great vacuum pan for crystalizing the syrup. This pan is fourteen feet in diameter, and has a capacity for a 70-ton charge—one of

GOOD RESOLUTIONS

Order CIRCLE TEA and EMPIRE COFFEE, they are the best 25 cent lines in the market.

Hamilton

Lucas, Steele & Bristol

To Our Friends and Patrons.

Gentlemen :---

SEE our travellers re

prices, or write us.

We wish you all a Happy and Prosperous New Year and to thank you for past favors, and while wishing you prosperity in the year which has come we can assure you we will do all in our power to make it so, by placing goods in your hands at lowest possible prices, which, with advantages we have, we are in a position to do, so trust not only to have, but to fully merit, a continuance of your business.

Yours truly.

James Turner & Co.

(Established 1844.)

1898 START THE YEAR WELL

See that your stock is complete of "REINDEER" brand Condensed Milk and Condensed Coffees and Milk; don't keep a large stock on hand, but buy in small quantities and often.

ABOUT CANNED GOODS

More particularly Canned Vegetables—Corn, Peas and Tomatoes. Let us see: They are selling to-day for 7oc., 95c. and \$1.10 respectively. Our friends who bought from us early at 65c. for round lots received every case ordered (and A I brands), although when we shipped the market had advanced to 85c. They can congratulate themselves that their order was placed with a firm never known to fail in the delivery of any order they accepted. To continue: We look for higher prices still, not alone in Corn, Peas and Tomatoes, but other Canned Goods are advancing in sympathy. Prompt buyers will find our prices right on CANNED PUMPKINS and BEANS—" Refugee," "Crystal Wax" and "Golden Wax"—best packs.

The Davidson & Hay, Limited

WHOLESALE GROCERS

TORONTO

the largest pans ever made. Several of the castings composing this, gigantic piece of machinery weigh fifteen tons each.

Facing each other on opposite sides of the building are two sets of quadruple-effect evaporators, one set supplied with short, vertical heating tubes, the other with long, horizontal tubes. In the refining department one complete set of seven centrifugals, forty inches in diameter, has been added to the original equipment. Thirteen new filter presses were placed in addition to the three old ones of eighty frames each. All the machinery for the new equipment, with the exception of the filter presses, was manufactured in the United States.

The power to operate this complicated mass of machinery and furnish steam and hot water is derived from three engines and a battery of ten boilers, the latter aggregating 2,500 horse-power. Crude oil is used for fuel, and for the season of 1893 it required 50,000 barrels, or 2,100,000 gallons, to keep the plant running day and night about 100 days. For the season of 1895 the consumption of oil was 25,000 gallons daily for 134 days. This oil is piped 14 miles from the wells to the factory..

The beets are unloaded by machinery into V-shaped bins. They are dropped through traps as required into sluice-ways filled with a rushing stream of water, which carries them into the factory at the foot of an Archimedean screw. Five million gallons of artesian water from numerous wells, which constitute a part of the water system of the Chino Ranch, daily flow into and through the factory to be used in the many processes of sugar extraction. As the beets reach the foot of the slowly revolving screw they are caught and elevated to the washing tank, where, after being tumbled about until they are clean, they are let out into a chute which slides them to a bucket elevator.

In the buckets they ascend to the top of the building, and there drop into an automatic registering scale, having a capacity of one ton weight. When that weight is reached the jaws of the scale open and the beets flow out into a divided bin and drop into two slicers on the floor below. Here, by a series of knives, they are cut into long, narrow strips, technically called "cossettes," and fall on a traveling belt which carries them along to the mouths of the diffusion battery (a series of sheet steel vertical cylinders). In the battery the beet juice is diffused from the cossettes. There are twenty-four of these cells, and a "circulation" from one to another, in each set, is in progress constantly; some cells are filled while others are emptied. From the diffusion battery the juice is pumped up to the measuring tanks on the floor above, from whence it passes to the first set of saturation

tanks to be treated with milk-of-lime and carbonic acid gas to remove impurities. (In 1893 four thousand tons of lime rock were burned, and the lime used for purifying the beet juices.) Sent to the first filter press, the juice is forced by hydraulic pressure through a series of eighty screens and cloths, which retain the lime and allow the partially purified juice to pass to a receiving tank on the main floor, from which it is returned to the second set of saturation tanks, and again treated to a weaker solution of the milk-of-lime.

It is again forced through the series of filter presses and goes to the re-heater, thence into the quadruple effect evaporators, where it is gradually boiled down to thick syrup as it is drawn by vacuum, successively, from the first to the fourth evaporator. Pumped from the evaporator to the top of the building, the syrup receives a sulphur bath and descends to the vacuum pans on the second floor, where it becomes crystalized sugar. Out of the vacuum pans the heavy mass of sugar and molasses passes to the mixers (long troughs with revolving paddle-arms), where it is kept thoroughly stirred, and dropped into the centrifugals on the ground floor. These, revolving at a high rate of speed, throw out the molasses and leave the sugar free. A spray of water and compressed air is introduced into the centrifugals, which cleanses



Merchants should sell popular goods; goods that their customers know all about; goods that their clerks don't have to spend precious time talking up. THAT IS WHAT



is. Hundreds of thousands of Dollars are being expended yearly to educate the public in regard to Enameline. It sells on sight. It puts dollars into the pockets of dealers who handle it.



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A Happy and .

THOS. KINNEAR & CO., 49 Front St. E., Toronto.

Yours very truly,

Prosperous New Year.

the sugar and removes all trace of molasses. The clean white sugar is dropped from the bottom of the pans into a trough having a feeder and is forced along to a bucket elevator. This takes it to the floor above, where it passes into one end of the slanting granulator, falling on a revolving, heated cylinder, which removes all moisture, and issues at the lower end ready for market.

To Our Many Friends.

10

Only eighteen hours elapse from the time the beet enters at one end of the factory as a beetroot until it makes its exit at the opposite end in the shape of refined sugar. If the product is to pass from the factory without being refined, the sulphur bath is omitted and the raw sugar, called "masse cuite," goes directly from the vacuum pan to the shipping room, which process is completed in the short space of twelve hours.

During the time the factory is in operation 350 men are employed constantly day and night. From the time the engines are started until the last pound of sugar is run through, there is not an instant's pause, unless for breakage.

The output of sugar at Chino for the years 1891, 1892, 1893 was :

1891..... 1,900,000 pounds 1892..... 7,903,541 "

1893..... 15,063,357 For 1895 the output of granulated sugar

was 22,000,000 pounds. For California the

total product of the state, from factories at Chino, Alvarado and Watsonville, was :

 1891
 8,175,438 pounds

 1892
 21,801,322

 1893
 35,100,357

 The total output of the six beet sugar factories of the United States, located in Cali

fornia, Nebraska and Utah, was : 1891..... 12,204,838 pounds 1892..... 27,083,322 '' 1893..... 44,836,527 ''

The beet sugar supply of the world for 1892-1893 was 3,402,000 tons as against 2,695,000 tons of cane sugar.

It is stated that from the year 1875 to 1890 German sugar exports increased from 56, 120 to 744, 000 tons. In Germany, Austria and France, the three great sugar-producing countries of the world, there are over 1,000 beet sugar factories. The United States has but six beet sugar factories and is obliged to import 90 per cent. of the sugar consumed, paying each year for the same over \$100,000,000.

According to a French journal, the average production of beet sugar per factory is :

 Austria
 483 tons

 Germany
 453 "

 France
 314 "

The average yield of beets per acre in France for a number of years has been 9.6 tons.

In Germany the prices paid the farmers

for beets vary from \$3.20 to \$3.80 per ton. At Chino, for the season of 1895, the price has averaged \$4.25 per ton, and the average yield has been about twelve tons per acre. In many cases the yield runs as high as twenty to twenty-five tons per acre. Much of the land is raw, which lowers the average tonnage materially. The area devoted to sugar beets in France is estimated to be 1,300,000 acres, as against 600,000 acres ten years ago, and from 50,000 to 60,000 hands are employed.

At the time Napoleon was advocating and assisting in the establishment of sugar factories in France it is stated that "a caricature was exhibited in Paris in which the Emperor and the King of Rome were the most prominent characters. The Emperor was represented as sitting in the nursery with a cup of coffee before him, into which he was squeezing a beet root. Near him was seated the King of Rome, voraciously sucking a beet root, while the nurse, standing near and steadfastly observing, is made to say to the youthful monarch : "Suck, dear, suck ; your father says it is sugar !""

It would require at least 300 factories the size of the one at Chino to supply the home demand. These would represent a capital investment of \$300,000,000 in buildings, machinery and other equipments, and would give employment to thousands of skilled mechanics, not taking into consideration the cost of operation each year. The amount, \$350,000, paid for beets and labor at Chino in 1895, multiplied by 300, gives a sum of \$105,000,000 (equal to the yearly wheat exports), which would be the amount paid to American laborers annually.

As the festive season is now over, and people will settle down to good, plain, wholesome diet, we would recommend them to try ...

Dalley's ROYAL HYGIENIC Buckwheat Flour



especially manufactured for Pancakes. They are very wholesome, and delicious to eat. They are recommended highly by the medical fraternity as a wholesome food.

THE F. F. DALLEY CO., Limited, HAMILTON, CANADA

Quality First

Notwithstanding the fact that our prices have been reduced, the **superior quality** of our **Coffees** will be maintained, and customers can rely upon having the **best** the **world produces**.

Chase & Sanborn

BOSTON

MONTREAL

SIMPLE TESTS FOR ADULTERATION

Some knowledge of how to make preliminary examinations of the common articles of food offered tor sale by grocers and others could frequently be put to practical use by them.

For instance, to be able to distinguish oleomargarine from butter. To be able to determine the amount of solids and acid in all kinds of vinegar. To be able to distinguish cider vinegar from colored distilled vinegar. To be able to detect the presence of salicylic acid in mince meat. To be able to determine whether peas contain artificial coloring matter. To be able to know whether mustard or cream of tartar is pure.

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The examination of cider vinegar for the determination of the amount of solids and acid (frequently called grains) calls for special attention on the part of farmers and dealers.

Food inspectors seldom pass vinegar without appearing to examine it.

Thousands of dollars have been paid in fines, due to faulty vinegar, which could have been saved to them had they been provided with and used some of the simple instruments manufactured and sold for this express purpose.

Cream of tartar is almost universally largely adulterated. The pure article is made from the sediment of grape wine. One way to test its purity is by holding a quantity of it in water eighty times its own bulk. It any sediment remains it is not pure.

Another method of testing cream of tartar or dry mustard for their most common adulterant is by placing several drops of tincture of iodine on a small quantity of the cream of tartar or mustard. If it changes color to a blue-black, better throw the stuff away, unless you are disposed to run the risk ot siding with the decision recently rendered in a Pennsylvania court, that mustard is not food. If mustard is not food, then may it not also be presumed that cream of tartar and cream ripener are not foods?

A prominent English judge in rendering his decision in a case stated that "the mere sale of an article, not in itself an article of food, even if it be sold in the knowledge of the vendor that it is the buyer's intention to mix with it the ingredients of an article of food, is no offence under Section 3."— A. F. Seebold in Grocery World.

Mr. Tom Swalwell, the well known commercial traveler, has issued a circular to merchants throughout the country, stating that he has, at the request of several of his old customers and friends, made arrangements to open accounts for them and fill orders for staple dry goods.

TRADE IN SMOKED BACKS.

CHICAGO

11

In years past there seemed to be a general impression amongst country merchants that breakfast bacon was more desirable to handle than smoked backs, as orders for bacon much exceeded those for the backs. In Toronto's local trade this was not so noticeable, especially during later years.

This season there has been a general change, and orders for smoked backs are coming in much more freely than formerly. The cause of this change is hard to understand, unless it be that consumers are becoming more desirous of using the lean pork, the backs being much leaner than breakfast bacon.

PERSONAL MENTION.

P. C. Larkin, the head of the "Salada" Tea Company, is on a visit to Chicago, and may open a branch there.

Mr. Cecil R. Dixon, a very well-known Northwester, is now representing Messrs. Lucas, Steele & Bristol, of Hamilton. He will control Manitoba, Northwest Territories and British Columbia, having his headquarters at Calgary. Mr. Dixon has many friends who will be pleased to hear of his tuture success.



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President, Treasurer, JOHN BAYNE MacLEAN, HUGH C. MacLEAN, Montreal. Toronto.

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

REASSURING TRADE CONDITIONS.

THE trade outlook in Canada is much better than it was a year ago at this time. Then the tide of depression had not even reached the ebb. Now the trade of the country has a well defined good time flow. The railway earnings, the clearing house returns, the failure statistics, and the condition of trade generally put this beyond all dispute.

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The net profits of the C.P.R. for the eleven months of last year ending with November were, as pointed out a week ago, 28 per cent. larger than for the same period of 1896. The net profits of the G. T. R., while not so large as those of the Pacific road were, nevertheless, considerably larger than those of the previous year.

The failures in Canada in 1897 numbered 1,907, a decrease of over 12 per cent. compared with 1896, when the number was 2,179. The assets were \$5,191,647 against 6,724,535 in 1896 and the liabilities 13,147,929 against 16,208,460. Although the liabilities were nearly 19 per cent. less than the year before, yet it will be noted that the percentage of assets to liabilities was smaller than in 1896, the proportions being 39.1 and 41.2, respectively. Taken on the whole, however, the failure list is a much more satisfactory one than that which preceded it.

The clearing house returns in Canada, as given by [Bradstreets, are \$1,148,065,000for the year. This is the largest on record. In 1896 the amount was \$1,028,997,242, or \$120,067,758 less. In other words, the clearing house returns increased by over $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. during 1897. Then the bank note circulation, the loans and discounts, the deposits, etc., all show increases of more or less importance. Furthermore, there are the values of bank stocks and the transactions in the same to consider ; and these are all strongly in favor of 1897 as compared with 1896.

The foreign trade of the Dominion is another criterion as to the favorable condition of business, our exports for the fiscal year ending June 30 last being valued at \$123,959,838, the largest on record, and about 251/2 per cent. in excess of the exports of 1890. Since the fiscal year of 1897 opened there has been a continued expansion of exports, the figures for the five months ending with November showing an increase of not less than \$14,414,172 compared with the same period in 1896. The totals for the two respective periods are \$74.896,807 and \$60,739,277. The greatest increases are in animals and their products, agricultural products and minerals, although there was an expansion in every specified line.

The outlook for 1898 is the brightest in the history of the Dominion. There is no question about it. We have, first of all, the patent fact that trade is now active and healthy; add to this the influx of population to the mining and farming districts in the country and the general attention which Canada is occupying the world over, and one can come to no other conclusion than that the ensuing twelve months are most promising.

DO NOT WANT TO PAY THEIR DEBTS

A case of much interest is before the New Brunswick courts. Government officials were ordered by one of the judges to make monthly payment on certain debts. They are now contesting the matter, holding that inasmuch as the Legislature cannot order taxation on the salary it cannot order the payment of part or the whole of the salary. The result will be awaited with interest.

THE SALMON PACK OF 1897.

FFICIAL figures recently given out show the salmon pack in British Columbia to be the largest on record.

The total pack was 1,007,838 cases. On the Fraser River alone the pack was 400,000 cases in excess of that of 1896. As the total pack of the province in 1896 was 601,570 cases, it follows that the increased pack of 1897 is due altogether to the enormous increase in the output on the Fraser.

The expansion of the salmon canning industry during the last half dozen years is enormous. In 1892 the pack *was only 228,470 cases, or about 341 per cent. less than that of 1897.

The pack for the last six years is as follows: 1897, 1,007,838 cases; 1896, 601,-570 cases; 1895, 566,395 cases; 1894, 494,-371 cases; 1893, 590,220 cases; 1892, 228,470 cases.

Of the pack of 1896 no less than 525,098 cases, or over 87 per cent. of the total, went to Great Britain. Only 51,041 cases came to eastern Canada.

Last year was, according to chronological order, to be one of the "off years" tor salmon; but, due no doubt to the hatcheries established by the Dominion Government, the natural order of things is being discounted by the artificial methods which science has called into requisition.

NOVA SCOTIA LOBSTER CATCH.

From all accounts it would appear that there is grave danger of the depletion of the Nova Scotian lobster industry. There seems to be a steady and rapid decrease in the number taken annually from the various beds, especially those on the Bay of Fundy coast.

This year's pack by one firm was 101 cases of 4 dozen cans as against 270 cases a year ago and nearly 1,000 cases ten years ago. There has been a rise from \$5.50 to \$8 per case in price during the last ten years, but this by no means makes up for the great decrease in the amount packed.

The causes for the decrease are largely the practice of taking undersized lobsters and illegally fishing in the close season. Some packers advocate as a remedy that a law be passed prohibiting lobster catching for two years.

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BRITISH MERCHANTS AND TRADE WITH CANADA.

N prospecting for business in a new field, manufacturers or merchants must accommodate themselves to the business conditions of such new field.

No two countries are altogether alike in matters commercial any more than they are in regard to national characteristics. Methods which obtain in England are foreign to Canada, and what may be the rule in Canada may be the exception in Argentine.

Never in the history of the Dominion was the desire to do business with Great Britain so strong as it is now. Canadians are practically consumed with the desire to give British goods the preference over those of any foreign country whenever they can possibly do so. But time and again they are impressed with the fact that a number of British manufacturers and merchants, who assay to come up and possess the Canadian market with their goods, are balked in their purpose by their own lack of appreciation of their duty in the premises.

No country in the world has got such capable and solid business men as Great Britain. For the ideal we look nowhere else. But while this is all true there are some of them who are so wedded to custom that it has become a positive injury to them as far as their efforts to secure Canadian trade is concerned.

They appoint representatives in this country, but they may almost as well, in some instances, select blocks of wood and stone, for they tie them about with conditions which make them little better than automatons, to say the best. The principals must do all the thinking, the planning and the engineering. And all the thinking, the planning and the engineering is apparently done on the presumption that the conditions in Canada are the same as those obtaining in Great Britain.

Those in the Motherland who desire to secure a market in Canada for their wares should first of all appoint as agents men who are capable, reliable and have the endorsation of the trade. And then give them some latitude for the exercise of their own judgment. If they are not worth being given this latitude they are not worth being appointed as agents. There are some agents now representing British houses which are merely cumberers of the ground. They toil not, neither do they spin. To give them latitude would be only adding to the foolishness of appointing them the foolishness of giving them greater opportunity of working injury instead of good.

In Canada there is ample room for British mannfacturers and merchants to extend their trade; but they must go about it in the right way in order to secure the desideratum. The chief of Britain's competitors are wiser in their generation in this respect than she is, and that is why they are getting a great deal of the trade that Canadians would rather see going to her.

SELFISH CLERKS AND MERCHANTS.

MAN who is all for himself is of little value to anyone else and is a poor asset to himself. This fact applies whether the man be merchant or clerk.

A man's value is not that which he sets upon himself; it is the estimate people place upon him.

If the clerk behind the counter has an eye single to his own glory; if his first and only concern is himself and not his employers, not only is he dishonest, but he will never reach a permanent place high up in the ladder of success. There have been men who have elevated themselves by unscrupulously using others as their stepping stones, but these very stepping stones have subsequently been stumbling blocks which have hurled them from positions which they should never have occupied.

Selfishness is just as reprehensible in a merchant as it is in a clerk. He whose only concern is to get out of clerk and customer all he can is unwise as well a short-sighted. Shylocks seldom get their pound of flesh. Employes render full and ready service not to slave-driving and selfish employers, but to just and considerate ones. Nor do customers give preference to selfish merchants; they leave their dollars with the considerate one and their cents with the disciples of Shylock.

Selfishness, like a bubble, may look promising, but he who trusts in it will be disappointed.

TO CONSIDER THE INSOLVENCY QUESTION.

A CONFERENCE of representatives from the different boards of trade in the country is to be held in Montreal next month for the purpose of devising ways and means of urging upon the Dominion Government the need of an insolvency law.

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The idea is a good one. No matter how great a need there may be for a certain law, it will never be forthcoming until those who feel its need join their forces and contend for it.

The old insolvency law was repealed eighteen years ago, and since then the need of another one has gradually become more felt, until to-day the great majority of the business men of the country are warm supporters of such a measure. The old law, of course, they do not want resurrected. /It is anathema.

There are several reasons why there should be an insolvency law. Probably the most paramount is the better safe-guarding of business, the present conditions being conducive to dishonest practices. Then there is the absence of uniformity, which needs to be remedied. That is by no means an unimportant matter. The cost of winding up estates is now glaringly excessive, and if an insolvency law can only reduce this cost to a moderate sum, and accomplish but little else, it will have done a great deal. Relief for capable and honest but unfortunate debtors is another thing that requires to be regulated by law.

'It is to be hoped that every board of trade in Canada will be represented at the gathering in Montreal, and that not only ways and means of securing an insolvency law may be considered, but that advantage will be taken of such an occasion to rectify any little flaws there may be in the bill which it is proposed to bring before Parliament at its next session.

AMERICANS BUYING CORN. There has been an active enquiry for canned corn in the Montreal market during the past week. This enquiry, it is worthy of note, has not been derived alone from the Canadian trade, as leading Montreal jobbers have made sales to parties from American cities, one firm turning over some round lots to Buffalo parties at 8oc., net cash.

RECLAMATIONS ON CHEESE.

AST summer reference was made in these columns to the substitution of an inferior cheese for a superior article. The Butter and Cheese Association of Montreal considered the matter at the time, but as the parties in question were not members of the association they concluded not to take any action in the matter, and it was allowed to drop. -

Recently reclamations on shipments of Canadian cheese to Great Britain have revived the discussion. The Grocers' Journal, an English contemporary, in a recent issue, deals with the matter at some length. In the case of the goods in question, however, it was no case of substitution, as was amply demonstrated by the investigation held at Montreal. The goods were the output of the well-known Allan Grove combination, whose reputation is above reproach. The exporter in the case was A. W. Grant, who shipped 1,000 June cheese to a Glasgow firm, the Messrs. Davidson.

The latter firm on receipt of the cheese refused to accept them as finest, asking a reclamation of 3s. per cwt. Mr. Grant refused to accept this award, and a committee of arbitration, composed of Jno. McKergow, president of the Board of Trade; A. J. Brice, president of the Butter and Cheese Association, and A. C. Froemcke, was named to enquire into the matter. This committee asked the Messrs. Davidson to submit evidence, but the latter did not do so. It was learned also that several lots of the goods in question had been delivered to Messrs. Davidson's customers, and no complaint received as to quality. As a result of this the committee, which certainly had no interest to serve in the matter, decided that the cheese in question was of the quality sold.

This decision the Scotch firm declares to be unjust, so that it has become a question of honor between the conflicting parties to the controversy.

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While THE CANADIAN GROCER believes that the gentlemen who arbitrated the case decided according to the facts at their disposal, the circumstance goes to show that exporters in Montreal cannot be too careful in shipping goods to Great Britain. The difficulty is that there is no mid court of appeal. How this court should be constituted it is not our province to state, but a trade that amounts to \$17,000,000 annually certainly ought to have some easily workable machinery to deal with disputes of this nature, and avoid the ill feeling that they are bound to cause.

The suggestion that a sampling order should be attached to the shipping documents may be dismissed as impracticable, because it will never be acceptable to the exporters on this side the water. It is too one-sided in their opinion, and we believe that they are right.

The appointment of inspector is also open to argument. It will be far better to let the members of the trade themselves deal with the matter than adopt this method.

In any case, considering the magnitude of the business, disputes are surprisingly few, and surely there are some minds in the trade capable of devising some method of dealing with disputes when they do arise.

CURRANTS AGAIN ADVANCE.

Currants are still climbing up in price, cables received this week in Toronto announcing a further advance of from one to one shilling and sixpence per cwt.

Compared with the figures ruling a year ago, prices in the primary market are now something like 75 per cent. higher. Within the last month alone there has been an advance of about three shillings per cwt. in currants.

Filiatra currants imported at the prices now ruling in Patras could not be well sold by wholesalers at probably less than $6\frac{34}{10}$ to 7c. per pound.

Stocks of currants in Greece are greatly reduced, and as a strong demand is being experienced from the foreign markets, the indications are that they will be exhausted before the new crop comes in.

BISCUIT FIRM REORGANIZED.

The Queen Biscuit Co., St. John, N.B., has dissolved, Mr. Keefe and Mr. Clarke retiring. The business will be continued under the old style by Joseph S. Boss, who has secured as manager of the practical department a man who served his apprenticeship with Huntley & Palmer. The company is turning out an excellent range of biscuits, and no doubt increased business will result therefrom.

DISCOLORED CANNED LOBSTER.

SEVERAL weeks ago THE CANADIAN GROCER published a condensation of a report of Dr. MacPhail on the "causes leading to a deterioration in the quality of canned lobster." In this report Dr. MacPhail recommended discontinuous heating as a remedy for stains or smut.

In a recent issue of The Maritime Merchant this report comes in for extensive consideration from the pen of Mr. H. E. Barker, of Gabarouse, C.B., and, while the writer agrees with Dr. MacPhail as to the efficacy of discontinuous heating as a preventative of discoloration, he contends that the system is impracticable on account of the labor involved. He declares that eighteen daily boilings ranging ftom sixty to thirty minutes each are entailed, while employes would be compelled to work seven days per week. Mr. Barker suggests, however, that packers might experiment with the scheme on a small scale, but the whole tenor of his article is discouraging to the scheme.

One thing seems evident, discontinuous heating, as suggested by Dr. MacPhail, is the best which has yet been offered as a remedy for the evil in question. As Mr. Barker says, it may entail a great deal more labor than the system now in vogue, but there does not appear to be any question as to its being a better one. And the duty of the hour is not to discourage it, but to devise ways and means whereby it may be utilized. Mr. Barker says it tends to revolutionize the present method of canning lobsters. That is true, but all reforms are more or less of a revolutionary character.

MOLASSES STILL ACTIVE.

Last week THE GENADIAN GROCER pointed out the difficulty jobbers in Montreal had in procuring supplies of molasses in the Maritime Provinces.

It is now learned that all they could pick up was a few carloads, and that 25 to 26c. per gallon was paid for Barbadoes at St. John, N.B., which, of course, means an advance laid down in Montreal. For Porto Rico 28 to 31c. has been paid down there, showing that the situation is quite bullish.

In Montreal round lots of 400 puncheons Porto Rico sold at 30c., and for, 100 puncheons 1896 Barbadoes 25c. was paid, while 28c. was bid for round lots 1897 crop, and refused, the holders wanting 30c.

15

AMONG THE RETAILERS.

Various are the means adopt-Ticketing ed to attract attention to the Goods In Shelves. quality or the price of goods offered for sale. Advertising in the local papers is the means used to reach the people in their own home, windows are displayed to catch their eyeas they pass down the street, and counter attractions are used to induce those who have come in to consider whether they do not need this or that article. Many other methods are tried, some good, some bad. One of the good ones which I saw this week was the system of shelving goods adopted by J. S. Roberts, Yonge street, Toronto. His shelves are divided into compartments about eighteen inches long and ten inches high. The goods worth 10c. were placed in compartments together, the 12 1/2 c. near this, and all grades of prices were in separate compartments. Above each compartment was a small, neat card with the price of the goods shown. Thus, a customer waiting to be served can tell at a glance the suitableness of the price of goods to her pocket, and is tempted to buy, whereas, if the prices were not close by the goods, little or no attention would be given them. This has been found especially true of canned goods.

Last Season's Over-stocks. '' The next two or three weeks,'' says a Toronto grocer, '' will be a good time to get rid of all surplus stock, all goods which have accumulated during the past year that are not desirable to keep in stock a second season. I am going to get out all my old currants and raisins, clean them up somewhat and sell out for a price. I will then sort up my stock, pick out all goods which have passed through a season, and give a few 'snaps' to the bargain-hunters. Then, if I have still a surplus of time on my shoulders I will get every hole and corner of my shop thoroughly cleaned out, every article for sale bright and attractive as possible." Another retailer makes it a point to get every debt on his books paid up by the end of February, and in order to do so he begins immediately after New Year's to send out his bills to those who have been indebted to him for some months. Both of these men seemed to be impressed with the idea that it is of great advantage to start with clean books and a clean shop in the beginning of March.

I wonder what it is in a man

Pessimists. that causes him to look at things from the worst light possible? In my peregrinations I continually meet with men who have very little to say about trade except that it is not as good as it once was, that it is now broken up and the bulk of it going to a few merchants down town. His store may be a commodious one, his stock may be varied and attractively arranged, but a few minutes' conversation with him gives a customer the impression that something is lacking, that this will not be a good place to deal, or people would not leave him for down town. Near by is another merchant in the same line, with a stock no better than his rival, yet he is confident of his ability to hold trade, and his hopefulness, his cheerfulness, does hold it.

THE RAMBLER.

WANT THE HEINZ FACTORY.

At a recent meeting of the Windsor (Ont.), Board of Trade the possibility of persuading the H. J. Heinz Co., of Pittsburg, to establish the Canadian branch of their canning factory in Windsor was discussed. It was decided to communicate with the Heinz Co., stating the advantages of Windsor, on account of the abundance of fruit, vegetables, etc., in its vicinity.

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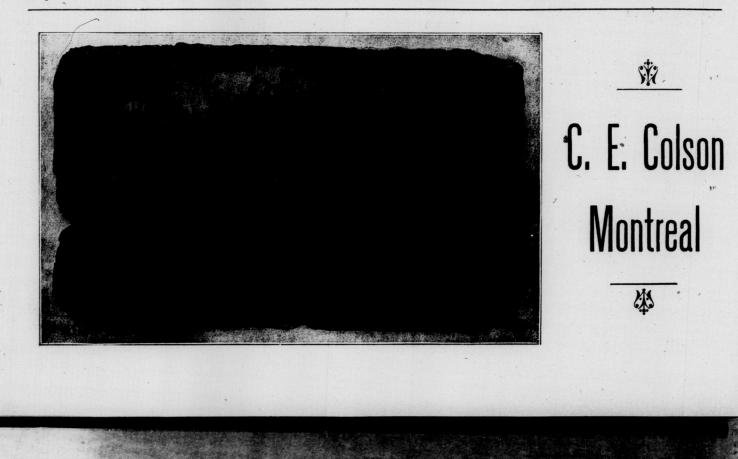
Editor GROCER,—The time seems to have come for a determined kick on the part of the grocery trade, at the disgraceful and continued depreciation of the Malaga layer raisins sent to this market.

The programme seems to be to multiply adjectives and other trills, at the expense of quality. I am convinced that a combined protest on the part of the trade would ensure an improvement in these goods, which will more than compensate for any trouble any of the trade may take in the matter. The writer ventures to hope that every grocer will join in this protest, so that next season may see these goods attain their old time quality.

Yours, etc., R. DONALD. Toronto, Dec. 30, '97.

RECORD YEAR FOR OWEN SOUND.

The Owen Sound Times publishes statistics to the effect that 1897 has been a record year for that town as a port. In 1897 there were 113,411 tons of merchandise received, as compared with 74,482 tons the previous year, 60,073 tons forwarded as compared with 30,127 tons in 1896. The aggregate salary of porters, coal-handlers, etc., has doubled, thus improving business in every respect. There were 2,442,013 bushels of grain received, as compared with I 498,000 bushels in 1896. The Times is confident that 1898 will show a corresponding increase in the port returns.



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TRADE CHAT.

AST Friday, Saturday and Monday experienced the busiest days in tobacco shipping yet chronicled in these parts. Lewis Wigle shipped 20 carloads in the three days to Quebec via M.C.R., amounting in value to \$6,000. This is a heavy business, and has been a profitable one to both farmers and business men. There is yet 10 carloads of tobacco to be shipped within a few days, making a total of 40 cars for the season.—Leamington Post.

Robert J. Ritchie has commenced business as grocer in St. John.

J. T. and M. J. Dingman have opened out a grocery store in Guelph, Ont.

J. T. Grantham has opened out as grocer at No. 116 Market street, Brantford.

The Winnipeg Retail Association has decided to hold its annual banquet at the "Leland" on Tuesday, Jan. 11.

Charles W. Band, of Toronto, has been admitted into the firm of James Carruthers & Co., grain and commission merchants,

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Toronto and Montreal. Mr. Band has, for some years, been manager of the Toronto business.

A St. Catharines, Ont., firm has been asked for quotations for 1,000 cases of tomato catsup by a firm in Scotland.

W. E. Blewett, Napanee, and Thos. W. Martin, Toronto, have bought out Alex. Elliott, grocer and provision merchant, Peterborough.

Thompson, Codville & Co., wholesale grocers, Winnipeg, are opening a branch warehouse at Edmonton in order to reach Klondyke supply trade.

A PIONEER GROCER DEAD.

David Oppenheimer, ex-Mayor of Vancouver, died on December 31, dropsy and heart failure being the cause. Deceased was the first Mayor of Vancouver, and held office for three consecutive terms, and was senior partner in the firm of Oppenheimer Bros., wholesale grocers. He was one of the pioneers of British Columbia, and owned large interests in Vancouver.

HE WAS NO FOOL.

A green-looking man came to town the other day with a small bucket of very white butter to sell and called on Will Matthis to buy it. He said he didn't want any at the store, but he would inquire if his wife wanted any. So he stepped to the telephone, called her up, and talked for a few seconds through the instrument. Then, turning to the countryman, who was standing with his hands in his pockets, his eyes dilated and his face very red, he told him that his wife said that she would not need any butter. The indignant countryman blurted out :

"Look here, mister, if you don't want any butter why din't you say so? I ain't such a fool as to think that you've got your wife in that little box!"—Elizabethtown "News.

The Missouri Experimental Station, which has been experimenting with sugar beets for seven years, has decided that the industry will not pay in Missouri.



SENTIMENT VS. BUSINESS. AN ENGLISH OPINION OF THE FRANCO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

John Bull. "Is it not strange, my dear Madam, that while he, who only takes 9,000,000 frances of your produce, should be your bosom friend, I, who buy sixty times as much, get nothing but abuse!"—Punch.

[Le Soleil, of Paris, France, says : "Whereas Russia bought 9,769,000 frances worth of produce from France for the first six months of 1807, England bought 590,000,000 frances worth."]

18

ANT More **Business this Year?**

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A small purchase, if satisfactory, often insures a customer's steady trade-the kind that pays. One sale at a large profit may cost you the trade of the steady customer. The successful grocer is always sure of the quality of a line of goods before he supplies them to a customer.

GREIG'S CROWN FLAVORING EXTRACTS

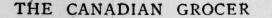
are of known purity and strength. Nothing is allowed to adulterate their purity, nothing to weaken their strength. We want you to try how your customers would like them. If they are not in every way satisfactory return the goods and get your money back.

This is Our Guarantee.

We added forty new names to our list of customers in these goods during December. All say "your goods are giving the greatest satisfaction."

Let us hear from YOU

Robert Greig & Co. - Montreal



ARKETS AND MARKET NO.

ONTARIO MARKETS. TORONTO, Jan. 7, 1898. GROCERIES.

HIS is usually a dull week in the wholesale grocery trade, but, contrary to custom, business this week can scarcely be characterized as dull. Of course the volume of trade is not large, but it is, nevertheless, larger than is usual at this time of the year. This is taken by the wholesalers as a good indication of the trade for the coming year. The most interesting feature in trade is still probably canned vegetables, and most houses are now asking \$1.10 to \$1.15 for tomatoes, although a firm here and there has not gone beyond the dollar mark. The sugar market remains steady, and while business as a rule is lighter, yet some carload lots have been moving and the output is probably rather better than is usual at this time of the year. In foreign dried fruits the most interesting feature is a further advance of from 1s. to 1s. 6d. in currants in the primary markets. The tea trade has during the last few days shown signs of a re-awakening, and some nice parcels have been sold by local wholesalers. January is, of course, what is termed one of the tea months of the year. Coffees are still meeting with a fair demand at steady prices. Apricots and California prunes are firm in the primary market. A cable announces an advance in the price of Tarragona almonds. Molasses and syrup are both quiet.

CANNED GOODS.

The most interesting feature in connection with canned goods is still tomatoes, and most of the houses are now quoting \$1.10 as their bottom price. At the same time, however, we know of at least one house which has not advanced its figures beyond \$1. The range in quotations is all the way from \$1 to \$1.15 per dozen. The market for tomatoes is unquestionably strong, and we hear of a packer on the Niagara Peninsula being offered \$1.05 f.o.b. at factory for a round lot of tomatoes. Whether the offer was accepted or not we cannot say. The demand from the retailers for canned vegetables is fair, it being realized, evidently, that present prices are not likely to go lower. We quote as follows: Tomatoes, \$1 to \$1.15; corn, 70 to 85c.; pear, 90 to 95c. for ordinary; sifted select, 90c. to \$1; extra sifted, \$1.25 to \$1.40; beans, 60 to 95c.; peaches, \$2 to \$2.60 for 3's, \$1.40 to \$1.75 for 2's; raspberries, \$1.50 to \$1.80; strawberries, \$1.40 to \$1 70, according to brand and quality; blackberries, \$1.40 to \$1.70; cherries, \$1.75 to \$2.25; apples, 3's, 80 to 95c.; gallons, \$2.25 to \$2.40; salmon, "Horseshoe," \$1.25 in 5-case lots and \$1.30 in less quantities; other red salmon, \$1.20 upwards, according to quality and brand ; cohoes, 95c. to \$1; canned mackerel, \$1.20 to \$1.30; lobsters, \$2.40 to \$2.70 for tall tins ; 1/2-lb. flats, \$1.65 to \$1.70; Canadian canned beef, 1's, \$1.35 to \$1.40; 2's,

\$2.35 to \$2.50; 6's, \$7.75 to \$8.25; 14's, \$15 to \$16; Canadian kippered herrings, \$4.50 per case.

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COFFEE.

Wholesalers report continued good demand for coffees of all descriptions, but more particularly in Rio kinds. Jobbers quote green in bags: Rio, 8 to 12½c., according to grade; East Indian, 27 to 30c.; Santos, 12 to 18c.; Java, 30 to 33c.; Mocha, 27½ to 30c.; Maracaibo, 13 to 17c.; Jamaica, 16 to 22c.

SYRUPS.

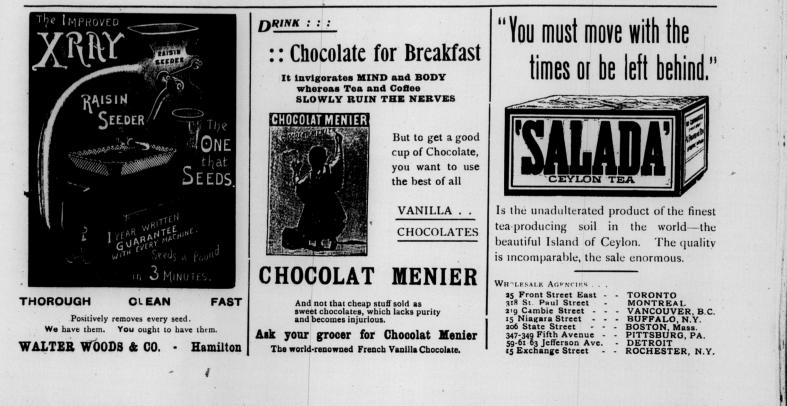
The demand is only light, neither retailers nor wholesalers being buyers. We quote : Dark, 23 to 25c.; medium, 28 to 35c.; bright, 32 to 42c.; corn syrup, 3 to 3¼ c. per lb.

* MOLASSES.

In this line, as in syrups, there is very little doing. We quote: New Orleans, bbls., 23 to 35c.; ditto. halfbbls., 25 to 37c.; ditto, fancy, 50 to 55c. in bbls. and half-bbls.; Barbadoes, 31 to 35c.; half-bbls., 33 to 35c.

SUGAR.

Nothing particularly new has developed in sugar during the past week. Naturally, the volume of business at this time of the year is light, and then it must be remembered there was some anticipation of wants a few weeks ago, just before prices advanced. At the same time, however, business in sugar for this time of the year is good, and during the past few days several carload





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MONTREAL : Board of Trade Building. TORONTO : Henry Wright & Co, 51 Colborne St. WINNIPEG : E. W. Ashley. VICTORIA : La Patourel & Co.

lots have changed hands. The outside markets are quiet, but on the whole steady. We quote wholesale price, subject to a discount of I per cent., 10 days : Granulated (Redpath, St. Lawrence, Acadia), 45%c.; ditto, Dutch, in bags, 4%c.; ditto, German of Canadian make, in bbls., 4 1/4 c.; ditto, imported, in bags, 41/4 c.; yellows, 37/8 c. upwards.

NUTS.

A cable received in Toronto this week states * that Tarragona almonds are fully $1\frac{1}{2}c$. per pound above the price of the fall importations. Stocks here in this line are low. We quote as follows : Brazil nuts, 121/2 to 14c.; Valencia shelled almonds, 23 to 25c.; Tarragona almonds, 9 to 11c.; peanuts, 10 to 12c. for roasted and 8 to 10c. for green ; cocoanuts, \$4.50 to \$5 per sack; Grenoble walnuts, 111/2 to 12c.; Marbot walnuts, 91/2 to IIC.; Bordeaux walnuts, 8 to 9c.; Sicily filberts, 91/2c. for sacks and 101/2 to 11c. for small lots; Naples filberts, 11c.; pecans, 12 to 121/2 c.

RICE, TAPIOCA, SAGO.

This line is showing little or nothing that is interesting, business being quiet. We quote : Standard "B," broken lots, 37/8 c.; I to 5 sacks, 33/c., and 5 sacks and over, 35%c. per lb.; Japan, 5c.; Patna, A 434 to 534 c.; tapioca, 314 to 41/2 c.; sago, 31/2 to 41/2 c.

SPICES.

The spice trade is enjoying its usual quietude, and prices remain much as before. We quote as follows: Pure Singapore black pepper, ground, 14c. in kegs, pails and boxes, and 15c. in 5-lb. cans; ditto, whole, 12c. per lb.; pure white pepper, ground, 24 to 26c. in kegs, pails and boxes, and 20 to 22c. in 5-lb. cans ; ditto, whole, 20 to 22c., according to quality; pure Jamaica ginger, 25c.; cloves, 15 to 20c.; pure mixed spice, 25 to 30c.; cream of tartar, French, 25c.; ditto, best, 28 to 30c. per lb.; allspice, 16c.; cassia, 25c. per lb. for ground and 4oc. for Saigon

TEA.

January usually witnesses the opening up of the tea trade, and wholesalers this week report that the demand is beginning to improve already for all descriptions of teas. The volume of business, however, is still light, although some houses report sales for nice lots. Representative shipping firms report that wholesalers are also making a little more enquiry, although, of course, until they get through stock-taking they will make few, if any, purchases. The teas which are attracting the chief attention are still those on spot, although some business has been done on London account. Ruling wholesale prices on the Toronto market

to retailers are: Young Hyson, 18 to 21c. for low grades, 24 to 27c. for mediums, and 30 to 45c. for high grades ; China Congous, 14 to 18c. for mediums, and 25 to 55c. for high grades ; Japans, 15 to 20c. for mediums, 28 to 35c. for high grades; Indias and Ceylons, 18 to 22c. for mediums, and 30 to 65c. for high grades.

CHILD'S PLAY

ON WASH DAY

FOREIGN DRIED FRUITS.

CURRANTS-Cables were received in Toronto this week noting an advance of 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. in the price of currants in the primary market, and some business has been done at the higher figures. The demand from retailers has, of course, fallen off, but there is still a fair business doing on this account. We quote: Provincials, 534 to 6c. ; Filiatras, 64c. in bbls ; 63% c. in half-bbls and 61/4 c. in cases. Patras, 63/c. in bbls.; 63/c. in half-bbls. and 6% c. in cases. Vostizzas, 71/2 to 81/2 c. in cases.

VALENCIA RAISINS-There is just a fair demand, with prices steady. We quote: New goods-Off-stalk, 41/2 to 43/c.; fine offstalk, 5 to 51/2 c.; selected, 6 to 61/2 c.; layers, 61/2 to 7c.

MALAGA RAISINS-The market is quiet, but the quantity on spot is limited, as already noticed in previous issues. We quote as follows : London layers, \$1.50 to

ST. STEPHEN, N.B.

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You can safely recommend SURPRISE SOAP as the best soap for washing clothes.

The experience of thousands for years is the proof.

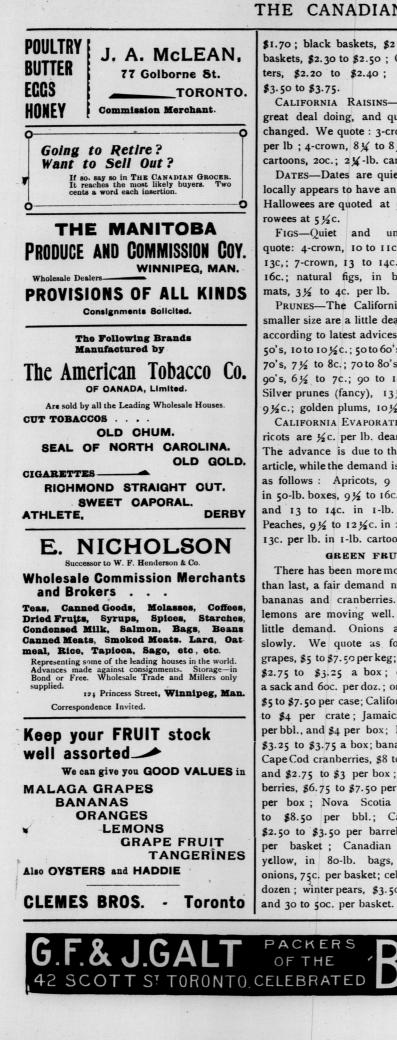
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THE ST. CROIX SOAP MFC. CO.

MAKES

Easy, Quick Work . . .

Snowy White Clothes



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s al-We io to \$1.70; black baskets, \$2 to \$2.20; blue baskets, \$2.30 to \$2.50 ; Connoisseur clusters, \$2.20 to \$2.40; dessert clusters, \$3.50 to \$3.75.

CALIFORNIA RAISINS-There is not a great deal doing, and quotations are unchanged. We quote : 3-crown, 71/4 to 71/2 c. per lb ; 4-crown, 8¼ to 8½c. per lb.; 1-lb. cartoons, 20c.; 21/4-lb. cartoons, 35c.

DATES-Dates are quiet, and the price locally appears to have an easier tendency. Hallowees are quoted at 5 3/4 c., and Kadrowees at 51/2 c.

FIGS-Quiet and unchanged. We quote: 4-crown, 10 to 11c.; 5-crown, 11 to 13c,; 7-crown, 13 to 14c.; 9-crown, 15 to 16c.; natural figs, in bags, 41/2 to 5c.; mats, 31/2 to 4c. per lb.

PRUNES-The California prunes of the smaller size are a little dearer on the Coast, according to latest advices. We quote: 40 to 50's, 10 to 10 1/2 c.; 50 to 60's, 8 to 8 1/2 c.; 60 to 70's, 7 1/2 to 8c.; 70 to 80's, 7 to 7 1/2 c.; 80 to 90's, 61/2 to 7c.; 90 to 100's, 6 to 61/2c. Silver prunes (fancy), 131/2c.; egg plums, 9½c.; golden plums, 10½c.

CALIFORNIA EVAPORATED FRUITS - Apricots are 1/2 c. per lb. dearer on the Coast. The advance is due to the scarcity of this article, while the demand is good. We quote as follows : Apricots, 9 to 91/2 c. per lb. in 50-lb. boxes, 91/2 to 16c. in 25-lb. boxes, and 13 to 14c. in 1-lb. cartoon boxes; Peaches, 91/2 to 121/2c. in 25-lb. boxes, and 13c. per lb. in 1-lb. cartoons.

GREEN FRIITS

There has been more movement this week than last, a fair demand now being felt for bananas and cranberries. Oranges and lemons are moving well. Apples are in little demand. Onions are also moving slowly. We quote as follows : Almeria grapes, \$5 to \$7.50 per keg; lemons, Messina, \$2.75 to \$3.25 a box; cocoanuts, \$4.50 a sack and 6oc. per doz.; oranges, Valencia, \$5 to \$7.50 per case; California navels, \$3.50 to \$4 per crate; Jamaica oranges, \$7.50 per bbl., and \$4 per box; Mexican oranges, \$3.25 to \$3.75 a box; bananas, \$1.50 to \$2; Cape Cod cranberries, \$8 to \$8.50 per bbl., and \$2.75 to \$3 per box; Canadian cranberries, \$6.75 to \$7.50 per bbl., and \$2.50 per box; Nova Scotia cranberries, \$8 to \$8.50 per bbl.; Canadian apples, \$2.50 to \$3.50 per barrel and 40 to 50c. per basket ; Canadian onions, red or yellow, in 80-lb. bags, 70c.; pickling onions, 75c. per basket; celery, 25 to 5oc. a dozen ; winter pears, \$3.50 to \$4 per bbl.



COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS — There is a fair delivery, with a limited demand. Strictly fresh eggs are still sought. We quote: Fresh-laid, 17 to 18c.; held, fresh and cold-stored, 15 to 16c.; pickled, 13 to 13½c.

POTATOES—The demand is limited, with about as much offered as wanted. We quote : Carload lots at 60c., and small lots on the market at 65 to 70c.

DRIED APPLES—Business continues dull with prices at 4 to 5c. f. o. b. Jobbers are quoting at 5c. per lb. for choice stock.

EVAPORATED APPLES — Prices are still nominally 8 to 9½ c. outside, but there is nothing doing. Jobbers quote 9 to 10c.

BEANS—There is little doing, with quotations remaining at 80 to 85c. for prime beans in 10 to 50 bag lots.

HONEY — There is little business being done, though as much as usual at this season. We quote as follows: Clover honey, 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}c.$; buckwheat, 4c.; light color, in 6o-lb. tins, 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}c.$; 5 and 10-lb. tins, 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}c.$; comb, \$1.50 to \$1.75 per dozen.

POULTRY — The receipts are moderate with a limited demand. There has been a general decline in price. We quote: Geese, 6c. per lb.; chickens, dressed, 25 to 40c.; ducks, 40 to 60c.; turkeys, 7 to 8c. per lb.

PROVISIONS.

Trade is quiet, the demand for meats being quiet, as is usual at this season. The dressed hog market is firm, with an advance of 10c. for light hogs We quote :

DRY SALTED MEATS—Long clear bacon, 7½ c. for carload lots, and 8c. per lb. for ton lots and cases.

SMOKED. MEATS—Breakfast bacon, 11 to 11½c.; rolls, 9c.; hams, large, 9½c.; medium, 10c.; small, 10½c.; shoulder h^oms, 8½ to 9c.; backs, 10 to 11c.; all meats out of pickle, 1c. less than above.

LARD—Pure Canadian, tierces, 6¼c.; tubs, 6½c.; pails, 6¾c.

BARREL PORK—Canadian heavy mess, \$14 to \$14.50; Canadian short-cut, \$16; clear shoulder mess, \$14.

DRESSED HOGS—We quote: \$5.80 to \$5.90 for heavy, and \$6 to \$6.20 for light hogs.

BUTTER AND CHEESE. ,

BUTTER-There is a steady demand for

NEW YEAR'S CONFECTIONERY

Sold on merit. The low prices prevailing in Candies have not depreciated our high quality.

WRITE US FOR QUOTATIONS FOR PURE GOODS J. McLauchlan & Sons Biscults and Confectionery Owen Sound

large rolls. Choice dairy in tubs is not coming in as freely as wanted. Pound prints are also desired. Creamery is in good demand, especially pound prints. We quote as follows: Dairy, best, large rolls, 14 to 15c.; pound prints, 15 to 16c.; tubs, best grade, 15 to 16c.; second grade, 13 to 14c.; low grade, 11 to 12c.; creamery, early make, tubs, 17 to 18c.; late make, tubs, 18 to 19c.; prints, 20c.

CHEESE—There is some movement on local market now, with quotations $\frac{1}{4}$ c. lower, now being quoted at $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 9c.

FISH AND OYSTERS.

Oysters are moving well. There is also a good demand for fish, especially trout, whitefish and steak cod. We quote : Oysters, \$1.25 per gal.; fresh trout, 7 to 7 1/2 c. per lb.; fresh haddock, 5c. per lb.; tresh steak cod, 6 to 6 1/2 c. per lb.; pickerel, 6c. per lb.; pike, 4c. per lb.; perch, 3c. per lb.; fresh herring, 31/2c. per lb.; haddies, 6c. per lb.; Labrador herring, \$5.75 to \$6 per bbl. and \$3.25 per half-bbl.; split herring, \$5 per bbl. and \$2.50 per half-bbl.; boneless fish, 31/2 to 4c. per lb.; pure cod, 61/2 to 63/4 c. per lb.; fresh water herring (heads off), \$2.50 per keg; ciscoes, 75c. to \$1; Manitoba frozen whitefish, 7 1/2 c. per lb.

SEEDS.

The effect of the Christmas holidays is now being felt, as few sales for export are heard of, though samples are frequently asked for. Business, therefore, is quiet, with prices unchanged. We quote alsike at from \$2 to \$5; red clover at from \$2.50 to \$4; timothy, \$1 to \$1.40 for machinethreshed, and for bright, flail-threshed \$1.50 to \$1.75.

SALT.

Business is good, with prices unchanged. We quote : Carload lots, \$1.05 per bbl., and 65c. per sack ; less than carload lots, \$1.10 per bbl., and 70c. per sack. At the wells we quote : F.O.B.. barrels, 75c.; sacks, 50c.

GRAIN, FLOUR, BREAKFAST FOODS.

GRAIN — Prices are fractionally lower with easier feeling. We quote the street market as follows : Winter wheat, 85 to 86c.; barley, 30 to 34 ½ c.; peas, 45c.; oats, 26 to 27c., Toronto freights. No. I hard wheat is quoted at \$1.02, Toronto freights.

FLOUR — The market is easy with prices unchanged.. We quote: Manitoba patents, \$5.40; Manitoba strong bakers', \$5; Ontario patents, \$4.60 to \$4.75; straight roller, \$4.10 to \$4.15, Toronto freights.

BREAKFAST FOODS—Business continues active. We quote : Standard oatmeal and rolled oats, \$3.50 in bags and \$3.60 in bbls.; rolled wheat, \$2.70 in 100-lb. bbls.; cornmeal, \$2.35; split peas, \$3.25; pot barley, \$3.

HIDES, SKINS AND WOOL.

HIDES—There is a good demand, with market steady. We quote for both cowhides and steerhides: No. 1, 9c.; No. 2, 8c.; No. 3, 7c.

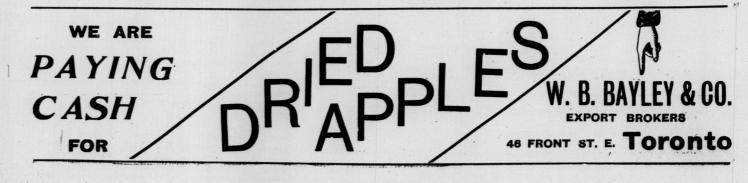
CALFSKINS — We quote as follows : No. 1 veai, 8 lbs. and up, 12c. per lb.; No. 2, 10c.; Dekins, from 30 to 35c.; culls, 15 to 20c.

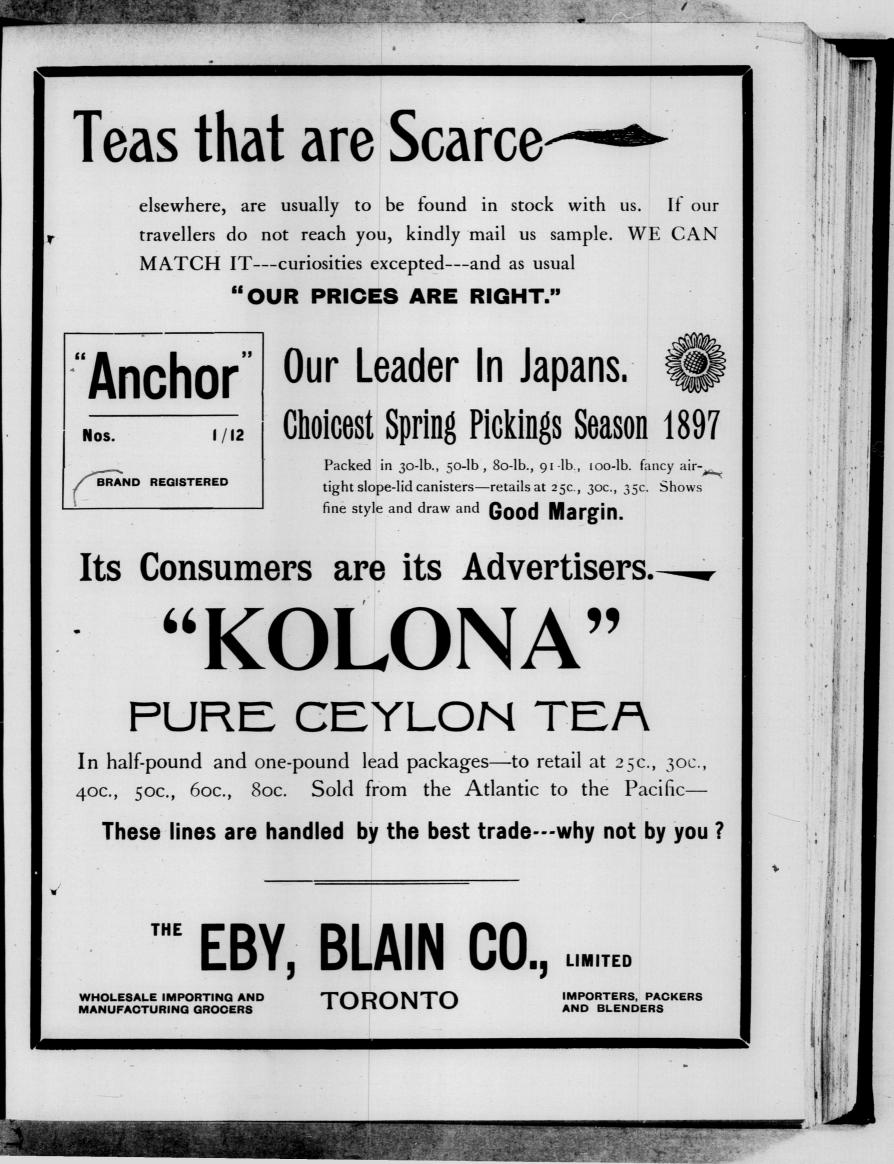
SHEEPSKINS—Prices are firm, yet unchanged. We quote now at \$1.10.

WOOL—There is a steady demand for pulled wools, the price quoted remaining at $20\frac{1}{2}$ c. for fleeces and tub-washed.

PETROLEUM, ETC.

Business in all lines continues active, with prices unchanged. We quote as follows in I to IO bbl. lots, imperial gallon, Toronto: Canadian, 14c.; carbon





Yukon Expeditions

dian.

We can supply outfits of all kinds for large or small parties going to the Northern Mining Districts. Our success in supplying several American expeditions has led us to go into this business on a large scale. If you are going to the Klondyke, correspond with us, WE CAN SAVE YOU MONEY

Coffees, Spices, Fruits, Canned Goods, etc.

S. H. Ewing & Sons Wholesale General Commission Merchants, 27 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal.

safety, 16½ c.; American water white, 17½ c.; Pratt's astral, 17c. in bulk.

MARKET NOTES.

24

Currants are cabled 1s. to 1s. 6d. dearer in Patras.

Tarragona almonds have advanced $1\frac{1}{2}c$, per lb. since the orders for fall importations were placed.

Evaporated apricots have advanced $\frac{1}{2}c$. per lb. on the Coast. California prunes are also rather dearer.

Purnell, Webb & Co., the well-known vinegar manufacturers of Brisiol, England, recently shipped the first consignment of vinegar to the cities of Victoria and Vancouver, British Columbia, for the Hudson Bay Co. It is expected this will lead to further business.

QUEBEC MARKETS.

MONTREAL, Jan. 6, 1898. GROCERIES.

THE grocery market exhibits no special change this week. The firm disposition of values is as strongly in evidence as ever, and it is confidently predicted that once the consumptive demand really makes itself felt an advance is inevitable in molasses, canned tomatoes, corn and apples, while sugar also is very likely to go still higher than it is at present if current indications are at all reliable. On the whole, the general grocery situation as regards values is very frm.

SUGAR.

The firm feeling of the sugar market is fully maintained, and, as a result of the advance at the refineries last week, jobbers here are asking 1-16c. per lb. more for granulated this week. Yellows are quoted the same. It is worthy of remark, however, despite the remarkably strong tendency of the market, that retailers do not appear to be at all anxious about supplies, and are only taking what they actually want. We quote: Standard granulated, 4 7-16c.; Canadian German granulated, 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; Dutch. do, 4¼c.; German granulated, 4¼c., and domestic yellows, 35% to 4c. SYRUPS.

There is only a moderate business doing, but stocks are very i.ght and prices firmly held at 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ c., as to grade, for Cana-

MOLASSES.

The molasses market continues excited and feverish, and jobbers here have been trying to pick up supplies in the St. John, N.B., market without much success. The only fact that tends to check advance at the moment is the comparatively small consumptive demand. Once this begins to make itself felt higher prices are looked for. In a large way transactions comprise 400 puncheons Porto Rico, the terms being kept private. A lot of 100 puncheons old 1896 Barbadoes sold at 25c., and 28c. was bid for 1897 crop and refused by the holder, who wants a good deal more money. We quote the jobbing range : Puncheons, 28c.; barrels, 30 1/2 c., and half-barrels 31 1/2 c.; car lots IC. less.

RICE.

There is a quiet trade doing in rice. We quote: Imported Japan, 4% to 5% c.; standard B rice \$3.40 to \$3.50; ditto, grade S, \$3.30 to \$3.40; Patna, \$4.75 to \$5; choice Burmah, \$4; and ditto Java, \$4.25.

SPICES.

The general tendency of values outside is firm, but there is no quotable change here. Business is of a quiet character. We quote: Black pepper, 12c.; pure white, 20c.; pure Jamaica ginger, 25c.; cloves, 15 to 20c.; pure mixed spice, 25 to 30c.; cream of tartar (French), 25 to 27c.; do. best, 30c.; allspice, 14c.; and nutmegs, 50 to 90c.

COFFEE.

There is little change in the coffee market except that business has transpired in Maracaibo at rather better prices, and we quote 13 to 15c. as the range this week for it. Santos have sold at 11 to $11\frac{1}{2}$ c. and Rio at 10c. TEAS.

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The tea market, were it not for further business in Japans from first to second hands at firm prices, viz., 13 to 16a, the market would be devoid of feature. Otherwise business is quiet, and we quote: Young Hysons, 18c. for low grades, 24 to 28c. for mediums and 30 to 40c; for good to finest; China Congous, 10 to 17c. for mediums and 25 to 55c. for high grades; Japans, 13 to 17c. for mediums and 28c. for higher grades; Indians and Ceylons, 17 to 20c. for mediums and 35 to 65c. for higher grades.

CANNED GOODS.

The firm feeling in canned tomatoes has been fully maintained, and the same is to remark regarding corn and peas also, some extensive transactions being noted this week in corn, on which an advance to \$1 as the inside price for jobbing business is freely predicted. We quote : Tomatoes, \$1.10 to \$1.25; corn, 90c. to \$1; peas, 90c. to \$1.15; peaches, \$1.75 to \$1:90 for 2's; raspberries, \$1.50 to \$1.90; strawberries, \$1.75 to \$2, according to brand and quality; cherries, \$2.30; apples, gallons, \$2.60 to \$2.75; 3-lb.do., \$1 to \$1.10; pumpkins, 75 to 85c.; salmon, "Horseshoe," \$1.25; "Clover Leaf," \$1.25; Lowe Inlet, \$1.20, in tall tins; canned mackerel, \$1.25; Canadian canned beef, 1's, \$1.20 to \$1.25; 2's, \$2.15 to \$2.30; lobsters, \$11 per case; French sardines, \$10.25 to \$11 for extra brands; ordinary brands, \$8 to \$9; Canadian brands, \$4.25 to \$4.50.

DRIED FRUIT.

There has been a quiet trade in Valencia raisins. Cables from abroad, especially from London, are much firmer in tone on these fruit. We quote : Off-stalk, $4\frac{1}{2}$ c.; fine do., $4\frac{3}{4}$ to 5c.; selected, $5\frac{3}{4}$ to 6c., and 4-crown layers, 6 to $6\frac{3}{4}$ c.

California raisins move along quietly on a steady basis: 2-crown, $6\frac{14}{10}$ to $6\frac{34}{10}$ c.; 3crown, $7\frac{14}{10}$ to $7\frac{34}{10}$ c.; and 4-crown, $8\frac{34}{10}$ to oc.

Loose Spanish muscatels are steady at 6 to 7c. Cables on Sultanas are higher, but there is no change locally, except that



some lower grade fruit is offering down to $8\frac{1}{2}c.$, and we quote $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 9c., as to grade. The strong feeling in currants is fully maintained, recent cables tending, if anything, to accentuate it. This is particularly the case in regard to Provincials, which would cost at the very least laid down $5\frac{1}{2}c.$ in half cases, and there are no barrels or cases offering. We quote: Fine Vostizzas, half-cases, $6\frac{1}{2}c.$; Patras, half-cases, $6\frac{1}{2}c.$; choice Filhatra, do., 6c.; fine do., halfcases, $5\frac{1}{2}c.$; Filiatra, half-cases, $5\frac{1}{2}c.$; do. half-bbls., $5\frac{1}{2}c.$; do., bbls., $5\frac{1}{2}c.$ Frunes are quiet and steady. We quote :

Austrian, $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7c.; French, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ c., and Californias, $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 10c., as to grade.

Figs are steady and unchanged. We quote: Eleme, 10 lbs., 10 to 11c.; case lots, 9c.; 12-oz. boxes, 7½c.; 14-oz. boxes, 9c.; 25 bag lots, 3¼c., and bags, 3½ to 4c. There has been a good enquiry for dates at 5½ to 6c.

NUTS.

A fair trade is doing in nuts and prices are firm, especially on Grenoble walnuts which are not plentiful. We quote: Grenoble walnuts, 10½ to 11c.; Marbots, 9 to 9½ c.; Tarragona almonds, 9½ to 10c.; shelled almonds, 20 to 22c., and shelled walnuts, 17 to 18c.; Sicily filberts, 8½ c., and pecans, 10c.

FISH.

The pickled fish market is quiet and steady. We quote as follows: No. I N.S. herrings, $4\frac{1}{4}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ c.; Cape Breton, \$4.75to \$5; half barrels, \$2.75; Nova Scotia, half barrels, \$2.25; B.C. salmon, \$11 to \$11.50; No. I white fish, $4\frac{1}{2}$ c., half barrels; No. I trout, 4 to $4\frac{1}{4}$ c., half barrels; No. I green cod, \$3.75 to \$4; No. 2, \$2.40; No. I large cod, \$4.25 to \$4.50; draft cod, \$5.

Dried and prepared fish rule steady; dried cod at $3\frac{34}{2}$ c.; dressed or skinless, $4\frac{14}{2}$ to $4\frac{14}{2}$ c.; pure boneless, $4\frac{14}{2}$ to $5\frac{14}{2}$ c., and boneless, 3c.

Fresh haddock and cod are unchanged at $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4c., steak cod, 4c.; smelts, 4 to 6c.; white fish and trout, 7c.; salmon, 10 to 11c.; Manitoba pike, $3\frac{1}{2}$ c., and fresh herrings, \$1.80 to \$1.85 per 100.

DRIED APPLES.

There is no change in dried apples, which we quote at $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7c., and evaporated at Ioc.

APPLES.

Continue quiet and steady at \$3 to \$4.50 for No. 1, and \$2 to \$2.50 for No. 2.

HUCH WALKER & SON Wholesale Fruit and Commission Merchants GUELPH, ONT.



Balfour & Co.

GREEN FRUIT.

The orange market rules rather easier, and the same can be said of lemons. We quote as follows: Lemons, \$2.50 to \$3; Jamaica oranges, \$5.50 to \$6; California, \$3.50 to \$4; Valencia, \$4 to \$4.50; Almeria grapes. \$5 to \$6.50; Cape Cod cranberries firmer, at \$7.50 to \$8.50, and Nova Scotia, \$7.50 to \$8.50.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

POULTRY—The poultry market was quiet, the demand being of a very limited character, which was fully expected after the holiday trade. The receipts were small, and although sales were slow prices show no change. Turkeys sold at 9 to $9\frac{1}{2}$ c.; chickens, 6 to 7c.; ducks, 8 to $8\frac{1}{2}$ c., and geese, 5 to 7c. per lb.

EGGS—The tone of the egg market is firm and demand for small lots is good. We quote: New laid, 22c.; choice candled, 18 to 19c.; Montreal limed, 14 to 15c., and western limed, 12½ to 13c. per dozen.

BEANS—Business in beans was quiet and prices are unchanged at 80 to 90c. for primes, and at 95c. to \$1 for choice hand-picked per bushel.

GAME—The market for partridge was steady, with a fair demand at 70 to 75c. for firsts and at 40 to 45c. for seconds, per brace.

HONEY—There was no change in honey, business being quiet. We quote as follows: White clover, 12½c.; dark clover comb, 10 to 10½c., and dark 7 to 8c.

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was quiet, the demand being principally for small lots to fill actual wants, and prices rule steady. We quote: Canadian pork, \$15 to \$16 per barrel; pure Canadian lard in pails, at 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ c., and compound refined at 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb.; hams, 11 to 13c.; bacon, 10 to 12c. per lb.

DRESSED HOGS.

There was no change in the position of the dressed hog market. The receipts continue small, for which there is an ample demand, and prices are maintained at \$6.50 to \$6.75 for light-weights and at \$6.25 for heavy per 100 lbs., in a jobbing way.

SALT.

Steady as follows : Coarse Liverpool, in 165-lbs. bags, 38 to 45c., and Trepani, \$1.10 per bag of 215 lbs.

FLOUR AND MEAL.

There was no important change in the situation of the flour market. The tone was steady in face of the sharp decline in prices for wheat at American wheat centres. The demand from local buyers was fair for small lots, and a larger volume of business was transacted than was expected. We quote : Winter wheat, patents, \$4.75 to \$5; straight rollers, \$4.40 to \$4.45 ; bags, \$2.15

ARE BUYERS OF

DRIED APPLES

to \$2.20; best Manitoba strong bakers', \$4.60to \$5; second do., \$4.50 to \$4.60, and low grades, \$2.70; Hungarian patents, \$5.40.

Business in meal continues quiet and the market is without any new feature of note, prices being steady. We quote : Rolled oats, \$3.45 per barrel, and $$1.67\frac{1}{2}$ per bag; standard meal, \$3.25 per barrel, and $$1.57\frac{1}{2}$ per bag.

There was an improved demand for Ontario bran, and as the offerings of such were small a firmer feeling prevailed and prices have an upward tendency. We quote: Ontario bran, \$10.50 to \$11, and shorts, \$11.50 to \$12 per ton, bulk; Manitoba bran, bags included, \$11.50, and shorts, \$13.50 per ton.

GRAIN.

The stronger feeling in the local grain market for oats has continued and under a good demand from local buyers to-day prices scored another advance of 1/4 to 1/2 c. per bushel with sales of car lots at 27 1/2 to 28c. In regard to wheat late mail advices from some of the principal points in Ontario state that although sleighing throughout the country is first-class, the receipts of wheat are decreasing considerably, and an impression prevails that stocks now in farmers' hands are small. We quote as tollows : Ontario red winter wheat, 95c.; white, 94c.; peas, 51 to 51 1/2 c.; oats, 27 1/2 to 28c.; 1ye, 51 1/2 to 52c.; buckwheat, 35 1/2 to 36c., and feed barley, 33 to 35c.; malting barley, 45 to 50c. in store.

BALED HAY.

The demand for hay continues fair and the market is moderate and steady. We quote: No. 1 at \$10.50 and No. 2 at \$8 to \$8.50 per ton in car lots.

CHEESE AND BUTTER.

The cheese market exhibited no radical change to-day, trading being quiet and prices nominal in the absence of transactions. Holders are firm in their views, however, around 8¾ c.

The butter market reflects no change of importance. There is a moderate jobbing demand for selections of creamery around 19 to $19 \ \text{\%}$ c., but shippers are doing very little.

MONTREAL NOTES.

There is a much firmer feeling in corn this week, with prospects of an immediate advance.

Further business from first to second hands in round lots of medium Japan teas is noted.

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The only Provincial currants offering on this market are in half-cases, and they are held $\frac{1}{3}$ c. dearer than they were.

NEW BRUNSWICK MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE CANADIAN GROCER,

ST. JOHN, N.B., Jan. 3, 1897.

The old year is gone with its disappointments and successes. On the whole, St. John merchants have found it a good year, better than for a number past, and all are looking hopefully into the year that has just opened. Merchants have found the past week quiet. Many are taking stock. The strong position of canned goods is the feature of interest, and is of real interest here, as dealers are fairly well supplied. In nearly all lines prices are tending upward, and even a more general advance is looked for.

OIL—In burning oil the market is firm, the advance foreshadowed in last week's report in Canadian oil having taken place. There is no large business at present. Lubricating oils are quiet; values will rule about as last season. In cod oil the active season is over. The business this year has been light. High prices have ruled. We quote: Best American burning oil, 18 to 19c.; Canadian water white, $16\frac{1}{2}$ to $17\frac{1}{2}$ c.; Canadian prime, 14 to 15c.; cod oil, 22 to 24c.

SALT-Imports of Liverpool coarse salt continue large. There is a full stock now held here. Demand is light, and will be for some time. Buyers have a great advantage where the salt is so regularly arriving as they can buy low in quantities shipped from the ship's side. Fine factory filled has at present a limited sale. Prices are low and stocks large. In Canadian business is good, We quote : Coarse, 44 to 45c. ; Liverpool factory-filled, 90 to \$1; Canadian fine, 90c. to \$1 per bag; 5-lb. bags in bbls., \$3 to \$3.25; 10-lb. bags, in bbls., \$2.85 to \$3; butter and cheese salt, bulk, \$2.50 per bbl.; 20-lb. wood boxes, 20c. each; 10-lb. wood boxes, 12c. each; cartoons, \$2 per case of 2 doz.; rock salt, \$5 to \$6 per ton.

CANNED GOODS—Dealers are not sellers. They would hardly be open to consider offers on round lots, except at full figures,

HEINZ'S

Pickles.

HOW IS YOUR MINCE MEAT TRADE?

Heinz's in tins, and perfect.

H. P. Eckardt & Co., Foronto. Hudon, Hebert & Cie., Montreal.

Others of our Popular Specialties are : Tomato Chutney H

Tomato Ketchup

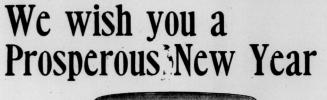
For sale by

MEDALS--

PARIS CHICAGO

ANTWERP ATLANTA, Etc.

Every family uses mince meat at this season. Are you supplying all your customers? If not, where are they getting it? Perhaps the quality of what you have is not just right? You can get





And beg to add that if you want a trade winner in pot cheese, handle



to regular customers While they have advanced prices of vegetables, they sell below, what they would accept for larger quantities. In canned fruits, apples are the firm line. There is, however, no large demand. Other fruits, except pineapple, are low. In fish, canned salmon, though not yet advanced, is firmer. Some who bought at low prices are looking for good profits. Lobsters still scarce. Haddies are easy. We quote : Corn, 70 to 75c.; peas, 85c. to \$1; tomatoes, \$1 to \$1.10; gallon apples, \$2.20 to \$2.25; corned beef, Canadian, \$2.35 to \$2.40; American, 2-lb. tins, \$2.50 to \$2.60; -lb. tins, \$1.35 to \$1.50; oysters, 2's, \$2.10 to \$2.20; I's, \$1.40 to \$1.50; peaches, 3's, Canadian, \$2.40 to \$2.60; 2's, \$1.50 to \$1.65; American, 3's, \$2 to \$2.25; pineapple, \$2.25 to \$2.50; fruits in glass, \$4 to \$4.25; salmon, \$1.15 to \$1.20; ditto, flats, \$1.25 to \$1.30; lobsters, \$2 50 to \$2.60 ; haddies, \$1.00 to \$1.10; clams, \$4.50 for 4 doz.; chowder, \$2.50 to \$2.75 for 2 doz,; scallops, \$5.50 for 4 doz.; Digby chickens, \$1 per doz.; kippered herring, \$1.10 per doz.

GREEN FRUIT — Valencia oranges, of which the market was bare after the Christmas sale, are now plenty. Prices are low and quality good. Some Dominica oranges are still here. One car was lately shipped to Montreal. There is but light local demand. California and Florida oranges

have but limited sale. In lemons sale is slow. In fact all fruit is quiet, apples included. For best stock, which is hard to get, full figures asked. In cranberries, season is getting late for natives. They will not keep as do the Cape Cod, which are high. Malaga grapes are held firm; sale is slow. A few pineapples are here, but sale is limited. We quote as follows : Lemons, \$3 to \$3.50; oranges, Valencia, \$4 to \$4.50 per box; do., California, \$2.25 to \$4; do., Florida, \$4.75 to \$5; do., Dominica, \$3.25 per bbl.; apples, \$2 to \$4; bananas, \$2 to \$2.25; Malaga grapes, \$5.50 to \$7; native bog cranberries, \$4 to \$5.50 per bbl.; Cape Cod cranberries, \$9 to \$10 per bbl.; shaddock, \$3 per bbl.; grape fruit, \$3 per bbl.; sour limes, \$1.75 per box; sweet limes, \$2.50 per box.

DRIED FRUIT—Business is quiet. Fair general stocks are held. Better prices are expected. Currants are but light stock. Sales for Christmas were large, particularly in cleaned, and in this line those who bought early had good profit. In evaporated apples high prices have much decreased the sales. Prunes sell well and are low. A few evaporated apricots are selling, but there seems little or no demand for peaches. Onions are firmer, but as yet show little change in price. Trade for peel is over. We quote :

Valencias, 51/2 to 6c.; California L. M., 3-crown, 61/2 to 63/4 c.; London layers, \$1.40 to \$1.50; Imp. cabinets, \$1.75 to \$1.80; black baskets, \$2.25 to \$2.30; Dehesa layers, \$2.50 to \$2.75 ; currants, cases, 53/4 to 6c. ; bbls., $5\frac{1}{4}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ c.; cartoons, cleaned, 73/ to 8c.; bulk, cleaned, 61/2 to 7c.; prunes, boxes, .4 1/2 to Ioc.; dates, 5 to 51/2 c.; dried apples, 4 to 5c.; evaporated apples, 9 to 10c.; onions, \$2.10 to \$2.25 per bbl.; cocoanuts, \$4 to \$4.50 per 100 lbs.; figs, 8 to 10c.; Sultana raisins, 9 to 10c.; Malaga loose muscatels, 3-crown, 61/2 to 63/4 c.; 4crown L. M. Californias, 7 1/2 to 7 3/4 c.; seeded muscatels, I-lb. cartoons, II to I2c.; new Valencias, layers, 61/2 to 63/4 c.; citron peel, 18c.; lemon peel, 12c.; orange peel, 13c.

Evaporated Horse Radish

Tomato Soup

Baked Beans with Tomato Sauce

CENUINE

27

SUGAR.—Market has during the past week shown a turther advance and is very firm. Local dealers are inclined to sell below refiners' prices, but the stock is not large, and prices are likely to advance at any time. The Montreal refiners have advanced rather quicker than the refineries in these provinces. Sale here at present is light. We quote : Granulated, 4¼ to $4\frac{34}{5}$ c.; yellows, $3\frac{34}{5}$ to $3\frac{34}{5}$ c.; Paris lump, $5\frac{14}{2}$ to $5\frac{34}{5}$ c.; powdered, $5\frac{14}{2}$ to $5\frac{14}{2}$ c.

MOLASSES—In this, as well as sugar, the movement is upward. The advance in this market as yet is light, but it will be the sharper when it comes. There is but light stock held here and other centres report the same. Owing to the low price at which Barbadoes has been sold it will feel the ad-



Best for Strength and Flavor.

Can be sold to the public at the following prices and yield a good profit to the deale

 15C.
 25C.
 45C.
 75C.
 \$1.25

 1 0z.
 2 0z.
 4 0z.
 8 0z.
 16 oz.
 Pots or Bottles

OX-STRENGTH IN A TEA CUP.

THE VIMBOS FLUID BEEF CO., Limited (Of Edinburgh and London)

nbos

Write your Wholesale Dealer for Quotations.

53 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET., MONTREAL

FLUID

vance first. We quote: Barbadoes, 23 to 25c.; Porto Rico, 27 to 30c.; New Orleans, bbls., 28 to 30c.; Antigua, 22 to 23c.; St. Croix, 20 to 22c.

DAIRY PRODUCE—Butter is slow. Stocks are quite large. Quality is chiefly poor. Cheese is dull and price is easy; only fair sale. Eggs are light stock; prices tending easier. We quote: Dairy butter, 15 to 18c.; creamery, 18 to 20c.; prints, 20 to 22c.; cheese, 9½ to 10c.; eggs, 18 to 19c.

FISH-Prices keep high. Frozen fish should be active at this season, but at present the weather is too mild. There is a fair supply of cod Pollock are scarce, and there are as yet almost no herring. In dry fish trade is light, but prices are firmly held owing to small stook. Pickled herring have, and will have, small sales for the present, but they are scarce, and full prices are Smoked show no change, but keep asked. low. Bloaters and kippered herring are out of the market, owing to fresh herring being scarce. Haddies have good demand. We quote : Large cod, \$3.25 to \$3.40 ; medium, \$3 to \$3.25; pollock, \$1.75 to \$1.80; Grand Manan herring, \$1.85 to \$1.90 per half-bbl.; smoked, $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7c. per box; shad, \$4.50 to \$5 per half-bbl.; Shelburne her-ring, \$3.75 to \$3.80 per bbl.; Canso, \$5 to \$5.25; boneless fish, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4c.; cod, 6 to 6 1/2 C.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull in this market and prices quoted are low, lower than stock could be replaced at, though outside markets are easy. In beef a fair business is doing. Prices are tending higher. Local market is still low. Lard is easy. Smoked meats hold their prices. We quote as follows: Clear pork, \$14.50 to \$15.50; mess, \$13.50 to \$14; plate beef, \$13.50 to \$14.50; hams, 12 to 13c.; rolls, 9½ to 10c.; pure lard, 7½ to 8c.; compound, 6½ to 6¾ c.

FLOUR, FEED AND.MEAL — While flour shows little, if any, change here, the general feeling seems to favor higher prices early in the new year. At present there is but light business. Oatmeal and oats hold at even prices. Commeal is the most active line in the list. Feed is held at even prices, but limited quantities are offered. Hay is dull and prices tend lower. Beans have fair sale. Prices show no change. We quote: Manitoba \$5.70 to \$5.75; best Ontario, \$5 to \$5.10; medium, \$4.75 to \$4.80; oatmeal, \$3.70 to \$3.75; cornmeal, \$1.90 to \$2; middlings, \$16 to \$16.50; bran, \$14.50 to \$15.00; handpicked beans, \$1 to \$1.10; prime, 90 to 95c.; barley, \$3.10 tô \$3.15; round peas, \$1.25; split peas, \$3.25 to \$3.50; yellow eye beans, \$1.75.

ST. JOHN NOTES.

C. & E. Macmichael have presented their customers with a handsome calendar.

A new steamship line is reported for the summer to run between New York, Boston and Yarmouth.

Smelt fishing at the north shore this season is light so far. It is a large business there. The mild weather is against it.

Westmoreland hay shippers and dealers are having competition in their own market owing to the low price of Quebec hay. This has caused quite a fall in price.

It is expected the paper for the new tar paper industry in Hallfax, spoken of in last week's GROCER, will be made at the St. Croix paper mills, Hartville, Nova Scotia.

Holders of potatoes in Maine are much disappointed, for the later the season gets the lower gets the price. This was not expected, as it was thought market would be short.

Cold storage, which has been a topic of interest for so long, is again having attention, and seems about to result in something more than talk. The New Brunswick Cold Storage Co. have been granted a lease of city property.

Mr. T. J. Dillon, of Charlottetown, has gone to England, where he will look into the requirements of that market for cheese, butter, etc. Mr. Dillon has made large shipments during the past summer and fall, and it is his intention to go more largely into this business.

A Blenheim, Ont., merchant, in attempting to thaw the frost off one of his large plate glass windows by using a lighted lamp placed near the glass had the misfortune to crack one of them right across.

In its review of the canned goods situation, The American Grocer says : "December is generally noted for extreme dullness, but this year demand has been comparatively good throughout the month; many brokers report the most active December they ever had. The market is very firm for corn and tomatoes and at advancing prices. There are any number of prophets predicting \$1.25 for No. 3 tomatoes early in the spring, and their hopes have abundant support. A light carry-over into 1897; active and enlarged demand from August to the present; a pack fully 2,000,000 less than the output in 1894, and about the average for the past three years, have so changed the relations of supply to demand that prices have advanced from 57 to 70c. in August to 90c. to \$1 in December. Corn is fully 5c. higher, with fancy Maine corn scarce, and this is an unusual occurrence for December. Gallon apples at \$2.25 seem to have disappeared."

CANNED GOODS IN THE STATES.

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GOOD CATCHES OF COD.

The Ketch Harbor, Herring Cove and Duncan's Cove fishing fleets made very good catches during the past two or three days, bringing in all over 50,000 lbs. of cod and haddock, which they sold principally to Fader & Co., whose wharf yesterday morning presented the appearance of T wharf in Boston, the work on the fish making a sight rarely introduced of late in Halifax. The fishermen would get about 1 1/2 c. a lb. for the fish-which includes head, tail, etc. There were quite a number of boats-eight or nine-up to-day with the catch, and their crews probably number 70 to 80 men. The most of the money will be spent in the city to-day and to-morrow on Christmas supplies.

The schooner Fancy, Capt. Gallagher, of Ketch Harbor, arrived yesterday with 10,-000 weight of codfish on board.—Chronicle, Halifax.



MANITOBA MARKETS,

WINNIPEG, Jan. 3, 1898.

NE of the most difficult things on earth is to be sure that the news you are forwarding is absolutely correct. When forwarding the information that pigs were plentiful and packing houses running full time, I thought the news came. from a thoroughly reliable source. Now it turns out that this was only a momentary spurt, and, as a matter of fact, the packing houses have barely sufficient to keep them running half time. Mr. J. Y. Griffin, the head of Winnipeg's largest packing house, left Saturday for Chicago and New York. While away he will complete the purchase of the machinery for the ammonia refrigerating plant which is to be installed in their large new packing house. This will be the first ammonia plant in Winnipeg. Business is, of course, very quiet with the close of the holiday trade, nor is there likely to be any marked revival for a couple of months at least. The hotel registers show the usual influx of commercial men looking up spring orders, and many of these men report large bookings for the spring trade.

Wheat market is still sleeping profoundly, with no indications of an awakening. One wheat man told me that the Grain Exchange was going to curl for the balance of the winter, which is one way of putting it.

The Government dairy school opens for its third season this morning and there will be some news of interest about it by next week. The annual meeting of the Manitoba Dairy Association will be held in Winnipeg on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 15th and 16th of February, followed by the meeting of the pure bred stock and sheep and swine men.

There is little to report as to prices. Sugar has advanced in accordance with the advance east.

SUGAR — Granulated, 5¹/₈c. ; yellows, 4³/₈c.

EVAPORATED FRUITS—California evaporated are a little easier, as is usual at this season, though there is no change in price. Apricots, 11c.; nectarines (yellows), 10c. (red), 11c.; pears, 11c.; plums, 10c.; prunes, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ c., according to size; raspberries, 22c.; apples, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

CANNED GOODS—There has been no advance in price since last week, but owing to the advance in the east all lines of canned vegetables are looked upon as especially good stock, and an early and sharp advance is anticipated. Tomatoes, \$2.35 per case; corn, \$1.60; peas, \$1.75; pumpkin, \$2.

GREEN FRUIT — Holiday trade is practically over, and no more heated cars will go out over the main line until the 15th or 20th of January. The change in tariff will not affect present stocks, but will make a

decided change as soon as the spring trade opens, and is very generally looked upon by all branches of trade with favor as it practically amounts to a reduction of 331/3 per cent. of freight. This is a difference of 31c. between here and St. Paul, as the old rate on fruit was 93c., while the new is 62c. Prices are unchanged. Apples, Canadian, \$4.50 to \$4.75, according to quality; southern, \$4 to \$4.50; Mexican oranges, \$4 to \$4.50; California navels, \$4 to \$5; California lemons, \$4.50 to \$5. Pears are out of the market for this season. Bananas are running from \$3 to \$3.50 per bunch ; cranberries, (none but frozen stock) \$6.50 to \$7.50 per barrel. New dates are in, but they arrived very late and price not fixed, in fact, some stocks are being refused. Figs, 10-lb. boxes, \$1.25; choice to fancy in 30 to so-lb, boxes, 16 to 18c.

FISH—Finnan haddies, sales very light, price 7c.; bloaters, \$1.20 per box; oysters, in bulk, standard, \$1.80; selects, \$2.

CURED MEATS—Market is still firm, with no indication of a drop. Sugar-cured smoked hams, 12c.; do. bellies, 12c.; do. backs, 10½c.; do. shoulders, 8½c.; do. spiced rolls, 8½c.; American smoked hams, 11½c.; Dry salt, long clear bacon, 8c.; do. short clear, American, 7½c.; square cut shoulder, 8c.; boneless, 8c.; backs, 9c.; lard, pure, 20-lb. pails, \$1.60; 50-lb., \$4; 3-lb. tins, per case, \$5.50; 5-lb., per case, \$5.50; 10-lb. per case, \$5.50; in tierces, per lb., 7½c.

BUTTER—No change in situation and no increase in supply. We quote fresh dairy, round lots, Winnipeg, 15 1/2 to 16c.

CHEESE—Late cheese, 10½c., but market almost motionless.

EGGS—Dealers are paying 18 to $18\frac{1}{2}$ c. for strictly fresh eggs, Winnipeg, and are selling at 20c. Retail the price is 25c., while for new laid eggs (each egg guaranteed) the retail price is 40c. per dozen, and the supply is a long way below the demand.

A SUFFICIENT REASON.

In business, as in games of skill, the indispensable thing is not merely to be smart, but to be smarter than one's competitor.

According to The Golden Penny, a tourist was stopping at a small country hotel, and seeing the hostler expert and tractable, enquired how long he had lived there and what countryman he was.

"I'se Yorkshire," said the fellow, "and ha' lived sixteen years here."

"I wonder," replied the gentleman, "that in so long a period so clever a fellow as you seem to be have not come to be master of the hotel yourself."

"Ay," answered the hostler, "but maister's Yorkshire, too."

A GROCER FOR ALDERMAN.

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Mr. John Scanlan, president of the Montreal Retail Grocers' Association, is going to run as alderman for St. Lawrence Ward. Mr. Scanlan is one of the most prominent retail grocers in the commercial metropolis. He has been in business for a number of years and has been most successful. He has always been noted for his straightforwardness and good business abilities.

Mr. Scanlan, in conversation with a representative of THE CANADIAN GROCER, said he was in the field not temporarily, but to stay. He also stated that if his constituency saw fit to elect him as one of its city fathers he would do all that was in his power for its interest.

It would be better for every city if there were more business men looking after its affairs, as the legal men (who, in a great many cases, represent their ward) think that they should be paid for their advice when they are supposed to look after its interests, so that in many cases they make more out of the city than they do out of clients.

It will be to the interest of every business man of St. Lawrence ward to vote for Mr. Scanlan.

LUMBER SHIPMENT, 1897.

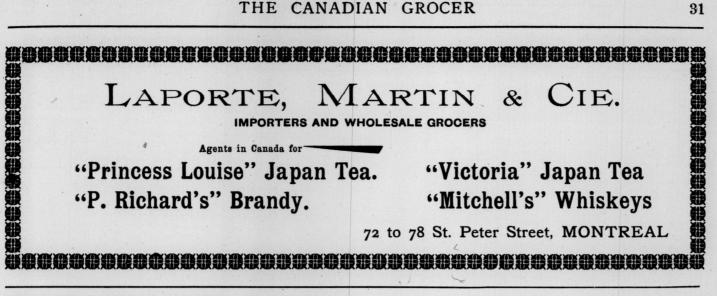
ST. JOHN, N.B., Jan. 4.—Eighteen hundred and ninety-seven was a recordbreaking year in New Brunswick deal trade with trans-Atlantic ports. St. John shipped 244, 169, 459 superficial feet of deals, against 169, 530, 659 in the preceding year. Miramichi gained about 40,000,000, and Moncton 42,000,000. The total shipments from the province were 531, 628, 162 superficial feet, against only 367, 438, 149 in 1896. The exports in 1894 to trans-Atlantic ports were but 322, 170, 039 feet.

ORCHARDS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The extension of orchard land in Great Britain, which has been in continuous progress during recent years, has been further emphasized in 1897, the total area now amounting to 224,116 acres, or 15,166 acres more than in 1892, when the aggregate area was 208,950 acres. The three western counties of Devon, Somerset and Hereford alone-pre-eminently our cider counties contain 78,217 acres of orchards, representing 35 per cent., or more than one-third of the orchard area of Great Britain.-London Times.

C. Locke & Co., general merchants, of Lockport, have assigned, with liabilities of \$40,000.

D. J. Lynch, general storekeeper, of Hagersville, is reported endeavoring to compromise at 50c. on the dollar.



SMALL DELIVERIES OF PEANUTS.

THE Gwaltney, Bunkley Peanut Co., of Smithfield, Va., have just issued a circular, dated January I, on the position of the peanut market. They say: "The receipts of Virginia peanuts at the principal distributing points this season (with one exception) are very much below the same yeriod a year ago. Norfolk is behind about 40 per cent., Petersburg, 50 per cent., and the various towns and stations in Virginia where they are cleaned and shipped to the trade will aggregate but little more than half of January 1, 1897, although prices have ruled but a fraction less. This state of affairs puzzles dealers, because most small farmers and tenants are compelled to sell each year during November and December, and they are asking why the usual quantity has not come to market if they were produced.

"Current information from the country suggests a moderate quantity of ordinary quality nuts, but supplies suitable for fancy hand-picked goods are scarce, the quality of the nuts harvested since the October storm has not shown as much improvement as was expected, a great many of them are stained from being in the ground too long, and the aver-

age quality of the crop is rather poor. The demand for fancy hand-picked goods the past thirty days has been light, and prices declined to 3 1/4 c., which is as low as they can be sold at any profit; any quotations below this are regarded as spasmodic and more of an effort to bear the market to buy stock than to secure business. We think present prices are as low as the general market may be expected to go, and if the trade buys as many peanuts this season as last, prices of Virginia nuts must go very much beyond last year. There has been an active trade in Spanish shelled; dealers have bought liberally for immediate wants, and some large contracts have been made for future delivery ; most of these contracts are at 234 to 2% c. for number ones, and at these prices a good many more could be sold, but the market for farmers' stock has hardened under liberal buying and lighter receipts, and we do not think many can be bought now under 3c. Millers who have future contracts are trying to buy to cover without advancing the market, and show some anxiety since the turn to higher values."

SPECULATIVE TOMATO BUYING.

There are reported to be speculative enquiries for large blocks of canned tomatoes, and jobbers are also reported to be in the market to cover actual wants, but there appear to be no large sellers here, at Baltimore or any of the packing centres. Most holders of Marylands are now asking $92\frac{1}{2}c$. f.o.b. county.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

TALKED GERMAN TO THE GROCER.

"I was standing in a store near Allentown when a farm wagon drove up, containing an old gentleman and a young negress of probably 20 or 22." says a writer in Grocery World. "The old gentleman stayed in the wagon while she hopped into the store. The grocer stopped talking to me and turned to her, and my jaw fairly fell as she struck right out from the shoulder: 'Wie viel fur eier ?' ('How much for eggs?') The grocer promptly replied. I thought it was a joke, but she let drive again : 'Wie viel fur krumbeeren ?' (' How much for potatoes?') The grocer replied : 'Ein thaler.' She went out and presently the old gentleman backed up the team and they done their trading. I made some inquiry about this remarkable young woman, and found that she had been adopted by a German family who conversed in German entirely, and she was as genuine a Dutchman as you could find in a day's travel. In fact, her English was very much broken."

TO BE A FIRST-CLASS GROCER



you must handle first-class goods. Have you ever tried selling

WETHEY'S CONDENSED MINCE MEAT ?

It is no trouble whatever. Everyone wants it, so you don't need to push it. Send your order at once to

J. H. WETHEY Manufacturer St. Catharines, Ont.

THE NORTHWEST TRAVELERS' CONCERT AND BALL.

THE majority of people in Winnipeg annual social

events usually partake of the nature of a dinner, where, at the fag end, someone proposes and someone else responds to a toast to "the Ladies." But the commercial travelers are not among these. Perhaps many and

prolonged absences from home have taught them the value of their womankind. At all events, any entertainment given by the "Knights of the Grip" is sure to include their mothers, wives and sweethearts, until the Northwest Travelers' annual entertainment is looked forward to as one of the pleasantest social events of the winter holiday season and almost a big family party. The date falls between Christmas and the New Year, and on this occasion it was Tuesday, the 28th of December.

All big social events come off in the dining room of the Manitoba Hotel, which makes as fine a concert and ballroom as can be found in Canada. On this occasion the decorations were evergreens, flags of all nations, and bunting prettily arranged, and all the lights of the big bronze electroliers were covered with shades of delicatelytinted crepe paper.

The first part of the evening was devoted to a concert of choice music by some of Winnipeg's leading artists. Then, while the chairs were being removed, the guests, some 300 in number, promenaded the spacious drawing rooms and corridors. At 11 0'clock the orchestra struck up the first Lancers and in a moment the floor was crowded with dancers.

From the vantage ground of the orchestra balcony, at the west end of the room, the scene was a pretty one. The majority of the ladies wore light colored gowns, pink and cream preponderating. The soft lights, the floating draperies as the dancers moved in time to the perfect music, made it seem like a glimpse of fairyland.

The dance programme had been carefully selected, and included many old favorites, familiar to all. The supper, laid in the small banquet room and spacious corridors, was so well arranged that there was no tiresome waiting, while the tables, being laid for four, will or eight, gave an opportunity for parties to gather together and indulge in social chat. The table decorations were white hyacinths, red roses and ferns. The supper was the best of its kind. It was, in fact, one of the features of the night, and though one pretty girl in blue was heard to exclaim, "they should not serve supper at balls; ittakes so much time from dancing," it is doubtful if she had many sympathizers.

The whole entertainment, from first notes of the overture on the concert programme to the last soft strains of the final two-step, was an unqualified success and adds new laurels to those won by the association as good hosts; and all present felt the orchestra should have played, "For they're all jolly good fellows."

Quite a few came in from outside points to attend. From Brandon—Miss Bertrand, Dr. Devine, and Messrs. R. A. Hunt, Peter Mitchell and C. B. Whitehead, Mr. and Mrs. Merrick; Virden, Mr. Matt. Lawrie,— Morris and others.

The committee, to whose energies and ability much of the success is due, was : Messrs. F. J. Cox (chairman), Wm. Hargreaves, C. R. Steele, Frank Agnew, C. H. Jefferys, Jim Lindsay, Fred Drewry, A. L. Bryan, C. Holden, E. L. Thomas, M. W. Rublee, Ald. H. Wilson, Jas. Mundie and John M. O'Loughlin. Mr. E. L. Thomas and J. Lamb acted as floor managers.

Mayor McCreary was present and opened the ball with Miss Robertson, daughter of I. P. Robertson, provincial librarian.

As there were 125 ladies present, it is impossible to describe all their gowns, and readers of THE CANADIAN GROCER will have to be content with the knowledge that there were pretty gowns as well as pretty women in abundance.

Thursday night Mr. John M. O'Loughlin, the retiring secretary, gave a quiet little dinner to the newly elected and retiring officers, at which many good stories were told and many quaint experiences related.

MONTREAL WHOLESALERS.

The annual meeting of the Wholesale Grocers' Association was held yesterday afternoon, at the Board of Trade, the acting president, Mr. H. Laporte, in the chair, in the absence of the president, Mr. Charles Chaput, who is at present in Europe.

The annual report was read and adopted, and was ordered to be printed in the forthcoming annual report of the council of the Board of Trade.

The following were elected officers :

President-H. Laporte.

Vice-president-S. J. Carter. Treasurer-Albert Hebert.

Directors-H. H. F. Hughes, L. E. Geoffrion, and J. E.

Quintal. Board of Arbitration-D. C. Brosseau, H. H. F. Hughes, L. E Geoffrion, Chas. Lacaille, and A. Robitaille.



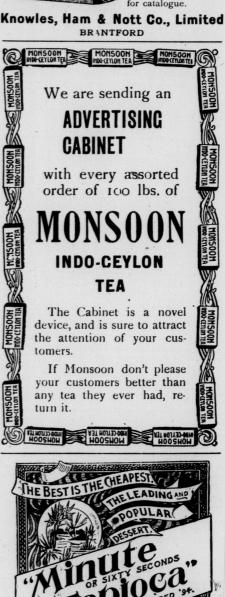
Being the largest makers of Refrigerators in Canada, we make several lines of Grocers' and Household Refrigerators in various styles and sizes. Modern in dedesign, with best principele of dry cold air circulation, best insulation, and zinc line. Why buy a house made or poorly made article when you can get an up-to-date Refrigerator for less money? For prices and description send for catalogue. FOR

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GROCERY CO. P

ONCE USED ALWAYS USED

YOUR GROCER FOR MINUT

ORANGE, MASS.

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HINTS TO BUYERS.

This department has become so popular that many more notices than there is space for are received every week. In future only important items of information will be inserted. Contributors are requested to send news only, not puffs of goods they handle, or the arrival of standard goods that everyone has in stock, or that they are offering goods at close figures, or that they have had an unusually large sale this season.

ARREN BROS. & CO. have been appointed sole agents for Toronto for Atkinson's "Colonial" cocoa and "Premium" chocolate ; also for "Rozella" toilet soap.

Inducements are being offered by Lucas, Steele & Bristol to buyers of their "Circle" tea.

Lazenby's Tarragon and Chili vinegar, reputed pints, can be procured from H. P. Eckardt & Co.

Japan teas are firm and higher, but Lucas, Steele and Bristol are still offering old figures.

The Davidson & Hay, Limited, quote close prices on off-stalk, fine off-stalk and select Valencias.

H. P. Eckardt & Co. are advertising a green R10 coffee at 7c. They will forward a sample on application.

Evaporated apricots, choice fruit, 50-lb. boxes, are moving out well with the Davidson & Hay, Limited.

W. H. Gillard & Co. have excellent value in 5-lb. boxes of Locoum pulled figs, and 4 and 5 star finest Eleme figs.

Perkins, Ince & Co. have close at hand a shipment of choice Smyrna figs in bags; also California evaporated fruit.

"Bargain" molasses in barrels and halves is being offered by Lucas, Steele & Bristol at very close figures.

Rutherford & Marshall are getting a liberal supply of dried apples, yet they report they are able to secure buyers.

H. P. Eckardt & Co. are selling "Magnolia" brand condensed milk to retail at 15c., and "Eagle" brand to retail at 25c. a tin.

Warren Bros. & Co. have a shipment of California prunes arriving. They have also received another shipment of Van Camp's goods.

D. Gunn, Bros. & Co. report that enquiries and orders for smoked backs are much more numerous than in former seasons.

"Maple Leaf" brand of lard is much in evidence this year. The makers find difficulty in supplying customers, the demand is so great.

W. H. Gillard & Co. advise the trade that they have still left a few of their counter display cases, which were so much in demand last year. Having made very favorable terms with the manufacturers, they are enabled to offer these at \$1 while they last. This is worth considering.

An additional shipment of 105 cases Bensdorp's "Royal Dutch" cocoa has been received by the Eby, Blain Co., Limited.

The Eby, Blain Co., Limited, are quoting special prices on fresh-water herrings in 5keg lots and upwards, shipped from Midland, Ont.

The Davidson & Hay, Limited, offer best packs canned pumpkin, "Refugee," "Crystal" and "Golden Wax" beans at close figures.

Knowles, Ham & Nott Co., Limited, of Brantford, are making a new line of grocer's refrigerators, made on the most improved American principles.

In Ceylons and Indians Lucas, Steele & Bristol have great values at 17 to 18c. The "Bungle Ting," for a high-priced tea, is said to be a beauty.

The Eby, Blain Co., Limited, have still a small supply of figs, Eleme and natural, in bags and boxes, which they are clearing at specially reduced prices.

Thos. Upton & Co., Hamilton, have a new package for their marmalade in the way of a 7 and 5-lb. can, neatly wrapped and labeled. It is expected to be a good seller.

A prominent Maritime Province merchant writes that while he has done well on sales of "Salada" Ceylon tea this year, he hopes to do twice as well next year, as the tea pleases everybody.

Another shipment of Rae's finest sublime olive oil, in bottles and cans, has been received by the agents, Frank Magor & Co., 16 St. John street, Montreal. Rae's oil is gaining friends wherever it is introduced.

The Eby, Blain Co., Limited, call the attention of the trade to their crushed Java and Mocha coffee (xtr) as being a steady and popular seller wherever introduced, at prices showing a good profit to the retailer.

The Davidson & Hay, Limited, call the attention of the trade to their offerings in Darjeeling teas. They have on hand at present some particularly good values in these fine liquoring teas. Buyers should not miss them.

Full stocks of Labrador and shore herrings, barrels and halves, codfish in quintals, half-quintals and cases, pure cod, boneless fish and scaled herrings in boxes are in store at close prices with the Eby, Blain Co., Limited.

True to their policy—to apply to the retail price all saving in cost of manufacturing, due to increased facilities and output—the O. & W. Thum Co. announce a reduction in the price of their Tanglefoot of 5c. per box and 4oc. per case. For 1898 Tanglefoot will be sold at 4oc. a box, \$3.40 a case. The Tanglefoot people hope that the reduction will be a welcome one to the retailer, and that it, like all previous reductions, will result in increased use.

Frank Magor & Co., 16 St. John street, Montreal, advise a substantial increase in sales of all Keen's goods throughout 1897 Spring, orders are already being booked several weeks in advance of other years. They ascribe this to the general improvement in business all over Canada, also to the additional advertising done by them. Hundreds of Keen's new show cards have been sent in answer to the trade notes in THE CANADIAN GROCER, and there are still some left.

MAY NEED SUPPLIES.

Mr. J. D. Anderson, jr., 214 St. James street, Montreal, is preparing to start for the Klondyke early in the spring.

The Klondyke Mining & Transportation Corporation, Victoria, B.C., is instituting an expedition to the Klondyke. It will be in charge of the Hon. Edgar Dewdney, and will be accompanied by Mr. Caldwell Ashworth, of London, a director of the corporation:

Mr. Frank Mobby and Mr. D. G. Stewart, of Lacomb Links, Alberta, intend going to the Klondyke in the spring.— Edmonton Bulletin.

GROCERY TRADE ITEMS.

Mr. Fred Templin, Fergus, has opened out a fancy grocery and crockery store in the premises recently fitted up specially for him in the Marshall Block, in that town. Mr. Templin, as a clerk, was well known and popular in Fergus.

When Mr. Peter Robinson succeeded to the grocery business of George Glass, Port Hope, he appointed as manager Mr. W. D. Stephens, who was a clerk of the former proprietor for nine years. How wise the selection was is evident from the fact that the business has steadily increased from the time Mr. Stephens assumed the management.

P. C. Larkin & Co. have acquired part of the premises next door to their own building, their present premises having become rather cramped for their increasing business.

WANTED.

A GENCY FOR ONE OR TWO GOOD STAPLE lines; thoroughly acquainted with the Who'esale and Retail Grocery Trade of Toronto and Western Ontario; seven y ars with last firm. Apply, D.B., THE CANADIAN GROCER. (2) GENE and to T

The Can

The Boo

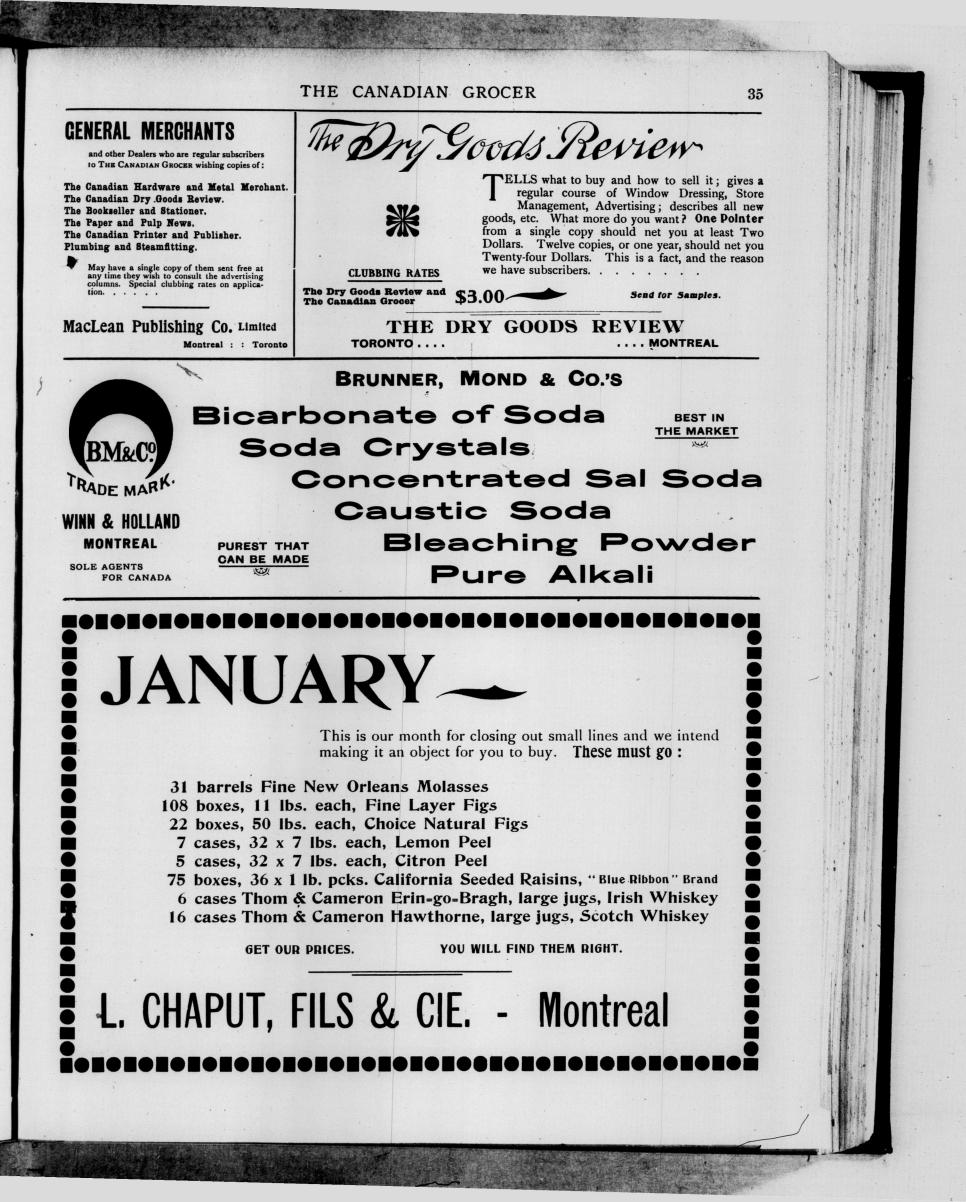
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COFFEE GROWING IN AFRICA.

36

OFFEE growing in British Central Africa is believed to be on a prosperous basis. According to the Imperial Institute Journal it is estimated that this year's crop will yield about 450 tons, and as new plantations are being opened up every year, while areas planted in previous years are coming into bearing, there is every prospect of the supply of coffee from Central Africa assuming very large proportions. Mr. S. Israel, who first arrived in the country in June, 1894, has been induced to give a balance sheet of his coffee plantation to the end of last July. He puts the capital cost of his 500 acres of land at £175, though in 1894 he was able to buy the land for less than the 7s. per acre which it would now cost a purchaser. His total expenditure for the three years amounted to $f_{2,621, 175}$. 6d., and the receipts for the one year during which the 60 acres planted with coffee had borne a crop were $f_{1,460}$ A valuation of the estate showed that it was worth \$4,500, though Mr. Israel says he would not accept an offer of that sum for it. For the next year he estimates that his returns will be £2,100, as against an expenditure of £540; and for 1899, when there will be 180 acres in bearing, a revenue of £3,000 is anticipated, against an outlay of \pounds 540, while the capital value of the estate will also have considerably increased. Very few new planters have come into the country during the past year, the deaths—both in the same year—of the two Buchanan brothers, whose names were so widely known, having given a worse impression as to the unhealthiness of the climate of British Central Africa than it actually deserves.

Ten new plantations have nevertheless been opened up, and men with capital might do worse than try their fortunes in this fertile but little known country. At the Gold Coast, too, considerable attention is being paid to coffee and cacao growing. During the last two years the Government has introduced machinery tor pulping and curing coffee, and consignments of both coffee and cacao have been forwarded through the Crown agents for sale in the London market. This plan afforded the best means for testing the commercial value of the produce, and the result has shown that coffee and cacao can be grown in West Africa capable of realising good prices in European markets. Much, however, still remains to be done to induce the natives to cultivate and cure their produce in a satisfactory manner.

A great deal of consideration, again, is being given to the subject in Queensland, where numbers of people in the north are embarking upon planting operations, and Mr. P. M'Lean, under secretary for agriculture, is of opinion that coffee is going to boom there. From an acre of plants at the Kamerunga Nursery the Department sold over \pounds_{30} worth of coffee—besides distributing quite as much for seed—the price realised for the coffee being $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., f.o.b. at Cairns.

AN INTERESTING CASE.

The Hudson's Bay Company recently brought suit against A. & D. Denis, et al., of the Outremont Milling Company, to recover \$2,451.50, balance due on goods sold to defendants. The plaintiff alleged that Alfred Denis was a partner sharing the profits, therefore the obligations of the firm. The defendant claimed that he was not a partner, and had contracted no obligation towards the plaintiff. It was proven that Alfred Denis had himself made the purchases which formed the basis of the demand, thus rendering him liable. The other defendant, D. Denis, made no defence. The court rendered |a] verdict in favor of the Hudson's Bay Company for the full amount.

Start the New Year right by using **only**

CEYLON and **INDIAN** TEAS

They will build up your

tea trade because they are

Purer Cleaner Healthier More Economical than the

Cheap, unclean, trashy teas of

China and Japan

BUSINESS CHANGES.

DIFFICULTIES, ASSIGNMENTS, COMPROMISES,

A SSIGNMENT has been demanded of H. B. Lafleur & Co., general merchants, St. Adele, Que.

Arthur Bergeron, grocer, Quebec, has assigned.

Rufus Emben, general merchant, Amherst, N.S., has assigned.

A. E. Christian, grocer, London, has assigned to C. W. Hinchey.

John Jesse, grocer, Hamilton, has assigned to G. S. Burkholder.

David Malcolm, géneral merchant, Tatamagouche, N.S., has assigned.

Fred. E. Burke, general merchant, Joggins Mines, N.S., has assigned.

J. J. Hennessey, grocer, Harbor Grace, Nfld., is offering 50c. on the dollar.

Frank W. Sherman, grocer, Morrisburg, Ont., has assigned to Charles A. Myers.

Thomas Wilson, general merchant, Trail, B.C., is asking for an extension of time.

D. J. Lynch, general merchant, Hagersville, Ont., is offering 50c. on the dollar

Bilodeau & Renaud have been appointed curators of D. J. Evans, Richmond, Que.

Mayhew & Farquharson, general merchants, Admaston, Ont., have assigned to S. T. Chown.

Watson, Hadden & Co., manufacturers of confectionery, London, are offering 50c. on the dollar.

PARTNERSHIPS FORMED AND DISSOLVED.

Oben & Taylor, confectioners, Vancouver, have been dissolved, John Oben continuing.

Flockhart & Dawson, grocers, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., have been dissolved, George Dawson continuing.

W. D. McCaghey and W. H. Brown have registered as proprietors of the wholesale and retail crockery firm, F. T. Thomas & Co., Quebec.

The Baldwin Condensed Milk Co., Baldwin's Mills, Que., has been dissolved and a new partnership has been registered, composed of Eugene A. Baldwin and Willis K. Baldwin, with style unchanged.

Hughes, Cook & Co., manufacturers tallow, St. Henri de Montreal, have dissolved, and a new partnership has been registered, composed of Edwin F. Cook and Harry F. Cook, with style unchanged.

SALES MADE AND PENDING.

The assets of F. X. St. Amour, grocer, Montreal, have been sold.

The assets of Pierre Dansereau, grocer, etc., Montreal, have been sold.

Charles Taggart, confectionist, Vancouver, has sold out to Michin & Co.

Malcolm McLean, grecer, Pipestone, Man., has sold out to McNichol & Pitt.

The stock of Horace Hines, general merchant, Pubnico, N.S., is advertised for sale. As a Business Proposition, You want the Best.

Clark's Sliced Smoked Beef___

has been tested by hundreds of Retailers and pronounced . . . the Best

1's, Key opener, Retails 25c., 1/2's at 15c.

ORANGE MARMALADE Have you tried Upton's Gilt Edge Brand ?

Put up in 7-lb. Wood Pails, 7 and 5 lb. Cans, and Glass Pots that retail at 10c. each. It will pay you to ask your wholesale house for these Gilt Edge goods.

THOS. UPTON & CO., Hamilton

G. Brander & Co., general merchants, Northport, N.S., are advertising to sell out. W. J. Christie, general merchant, Little Bras d'Or, N.S., has sold out to H. W. Christie.

W. R. & H. W. Rourke, general merchants, etc., St. Martins, N.B., have sold out to Wm. O'Neill.

The stock of Crawford & Co., general merchants, Indian Head, N.W.T., have been sold to W. M. Crawford at 65c. on the dollar.

CHANGES.

S. N. Milligan, grocer, etc., Clifford, Ont., is giving up business.

The Canadian Produce and Packing Co., Winnipeg, are applying for incorporation.

G. A. Rendall & Co., general merchants, Greenwood City and Boundary Falls, have discontinued their Boundary Falls branch. FIRES.

R. McCleary, grocer, etc., Toronto, has suffered loss by fire and water.

A. D. Palmer, grocer, Halifax, has been

burned out ; insured for \$1,000. Daniel Coyle, grocer, Northfield, B.C.,

has been burnt out ; insured for \$1,200.

DEATHS.

D. Moore, general merchant, Springbank, Ont., is dead.

WOULD IT SUCCEED?

The Bowmanville Statesman proposes that the farmers in the vicinity of Bowmanville should form an organization for the establishment of pork-packing works, of a canning factory, of creameries, etc., and for the buying up of existing cheese factories. The proposal is that each farmer should take a \$100 share in a company to be organized with \$300,000 capital, and that all natural products shall be prepared for market and exported directly, instead of being sold to the wholesale jobbers in the large cities.

TURNER, MCKEAND & CO. FAILURE.

The failure of Turner, McKeand & Co., wholesale grocers, of Winnipeg, is likely to cause some heavy losses to manufacturers in Ontario and Quebec as well as in Winnipeg. The total liabilities are about \$130,-000, and it is expected that not more than 15 or 20c. on the dollar will be realized by the creditors. The Bank of Ottawa will be the heaviest loser, their assets, directly and indirectly, amounting ts \$88,700. The preferred claims amount to about \$4,500, and the Hon. James Turner and Alexander Turner are owed sums to the extent of \$8,700. The total claims of the trade are \$19,100. Among the principal creditors are : George E. Tuckett & Sons, Hamilton, \$2,793; Tees & Persse, Winnipeg, \$2,119; St. Lawrence Sugar Refinery, Montreal, \$1,988; E. B. Eddy Co., Hull, \$1,369; Thompson, Codville & Co., Winnipeg, \$1,260; Paulin & Co., Winnipeg, \$997; McMeekin & Co., London, Eng., \$760.

A BUSY TOBACCO FIRM.

B. Houde & Co., Quebec, have been distributing 25,000 railway ticket purses among smokers of their tobacco, each bearing an advertisement of their well-known cut brands, the demand for which has grown to such an extent that necessitated a recent large increase in their working staff and an addition to their present factory of a tro and a half storey building of 50 feet fromage. They informed THE CANADIAN GROCER that the demand for Canadian leaf goods was never so large, and this compelled them to run their works sixteen hours per day since August 1. Their well-known brands of package tobacco, viz., "Morning Dew," "Champaign" and "Count Dufferin," are known and appreciated from one end of Canada to the other, and can be procured from any jobber.

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WHEN BUYING A CASH REGISTER Bear in Mind the Following Facts:



39

No. 301 1-2 National Cash Register.

No. 302 National Cash Register.

1. The National Cash Register Company is the original manufacturer of cash registers, and has been in the business ten years longer than any other company. Its guaranty is therefore good.

2. Over ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY companies have tried the cash register business within the past ten years and have FAILED, with great losses. Other guaranties are therefore doubtful.

3. The National Cash Register Company makes nothing but cash and autographic registers, hence it gives more attention to turning out perfect machines, with constant improvements.

4. The National Cash Register Company makes over ninety different styles and sizes of registers, ranging in price from \$8 to \$375. It can suit not only the needs but also the pocketbook of every merchant.

5. It is impossible for a company just entering the business to make as perfect machines at as low prices as "The National." It took The National Cash Register Company fifteen years to attain to its present standard of excellence.

6. Over 130,000 merchants in all parts of the world are using National Cash Registers. They will testify to their superiority.

7. The National Cash Register Company delivers its registers in Canada duty free, so that they can be bought as cheaply in Canada as at the factory at Dayton, Ohio.

If you do not regularly receive a copy of "THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER," published by The National Cash Register Company and sent to over 500,000 merchants throughout the United States and Canada, free of cost to the merchants, please send your name and address to any of the offices of the company, and it will be sent to you. This journal contains articles on business systems, attractive show-window displays, advertising, hints to clerks, etc.



No. 321 1-2 National Cash Register.

Send a postal card to any of the offices of the company named below, and one of its salesmen will call and explain the registers and their systems. The National Cash Register Company, 6 Rossin Block, W. King Street, Toronto; 1685 Notre Dame Street, Montreal; Winnipeg, Manitoba; and Vancouver, B. C.



No. 322 National Cash Register.



1742 -- 1898 One Hundred and Fifty-

Six Years Splendid Reputation.

> Only one firm can make this statement, and their name is known from

POLE TO POLE : KEEN, ROBINSON & C LONDON

Makers of Keen's Mustard, Oxford Blue, etc., etc.

MARKET C

Jan. 6, 1898 This list is corrected every Thursday. The prices are solicited for publication, and are for such qualities and quantities as are usually ordered by retail dealers on the usual terms of credit.

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

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

Quotations for proprietory articles, brands, etc., are supplied by the manufacturers or agents, who alone are responsible for their 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 reports as a matter of news, whether manufacturers request it or no

BAKING POWDER.

19 80

16 00

3 60

2 40

1 80

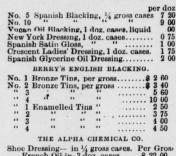
No. 10



4 and 6 doz, in case.

Cook's Friend-	
Size 1, in 2 and 4 doz. boxes	\$ 2 40 1
" 10, in 4 doz. boxes	2 10 1
" 2, in 6 "	80 1
" 12. in 6 "	10 1
" 3 in 4 "	45 8
Pound tins, 3 doz. in case	3 00 0
oz. tins, 3 " "	2 40 8
oz. tins, 4 " "	1 10
Pound tins, 3 doz. in case oz. tins, 3 " " oz. tins, 4 " " lb. tins, 4/2 "	14 00
Diamond- , W. H. GILLA	
1 lb time 9 doz in ange nor do	7 1 90
1 lb. tins,2 doz. in caseper do 1/2 lb. tins, 3 1/4 lb. tins, 4 " " "	. 1 20
12 lb ting 4 " "	60
74 10. cills, ¥	00
MAPLE LEAF BAKING POWDI	ER,
1/2 lb. glass jars	
1 lb. glass jars	2 00
1 lb. sealer jars	2 25 8
THE F. F. DALLEY CO.	
Silver Cream, 1/4 lb. tins, 4 to 6 doz.	per doz.
	80 75
English Cream, 1/2 lb. tins, 4 to 6 do	
cases	
1 lb. tins, 2 to 4 doz. cases	
Kitchen Queen, 1/4 lb, tins, 4 to 6 dos	
cases 1/2 lb. tins, 4 to 6 doz. cases	0.80
1 lb. tins, 2 to 4 doz. cases	1 15
English Cream, glass tumblers	
¹ / ₂ lb. jellies	
1½ lb. jellies	2 25
1½ lb. Crown sealers	2 25
BLACKING.	
P. G. FRENCH BLACKING.	per gross

THE F. F. DALLEY CO. Army Blacking, 1/4 gross cas



Shoe Dressing— in ¹/₄ gross cases. Per Gross French Oil in 3-doz. cases.....\$ 22 00 Reliable Shoe Dress-9 00 Ecliplic Combination

100		Lendre Combination			
B	TOEN KID	tan	12	00	
	014.53	Moody's Ox Blood	12	00	
		" Chocolate	12	00	
<u>51</u>	1111	Alpha Chemical Co.			
2B.	-	French Castor Oil	9	00	
23	FRENOIL	Alpha Chemical Co.			
10	1.	Refined Sweet Oil	9	00	
	R.	Alpha Chemical Co.			
	332	Turpentine	7	80	
-		Moody's Non-Corro-		•	
		sive Inks	4	50	

e Blacking— in Reliable French Bla





9 00 4 50

8 00

4 25

9 00

9 00

Alpha Metal Polish No. 2 Patent Stove Polish-Sunlight Lead Bar 4 25 10 80 gross cases... oody's Black Lead 25 ¹/₄ gross cases 6-oz. bottles

No. 4-

Cott Warb Belgia Intern Germ Germ Londo Bird (Bird (

Dalley

Brock Norwi Maple Fird s

"Imp

" Vic

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R

kshine Pipe Varnish...... 12



Electric Crown Paste 0. " Electric Crown Lead Bar..... 80





ock. 8 oz.

1 75

40



oz



Chocolate-Premium No. 1 boxes 12 lbs. each.. 0 46

Now write 1898

and let us have your order for a case of our new Cream Sodas. By new we mean the original Cream Sodas in a new tin and new label. The latter we think an improvement on the old one. We now call them "The Land of the Maple Cream Sodas."

Let us send you a case of them. Now is the season for Mince Meat. Try our reliable Bull's Head Brand.

THE TORONTO BISCUIT & CONFECTIONERY CO, LIMITED,

A. W. Porte, President.

7 Front Street East, Toronto.

INDURATED FIBRE WARE. ¹/₄ lb. glass tumblers..... Jersey Butter Color, 2 oz. bottles, per COFFEE. DOMESTIC. Apples, dried, per lb..... 0 05 0 06 evaporated..... 0 09 0 10 Colery Salt, 202. bottles, jet lgallon tins, per gal. Celery Salt, 202. bottles, silver tops, per doz. Curry Powder, 2 oz. bottles, silver tops, per doz. 1 25 2 50 per lb Green. FOOD.
 Mocha
 0
 27½
 0
 30

 Old Government Java
 0
 30
 0
 33

 Rio
 0
 0
 0
 30
 0
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 Plantation Ceylon
 0
 29
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 Porto Rico
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 24
 0
 26

 Guatemala
 0
 24
 0
 26

 Jamaica
 0
 18
 0
 22

 Maracaibo
 0
 16
 0
 20
 per brl. 1 25
 Split Peas
 3 25
 \$3 50

 Pot Barley
 3 25
 3 50

 Pearl Barley, XXX, 49-lb. pkt.
 2 00
 PICKLES---STEPHENS' ROBINSON'S BARLEY AND GROATS. JAMES TURNER & CO. RICE, SAGO, TAPIOCA.
 RICE, SAGO, TAPIOCA.

 Rice per lb. per lb.

 Rangoon, imported
 0 035%, 0 037%

 Japan.
 0 043%, 0 057%

 Japan.
 0 043%, 0 057%

 Japan.
 0 043%, 0 057%

 Extra Burmah
 0 041%, 0 043%

 Java Extra
 0 041%, 0 043%

 Genuine Carolina.
 0 041%, 0 043%

 Grand Duke
 0 041%, 0 043%

 Sago
 0 034%, 0 034%

 SOD A
 SOD A
 Ric DALLEY'S ROYAL HYGIENIC SELF-RISING FLOURS. per doz. TODHUNTER, MITCHELL & CO.'s JAMS AND JELLIES. SODA. SOUTHWELL'S GOODS. per doz. Frank Magor & Co., Agents. GELATINES. STARCH. EXTRACTS.
 EXTRACTS.
 per dor

 Dalley's Pure Fruit Extracts, 2½ oz.
 bottles, all flavors
 \$2 00

 Dalley's Tropical Extracts, 2 oz. bottles
 all flavors
 0 75

 Dalley's Fine Gold Extracts, 2 oz. bottle
 1 25

 Crown Brand (Robert Greig & Co.)
 1 25

 Crown Brand (Robert Greig & Co.)
 1 20

 2
 "" 1 50

 4
 " Glass Stop'r " 3 50

 6
 " Glass Stop'r " 3 50

 7
 Parisian Essence, per gross.
 2 00
 per doz KNOX'S EDWARDSBURG STARCH CO., LTD. Laundry Starches-No. 1 White or Blue, cartoons... 0 05 Canada Laundry 0044 Silver Gloss, 6-1b. draw-lid boxes 0 07 Silver Gloss, 6-1b. tin cannisters. 0 07 Edwardsburg Silver Gloss, 1-1b. chromo package... 0 07 Silver Gloss, large crystals... 0 07 Silver Gloss, large crystals... 0 07 Silver Gloss, large crystals... 0 44 Benson's Satins, 1-1b. cartoons... 0 074 No. 1 White, bbls. and kegs... 0 445 Benson's Enamel, per box... 3 00 Culinary Starch-W. T. Benson & Co's Prep. Corn 0 06 Canada Pure Corn... 0 05 Rice Starch-EDWARDSBURG STARCH CO., LTD. Sparkling calves foot, 2 qt. size...... 1 20 Acidulated, 2 qt. size....... 1 50 (Sold by all wholesale grocers.) KEOPFF'S FAMILY GELATINE. bert Greig & Co., Agents. 1 oz. Packages, White, per doz..... 95 1 '' Red, '' 1 00 LICORICE. YOUNG & SMYLIE'S LIST. COXS 1 Quart size, per doz 1 15 2 Quart size, " 2 30 HARDWARE, PAINTS AND OILS. CUT NAILS-50 to 60 dy, \$1.85 Toronto. WIRE NAILS — \$1 9), freight equalized in Montreal. HORSE NAILS-FRUITS. Canadian, dis. 50 per cent. per lb HORSE SHOES-F. O. B. Montreal..... 3 25 Jurrants-Provincials, bbls '' '/ bbls '' Filiatras, bbls '' bbls $\begin{array}{c} 0 & 06 \\ 0 & 06^{1}/8 \\ 0 & 06^{1}/4 \\ 0 & (6^{1}/4 \\ 0 & 06^{3}/4 \\ 0 & 06^{3}/4 \\ 0 & 06^{3}/4 \\ 0 & 06^{3}/8 \\ \end{array}$ MINCE MEAT. SCREWS-Wood-Flat-head bright, 87½ and 10 p. c. dis. Round-head bright, 80 and 10 p. c. dis Flat-head brass, 82½ and 10 p. c. dis. Round-head brass, 75 and 10 p.c. dis. Wethey's Condensed, per gross, net \$11 00 MUSTARD. Vostizzas, cases Blue Pearls..... Morea " Vonitza " COLMAN'S OR KEEN'S.
 COLMANS OF REENS.

 Square Tins per lb.

 D. S. F., 1 lb. tins.
 \$0 40

 " ½ lb. tins.
 0 42

 " ¼ lb. tins.
 0 45
 $\begin{array}{c} \textbf{SILVER} \begin{cases} 40\text{-lb. boxes, 1 lb. pkgs., 0 08} \\ \textbf{6-lb. boxes, sliding covers} \\ \textbf{(12-lb. boxes each crate)} & 0.08 \\ \gamma_2 \end{cases}$

 74 10.
 0 25

 Round Tins- 0 25

 F. D. ½ lb. tins.
 0 27½

 F. D. ¼ lb. jars, per jar.
 0 27½

 " 1 lb. ""
 0 25

 " 4 lb. tins, decorated, p.t.
 0

 PURE-4ⁿ-lb. boxes, 1-lb. pack..... 48-lb. '' 16 3-lb. boxes... 0 17 OSWEGO CORN STARCH. | 40-lb. boxes, 1-lb. packages.... 0 071 SHOT-Canadian, dis, 17½ per cent. FRENCH MUSTARD Uru For puddings, custards, etc. HINGES-Crown Brand-(Robert Greig & Co.)
 own Brand - (Rooert Greig & Co.)
 per gross.
 per gross.

 Pony size, ... \$ 7 50
 Beer Mug. . 16 20

 Small Med. 7 50
 Tumbler ... 11 50

 Medium... 10 80
 Cream Jug 21 00

 Large..... 12 00
 Sugar Bowl 22 00

 Spoon...... 18 00
 Caddy..... 28 00
 ONTARIO STARCH 38-lb. to 45-lb. boxes, 6 bundles 0 06 Heavy T and strap, per lb. 0 0334 0 0434 Screw, hook and strap 2 35 3 15
 WHITE LEAD—Pure Association guarantee, ground in oil.
 per 100 lbs.

 25 lb. irons.
 5 50

 No. 1
 5 22½

 No. 2
 4 75

 No. 3
 4 37
 THE BRANTFORD STARCH CO., LTD.

 THE BRANTFORD STARCH CO., LTD.

 andry Starches

 Canada Laundry, boxes of 40 lbs.
 0 04¼

 Finest Quality White Laundry 3 lb. cartoons, cases 36 lbs.
 0 05

 Blbs, 175 lbs.
 0 04½
 0 04½

 Kegs. 100 lbs.
 0 04½
 0 04½

 Lily White Gloss 0 04½
 0 04½

 Lily White Gloss 0 04½
 0 06

 1 lb. fancy cartoons, cases 36 lbs.
 0 07
 6 lb. fancy lid bx. Sin crate, 48 lbs.
 0 07

 6 lb. tin enamelled cannisters,
 8 in crate 48 lbs.
 0 07

 THE F. F. DALLEY CO. THE F. F. DALLEY CO. Dalley's Mustard, blk, pure, per lb. 0 25 Dalley's Mustard, ½ lb. tins, 2 doz. in case, per doz. ... 2 00 Dalley's Mustard, ½ lb. tins, 4 doz. in case, per doz. ... 1 00 Dalley's Superfine Durham Mustard bulk, per lb. ... 0 12 ½ lb. tins, 4 doz. in case, per doz. ... 0 65 ½ lb. tins, 2 """" 1 20 lb. jas, per doz. ... 2 40 se Muscatels, TURPENTINE-Selected packages, per gal. 0 48 2c, extra outside points. 0 07¹/₄ 0 07¹/₂ 0 08¹/₄ 0 8¹/₂ 3-Crown Ditto 4 Crown per box. 1 70 2 20 2 50 2 40 75 GLUE-Common per lb 0 0734 0 08

43

S. R. Parsons, Vice-President

- Contained

A Popular Starch.

44

All laundresses agree on this one point, that in order to obtain the best results, a **high-class starch is indispensable**. Celluloid has long been recognized as the **Laundresses' reliable friend**, whose verdict in its favor has been so unanimous that it has won for itself, as a **cold-water starch**, a reputation which is world-wide.

THE BRANTFORD STARCH CO., Limited, Selling Agents, BRANTFORD, ONT. Brantford Gloss-1 lb. fancy boxes, cases 36 lbs. 0 07½ Brantford Cold Water Rice Starch-1 lb. fancy boxes, cases 28 lbs... 0 09 Canadian Electric Starch-40 packages in case...... 3 00 linary Starch-Challenge Prep. Corn-1 lb. pkgs., boxes 40 lbs..... 0 05 No. 1 Pure Prepared Corn-1 lb. pkgs., boxes 40 lbs..... 0 06 BRANTFORD SOAP WORKS CO "SALADA " CEYLON Green Label 40c..... Red Label 50c... Orange Label, retail at 60c. Gold Label, 80c. Terms, 3 per cent. off 30 days. 0 42 0 58 CROWN BRAND. (Ceylon in lead packages) Culin
 Wholesale R

 Red Label, 1-lb, and ½s...
 0 35
 0

 Bine Label, 1-lb, and ½s...
 0 35
 0

 Green Label, 1-lb, and ½s...
 0 18
 0

 Green Label, ½s...
 0 19
 0

 Japan, 1s...
 0 19
 0
 Ivory Bar" is put up in 1 lbs., 2 6-16 lbs., 3-lb. bars, 60 lbs. in box: 10 and 12 oz. cakes, 100 in box: Twin Cake, 11¹/₄ oz. each, 100 in Brown Label, Green Label. 0 20 0 22 0 30 0 36 0 44 0 50 0 40 0 25 0 25 0 25 1s and ½s..... 1s and ½s and ¼s. 1s and ½s..... ½s... box. Quot brands otations for "Ivory Bar" and othe ds of soap furnished on application. Terms. 30 days net. TOBACCO AND CIGARS. TEAS. BLACK. MONSOON INDO-CEVION TEA
 Workson
 Wholesale
 Retail

 ue
 Label, 1-1b.
 0 19
 0 25

 ue
 Label, $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ -lb.
 0 20
 0 25

 ack
 Label, $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ and 1-lb.
 0 22
 0 30

 een
 Label, $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ and 1-lb.
 0 28
 0 40

 owo
 Label, $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ and 1-lb.
 0 35
 0 50

 ed
 Label, $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ and 1-lb.
 0 40
 0 60
 rowaered, bbls Dream Extra Bright..... 0 35 0 20 0 18 0 55 0 40 0 25 0 04¹/₈ 0 04 1-16 0 04 0 3 15-16 Bright Co Light Yel 16's 0 63 Wales, caddies, 8's and 16's 0 65 m Light Yellow..... CEYLON. Broken Pekoes
 Yellow
 0 033

 Demerara
 3 50
 3 75
 WOODENWARE. 0 42 0 40 0 35 RAM LAL'S (lead packages) SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.
 syraups. per gallon.
 bbls.
 ½ bbls.

 0 23
 0 25
 0 25

 0 28
 0 32
 0 42

 omi)
 0 40
 0 40

 2 gal. pails.
 1 40
 1 40

 3 gal. pails.
 35
 1 40
 CHINA GREENS. Gunpowder-Cases, extra firsts 0 42 Half Chests, ordinary firsts 0 22 Young Hyson-RAM LAL'S 0 50 PURE tey (com) 2 gal. pails. 3 gal. pails. 0 38 INDIAN TEA Cases, sifted, extra firsts. 0 42 Cases, small leaf, firsts... 0 35 Half Chests, ordinary MOLASSES. 0 50 0 40 THE E. B. EDDY CO. Washboards, Planet XX XX Special Globe..... 1 60 1 40 1 25 1 50 0 38 0 19 0 17 0 14 60 1-lbs 0 35 SOAP. 60 ½-lbs.....} ** 0 35 5-Case Single Lots, Care Babbitt's "1776" Soap Powder \$3 50 120 ½-lbs... 0 36 \$3 20 3 00 1 40 1 60 1 50 2 90 2 85 2 35 3 30 "KOLONA " Half Chests— JAPAN. Finest May pickings.... Choice Finest. Fine.
 If Chests— JAPAN.

 Finest May pickings...
 0 38
 0 40

 Choice
 0 32
 0 36

 Finest.
 0 28
 0 30

 Finest.
 0 28
 0 30

 Finest.
 0 28
 0 20

 Good medium.
 0 22
 0 24

 Medium
 0 19
 0 20

 Good common.
 0 16
 0 18

 Common.
 0 16
 0 12

 ""Olong...
 0 16
 0 22

 ""Golong...
 0 14
 0 15

 ""Glong...
 0 14
 0 15

 ""Siftings...
 0 07½
 0 14
 RPRISE KOLONA URE CEYLON TEA 3 30 2 85 Robert Greig & Co., Agents. No. 9 Safety, per gross... " 10 " " " " " ... " 2 Tiger, " ... 8...... \$ 2 00 1 10 5 00 2 00 and less than 5.... s and upward.... Freight prepaid on 5 box lots. 4 00 LICORICE .. J.R. SEL Valst ,01

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, etc. In PLIABLE LICORICE, Triple Tunnel Tubes, Mint Puff-Straps and Navy Plugs. Write for illustrated catalogue.

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