



This is put up in packets, making one quart of rich **Gelatine.**

It dissolves **instantly** in hot water.

The Standard Gelatine of the World

ARTHUR P. TIPPET & CO., General Agents. Montreal and Toronto.





A Food, not a Fad.

The Tillson Company, Limited, TILLSONBURG, ONT.

JAPAN TEA

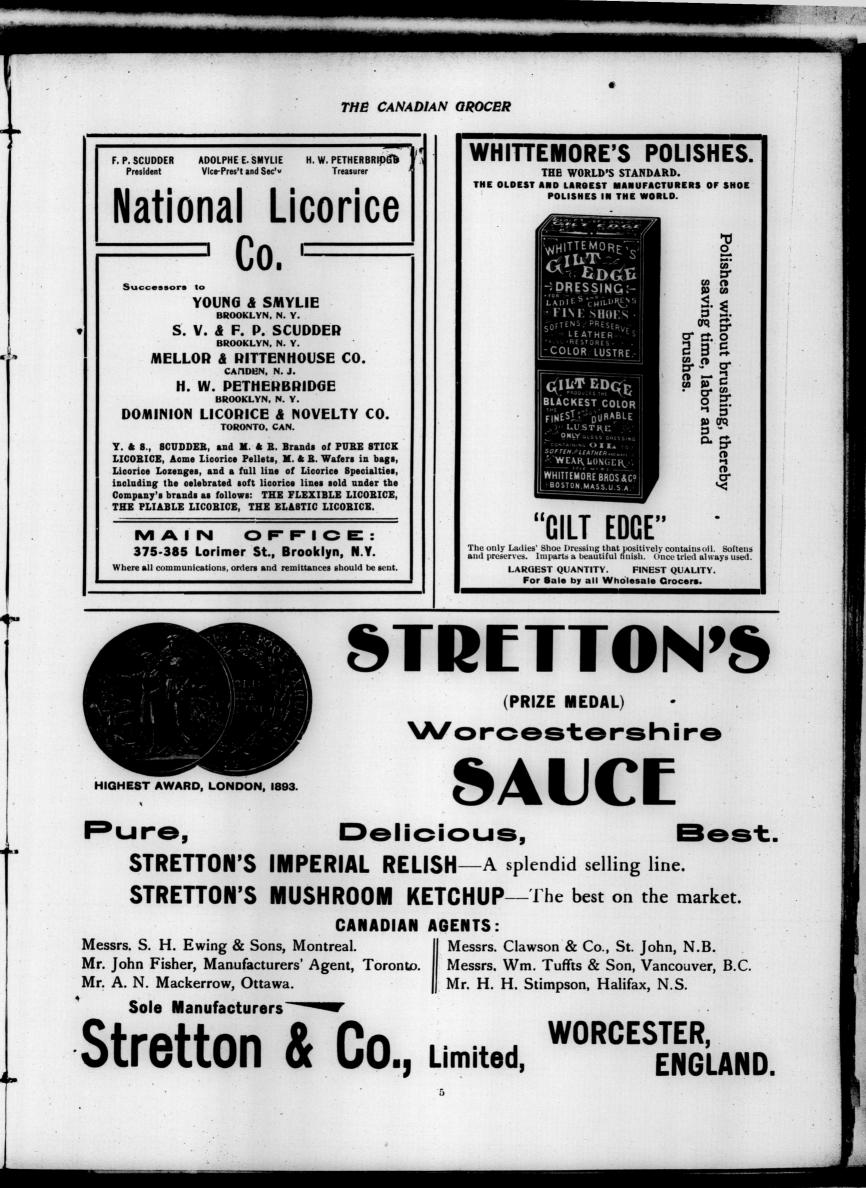
Undeniably the best imported into Canada.

It is grown in a country where modern ideas prevail, and is carefully looked after while under cultivation. Soil and climate combine in producing healthy growth.

Every package of tea shipped from Japan is inspected by competent inspectors, and if it is not good, pure tea, properly packed and graded, it goes back to the grower. Do you sell this kind, or do you sell some other ?

You will find it very profitable to handle good, pure, wholesome

JAPAN TEA



Your stability depends upon your reputation. Your reputation depends upon the quality of your goods. Therefore sell only

Pure CEYLON TEA

Black and Green

It will give you an unassailable reputation.

The large amount of essential oil preserved in the manufacture of CEYLON TEA makes it at once the most refreshing and invigorating tea on the market and one that gives universal satisfaction.

Therefore buy only

Pure CEYLON TEA

Black and Green



Dried and Evaporated Fruits.

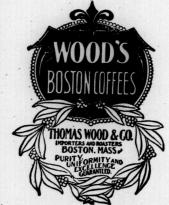
We have been looking over our stock and find that we have just a little too much in some lines, for instance :

CHOICE PEACHES IN 25 AND 50-LB. BXS. AND BAGS. CHOICE APRICOTS IN 25 AND 50-LB. BXS. PRUNES, ALL SIZES, IN 25 AND 50-LB. BXS., AND QUITE A QUANTITY OF TAP FIGS AS WELL.

> These goods are in perfect condition, and you should have a sale for quite a few now that dried and green apples have been pretty well cleaned up. Let us hear from you.

W. H. GILLARD & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS, HAMILTON, CANADA.

ORGANIZED SUCCESS.



Not the braggart nor the blusterer permanently succeeds.

It takes time, labor and expense for the honest government or individual to organize success. All these have been freely expended for the Grocer who handles

WOOD'S COFFEES,

and he therefore finds a genuine organized success in that superb brand, the moment he touches it. Begin to sell WOOD'S COFFEES and you will "take time by the forelock."

THOMAS WOOD & CO., - No. 428 St. Paul St., MONTREAL.

From Manufacturer to Grocer.

Grocers' Wholesale Co., Limited, is the shortest path between the manufacturer of the world and the shelves of your store.

The longer the path by which merchandise comes from first hands to the grocer, the more it costs the grocer. The more hands there are upon it, the more profits there must be paid from it.

By buying goods direct and paying for them with cash, we get the benefit of the best markets, the lowest prices, the widest range.

By selling direct to you, without traveliers, and for cash, we are able to give you the best goods, at the lowest price, in the shortest time and on the most satisfactory basis.

There is no line of groceries we cannot supply. There is nothing that the grocery world offers that we cannot There is no price quoted for standard goods that we cannot duplicate or better. get.

Our position is sufficiently important to give us the benefit of every bargain coming to this market, and of the widest possible distribution of our trade.

Our goods are sold by satisfied grocers. If they were not satisfied they would not continue to be our customers. If we were not able to suit the requirements of any locality we should not be able to retain this trade. If our statements about our merchandise were not true we should



REGISTERED

These are facts that are bound to interest any grocer who wishes to batter his position.



CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

Montreal and Terento, May 29, 1903. The Canadian Grocer

Subjects Being Discussed at Ottawa

By a Member of Parliament.

WITH the House rising from Wednesday night till the following Tuesday, with day after day occupied by debates of more or less-generally less --interest, with estimates passing so slowly as scarce to be passing at all, all hopes for a fairly early end to the session are disappearing, and August 1 is now being named as about the probable date.

The day the Minister of Finance introduced a measure for the improvement of the Dominion election laws, and another dealing with the construction of dry docks, and Government aid thereto, was a busy one indeed.

While the former cannot very well be connected with the trade and commerce of this country-though we fear that at certain periods there is rather a brisk bargain and sale in connection with election contests-it is of such interest to all good citizens that we venture to mention it briefly, even in a journal such as this, the primary mission of which is trade, and trade only. Mr. Fielding moved that a select committee, composed of Messrs. Charlton, Casgrain, Russell, Barker, Demers, Northup, A. T. Thompson, Ingram and himself be appointed to consider the state of the laws respecting Dominion elections, and that the bill of Mr. John Charlton, dealing with the same subject, be referred to and considered by this committee also.

While it must be admitted that irregularities at elections are far too frequent in Canada, it is equally certain that such practices are distasteful to the great mass of both parties, and it is a hopeful sign when prominent gentlemen of Government and Opposition circles are about to meet together to endeavor to devise some remedy for the betterment of existing conditions. As Mr. Fielding remarked in the few words he spoke in introducing his motion, it is human nature itself which wants reforming, if we are really going to have absolutely pure elections, but he thought that something might at least be done to make political sinning more difficult and dangerous than at present, and it was with this object, rather than in the hope of complete redress, that he and others were moving in the matter.

Coming to the question of the construction of dry docks, we may say that the proposal of the Government is to bonus private companies building such works under Government supervision, through the Public Works Department, at a place to be specified by the Government, within a time limit, etc., and on the actual cost the amount to be allowed will be 3 per cent. per annum for 20 years, the total of such aid not to exceed \$30,000 per annum to any one company. The principle is not at all new, similar legislation having been on the Statute Book for 20 years, but the amount previously offered. 2 per cent. per annum instead of 3, has proved inadequate. Under the old provision it is true that Halifax got a dry dock, but even then the building was not done because of the Dominion Government aid alone. The Imperial Government (owing to the requirements of the North Atlantic Squadron) gave assistance, as did also the city itself. The increase in the proposed subsidy, it is confidently expected, will produce a suitable dock at Collingwood for the increasing shipping of the Georgian Bay, and another at St. John, N.B., a longfelt want there.

While the resolution itself is silent, in pursuance of parliamentary practice, as to control of rates, the bill, which in due course will follow the resolution, will provide carefully on this point, so that private interests may be conserved and no monopoly on the part of the dock company permitted.

Mr. Tarte, in giving his support to the measure, made the statement that there is no country in the world which is more lacking in dock accommodation than is Canada, while the only criticism offered by Dr. Sproule was that the percentage offered by the Government was, he feared. still insufficient to induce capitalists to go into this class of investment, and. said he, "I think the Government might very well make it much higher."

The suggestion made by Mr. Bennett that the Government should lay down a rule that the docks should be at a certain distance from each other, or that only one dock should be aided in any particular bay, seems sound sense, and would remove political temptation from this and succeeding Governments. It is true that the resolution leaves it entirely to the Government to say at what point any dock to be subsidised is to be constructed, but this of course leaves the door more or less open to political influence and pull.

Mr. Monk raised a point of interest to the great port of Montreal when he asked if the passing of this resolution meant that the Government would not in the future undertake any dry dock construction work itself.

To this Mr. Fielding replied that the new legislation was only an increase in amount on the old, and that as the old had not excluded Government construction, how could this do so? As to what the Government policy would be, that, of course, was another matter, and one upon which he was not in a position to speak. Mr. Monk pointed out that for years past Montreal had been given hopes of Government construction, and emphasized the need of superior accommodation of this nature on the St. Lawrence route.

. . .

Very lively and decidedly interesting was the debate on the Treadgold Concession, to which the House was recently treated, Mr. T. Chase Casgrain leading off for the Opposition, and Sir William Mulock taking up the cudgels for the Government. Founding his case upon articles written in Dawson City newspapers and on various petitions sent in to the Government from that place. Mr. Casgrain argued very strongly to show that the concession would be most ruinous to Yukon interests, and that it must have been obtained by gross misrepresentation and fraud.

Unfortunately, Mr. Sifton, in whose Department the administration of the Yukon lies, is still away in England in connection with the Alaskan Boundary Commission, while Mr. Ross, the newly elected member for the Yukon, is absent on account of ill health. In spite of this. however, the Postmaster General, who is at present acting Minister of the Interior, made a stout defence, scoring a very strong point in asserting that if the concession was to be so immensely lucrative as asserted by its opponents, it was strange indeed that after it had been in force for more than two years, the Concessionaires, some of them men of large influence and numerous connections in England, had been unable to interest



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

Forsale by all Wholesale Grocers; also the McClary Mfg. Co., London, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver and Terente.

Old Country capital to come in and do the work.

In view of the fact that Dawson people have asked for a commission of investigation. and that the Government has promised to create one, it would be premature for us to express an opinion on the rights of the case. One thing, however, seems clear, and that is that some corporation, or the Government itself, must enter into business to supply water and power to the miners in that district. in order that work may be continued in the more inaccessible parts after the easier stretches have been exhausted by the individual miners. The expense of such an undertaking would be immense. and any Government would probably hes itate about going into this undertaking. The Government has reserved the right of controlling rates when the Treadgold people have power and water to sell, and this would seem to be at least a fair measure of protection to the miners.

One thing we must remember in con sidering all these questions arising in our Far North, that as the climate gets colder, the spirit of the inhabitants gets warmer. We are accustomed to read of the active temperament of the Westerner. but he is but a mild creation indeed compared with his brother of the North. Hence, when we hear prophecies of Daw son streets deserted, of buildings empty. and standing only as a sad memorial of the effort that has been sad events sure of realization if the Treadgold Concession rémains unrepealed we must not make too literal a translation, but allow some what for the poetic fervor and vivid imaginations of those who dwell in the ice palaces of the North.

MARKING PACKAGES.

Instructions have been issued by the Canadian Freight Association as to the marking of all packages being shipped by rail or water. The rules were adopted for the benefit of steamship and railway agents, and are as follows: Each package, bundle or piece of less than carload freight must be plainly marked with the information necessary to carry it to its destination and insure proper delivery even if separated from the waybill.

The marks on packages should be compared with the shipping order and bill of lading, and correction, if necessary, made by the shipper or his representative. Old marks must be removed or effaced.

Freight consigned to a place of which there are two or more of the same name must not be forwarded unless the name of the county or province be given.

When freight is consigned to a place not located on the line of a railway, the shipper must be requested to state the name of the railway station at which the consignee will accept delivery, cr if destined to a place reached by a water line the name of the railway station at which delivery is to be made to such water line.

GROCERS AND THE FRUIT-MARKS ACT.

EDITOR CANADIAN GROCER, —I saw in a recent issue of THE CANADIAN GROCER an article entitled "Object of Grocery Associations." It has occurred to me that associations of grocers or of retailers generally might increase their value both to themselves and to the public by undertaking to protect their members against the fraudulent packing and marking of fruit. This they can do by making use of the provisions of the Fruit Marks Act, a copy of which 1 enclose.

Up to the present time the enforcement of this Act has been left almost entirely to the Dominion inspectors, though in fact its machinery is equally at the disposal of any person who may be defrauded. The reason appears to be, as grocers and fruit dealers have stated more than once, that they do not wish to incur the apparent odium of laying a complaint. This difficulty might be overcome if the associations in the various towns and cities would undertake this work on behalf of the members. If fruit is sold on commission and turns out to be not as represented (either by the marking or the exposed surface), it would only be necessary for the purchaser to state the facts to the secretary or president of his association, who might then lay an information before the local magistrate. In most cases the complaint would be against the original packer of the fruit, the commission man having acted only as his agent, and probably without knowing any better than the purchaser the exact contents of the packages. It is not necessary in such a case to go to the point of origin of the fruit, but the charges may be laid in the town where the fruit was "offered for sale."

W. A. MACKINNON, Chiet, Fruit Division. Ottawa, May 16.

INQUIRIES ABOUT CANADIAN GOODS.

Inquiries received by the Canadian Section of the Imperial Institute :

1. A firm of fruit shippers require a large quantity of box shooks cut to dimensions, and wish to hear from Canadian manufacturers who can fill orders.

2. A Bristol house is prepared to contract for supplies of broom handles and invites correspondence from Canadian producers.

3. A firm of London brokers already engaged in the Canadian trade and able to furnish Canadian references, seeks additional agencies in evaporated apples, canned lobsters, fruit and vegetables.

4. A London manufacturers' agent asks to be placed in touch with Canadian manufacturers of basswood piano key boards.

5. A London house wishes to hear from Canadian shippers of hay and potatoes. First-class reference.

6. A gentleman representing an important house in London is desirous of securing the agency of Canadian manufacturers of builders' * hardware, machinery and manufacturers of wood, in which he possesses a large connection.

Names of the firms making the above inquiries on application to the editor of THE CANADIAN GROCER.

WHAT TRADE ARE YOU AFTER?

If the best you can cultivate it by having for sale . . .

Patterson's Home-made Preserves

PEARS, PEACHES, PLUMS, QUINCE and KITTATINNIES.

· LUCAS, STEELE & BRISTOL, Selling Hamilton

"The Growing Time"

Jersey Cream Yeast

The finest Yeast in the LAND. Place your orders now.

HAMILTON YEAST CO'Y, - HAMILTON, ONT.

THERE is no capital so valuable to a business man as a reputation for High-Class Goods. A bad article recommended taints the reputation of the whole stock. Dealers who have enjoyed this enviable distinction and have made their business a success, have declined to traffic in cheap and trashy goods. Since our last advertisement calling attention to our registered brands of Coffee, our sales have increased enormously, and only to the unique quality of these goods do we attribute our increased out-put :

MECCA

CAIRO



and SIRDAR

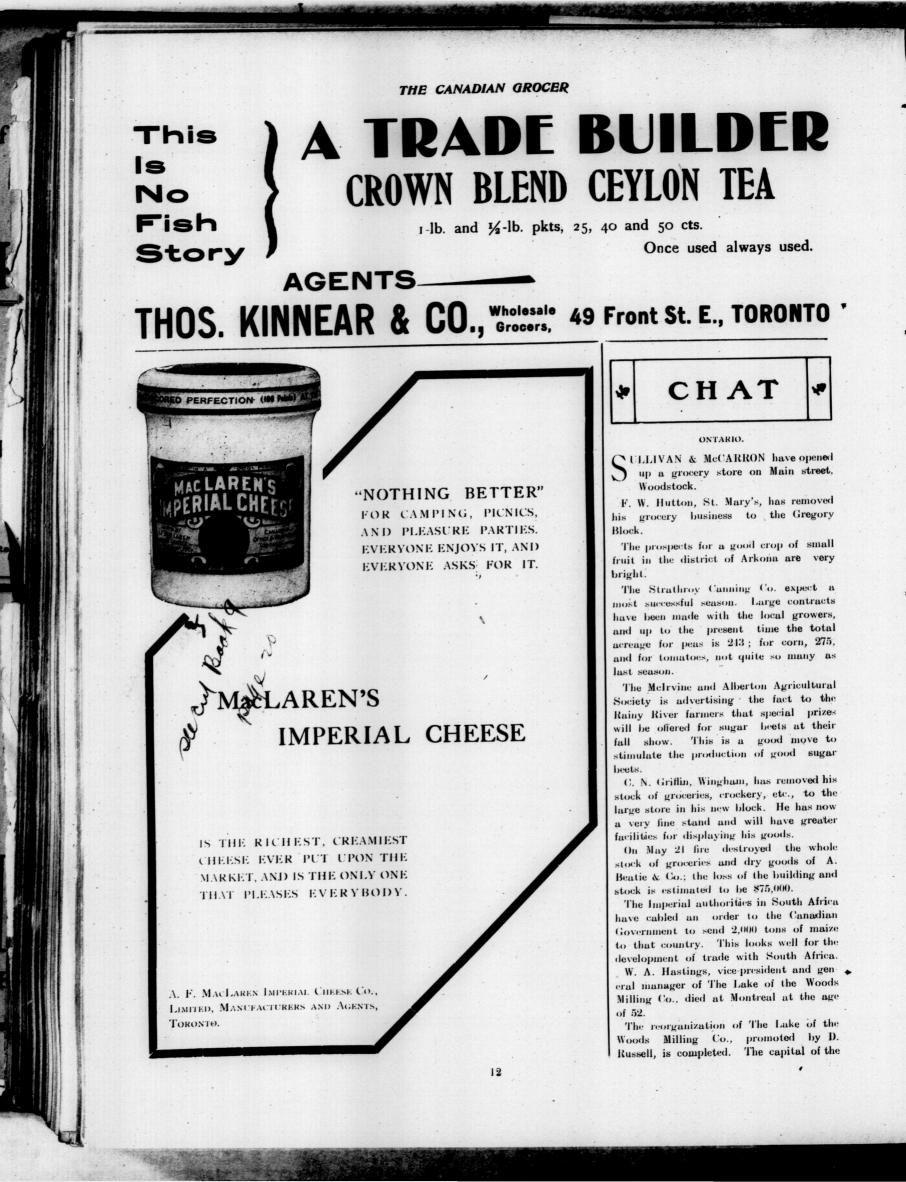
are our registered brands, and are favorites with dealers anxious to acquire a reputation for quality. They are packed in 50-lb. tins, 25-lb. tins, and 2-lb. tins; ground or whole.

Our stock of general groceries is very complete, and comprises nearly every brand of goods known to the retail trade. We will be pleased to furnish samples and give quotations on application.

JAMES TURNER & CO. HAMILTON, ONT.

11

Wholesale Agents,



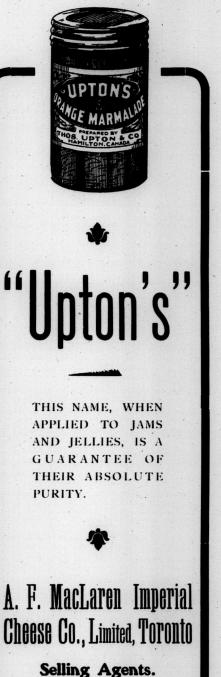
new company is \$3,800,000, which was all subscribed for in Canada. The management will probably remain in the hands of the old officials, but the board of directors will be changed slightly, new directors being appointed to represent the new interests.

QUEBEC.

David Robertson, a prominent grain and flour dealer, of Montreal, and a familiar figure in the Board of Trade, is dead.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

E. B. Colwell, an extensive fish dealer, St. John, died on May 21, from paraly-



sis. He was 54 years old and had been an alderman for many years. He had also filled the office of deputy mayor of St. John.

Denis Richard, Moncton, formerly a clerk in John O'Neil's grocery store for a number of years, is about to start in the grocery business for himself. Mr. Richard should be a successful grocer, as he has had considerable experience in the business.

J. A. Lipsett, grocer, St. John, has commenced building a three-storey building next to his present premises, in which he will have a large and modern store.

MANITOBA.

It is expected that a canning factory for the canning of chickens, turkeys, duck and similar lines will be established at Emerson by two French-Canadian capitalists. The factory will be of the latest design and the best equipment, and will in all probability turn out excellent products.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Peter Otto, Vancouver, has started a grocery business in the store formerly occupied by The Ideal Grocery.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Nova Scotia Supply Co., of Canning, are extending their holdings and have purchased 85 acres of dyke land on the Grand Pere dyke.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

There will, in a short time, be a new wholesale grocery house established in Calgary. W. Pitfield, formerly with The McPherson Fruit Co., Calgary, will represent the new wholesale business in that city.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Lemuel Silliphant, Market House, Charlottetown, has added a fresh-fish department to his business.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mr. Henri Jonas will leave Montreal on Tuesday, June 2, for New York on his way to Europe. This is Mr. Jonas' annual trip to the Old Country, and it will be made a purely business one. He will visit Spain, France, Belgium and England.

MEETING OF EGG PACKERS.

The meeting of the egg packers was held on May 22, but as there was not a good attendance, nothing important was decided upon.

One of the promoters of the organization, in conversation with THE CANADIAN GROCER, said that there would be another meeting very soon, at which the organization of the association would likely be com-

EASYBRIGHT Cleans

Brunswick's

It looks like a "large order," but try it and be convinced.

EVERYTHING

Put up in 5 sizes, to retail at 10c, 15c., 20c., 50c. and \$1.25.

IT WILL HELP TO BUILD UP YOUR TRADE.

Wholesale Agents:

DAVIDSON & HAY

Wholesale Grocers,

THE

TORONTO

pleted, and some action taken in regard to the price of eggs. He said that the association was being formed, not with the idea of cutting down the price of eggs by arbitrary measures, but to prevent one buyer from coming into another's district and bidding up the price of eggs to a higher figure than they were worth and more than the price on the British markets warranted.

Another promoter, however, thought that, although the organization would not fall through, nothing much could be done now, as it was so late in the season.

DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS

and Cold Storage News.

BUTTER AND CHEESE BOARDS.

BROCKVILLE.

A NOTHER meeting of the Brockville Cheese Board was held on May 14 at which the following buyers were present: R. G. Murphy, T. J. Howe, J. J. Dickey, Howard Bissell, John Webster, B. Derbyshire and O. E. Earl.

A great difference of opinion was manifested as to the value of cheese, and it was some time before a common basis for selling could be agreed upon. The buyers claimed that although the strike in Montreal had been settled, owing to the congestion of freight at Montreal it would be some time before they could dispose of the goods to advantage, and for this risk the salesmen should make concessions in the prices. However, this argument did not carry much weight in the face of positive statements made by railway men.

The offerings showed a marked increase over the records of the week before. A total of 3,235 was boarded, 1,775 being white and 1,460 being colored; 11sc. was the general price paid.

Prof. Harte, principal of the Kingston Dairy School, gave an address in which he impressed on all the fact that qualified makers could not turn out a fancy article unless the milk supply was first class, and in this connection he made a strong appeal to the patrons to exercise more care in the handling of milk. He also said, in reply to a question on the subject, that cheese boxes now used in the eastern section were very poor and were also scarce. The cause of this was the large amount of cheese manufactured last fall, which used up a large amount of the raw material for making boxes.

Mr. Derbyshire also gave a short address, in which he complained of cheese being shipped too green.

The following are the sales recorded at the adjournment of the meeting: Bissell, 100 white; Webster, 50 white and 310 colored; Derbyshire, 120 white and 340 colored.

FRONTENAC.

The members of the Frontenac Cheese Board met on May 14 in Ontario Hall, Kingston, Ont.

A letter from The Cold Storage Co., of Montreal, notifying the board that it could not handle all products sent to that city, was read by the secretary, A. Ritchie.

Ritchie. J. A. Ruddick, chief of the Dairy Division, Ottawa, wrote that a meeting of cheese and butter salesmen would be held in Montreal on June 2, and asked that the board send a delegate.

Mr. Publow, Perth, Ont., chiei instructor for Eastern Ontario, submitted a report of the instructions of various districts. This report stated that the cheese throughout the country was generally very good. However, in many places. cheese was shipped in broken boxes. He desired to impress upon the salesmen the necessity of seeing to these matters.

Mr. Publow also explained the duties of instructors. He said that their time was not to be taken up entirely in inspecting milk, but that they should try to instruct and guide makers who were not turning out cheese of a good quality. Anything the instructors had to say about factories was supposed to be said at that factory and not carried elsewhere. In fact, the idea was to point out a way to in.provement without any idle gossip with other factories not concerned. All cheese sold on the board went for

All cheese sold on the board went for 11c.

SHERBROOKE.

A meeting of the directors of the proposed butter and cheese board for Sherbrooke, Que., was held recently, and it was practically decided to go ahead with the organization.

It is to be hoped that the existence of a board will have a tendency to improve the standard of the dairy produce of that section.

It is understood that Mr. McKinnon is very anxious to see the project carried through successfully, and has offered his services in the furthering of the scheme. The committee to report on the final arrangement consists of James McKinnon and C. C. Knight, president of the board. NANAIMO.

NANAIMO.

A meeting of those interested in establishing a creamery in the neighborhood of Nanaimo was held in that city recently, at which there was a large turnout of farmers and a few business men.

farmers and a few business men. J. R. Anderson, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, gave an address on the subject.

G. W. Taylor briefly outlined the progress of the work which had been done up to the time of the meeting. He said that \$1,500 had been subscribed among the farmers alone, and he thought that the balance of \$3,000 would easily be found. Matters being in such good shape, he moved that the Nanaimo Creamery Association be formed. This motion was carried, and the meeting appointed a board of directors to see after the matter and make a report to the shareholders. The directors are as follows:

J. Randle, chairman; R. Malpass, vicechairman; G. L. Schetky, secretarytreasurer; J. Leonard, Marowick, Thatcher, Cocking, J. Westwood. This provisional board met after the meeting adjourned and appointed a committee to complete the canvas for shares, and also a building committee to look up places and report promptly, so that no time should be lost.

SUBSIDIZE COLD STORAGE.

The Newfoundland Government has passed a measure which states that the colony will undertake to pay annually, for a period of years not exceeding 20, to any company engaging in the business of cold-storing of fresh fish and fish products of the colony, the sum by which the net annual profits of such company be less than an amount equal to 5 per cent. on the value of all buildings, plant and machinery erected and constructed in the colony for the purpose of the company; the percentage for depreciation of capital stock to be stated in the bill; such payment not to exceed the sum of \$25,000 in any one year. The sum to be expended by the company in the erection of the aforesaid shall not be less than \$250,000. The company must deposit at the time of agreement \$25,000, which is to remain with the Government for 20 years as security for the performance of the agreement; the company to be paid interest thereon at the rate of 3 per cent. All the plant and machinery for starting the business of the company to be admitted free of duty into the colony.

REFRIGERATOR CARS.

HERE is something which should make the hearts of butter shippers

relad. The Grand Trunk Railway has made an agreement with the Department of Agriculture to run a number of refrigerator cars from different points on the line, to carry butter to Montreal for shipment to Great Britain. The service will be weekly, commencing May 18. In Ontario cars will leave every Monday from Wiarton, Goderich, Petrolea, Kincardine, Orillia, Port Perry and Meaford, and numerous stops will be made at intern.ediate points.

THE MEDUCTIC MEAT CO.

A committee consisting of Allan Dibblee, J. F. Garden, A. E. Jones, William Dibblee, Williamson Fisher and H. P. Baird, from the town council and the board of trade of Woodstock, recently in terviewed Mr. Hay, manager of The Meductic Meat Co., with the purpose in view of finding out the possibilities of getting that company to remove their business to Woodstock. The citizens are very anxious that the company should locate in that city, and the question of granting a bonus as an inducement to the company will in all probability be considered at the next meeting of the town council.

GRASS CHEESE.

Owing to the continued warm weather and the lack of moisture the pasture lands throughout Eastern Ontario and Quebec are in a poor condition. As yet, relatively few cows have been turned out to pasture, but are still being fed on hay. Of course, these conditions are very unfavorable for the commencing of the grass-cheese season. Last year the pastures were in good condition by May 1, and consequently grass cheese began to be made at that time. However, this year is quite a contrast to last season. DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS

Telegraphic Address, "DOMINO." Charlottetown Codes Used

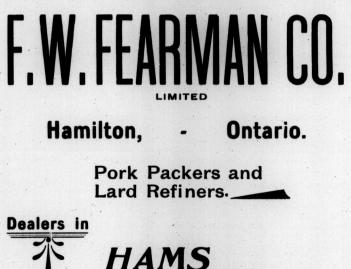
arlottetown PEG Canada

fully packed, Beef and Pork products.

We also handle Butter, Eggs, Cheese and all kinds of farm produce.

Our "Beech-Nut" Hams and Bacon are delicious.

SEND FOR PRICE LISTS.



BACON LARD CHEESE BUTTER EGGS

ESTABLISHED 1852.

Canned Goods. **Barreled** Pork, **Barreled Beef.**

We are now prepared to supply to the trade, care-

Smoked Meats, Hams, Bacon, Lard, etc., etc. d ST. JOHN'S. NELD. Branches at HALIFAX, SYDNEY an

Mess Pork, Short Cut Pork, Plate Beef.

Hams **Breakfast Bacon Roll Bacon** Long Clear Bacon **Bologna Sausage** Pork Sausage

15

Pure Lard **Full Cream Cheese Stilton Cheese English Brawn Boiled Hams Boiled Roll Bacon**

The Canadian Grocer

RELIABLE GOODS AT RIGHT PRICES. Write or wire for special quotations on car lots.

The Park, Blackwell Co., PORK PACKERS. TORONTO, ONT.

THE STEER'S PRODUCTS.

O F all industries there is one which in the matter of leaving no waste stands almost alone, and yet it is one with which we would naturally connect a good deal of waste. This is the meat-packing industry. The beel steer, whose hide, horns, hoofs, hair, meat, blood, and even eyeballs, are all put to commercial use, has been called the "most economical raw material" in the world. When once it is taken into the packers' hands little or nothing is leit which is not used for the manufacture of some saleable article. Much the same can be said of hogs and sheep.

It is estimated that besides the meat of an average steer, the other products, such as those mentioned above, are worth about \$15, which percentage of profit is in favor of the packer against the small butcher. From the tips of his horns to the end of his tail the steer is worth money. The horns are made into combs, buttons, brushbacks, pipe mouthpieces; the tail is turned into curled hair for mattresses : the hair of the hide makes msulation for pipes; the shinbone, being very, tough, is made up into razor handles, knife handles, chessmen, etc., and the thigh-bones, being ground to powder and mixed with cement, are afterwards found shooting over billiard tables or doing duty as some handsome ornament about the house. The hoofs,-white, striped and black-are also valuable. The white ones are shipped to Japan where the clever natives resell them to westerners in the form of ornaments or novelties; the striped hoofs make good buttons; the black ones, if not used as fertifizer for horticulturists, are used in making that deadly poison cyanide of potassium.

Besides these, glycerine, gelatine, glue, tallow, fertilizer, neats foot oil and other things are produced from the head of the steer and other parts. Fertilizer is made in different qualities to suit dif terent soils; the soil being first examined and the proper fertilizer used, exactly after the manner of prescribing medicine for a sick person. The laboratories of the big packing houses are further cause for wonder. Here from the glands, blood, spleen, spinal cord, etc., a great many preparations are made, the value of which for medicinal and other purposes, is being daily attested to. Discoveries are continually being made. A recent one was that the serum in the steer's eyeballs was valuable as a medicine for certain purposes, and it is now being extracted and placed on the market. Besides being made up into medicinal compounds, the blood also yields albumen for the sugar refiner, tanner and calico printer, and anhydrous ammonia for the ice manufacturer; the spinal cord and

DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS

spleen are used in making chemical tablets.

The sheep's wool, of course, becomes cloth; the hogs' bristles go into all sorts of brushes, including hair, tooth and paint brushes. The expression "chasing the pigskin" also reminds us of the part the hog plays in our sports. Experiments are continually being made, and it is possible that the by-products of these and all other domestic animals will be found to have their commercial value.

SMALL EXPORT TRADE IN BUTTER.

Although creamery butter is 1 to 1½c. lower this year than it was last season, there is at present little or no export trade to Great Britain. Prices over there are ruling on a very low basis this year, and, of course, there can be no large trade with Britain until prices become firmer.

BETTER TRANSPORTATION.

James H. Ross, a prominent member of The Dominion Packing Co., Prince Edward Island, says that what that province wants is better cold-storage transportation facilities. He says that it is essential, and if not provided that the Dominion Packing Co. and others in the trade must be limited in the scale of their business. Improvement of the ord inary transportation facilities is also necessary to business men of Prince Edward Island and most of all to the farmers in the shipment of live animals.

COLD STORAGE IN MARKET.

A S was thought, the Toronto Board of Control's recommendation that no cold storage plant be installed in St. Lawrence Market, Toronto, has caused trouble.

Ald. Sheppard and Ald. Noble objected strongly to the action depriving the market of a plant. They maintained that the plant would not be operated at a loss, and both were of the opinion that it would pay.

Controller Burns warmly supported the Board's action, and said that the plant would lose money, and lots of it at that. The Board, he said, had given the matter their best consideration, and was sare that \$6,000 would be lost annually. "This discussion," said Ald. McGhie, "has revealed to me that municipal ownership as far as this year's Board of Control is concerned, is a failure. I an. surprised, too, when I think of all the gigantic plants Mayor Urquhart would like to see the city handle, such as the gas plant, street railway, and other far larger propositions. They have frankly admitted that they are too small for the job of handling this little enterprise." The report was referred back.

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

The demand in all lines is very good and a better trade is expected by dealers. Prices remain firm at last week's quotations. We quote :

Long clear bacon, per lb		\$0 101	30 101
Smoked breakfast bacon, per lb			0 15
Roll bacon, per lb		0 11	0 12
Medium hams, per lb			0 134
Large hams, per lb			0 125
Shoulder hams, per lb			0 115
Backs, per lb		0 141	0 15
Heavy mess pork, per bbl			21 25
Short cut, per bbl		23 00	23 25
Shoulder mess pork, per bbl			19 00
Lard, tierces, per lb			0 101
" taba" "		0 11	0 111
" pails "		0 111	0 111
" compounds, per lb			0 091
Dressed hove light weights, per 100	1b	8 50	9 00
Dressed hogs, light weights, per 100 heavy			7 75
Plate beef, per 200-lb. bbl			15 00
Small butchers' hogs			8 25
Beef, hind quarters			9 00
" front quarters			6 00
" choice carcases			7 25
" medium			6 50
" common			5 50
Mutton			9 00
Lamb			11 5 .
Veal		8 00	9 50
		0.00	

MONTREAL.

Hog products are quiet and steady. There has been a good demand for lard, both for pure and compound, while smoked meats have met a fairly good local demand. We quote :

and a demonstration of the second	
Heavy Canadian short cut mess pork \$23	00 \$23 50
Light Canadian short cut clear pork 22	00 22 50
Canadian short cut back pork 22	50 23 00
	00 23 50
	50 24 00
	121 14
	14 15
	50 15 00
Pure Canadian lard, in tubs, per lb	0 11
" " pails, per lb 0	111 0 12
" " " cases, per lb 0	121 0 121
Fairbank's "Boar's Head" lard compound,	81c. tierce
asis, with extras as follows:	
ao 11 1	0 001
oo li maad aatla "	
	0 001
10-10. UDS,	0 003
D-10. L108.	0 00%
3-lb. tins, "	0 01
DEBOORD HOOD IN 1	
DRESSED HOGSThere has	been no
honors in these unions immediate	-1 00 75
hange in these, prices remaining	al 00.10

change in these, prices remaining at \$8.75 to \$9 per 100 lb.

ST. JOHN, N.B.

With the representatives of two large American packers here one day last week, besides the efforts of local packers and brokers, one would think there should be active business. But sales are light. Mess pork is very dull, clear having what sale there is. In beef, there is very little business. Prices in all lines are rather lower. Pure lard is rather easier, to encourage business. Refined lard is unchanged. In fresh meats rather less business is being done as more fish are being used. Beef is quite plentiful and prices are unchanged. Mutton is quite low and the season rather late. Lamb is more freely offered, but it is still high. Pork is scarce and little needed. Veal is low. We quote :

Mess pork, per bl	1													821	50	\$22	50
Clear pork "														22	50	25	00
Plate beef "														15	0)	16	00
Mess beef "															50		00
	r lb.														06		071
Western beef	**										2			0	08		09
Mutton	**													0	08	Õ	09
Veal															4	Ō	07
Pork														0	07	0	08
Hams															14		15
															12		13
Lard, pure, tubs															ii		12
" " pails	**														12		124
" compound,	tubs																091
	pails			•							1		1				09
" Fairbank's	refin	ed			h		-		r	n	í.	1			10		10
			D	a	il	,	*	-	•••						10		10

WINNIPEG.

The heavy losses sustained in the range country from the last unprecedented storm of the early part of this week will have its effect on the cattle market a little later on. The extent of

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Orders can be filled by any of the leading packing houses or jobbers in Canada or direct. We have had frequent complaints from various parts of Canada that some retailers were removing the imprint from our "**Boar's Head**" brand of **Refined Lard Compound** and selling it as hog lard. Our "**Boar's Head**" brand of **Refined Lard Compound** is superior to any hog lard that ever went over the counter, and we positively will not permit any retailer to offer it in packages unless plainly marked **Fairbank's** "**Boar's Head**" brand, and if sold as anything else we will prosecute the offender.

Tierces -	400 lbs.	Pails,	tin	-		10 lbs.
Tubs	60 lbs.	••	66	-	-	5 lbs.
Pails, wood	20 lbs.	••	"	-		3 1bs.
" tin -	20 lbs.					

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Wellington and Ann Sts., MONTREAL, QUE.

Chicago. Mew York. St. Louis. New Orleans. San Francisco. Baltimore. Boston. Philadelphia. London, Eng. Hamburg, Ger.

the damage is not known, but it has been especially heavy where ranchers had their Ontario stockers for procured There was a storm of similar ranges. character but of shorter duration oc-curred on May 23, 1882, and since that time, no such storm as came Monday and Unfor Tuesday has ever been known. tunately it struck the country at a time when there were an unusual number of Ontario stockers on the ranges. Some of the more experienced cattle men argue that the loss is not an unmixed evil, as it will no doubt tend to check the supply of Ontario stockers going west and en courage the Manitoba farmers to raise more stockers for the range country This is rather cold comfort for those who are the present losers. The Ontario cat-tle are not, however, really satisfactory on the ranges, as they are apt to be too weak in constitution and do not readily learn to rustle for themselves as do Western bred stock.

Trade is very active in butchers' cattle and prices are rather higher and the tone of the market stronger than it was ten days ago. Cattle bring from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{3}{4}c$. off cars, Winnipeg, and the higher figure is being paid for a larger percentage than it was last week. SHEEP.—The storm is likely to affect

SHEEP.—The storm is likely to affect the supply of sheep also, as it reached as far east as the sheep range country. Supplies have been very limited all spring and, in fact, the Winnipeg market at the present time is being supplied by Ontario sheep. The prices quoted are $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{3}{4}c$, off cars, Winnipeg.

HOGS.—Supplies are growing more limited and the price is firm at 64c. for the best grade of bacon hog, and 5 to 4c. under that for under and over weights.

BEEF.-Abattoir killed, top of the market, Sc., with 7 to 7½c. for lower grades.

VEAL.—Scarce and of poor quality; 10e. for skinned carcasses.

MUTTON. — Scarce at 12½c.; spring lambs very scarce at 84.50 to 85 per carcass.

CURED MEATS.—A' very active market with all prices firm and some slight advances for the week. Hams, 14c.; shoulders, 10³/₃c.; breakfast bellies, 14¹/₄c.; backs, 13³/₄c.; spiced rolls, long, 11³/₄c.; short, 11¹/₄c. Dry salt long clear, 11c.; dry salt backs, 12c. Lard, in tierces, 11¹/₄c.; 50 lb.* tubs, \$5.75; 20 lb. pails, \$2.40; 10 lb. pails, in cases, \$7.20; 5-lb. pails, in cases, \$7.30; 3 lb. pails, in cases, \$7.35. Compound lard, in 20 lb. pails, increasing.

DAIRY PRODUCE

TORONTO.

BUTTER. Receipts are still quite large. The British demand for Canadian butter is not very good, and, owing to the heavy make at present, there is a tendency to accumulation. This gives the market a slightly easier feeling. Creamery solids are quoted a little lower, as is also dairy, in tubs. However, the market as a whole, holds firm at last week's quotations. Quite a lot of print and roll butter has been arriving in the market in poor condition on account of faulty packing and has had to be sold at a sacrifice. We quote :

Creamery pr	ints			0 20 0 21				
" 80	lids, frei	sh		0 19				
Dairy rolls, 1	arge			0 14 0 15				
				0 16 0 13				
" in tube				0 14 0 15				

DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS

CHEESE.—Prices remain firm at last week's quotations. The market appears to be very steady. There is a good export trade, Canadian cheese bringing a good price on the London and Liverpool markets. The make continues to be large, and when it is marketed dealers expect that there will be a fall in price. The prices are at present higher than at the same time last year and are a little higher than the British market warrants. It is thought that unless the price drops there will not be so good a demand in that market. There is almost no old cheese now on the market, and any that is here is not in the best of condition and therefore brings only what it is worth. We quote:

Per lb. 0 11 ± 0 12 twins, new. 0 12 0 12 ± 0 12 ± MONTREAL. MONTREAL. MONTREAL MONTREAL

CHEESE.—The cheese situation at the present moment is a very irregular one. For instance, the ruling idea for Ontario makes to-day is 114 to 114c. and for eastern 114 to 114c., which is a decline of fully $\frac{1}{2}c$. on last week's level. The above figures, however, can only be paid on forward contracts made for last half of May shipment, as new business for prompt shipment will not permit the payment of over 11 to 114c., but naturally, while these forward contracts are to execute sellers demand the prices above specified. For June shipment sales have been made at $10_1^3c.$, and for July ship-

been made at $10\frac{1}{4}$ c., and for July shipment at $10\frac{1}{4}$ c. BUTTER.—The only trading in butter is confined to the local jobbing market, and as supplies are in excess values are heavy at $18\frac{1}{2}$ c. as the outside price. The receipts now coming in are a mixture of fodder and grass butter, which exporters do not desire, and they are holding off for full grass goods, which should be on

ST. JOHN, N.B.

the market by the end of next week.

EGGS.—There is but a light sale. The stock held is not large. While prices are unchanged the market would not stand free supplies.

BUTTER.—There is always a sale for the right quality, but the supply is always light. There is a good demand for butter.

CHEESE.—There is a better sale. The prices are rather easier. Buying of Western stock is about over, as domestic is more freely offered and at lower prices. The outlook is for quite a large output from this province this year. We quote:

Butter, creamery prints per lb	0 24	0 25
" creamery solids (fresh made), per lb	0 22	0 24
" prints	0 20	0 22
" tubs	0 14	0 16
" tubs, selected, per lb	0 18	0 20
Eggs, new laid, per doz	0 17	0 20
" case stock, per doz	0 13	0 14
Cheese, per lb.	0 134	0 14

PROVISION NOTES.

Cross & Silverman, butchers, Montreal, have been registered.

F. L. Snook, butcher, Wilmer, B.C., is succeeded by H. E. Forster.

G. M. Green, butcher, Hamilton, Ont., is advertising his business for sale.

Six carloads of cattle, valued at \$10,-000 have been shipped from Ontario stock farms during the last week to British Columbia, through the Live Stock Association

The Chesley, Ont., creamery has commenced this season's operations, and the prospects are reported to be very good for a large make this year.

Watson & Emigh, Wingham, Ont., shipped four carloads of export cattle to Montreal recently, and also a carload of hogs to Collingwood, Ont.

An experimental cargo of Russian chilled meat has been shipped to the English market, and so Russia promises to be another competitor of Canada's in the British meat market.

The Sydney Post, C.B., says that the cold-storage plant to be erected by The Park, Blackwell Co., Limited, Toronto, in Sydney, C.B., will be 90 ft. long by 32 wide, and will be two storeys high. The building, it is expected, will be completed by the middle of July.

Massachusetts capitalists are contemplating the establishment of a cold-storage depot in St. John, N.B., and also in Chatham, N.B. E. L. Parsons, a former St. John man, and L. L. Forbes, of Boston, were in St. John recently, representing the capitalists in the undertaking.

It might be interesting to know that Charles Sneath, now living in Toronto, was the first to ship a load of produce by the Northern Railway to Toronto. The event was on May 17, 1853, and the produce was shipped from Aurora, Ont.

The dealers at the St. Lawrence Market, Toronto, have been complaining lately of the insufficient ventilation in that market, now that the warm weather has come. Superintendent Frame thinks that a number of ventilators on the roof would greatly improve matters. However, the Board of Control are not of the same opinion. Another plan proposed is to have iron doors in the front and the rear of the building through which a current of air might pass. At all events, some thing should be done to remedy this state of affairs.

The Woodstock cold-storage warehouse collapsed on May 20. Several hundred tons of ice were lost and the structure, which is valued at \$5,000, is a complete loss. The cause of the disaster was the overloading of the building with ice.

On account of the poor pasture lands in the Ottawa district the wholesale price of fresh beef has gone up, and it is expected that there will also be a raise in the retail prices.

Specifications for the buildings and plant which. The Canada Packing & Provision Co. propose to erect at Toronto Junction, have been completed by the architect, J. Wilson, Collingwood, Ont., and tenders are now being called for the buildings. The building will be of brick and will be four storeys high, and will cost not less than \$100,000.

The St. John Sun says that New Brunswick dairymen ought to be proud that Messrs. Dillon and Bowden have again secured a commission to buy cheese for Clements & Co., of London and Glasgow. They will be busy making weekly shipments to the Old Country from about the middle of June.

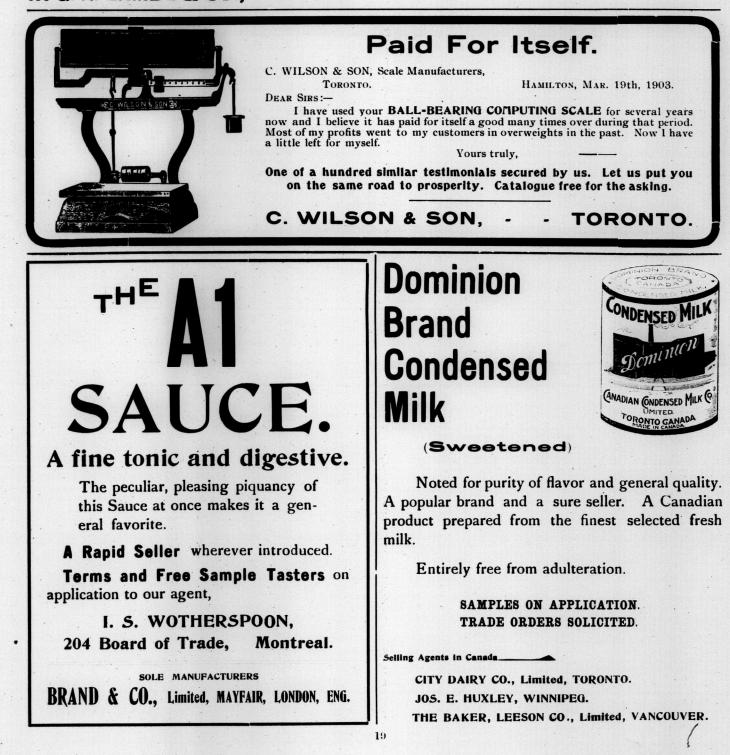
DON'T WORRY

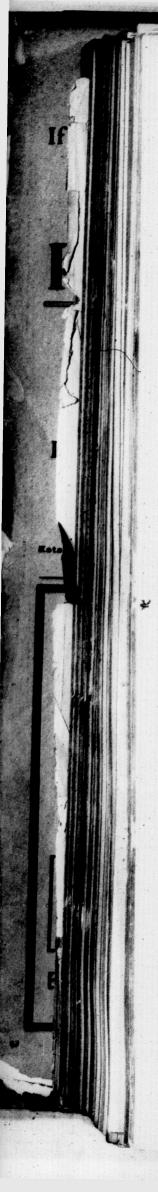
your customers by giving them inferior goods. It pays you to consider your customer's convenience. Give her

JAMES' DOME LEAD

when she is buying stove polish, and you will not only be certain of giving satisfaction, but will also be serving your own interests.

W. G. A. LAMBE & CO., Canadian Agents.





TRADE IN COUNTRIES OTHER THAN OUR OWN.

GREEK CURRANT SITUATION.

A PRIVATE cable from Greece reported the market on currants as rising. These advices are regarded here as an indication that the discussion of the proposed monopoly before the Deputies was rather favorable to the ultimate success of the measure. So far as could be learned no actual advance in quotations was reported by the cable.

The ss. Ludovica, several days overdue, arrived in New York on Tuesday, bringing about 725 tons of currants for various receivers here. This arrival, in view of the present state of the market, has had no effect whatever on values. The market closes with 42 to 43c, quoted on fine Amalias uncleaned in barrels, but these prices are subject to immediate change, dependents on news from Greece regarding the success of the proposed monopoly. In this connection The Hills Brothers Co. say: "These small cargoes will have no effect on the market, inas much as present supplies are very moder ate, much below the usual stocks held here at this season. Business done during the week has been mostly in a small way, though there are inquiries in the market for several fair sized lots for West ern account. The Greek market continues very firm at the full parity of the spot parity. The latest information regarding the monopoly negotiations show that a convention has been concluded between the committee appointed by the Greek Government and the syndicate, but is subject to ratification by the Greek Chamber of Deputies. This agreement, it is expected, was presented to the Chamber to day for ratification, and it is generally supposed that a majority of the House are in favor of the plan. It is, however, impossible to say when the concluding vote will be reached. In the meantime, the new crop to all appearances is progressing favorably, and should nothing unforescen occur, it is likely to be some what larger than that of last year."

BRITISH RICE MARKET.

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Forward Rangoon is dearer and ad vancing, but spot demand is quiet, al though the market is very firm. The moderate inquiry is supposed to be largely due to the abolition of the duty, and, as soon as arrangements with regard to this have been definitely settled, some im provement may reasonably be expected. The statistical position of all descriptions of rice points to higher prices in the future. The quantity of rice landed in bondon last week was 593 tons as compared with 676 tons in the corresponding period last year; the deliveries were 359 tons against 512 tons, and the stock was 5,598 tons against 8,212 tons.—Produce Markets' Review.

R,

A shipment of about 10,000 boxes of Australian and Tasmanian apples arrived in Great Britain two weeks ago, and, both quality and condition being excellent, sales were easily effected at a slight advance on the prices realized at the previous sale.

Advices from Spain were received in London on May 11 reporting the balance of the crop of oranges to be much under previous estimates. On this news, many importers at once placed high limits on the fruit they had in stock, and the market advanced fully 1s. per case.

BAG FIGS FIRMER IN NEW YORK.

Holders of bag figs on the spot in some quarters to-day were firmer in their views on an increased inquiry from manufacturers and the belief that supplies of good stock, suitable for manufacturing pur poses, are being reduced in quantity. In addition to this a few lots of bag figs have been sold for export, and the fact that the large lot of bag figs offered for sale about three weeks ago has been with-drawn from the market has had the effect of strengthening the ideas of other hold It could not be learned how large the volume of movement for export has been, but it is believed that a fair quantity has been shipped out. London ad-vices report that market as still above the parity of this on good stock.—New York Journal of Commerce, May 26.

SHORT CROP OF BRAZIL NUTS.

In connection with Brazil nuts, a leading importer says: "The present crop is expected to be considerably short of last year. All points are eagerly competed for in Brazil by buyers for all countries, and this market is being constantly pushed to a higher level. As the crop last year was only just sufficient to supply all demands, it is hardly probable that present supplies will be sufficient to meet all requirements."

CANNED GOODS IN MARYLAND.

In connection with the canned goods outlook in Maryland Thos. J. Meehan & Co. write from Baltimore: "Up to the hour of writing this market letter, the long drouth in this section has not been broken, though rain has been almost daily predicted by the Weather Bureau. The crop conditions have already become serious, as reported in our daily letters and telegrans, and unless we have several days of good, soaking rain within a week

or so there will be one of the shortest packing seasons for many years in Mary-land. These remarks apply especially to peas, tomatoes, berries and cherries of all kinds. Even if we have plenty of rain, strawberries and cherries will be short, because it is now too late to help them, but it is yet possible for rain, with a litsle bit lower temperature, to bring back peas and tomatoes to normal conditions. These unfortunate crop conditions exist almost all over the eastern section of the country, and the daily newspapers report the month of May, from this viewpoint, as being the worst in 30 years. were not hurt by the drouth or hot weather. They were greatly damaged by the repeated heavy frosts and unusually cold. freezing weather in Maryland four or five weeks ago, and reliable peach growers say the crop will be small, much smaller than heretofore reported. There is good reason to expect higher prices for canned peaches, and 3-lb. pie peaches have already been practically sold out. The only articles packed so far are peas, pineapples and strawberries, but other articles follow in succession rapidly. The quality of each of these three articles is fine, and it is advisable to buy the two finest sifted sizes of peas at once, the petit pois and extra fancy sifteds, as well as preserved strawberries. The quality of the new pineapples is very fine. The tomato situation reversed itself completely during the past week. The week opened at the lowest prices of the season, without any change in sight, but within 48 hours the market became very strong and active, and prices advanced so rapidly that many buyers were unable to get their orders placed at the lowest figures. Copious rains would help the crop immensely, but as the prices were considered by the packers to be unreasonably low, and the jobbers are following the market up with buying orders, it is argued that the market will sustain itself around the present quotations."

CANNED GOODS IN LONDON.

The distributive business generally has been somewhat slow during the past few days, but prices are well maintained. Choice quality new season's lobsters are still in small supply, and the latest ship-ments which have arrived were quickly sold at extreme rates. The quality of the new goods, up to the present, has been exceptionally fine, and packers are to be congratulated on the result. It is feared that the quality of the later shipments will compare unfavorably with the carlier ones, as the catch has been materially affected through rough weather all along the coast .- The Netherby is expected at any moment with 29,658 cases of fruits and 14,917 cases of salmon on board, and, as this is the last vessel of the salmon fleet to London of the 1902 season's pack, it is expected that prices for every grade of fish will show a slight improvement in the near future. Present rates, especially for Alaska, show excep-tional value, quotations to day being nearly 2s. per case less than is asked for the same article in America. Unfortunately, the weather affects the consumption of this article very largely, and it is only due to the very moderate demand since the beginning of the year that quotations have remained at the present low level. The market for summer-packed sardines is very firm, as the supply is most lim-ited, but the demand is far from good.— Produce Markets' Review, May 16.

We beg to announce that we have established a branch factory at Ingersoll, Ont., and that we are now prepared to fill all orders for the Canadian trade

Borden's Brands of Condensed Milk and Evaporated Cream at Canadian Prices.

CONDEASC CALL BRANNA Total A and of Bolagona Gandragh Mar (a) Condeasc G



promptly, and at considerably reduced prices, owing to the establishment of the Canadian Branch. Our **Eagle Brand Condensed Milk, Gold Seal Brand Condensed Milk** and **Peerless Brand Evaporated Cream**, unsweetened, can be obtained through our local representatives.

BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK CO. Originators of Condensed Milk. Established 1857.

Selling representatives in Canada : F. W. Hudson & Co., Toronto. W. H. Dunn, Montreal. Erb & Rankin, Halifax. W. S Clawson & Co., St. John, N.B., also Shallcross, Macaulay & Co., Victoria and Vancouver, B.C.



Window and Interior Displays

NE great fault every grocer is liable to fall into is the littering of his

store with boxes and barrels. So many of these come to him in his business and so many fixtures are needed to hold and display his goods that the convenience and cheapness of using boxes is apt to dispel any inconvenient ideas of neatness that he may have.

In most cases, too, the goods fit the boxes in which they come so perfectly, and are, perhaps, so unsuitable for removing and placing in a special receptacle, that the grocer convinces himself it would not be

wise to change their box. It is true that many things cannot be removed, but with goods of this kind very few displays are necessary, or, if considered advisable, the side of the box or barrel should be concealed in some way, whether by a covering or the arrangement of some other line around it.

A grocer should not think it necessary to display everything in his business, as a tidy arrangement cannot be made, and it is a waste of space to show such lines as sugar, bulk teas, rice, currants, etc., as everyone knows that no grocer would be in business without carrying them. Of course, special instances, such as bargain sales, demand a display of even sugar and tea, but this is an exceptional case, and even then a little in a saucer or-bowl is all that is required.

The rough boxes and barrels, which are so common an article in interiors, can never be made effective in appearance, and always detract

from the excellence of the general view, however carefully planned it may be. In addition, they give an air of carelessness in decorating his store, which every grocer must fight against to his utmost ability. In a store where things to eat are the line handled, the greatest care must be taken to impart a feeling of thoughtfulness, or the feeling of uncleanliness is sure to accompany it.

When barrels or boxes are used there are always nails or, at least, splinters, that protrude, and the skirt of every lady who enters the store is in danger. At any rate, the dust that will accumulate in the rough sides will come off on any cloth that touches it.

Many merchants keep a special line of boxes and barrels with smoothly finished or painted sides. Into these goods are packed for display from the box in which they arrive. This necessitates some extra labor, but the results justify it, and there are few grocery stores in which there is not to be found a few minutes every hour that can be spent in improving the appearance of the interior.

As was mentioned before, the feeling



A Display of Canned Goods.

that all lines must be shown has led many a grocer into error. The use of bowls or saucers or such like receptacles is always allowable, and is sufficient for any line. A limited use of them does not in the least injure the general effect, and has the decided advantages of avoiding the uncleanliness resulting from dust and handling, to which an open barrel, box or tea chest would be subjected. These receptacles should be arranged close together and not scattered over the counters, but, however placed, they are preferable to the bareness and untidiness of raw boxes and barrels.

Timely Hints and Suggestions.

THIS WEEK'S ILLUSTRATION.

The window shown here was arranged in a city grocery. Stands were made in a circular form, sloping up to a small platform. On these were arranged canned goods of different kinds, and a doll was placed on the top platform. Particular attention was paid to detail, and it will be noticed that a certain kind of canned goods alternate with another kind, presenting a very symmetrical appearance. At the bottom bottled pickles are ranged, every other one capped with a tin of meat and the others with an orange.

> The bottom of the window was covered with boxes scattered at haphazard. In the back two rounding shelves were made, the bottoms being concealed by puffed goods, draped to a distance of a couple of feet below, to which were pinned small pasteboard boxes of gelatine. On these shelves cans and bottles of catsup were stacked. Curtains covered the back and a mirror hung above the shelves concealed the division in the curtains.

> The window is not at all difficult to arrange, for the circular shelving used should be a fixture in every grocery store for the display of small goods, and when not needed in the window has a place in the interior, either on the floor or a counter.

CLERKS SHOULD BE SIMPLY JUST.

Salesmen in food stores and elsewhere are, as a rule, ambitious to sell goods, to make and keep customers, remarks Inland Grocer. This laudable ambition tends often

more to the customer's advantage than to the proprietor's.

In the effort to please customers the clerk will often deliver outweight goods, and occasionally will try to give them advantage in price. The motive is natural, but it is good to remember that the clerk's salary must come out of the gross profit of sales and that the owner of the store must live, too.

While it is true that people there be who want the earth for a nickel, the general average is well satisfied with fair dealing.

NO OTHER SHINGLES

will do as well for you as

EASTLAKE Steel Shingles.

They prevent fire-are never struck by lightning-can't possibly leak, because of their patent side lock-and are the very quickest and easiest to apply of any shingle made.

Their popularity all over Canada is unparalleled.

Metallic Roofing Co., Limited TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPLG.

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

WE KEEP ALL CODES.

A.B.C. Code, 4th	Edition											\$5.	0
A.B.C. Code, 5th Ed	lition.											. 7.	00
A1 Code												. 7.	5(
Robinson's Code													
Armsby's Code, 190													50
conomy Code													
Scattergood's Fruit													
United States Cod													
Arnold's Tobacco													5
Baker's Potato Cod	e											. 2.	50
Broker's Code													0
litrus Code													0
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National Coffee Cod													
Riverside Code 1890) and 19	901										. 3.	00
All or any of these	Codes	mail	ed	or	1 1	e	e	in	t	0	fı	oric	e
Private Codes made											10		-

THE NATIONAL COFFEE CODE AXTELL'S

a Code in general use among Coffee Brokers, and is mmended highly by all.

Price, \$1.00 Postpaid.

Messrs. E. H. & W. J. Peck, New York City, say of it: We have been using your code for sometime and find it superior to any code previously used by us.

THE UNIVERSAL SUGAR CODE AXTELL'S

is the standard code for Sugar Brokers. Ask one who uses it and you will get a commendation. If you never saw it send for a copy to examine.

Price, \$1.00 per copy Postpaid. Messrs. Volney, Green & Son, New York City, say of it We have used your Universal Sugar Code from the time it was first published and consider it much superior to any other code that has been issued during the 30 years that we have been in the sugar business.

AMERICAN CODE COMPANY 83 Nassau Street, - NEW YORK CITY Discount to dealers only.

THE CANADIAN GROCER

P. A. MACDONALD DEAD.

A very sad event in Toronto grocery circles was the death of P. A. Macdonald. Only a week or so before his death he held the opening ceremonies of his fine new grocery store on Spadina avenue, and the cutting off of his life so suddenly came as a surprise and shock to his friends. The funeral took place from his father's residence to Mount Pleasant Cemetery. Many acquaintances were present to pay their last respects and show their sympathy with his bereaved widow and parents.

MILLING IN THE WEST.

The flour milling industry in the West does not seem to grow. There is a remarkably small milling capacity as yet in comparison with the wheat production of the country, and from all appearances there will be very little increase this year. The millers charge the reason for this to the unfairness in the freight rates to the eastern markets, railwaymen and vesselmen giving a preference to wheat.

At present the total number of mills operating in Western Canada is 79 with a combined capacity of 17,160 barrels, and an actual daily output of 12,000 barrels. In addition, there are five oatmeal mills with a total daily capacity of 925 barrels.

There are several things to be secured before the milling industry of the West will become a great one, and principal among them are cheap power and low freight rates. The power is available, and only needs development; the freight rates will not, perhaps, be so easy to secure.

TO FREEZE LIVE SALMON.

The New York Sun says that a Tacoma company proposes to freeze live salmon in blocks of ice, ship them to New York and bring them back to life again. It is said that experiments have demonstrated the fact that freezing of live fish in this manner is possible, provided the temperature of the fish is not far below the freezing point, and certain conditions be complied with in resuscitation.

THE DUNNVILLE FACTORY.

The directors of the Dunnville Canning Fartory say that their factory will be rushed this year. They have contracted for 200 acres of peas, 15 acres of beans, 125 acres of tomatoes and 300 acres of corn. They claim that their output will be double that of last year, aggregating 1,500,000 cans. They expect to put in a number of up-to-date machines and rush along the work.

The pack last year was 700,000 cans, all of which have been sold. Shipments last

year totalled over 200 carloads, and between \$12,000 and \$15,000 paid out in wages.

A considerable quantity of the company's goods go to Winnipeg, from where they are distributed over the Prairie dis trict. Now that there are so many im migrants settling in those districts, the company expect that there will be a large increase in the demand for canned goods.

CONDENSED OR "WANT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this heading, 2c. a woru each insertion; cash in advance. Letters, figures, and abbreviations each count as one word in estimateach ing cost.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

A BAKER-Good on bread, cakes and pastry ; A day work; state wages expected with board. Apply Fraser's, 323 King east, Hamilton. f

BAKER wanted – immediately – first-class on bread and cakes; dough mixer and brake in shop. Apply Ferrah, Oakville. f

BISCUIT baker-good all-rourd man-on sodas and sweet goods; must come at once; steady Imperial Biscuit Co., Limited, Guelph, job. Ont.

BREAD baker wanted—at once. 22 Pegler street, London. f

BUTCHER-At once, shopman; must be re-liable. State terms. W. F. Yanstone, Wingham, Ont.

BUTCHER wanted for summer-good all-round man; must be good slaughterman, able to kill alone. Apply Geo. Sutton, Port Carling.

WANIED-Second miller, for 250-barrel mill; also floor hat d; highest wages paid. James Cullen, Woodstock, Ontario.! f

WANTED-First-class, practical soapmaker; laundry and toilet; for boiling and making cold soaps; state references, qualifications and salary expected. Box 591, Globe. f

WANTED-Machinery blacksmith - all light Work; state wages war Works Co., L mited, Aylmer. wanted. Aylmer Iron

MILLER wanted-good, reliable man-to take charge of 100-barrel mill at once; must understand milling hard wheat; strady job to marned man; state experience and wages ex-pected. Apply to Winkler Milling Co., Winkler, Manitoba.

AGENCY WANTED.

A GENCY WANTED-Agent having an estab A lished t ade and travelling through the Pro-vince of Quebec would be open to represent manu-facturers dealing with the grocery trade, best refer-ences. Address C. A. Morin, Imperial Building. Montreal. (22-t)

B^Y young man, as assistant shipper in wholesale grocery, not afraid of work. Box 32, CANA-DIAN GROCER. (22-1)

FOR SALE.

GROCERY business for sale -one of the best in Peterboro: light stock; satisfactory reasons given. W. H. G., Box 439, Peterboro,

DEPARTMENT OF ADVERTISING SUGGESTION AND CRITISISM

Edited by

W. Arthur Lydiatt.

TORONTO.

NOTE – Herein are discussed the principles and practice of advertising. Subscribers are invited to send Mr. Lydiatt specimens their newspaper and other advertising, for the purpose of review in this department. Address care of Department of Advertisg. CANADIAN GBOCER.

Don' wait until you publish an especially good advertisement before you send me your ads. for review in this department. Don't be afraid of a little honest criticism. I will only try to point out the faults—if such there be—that you may have ideas for the improvement of your ads. You don't have to follow my advice or act on my suggestions.

I simply want you to send me specimens of your advertising matter—just what you are using now, or what you have been using. I'll tell you of every way in which I see it might be improved. I will call attention to the good points—mention the weak points.

If you spend money for advertising it is surely advisable to see to it that you get your money's worth. And if you tell me just how you are spending it—show me what kind of advertising matter you use—perhaps I'll be able to give you some suggestions which will help you make your advertising more profitable. It's worth trying, anyway. THE EDITOR.

TRUTHFUL ADVERTISING.

I N these days of keen competition no advertiser can afford to conceal true facts, either about his business methods or his merchandise. Everything must be open and above-board.

The most successful policy which can be adopted in writing any advertisement is to so word it as to win the confidence and respect of the reader. If you can make such an impression on the reader's mind that she will believe you are sincere in what you say—that you really believe it yourself—that you are laying the case before her in a plain, business-like manner, without any exaggerations or attempts to mislead, you are pretty sure to get that person's trade.

If you believe what you are saying, you are more apt to express yourself in a convincing manner than if you are simply trying to praise up some value that does not exist. There is only one sure way in which you can gain the confidence of the public, and that is to invariably stick strictly to the truth. Advertising that flatters your goods is most undesirable advertising.

It is best to use a few plain simple words, easily understood, than to revel in many high sounding adjectives, which in themselves would imply that you are trying to exaggerate. Be modest and gentle in your expressions. Don't try to claim the earth, either for yourself or for your goods.

Never make a promise that you cannot fulfil. Always' fulfil every promise you make. You may for a moment attract attention by a particular advertisement, but if the promises you make are not carried out—if you misrepresent any part of your business—it is sure to react in the future, and the loss in the long run will be much greater than the temporary gain which you may make.

When a retailer's announcement is read, it is perhaps for the moment believed by the reader, but if she afterwards comes to the store and finds that what you have said is not true, she will not only believe you have told a falsehood in this case, but will most likely be suspicious of the truth of future statements. If, however, she finds the full truth has been told, she not only has faith in that one particular statement, but you have clinched your argument and won a customer for many days to come.

It is a good idea to be conservative in your published announcement of a sale. bargain, or special offer of any kind; leaving something of the true value to be discovered on a visit to the store. Tell a part of the "good news"—sufficient to gain interest,—and it will prove doubly interesting to the would be customer should she come to the store and find you had underestimated the true value of the offer you make.

Be particular that you emphasize the proper thing. There are same goods in which the price is the proper thing to make prominent; everything else is of minor importance. Other goods there are in which price does not cut much of a figure; the quality should be emphasized. Cheap goods sold at a popular price should have that price brought into particular prominence, for it is usually the case that only a very low price will interest people in a low grade of goods. Finer goods-goods of durability-goods which are sold more particularly for their known excellency than for anything elseshould be pushed on a quality argument. It is better to dwell upon the desirability of the article than upon the price, for on really standard and first-quality goods the price is pretty generally the same' everywhere.

I have received some more ads. from L. W. Myers and Company, of Stratford, which show a great improvement over the last ones sent in. They seem to have adopted and profited by some of the suggestions I have been making in this department from week to week.

The ads. sent in look very neat. The arrangement is good. The "talk" is just about the right kind, and prices are

	N GROCERY e 299
You Can Rely Upon Us For a prompt, conscien- tions and complete fulfill ment of any order you favor us with for Res. Coffees, Groceries, etc. We will see that you get absolutely the best of everything and you will find that our prices are	Pure Honey We still have a few jars of Honey to clear at the following prices: Pint Jars
right. Choice Cooked Ham 30c. per pound Mild Cured Bacon Sliced, 17c. per lb. Ingersol Bologna 10c. per pound Old Cheese Try a slice of this rich mellow cheese, 16c. lb. New Cheese Nice and mild, 15c. lb.	30c. per quart Christie's Biscuits. The biscuit of quality, was orthogonal the second state and crisp. Spice Jams Frincapple Waters Fring Bars Fig Bars Salt Waters 15c. per pound.
	ERS & CO. io Street.

mentioned in each instance where certain goods are mentioned. I am reproducing one of them herewith :



COPPER IN PEAS.

T the West London Police Court recently a grocery firm of North End Road, Fulhan, was summoned at the instance of the Fulham Borough Council for selling preserved peas which contained 0.0096 per cent. of sulphate of copper. Mr. Humphreys, the council's solicitor, said the prosecution arose out of the recommendations contained in the Majority Report of the Departmental Commission on the Use of Preservatives and Coloring Matter in Foods. Mr. Beck, who defended, said his clients were quite willing to take such measures in future as would bring the fact that sulphate of copper was used in the peas to the notice of their customers. The green coloring in the peas could only be preserved by the use of sulphate of copper. There was no suggestion that any harm was done to consumers, and he proposed that the council should withdraw the summons. Mr. Humphreys said he was instructed to ask for a penalty, however small.

Mr. Rose: It doesn't appear to be a very unnatural desire to have green peas when one asks for green peas. (Laughter.) Beyond the ignominy of a conviction I don't see the utility of a conviction if the defendants agree to alter their methods of sale.

Mr. Humphreys concurred in the magistrate's suggestion, and withdrew the summons on the payment of 23s. costs.

In a similar summons brought against another grocer, H. Pierron repre-ented the defendant, and stated that the summons came as a surprise to his client, who, having never recognized that there was anything harmful about the peas, had consumed a quantity of them himself. (Laughter.) He was quite willing now to promise not to sell any more, and, as regards the remainder still in his possess ion, to eat them himself (More laugh ter.) The magistrate consented to a withdrawal of the summons on payment of 23s. costs, and a similar course was adopted in the case of five other traders who had been selling these peas, viz., Alfred Bartlett, 813 Fulham Road; Thos. Wilkey, 4 New King's Road : John Elms lie, 62 North End Road ; William Cullen, 701 Fulham Road, and John Panes, 2 Castletown Road.

FISHERMEN AND CANNERS MEET.

An informal meeting of the delegates representing the fishermen and the representatives of the cannery owners was held recently in Vancouver. Affairs in general were discussed, but it was agreed that any business transacted or the nature of any discussion be considered private until affairs were finally settled. It is thought, however, that there is a good chance for an amicable settlement.

The representatives of the fishermen were: George Mackie, Charles Hanson, Antoine Tinoand and H. J. Butterfield. H. O. Bell-Irving, Dr. Bell-Irving, Henry Doyle, G. I. Wilson, Alex. Ewen, W. D. Burdis, secretary of the Canners' Association, and other prominent cannerymen represented the cannery owners.

TO BUILD AN ELEVATOR.

It is the intention of The Central Milling Co. to erect a large elevator in connection with their mill in Peterboro', Ont. Tenders for the building will be received by Mr. Blackwell up to May 30. The foundation of the mill will be of stone and cement and the superstructure of strips, that is, solid lumber laid face to face. The building will be ironsheeted and will be five storeys high. The capacity of the elevator will be 40,000 bushels.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Our Travellers have samples of Natural Color Ceylon Young Hysons, also of Japan finished Ceylons.

"Just for a leader" you should procure some of them when they see you next week. Samples and quotations cheerfully forwarded.

25

LUCAS, STEELE & BRISTOL, Hamilton.

THE 20TH CENTURY BISCUIT.

That's what our Pepsin Biscuit is. It is manufactured of the best biscuit food, properly mixed, properly baked to an appetizing crispness.

It has a twentieth-century feature in its possessing nourishing qualities. The name suggests what the biscuit really is—a healthy and delicious form of soda biscuit—the successful result of exhaustive hygienic experiments with biscuit foods.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

The Imperial Biscuit Co., Limited, Guelph, Ont.

PACKAGES ONLY, 1-lb., 2-lb., 3-lb.





President : JOHN BAYNE MacLEAN, Montreal.

The MacLean Publishing Co.

Publishers of Trade Newspapers which circulate in the Provinces of British Columbia, North-West Territories, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, P.E. Island and Newfoundland.

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Subscription, Canada and United States, \$2.00. Great Britain and elsewhere - 12s Published every Friday.

Cable Address { Adscript, London. Adscript, Canada.

GROCERS AND ILLEGALLY PACKED FRUIT.

IN a few weeks the fresh fruit season will have opened up. Naturally, the retail grocer, remembering the uncertainties and vexations of past seasons, will hope that this year will ensure a steadier, more satisfactory business than many of the years that have gone.

It is but reasonable that the trade should expect at least more freedom from fraudulent packing and marking. The enforcement of the Fruit Marks Act of 1901 has been steadily increasing in rigor and effectiveness. Yet there seems to be room for still further improvement in this regard.

The question is, to whom must we now look for improvement? At the moment the work is left entirely to Government officials—the inspectors. They have done their part satisfactorily, but it seems clear that if the trade is ever to be secured against this kind of fraud the enforcement of the law must have the trade behind it.

For this reason the letter from W. A. MacKinnon, chief of the Fruit Division,

EDITORIAL

Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, is timely and worthy of serious thought. The point raised by Mr. MacKinnon, that the grocers' associations in the various towns and cities should take steps to assist in protecting the trade, might well be taken into consideration. There is no doubt that if fruit packers knew that the trade was, through their organizations, determined to stamp out fraudulent packing and marking, the moral effect would be great, and a few prosecutions by the representatives of the associations would soon effectively rid the trade of this, one of the most annoying and inexcusable evils of the day.

There is no doubt as to the effectiveness of the law. A perusal of paragraphs 6, 7 and 11 will make clear its meaning. They are as follows :

6. No person shall sell, or offer, expose or have in his possession for sale any fruit packed in a closed package, upon which package is marked any designation which represents such fruit as of No. 1 or XXX, finest, best or extra good quality, unless such fruit consist of well-grown specimens of one variety, sound, of nearly uniform size, of good colour for the variety, of normal shape, and not less than ninety per cent. free from scab, worm holes, bruises and other defects, and properly packed.

7. No person shall sell, or offer, expose or have in his possession for sale, any fruit packed in any package in which the faced or shown surface gives a false representation of the contents of such package; and it shall be considered a false representa tion when more than fifteen per cent. of such fruit is substantially smaller in size than, or inferior in grade to, or different in variety from, the faced or shown surface of such package.

11. The person on whose behalf any fruit is packed, sold, offered or had in possession for sale, contrary to the provisions of the foregoing sections of this Act, shall be prima facie liable for the violation of this Act.

It will be gathered that even from a sense of self-protection the retail merchant is interested in the enforcement of the Act.

A OUESTION OF SALARIES.

CANADIANS have an idea that the United States is the place to go to get large salaries; that more money is paid for work there than for the same work in Canada. We are only now awakening to the fact that this is a mistaken idea.

There are many positions in the United States in which large salaries are given; but so are there in Canada. The United

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States, having such a larger population than Canada, has more such positionsthan are to be found in Canada; but the salaries paid by Canadian employers are every whit as good as are paid by the Americans, and in some cases better. Besides, other things have to be taken into consideration. The cost of living is, as a rule, considerably more than in Canada. Therefore labor of all kinds should be worth more there than in Canada. Of course, very many Canadians have bettered their condition by crossing the border, but the vice versa of that is also true.

On the other hand, there are Canadians who have gone to the United States, thinking to obtain a larger salary, and found that they could not do so well as they had been doing in their own country.

Just such a case was heard of recently. A certain man, clever in his particular vocation, threw up a high salaried position he held with a prominent Canadian firm, and went to New York where, through the influence of friends there, he was enabled to obtain a position of equal responsibility as his Canadian one. But the salary paid was less than half the one he had been receiving. Certainly this one case does not prove the proposition ; but there are other cases which might easily be cited. For instance, while the man reterred to was in New York he learned incidentally of 32 Canadian families who were returning, having found that they could not do so well as they could in their own country.

If 32 cases came under one person's observation in the short time that he was in New York, is there any reason for not supposing that there are many more such?

A LARGE ASSOCIATION.

The new labor union being talked of in Montreal will, if formed, affect the grocery and kindred trades directly. All who handle food products will be invited to join it, including grocery clerks, cooks, table waiters, market gardeners, etc.

If the idea were successfully carried out, it would mean the largest organization of the kind in Canada; but there are few who are at all sanguine as to the practicability of the scheme.

EDITORIAL

TRANS-CONTINENTAL RAILWAY QUESTION AND OCEAN TERMINALS

THE question of terminals for the proposed additional trans-continental railway lines seems to be attracting almost as much attention at Ottawa as the railway question itself. There is quite a pronounced sentiment in favor of the contention that the granting of even a charter, much more a bonus or subsidy, shall be contingent upon the railway terminal being in Canadian territory. The most pronounced advocates of this are naturally the representatives from the Maritime Provinces, but they are by no means alone in this respect. In nearly every part of Canada there are some champions of this policy.

The terminal question is certainly an important one. In fact, it can scarcely be divorced from the trans-continental railway question; but important as it is, we must not forget that it is not the most important. It may be and probably is the most important to the ports on the Atlantic seaboard, but it is not the most important to the people of Canada as a whole.

The question that transcends all others is the ways and means of providing adequate transportation facilities for the Great West. To-day these are totally inadequate and have been for the last couple of years. Unless something is done, and that speedily, to remedy the present state of affairs great inconvenience and loss must be entailed upon the agricultural interests of the Great West and the commercial interests of the country as a whole, while the settlements of the farm lands of Manitoba and the Northwest will be greatly retarded. Large sums of money were lost by the farmers of the Northwest during the last year or two on account of being unable to get their grain to the seaboard. Every effort must be made to avoid a continuance of this.

But at the same time we must not overlook the terminal question, even if it is of secondary importance, or forget that what directly benefits and develops this and that seaport indirectly benefits the whole country. The trans-continental railway question, therefore, should not be approached in⁹ any narrow and provincial spirit. We should approach it as Canadians.

The Grand Trunk Pacific seems at present the one of the three companies desirous of building the additional line across the continent to find most favor, but although in theory the Grand Trunk Railway Company and the Grand Trunk Pacific Company are two separate and distinct companies, in reality they are one, and will work hand in hand.

As everyone knows, the terminal of the Grand Trunk is Portland, and there is where the rub comes in. Grand Trunk Railway officials have stated they are prepared, if necessary, to build a line through Canadian territory, in order that connection may be made with St. John and Halifax, whereby during the winter the grain and other produce of the West might be shipped by these ports. Knowing, however, how railroads evade agreements, there is doubt in the minds of many as to whether legislative arrangements would sufficiently safeguard the interests of Canadian ports and prevent whatever subsidies might be granted to the Grand Trunk Pacific Company for the construction of the line across the continent, from indirectly aiding in the development of Portland, a foreign port, and one that has already gained much at the expense of Halifax and St. John.

Fortunately there are three companies who are aspiring to construct a line through the Great West to the Pacific seaboard. And all are extremely anxious; and, in fact, so much so that one is almost inclined to ask them what they will give us to allow them to build a road rather than to bonus them to do so. Possibly in the future Canada will be able to secure from railroad companies a percentage of their earnings as a price for franchise privileges, just as many of the municipalities now are in regard to local electric franchises. In the meantime, however, it seems a foregone conclusion that if we are to get an additional road to the Pacific we shall be compelled to aid it in some way. The Government has declared emphatically that no land grants shall be made. This is a position which the country as a whole will no doubt endorse, particularly in view of our experience with the Canadian Pacific.

Urgent cases demand urgent remedies. The necessity of increased railway facilities in the Great West is of this character; but we must be careful, nevertheless, not to pay too high for our remedy. With both the terminal and transportation questions before us, national sentiment has to be taken into account, as well as the purely business phase of the transportation problem.

From a purely business standpoint one would say, make whatever bargain you can that will facilitate the exportation of our surplus farm produce, irrespective of any local interests. But it would be sordid under the circumstances to eliminate the national phase of the question. Consequently it must be insisted that any aid given to the Grand Trunk Pacific, or any other company, must be contingent upon the terminals being in Canada.

Possibly we may have to pay a little more in the shape of subsidies on this account, but that should not deter us.

TO IMPROVE OUR CHEESE.

T is admitted that in England they make cheese better than in Canada, and the reason for this is thought to be in the climatic conditions, temperature and humidity having all to do with the flavor and quality of the cheese.

To overcome this an authority on cold storage matters pronounces it possible to create by artificial means an atmosphere in the curing rooms similar to that in which English cheese is made. With this accomplished the cheese made in Canada would be superior to that made in England, as our methods of making the product are in advance of those followed in the Old Country.

In the building of a cold storage the greatest attention should be given to the insulation. If this is not perfect the curing room and cold storage lose much of their effectiveness, indeed, almost all of it. The building paper used should not be of the ordinary kind. Paper entirely waterproof is needed. A double wall round the curing room, with air spaces between, and the inside of the outer wall covered with tar or similar material, would render a brick curing room proof against moisture.

AGAINST THE FRUIT MARKS ACT.

HAT the Fruit Marks Act has not given general satisfaction can be readily understood from the following circular sent out by Wm. F. W. Fisher, secretary of the Burlington Horticultural Association.

"Noticing that bills to amend the Fruit Marks Act are being introduced in the House of Commons, many fruit growers consider it an opportune time to draw the attention of legislators and the public to some grievances which exist under the

Act, which provides that the face of any package shall be a fair representation of the contents, and from clause 'A' of section 4, which provides for the name and address of the packer being placed on all packages. These are the vital points in the Act, and constitute within themselves a sufficient safeguard for the public, and with the penalties imposed for infractions a sufficient deterrent to such packers as may be fraudulently inclined.

" In the dying hours of the session of 1902 amendments to the Act were railroaded through the House without explanation or due consideration, and being quite uncalled for either by the public or the fruit grower. The objectionable features of these amendments are principally embodied in clause 'C' of section 4, which arbitrarily demands that a farmer shall grade to a specified standard, which must necessarily vary materially in different sections, and in the ideas of various individuals, and then brand with a fixed mark to designate the grade or quality, which no other class of the community is called upon to do and to which no class but the farmer would submit.

" It is, therefore, widely regarded as an unwarrantable interference with the fruit growing industry and with the rights of a citizen, and the farmers of the Dominion should as one man raise a protest against the injustice being perpetrated on a section of their calling, and resent the indignity thus thrust upon them.

"Penalties are provided for failing to comply with all the conditions required, and heavier penalties for attempting to do so when the judgment of the farmer fails to conform to that of the inspector, although it may be the judgment of an experienced and honest packer against that of an inspector whose efficiency is questionable, and the farmer is at once branded a criminal without the privilege of trial by jury. Thus trade is seriously hampered by terrorizing the grower who, rather than take the risk of marking his packages and incurring the odium of being fined, is induced to sell his fruit to

the speculator much below its value or allow it to remain in the orchard.

"This compulsory grading and branding is not only impossible as applied to all packers under varying conditions, but it is both absurd and useless. Being the marks of the owner, who is an interested party, these marks demanded by the Act would not be considered by any court, and would, consequently, have no commercial value in case of a dispute between buyer and seller.

"There should be no compulsory grade marks, and responsibility for grades should not rest on the farmer but on qualified and competent inspectors, who should be available to do inspection work when required, and issue certificates as in other lines of Eusiness-these certificates would be final in case of dispute as to quality.

"The Act might in the opinion of many shippers define No. 2 or No. 3 fruit, but it should be optional with a shipper whether he has his fruit graded to a Government standard or not. Millions of bushels of

the bidding was quite brisk. The demand for American account was limited; there being only 10,000 boxes taken for shipment to the United States, and the bal-ance was bought by local and western ance was bought by local and western Canadian buyers. The market was weak-er and prices for extra fancy lines show a decline of 15 to 25c. per box, and for common grades, 50c. per box, as com-pared with the prices realized for the Fremona's cargo. The range was from 90c. to \$2.75 per box. The oranges were sold to-day and the market for them was also 25c per box lower than the prices also 25c. per box lower than the prices paid for the Fremona's cargo, but taking everything into consideration, the sale considered a very satisfactory one was by all those interested. All the oranges were bought by local and western Cana-da buyers. The prices paid were from \$1.25 to \$3 per box, and 75c. to \$1.60 per half box. The lines that were sold at the first named price showed considerable waste.

BUSINESS CHANGES

ONTARIO.

HILDERHOUSE BROS. & CO., general merchants, Eganville, Ont., have dissolved partnership. The



One of the great cellars of The Pelee Island Wine and Vineyards Co., Limited, at Pelee Island.

weeat change hands annually without inspection, and when it is inspected the owner does not indicate the quality, but the inspector makes his examination and issues his certificate. In such cases the person requiring the services of the inspector pays the established fees."

THE FRUIT SALE.

The second and last sale of orange and lemons for the season 1903 was held Tuesday at the Montreal Fruit Auction Company's rooms on Mountain street. The cargoes offered were ex steamships The cargoes Jacona and Escalona. The former cargo consisted of 20,500 boxes of Sorrento oranges, 38,400 boxes of Sicily lemons 2,400 boxes of Sicily oranges, and and the latter cargo was composed of 5,000 boxes of oranges and lemons. The attendance of buyers was fairly large and

business is being continued by J. W. Childerhouse.

- C. H. Moxley, grocer, Kingston, is giving up business.
- P. A. Macdonald, grocer, Toronto, is dead.

A. Beattie & Co., general merchants, of St. Mary's, were burned out; insured.

QUEBEC.

S. Z. Ledoux, grocer, Montreal, has assigned. L. Bedard,

- general merchant, St. Flavien, is dead.
- Caron & Bergeron, general merchants, St. Alexis des Monts, have dissolved.
- Achille Roy, general merchant, Fortier ville, has assigned to V. E. Paradis.

MANITOBA AND THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

F. S. Dunham, grocer, Dawson City, is succeeded by H. N. Butler. Herman & Adilman, general merchants, Starbrook, have dissolved partnership.

"Long Terms" versus "Best Values."

We have often observed that in buying Teas many dealers pay more attention to a four months' postponement of pay-day on large lots than close values and short dates on small ones. The far-sighted merchant buys "SALADA" Ceylon Teas on 30 days, and is enabled to turn over four or five purchases on these terms, while he would be disposing of <u>one</u> of the "long-winded transactions."

He makes more money, and holds his customers' trade, because fresh Tea is good Tea.

T'S "WISDOM" versus "FOLLY," THAT'S ALL.

Japan Teas are losing favor, no disputing this.

"SALADA" Ceylon Greens are gaining . . . can we tell you the reason why? A trial infusion will reveal the secret.

"SALADA." Toronto and Montreal.

American Branches : New York, Chicago, Boston, Buffalo, Washington, Philadelphia.

HAVE YOU TRIED Montserrat

Pure Lime FRUIT Juice

With Aerated Waters or Water, as a cooling and refreshing beverage at all seasons? If not, try it.

Obtainable from Grocers and Druggists.

"MONTSERRAT" is the best Lime Fruit Juice obtainable. Analysis in June, 1898, pronounces it 25 per cent. stronger than other juices, therefore better value for your money. The small bottle contains 40 drinks and is equivalent to 30 lemons and much more convenient. A quarter to half a wineglassful in a tumbler of cold water, sweetened to taste, is the most delightful, healthful and economical beverage. "MONTSERRAT" is made from CULTIVATED LIMES.

EVANS and SONS, Limited,

It isn't the name that makes the article good. It is the article that makes the name good. A trade mark is valuable only because of what it represents. People ask for

CELLULOID STARCH

because experience has shown it to be the best. If you do not sell CELLULOID STARCH you do not sell the best starch, the starch that is not equalled by any other brand on the market.

THE BRANTFORD STARCH WORKS, BRANTFORD, ONTARIO.



ONTARIO MARKETS. Toronto, May 28, 1903.

NDICATIONS since our last issue all point to increased satisfaction in the general conditions of the home trade. Demand for goods has been steady and well maintained, and orders from outside coming to hand bear indications of healthy outlook. Business on the street, however, is not of so satisfactory a na-ture, little life or enterprise amongst jobbers being apparent. Canned goods have been well to the front and there are no fluctuations to note. Collee has been little in demand, and the foreign as well as home trade is featureless. Nuts are of no particular importance just now; Brazils have maintained their original firm-ness, but there are no sales of importance at present prices. Spices are in fair de mand, without any particular feature to note. Rice and tapioca continue to oc-cupy a prominent place, and in rice there every indication of prices firming up in view of light stocks and demand con-tinuing. Sugars have stiffened up in sympathy with the firmness of foreign reports, and at the moment of going to press last week we had to report an ad-vance on all domestic refined sugars of 10c. per 100 fb. There has been fair demand for syrups, etc., and considering the present as somewhat of an off season, the present as somewhat of an on somewhat of an on some as business is satisfactory. Prices rule as previous quotations. In tea the trade has been steady and good, with prices ruling decidedly firm. The London mardenotes increasing strength, with a ruling well up to advance. The prices ruling well up to advance. The great demand for common teas which recently attracted the attention of American markets, resulted in a remarkable increase of the importation from United States to London. During the two months ending October, 1902, the amount imported from that source stood at 126 Ib. only. The amount, however, for four months ending April 30, 1903, had reached the total of 2,899,227 fb. Common teas have now given place to higher grades, and recent sales have shown an increased interest in best medium and higher class teas, with the consequent advance in values and every indication of continu-ing in sellers' favor. Foreign dried fruits are moving well and prices remain firm, reports from primal markets are general ly good ; prospects for new crops are well reported and speak toward increased supplies.

CANNED GOODS.

The demand for these goods is well maintained. There are no changes to note and former quotations continue. We quote:

Apples, 3 s	0 81	0 90
" gallons		2 00
Asparagus	2 75	3 00
Beets	0 60	0 95
Blackberries, 2's	1 50	1 70
Beans, 2's		0 85
Corn, 2's	0 85	1 00
Cherries, red, pitted, 2's	2 00	2 10
" white		2 50
Peas, 2's		1 00
" sifted		1 10
* extra sifted.		

Pears, 2's	1 00		
" 3's	1 75		00
Pineapples, 11's	1 50		
2'8	1 80	2	00
" 3's	2 25	2	40
Peaches, 2's	1 35		
" 3's	2 25		
	1 00		
Plums, green gages, 2's	0 85		
" Lombard	0 85		
Damson, Diuc			
Pumpkins, 3's	0 85		
" gallon		2	
Rhubarb	2 10		
Raspberries, 2's			
Strawberries, 2's	1 35		50
Succotash, 2's	0 85		
Tomatoes, 3's	1 50	1	65
Lobster, talls	1.12	3	35
" 1-lb. flats	3 50) 3	\$ 70
" 1-lb. flats	1 75		85
Maekerel.	1 00		
Salmon, sockeye, Fraser	1 45		
Northern.	1 35		
	1 55		
Conoes			
Chums	0 95		00
Sardines, Albert, I's	0 13		
" " [8	0 19) 20
" Sportsman I's		0	14
		0	231
" Portúgese ['s	0 08	0	0 10
" P. & C., 1s	0 25	6	27
" P. & C., §'s	0 35		38
" Domestic, I's	0 03		04
······································	0 09		ii
" Mustard, ² size, cases 50 tins, per 100	8 00		00
Mustard, 4 size, cases 50 tins, per 100	0 95		00
Kippered herrings, domestic	0 90		00
imported	1 45		
Herrings in tomato sauce, domestic	1 00		
" " imported	1 45	1	55

CANNED MEATS

Comp. corn bee	f. 1-lb.	cal	ns	 	 		 				 1	50	1	65	
• •	2-lb.	••			 		 				 2	65	2	75	
	6-1b.	••									 8	00	8	25	
	14-lb.												18	50	
Launch tongue,	1-lb.	**		 							 2	85	3	00	
	2-lb.	**		 			 						6	00	
English brawn.	1-lb										1	50	1	60	
Engilsh brawn.	2-lb.	**									2	75	2	85	
Camp sausage,	1-lb.	**									 1	50	1	65	
	2-1b.	••		 	 	 					2	65	3	00	
Soups, assorted	, 1-lb.	••				 	 				 1	00	1	50	
• • •	2-1b.	••						 					2	20	
Soups and Boul	11. 2-1b.	••			 								1	80	
· · ·	6-lb.	••						 					4	50	
sliced smoked l	beef, l'	S		 	 						1	50	1	70	
	" fr	8		 	 		 				 2	65	2	80	

COFFEES.

The trade in coffee continues without feature and prices rule as previous quotations. The New York market reports denote great dulness and inactivity. The European markets are featureless. The primal markets are showing decided weakness with full supplies. We quote :

															Per	1	b.
Green	Rios,	No.	7 .			 	 	 		 		 	 			0	07
••		No.	6.				 	 	1	 						0	073
		No.														0	08
	**	No.														õ	081
		No.	3.					 					 	ò	091		
Mocha																	28
Old Ge	vern	men	t.J	ava	a.	 	 	 		 			 	Ō	22	Õ	30
Santos						 	 	 		 		 	 	0	091	0	101
Planta	tion	Ceyl	on			 	 		. 1	 			 	0	26	0	30
Porto	Rico.					 	 			 			 	0	22		25
Guater	nala					 	 			 	1			0	22	0	25
Jamai																õ	20
Maraca															13	Ő	18

SUGAR.

As we went to press last week we were able to advise an advance of 10c. per 100 lb, in quotations for all grades of Canadian refined sugars. Since then the local markets' are without change and there are no indications for near future. We add to list at foot granulated and yellow sugar packed in 100-lb. bags, at 5c. per 100 lb. less than in barrels; this applies to the eastern refiners only. There has been little business doing in raw sugar for week under review, buyers being mostly withdrawn from market owing to their recent heavy purchases, and in most cases holders have been indifferent with no desire to press sugars for sale, and in some cases putting arrivals into store rather than accept reduction in price. We hear, however, of one sale of 3,500 bags Cuba centrifugals at 1 15-16 c.i.f. New York, for basis 96, equal to 3§ duty paid, thus establishing 1-16 decline for the week. While this basis has been established, the sale was rather forced, and at the moment the market is quiet and steady with no business doing, as holders are firm in their pretentions and it does not seem as if further parcels will be brought out at the current basis. Cable advices report that the whole of the crop of the island of St. Lucia, British West Indies, has been placed with United Kingdom buyers, rather than accept offers from New York on basis of 2c. c.i.f., for 96 test.

London beet market has declined 14d. for the week, basis 88 now being quoted 8s. 3d. f.o.b. Hamburg, which is equal to the parity of 4c. for 96 test centrifugals, or, say, 3 of cent higher than last sale of this description. The easier tone is attributed to improved weather conditions, and it is evident that from this out, that market will be largely a weather market. Sowings were greatly retarded by unfavorable weather, and it will need the most favorable conditions during the summer and autumn months to offset the time that has already been lost for the growth of the roots. In New York refined Arbuckle declined 10c. on Wednesday, May 27, but the trust have caused it to be understood that they have no intention of shading, though it remains to be seen what effect Arbuckle's action will have on them. Receipts at three Atlantic ports for week ending May 20 were : 38,752 tons, with meltings increased to 36,000 tons, leaving total stock of 259,480 tons. Combined stocks of Europe and America at latest uneven dates were 2,861,480 tons, or 137,306 tons less than same time last year. In Cuba there are now only 105 central factories grinding, against a maximum of 171 at the height of the season. We quote :

	in 100 " Don		. 1.	rat	ni	50	ih								•••	•	44
						100				· · ·		•••	•••		•••	•	4
t. Lawrence		mlat.	1							•••	•••		•••	•	•••	•	4
Redpath's g																	4
Acadia gran																	4
Aaple Leaf	granu	lated	(8	er	lin) .											4
Japle Leaf	No. 2																4
'rystal gran																	4
Beaver																	3
		••		• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	••	• •	•••	• •	• • •	•	••	100	
mperial		• • •							• •	• •	• •	• •	• • •				4
Phoenix																	4
ream																200	3
Bright coffe																	3
																	3
Bright yello																	
io. 3 yellow				• •					• •								3
No. 2 "																	3

Granulated and yellow, 100-lb. bags, 5c. less than bbls.

NUTS.

The trade in nuts is still without activity, only small demand being noted. The primal market in Brazils has been steadily maintaining itself, small but firm trade being reported at full prices. We quote :

		r 1D.
Brazil	0 14	0 15
Valencia shelled almonds	0 30	0 35
Tarragona almonds	0 12	0 13
Californian almonds	0 19	0 20
" soft shell walnuts		0 13
Formegetta almonds		0 11
Jordan shelled almonds	0 49	0 52
Peanuts (roasted)	0 09	0 10
	0 08	0 10

Cocoanuts, per sack	3	75 P
" per doz	0	60
Grenoble walnuts 0 13	0	14
Marbot walnuts	0	12 Ja
Bordeaux walnuts	0	12
Sicily filberts 0 11	0	111
Naples filberts 0 091	0	10
Shelled walnuts	0	28

SPICES.

The demand for spices during past week has been without particular activity and prices continue firm at previous quotations. Foreign markets for pepper still denote firmness, and prices for future delivery rule at a higher parity than spot quotations. We equote:

	Per	10,			Pet	r 1b.
Peppers, blk	0 18 0	19	Cloves, whole	0	14	0 35
white	0 23 0	1 27	Cream of tartar	0	24	0 30
Ginger	0 22 0	1 25	Allspice	0	13	0 16

RICE AND TAPIOCA.

The home, trade in these goods has been well maintained since our last issue and prices are continuing firm. Reports from the primal markets for rice denote great strength; the offerings of mills have been small and stocks are light, prices have been, therefore, held firm. The European markets are reporting light stocks and firm prices. New York re ports are of good demand and prices are stiffening for a rise. We quote:

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.

The demand for these goods has been steady, and considering it is the offseason, of a satisfactory nature. The foreign reports are generally of slow markets and light offerings and indifferent buyers. We quote :

Syrups		
Dark		
Medium	6 20	0 32
Bright	9 30	
Construction 111 - 11	. 0 35	0 37
Corn syrup, bbl., per lb.		0 02
" d bbls., "		0 02
hers "		0 03
3 gal pails each		1 30
" 2 gal "		0 90
.". 21b. tins (in 2 doz case) per case		
		1 90
		2 35
1910. (m.)		2 25
2040. (m)		2 10
Molasses		
New Orleans, medium	0.99	0 30
open kettle	0	
Puelodos	0 45	0 50
Barbados	0.38	0 40
Porto Rico	0 38	0 42
Maple syrup		
Mapie syrup Imperial qts		0 27
l gal cans	6 65	1 00
5 gal. cans. per gal	9 3.5	1 00
Barrada non out		1 00
Barrels, per gal		0 75
ogal Imp brand, per can		4 50
l gal "per case		5 10
gal · ·		
Q1.5 ··· ··		

TEAS

The trade done in tea since our last issue has been satisfactory and prices are ruling firm at previous quotations. The London, England, réports are of decided strength, and a feature of importance as denoting the improvement of position was the increased inquiry for higher grades, the tone of the markets being distinctly in favor of sellers. Broken Pekces and good fiquoring teas have been in good demand and frequently fetched $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1d, per lb, above valuations. We quote :

Congou	half chests,	Kaisow, M	Ioning. Paking	0 12	0 60
	caddies, Pa	king, hais	0W	0 19	0 50
Indian	Darjeelings.			0 35	0 55
	Assam Pek	04°S		0 20	0 40
	Pekoe Souc	hongs		0 19	0 25
Ceylon	Broken Pek	oes	*****************	6 36	0 42
	Pekoes			0 27	0 30
	Pekoe Souc	hong		0 17	0 35
China G	reens Gunp	owder, cas	es, extra first	0 42	0 50
		half-ches	ts. ordinary firsts	0 22	0 28
	Young Hys	on, (ases,)	sifted, extra firsts	0 42	0 50
	., **	cases, su	all leaf, firsts	0 35	0 40
	**		ats, ordinary firsts		0 38
	*	**	seconds		0 23
	• • •		thirds		0 18
	••	••	common		0 15

THE MARKETS

FOREIGN DRIED FRUITS.

The home trade continues active and prices are being well maintained. Reports of Sultanas to hand from C. Whittall & Co., Smyrna, denote stocks as considerably reduced, the total quantity on dealers' hands probably being less than 150 tons, and prices during the past two weeks having advanced some 3 to 4s., according to quality, on account of short supply. The vines are presenting very promising prospects, and unless some untoward feature arises, the probability is for increased crops for coming season and a proportionate modification in values. There are no old crop almonds or raisins on primary markets, and there is good outlook for coming crops. We quote :

CURRANTS. Per lb. Per lb. Fine Filiatras 0 05 up Vostizzas 0 07 0 08 Patras 0 06 0 064 0 0 0 0 RAISINS. $\begin{array}{c} {\rm Per \ lb.} \\ 0 \ 07 \ 0 \ 08 \\ 0 \ 08 \ 0 \ 09 \ 0 \ 10 \\ 0 \ 09 \ 0 \ 13 \\ 0 \ 08 \ 0 \ 09 \ 0 \ 13 \\ 0 \ 08 \ 0 \ 09 \ 0 \ 11 \\ \dots \ 0 \ 07 \ 0 \\ 0 \ 08 \ 0 \ 08 \ 0 \\ 0 \ 09 \ 0 \ 10 \end{array}$ Valencia, fine off-stalk " selected ayers... " selected layers Californian seeded, 12-oz..... " " 14b. boxes..." " unseeded, 2-crown..." " " serown..." " " 4-crown...." DATES. Per lb. 0 04 0 05 Fards...... 0 03½ 0 04½ Per lb. 0 071 0 08 Hallowees PRUNES. Per lb. 0 07 0 07 0 08 0 08 0 08½ 0 10 100-110 90-100s 80-90s 70-80s CANDIED PEELS. Per lb. Per lb. 0 10 0 122 Citron 0 15 0 18 0 11 0 13 Orange FIGS. Per lb. 0 04 Elemes...... 0 06½ 0 09½ Per lb. 0 10 0 15 Tapnets. Naturals APRICOTS. Per lb. Californian evaporated. PEACHES. Californian evaporated 0 08 0 12-

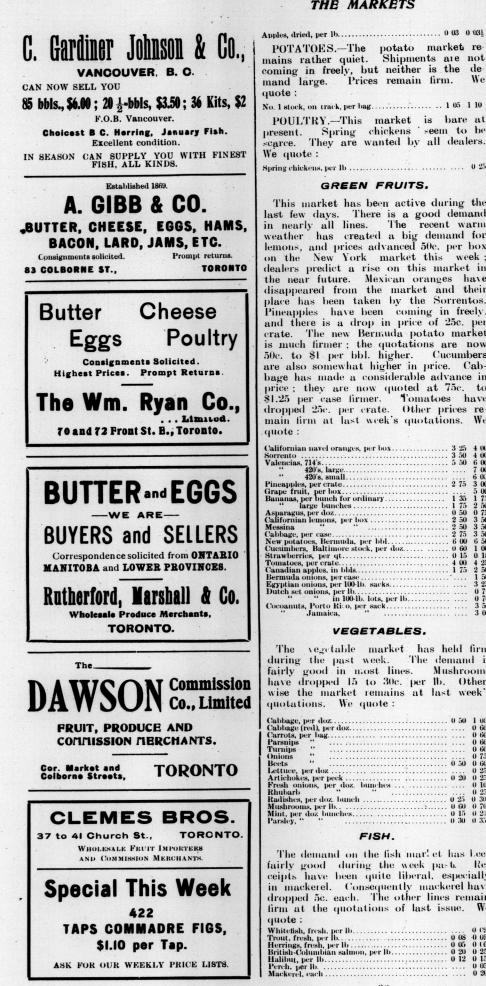
COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS.—This market is still very quiet, but prices hold firm at last week's quotations. We quote:

DRIED APPLES. — The demand for dried apples is still very small. Prices remain the same. We quote:



THE MARKETS



POTATOES.—The potato market re-mains rather quiet. Shipments are not coming in freely, but neither is the de-mand large. Prices remain firm. We

No. 1 stock, on track, per bag..... 1 05 1 10 POULTRY.—This market is bare at present. Spring chickens seem to be scarce. They are wanted by all dealers. Spring chickens, per lb 0 25

GREEN FRUITS.

This market has been active during the This market has been active during the last few days. There is a good demand in nearly all lines. The recent warm weather has created a big demand for lemons, and prices advanced 50c. per box on the New York market this week; dealers predict a rise on this market in the near future. Mexican oranges have disappeared from the market and their place has been taken by the Sorrentos. Pineapples have been coming in freely. Pineapples have been coming in freely, and there is a drop in price of 25c. per crate. The new Bernuda potato market is much firmer; the quotations are now 50c. to \$1 per bbl. higher. Cucumbers are also somewhat higher in price. Cabbage has made a considerable advance in price; they are now quoted at 75c. to \$1.25 per case firmer. Tomatoes have dropped 25c. per crate. Other prices re-main firm at last week's quotations. We

Californian navel oranges, per box	3 25
Sorrento	3 50
Valencias, 714's	5 50
" 420's, large	
" 420's, small	
Pineapples, per crate	2 75
Grape fruit, per box	
Bananas, per bunch for ordinary	. 1 35
" large bunches	
Asparagus, per doz	0 50
Californian lemons, per box	2 50
Messina "	. 2 50
Cabbage, per case	2 75
New potatoes, Bermuda, per bbl	6 00
Cucumbers, Baltimore stock, per doz	0 60
Strawberries, per qt	
Tomatoes, per crate	
Canadian apples, in bbls	1 75
Bermuda onions, per case	
Egyptian onions, per 100-1b. sacks	
Dutch set onions, per lb	
" in 100-lb. lots, per lb	
Cocoanuts, Porto Rico, per sack	
Jamaica.	

VEGETABLES.

The vegetable market has held firm during the past week. The demand is fairly good in most lines. Mushrooms have dropped 15 to 30c. per th. Other-wise the market remains at last week's quotations. We quote :

	doz						 	 . (1 50	10
Cabbage (red), per doz						 	 		06
Carrots, per l	ag						 	 		06
Parsnips "							 	 		0 6
Turnips "							 	 		0 6
Onions "								 		07
Beets "										0 (
T attanta man										0 2
	102									
Lettuce, per o Artichokes, p Fresh onions	er peck .	z b	und	hes		••••	 •••	 . (20	0 1
Artichokes, p Fresh onions	er peck .	z b	und	hes		••••	 •••	 . (20	0201
Artichokes, p Fresh onions Rhubarb	er peck . , per do	z. b	unel	hes			 	 . (020102
Artichokes, p Fresh onions Rhubarb Radishes, per	er peck . , per_do 	z.b	une	hes			 	 . (20	0201
	er peck . , per do doz. bui per lb	z. b ich .	une	hes	··· ;		 	 	20	020102

FISH.

The demand on the fish mar! et has Lee i fairly good during the week past. Re ceipts have been quite liberal, especially in mackerel. Consequently mackerel have dropped 5c. each. The other lines remain firm at the quotations of last issue. We

Whitefish, fresh, per 10	019
Trout, fresh, per lb 0 08	-0 09
Herrings, fresh, per lb 0 05	0 (6
British-Columbian salmon, per lb 0 20	0 25
Halibut, per lb 0 12	0 15
Perch, per lb	0 05
Mackerel, each	0 20

33



THE MARKETS

The Canadian Grocer

GRAIN, FLOUR AND BREAKFAST FOODS

GRAIN.-During the past week the grain market has been more active than it was the week before. The visible supply of wheat is not so great as a few days ago, and there is consequently a firmer market. Trade in oats is rather quiet, as also is the barley trade. We auote :

Red wheat, per	bushel.	on track	Tero .te	0	 	0	723	0	74
White wheat	••	••			 	U	72.	0	14
Barley			••			0	40	U	43
Oats	••	••	••		 	U	30	0	34
Peas		••	•- *					U	10
Buckwheat			••					0	41)
Kye, per bushel					 				55

FLOUR.-This market has picked up considerably this week, and trade is now good. There has been a general advance in prices. The reason for this is the decrease in the visible supply of wheat and the manipulating of the Chicago market. Ontario patents have advanced 5c. per bbl.; Hungarian patents, 10c. per bbl.; Manitoba bakers', 10c. per bbl., an straight roller, 5c. per bbl. We quote: Ontario patents, per bbl.... Hungarian patents ... 3 31 3 6 Hungarian patent Manitoba bakers Straight roller,

BREAKFAST FOODS .- There is little change in this market. Standard and granulated oatmeal have advanced 50c. per bbl., otherwise prices remain firm. The demand continues to be good. We quote :

satmeal, standard and granulated, carlots, on

		standar																	3.
••	**						fe	r	b	ro	K	er	11	01	18				3
Rolled	whea	t, per 10	9-1b.	bb	1	÷.,						2							2
Cornu	ieal															0			3
Split 1	peas.																		4
Pot ba	rley i	n bags .														2			4
		in wood																	4
Swiss.		per case																	2
Aunt	Sally's	Pancak	e FL	mr	1.4			210			1					1	1	1	21

SEEDS.

The seed season is over for all practica. purposes, although there are a few small scattered orders still coming in. Prices remain firm at last week's quotations. We quote:

			. 1	erı	ou:	su.
Red clover, ex	warehouse	here	 . 6	00	7	80
Alsike,	• ••	••	 4	80	8	00
Timothy.	••	••	 2	00	2	75

HIDES. SKINS AND WOOL.

There has been an advance of &c. per Ib. on all green hides, and {c. on cured. Fleece wool is still weakening, it being now quoted 1c. lower. The calfskin mar ket remains firm. HIDES.—We quote :

No. 1 green, per lb.		0.08
$\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} & 2 \\ & 1 \\ & 2 \end{array} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \text{steers, per lb.} \end{array}$		0 071 0 081
Cured, per lb.	0 03	0 07 2 0 08 2
CALFSKINSWe quote :		
Voal sking No. 1 6 to 14 lb indusing		0 10

v cai	SKIIIS	, 190. 1		14 10.	mentsive									10
													0	08
**		1	15 to	2015		÷.,							0	09
**	••	5											0	07
														70
Shee	pskin	8					• •	• •	••	• •	0	90	1	10
W	001	LW	ie qu	iote	:									• .
Unw	ashed	wool.	per lb								0	08	0	09
	ce wo										0	141	0	154

		110000000000000000000000000000000000000				1	• •	100	• •		*	. *				 ٠	 •			1.2	
Pulled 1	vool	s, super.	11.1	r II	1.																(
	••	extra		**											 						6
Tallow,	per	h	;							• •			 					0	(151	6
			-											-							

QUEBEC MARKETS.

Montreal, May 28, 1903. GROCERIES.

HE movement is a satisfactory one in general groceries and as a rule the leading staples show firmness, which conduces to the readiness of buyers to do business. The advance in sugar of

10c. has led to a much freer movement in that staple in anticipation of the consumptive movement during the preserving season. The statistical position of Barbados molasses also points to firm values throughout the summer. As the new crop cannot be laid down for the same money as the old crop cost, and as the reserve stock of old is very small, sellers are not urging sales. Teas all show a strong tendency also. In sundry lines pearl tapioca is stiffer, and none could be laid down here under 2^{*}/₃c. Canned golden finnan haddies, which were out of the market, are now in stock again, and offering at \$1 per doz. Ground sulphur is a little easier at $1\frac{1}{2}c.$, which is about $\frac{1}{4}c.$ decline, and Epsom salts have declined $\frac{1}{4}c.$, to $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 2c.

SUGAR

Continued firmness in the raw sugar market has led to an advance of 10c. in the price of refined sugar since last rebecause local prices for some time port back have not been on a parity with the This fact and the apoutside position. proach of the period when consumption is at its heaviest for preserving purposes, led to the rise in price. Since the change was made a very active demand on forward account has been experienced at the refineries, and besides there is also a considerable volume of business for prompt shipment. The scarcity of cooperage and its inferior quality is leading local re-finers to put up granulated and No. 1 yellow sugar in 100-lb. bags more exten-sively and the fact is much appreciated sively, and the fact is much appreciated by the trade, who find the package a much more convenient one for their pur-Advices regarding the raw article pose. maintain their steady tone. Prices here are as follows :

·	, bbls. and bags
manuale	, 0015. and 0ags 84 0
	1-bbls 4 20
Paris lum	boxes and bbls 4 6
** **	1-boxes and 11-bbls 4 70
Fyten men	
DATIA GIOL	nd," bbls 4 4
	50-lb. boxes 4 6
	25-lb. boxes 4 7
Powdered	bbls 4 2
**	
	0 lb. boxes 4 4
Domino lu	mps, boxes and bbls 4 2
	⁴ ¹ / ₂ -boxes and ¹ / ₂ -bbls
Phoenix	
(martine	
D' li	3 8
Bright coff	·e 3 7
" yell	ow 3 7
No 3 vello	3 70
No 2	
No. 1 "	

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.

The Barbados molasses situation is unchanged but nevertheless is a decidedly interesting one, as indications point to higher prices when the consumptive season sets in unless there is a decided change in ruling conditions in the interval. Montreal is the chief distributing centre of the Dominion for the staple and yearly acpominion for the staple and yearly ac-counts for a quantity in the vicinity of 9,000 puncheons. At present the stock of last season's molasses is estimated not to exceed 1,500 puncheons, and it is very closely concentrated in few hands, while there has been little or no business in new crop for importation on Montreal account up to the present time, only about 600 puncheons having been taken so far, though there is another cargo of the same quantity under negotiation. These newcrop goods cost 37½c. laid down in Mont-real, whereas the holders of old-crop real, whereas the holders of old-crop stock can make a profit at 36c., but it is doubtful if they would part with any at this price in view of the statistical position, and the fact that advices from the islands state that the crop is well cleaned up, the quantity remaining for sale not exceeding a few hundred puncheons. We quote :

Barbados.	in puncheon	18		 	 	0 371
	in barrels .		· · · · ·	 	 	0 394
•• ·	in half-barr					
	ns					
	ps, bbls					
	1-bbls					
	-bbls					
	381-lb. pails.					
	25-lb. pails.			 	 	0 90

TEAS.

The dominant fact of the tea market is the firm tone displayed in all descriptions of the staple with prospects of much higher prices if the present tendency at primary markets is maintained. As a result of this a good inquiry is experienced for all sorts of teas which are offering here and sellers find no difficulty in securing their own figures, while it is noticeable that they are not urging sales to any extent. Mail advices from Japan state that the advance in the opening prices of new-crop teas was in some instances 50 per cent. higher than those of 1902 and that the bulk of the offerings were bought by one large American firm. Cable advices from China reported the market for Congou tea higher, and quoted United States standard at 10c. A cable from Hankow stated that prices for med-ium grade Congous were 2c. per lb. higher than last year at 11c., as against 9c. a year ago.

COFFEE.

The coffee market has ru	led quiet and
the tendency is easy, but	
quotable change in prices.	We quote:
Good cucutas Choice "	0 091 0 093
Choice **	
Jamaica coffee	0 074 0 104

SPICES.

Foreign news in regard to spices continues firm in tone, as it is estimated that the total decrease in the yield of all crops of black pepper, as compared with last year will be at a minimum 6,000 tons and may reach 10,000 tons. The crop of white Penang pepper is estimated at 400 to 600 tons smaller. We quote:

60
00
18
22
22
27
19
14
20
13
15
20
20
14
14 20 13 15 20 20

- RICE AND TAPIOCA.

There is no change in rice, which remains firm in tone. Advices on tapioca are still also, as pearl could not be laid down here now under 2[§]/₄c., so that job-bing prices are firmly held at previous quotations. We quote :

B rice, in	bags	3 15
	1-bags	3 20
	l-bags	2 25
	pockets	 3 30
. In 10-lb	bag lots an allowance of 10c. is made.	
	bags	3 05
	1-bags	 3 10
	2-0ago	
	l-bags	3 15
	pockets	 3 20
Imported	Patna rice, in bags	4 50
	" in 1-bags.	 4 621
	in 2-0485	
	" in 1-bags	 4 75
In the o	pen territory prices are about 10c. less.	
·	"MOUNT ROYAL' FANCY RICES.	
Mandania	Patna 4 25 - Japan Glace	4 50
Maintaini	Tacha 4 20 Japan Glace	
Imp Glace	Patna 4 50 Crystal Japan	 4 75
Polished I	Patna	 3 874
Indian Br	ight	3 50
Lava Caro	line	 3 50
Java Caro	une	
Laistre		3 75

CANNED GOODS

There has been no change in canned goods. We quote :

Red Cross Baked Beans

The Port Hope Preserving & Canning Co., the packers of the renowned Red Cross Brand of Baked Beans, have sold out their plant and factory to the Canners' Consolidation and their entire stock of Baked Beans to Hudon, Hebert & Cie.

The new proprietors of the **Red Cross** Cannery will not likely resume packing Baked Beans at that factory and under that brand for some months, and there is bound to be, in the meantime, a great scarcity, if not a total absence, on the market of that **popular product**, in consequence of the very small supply now in existence.

We hope, but we have no guarantee, that the pack will in the future be equal to the high standard of quality and will possess that same inimitable peculiarity of the original Red Cross Baked Beans so much appreciated by the consumers, and which have made their well-deserved enviable reputation.

What the future prices will be is another matter for conjecture, but it is reasonable to suppose that lower figures than those of the last years are not very probable, because the canners have complained of the reduced level of prices on baked beans established by the Port Hope factory and which, until that time, were considered by them cheap enough at \$1.00 for 3 lb. plain.

We believe that, for the time being, we have a Little Monopoly on the **most favorite** brand of **Baked Beans** packed in Canada and conceded the best by everybody.

We, however, do not want to take the advantage the position affords us, and not only do we not advance or even maintain former prices, but we reduce them to give our customers and the trade in general an opportunity to benefit in our deal, which is not one of everyday occurrence.

We offer, subject to being unsold when orders are received, the following quantities, which represent the entire stock available of the

ORIGINAL RED CROSS BAKED BEANS.

152	Cases,	1 lb.	Plain	40c. per doz.	
62	Cases	2 lb.	Plain	65c. per doz.	
1606	Cases	3 lb.	Plain	80c. per doz.	
80	Cases	1 lb.	Tomato Sauce	45c. per doz.	
29	Cases	2 lb.	Tomato Sauce	70c. per doz.	
164	Cases	3 lb.	Tomato Sauce	90c. per doz.	
25	Cases	1 1b.	Chili Sauce	45c. per doz.	
112	Cases	21 <i>Ib.</i>	Chili Sauce	90c. per doz.	

TERMS : Net 30 days, or 1 per cent. 10 days, f. o. b. Montreal.

HUDON, HEBERT & CIE,

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND WINE MERCHANTS

35

The most liberally managed firm in Canada

MONTREA

The Canadian Grocer

Peas 0 String beams 0 Stracherries 0 Stracherries 0 Bheberries 1 Gooseberries 1 Gooseberries 1 Pears 2s 1 $3s$ 2 3b 2 3h apples 2h sheed pineapples Crated pineapples 2 Sinzapore whole pineaples 2 Spinaeff 9 Spinaeff 0 Spinaeff 0	
String beam 0.8 Strawberries 0.8 Suecotash 1.4 Gooseberries 1.4 Gooseberries 1.6 "3s 2.1 Peaches, 2s 1.6 "3s 2.5 3.1 apples 0.8 Gallon apples 2.2 Cirated pineapples 2.2 Singapore whole pineapples 2.1 Spinaeft Spinaeft Spinaeft 0.9	35
Strawberries Suecotash Blueberries 14 Gooseberries 16	80
Suecotash Blueberries 14 Gooseberries 16 a_{ab} 16 "3s 21 "as 21 "as 25 "as 26 "as 27 Sh apples 08 Gallon apples 22 Sincapples 22 Singapore whole pincapples 21 Spinaeft 99 Spinaeft 09	
Blucherrics 14 Gooseberrics 14 Gooseberrics 16 "3s 21 "3s 25 "3s 25 "3b 32s "3b 25 "3b 26 "3b 27 "3b 27	
Raspberries 14 Gooseberries 16 Gooseberries 16 "ass" 21 "beaches, 2s." 16 "ass" 25 Gallon apples 22 Sintrapore whole pincapples 21 Spinact 5 Spinact 99	••
Gooseberries 16 Pears, 2s 21 $3s$ 21 Peaches, 2s 16 $3a$ 25 $3b$ 26 Galon apples 28 2.1b sheed pineapples 22 Grated pineapples 21 Singapore whole pineapples 21 Spinacfi 9 Spinacfi 09	12
Pears, $2s$ 16 $3s_{a}$ 21 Peaches, $2s$ 16 "3s 25 3h apples 08 Gallon apples 22 2fb sliced pincapples 22 Singapore whole pincapples 21 Spinarff Spinarff Spinarff 09	40
Pearls, 28 21 $3s$ 21 $3s$ 25 $3s$ 25 $3ls$ 25 $3ls$ 25 $3ls$ 25 $2lb$ sliced pineapples 22 $Crated pineapples$ 21 Singapore whole pineapples 21 Spinard Spinard Spinard 99	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
Peaches, 2s. 1 6 3s 2 5 3-lb. applies 0 8 Gallon apples 2 2 2.lb. sliced pincapples 2 2 Grated pincapples 2 2 Grated pincapples 2 1 Pumpkins, per doz 2 Spinardi Spinardi Spinardi 0 9	10
Factors, 2s 25 3-10 3ps 25 3-10 apples 0 6 allon apples 2 2 2-10 shired pineapples 2 2-10 singapore whole pineapples 2 9 Singapore whole pineapples 2 9 spinardi 2 9 spinardi 3	65
3-lb apples 0.8 Gallon apples 2.2 2.1b sized pineapples 2.2 Grated pineapples 2.1 Singapore whole pineapples 2.1 Spinacti 5.1 Spinacti 5.1 Spinacti 0.9	
Gallon ipples 2 2 2-lb sliced pincapples 2 2 Singapore whole pincapples 2 1 Pumpkgns, per doz Spinardi 2002 0 9 Spinardi 0 9 9	
2-1b sliced pincapples 2-2 Grated pincapples 2-2 Singapore whole pincapples 2-1 Pumpkins, per doz. Spinardi - Sugar beets 0-9	0.)
Grated pineapples. 2 1 Singapore whole pineapples 2 1 Pumpkins, per doz. Spinaeft Sugar beets 0 9	
Grated pineapples. 2 1 Singapore whole pineapples 2 1 Pumpkins, per doz. Spinaeft Sugar beets 0 9	20
Singapore whole pineapples 2 1 Pumpkins, per doz. Spinaefi Sugar beets 0 9	
Pumpkins, per doz. Spinach Suzar beets	15
Spinach Sugar beets 0.9	
Sugar beets	
Sugar beets	15
	10
Salmon, pink 0 9	.2
" spring	•
" Rivers Inlet red sockeye	
" Fraser River red sockeye	•

FOREIGN DRIED FRUITS.

There has been a quiet trade in dried fruits. In currants the fresh news to hand generally points to firm prices on the comgenerative points to firm prices on the com-ing crop, late cables quoting prompt ship-ment at 11s. 6d. to 11s. 9d. per cwt. for fine Amalia grades. In Sultana raisins advices hold out the promise of a large crop and relatively low prices. We now

quote :	
CURRANTS.	
Fine Filiatras, per lb. in cases	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 04 \\ 0 & 051 \\ 0 & 06 \\ 0 & 07 \\ 0 & 051 \\ \end{array}$
SULTANA RAISINS.	0.10
Suttana faisins, per formania faisins, for	0 12
VALENCIA RAISINS,	
Finest off-stalk, per lb	0 08
FIGS.	
Comadres, per tapnet	1 00 0 20
DATES.	
Dates, Hallowees, per lb 0 04	0 044
CALIFORNIAN EVAPORATED FRUITS.	
Apricots, per lb Peachest " Pears "	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 11 \\ 0 & 091 \\ 0 & 12 \end{array}$
MALAGA RAISINS.	
London Layers 175 Connoisseur Clusters 155 Royal Bockingham Clusters 150 Excelsior Windsor Clusters 450 4s 130	$\begin{array}{c}1 & 90 \\2 & 50 \\1 & 15 \\4 & 60 \\1 & 40\end{array}$
CALIFORNIAN RAISINS.	
Loose muscatels, per lb	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 08 \\ 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 08 \\ \end{array}$
PRUNES. Perilb. 1	
3) 446. 4) 506. 5) 706. 5) 705. (7) 806. 5) 504. 5) 504. 5) 504. 5) 504. 5) 504. 5) 505. 5) 505. 50	0 10 0 682
50-608	0 064

NUTS

There is nothing special to report in regard to these this week. We quote:

Walnuts, p. r. E.																125		
Farragona almonds, pe	11	i.													()	12	0	13
shelled walnuts	.4.1												2		1)	25	0	26
Shelled almonds Filberts, per lb	••																0	27
filberts, per lb.																	0	09.
ecans, "								2									0	15
trazil nuts, per lb.													 3		. ()	11	0	12
'eanats, roasted, acco	rd		11	1.	T	F.	•-	1	r.	 	1	1	r	11,	. 0	071	.0	11

GREEN FRUITS.

At this writing the details of the sale At the ss. Jacona's cargo are not yet known and apart from it the local green fruit market has not presented anything particular.' We quote :

Bitter oran 9 s, per box																3	()()	
Ditter man in the set															12	2	25	
California navels, per b	0.7														.,	~	1.1	
Valencias, 1118,																5	.)()	
* 42.53. **							• •					• •				+	75	
Valencias 420s Junioo	1.1												87		240	- 6	()()	
Mossina lemons. "			 							2		 	2	1	50.	3	-00	
New Californian lemon	IS .		 							• •	•	 • •			• •			
Cocoanuts, per bag of 1	(N).		 	• •						•		 ÷ •				3	25	
Bananas, per bunch			• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	•	• •		• •	• •	1	2	5	2	25	

THE MARKETS

Canadian apples, in bbls. Malaga grapes, per keg. Almeria grapes, fancy heavy weights, per keg. "choice """"""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""	5 50 2 65 	$\begin{array}{c} 4 & 60 \\ 7 & 00 \\ 6 & 50 \\ 6 & 25 \\ 5 & 75 \\ 15 & 00 \\ 12 & 50 \\ 3 & 00 \\ & & \\ 3 & 75 \\ 0 & 18 \end{array}$
VEGETABLES.		
Show no special change, a fair trade being noted. We quote :	joł	bing
New cabbage, in crates. Sweet potatoes, per bbl. per basket, about 50 lb. Spanish onions, per crate. per case Yellow and red onions, per bbl. Cacumbers, per doz. Asparagus, per doz. boston lettuce, per doz. Spinach, per bbl. Rew Bermuda potatoes, per bbl. Redishes, per doz.	1 25 6 00	$\begin{array}{c} 2 & 75 \\ 6 & 00 \\ 2 & 50 \\ 0 & 40 \\ 1 & 25 \\ 1 & 25 \\ 1 & 50 \\ 0 & 90 \\ 4 & 50 \\ 2 & 75 \\ 6 & 50 \\ 0 & 60 \end{array}$

FISH.

A fair trade is noted in fish, but the market presents nothing striking. We quote :

Haddies	0	06	1.0	07
Smoked herring, per box				15
Fresh haddock and cod, per lb.				04
Dore, per lb.				08
Pike, "				06
Halibut por lb				08
Salmon, "	•		Ö	
No. 1 Herring, Nova-Scotian, per bbl.	5	00	5	50
No. 1 Herring, Nova-Scotian, per bbl	2	80	3	00
No. 1 Holland herring, per half bbl			6	50
No. 1 Scotch herring, " "			6	
No. 1 Holland herring, per half bbl. No. 1 Scotch herring, per keg.			0	
Holland herring, per keg	0	70	0	80
No. 1 green codfish, per bbl			51	00
No. 1 large green codfish, per bbl			5	50
Boneless cod, 1 and 2-lb. blocks, per lb			0	06
Loose boncless cod, per lb. in 40-lb. boxes			0	05
Dried codfish, per 100-lb. bundles			4	00
Alaska salmon, per bbl			14	00
Standard bulk oysters, per gal			1	40
Marshall's kippered herring, per doz			1	45
Canadian kippered, per doz			0	
Canadian 4 sardines, per 100	3	50	3	75
Canned cove oysters, No. 1 size, per doz			1:	3)
Canned cove oysters, No. 2 size per doz			2 :	25

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS.-The market continues steady and round lots of No. 1 have sold at 124 to 13c. and No. 2 at $11\frac{1}{2}$ to 12c. A few allowances have had to be made for shrinkage owing to the recent warm weather, but latterly the arrivals have been in better shape. Picklers and ex-porters are still out of the market, as prices are not right for them. We quote in a jobbing way:

No. 1 stock. No. 2 0 132 0 140 112 0 12POTATOES .- Firmness has continued in these and higher prices have been realized, as carlots have sold at \$1.15 to \$1.20. Arrivals of late have been inconsiderable, which accounts for the firmness. We now quote :

Choice stock, per bag
BEANS.—These continue quiet but steady. We quote :
Primes, in small lots
HOPS.—This market retains the dull tone and prices, while they show no quotable change, are easy in their ten- dency. We quote :
O 21 0 21 0 22 Fair to good 0 17 0 19 Yearlings 0 10 0 12
HONEY.— Demand has fallen off to very slim proportions indeed. We quote :
White clover, in comb. 0 12 0 13 "strained, in 60 to 70-lb. tins. 0 088, 0 069 Buckwheat comb ner lb. 0 08 0 69 strained "
MAPLE PRODUCTS.—A very moderate movement is noted in this line and prices are quoted as follows :
New symp in wood per lb 0.05% 0.06

New syrup, in wood, per lb				
New syrup, in large tins				
New syrup, in small tins	0 1	55 1	0	60
New sugar, per lb	0 ()8 1	0	10

ASHES. Continue firm with first pots meeting a ready sale at firm prices. We quote :

	5 60
Seconds	4 50
Pearls, per 100 lb	6 25

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

There has been a somewhat firmer feeling on spring patents during the week, but other sorts are unchanged. Ontario millers, also, who were disposed to con-cede something at last writing, have adopted a firmer attitude all round. We quote :

Choice Manitoba spring patents	 4 10	4 20
Seconds	 3 80	4 00
Strong bakers'	 3 40	3 50
Straight rollers		
Winter wheat patents		

GRAIN.-The cereal markets have shown no change of moment during the week. There has been some export business in peas, rye and buckwheat during the week for cargo lots of afloat, but arrivals continue free. We quote :

Rye, ex store	 0 58 0	58!
Peas	 0 73 0	73
Corn	 0 51 0	51
Buckwheat	 0 461 0	47
Barley	 	491
Oats	0.5	

FEED.-In this market the feature has been the export demand which has led to the turnover of large sales of bran at \$16 per ton. Demand from local and country buyers is also exceedingly active. We quote :

Manitoba bran, in ba	gs		18 09 20 00
Ontario bran, in bulk			17 50
Mouillie, as to quality			28 00
BALED HAY at country poin the prevailing bullish feeling	nts the spo drouth lea	ot market is ading to a	firm, very
quote :		1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	
No. 1			10 50
No. 2		8 50	9 00
Ordinary			8 50

NEW BRUNSWICK MARKETS.

Office of "The Canadian Grocer."

St. John, N.B., May 26, 1903.

USINESS continues good. The holi BUSINESS continues good. The holi-day disturbed general business

somewhat, causing two very busy days, and in many lines making extra days, and in many lines making extra demand. Very many of our people have moved to the 'country for the summer. The feature of the week has been the ad-vance in sugar. Dealers are holding quite full stocks. Markets are generally firm. Flour is rather higher. Cream of texter is netter higher for week tartar is rather higher than for years, and still tending higher. Stocks are small. Rice is very light. The extreme price causes even less sale. Stock here is very small. Nutmers are also moving un very small. Nutmegs are also moving up in price.

OIL.-The lower prices in burning oil still hold. This is, however, the quiet time. Lubricating oils are unchanged. sales are large. Prices are perhaps not quite as firm. In paint oil there is no Linseeds have been particularly change. scarce, but large receipts are due. Tur-pentine has a steady sale. Fish oils are in light supply. It is too early for new goods. Full figures are expected. We quote :

American Water White	0 201 0 211
Best Canadian	0 191 0 201
Prime	0 181 0 191
Linseed oil, raw	0 64
" boiled	
Turpentine	0 85 0 86
Cod Oil	0 29 0 31

SALT.--In Liverpool coarse salt, the market is firm. Quite good stocks are held. There is a fair sale. One or two steamers are expected to leave the other side during June with supplies. In Liverpool factory filled the market is quite bare. There is quite a good demand and price is rather higher. Canadian has good sale, but supplies come forward slowly. We quote :

۴.					
	Liverpool coarse	, per	1b	0 55	0 60
	English factory-	filled	, per lb	0 95	1 00
					1 10
	Cheese and butt	er sa	lt, per bbl	2 25	2 35
	**	**	5-lb, bags, per bbl		
			10-16 " "		2 85
	**	**	20-1b, wood boxes, each.		0 25
	**		10 " " "		0 15
		**	cartoons, per case		
				1 0-	1 00

•		
Tomatoes, 2's	\$1 25	1 40
" 3's		1 65
Corn	0 90	1 00
Peas	1 05	1 20
String beans	0 85	0 90
Strawberries	1 70	1 75
Blueberries	1 10	1 20
Raspberries	1 55	1 70
Pears, 2's	1 60	1 75
" 3's	2 10	2 25
Peaches, 2's.	1 65	1 75
"3s	2 50	2 75
3-lb. apples.		0 95
Gallon apples	2 00	2 15
9 II aligned missentation	2 00	2 30
2-lb sliced pineapples Grated	2 00	2 50
	0 95	1 00
Sugar beets	0 35	0 95
Salmon, pink		1 25
" spring	1 15	
	1 25	1 30
Fraser River	::::	1 50
Domestic sardines, ons, 4	3 00	3 25
" mustards, <u>1</u>	2 85	3 00
Kippered herring	3 25	3 50
Finnan haddies	3 25	3 50
Corned beef, No. 1	1 50	1 60
" No 2	2 60	2 70

GREEN FRUIT.—Business is very active. The holiday made an extra demand. In bananas the market is rather short. Oranges are plentiful but rather higher. Californias are not popular. Mediterranean stock is just fair in quality. Le mons are quite low; there is a fair sale. Pines are in fair request. Strawberries are in limite.^(h) demand; at the high prices there is little money. Cucumbe s sell quite freely. Rhubarb is now very low, as native is very plentiful. We quote :

Mediterranean oran	ges		 	 				 	3	00
Californian navels, 1	er be	X.	 	 	 	 		 		75
Valen jas, 714s			 	 				 	6	09
			 						5	50
Messina lemons			 		 			 	3	00
Cocoanuts, per bag o	of 100		 	 	 			 		
Bananas, per bunch			 	 	 			 		
Canadian apples, in	bbls.		 	 				 	1	75
Strawberries			 	 				 	0	18
Rhubarb			 	 				 	0	62
Cucumbers, per doz			 					 	1	10
Pineapples									3	50

DRIED FRUITS.--There is but a limited business. With rhubarb low and strawberries here sales are even less than they have been. Prunes are very low. Apricots and peaches rule at full figures but there is a light sale. Raisins are dull. Very few valencias will be imported this season under normal conditions. Present light demand is for seeded. Currants are in fair demand at even prices. A small quantity of peels were carried over on which holders hope for a fair profit, as new season's prices are much higher than last year. Dates and figs are dull. Evaporated apples have

THE MARKETS

light sale and price keeps low. Onions, Egyptian, have held at higher prices than expected. We quote:

ment out a set of the set		
CURRANTS.		
Fine-Filiatras, per lb. in cases		0.04
" " cleaned		0 06
		016
VALENCIA RAISINS.		
Finest off-stalk, per lb	0 07	0 075
Selected, per lb.	0 075	
Layers . "	0 08	0 081
MALAGA RAISINS.		
London lavers	1 75	1 90
"Connoisseur Clusters"	2 25	2 50
		1 15
"Excelsior Windsor Clusters"	1 50	4 60
"Excelsior Windsor Clusters	1 30	1 40
CALIFORNIAN RAISINS.		
	0 081	0.00
seeded, in 1-lb. packages	0 10	$0 \ 10^{1}_{2}$
FIGS,		
Comadres, per tapnet		1 20
Elemes, per lb	0 101	0 20
DATES.		
	0 04	0.05
	0.04	0.00
CALIFORNIAN EVAPORATED FRUITS.		
Apricots, per lb		0 11
Peaches "	$0 \ 0.9\frac{1}{2}$	
Apples	0 06	0 061
PRUNES.		
Per lb.	Per	· Ib.
30-40s 0.081 70-80s	0 061	0 07
30-40s 0.081 70-80s 40-50s 0.08 0.081 80-90s 50-60s 0.071 0.08 90-100s	0 06	0 061
50-60s 0 071 0 08 90-100s	0 051	0 06
60-70s 0 07 0 07 Egyptian onions	$0 \ 02^{1}_{2}$	0 024
APPLES		
Per lb.	Pe	16
Dried 0 04 0 042 Evaporated	0 06	0 063
Diled vor vorg Evaporated	0 00	0 002

SUGAR.—The price has again advanced and the trade are happy. The market is firm. While the whole advance is not large and has come very slowly, dealers feel they are somewhat repaid for the large stocks they have carried. These are not, however, near as large as a month ago, as holders had got somewhat discouraged. We quote:

Paris lumps, in 5	0-lb, boxes.	 5 0
	100-10.	
Redpath s granu	lated	 4 2
St. Lawrence		 4 2
Acadia '		 4 1.
Bright vellow		 38
		 3 5

MOLASSES.—The stock is very light for the season. Prices are high, particularly for Barbados. The outlook is for very full figures. The sale of American goods has not been large. Buyers are hoping for some change in the West Indian market. We quote:

Barbadoes	0	34	0	38
Porto Rico	0	38	0	4
New Orleans	0	29	0	3.

FISH.—This is the busy season. Fresh fish is quite plentiful. Our harbor salmon are the finest salmon sold. They go chiefly to Boston. As yet the price is high. Shad are quite plentiful and for the spring shad are particularly good. The catch of Gaspereaux has been light. In mackerel, one of our finer fish, our supply comes largely from Halifax. Hali but are quite plentiful, but there is just a fair sale. Smoked and pickled herring are at full figures, but there is little do ing. Pollock is unchanged. Dry codfish is quite high and stock light. A few haddies are still offered. We quote:

The Canadian Grocer

Haddies, per lb	 							0	04!	. 0	05
smoked herring, per lb	 	 	 		 			0	11	0	12
Fresh haddock and cod								0	02	0	02
Boneless fish	 							0	04	0	05
Pollock, per 100 lb								1	75	2	00
lickled herring, per ha								2	10	2	25
Dry cod								3	75	4	00
lickled shad, half-bbl										6	00
falibut								0	08	0	08
resh Gaspereaux, per								0	60	0	70
resh shad								0	15	0	18
Fresh salmon									22	0	25
Fresh mackerel									15	0	16

MANITOBA MARKETS.

Winnipeg, Man., May 26, 1903.

RADE in Winnipeg has been good all along the line, but there is a decid-

ed lack of new features, or, in fact, news of any kind. Although the quotations on Californian fruits are higher in the primary markets, there has been no advance here to date. SUGARS.-With the approach of the

SUGARS.-With the approach of the preserving season prices have again advanced 10c. per cwt., present quotations being: Granulated, extra standard, 84.70; ditto, in sacks, 81.65; bright yellows, 84.10.

yellows, 84.10. GREEN FRUITS.—Strawberries were scarce and dear all week, but the quality coming was the best of the season. The price during the week ran as high as 85.50 per case. It is expected that Hood River berries will arrive about June 4. The scarcity has been attributed to heavy rains in the berry districts, and reports from these sections say that the later supplies will be better in consequence of these rains. Messina lemons, that have been quoted by the trade for the last two weeks, are now on the market. The quality is highly satisfactory. The price is \$4 per case. Navel oranges are about cleaned up for the season. Dealers claim that the shrinkage has been unusually heavy. Mediteranean sweets and St. Michaels are offering freely at \$1. All other lines of fruit are without change.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes have again advanced and farmers' loads sold as high as 75c. during the week. Saturday's quotation was 70c. for farmers' loads and 65 to 70c. for cars on track, with very light offerings. Green vegetables are growing cheaper, asparagus being now down to 50c. per doz.; cucumbers are still 82; celery, \$1 per doz.; lettace, green onions, radishes, water cress and mint. 30c. per doz.

30c. per doz. 30c. per doz. DAIRY BUTTER.—The demand is greater than the supply of anything like choice table butter. The abundant warm rains of the past week will improve pasture, and by the end of another week there should be a noticeable increase in supply. Choice separator made bricks and small crocks and tubs bring 16c. Winnipeg, and from that the price shades down to 11c. CDE WEEPY DUTTED. So for the eff

CREAMERY BUTTER.—So far the off erings from creameries have been very light, but here, also, the improved pas tures should make a change by another week. Any lots that have been sold have brought 21c. factories. The inquiry for



The Canadian Grocer

creamery is good. CHEESE.—There have been no offer-ings of new Manitoba as yet, but new Ontario cheese is due to arrive this week.

Stocks are practically cleared up. EGGS.—The demand has been strong all week and the supplies only moderate, and prices have been advanced Ic., being quoted at 13c. Winnipeg.

NOTES.

Robert Robertson, brother of Professor J. W. Robertson, Dominion Dairy Commissioner, has returned from Nelson, B. C., where he has represented the firm of J. Y. Griffin & Co. for several years, and has taken charge of the dairy department of the firm's business at Winnipeg. It is the intention of J. Y. Griffin & Co. to greatly increase this branch of their business this season, and already plans are well laid to that end. Mr. Robertson is familiar with the ground in Manitoba, having spent a season here before going

to British Columbia. John Coltart has formed a partnership with Mr. Cameron, formerly of The Marshall-Wells Hardware Co., and together they will carry on an extensive commission brokerage business. Mr. Coltart left this week for the Old Country, where he will complete arrangements for several agencies, and Mr. Cameron is now in the east on the same mission. Mr. Coltart was a successful grocer in the city for some years, and recently closed out his two retail stores in order to undertake this new line.

NOVA SCOTIA MARKETS.

Halifax, May 25, 1903.

HE state of business in the whole sale line during the last week has

been very satisfactory, and a good e of business was done. Travelvolume of business was done. Travel-lers are sending in sufficient orders to keep the houses moving briskly, and they also report the general conditions of business throughout the province to be fairly satisfactory, with every prospect of continuing so throughout the summer. The spring has been colder and more backward than usual, but a change for the better has taken place during the last few days, so, if the present weather con-tinues, the prospects for a good crop are excellent. With good crops throughout the province the present scarcity of money will disappear and business will be placed on a better footing even than at present.

The retail trade in the city is very satisfactory. Workmen have been busy all winter and work will be abundant through the summer. Labor means everything to the retail trade, and just now the laborer is able to pay his bills promptly and is spending freely. The sales of imported fruits have lately been heavy, many of the customers being of that class who would, under other condi-tions, consider themselves unable to afford such luxuries. Retailers through-out the country are doing a steady busi-ness, but complain of the scarcity of money.

The firmness in many lines of groceries continues unabated. Canned goods, espe-cially peas and corn, are now in considerable demand and stocks are low in the city-in fact, stocks are low everywhere and the prices are abnormally high. Some other lines of canned goods are also showing firmness, which will no doubt con-tinue until the new season's stock is on the market.

Feeds of all kinds still keep in fair demand, as the season has been too backward for much pasturage up to the pres-ent. The grass has started fairly well, but the cold, east winds have been very prevalent and growth is slow. For the same reason hay has firmed up consider-ably. Considerable quantities are held on the "off chance" that the conditions noted may result in a short hay crop this season. The advance is placed at any-where from 50c. to \$1 for first quality.

Speaking last week with a prominent farmer in regard to the crop prospects, he said : "Though there has been little rain for some weeks, the weather has been cold and the moisture has not been drawn from the soil as it would have been had we had the usual warm weather and no rain. I do not believe the lack of rain, so far, will have any had effect on the present season's hay crop. The ground is still cold and damp, which will retard planting other crops, but the grass is looking well."

The local market is well supplied just now with fresh fish. Lobsters. mackerel, trout, salmon, shad, gaspereaux, herring, cod and halibut can be procured every day. Of late the shore fishermen have been taking large quantities of mackere and fine salmon are being regularly netted within 10 or 15 miles of the entrance to the harbor. The lobster fishermen, espe-cially on the P. E. Island coast, are doing extremely well, in some cases taking more than the canneries can handle.

The ss. Ocamo brought a large quantity of sugar from the West Indies, most of which went forward to Montreal. The schooner Harry arrived from St. Kitts on Saturday with 231 puncheons and 30 barrels of molasses for The Dominion Molasses Co. The Bravo, from Barbados, and the Golden Rule, from St. Kitts, arrived vesterday, also with molasses, but their cargoes are not yet entered at the Custom House.

R. C. H.

BRITISH COLUMBIA MARKETS.

Vancouver, B.C., May 23, 1903. (Special Correspondence.)

HE most attractive business in the wholesale and jobbing circles at the moment is the northern trade. Every wholesale grocer in Vancouver is doing a rushing business filling orders for Dawson and other Yukon points in anticipation of the immediate opening of navigation clear through from White Horse, the end of the White Pass Railway, through to Dawson.

Very latest reports from the north by wire state that the river is all clear and several steamers, which were laid up at the foot of Lake Labarge all winter, are on their way down with cargoes, and that a number of scow loads of merchandise are also on the way. The ice in the lake is getting very soft and is expected to go out any time now. Hence, the haste of northern dealers to have their orders rushed through to White Horse. Every steamer is now taking all she can carry from this port, and of the shipments, a large percentage is general groceries. It is said that a great deal of goods ship-ped from here with the intention of getting it through over Labarge on the ice and on scows to follow the ice down the river, failed to make connections, as the lake became impassable for teaming. If that is the case there will be a lively market in Dawson in some lines, and the fortunate ones to get in with goods which are short will reap handsome profits. Therein lies the attractive feature of northern shipments. But there is another side to it, not always so pleasant to realize.

Local British Columbia market conditions are fairly easy at the present time. Business is picking up well and in nearly every locality of the province the same report is given. The best index, the trade done by local travellers, shows that there is a most satisfactory feeling in the trade. Orders are brisk and retailers on the whole prosperous. One assignment, the first in the grocery line of any moment for a long time in Vancouver, is noted this week. The firm of Penwill & noted this week. The firm of Penwill & Co. were unable to survive that bane of the grocer, long credit. The business is an old-established one, formerly Weeks & Robson, and it appears to have always suffered from too long credits, possibly due to a class of custom which is hard to deal with on credit basis. Mr. Pen-will, to add to the difficulties, is at pres-ent in the hospital, his father representing him at a preliminary meeting of cred-itors held this week. The gentleman made the statement that his son's estate would yield 100 cents on the dollar, all that was needed being time to get the money in, now outstanding.

Another line of goods which is being freely imported from California is canned tomatoes, the market here being able to obtain supplies on better net basis than in the east. Nearly every steamer from San Francisco brings in one or two 500-case lots. This week another consign-ment of Californian dried fruits for Winnipeg arrived per ss. Valencia. For Van-couver there were received 500 cases of canned tomatoes, 450 cases of dried fruits, 100 cases of raisins, 100 cases of canned fruits, 60 cases of malt, 100 kegs of pickles, etc. The cargo steamers from San Francisco arrive every five days.

Fresh fruits are beginning to show some variety. All varieties are yet from Cali-fornia. Strawberries are now liberal in supply. Cherries, Black Tartarian variety, are appearing. Prices to the trade for strawberries are this week \$1.25 to \$1.75; cherries, \$1.75. The season for California navel oranges is over, seedlings, St. Michaels and Valencias taking their place. The crop is large and the quality promises to be as good as the navels, which have been excellent this season. Prices range for St. Michaels and Valencias at \$2.75 to \$3 per case; seedlings, \$2 to \$2.25; fancy, \$2.50; blood oranges, \$3.50 to \$3.75; bananas, Blue-fields, \$2.75 to \$3 per bunch; lemons, fancy, \$2.75 to \$3; choice, ditto, \$2.50 to \$2.75. The season of demand for lemons is beginning, but the supply is very liberal. During the past few months prices have been very low.

In the produce markets, creamery but-ter of good quality is still scarce. Cheese shows reduction in anticipation of the new make.



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The Canadian Grocer

Modern Cereal Milling Plant A

NOTABLE feature of the industrial development of Canada is shown by the accompanying cut of The American Cereal Company's new mills at Peterborough

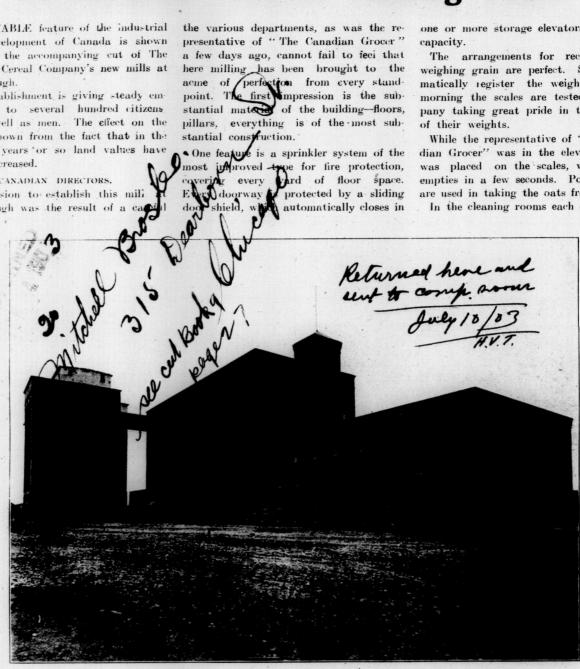
This establishment is giving steady employment to several hundred citizens girls as well as men. The effect on the town is shown from the fact that in the past two years or so land values have greatly increased.

CANADIAN DIRECTORS. The decision to establish this mili Peterborough was the result of a c

one or more storage elevators of similar capacity.

The arrangements for receiving and weighing grain are perfect. Scales automatically register the weights. Every morning the scales are tested, the company taking great pride in the accuracy of their weights.

While the representative of "The Canadian Grocer" was in the elevator, a car was placed on the scales, weighed and empties in a few seconds. Power shovels are used in taking the oats from the car. In the cleaning rooms each single grain



AMERICAN CEREAL CO., PETERBORO'-VIEW SHOWING CLEANING HOUSE, MILLS AND WAREHOUSE.

study of the conditions by the directors of The American Cereal Company, among whose directors are some of the most prominent Canadian capitalists, who are largely interested in the company.

Travelling through Peterborough on the Canadian Pacific Railway you can hardly fail to notice on the west bank of the Otonabee Rivee, a few rods from the railroad, the large works of this company,-the red brick mills and ironclad elevators. Even a passing giance arouses interest because of the magnitude of the plant.

The visitor who is conducted through

case of fire, making each department air tight.

Hatches similar to those used in grain carrying vessels are placed in every part of the works, and are of a construction which would be a credit to any public building. The entire plant is so arranged that from the moment the oats enter the elevator, either from the farmer's wagon or freight car, they steadily progress in one direction.

The elevator is a model of its kind. Its capacity is 500,000 bushels; yet it is known as a "working elevator," and will soon be augmented by the erection of is cleaned and judged separately by machinery. This machinery leaves nothing to chance. Thin, woody, flat and flavorless oats are thrown out. Next they go to the drying-room, where they are carefully pan-roasted. The patient Quaker pan-roasting is one of the features of this process. Then they go to the mill, and from the mill, hot and fragrant, straight into the packages, which are then shut tight and are hermetically sealed.

A MODERN MILL.

While the examination of the other departments of the plant is interesting,

"THE NAME 'IMPERIAL' IS REGISTERED."

HIGH QUALITY Will be remembered long after low price and inferiority are forgotten.

A fact this-isn't it?

The time has come when the wide-awake, successful grocer looks well to the quality of goods he offers his customers— A valuable connection may be broken by sending out a single article that is not right—The merchant who makes quality his watch-word will surely forge ahead of his neighbor who trusts to low price—and reaps the consequent dissatisfaction of his customers on account of poor quality.

IF THERE'S one point about IMPERIAL WHITE WINE VINEGAR that we are proud of it's QUALITY—that perfect quality that gives entire satisfaction to the most critical consumer—It sparkles, has a delightful, smooth, lasting flavor, and keeps pickles better than any other vinegar, the packers of high-grade pickles in Canada tell us.

If you do not handle **Imperial** give one of the first-class wholesale grocery firms selling it an order, and see for yourself that we are right in what we say.



One Quality 16 to 32 5 Strengths Cents

Sold by First-Class Wholesale Grocers in Canada.

IMPERIAL VINEGAR AND PICKLING CO.

HAMILTON.

Buy "IMPERIAL" VINEGAR and take no chances with your vinegar trade.



nowhere else will one see the wonderful development of milling ingenuity as is shown in the mill proper. This is a seven-storey building, 83 x 130. As you travel from floor to floor, you cannot help but feel that there is to-day a science in the modern production of firstclass oat products, which the ordinary lavman could not fully appreciate, and the old-time miller would have difficulty in, understanding; yet the results un-questionably justify the time, thought and expense devoted to the development of such a system.

One could not fail to note the aniform size and quality of the Quaker oats or duct, the attractive appearance and find

neat costumes of white and blue, whose duty it is to put the labels on the packages-a notable feature, that throughout the entire process the product is not touched by hand. The process is so steady and continuous that freshness of product is assured to all users of Quaker oats.

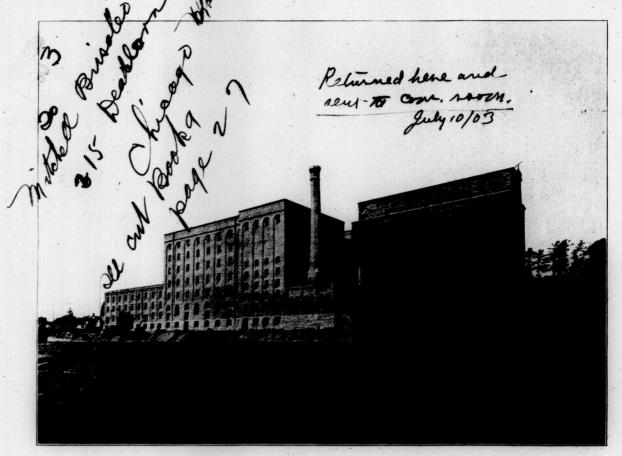
The yearly capacity of these mills is almost as great as the total oat exports from Canada in 1902, and the equipment is being rapidly increased.

WHAT CANADA GAINS BY THE LOCATION OF THIS PLANT.

Quaker oats is probably the best known Quaker oats is probably one becaute in and most widely sold food product in

to a small army of girls, all dressed in tendent suggested a visit to the new power dam, now under construction about 300 yards north of the mill. This dam is being built of solid concrete, and will be so substantial that The Grand Trunk Railway Company will use it as their bridge over the Otonabee River. Here, 8,000 horsepower will be developed. As this is more power than will be needed to operate the mills, the company will make an effort to induce other manufacturers to locate at Peterborough and make use of this power.

> It requires no prophetic vision to foresee the time when both sides of the . Otonabee River at Peterborough will be an industrial centre, which will be a



AMERICAN CEREAL CO., PETERBORO'-RIVER VIEW, SHOWING ELEVATOR, POWER HOUSE, ETC.

flavor of which have made Quaker oats a popular as well as a household word in America and Europe.

As you move from building to building you are almost startled with the exceptional cleanliness and orderliness that prevails everywhere. Dust has so long been associated with the milling business that one fully expects to see everyone around such an establishment covered with dust. Here dirt and disorder are banished and dust is reduced to a minimum. In no part of the premises is this feature more attractively manifested than in the packing and shipping rooms. Here the oats come fresh from the rolls to automatic weighing and packing machines, then are sent

the world, and the output of these vast mills is largely to supply the demand for this popular brand in Great Britain. This product, which was, up to the time of the opening of this mill, always made from American grain, is now to be largely made from Canadian grain. This is a matter of great importance, as it means that Canadian grain is to largely replace American grain in supplying the foreign trade with Quaker oats. It is also a distinct advantage to supply the Canadian trade with a Canadian-made product.

A GLIMPSE INTO THE FUTURE. After we had completed an examination of the milling plant, the superinsource of material prosperity as well as satisfaction to that city and to Canada generally.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

The South-African authorities are evidently wakening up to the necessity of giving Canada notice of the calling of tenders in sufficient time to make an answer possible. About the middle of May Sir Wilfrid Laurier received a letter from Lieut.-Gen. Lyttleton, commander of the British forces at Pretoria, stating that tenders are being called for the supply of bread, forage and groceries for all stations in the Transvaal and Orange River colonies, for a period of six months, commencing October next, and that these tenders close on June 30.



Who Ships BREAD and CAKES?

PERATING:

Boeckh's Toronto Factories. Bryan's London Factories.

ket Factories

The Nasmith Co., Limited, Toronto.

We Do!

LIMITED.

ONDON BRANCH : 71 Dundas St

BUTTER TUBS

Made of the best selected spruce wood. They are easy sellers because worthy all through. . .

UNITED FACTORIES,

Head Office : TORONTO.

KKKK

EASTERN BUTTER TUBS AND COVERS WITH WOODEN HOOPS.

We have a good supply on hand and can ship promptly. Special prices quoted on application.

43

CEREAL ASSOCIATION.

N conversation with a representative of The Canadian Grocer" in New York, H. P. Miller, of The Strength

Food Co., New York, said that for some time the manufacturers of cereal foods had been frightening each other, but finding that there was no money in this, have come to an agreement to work together.

For the purpose of hitting on some plan a meeting of 40 companies, engaged in the manufacture of cereal foods, was held in Battle Creek, Mich. Mr. Miller said that it was an in:portant meeting and that there was talk of consolidation among the manufacturers.

W. S. Powers, of The Grape Sugar Flakes Company, Battle Creek, was appointed chairman of the meeting, and M. C. Moore, editor of Cereals, Milwaukee, acted as temporary secretary.

An.ong those who spoke on the subject were Congressman Gardner, Albion; E. C. Green, Jackson; C. E. Dickinson, Lockport; C. J. De Roo, Holland, Mich.; R. M. Davis, St. Joseph, Mo.; M. V. Barker, F. H. Mott, H. Q. Kneeland, and other firms of Battle Creek.

It was finally decided to leave the work of forming the organization in the hands of a committee appointed by the chairman.

The officers chosen were as follows : President-H. P. Miller, Strength Food

Co., New York City. First Vice President – W. S. Powers, Grape Sugar Cereal Co., Battle Creek. Second Vice President-E. C. Greene.

Crystal Food Co., Jackson, Mich. Third Vice President - Peter W. Decker,

National Pure Food Co., Grand Rapids. Recording Secretary - J. H. Kennedy, Neutrita Food Co., Battle Creek.

Corresponding Secretary — M. C. Moore, Battle Creek.

Treasurer - W. H. Hamilton, Real Food Co., Battle Creek.

Co., Battle Creek. Executive Committee \leftarrow P. H. George, Hammond Food Co., Bay City, Mich; E. C. Greene, Crystal Food Co., Jackson, Mich.; C. W. Althouse, Oxford Pure Food Co., Detroit, Mich.; W. S. Powers, Grape Sugar Cereal Co., Battle Creek; J. H. Kennedy, Neutrita Food Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

AN ECONOMICAL YOUTH.

W. YOUNG, who had listened to some remarks on economy, told of a boy who carried the sentiment to excess. "I saw the lad in front

here to a grocery store in a little town." said he. "He had a big green pepper in his hand and the tears were rolling down his cheeks. The green pepper showed the imprints of his teeth. I asked him what was the matter and he said : It burns."

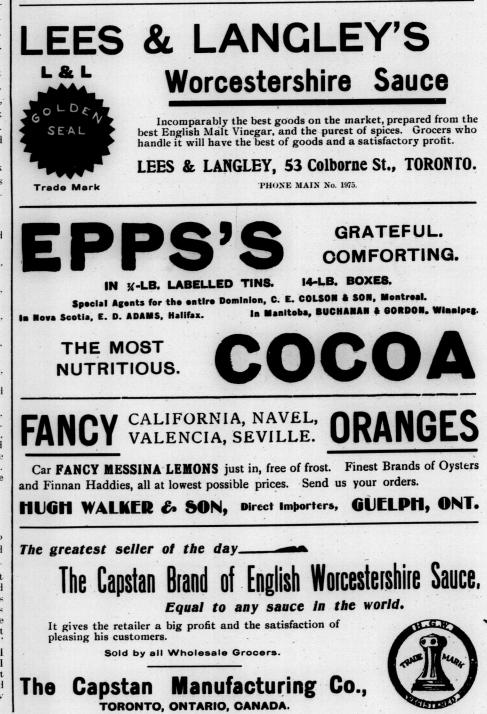
was the matter and he said: 'It burns.' "'Why are you eating it then,?' I asked, and he blubbered out: "Well, I thought it was an apple when I bought it. I guess it ain't any apple, but I paid 2c. for it and I have to eat it any way.'"

Are you selling your share

of Canned Meats?

Give your customers **Clark's**, they make the come-again customers. Quality and style of package the very best—every tin quaranteed.

60 Varieties to choose from.





AN ENTERPRISING F'RM.

NE of the most important industries of Bowmanville, Ont., is the evaporating plant of Finkle & Acverman, manufacturers of evaporated apples and vegetables, and dealers in sundried apples, barrelled apples and potatoes. Their plant is claimed to be the finest and best equipped in Canada.

Mr. Finkle was one of the first to go into the evaporating apple business in Canada, and is, therefore, well acquainted with the industry in all its details. Mr. Ackerman is also an experienced man in the business, having been with R. J. Graham, Belleville, for ten years. He still retains his connections with that firm

SCHEDULE FOR AN UP-TO-DATE NEW YORKER.

8.00 A.M. Jump out of bed.

8.01. Bath and shave.

8.08. Dressed.

8.10. Bound downstairs to breakfast. N 15 Bolt breakfast and read headlines. Say "yes" and "no" to wife 4 or 5 times.

8.21. Sprint to Elevated.

8.25. Wait one minute for train, and swear at delay.

8.50. Rush into office. Dock three clerks for being 3 minutes behind.

9.00 to 12.30. Do a great business. Telephone 5 times, write 100 letters; see 10 men.

12.31. Hurry to restaurant.

12.36. After waiting Learly 50 seconds to get waited on, cram down a sandwich, a piece of pie, and a cup of hot coffee. Time wasted in doing so, 1 minute and 30 seconds.

12.12. Back at office.

12.50 to 6.00. More business. Telephone 12 times, see 18 men, answer 4 telegrams, and write 150, more letters.

6.15: Rush to Elevated to get Express. See it coming in distance and jump up 4 steps at a time. Last man in.

6.15. Run upstairs to room. Strip off business clothes in 3 minutes. Pull on evening clothes in 3 minutes more.

6.52. Fume because dinner is 2 minutes late.

6.54. One hour at dinner. Awful bore. Fidget all the time. Guests. 7.53. Smoke.

8.00. Theatre. Leave wife at second act to go to club.

9.40. Hearts at Club.

10.15. Hearts too slow. Change to Bridge.

12.00. Home and meet wife on stairs. Kiss her good night and jump into bed. Dead to the world.-N. Y. Life.

SPECIAL

30.000 lbs. MARACAIBO COFFEE (good quality) 13½ cents roasted. 40,000 lbs. PRIVATE ESTATE JAVA (fancy) 23 cents roasted.

Delivered your Station. Terms, cash in ten days less $2^{\circ}/_{\circ}$ or 60 days acceptance. Will ship in quantities to suit; coffee now in Canada and ready for prompt delivery, roasted fresh on day of shipment; we prepay freights and coffee may be returned if not as represented. Trial order will convin you that we are headquarters for GOOD COFFEES at LOW PRICES

Packed in Barrels : barrels free.

Packed in Tins; tins charged for at cost and urnable when empty at price charged. retur





Boxes, Clothes and Market Baskets, One-quart Berry Baskets and Crates, Plant Boxes, Packing Boxes, and Egg Cases.

OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Pratts Astral Lamp Genuine

Sold in all countries and recognized as the highest grade oil manufactured.

WHOLESALE ONLY

THE QUEEN CITY OIL COMPANY, Limited, -TORONTO, ONT. SAMUEL ROGERS, President.

FORCE IS NOT REQUIRED

Figure it Out_

and finish, that's it.

and see if it wouldn't pay you to have

your Printing and Advertising done by a

Specialist in an up-to-date city office. Style

Special 1,000 Bond Statements, \$2.00;

TODMORDEN

Extra quality Billheads, 1,000, \$1.50; Envelopes, 1,000, \$1.00 up.

WEESE & CO., 54 Yonge Street, - Teronto.

HOUSEHOLD AMMONIA.

HARVEY'S (of course), Clear, Cloudy, and Per-fumed Toilet. In drums, carboys, quarts, pints, flats.

STRENGTH AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

HARVEY'S Dry Powdered Ammonia, 1½ lb. packets, put up in 1, 2 and 3 doz. cases—a strong well-made article at a low price.

JOHN G. HARVEY.

Alex. S. Duffus, Jr.,

27 LEADENHALL ST.,

LONDON, E. C., : : ENGLAND.

to induce a second purchase of Quaker Ceylon Tea.

(The Tea which is Sealed in Ceylon).

We have yet to hear of a dissatisfied p irchaser.

Black or Green -Pounds or Halves.

J. A. Mathewson & Co.,

MONTREAL.

AGENTS FOR CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND 46





The Canadian Grocer

Tobaccos, Cigars, and Smokers' Accessories

A DEPARTMENT FOR RETAIL MERCHANTS.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS IN CONVENTION.

THERE was a large attendance at the opening of the annual meeting of

the Dominion Cigar Manufacturers' Association held on Victoria day in the council chamber of the Board of Trade, Toronto. Among the members present were : Maurice E. Davis, Montreal; J. Bruce Payne, Granby, Andrew Wilson, Toronto; M. Hirsch, Montreal; George Kelly, London; Joseph Tasse, Montreal ; H. J. Dyer, London ; M. Simon, Montreal; H. Line, London; John McNee, London; H. Douglas, London; John Moses, Toronto; A. H. Brener, London ; W. Ward, London ; Ed. Youngheart, Montreal; George McGowan, Kingston; T. J. Fair, Brantford; George Milligan, Toronto; S. H. Green, Montreal. The chair was taken by Maurice E. Davis, of S. Davis & Sons, Montreal, and H. Gagnier, Toronto, acted as secretary.

The chairman in his opening address went fully into several matters of interest to the convention, and his whole address was of a most interesting and businesslike character. The excessive excise duty was dwelt upon at length, and the importance of endeavoring to secure legislation tending towards its modification was strongly urged upon the members. The remarks of Mr. Davis as to the flourishing state of the cigar industry were of a very pleasing nature.

At the conclusion of the chairman's address, the officers' reports were read, and the remainder of the morning was spent in a general discussion by the members of matters of general interest pertaining to the trade.

At the afternoon session interesting papers on topics of trade interest, written by J. Hirsch, Montreal; J. Bruce Payne, Granby, and J. M. Fortier, Wintreal, were read to the meeting, and this was followed by a general talk on matters referred to by them and on other subjects affecting the industry generally.

The banquet held in the ball-room of the King Edward in the evening was a very pleasant and sociable affair. Every one present was in the best of humor, and everything passed off in a most enjoyable manner. On Tuesday morning the convention held a) short session. M. E. Davis was elected chairman of the Dominion Board, and H. Gagnier to his old position as secretary.

A Cut in Salaries.

In the belief that the tobacco yield was much below previous estimates, The Louisville Tobacco Warehouse Co. has discharged quite a number of employes, and has cut all salaries above \$75 per month. The cut is 10 per cent. on salaries ranging from \$75 to \$100 ; 15 per cent. on \$100 to \$150, and 20 per cent. on salaries above \$150. President Barnard submitted to the 20 per cent. cut, and as most of the officers and employes are stockholders they accepted the reduced pay with good grace, hopeful that a fair dividend will be earned on the common stock.

Early Foes of Tobacco.

The celebrated "Counterblaste to Tobacco," written by King James I. of England, describes smoking as a "custom loathsome to the eye, hateful to the nose, harmful to the brain, dangerous to the lungs, and in the black, stinking fume thereof, nearest resembling the horrible Stygian smoke of the pit that is bottomless." In 1604 this monarch endeavored by means of heavy imposts to abolish its use in England, and in 1619 he commanded that no planter in Virginia should cultivate more than 100 fb. It is said that some persons spent as much as \$2,500 a year in the purchasing of tobacco in those days.

In 1624 Pope Urban VII. published a decree of excommunication against all who took snuff in the church. Ten years later smoking was forbidden in Russia under pain of having the nose cut off. In 1653 the council of the canton of Appenzell, Switzerland, cited smokers before



Are sold by all the Leading Wholesale Houses

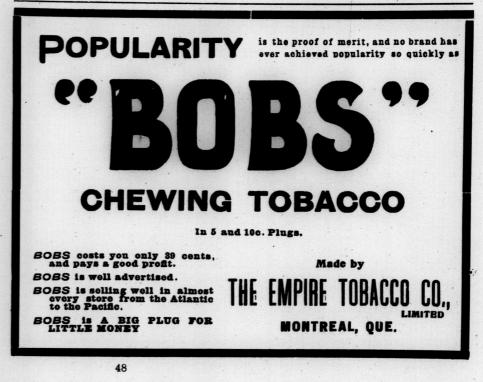
CUT TOBACCO . . .

OLD CHUM MEERSCHAUM OLD VIRGINIA.

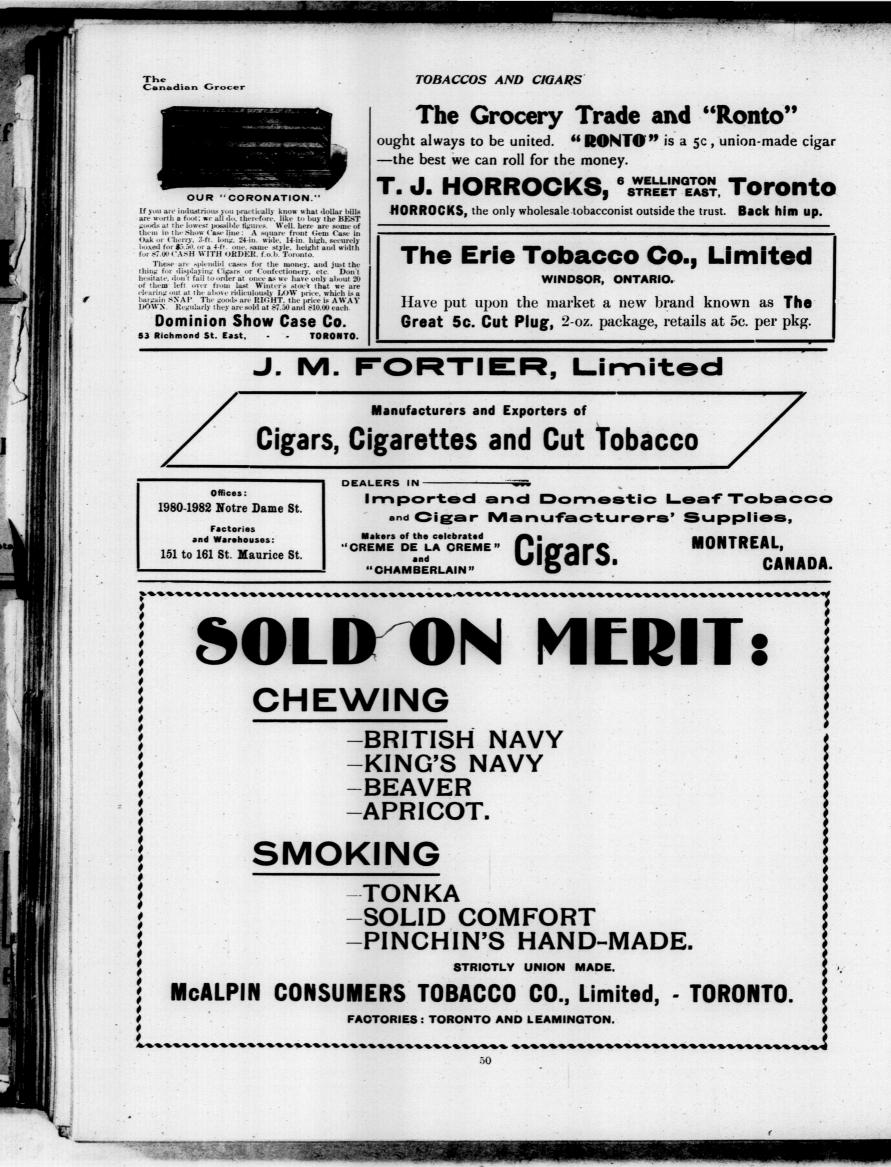
CIGARETTES ... HIGH ADMIRAL SWEET CAPORAL DERBY

YILDIZ MAGNUMS

Pure Egyptian Cigarettes.







and Pipes

Are the Leaders.

THE W. H. STEELE CO., LIMITED

40 SCOTT ST., TORONTO

Pitts, Wigle & Co.

...Dealers in...

CANADIAN LEAF TOBACCO KINGSVILLE, ONT.

Are prepared to supply manufacturers or dealers with choice brands of leaf tobacco for cigars or pipe smoking, either processed or in the raw leaf.

them, whom they punished, ordering all inkeepers to inform against such as were found smoking in their houses.

Pope Innocent XII. in 1690 excommunicated all those who were found taking snuff or tobacco in the church of St. Peter at Rome.

The Tobacco Department in Grocery Stores.

TOBACCO has been sold in grocery stores from time immemorial, and it has now come to be considered one of a groceryman's staple lines of goods.

In large cities where there is so much specializing done, perhaps the grocer cannot run a tobacco department in his store with the success his brother in the towns and rural districts can; still, if he gives it a very prominent position in his business for a time until it gains a good foothold, there is no doubt but that he might make a pecuniary success of the line.

line. However, in the towns and villages the tobacco consumer goes to the grocery store for his tobacco as naturally as he would go to the doctor for medicine.

would go to the doctor for medicine. "What matters it if they do naturally come to us for tobacco?" says a rural grocer, "What material good does their Usymptotic do us? There is no money in it." Such are the sentiments

money in it." Such are the sentiments of a good many rural grocers. It is quite true that tobacco is sold

It is quite true that tobacco is sold upon a very small margin of profit, but the grocer who thinks that nothing can be made in the tobacco department is very much in error. Of course, if a gro-

TOBACCOS AND CIGARS

cer limits his stock to a few lines of smoking and chewing tobacco he will not make a fortune out of it. But is it necessary to so limit the stock? Not at all ! In so doing the grocer makes a mistake. There is a little larger profit in cigars than there is in tobacco, and there is a much larger profit in pipes than in either. Then why not add those two lines to the stock?

Where a person would come for tobacco he would come for cigars, and more especially for pipes.

If the grocer would expend a little energy and invest a little money, a very successful department might be made of tobacco, and the things which pertain thereunto.

It is to be noted that the grocers who complain that tobacco does not pay generally have their tobacco department limited to one shelf in an out-of-the-way position, occupied by a couple of caddies of smoking tobacco, and perhaps the same number of chewing. Who could expect to reap much pecuniary benefit from such a department?

To make the department a success it should be a department, not a shelf. A small upright showcase, in which is a nice display of pipes, and another, not necessarily very large either, displaying some of the most popular brands of cigars, together with the shelf, placed behind the showcases, containing all the different brands of tobacco, would constitute a suitable tobacco department. It would be well to have it near the door

door. This would not require much of a money outlay, and it would add very materially in making the department a success. A person comes in for a plug of tobacco, sees the pipes, takes a fancy to one, buys it. The grocer has the profit on the pipe as well as on the plug of tobacco; whereas if the pipe showcase had been absent, the person would have gone

out with only his plug of tobacco. In the same way cigars would be sold. But the profit alone from the department is not the only thing a grocer should consider. By having that tobacco department there very many more people

are dropping into the grocer's store than otherwise would, and therein lies the grocer's chance. It is up to him when he gets a tobacco purchaser in to get him interested in something besides tobacco; that is, get him, buying groceries. In fact, the tobacco department may be made to serve the grocery trade. It can and has been done successfully. Do not be afraid to try it.

A Tobacco Firm.

Pitts, Wigle & Co., packers of assorted Canadian leaf and cigar tobaccos, have erected a new building, three-storeys high with a basement on the site of the building formerly occupied by The Erie Tobacco Co., which was destroyed by fire last year. The new building contains over 6,000 square feet of floor space.

One of the great advantages of the site is that it is in the very centre of the great tobacco-growing district of Western Ontario.

The firm have on hand a large quantity of special varieties of leaf for smoking, grown for their branch of the trade.

In addition to supplying manufacturers with cigar tobaccos, the firm will be able to supply dealers who may wish to handle the raw leaf. The Canadian Grocer

A Bit of History.

A common statement in the average school histories is that smoking was introduced into England by Sir Walter Raleigh. That is not so. Virginia tobacco may have made its debut in court circles under his espionage, but, as for smoking, that was an old story. The favorite "smoke was the dried leaves of coltsfoot. In the "History of Plants," by Dodoens, translated by Lyte in 1578, runs the following quaint passage : "The perfume of the dried leaves of coltsfoot laid upon quick coals taken into the mouth of a funnel helped such as are troubled with the shortness of wind and fetch their breath thick and often.'

Notes of the Tobacco Trade.

G. H. Nicholson, formerly of Hamilton, is now with the Havana Cigar Company.

Julius Shack, of New York, visited Toronto during the early part of this week. Jack Hamilton, the well-known cigar traveller of Montreal, was in Toronto on

Saturday last. Murphy & McKillop are opening a fine

tobacco store on Cordova street, Vancouver.

T. J. Horrocks, of Toronto, reports a heavy demand from the grocery trade for his "Ronto" cigar.

The W. H. Steele Co., Toronto, report a very satisfactory demand in pipes and cigars during the past month, and certainly the busy appearance of their warehouse indicates a prosperous condition of business.

The McAlpin Consumers Tobacco Company are erecting a number of handsome dwellings adjacent to their factory in Toronto, which they intend tenanting with their employes at a moderate rental.

Charles Baillie, tobacconist, of St. John, N.B., recently received from J. Rattray & Co., of Montreal, a pipe of exquisite workmanship, the bowl of which is a splendid likeness of himself carved from the very finest meerschaum. It was carved in Vienna, and the artist executed a most faithful likeness.

A Chicago paper says : A conference of European tobacco dealers interested in the fight of the independents against the combine is to be held in Berlin early this summer. Albert Breitung, owner of five stores in Chicago, has been appointed representative of America and will leave soon for Germany.

Another representative of the Cigar Dealers' Association is to be sent to Canada in answer to the request made by the recently formed Cigar Dealers' Association of Montreal. The Canadians want instructions in the methods used by the independents in their fight in the United States.

1 Papie

Country Produce and the Retail Merchant

H AVE the retailers in the towns and villages lost their grip on the coun-

try produce trade? Twelve years ago, the writer, then a young lad, was employed with a general merchant in an Eastern Ontario town. Part of my duties consisted in helping to unload and weigh grain, butter, dressed hogs and poultry, which were held in the warehouse for shipment to centres at the opportune time.

This merchant had built up an extensive connection with the farmers of his locality and got a big share of the best butter and eggs brought into the town, paying the farmers for their produce with groceries and dry goods. His grocery department was popular in the town largely because the customers could depend entirely on such lines as butter, eggs, honey and maple syrup bought from him.

There were in the town at that time at least three other merchants who had the same sort of connection with the neighboring producers. To-day, in the town referred to, there is but one merchant buying grain in any quantities ; the farmers, instead of making butter, are sending milk to the local creameries ; eggs are gathered by a resident of the town, who acts as agent for one of the large commission houses, and has no connection with any of the local dealers; hogs are shipped from the town on their legs rather than as dressed pork. It is true that several of the local dealers pay good prices for eggs and butter for local consumption, but I doubt if there is one merchant in the town who does any business worth speaking of with any of the exporting produce houses.

The conditions which prevailed in this town in all probability are true of many others, yet there still are many towns in Ontario where the produce business is still largely controlled by two or three of the local retailers. It is but stating a truism to note that it is to the interest of grocers and general merchants to control as much as possible the trade in their town of produce from the neighboring farms.

THE LOCAL EGG TRADE.

The fact that the export egg trade is now done principally with Great Britain necessitates that eggs be handled in the most expeditious and careful manner. The old-time method of waiting till the farmers bring them into town, and then keeping them in storage for a week or so before shipping, is no longer possible. In some instances it, may be possible to

prevail upon farmers to bring in their eggs every week or oftener, the small, convenient 6-dozen egg carrier having made it much easier for them to bring them to town in good shape. Yet, it is a fact, that where a shrewd collector visits the farmers of the locality the majority of the latter will give him their eggs. Now, the question arises, would it not be better for some enterprising retailer to put out a man to cover his district during the season? This man, in addition to collecting eggs, could be authorized to buy other produce and to take, and in some cases deliver, orders. In any case, as it has paid and is still paving collectors in many districts, it would pay in others where it has not yet been tried, and it would be better for the retailer to take the step than to let some outsider step in and capture the business. Of course, this takes capital, but it is a fair assumption that in every town in the older sections of Canada there are retail grocers and general merchants who have accumulated enough extra capital to devote a share of it to this.

HANDLING DAIRY BUTTER.

Now, as to butter, it is the fact that, although creameries have sprung up in almost every section of Ontario and in many sections of the other provinces, there is still a large quantity of dairy butter made. This should be handled entirely through the medium of the local retailers. They have the double advantage of having a local demand for a big share of it and of being able to build up their business in groceries by buying it. In connection with this it is worth pointing out that for years many retailers have made the inexcusable mistake of holding butter during the winter months in their warehouse in the hope of an advance in price until it had lost any quality it may ever have had, and was fit not even for cooking purposes, and was hardly acceptable for the manufacture of axle grease. The retail dealer, who wants to build up a good connection in the cities for his butter must be strict in his judging of quality, must be careful in his method of storage, and must, above all other things, send it to market before it loses its freshness. By a neglect of these rules or of these essentials, many retailers have come to the conclusion that there is no money in butter, and only buy it to accommodate customers who make it. Other retailers, who have paid attention to these matters, have found that in addition to the local status and advantage which their good supply of butter and other lines gives them, they are able to sell their product in the cities either for home consumption of for foreign trade at a satisfactory profit.

MAPLE SYRUP AND HONEY.

It has been a surprising fact to many city people that many merchants whose business is situated in the centre of a good maple syrup district have not made more use of the opportunity which is undoubtedly presented to them by their situation and by the fact that the syrup is produced by such a large number of people. In some centres one live merchant or another has made contracts for the delivery of the output of some of the best sugar bushes in his neighborhood, and has followed this up by securing cans, labelling them attractively, and selling the product under his own name or some private trade mark. By taking great pains to ensure the greatest possible uniformity and purity, a good connection has been established, and in a few years a profitable business has been created. The same is true of honey, which is frequently produced in small quantities by hundreds of people in one locality. Many of these have not the time or the opportunity to study the market as thoroughly as some of the local merchants might, so the latter would not find it a difficult matter to control the production of their district. It is unnecessary to add that there is money in such control.

CANADIAN GOODS IN JAPAN.

1

Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, and Canada's representative at the Japan Exhibition, returned recently. He looks upon Canada's exhibit as a decided success, especially in the flour line. Mr. Fisher says that Japan shows a decided leaning towards Canada and her goods, but he thinks that discriminating against the Japanese people would have a very ill effect on trade between Canada and Japan.

Speaking in respect to the probabilities for Canadian trade with Japan, he said that all Canadian manufacturers had to do was to exploit the market. Flour dealers, he says, have simply to get alive and take advantage of this opening which has been made for them, and they will find an open market for any amount.

"We have decidedly made an opening for our people, if they will only arise to the occasion and go after the trade," said Mr. Fisher, in an interview with The Montreal Herald. "If they do not, then they have themselves to blame."

Established 1845

1

COFFEE

S. H. & A. S. E. MOCHA AND JAVA COFFEE, put up in 1 and 2-lb. tins (as cut) possesses a peculiarly rich aromatic flavor. It is something RICHER, BETTER than the others, hard to define, but easily distinguished by a trial. NOT CHEAPER, BUT BETTER. If you have, or want to gain, a good class of customers whom it is diffcult to satisfy with coffee, give them S. H. & A. S. EWING'S, and watch results. PURITY, QUALITY AND UNIFORMITY GUARANTEED.

Established 1845

1 . Port

SPICES

S. H. & A. S. EWING'S HIGH-GRADE SPICES have stood as a standard of the BEST for over half a century. Why handle inferior goods when you can get S. H. & A. S. EWING'S at the same figures. QUALITY FIRST.

S. H. & A. S. EWING, The Montreal Coffee and Spice Steam Mills. 55 Gote St., MONTREAL, P.Q.

A Nice Pickle.

FIVE GALLON PAILS MIXED, at \$2.25. ROWAT'S 40-oz. MIXED, - 2.40. FLETT'S 40-oz. ASSORTED, - 2.40.

The F. J. Castle Co., Limited, Ottawa. Wholesale Grocers.





I and 2-1b. Tins.

A VISIT TO A TEA GARDEN. By an Expert.

A S we have so many advertisements in our columns with reference to tea, it may be of interest to many of our readers to hear a little about the manufacture of tea in general and Lipton's tea in particular.

The writer had the pleasure of visiting during his travels the little island of Ceylon, upon which, for 50 weeks out of the 52, the hot tropical sun shines almost incessantly and where, in the low country, the tropical foliage, consisting of palm trees and tree ferns, is most beautiful, but the climate is most trying to the American traveller. Leaving, however, Colombo, which is the capital of Ceylon, we travel by railroad about 80 miles right into the heart of the mountain region, and there we alight at a railroad station 16 miles from Sir Thomas Lipton's delightful tea gardens, upon which are employed no less than 15,000 coolies. The name of this estate is called the Dambatenne Tea Gardens, which consist of a great number of tea estates, each under the supervision of a British tea planter.

Arriving on the tea gardens for the first time, one is struck very forcibly by the inquisitiveness of the natives, especially the little children, who, clothed in the "latest spring fashions adopted by nature," wonder what peculiar individual the "big white master" is that is visiting their gardens. These coolies are very docile and hardworking. Their skins are very shiny and black in appearance, and the men, though very strong and wirv, are excessively thin. The tea pluckers consist of men, women and children, children as young as 8 years of age earning their daily bread, or, I should say, their daily curry and rice.

We watch the leaf being carefully picked by these expert tea pluckers and follow it to the factory, where the tea is brought to be cured for shipment all over the world. We stood at the factory and saw some hundreds of men, women and children with baskets on their backs bringing in the leaf they had plucked during the afternoon, each basket of leaf weighing from 6 to 8 lb. The tea is received by the European superintendent, who has it weighed and sent up to the second floor, where the tea withers and becomes pliable prior to being put into the machine rollers to be bruised and rolled into the shape that we see it in when it arrives in this country.

It is a most interesting sight, and, through the courtesy of Sir Thomas Lipton, we were shown the tea being rolled and then sorted, and afterwards put on to "fermenting tables" and finally put into the sorocco and dried. The tea was then sifted into the different grades, suitable to the different countries, and put into tea boxes.

Throughout the entire manufacture Lipton's teas are untouched by hand, and even in the packing we saw boxes standing on platforms which were quivering and shaking so that the tea as it was thrown into these boxes settled down and was tightly packed without any unnatural pressure and risk of breaking the leaf. The boxes containing the tea were then put into bullock wagons, and three days afterwards, when we reached the railroad station, we saw these bullocks being unwillingly driven up the hill to the railroad goods receiving depot.

Amongst the many things that were seen and learned on the estate there was one I promised Sir Thomas Lipton's superintendent I would not forget, and that was the four following simple rules for making good tea :

I. Buy Lipton's tea.

II. Put one teaspoonful for each person into a dry, warm earthenware teapot.

III. Put cold water into a dry, empty kettle. IV. Pour the water on the tea immediately the water boils (do not let it overboil), and allow the tea to brew for five minutes,

and you will have the perfection of tea.

Should the tea not be required to be consumed at the end of the five minutes, pour off into an empty teapot and fresh boiled water can be added to the original teapot, when more tea can be brewed.

Lipton's teas have been proved to be economical, pure and popular. Over one million packages are consumed weekly. It is claimed that every minute of the day someone in different parts of the world is drinking Lipton's tea.

H.H.D., New York.

AN ADVERTISEMENT COPIED.

While in British Columbia Mr. J. D. Roberts, the advertising manager of The Blue Ribbon Tea Co., drew up an advertisement for his firm, to be posted on sign boards and in grocers' windows and headed, "A Baby Lost." The advertisement attracted a great deal of attention and has been used extensively in Eastern Canada as well as on the Coast. Recently, to his surprise, he found that one of the tobacco manufacturing firms had copied the advertisement in question to advertise chewing tobacco. Naturally, Mr. Roberts feels that it is a compliment to the particular advertisement of his firm, but at the same time he thinks that it would have been more just if the tobacco firm had devised an advertisement of their own instead of imitating the one prepared by himself for The Blue Ribbon Tea Con.pany.

AIDS TO RETAILING.

Poor advertising !

What a load is too often thrown on his shoulders.

Let us study some of the aids that retail advertising should possess:

1. Window displays.

2. Interior displays.

3. Plenty of goods, with values exactly as advertised.

4. Plenty of price tickets which obviate unnecessary questioning.

5. A cheerful, well lighted, and wellventilated store.

6. Intelligent, business-like, and courteous employes.

7. Prompt deliveries.

8. Ample capital and the ability on the part of those who control it to use it rightly.

There you have the principal aids to advertising.

Let us consider these eight advertising assistants and how to employ them to the best advantage.—Profitable Advertising.

TRADING STAMPS IN ST. HENRI.

Montreal and Quebec are not the only cities which are taking advantage of the recent provincial law giving to municipalities the power to deal with the trading stamps system. The Council of St. Henri have introduced the by-law to interdict the use of the stamps, and referred the matter to a general committee. The law applies only in cases where the coupons, stamps, etc., are redeemed by a third party. A merchant may get out his own trading stamps, cash receipts, coupons, or whatever he wishes to call them, and redeem them himself if he desires.

CALIFORNIA CANNED FRUITS.

In connection with the coming pack of California canned fruits it is expected, says N. Y. Journal of Commerce, that owing to the higher cost of cans, sugar, solder. labor and boxes, the opening prices will be higher than was the case last year, with a probability that values will be on about the same basis as those of 1901. According to late advices the outlook is for a lighter pack of cannedcherries, as quite a heavy business in the raw material has been done by packers of maraschino cherries.

RECEIPT FOR PICKLING EGGS.

A subscriber to "The Grocer" it anxious to secure a recipe for pickling eggs. Can any of our readers supply us with a good recipe. If so, will they kindly address the editor of "The Canadian 'Grocer," Toronto.

Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea

is absolutely the best "hill grown" Ceylon tea to be obtained. Advise your customers about the "Red Label" kind when they want a luxury at a moderate price.

G. F. & J. GALT - TORONTO - WINNIPEG - VANCOUVER.

"Best in the World."

HILL, EVANS & CO'S (WORCESTER, ENG.) PURE ENGLISH MALT VINEGAR Delicate in Flavor and Aroma. Splendid keeping properties.

Quinine in a palatable form -50 years' reputation.

Export Agents : Robt. Crooks & Co., Botolph House, Eastcheap, London, Eng.

T

THE DOMINION BREWERY CO., LIMITED Brewers and Maltsters TORONTO

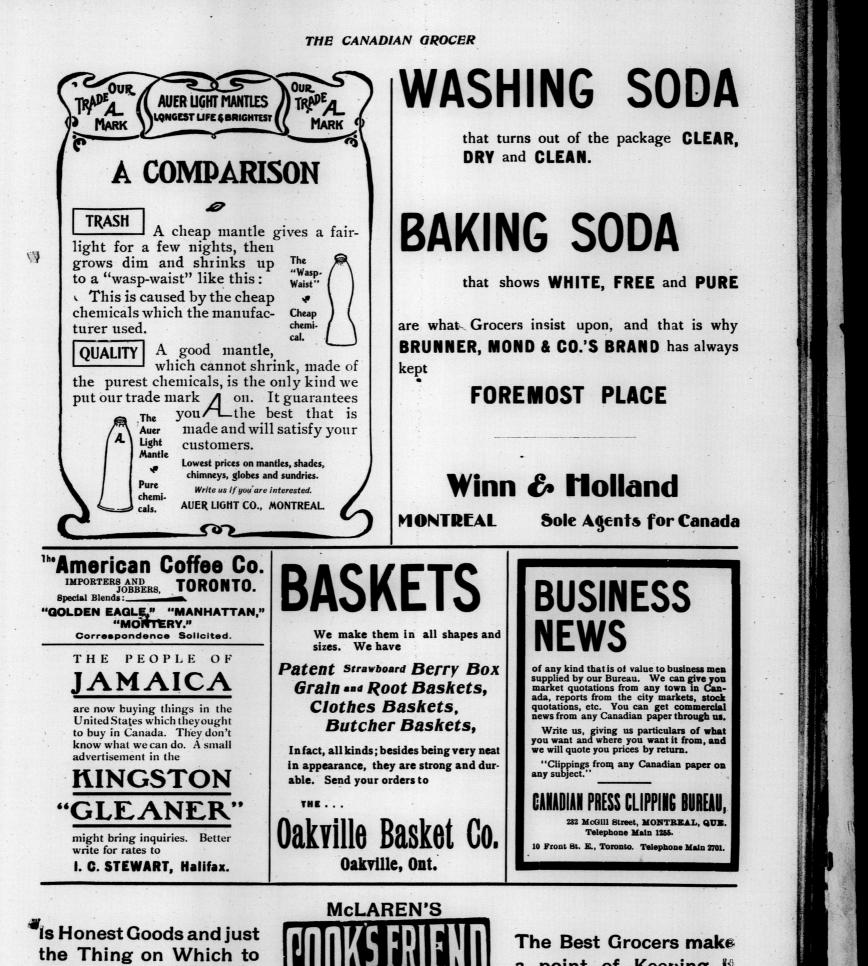
Manufacturers of the Celebrated

VHITE LABEL ALE

ASK FOR IT AND SEE THAT OUR BRAND IS ON EVERY CORK.

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





Make or Extend a Business.



The Best Grocers make a point of Keeping it always in Stock.



For 50 years and more we've been emphasizing the one idea that best goods are the cheapest in the long run, and that the best need not be the most expensive even at the beginning.



has never been anything but best, and in front of us all the time is our standard of purity and strength. You can never make a mistake in selling what you know to be good.

JOHN DWIGHT & CO., MANUFACTURERS.

(HAS SOUTHWELL SIRAWBERRY JAM

As near to the "home-made" as possible is the aim of

Southwell's JAMS.

They are in demand at this time of year when stocks in the cellar are low. Good profits and pleased customers.

Price List, etc., for the asking.

FRANK MAGOR & CO.,

403 St. Paul St., MONTREAL.

Current Market Quotations for Proprietary Articles

Per doz

45 90

1 25

40 78

58

May 28, 1903.

Baking Powder.

W. H. GILLARD & CO.
 Diamond
 \$2 00

 1-lb. tins, 2 doz, in case
 \$2 00

 3-lb. tins, 3
 125

 4-lb. tins, 4
 125

IMPERIAL BAKING POWDER.

Sizes.

512cs. 10c. 6-oz. 12-oz. 12-oz. 16-oz. 21-1b. 21-1b. 5-1b.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER.

JERSEY CREAM BAKING POWDER.

Sizes.

Cases. 4 doz.

Per doz.

Cook s Friend

Cases.

Cases 4 doz. 3 doz. 1 doz. 2 and 3 doz. 2 and 3 doz. 1 doz. 1 doz. 1 doz. 1 doz. 1 doz. 1 doz.

Quotations for proprietary articles, brands, etc., are supplied by the manufacturers or agents, who alone are responsible for their accuracy. Particles, brands, acase. Ocean Baking Powder, 1 lb., 4 doz. in a case. Ocean Baking Powder, 1 lb., 5 doz. in a case. ocean Baking Powder, 1 lb., 3 doz. in Per doz. 94 40 in a case . 2 10 Ocean Borax, {-lb. packages, 4 doz. 2 10 Ocean Cornstarch, 40 pks. in a case. 0 80 Freight paid, 5 p.c. 30 days.
 Cook s Friend
 Per doz.

 Size 1, in 2 and 4 doz. boxes
 \$\$ 440

 10, in 4 doz. boxes
 \$\$ 210

 -2, in 6
 \$\$ 050

 -12, in 6
 \$\$ 070

 -3, in 4
 \$\$ 02, in 6

 12, in 6
 \$\$ 070

 -3, in 4
 \$\$ 045

 Found tins, 3 doz, in case
 \$\$ 300

 12-oz, tins,
 \$\$ 240

 5-lb,
 \$\$ 1460

Blacking.

OCEAN MILLS.

BRAND

HENRI JONAS & CO... Jonas Per gross \$9 00 Froments 7 50 Military dressing 24 00

Blue.

Keen's (Oxford, pe	r lb	80	17
In 1	0-box lots	or case	0	16
Reckitt	s Square I	Blue, 12-lb. box	0	17
Reckitt	s Square 1	Blue, 5 box lots	0	16
Gillett's	Mammot	h, boxes, 1 gross	9	00
Nixey's	"Cervus,"	in squares, per lb.	0	16
	••	in bags, per gross	1	25
••		in pepper boxes,		
acce	ording to si	ze 0 02	0	10

Black Lead.

Boeckh's Corn Brooms.

UNP	TED FACT	ORIES,	LIMITED.	doz. net.
Bamboo	Handles.	A. 4 st	rings	. \$4 35
**	**	B. 4		
**		C. 3		. 3 85
**		D. 3	**	3 60
**	**	F'3		3 35
**	**	F, 3 G, 3		. 3 10
**	**	1,3	**	. 2 85

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	8.35	
Biscuits.		
CARR & CO., LIMITED		
Frank Magor & Co., Agents.		
Cafe Noir Ensign Metropolitan, mixed	\$0 0 0	15 12 09
Canned Goods.		
HENRI JONAS & CO.		
Mushrooms, Rionel Ist choice Dutheil Lenoir Per case, 100 tins.	\$15 18 19 22	50 50
French Peas, Delory's -		
Moyen's No. 2 No. 1 Fins Tres fins Extra fins Sur extra fins	12 14 15 16	50 50 00 00
French Sardines— Rolland	10	00 50 50
Cereals.		
Wheat OS, 2-lb. pkgs., per pkg " " 7-lb. cotton bags, per bag. Quaker Oats, 2-lb. pkgs., per case Tillson's Oats, 2-lb. pkgs., per case	03	08. 181 00 00
Chocolates and Cocoas.		

DOMINION AGE TS.

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THE COWAN CO., LIMITED.		
Cocoa -		
Hygienic, 1-lb. tins per doz.		
lb. tins		50
" fancy tins		00 85
" 5-lb. tins, for soda water		80
fountains, restaurants, etc., per lb.		50
Perfection, 1-lb. tins, per doz	2	40
Cocoa Essence, sweet, 1-lb. tins,		
per doz	1	80
Chocolate		r l
Queen's Dessert, ‡'s and ½'s 6's	80	40
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	0	42

Mexican Vanilla, 1's and 1's..... Royal Navy Rock, "....... Diamond, "..... Ancolate per lb. Caraccas, j's, 6-lb. boxes \$0 42 Vanilla, j's "Gold Medal," sweet, j's, 6-lb. boxes 0 42 "Gold Medal," sweet, j's, 6-lb. boxes 0 42 Pure, unsweetened, j's, 6-lb. boxes 0 42 Fry's "Diamond," j's, 14-lb. boxes 0 42 Fry's "Monogram," j's, 14-lb. boxes 0 24 Cocca-Concentrated, i.s. 1 doz. in box i.s. Homeopathic, i.s. 14-lb. boxes i.s. Homeopathic, i.s. 14-lb. boxes i.s. Epp's Cocca, case of 14-lb., per lb. Smaller quantities Smaller Quantities Per doz ... 2 40 ... 4 50 ... 8 25 0 35 0 371 JOHN P. MOTT & CO.'S. R. S. McIndoe, Agent, Toronto. Motts Broma. Per Il Mott's Prepared Cocca, is and 4-boxes 0 30 Mott's Breakfast Cocca, is in boxes. 0 40 Mott's Breakfast Cocca, is in boxes. 0 40 Mott's Breakfast Chocolate 0 28 Mott's Breakfast Chocolate 0 28 Mott's Breakfast Chocolate 0 28 Mott's Diamond Chocolate 0 23 Mott's Cocca Shells 0 35 Mott's Cocca Shells 0 35 Mott's Cocca Shells 0 10 Vanilla Sticks, per gross. 100 Mott's Sweet Chocolate Liquors 0 20 CADBURY'S.

17

11

Frank Magor & Co., Agents. Per doz. Cocoa essence, 3-oz. packages \$1 65 Mexican Chocolate, 1 and 1-lb. pkgs. 0 40 Rock Chocolate, loose. 0 40 "1-lb. tins. 0 42 Nibs, 11-lb tins. 0 351

WALTER BAKER & CO., LIMITED.

Per lb. Premium No. 1 chocolate, 12-lb. boxes \$0 38 Vanilla chocolate, 6-lb. boxes.....047 German sweet, 6-lb. boxes.....027 Breakfast cocoa, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 and 5-lb tims 0 43 Cracked cocoa, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 and 5-lb boxes 0 35 Caracea sweet chocolate, 6-lb. boxes 0 37



Lye (Concentrated).

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659

. Dje (concentration).	
GILLETT'S PERFUMED.	
	Per case
1 case of 4 doz	. \$ 3 60
3 cases **	. 3 30
5 cases "	. 3 40
Mince Meat.	
Wethey's condensed, per gross net	\$12 00
" per case of doz. net	. 3 00
Mustard.	
COLMAN'S OR KEEN'S.	
D.S.F., 1-lb: tins	×1 40
l-lb. tins	2 30
·· 1 lb tins	5 00
Dushow 4 lb iar Der 181	. 0 75
1-lb. jar	0 25
r r til die per dog	0 85
" 1-lb. tins	1 45
HENRI JONAS & CO.	er gross.
Pony size	
Imperial, medium	10.00
morial large	. 12 00
Fumblers	. 12 00
Mugs	. 13 20
Pint jars	. 18 00
Juart jars	. 4
E. D. MARCEAU, Montreal.	
"Condor." 12.1b. boxes	
1-lb. tins	.80
1-lb. tins	0 35
	0 32
4-lb. jars	r 1 20
1-lb, jars	0 35
'Old Crow " 12-lb, boxes	
1 lb. ting	. 0 25
1 the tins	0 23
1-lb. tins	0 22
4-lb_jarsper ja	r 0 70
1 lb. jars	0 25
Titte June	

4-lb. jars	1
1-lb, jars	0
Old Crow," 12-lb, boxes	
-1-lb. tinsper lb.	0
1-1b. tins	0
• 1-lb, tins	(
4-lb. jars	(
1-lb. jars	(
Olive Oil	

Olive Oil. Per

Orange Marmalade.

THE EBY, BLAIN CO., LIMITED.

T. UPTON & CO.

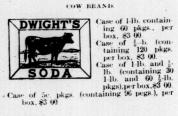
CLEMES BROS.

Pure fruit stock 10-oz, glass jars, 2½ doz, case., per doz, \$1.00 16-oz, glass jars, 2½ doz, case., "1.50 Quart gens, 1.doz, case., "3.35 In 5-lb, tins., per lb, 0.09

Pickles.

STEPHENS. A. P. Tippett & Co', Agents. cement stoppers (pints)......per doz. § 2 30 Corked 1 90

Soda.



E

M

PI

E



case, \$2 80.

 "MAGIC"
 BEAND.
 Per case.

 No. 1.
 cases. 69 1-16.
 packages
 \$\$ 2 75

 No. 2.
 "120 4-16.
 2 75

 No. 3.
 {\$ 39 1-16.
 2 75

 No. 3.
 {\$ 30 1-16.
 2 75

Soap.

A. P. TIPPET & CO., Agents.
 A pole soap, colors.
 per gross\$10 20

 black
 15 30

 Oriole soap.
 10 20

 Gloriola soap.
 12 60

 Straw hat polish.
 10 20

Starch.	
EDWARDSBURG STARCH CO., LIMP	
No. 1 White or blue, 4-lb. carton. No. 1 White or blue, 4-lb. carton.	per 16. 0 06 0 06 0 05
No. 1 5-10. Canada laundry. Silver gloss, 6-1b. draw-lid boxes. Silver gloss, 6-1b. tin canisters Edward's silver gloss, 1-4b. pkg. Kegs silver gloss, large crystal Benson's satin, 1-4b. cartons No. 1 white, bbls. and kegs. Benson's enamel per box 1 25 to	0 071 0 071 0 071
Edward's silver gloss, 1-lb. pkg.	
Regs silver gloss, large crystal Benson's satin, 1-lb. cartons	0 061
linary Starch_	
Benson & Co.'s Prepared Corn Canada Pure Corn	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 06_4^3 \\ 0 & 05_4^1 \end{array}$
Edwardsburg No. 1 white, 1-lb. car. Edwardsburg No. 1 white or blue, 4-lb. lumps.	0 10 0 081
BEE STARCH.	0 002
ses, 64 packages, 48's lases, 32 packages, 24's Packages 10c. each.	$\begin{array}{c} 5 & 00 \\ 2 & 50 \end{array}$
BRANTFORD STARCH WORKS, LIMI Ontario and Quebec.	TED
Ontario and Quebec.	
Canada Laundry, boxes of 40-lb. a Acme Gloss Starch—	
1-lb. cartons, boxes of 40 lb Finest Quality White Laundry—	0 05½ 0 06
Barrels, 200 lb.	0 05!
Acme Gloss Starch – 1-lb. cartons, boxes of 40 lb Finest Quality White Laundry – 3-lb. Canisters, cases of 48 lb Barrels, 200 lb. Kegs, 100 lb. Lily White Gloss 1-lb. fancy cartons. cases 30 lb.	0 05
1-lb. fancy cartons, cases 30 lb. 6-lb. toy trunks, 8 in case 6-lb. enameled tin canisters, 8	0 071
Kegs, ex. crystals, 100 lb	0 071 0 061
Brantford Gloss – 1-lb. fancy boxes, cases 36 lb : Canadian Electric Starch	80 071
Boxes of 40 fancy pkgs., per case Celluloid Starch	2 30
Boxes of 45 cartons, per case linary Starches –	3 40
Challenge Prepared Corn 1-lb. packages, boxes 40 lb No. 1 Brantford Prepared Corn – 1-lb. packages, boxes 40 lb Crystal Maise Corn Starch	0 054
1-lb. packages, boxes 40 lb Crystal Maise Corn Starch	0 064
1-lb. packages, boxes 40 lb ST. LAWRENCE STARCH CO., LIMIT	0 064
Ontario and Quebec.	
linary Starches – St. Lawrence corn starch, 40 lb. Durham corn starch, 40lb.	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 06\\ 0 & 05\\ \end{array}$
Durham corn starch, 401b. undry Starches No. 1 White, 4-lb. cartons, 48 lb. 3-lb. cartons, 36 lb. 200-lb. bbl. 100-lb. kegs. Canada Laundry, 40 to 46 lb. Ivory Gloss, 8-6 family pkgs, 48 lb. 1-lb. fancy, 30 lb. large lumps, 100-lb.kegs.	0 06
" 3-lb. cartons, 36 lb	0 06
** 100-lb, kegs	0 051 0 051
Canada Laundry, 40 to 46 lb.	0 05 0 071
1-lb, fancy, 30 lb.	0 071 0 061 0 071
large lumps,100-lb kegs Patent starch, 1-lb, fancy, 28 lb.	0 061
Patent starch 1-16 fancy, 28 10	0 073
STARCH STARCH OCEAN MI	
Worth. TS WEIGNT Chinese	
in Gold doz., \$4.	of 4 less 5
per cent.	

Stove Polish.

-76-	
"CROWN ", BRAND PERFECTION SYRUP.	Japan Teas -
Per case.	"Condor
	۰.
Enamelled tins, 2 doz. in case \$2 40 Plain tins, with label	· · · · · ·
2 lb. tims, 2 doz. in case 1 90	
10 " 1 " " 9 95	
20 " 1 " "	::
(10 and 20 ib. tins have wire handles.)	:
	1 1
Teas.	Black Teas " Green Lat
TOAT ANALE TOAS.	Chocolate
SALADA CEVLON-	Blue Labe
CEYLON TEA	Maroon La Fancy tins
Wholesale. Retail.	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
Green Label, I's and I's 0 21 0 26 0 20 0 30	"Condor" Ce
Green Label, 1's and 4's 0 22 0 30 Blue Label, 1's, 4's, 4's and 4's 0 30 0 40 Red Label, 1's and 4's 0 36 0 50	Green Lab 60-lb. cases
Red Label, 1's and ½'s 0 36 0 50 Gold Label, ½'s 0 44 0 60	Grey Labe
	60-lb. case Yellow La
	60-lb. cases Blue Labe
(The second	Blue Labe
Ceylon Tea, in	50-lb. case Red Labe
KOLONA P 1 and 1-1b. lead packages, black	50-lb. case White Lab
PURE CEYLON TEA packages, black	50-lb. cases Black Teas
	Bronzed ti
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	No. 1 No. 2 No. 3 No. 4
Black Label, 1-lb., retail at 25c	No. 2 No. 3
Black Label, 1-lb., retail at 22c 80 12 0 - - 0 20 Blue Label, retail at 30c 0 22 0 22 Green Label,	No. 4
Black Label, 1-lb., retail at 25c 80-l9 90-20 Blue Label, retail at 30c 0-22 0-22 Green Label, retail at 30c 0-22 0-22 Red Label, 30c 0-23 35c	No. 5
Orange Label, " 60c 0 42	LIPTO
Gold Label, " 80c 0 55	No. 1, cases 50
	No. 1, cases 50
	No. 2, cases 50
maining an	No. 1, cases 50
RAM LAL'S	No. 3, cases 50
THAN LAL'S PURE	No. 3, cases 50
	Green Ceylon,
THANK RAM LAL'S PURE INDIAN TEA UNANATES ASSOLUTED FOR TANDERS OF TOPIC	Green Ceylon,
GARDENS OF INDIA	
	тне емрі
Cases, each 60 1-lb \$0 35 60 1-lb) 0.25	Smoking Em
	Chewing Sta
······································	Bobs
	" · Curre
United to the second of the	
LUDELLA CEYLON, I'S AND 2'S PKGS.	" Old F " Snow
	" Pav]
Blue Label, 1's \$0 181 \$0 25	" Fair
Blue Label, 1's. $\$0$ $18\frac{1}{2}$ $\$0$ 25 Blue Label, $\frac{1}{2}$'s. 0 19 0 25 Orange Label, $\frac{1}{2}$'s and $\frac{1}{2}$'s. 0 21 0 30 Brown Label, 1's and $\frac{1}{2}$'s. 0 28 0 40 Brown Label, 1's and $\frac{1}{2}$'s. 0 30 0 40 Green Label, 1's and $\frac{1}{2}$'s. 0 35 0 50 Red Label, $\frac{1}{2}$'s. 0 40 0 60	
Orange Label, 1's and 1's 0 21 0 30 Brown Label, 1's and 1's 0 28 0 40	E. D. M
Brown Label, 1's and 1's 0 30 0 40 Green Label, 1's and 1's 0 35 0 50	EMD, pure di
Green Label, 1's and 1's 0 35 0 50 Red Label 1's 0 40 0 60	Condor, pure Old Crow Special price
And March garments and a star	Special price
TETLEY'S INDIAN AND CEYLON TEAS.	Sir Robert B
	Malt Vine
"Elephant" Brand.	W
Blacks Wholesale. Retail.	FAIL
Tetley's Extra quality \$0 65 \$1 00 No. 1 0 0 70	Five cases asso
"No.1"	24 25c. packa

Syrup.

	No. 1 Special				0	
	No. 2				Ő	
	No. 3	**	 0	30	0	40
	30c.				0	
**	No. 4		 0	20	0	25

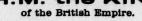
either 60 1-lb. packets, or 120 ½-lb. packets, or assorted. No. 3 is also packed in cases con-taining 240 ¼-lb. packets.

Ceylon Greens	Wholesale. Retail.
No. 2	80 35 80 50 0 30 0 40 0 20 0 25 ucks.
"CROW	" BRAND.

whole	8a	ie.	ne	la	
Red Label, 1-lb. and is					
Blue Label, 1-1b. and is	0	28	0	40	*
Green Label, 1-lb	0	19	0	25	
Green Label, is	0	20	0	25	
Japan, 1s	0	19	0	25	

4

By Appointment to H.M. the KING

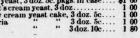


Canadian Representative : MR. H. T. BAKER.

No.

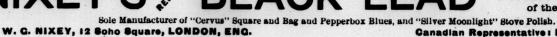
UNITED FACTORIES, LIMITED.

Yeast.





Per gros s \$8 50 es 4 50



THE

NIXEY'S

Sun P

LIPTON'S TEA (in packages). Per lb L1PTON'S TEA (in packages). Per lh 0. 1, cases 50 lb., $\binom{60}{2.5}$ $\binom{4.b}{2.5}$ packages. **80** 35 (25 1.1b. 0 34 0. 1, cases 50 lb., in 5-lb. tins 0 35 0. 2, cases 50 lb., $\binom{60}{2.5}$ $\binom{4.b}{2.5}$ packages. 0 23 (0. 1, cases 50 lb., in 5-lb. tins 0 23 (3, cases 50 lb., in 5-lb. tins 0 23 reen Ceylon, No. 1, $\binom{50}{2.5}$ $\binom{4.b}{2.5}$ packages 0 33 reen Ceylon, No. 2, $\binom{50}{2.5}$ $\binom{4.b}{2.5}$ packages 0 23 0. 3, cases 50 lb., in 5-lb. tins 0 23 reen Ceylon, No. 1, $\binom{50}{2.5}$ $\binom{4.b}{2.5}$ packages 0 23 0. 3, case 50 lb., in 5-lb. tins ... 0 23 reen Ceylon, No. 1, $\binom{50}{2.5}$ $\binom{4.b}{2.5}$ packages 0 23 0. 34 reen Ceylon, No. 2, $\binom{50}{2.5}$ $\binom{4.b}{2.5}$ packages 0 28

E. D. MARCEAU, Montreal,

Tobacco.

THE	EMPIRE TOBACCO CO., LIMP	TED.
moking	Empire, 33s, 5s. and 10s	
	Amber, 8s. and 3s	0 56
hewing	Stag, bars, 5 oz	0 38
	Bobs, 5s. and 10s	0 39
**	" 111 oz. bars, 51s	0 39
	Currency, 131 oz. bars, 104s.	0 42
	" 6s. and 10's	0 42
-11	Old Fox, narrow, 11s	0 42
	Snowshoe, 1 lb, bars, sp'c'd 6s	0 46
	Pay Roll, 6s.	0 47
	Fair Play, 7s. and 12s	04;

Vinegars.

E. D. MARCEAU, Montreal. Per gal. MD, pure distilled, highest quality. \$0 30 mdor, pure distilled. 0 25 d Crow 0 20

Washing Powder.

FAIRBANK'S GOLD DUST.

Cane's Woodenware.

		Standard Globe 175
		Solid Back Globe. J 1 90
		Jubilee (perforated 1 90
	**	Crown 1 30
1	2-hc	oop pails 1 65 1 80
1	3	
õ	tubs	9 00
1	**	
2	**	6 50
3		5 75

Royal yeast, 3 doz. 5c. pkgs. in case.... Gillett's cream yeast, 3 doz. Jersey cream yeast cake, 3 doz. 5c... Victoria 3 doz. 5c... 3 doz. 10c.... \$1 00 1 00 1 00 1 00 1 80 1

FRESHNESS DIFFERENCE.

r patience does things thoroughly.

n packages are sealed no time is lo

eans much for purity. er food comes from the mill to your table s resh as QUAKER OATS-best for freshness.

PACKING DIFFERENCE.

Hot and fragrant from the rolls, Quaker Oate go

etically. The Quaker carton costs about half as much again as a box that gives the pastaboard flavor to most cereals. After spending so much care on the quality and purity Quaker Orta, we could not let our work be spoiled the sake of cheap packing. The costly Quaker packing makes another difference QUAKEB OATS—best packing.

FLAVOR DIFFERENCE.

n-roasting is where most millers save time: bir oats are rush-milled —for the profit's sake. aker Oats are milled with patience—for the

ke. costly as it is, there is profit in it—profit and costly as it is, there is profit in it—profit not the profit of cheapness. Int Quaker pan-roasting brings out the nut oil and toasts it to that rich." different " flavor, ou know QUAKER OATS—best roasted.

MILLING DIFFERENCE.

After we buy the best, each grain is cleaned and deed separately by machinery. The machine leaves nothing to chance. Thin, woody, fast and favories, are thrown out. Here is a difference of time, care and thoroughness The groat that is good enough to past this test is in-ed different from other grain. It begins to have a right to the name of QUAKER TB-best of the best.

GRAIN DIFFBRENCE.

The Quaker quality of grain is not easy to find. To supply the needs of the Quaker mills we must such the country far and wide. We watch where the good cats grow. For even as it we watch where the good cats grow. For even as it Sun may shrivel-or foo much rain spoil the crop. In the shrivel-or foo much rain spoil the crop. In the best. There is that much difference in the Quaker grain—be-ore it starts from the Mil. This is only the first difference in QUAKER DATS— sit grain.

This is the proof of Quaker quality that newspapers all over Canada are carrying to your customers.

The customer who buys quality is your star customer.

That customer wants Quaker Oats. Don't risk the loss of his trade. Have Quaker Oats ready when the asks.

Case of 36 packages \$3.00

Delivered at your station in lots of five cases, or nore, freight prepaid. This applies totall Ontario and to Quebec as far east as the City of Quebec.

1 10

Difference in the Plate

From the field to your breakfast table, the story of Quaker Oats is a story of being different.

And there in your plate, - hot, tempting, satisfying, -you have every difference that could make your breakfast better.

All the Quaker care and skill and patience have been used to make your breakfast pure and wholesome.

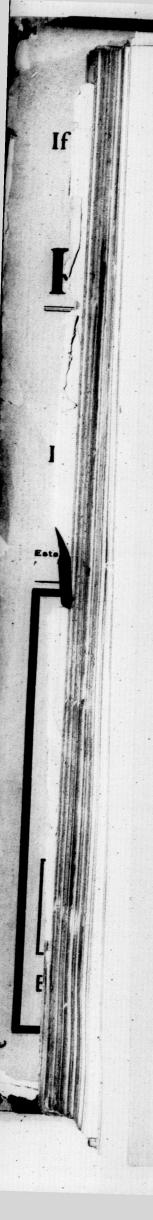
Make the most of it. Cook it right, as directed on the package.



Best Breakfast.

Costs you no more than oats which are not as wholesome, and which have not been milled as carefully. Quaker Oats are just as easy to buy. You have only to say "Quaker" distinctly.

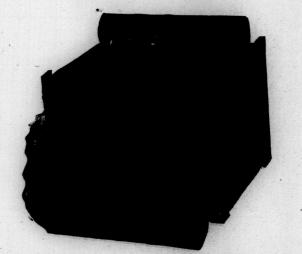
GERETA GOUPON IN EVERY PACKAGE



We Sell Lamp Chimneys in

"Climax" Cartons

The saving in breakage in transit more than covers cost over Chimneys in bay.



Bon Save in Space. UReight, Freight and Breakage. GOWANS, KENT & CO., Toronto and Winnipeg. J. H. Wethey, Limited, St. Catharines, Ont.

DELICIOUS PIES

Everybody who has tried it declares our Mince Meat to be the best they ever put into a pie. It ought to be, we're very careful in preparing it. Only

the choicest



and finest meats and fruits are employed and spiced so that

Wethey's Mince Meat

is the most delectable ever placed before an epicure. If your customer likes good eating, you can't go wrong in recommending our brand. . . .

> Convenient, Absolutely Clean. Put up in attractive "brick" packages.

Prepared only by



SPECIAL WHOLESALE AGENTS LEA & PERRINS SAUCE

At Manufacturers' Prices and Discounts

C. E. COLSON & SON, AGENTS, MONTREAL

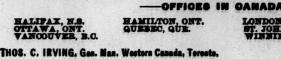
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JARED CHITTENDEN, Tressurer.

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CHAS. F. CLARK, President.

'WELLINGTON' **KNIFE POLISH** JOHN OAKEY & SONS, LIMITED

mery, Black Load try, Glass and cilington Hills, London, England

JOHN FORMAN, 644 Craig Street NO WYBEAT