#### Montreal Grocery Market.

The sugar market is very strong, and prices are advancing. London advices quote Java firsts at 17s 14d, while fair refining has advanced 3d to 15s. First beets are quoted at 15t 44d spot, and 15s 6d for April, while latest inctructions from Illoilo quote £12 to £12 5s 3d for steamer cargoes and £11 16s for sailing cargoes, quotations being subject to approval. In New York Cuba centrifugals have advanced to 3 9 16c, sales being reported at these gurers. One report has it that the Trust is negotiating for 150,000 bags at about these figures. The general position is very strong and considerable speculation is reported. One of the reasons for this state of affairs is the generally accepted beleif that the Cuba crop will be 150,000 to 200,000 tons short. In New York granulated is now quoted at 4 13-16c and other grades of refined have advanced in proportion Local refiners quote granulated at 42c and yllows from 3\textit{f} to 4\textit{g} c. A very good demand is reported, especially from the west, the western men being evidently well informed of the position of the primary markets.

Syrups are in fairly good enquiry, especially good, bright stock, but prices are about the same, viz., 12 to 2c per pound.

The local movement in molasses is rather small but the general porition of the market is unchanged. The ruling price for spot goods is about 30c, but one large French house has sent out circulars offering molasses at lower figures. The quotation appears to be hedged around with conditions, however, and no business of importance has resulted. There is every indication of another war in molasses among the large French dealers.

The tea market is quiet at the moment. The movement is small but the market is in very fair shape.

The local demand for canned goods is slow, and what business is being done is generally on a cash basis, or at a very small margin of profit. The stocks of tomatoes are very large, and injuries are very large, and injuries are very large, and injuries are very large.

dications point to an unsatisfactory season.			
Lobsters, per case\$	(,U)		7.50 1.20
Mackerel, per dozen	1.10 8.50	to	9.50
Sardines, per case	1.50		1,60
Salmon, per box	2.00	to	0.00
Ouston 1 th time now 3	1.40	to	1.45
Oysters, 1 lb tins, per doz	1.30	to	r.40
New Bruuswick sardines, per	0.00	+~	5 00
Tomatoes Ouches	0.00	to	0 90
Tomatoes, Quebec	2.00	to	2.10
Restlett manne O 11. Africa	4. UU	£0	£. IU
Ang Per Lara Sala Contra	1 75	+-	2.00
Peaches, per doz	1.75	10	0.00
des des	2 00	to	2.25
QOZ	2.30		2.25
Pineapples, 2 lb tins, per doz .	2.30	to	1.75
Plums, 2 lb tins, per doz	0 90	to	1.75
Corn, Erie & Aylmer per dez	$\frac{0.90}{1.25}$	to	
Corn, Hoegga	1.25 0.85	to	1.30 1.00
String beans, 2 lb tine, per doz.		to	
Lima beans. 2 lb tins, per doz. Marrowfat peas, 2 lb tins, per	1.65	to	1.75
marrowiat peas, z 10 tins, per	1 17	4-	1.05
doz	1.15	to	1.25
Succotash, 2 lb tins, per doz .	1.50	10	1.60
Pumpkins, 3 lb tins, per doz	0.90	to	1.00
Jams, 1 lb pots, per doz	2.00	to	2.25
Marmalade, per dozen	0 00	to	2.15
Boston baked beans, per doz	2.10	to	2.15
Pigs' feet, per doz	0.00	to	2.75
Roast Chicken, 1 lb tins	0.00	to	2.20
Roast turkey, 1 lb tins	2.30	to	0.00
Canned beef, I lb ting, per doz.	0.00	to	1.50
4 2 4 4 4	2.40	to	2.50
** <b>*</b>	0.00	to	4.50
" 6 ~ "	0.00	to	7 50
4.4	17.50	to	0.00
Lunch tongue, 1 lb tins per doz.	3.20	to	3 25
" 2 "	5 50	to	5 75
Ox tongue, in 1 lb tins, per doz	5.50	to	5 75
. 2	7.00	to	7.25
	8.40	to	8.50
Fine English brawn, 1 lb tins,			_
per doz	0.00	to	2.25

Chipped dried beef, 1 lb ting,

per doz....

0.00 to 2.50

The retail grocers have lowered the price of Cauadian oil and the wholesale price of United States is down about one, cont. The reason for the decline in the former is competition among grocers and for the latter the recent tariff changes. The demand is considerably better. We quote: Canadian, 12 to 12½ a at ahed in Montreal for round lots and 12½ for five barrel lots and 13c for small quantities. United States petroleum, 18c in car lots, 19c in 10 barrel lots, 19½ in 5 barrel lots, and 19½ for single barrels, 2 per cent off for cash.— Gazete, April 1.

### Silver.

The silver market has regained its firmness, the recovery, as elsewhere explained in this issue, being due to reassuring statement in regard to the Indian budget and the intentions of the Indian financial authorities. The sale of council bills on Thursday at 1s. 2½d. per rupee, which seems to be the government's limit, checked the rise, when the quotation for bars rose to 38½d., the New York price advancing in sympathy to 83½, at which figures the market was steady at the close of the week, the quotation of 83c on Friday being purely nominal, as no business was in progress. The only sales of bullion certificates were at 82½c Silver prices—London bars, 38½d; N.Y. bars, 83½c.—Bradstreels.

## Hogs in Denmark.

Deamark has recently come to the front for the superiority of its bacon, and the great increase in the quantity exported. In 1882 Denmark exported bacon equal to 8,500 heggs to Eugland. This has now grown to equal to 1,000,000 hogs per year, while the quality has mproved so that from being an inferior article, Danish bacon now commands the top price. This has been accomplished by systematic effort, led by the government, in breeding and feeding hogs.

feeding hogs.

In Denmark the largest and best developed young sows from the best mothers are drafted for breeding, and mated at six to eight months old. The best bred boars have been imported from England for a number of years to cross on their sows, and with them the White Yorkshire has given most satisfactory results; and to judge by the quality of bacon they are producing, they have made a suitable choice. A few points that are strongly impressed upon Danish farmers are: To select hogs for breeding purposes that are good feeders, and which grow the largest on the same food, under similar circumstances, in the same time; never sell a sow that has proved a good mother, nor dispose of a good boar that has produced good stock, on account of his age, appearance or form.

The finest pork is made by feeding hogs on barley, rye, wheat and peas (as grain food), but you must feed comething else in addition, such as boiled potatoes, skimmed milk or but termilk. Roots cut small and fed with grain also improve the ration and are a necessary

adjunct in feeding young pigs.

Canadian farmers are strongly advised to avoid feeding hogs on Indian corn, as it tends to make the meat extremely hard, coarse and dry, and the fat, that should be firm and white, is often yellow, oily and rank, and shows itself in that form after it is zmoked and cured. If they use Indian corn alone they will not be able to p oduce better pork than the United States. And the English traders do not demand such quality, nor will they pay the price, as it would be impossible to classify such meat as the finest.

Bear in mind that it does not cost more to make the finest quality than the common United States bacon. Hogs to be suitable for the finest bacon should range from 180 to 220 lbs. live weight. This size will pay the farmer best.

The Danish Government have proved by many experiments conducted on their farms the various values of the different kinds of food

for hogs, and the results obtained are as follows:

Four hundred pounds of grain make 100 pounds of live heg.
One pound of grain equals four pounds of

boiled potators.

One pound of grain equals six pounds of skimmed milk.

One pound of grain equals eight pounds of turnips cut small.

One pound of grain equals twelve pounds of sweet whey.

Barley, rye, wheat and peas produce the best pork, and all grain should be ground, soaked and mixed. In all cases feed hogs mixed foods, which give the best results.

soaked and mixed. In all cases feed hogs mixed foods, which give the best results.

Patticular attention to cleanliness is most destrable, because it pays. In cold and in wet weather plenty of bedding should be used. Exercise in summer or in fine weather adds greatly to the health and well doing of swine, and nothing is equal to red clover for pasture.

#### Liverpool Wheat and Flour Prices.

WHEAT PER 100 POUNDS.
California white f 101 63 2d
" "Fleetwood 59 10 61 Id
Chilian, soft white 5s 5 6s
Walla Walla Fleetwood 5s 7 5s 91
American winter west, old 63 3 6s 6d
" " new 5s 6 5s 8d
" " Hard
" Kunsas 58 31 58 71
" Toledo No. 2 Red
Winter 5s 7½ 5s 9d
" Spring No. 2 6s 1 6s 4d
" Dulath No. 1. 6s 7 6s 9.1
" Northern 6s 3 6;7d
Canadian winter, Red 58 6 58 8d
VI II I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I
apring
Bombay chico white 6s 14 6s 34
No. 1 witte 35 to 03 tu
Delhi
Kurrachee white
Ned 35 / 33 3d
River Plate 5s 5 5s 10
Azima 5s 5 53 9d
Syrian 4s 2 5s 6d
PLOUR PER 280 POUNDS.
Hungarian 293 . 333 6d
California, Oregon & Walla 22s . 25s
American Spring, 1st patent 24s 61 27s
" " 20d " 21s 6d 23s 6d
" " 1st bakers 17s 61 19s 6d
" low grade lls 13s
" winter patent 233 258
" extra fancy 203 6d 22s 6d
English made patent 23s 6d 26s 6d
" bakers 19; 21s
OATS PER 45 POUNDS.
English white 2s 9d 2s 11d
yellow old none
new 28 20 28 00
Diack 28 4u 28 0u
Canadian and American 2s 3d 2s 4d

# Nebraska Settlers for Canada.

James Gadsden, of Schuyler, Nebraska, arrived in Winnipeg Saturday last, having in charge ninety persons, all from his vicinity in the state of Nebraska. They are principally early settlers of that state, who have recently sold their farms, and have with them \$30,090 in hard cash, besides seventeen car loads of effects, consisting of sixty-eight fine large horses, and household goods and farming tools worth \$1,000 a car. In addition to this, their cattle and horses will be driven northward as soon as the grass starts, this last-mentioned stock being worth \$10,000 to \$15,000 more. Eighty of this party go to Old Station, fifty-eight miles north of Calgary, on lands they have purchased of the Calgary & Edmonton Railway Company, through their agents, Osler, Hammond and Nanton, of Winnipeg. A large number of the best class of farmers, Mr. Gadsden says, may be expected from eastern Nebraska the coming summer.