# PAGES MISSING



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TRADE

WINNERS !

### MacUrquarht's Worcester Sauce.

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A popular sauce at a popular low price **and an old favorite**! A rich, full-bodied Worcestershire Sauce at less than half the price you pay for

Sauces claimed to be the "best." The flavor is fine ! Its heavy "body" makes it the most economical Sauce on the market to-day. It has received the highest awards wherever exhibited. It is not only very palatable, but very profitable to handle, be cause it wins trade—**permanent trade !** 

### Stephens' Malt Vinegar.

Absolutely pure English Malt Vinegar, made in the Stephens' Brewery, which is one of the largest in England. The great care and skill of the brewing, together with the choicest of English Malt and the ab-

solute cleanliness of the brewery, produces a vinegar that is without a peer. All the piping at the Stephens' Brewery is made of vulcanite — think of that for exquisite cleanliness! Stephens' Vinegar wins permanent trade !

ARTHUR P. TIPPET & CO., Agts., 8 Place Royale, Montreal. 23 Scott St., Toronto.

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## TO THE TRADE.

Owing to the enormous demand for Gold Soap, the manufacturers find that the fourteen thousand coins at first advertised will not be nearly sufficient to last out the year. When this number of coins was decided upon it was never expected that the sales of Gold Soap would reach anything like the figures that they have done, so it is not to be wondered at that the appropriation for "money-in-the-soap" will be exhausted much sooner than was at first anticipated. This being the case, they do not feel that it would be fair to the public for them to attempt to make this comparatively small number of coins the only inducement in connection with Gold Soap, so they have decided to supplement it by a mammoth prize competition involving over 5,000 prizes.

This competition will be carried out on such broad lines that everyone who sends in any wrappers at all will receive either a prize or a premium, thus, the small consumer will be dealt with quite as fairly as the one who buys in large quantities.

With this added attraction, we feel sure that the sales of Gold Soap will continue to keep thousands of cases in advance of our facilities, as they have been doing in the past.

Requests for circulars, hangers and further particulars of this competition will receive prompt attention.

### GOLD SOAP, TORONTO.



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Canada that they have the most effective system for collecting past due and old accounts in Canada, United States and Europe, without using offensive methods to debtors. Our reputation has been established by doing business on business principles, and prompt remittances, and we will be pleased to refer prospective clients to the hundreds of patrons we are doing business with.

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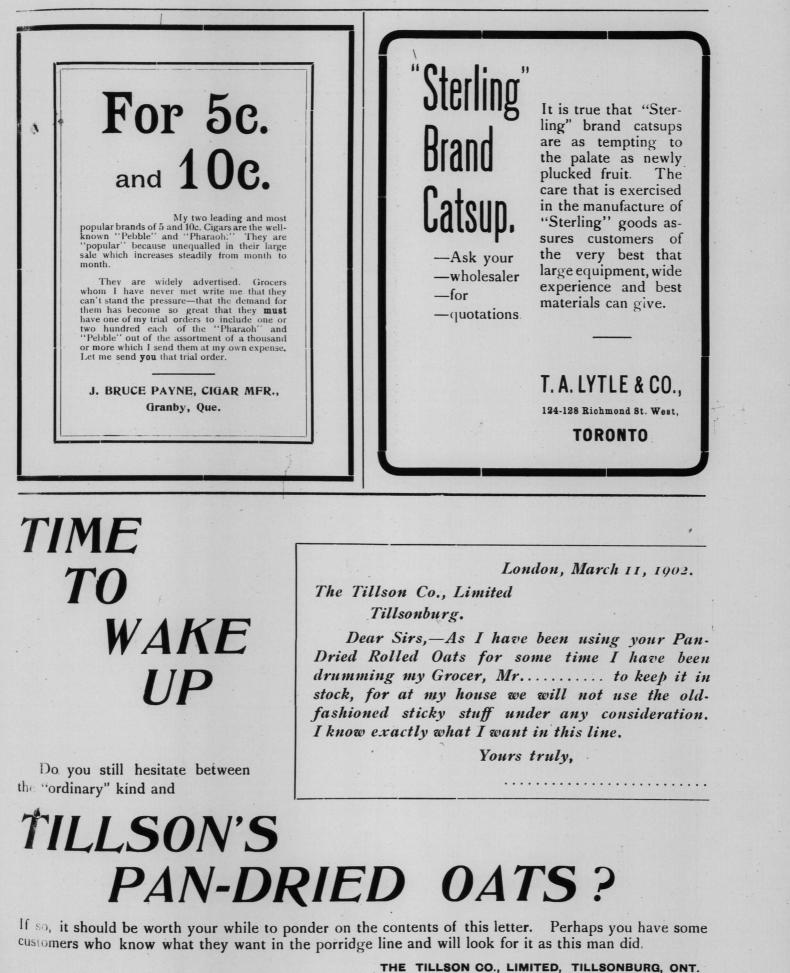
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We will be pleased to quote our rates on application or send one of our representatives to call on you.

**Correspondence Solicited** 



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## YOUR CUSTOMERS

are entitled to obtain a Tea that is free from impurities. They can only Get such when buying

JAPAN TEA The best grocers keep the best Imported Biscuits.

The best grocers keep the best Imported Biscuits. Try an assorted case of





They will bring you additional trade, and mark you as

One of the live grocers of Canada.

FRANK MAGOR & CO., Agents for the Dominion. I6 St. John St., MONTREAL C. E. JARVIS & CO., Vancouver, Agents for B.C. BISCUITS

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Agents wanted for the sale of our high-class biscuits.

Specially favourable terms to parties in a position to influence business.

MACKENZIE & MACKENZIE, EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.

Applications for the agency to be addressed to the Editor of CANADIAN GROCER, 10 Front St. East, Toronto.



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## INCOMES OF SUCCESSFUL

T is generally understood that inventors are an unfortunate class of individuals who struggle through life arrounded by an unsurmountable barner of penury and misfortune, writes Ansley Irvine, Liverpool, Eng., in Scientilic American. This, doubtless, is true of many cases, but the obverse of the picture is gratifying and full of encouragement. Innumerable instances could be given where comparatively large fortunes have been made out of a simple article, which necessitated neither elaborate design nor great initial expenditure, and, when judged from a strictly utilitarian point of view, did not possess any practical value.

Some of the largest fortunes appear to have been derived from the invention of mivialities and novelties, such as the once popular toy known as "Dancing Juncrow," which for several years is said to have yielded its patentee an annual income of upwards of \$75,000. The sale of another toy-" John Gilpin "-enriched its lucky inventor to the extent of \$100,000 a year as long as it continued to enjoy the unexpected popularity that greeted it when first placed upon the market. Mr. Plimpton, the inventor of the roller skate, made \$1,000,000 out of his idea, and the gentleman 'who first thought of placing a rubber tip at the end of lead pencils made quite \$100,000 a year by means of his simple improvement.

When Harvey Kennedy introduced the shoelace he made \$2,500,000, and the ordinary umbrella benefited six people by as much as \$10,000,000. The Howard patent for boiling sugar in vacuo proved a lucrative investment for the capitalists, who were able to remunerate the inventor on a colossal scale. It is estimated that his income averaged between \$200,-000 and \$250,000 per annum. At first the process proved an entire failure and had to be laid aside as useless. It was not until an old German workman casually male a suggestion for a possible improvement that it was once more tried. The suggestion was improved upon and the invention rendered successful. All sugar refiners who used the new method allowed Mr. Howard a royalty of 24 cents per hundredweight on the raw material passing through the process.

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Su Josiah Mason, the inventor of the improved steel pen, made an enormous fortune, and on his death English charities benefited by many millions of dol-

lars. He was one of the most generous of men, and during his life gave enormous sums to hospitals and industrial schools. The patentee of the pen for shading in different colors derived a yearly income of about \$200,000 from this ingenious contrivance. It is stated that the wooden ball with an elastic attached yielded over \$50,000 a year. Many readers will remember a legal action which took place some years ago, when, in the course of the evidence, it transpired that the inventor of the metal plates so often used for protecting the soles and heels of shoes from wear sold 12,000,000 plates in 1879, and in 1887 the number reached a total of 143,000,000, which realized profits of \$1,150,000 for the year.

Women seem also to possess the inventive faculty, and, indeed, they must find plenty of scope for new ideas, as there are hundreds of little things waiting to be superseded by simple appliances that will minimize handwork and obviate the necessity of so much toil being daily expended in the household. The lady who invented the modern baby carriage enriched herself to the extent of \$50,000 : and a young lady living at Port Elizabeth, South Africa, devised the simple toilet requisite, known as the "Mary Anderson " curling iron, from which she derives royalties amounting to \$500 a year. It was the wife of a clergyman who designed an improvement for the corset and made a fortune out of it. Instances of ladies bringing forward inventions which have added to personal comfort and general utility could be given ad infinitum. They occupy all ranks of society, from the poor, struggling seamtress to the Empress of France, who, by the way, invented a dress improver, which years ago developed into the then fashionable crinoline. The gimlet pointed screw, the idea of a little girl, brought many millions of dollars to the clever little inventor. Miss Knight, a young lady of exceptional talents, was gifted with wonderful mechanical powers, as will be seen by the complicated mechanism of her machine for making paper bags. We are told she refused \$50,000 for it shortly after taking out the patent.

The history of the wire wound gun, which was invented by Mr. J. Longridge, the famous engineer, throws some light on the insouciance and apathy that formerly enveloped the British War Office. Longridge invented the gun in 1854, and did all in his power to place it before the

authorities, but they would have nothing to do with it. Thirty years afterward, however, the Ordnance Department at Woolwich subjected one of the guns to exhaustive tests, and so satisfactory were the results that they declared that nothing could equal it for heavy ordnance. Unfortunately, the inventor died from a broken heart before this end was attained. Another case illustrating the treatment sometimes meted out to inventors by the English War Office is that of Dr. Conan Doyle, the popular author of " Sherlock Holmes," who recently discovered a way to insure approximate accuracy in high-angle or dropping. rifle fire, the need of which has so often been felt in the present war in the Transvaal. The inventor states that the apparatus would be fitted to the rifle and would weigh comparatively nothing, cost but a few cents, take up very little space, and interfere in no way with the present sights. The novelist communicated with the officials in London and received the following reply : " With reference to your letter concerning an appliance for adapting rifles to high-angle fire, I am directed by the Secretary of State to inform you that he will not trouble you in the matter." As Dr. Doyle remarks, the invention might be absolute rubbish or it might be epoch-making, but he has been given no chance of either explaining or illustrating it.

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The machine with which the Brothers Morley, in the latter years of the 18th century, made their enormous fortune was the stocking loom, invented three generations earlier by the Rev. William Lee, a Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, England. Lee's life-story is full of sadness. According to one account Lee, falling in love with and marrying an innkeeper's daughter, lost his Fellowship, and was consequently reduced to extreme poverty. The wife knitted stockings for a living, and the husband, sitting by her side as she worked. watched the intricate movements of her hands, and was thereby led to speculate on the possibility of constructing a machine that would do the work more expeditiously. Lee came to grief, because his machine was believed to be a device for throwing people out of employment. He went ultimately to France, where he died poor and friendless, a disappointed man. Many years afterward English legislators so appreciated the value of the stocking loom that they prohibited its exportation ; and so jealous was Parliament of foreign competition that it seems to have been doubtful, even as late as the middle of the 18th century, whether it was lawful to even publish a technical description of the apparatus. When the frame was introduced it completely revolutionized the stocking trade, produc-



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.

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

ing 1,500 loops per minute as against the 100 loops in skilled handknitting.

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It is difficult to realize that the art of perforating paper was unknown 50 years ago. Prior to 1854 postage stamps were issued in sheets, the purchaser having to cut them up in the way he found most convenient. In 1848, an Irishman named Archer introduced a machine for cutting small slits round each stamp. This was tried by the English postal authorities, but for some unexplained reason it did not work to their satisfaction, and, notwithstanding that Archer went to great trouble and expense in altering the machine so as to meet the objections, it was refused by the Government. Archer then constructed an entirely new machine which cut out circular holes. He received sufficient encouragement to induce him to still improve his invention, when, in 1851, after three years' continual labor, the Treasury proposed to buy the patent rights for \$3,000. This parsimonious offer was, of course, refused, as Archer had spent considerably more than this on his various experimental machines. Eventually the matter was placed before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, and the pertinacious inventor was awarded \$20,000, which, considering his apparatus in a few years saved the Government many thousands of dollars, was not excessive.

#### LABOR CONDITIONS IN ROSSLAND.

Acting United States Consular Agent Ohren writes from Rossland, B.C., March 8, 1902:

"Rossland is recovering from the effects of the recent labor troubles, which caused disastrous depression. At some of the mines, the miners have not yet arrived at a settlement with the owners, and those mines are worked by what the unions here call 'unfair labor.' The merchants inform me that business is steadily increasing. Commercial travellers whom I have questioned say that Rossland is the most prosperous town in this section of the country, in spite of the fact that labor troubles have for several months caused an almost complete cessation of labor at the mines. The Le Roi mine, on February 27, 1902, added 42 men to its workers, who are to engage in sinking new shafts and drifts. The shipments from the mines have increased wonderfully, and I expect that those for the year ended June 30, 1902, will far exceed the exports of the previous year. The exports from this consular agency during the past month were valued at \$424,541."

#### DEATH OF MR. J. D. MOORE.

St. Marys, Ont., is mourning the loss of one of her most important business men in Mr. J. D. Moore, who died on April 1. Mr. Moore's death, though sudden, was not unexpected, but it caused sorrow to many of his friends. His funeral took place on Thursday, April 3 and was largely attended.

James Douglas Moore was 63 years of age and he was born in Waterloo county. His father was born in England and his mother in Scotland. He did not have the opportunity of going to school much after he was 12 years of age as he had to help his parents in clearing their farm. In 1865 he commenced growing hops in Waterloo county. He removed to St. Mary's in 1867 and commenced in the egg business. It was he who built the first cold-storage warehouse west of Montreal. Afterwards he added to the egg business the cold storage of cheese, and then he came into possession of an øatmeal mill and a planing mill. He was a councillor of St. Marys for eight years, but refused the mayoralty when it was offered him by acclamation. He leaves behind him a wife and two children, Mrs. Turnbull and Mrs. Hunter, both of St. Marys.

#### **RIGHT UP TO DATE.**

S. Hunter, general merchant, Keewatin, Ont., in remitting his subscription to "The Canadian Grocer," writes: "Your journals are highly appreciated both by myself and clerks, and we would positively affirm your papers are right up to date." WHOLESALERS ELECT OFFICERS.

Philadelphia advices state that at the regular annual meeting of the Wholesale Grocers' Association of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, held on April 3, at the Bourse, Philadelphia, B. W. Andrews was reelected president of the organization. By unanimous vote the members passed a resolution of thanks to the president for his efficient efforts in behalf of the Association. Other officers of the Association were chosen as follows : First vice - president, Robert G. Bursk; second vice-president, J. H. Blackwell, Trenton ; treasurer, Francis B. Reeves. Directors-John T. Porter, Scranton ; Holstein Harvey, William C. Riggs, William T. Kirk, Jr., and J. H. Lippincott, Philapelphia. John E. Poore was reelected secretary for the 12th consecutive year.

#### **SEEKING A COMPOSITION.**

F. W. Foster is a general merchant of Clinton and Ashcroft, B.C., who has failed with liabilities of \$76,900 and assets of \$132,199. A statement of his affairs has been sent out to his creditors with a proposition that they should accept 10 cents on the dollar every three months until the entire amount is paid. Mr. Foster proposes to retire from the active management of the business and a new manager will be appointed.

Mr. Foster has been in business in the West for 41 years and his principal place of business is Ashcroft. He runs a branch store at Clinton, B.C. Besides these be conducts a ranch which is included in his assets. His failure is attributed to overpurchasing and a recent illness.

St. Stephen, N.B., has passed a by-law granting tax exemption for 15 years to the confectionery factory of Ganong Bros.

Toronto Salt Works have this week shipped a 15-ton car (400 cases), of their "Acme" table salt, to Vancouver, B.C.

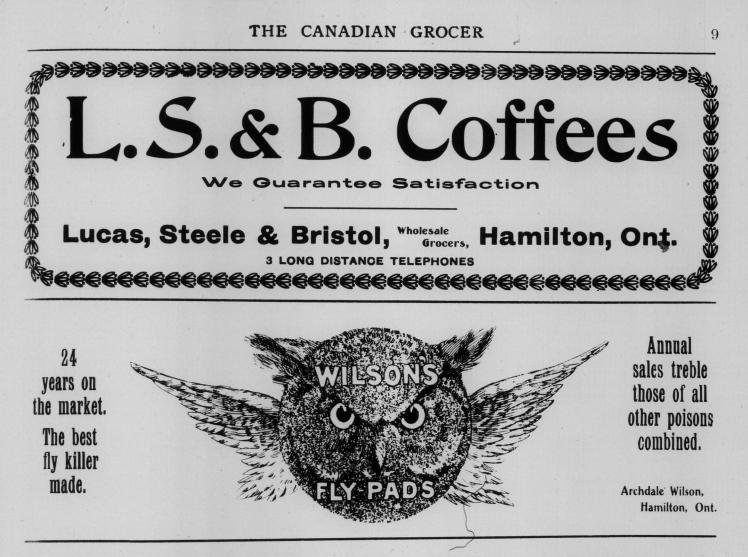
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## HOUSEKEEPERS ARE NOW SHORT OF Home-Made Preserves

YOU REPLACE THESE WITH

### Goodwillie's Pure Preserved Fruits Peaches, Pears, Plums Strawberries, Raspberries.

Packed in pint glass jars, put up on the gardens in the Niagara Fruit Belt where the goods are grown. Prepared with best granulated sugar and choicest fruit only. Order before our fine assortment is broken.

## JAMES TURNER & CO.

Agents for Hamilton.

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HAMILTON, ONT.

### SHIPMENT JUST ARRIVED

### Seed Tapioca Japan Rice **Medium Pearl Tapioca**

GET OUR PRICES BEFORE BUYING

#### THOS. KINNEAR 8 CO. 49 Front St. East, TORONTO

#### Wholesale Grocers,

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#### **BUSINESS CHANGES.**

DIFFICULTIES, ASSIGNMENTS, COM-PROMISES.

G. DUNN & CO., spice manufac turers, Hamilton, Ont., have • assigned to W. G. E. Boyd, Hamilton, and their creditors met on April 10.

F. X. Bachaud, trader, Roxton Pond, Que., has assigned.

L. P. Garon, general merchant, St. Michel, Que., has assigned.

P. Langlois, general merchant, St. Gregoire, Que., has assigned.

The S. Fader Co., Limited, grocers, Vancouver, B.C., have assigned.

F. W. Foster, general merchant, Ashcroft, B.C., is asking for an extension of time.

John McConville & Co., general merchants, Texada Island, B.C., have assigned.

Wingrave & Co., general merchants, Little Rapids, Ont., are offering to compromise.

The creditors of Gervaise & Lajeunesse, grocers, Montreal, held a meeting on April 10.

Kode & McKerchar, general merchants, Neapolis, N.W.T., are reported to have assigned.

A dividend of 45 per cent. has been declared on the (estate of) The F. C. Col-

well Candy Co., St. John, N.B., and it was paid on April 1.

PARTNERSHIPS FORMED AND DISSOLVED.

Savage & Gilmore, grocers, Waterloo, Ont., have dissolved.

The Western Supply Co., merchants, Cranbrook, B.C., have dissolved.

L. S. Morse & Co., grocers, Learning-ton, Ont., have dissolved. L. S. Morse continues.

#### SALES MADE AND PENDING.

H. E. Manley, general merchant, Kemble, Ont., has sold out.

The assets of J. L. Patenaude, grocer, Montreal, have been sold.

The McKellar Cheese Factory, McKellar, Ont., is advertised for sale.

Mrs. S. B. Acheson, general merchant, Rosenfeld, Man., has sold out.

W. F. Gardner, grocer, Peterboro', Ont., is advertising his business for sale.

The Midway Trading Co., general mer chants, Midway, B.C., have sold out.

The assets of B. J. Stranders, cigar manufacturer, Montreal, have been sold. Moses Smith, miller, Holland Centre, Ont., is advertising his business for sale

The assets of P. M. A. Labelle, Aylmer Creamery, Aylmer, Que., have been sold.

The assets of Eugene Audette, general merchant, Maddington Falls, Que., have been sold.

CHEESE

The assets of A. Sansterre, general mer

on April 9. Bingham & McCallum, general mei

chants, Casselman, Ont., are reported 1 have sold out. The assets of John P. Grank, tobac

chant, Cedar Hall, Que., were to be sold

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and cigar merchant, Ottawa, are to 1 sold at auction.

The assets of Bellavance & Frere, gen eral merchants, St. Fabien, Que., are to be sold on April 16.

The stock of M. Simon, general merchant, Beaverton, Ont., was advertised to be sold by tender on April 8.

Thomas Cooper, general merchant and cheese maker, Cooper's Falls, Ont., is advertising his cheese factory for sale.

The Runions, Carson, McKee Co., de partmental store, London and Listowel; are advertising their Ont., branch for sale by auction on April 16. CHANGES.

Weaner & Rogers, traders, Montreal. have registered.

Wm. F. Hall, grocer, London, Ont., has sold out to J. S. Nichols.

Edward Rumley, grocer, Shedden, Oct., has sold out to John Horton.

Leduc & Schmidt, general merchants. St. Clet, Que., have registered.

Angus Plewes, miller, Markdale, Oat., is succeeded by Thomas Newlove.

J. E. Harris, baker, Kamloops, B.C. is succeeded by James A. Jackson.

B. Madill & Co., bankers, Beaverron. Ont., have sold out to the Standard Bank of Canada

We have 200 Boxes Finest September and October Cheese to offer. Price  $III_2^{\prime}c$ .

A. F. MacLAREN IMPERIAL CHEESE CO., Limited 51 Colborne St., TORONTO.

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### "CORONATION" 1 - in -I-LB. FANCY LITHOGRAPHED TINS.

SEE OUR TRAVELERS.

### THE DAVIDSON & HAY, LIMITED 36 Yonge St., Toronto.

Batoche, N.W.T., are out of business. 1. Burns, grocer, Farnham, Que., has relistered.

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Alf. Pare & Co., general merchants. Granby, Que., have registered.

M. W. Paul, general merchant, Poland, Ont., is succeeded by R. R. Paul.

A. G. Hannon, general merchant, Union Ont., has sold out to Ralph Steele.

Frank L. Roop, grocer, Middleto, has sold out to E. R. Butcher. Middleton, N.N.

11 M. Hunter, general merchant, Hart land, N.B., has sold out to B. F. Smith. E. J. Planche & Co., general mer-

chants, Cookshire, Que., have registered. The Riverside Canning Co., Wallaceburg. Ont., is succeeded by Stohehouse Be

Martin & Sager, general merchants, MacGregor, Man., are succeeded by E. W. Sager.

F. W. Fay, general merchant, Ridge-town, Ont., has sold out to C. P. Mc Gregor.

N. T. Carey, general merchant, Otter ane. Man., has sold out to M. H Martin.

Henry Skelton, flour and feed mer-chant. Prince Albert, N.W.T., is out of business.

liough & Crowe, general merchants. Birtle. Man., are opening a branch at Sol. jirth.

F. E. Harris, flour and feed merchant, Amierstburg, Ont., has sold out to Geo. W. Harris.

Report Barron, grocer, Toronto, sold his Wellesley street branch to Cootes & Contes.

G. T. Baskin, general merchant, Mc-dam Junction, N.B., is succeeded by Adam Junction, Lester Bros.

The stock of G. F. Arnold, general mer-chant, Hensall, Ont., has been sold to The R. Pickard Co.

The stock of C. Rousseau, general merchant, Cedar Hall, Que., nas been sold at 734c. on the dollar to Joseph

R. H. Williams & Son, lumber and gen-eral merchants, Regina, N.W.T., have sold their lumber business to The Regina Lumber & Supply Co., Limited.

#### FIRES

Eliza Collyer, grocer, Hamilton. Ont., has suffered loss by fire.

J. N. Maher & Co., general merchants. Tadousac, Que., have been burned out. L. Coffee, grain merchant, Toronto,

has sustained loss by fire at Alliston, Ont.

The flour mill of H. McElroy & Sons. Richmond, Que., has been destroyed by fire ; it was insured.

#### DEATHS.

R. B. Canfield, general merchant, Wallace, N.S., is dead.

#### **ROTTEN APPLES FOR EXPORT.**

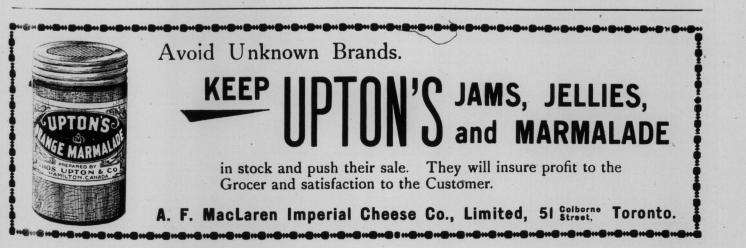
Mr. George Vroom, Provincial Fruit Inspector, was in Halifax last week looking after the shipment of apples by the steamer Wyandotte. He reports that a great many apples even in reaching Halifax are slack in the barrel and could not help but come out slack and wet when

placed on the London market, giving the shipper nothing for his perhaps good but poorly-packed fruit. By his looking after the shipment he saved eight or 10 barrels of rotten apples, from which the juice was running, from being placed on board and ruining five tiers of apples upon which they would have to be placed. These apples evidently had never been examined by the speculator who purchased. When opened the apples were nearly all rotten .- Acadian Orchardist, Wolfville, N.S.

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#### THE PRICE OF SALMON.

The Seattle Trade Register commenting on salmon has the following : "The Alaska Fishermen's Union of Bristol Bay recently notified the managers of the can neries that before signing contracts for the coming season the price of raw fish must be advanced 50 per cent. The prices asked are 3c. for red salmon, 15c. for king and Lic. for dogfish and chums. No trouble is anticipated, as both sides have agreed to abide by the decision of The Alaska Packers' Association and the Union at San Francisco. Fraser river fishermen have agreed on 7c, per th for salmon for the spring salmon season. The Willapa hatchery expects to release this year about 3,500,000 salmon fry, of which about 600,000 will be fall chinook salmon and the remainder silversides and steelheads.



#### A NEW SUGAR AGREEMENT.

From N.Y. Journal of Commerce, April 5.

Y an agreement on contract form ally ratified yesterday all refiners throughout the United States will sell sugar on uniform terms. This does not mean they will name uniform prices, but that whatever the price, the terms shall remain unchanged. In future, therefore, a price-of 5c. for granulated will mean the same whether quoted by The Sugar Trust, The National Company, or the Arbuckles, and it will not be complicated by any special or extra discounts. During the last year or so there has been considerable irregularity, so far as discounts have been concerned, and refiners have charged their rivals with making secret discounts while apparently maintaining list prices.

The new terms will go into operation on all sugar sold on and after April 15. They follow :

List price, less 15c. per 100 fb., 30 days.

Discount 1 per cent. cash 7 days. Fxtra discount of 5 points to be paid at end of 60 days to all who have lived up to agreements.

The present terms are list prices, less 1 per cent. trade discount, less a second 1 per cent. for cash 7 days, and less a third 1 per cent. special discount. The last-named 1 per cent. special discount was the result of an alleged secret cut by the Sugar Trust which was openly met by the Arbuckles and subsequently put into operation by The National Company.

It is not a fact that the refiners have agreed among themselves in regard to the new terms. The agreement has been en tirely between the individual refiners and the National Wholesale Grocers' Association. In other words, the grocers have themselves first agreed upon the terms they believe they can live up to and enforce. It is well known that for some years past the wholesale grocers have had great trouble in carrying out what is known as the equality plan for the sale of sugars. In some portions of the country they have been able to maintain the profit they agreed among themselves should be the minimum, namely, 15c. per 100 fb.; but in many other sections of the country the plan has not been successful. The sections in which they may be said to have been successful are the New Eng-Ignd and Eastern States and also some of the Northwestern States, but beyond these sections any maintenance of prices have been irregular and the sugar business which constituted so large a share of the business of the wholesale grocer has, in many instances, been carried on at an actual loss, on account of the encouragement to use it as a leader for the sale of other merchandise.

The wholesale process of the country through their National Executive Committee have for a year or more been at work upon a plan for remedying this unsatisfactory and unprofitable condition, and they this week completed it and yesterday secured formal promises of cooperation from the refiners. It will, they believe, enable them to effectually carry out the equality plan and enable all grocers to secure a moderate profit on sugar. The grocers' committee secured the cooperation of the refiners on the direct assurance that the equality plan would be honestly maintained. The equality plan, in brief, is one by which grocers at various jobbing centres throughout the country are placed on equal terms. In other words, the refiners sell at list prices less the discounts; and add to the bill an amount for freight which will give grocers the sugar at a delivered price as low as any other grocer, though he be in some other jobbing centre, who may supply their national territory.

The grocers of the West and in some sections of the South feel satisfied that the new plan will prove effective. These are the sections in which the sugar business has been most discouraging. It is generally understood that sugars from New Orleans refiners will, in sections where equality prices are in effect, also co-operate.

With the possible exception of New England the wholesale grocers' associations will have no financial control over the operations of their members with the various refiners-not even in the instance of the five-point rebate that is to be allowed after 60 days in the event of the agreement being honestly maintained. The New England Association has in the past, however, distributed discounts among such of its members who have not been proved to have cut prices, and it is possible this association may also, at the request of all its members be the distributor of the special five-point, 60-day rebate. It is not probable, however, that refiners will refuse to forward this rebate direct to any grocer who may request it to be sent direct.

#### DECLINE IN PRICES.

•• DUN'S "index number of the course of prices, with due allowance for the relative importance of each commodity, was \$99,-222 on April 1, compared with \$101,593 a month previous and \$94,910 a year ago. The fall of 2.3 per cent. during March was the logical result of the advancing season which brought higher temperature and expanding production of many articles of food. Consumptive demand continued heavy, even when supplies, we procured with difficulty, owing to the prosperous condition of the people, that quotations were sustained at an usual position. As stocks return to more normal figure it is natural that process should do likewise.

The feature of most extensive influent on the index number appears in the division embracing dairy and garden products, where the decline amounted to 11.4 per cent. Most of this change was due to the fall in eggs, amounting to 13½c. a dozen, since the per capita consumption is heavy. Milk and butter also because cheaper, though fluctuations were lesviolent, and a decline occurred in the average of potatoes, apples, hay, and some minor articles.

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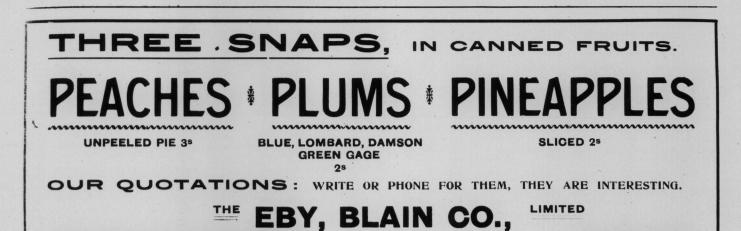
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Coal was also sharply reduced on April I, and its large use made a drop in the metals class of nearly 3 per cent., not withstanding the moderate advance in the list of iron and steel products. An advance in tin was about balanced by a fall in copper, while petroleum remained unchanged. Breadstuffs lost 3.3 per cent. the largest decline being supplied by oats while both wheat and corn reacted slight ly. The latter, however, is still studbornly supported at a position that is abnormal, and until the new crop begins to move the index number must reflect the exceptional scarcity of this cereal. Barley, rye and peas are strong, while a decline is recorded in the price of beans.

Meats advanced 6 per cent. during March, a somewhat exceptional occurrence considering the easier level of fodder. Live hogs and beef, mess pork, bacon, ham and lard all secured a materially higher position, and the change is doubtless due to the fact of earlier hasty marketing in order to avoid feeding stock during the winter and the resultant diminished arrivals of full-weight animals. Cured meats have also had the further support recently of large quite chases for use by the British army.

A slight net decline appears in the a cellaneous food products, due to lower figures for tobacco and spices, but hapand malt both advanced a shade. Not of the changes in this class were import ant, and no alteration at all was record ed in sugar, coffee, whiskey, tea, fish or salt." A small appreciation in the cellaneous department was due to the strengthening tendency of building me rials, as the open weather greatly facili tated outdoor work. Turpentine, and drugs were also higher, while heap declined. All clothing items average slightly lower, without any alterations importance. A further decline occurr in crude rubber, making the reaction most without interruption since May 1901, but cotton and wool rose slight while hides, leather, boots and shoes all averaged lower.



#### MONTREAL RETAIL GROCERS MEET.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, ETC.

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THE regular monthly meeting of the Montreal Retail Grocers' Association was held on the evening of Thursday, April 3, in the Monument National. Ald. R. Turner occupied the chair. There were a good number present and the meeting was an interesting one.

Almost the first thing that came up was the matter of trading stamps. Mr. O. Champagne moved, seconded by Mr. A. Dionne, that trading stamps be wholly abolished as far as the grocery trade of the city was concerned. To this resolution a general assent was given by the members present, several of whom spoke strongly against the use of trading stamps, considering them particularly harmful to the grocery trade, while the opinion of all seemed to be that they were a decided nuisance to their business.

The subject was fully discussed, and the result was that the secretary was instructed to write to the Association's legal representatives to find out how far the power of the city council can go in the matter of abolishing the trading stamps.

Some differences of opinion existed as to this, but if it comes within the scope of the city council to deal with the matter, the energies of the Association will immediately be exerted to bring about the suppression of the trading-stamp system. As there are prominent representatives of both the wholesale and retail trade in the council, the Association is in a pretty strong position. If, however, it turns out that the city council has no power to do away with the stamps, other legal means will be employed to try and bring it about. At all events, the Association is determined upon its course, and a strong effort will be made.

The treasurer's report was read, and showed the finances of the Association to be in a good condition, and a considerable balance on the right side. It was then decided to have a photograph taken of the members of the Association, the collection to be made up into a group, and instructions were given to the secretary to notify every member to call at J. A. Dumas' photograph studio, corner of St. Lawrence and Vitre streets, to be photographed.

The meeting was the first since the closing of the Quebec Legislature for the session, and that body has made changes in the liquor license law which were desired by the retail grocers of Montreal, so that now a grocer holding a license is allowed to sell ten ounces of liquor in sealed bottles. The Association's delegates to the Legislature were Ald. N. Lapointe and Mr. J. P. Dixon, secretary of the Association, and their well-conducted efforts on behalf of the Association resulted in obtaining the petitions of the trade. Messrs. Lapointe and Dixon were congratulated by the members on the success of their mission.

The meeting then adjourned.

#### **GROCERY JOINT STOCK COMPANY.**

Letters patent have been issued incorporating J. J. McGaffigan, Limited, St. John, N.B., into a joint stock company. The incorporators are James J. McGaffigan, merchant; Lizzie McGaffigan, wife of James McGaffigan; Ella T. McGaffigan, spinster, and Elizabeth McGaffigan, spinster, all of St. John, N.B.

The capital stock is placed at \$15,000' divided into 30 shares of \$500 each. The objects of incorporation are to take over the business at present conducted by James J. McGaffigan; to buy and dispose of tea, groceries and general merchandise; to lease, hold and sell lands and chattels; to deal in stocks and bonds and to take and hold shares, stocks and bonds in other companies having objects altogether or in part similar to this company.

#### WANT PREFERENTIAL TRADE.

TORONTO.

13

A T a meeting of the St. John, N.B., Board of Trade, on April 5, a resolution was passed in favor of preferential trade within the Empire. The resolution is as follows:

As there are indications that it is the intention of the Imperial Government to make important changes in its tariff in consequence of the heavy expenditure in connection with the war in South Africa, it is therefore

Resolved, that in the opinion of this board any tariff made by the Imperial Government would be productive of the best results for the Empire by being so levied as to give a preference to products and manufactures within the Empire, such preference to be reciprocal and to be applied to the colonies as they enact legislation granting the same preference to British and colonial products.

This action on the part of the Imperial Government would, in the opinion of this board, also have the happiest effect in knitting more closely the ties binding the colonies to the Motherland and give increased impetus to the patriotic sentiment within the Empire, which, this board is glad to record, is already existing, the wonder and admiration of the world.

Copies of this resolution will be sent to the Premier of Canada; the Governor-General, for transmission to the Secretary of State for the Colonies; Lord Strathcona; the Premiers of all British colonies; the Chambers of Commerce in Great Britain, and the Boards of Trade in Canada.

#### PERSONAL MENTION.

Mr. R. K. McIntosh, of P. McIntosh & Son, wholesale flour and feed merchants, Toronto, was in Alliston, Ont., on April 8, on business in connection with his firm.

Mr. W. P. Downey, of Montreal, the Canadian representative for the manufacturers of Hires Root Beer, has just returned from a business trip to Europe. While away he secured several good agencies.

Mr. Alex. McCullough, Montreal, Can., is spending a few days in the West Side market. Mr. McCullough was introduced on the floor of the Mercantile Exchange today.—New York Journal of Commerce, April 8.

#### USE PRICE TICKETS FREELY.

THERE exists in the minds of many merchants a genuine aversion to the use of the price-ticket. But that aversion is as needless as genuine. Sometimes it isn't even genuine.

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Now, when a man makes up his mind to become a seller of something, he can't become a seller unless there's a buyer. Buyers of that " something " which this man proposes to sell must be told of his intention in some form or other. Perhaps it's only by hanging out a sign. Perhaps by opening a store. In some way or another those who buy must be told of things to be sold before any sale can result.

It's the part of the seller, therefore, to inform the buyer that he's ready for business. That part is recognized to a degree by every seller of things, but there are mighty few of them who realize how far to go in this matter. Some seem to think that a beginning is all that's necessary. After that, the buyer must find out for herself what the seller has and what his prices. In other words, the seller sits and waits in greater or lesser degree.

If every buyer was an anxious seeker after goods from your own store, there'd be no use, or but little use, spending much time to inform "her of things and prices and descriptions. But, since there are other stores from which similar goods may be purchased, it's plain enough that if you are to have trade, increasing trade, much trade, some means must be used whereby prospective buyers shall imbibe a favorable opinion of your store and goods.

Among the various ways of giving in formation, price-tickets are worth more attention than many merchants give them. How many there are who make attractive displays in windows and store interiors, but who seldom or never dream of making those attractions more than cyc pleasers. The very attractiveness of some window and store displays makes people think that the goods there displayed are high priced. Queer, perhaps, but true. One naturally inclines to the notion that things are good if nicely packed, arranged, put-up, displayed.

If you don't believe it, just try it for a while. And why not search yourself and see if you are affected by price-marks at all? Haven't you often seen an article which caught your fancy but yet didn't buy because you didn't care to ask the price, or because it looked so good that you jumped at the conclusion that it would probably cost more than you cared at that time to pay? And, upon the other hand, haven't you seen other articles with prices attached, and those prices seemed so small that you hought at once? The price caught you. You thought the article good for the money, and you bought because the price-mark was a silent salesman. I'll warrant that the same thing has happened to lots of folks who never stopped to reason regarding the process of the selling. They simply saw; liked; learned price; bought.

Every day there's somebody in your store. Every day somebody sees the same displays and pays not a particle of attention to them. Or, if ever, but little. You've made the display for her benefit, but you've left out the most important item—information. I've nothing to say against good store attractions. As a whole, and looked at in their entirety, good displays are pretty. But they're never of great interest unless they vouchsafe information in some form or other.

The wide-awake dealer not only shows what he has to sell, but tells its price. He can do it through the newspaper: the storepaper; the booklet; through price-marks. They should all be used, and the latter never disregarded. They cost next to nothing ; are standing ads.; can be changed frequently; appeal to the eye ; sell goods. One likes to shop where there's something to read-if it's nothing but little cards on goods. It looks like business: it helps one fill in the time during a wait; it makes trade for the merchant; it often keeps the customer so busy that she forgets she's waiting-that means a good deal sometimes.

I can't think of a single unanswerable objection to the placing of prices on goods. I've heard one man say that it "looked cheap." Rot and tommy-rot! So long as the price-cards are neat, they simply can't be "cheap - looking." It doesn't appear cheap at all. It appears businesslike. Appears as if the merchant desired his customers to have as much information as he could give them. That's a point which, if not openly appreciated, will bring business.

Besides which, it rather makes an onlooker believe that the merchant isn't afraid to quote his prices. Makes one think that such a merchant knows the worth of his goods; has nothing to hide: wants everybody else to know it. If a price is high, it won't spoil a sale, because folks will have to learn the price in some way or another and won't buy if price doesn't suit; while, if price seems low, as it frequently is; there's a great positive advantage in having that price known.

So, give your prices. Never leave them out of a window display and always have them pretty thoroughly scattered around the store's interior.—W. Woodhouse, jr., in American Grocer.

#### TO WIND UP A CIGAR COMPANY.

An application was made at Osgoo Hall on April 5 for the winding-up of The National Cigar Co. by Alexander Livingston, president of the company The firm is a stock company with head offices at 11 Francis street, Toronto. Livingston declares in his affidavit Main the secretary, Alexander Clinton M Gregor, has been absent from Toronto since February. He left at that time for Kingston and has not since returned. It has also been learned that Clinton is in the United States. The company wa incorporated on June 24, 1901, to quire the business of the late William Adams and James Wilson, who had com ducted it under the style of The National Cigar Co. The capital stock was 82 000 in \$100 shares. Seventy-six share were paid up. Mr. Livingston had and shares ; Robert J. Hannah, the vice-president, 10 shares; secretary McGregor, 1; Mrs. Lizzie Adams, 52, and the estate of William Adams, 1. Mr. Livingston claims that Mrs. Adams only held 17 shares of her own right, the balance being held in trust

The Frances street factory was closed last February and the auditor's report showed a deficit of \$1,787. The about are stated to be \$3,000 and the liabilities are placed at about \$5,500, as far as can be ascertained. A correct statement cannot be secured owing to the absence of Clinton.

#### LEBEL & CO. WON.

Lebel & Co., general merchants, Pincher Creek, Alberta, who were defendants in a suit brought by one Senten for recovery of damages for alleged illegal seizure of his ranch property, have been declared not guilty of the charges brought against them.

The jury declared that the defendant had not by false and fraudulent a presentation induced the plaintiff to ign any documents, and that the plaintin was aware, on the occasions of signing both chattel mortgages that they were chattel mortgages he was executing. The at the time the defendant seized under the mortgages he honestly deemed hi self unsafe. That the plaintiff suffere damage by seizure or stoppage of usiness. On the malicious prosecution part of the case the jury found that its de fendant honestly believed in the char the had laid before the justice of the place. and was not actuated by malice in the proceedings then taken; and the no damages should be given the plaint.

A despatch from San Francisco VS "The honey crop prospects are reported good; the present movement, however, is slow. The general crop prospect are favorable, with stocks light." Ferl line larg

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## Test it Yourself!

It is seldom safe to take entirely for granted what anyone may say about their own goods. Perhaps every firm think they have good reason for believing that their own brand of any particular line of goods is the best; but this should not satisfy **you**. Your customers look to **you** and depend largely on **your** judgment. Having gained their confidence you must use the greatest care to retain it.

#### Test goods yourself!

Buy what you think is the best !

## Test RED ROSE TEA yourself

If it is the **best** you will buy it.

## T. H. ESTABROOKS,

Tea Importer and Blender,

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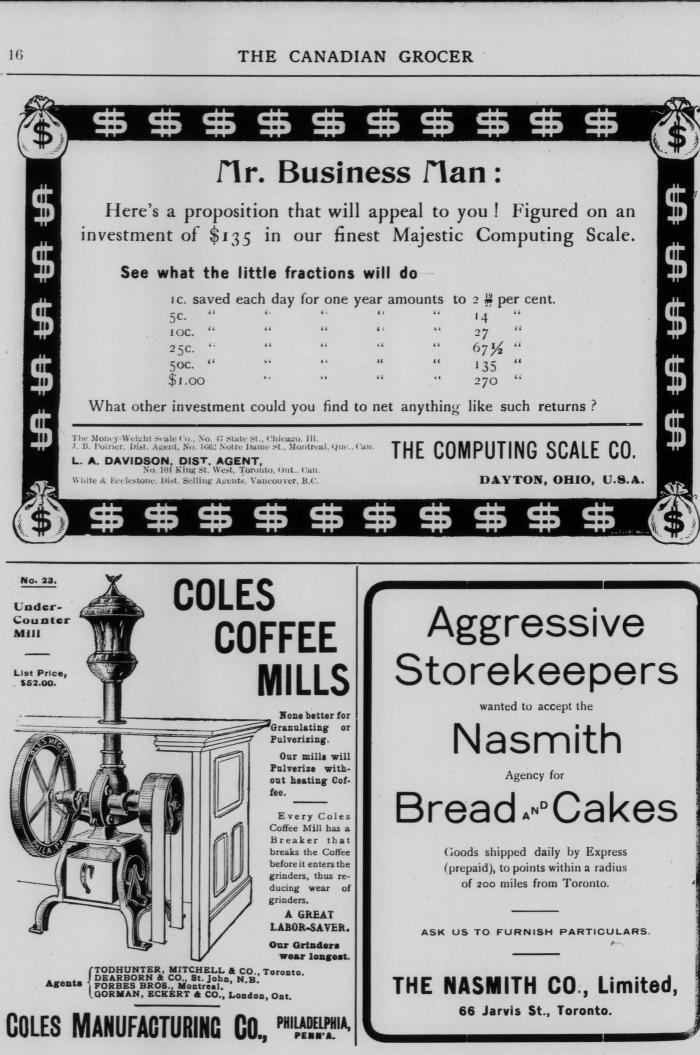
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WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THAT YOU SAW THEIR ADVERTISEMENT IN THIS PAPER

#### FAILURES FOR THREE MONTHS.

AlLURES in Canada during the first quarter of 1902 were 363, according to Dun's figures. This is the smallest number since 1899, when the number was exactly the same, although the liabilities were much larger. During the same three months of 1901 the number was 424.

Trading concerns make up the great bulk of the failures, the total in that branch of commerce being 308, against 345 for the three months of 1901 and 318 for 1890. In manufacturing concerns the number of failures was nearly 50 per cent. less than in 1899.

The liabilities of the 363 firms which failed during the three months was \$3.439,-992 and the assets \$2,359.427, while in 1901 the figures were \$3,333,722 and \$2.740,649 respectively. In other words, the percentage of assets to liabilities was 68.58 in 1902 against 82.21 in 1901. This is the most unsatisfactory feature in connection with the figures. As the failures were heavier in Ontario during the past three months than the same period a year ago, this is probably the explanation of the decrease in the percentage of the assets to the liabilities.

Whatever may be the explanation, it is rather surprising, in view of the active condition of trade, to know that the failures during the past three months of 1902 were more unsatisfactory than those during the same period of 1901.

#### FLOUR EXPORTS TO THE B. W. INDIES.

ORDON, GRANT & CO., Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, in their circular just to hand, say: "Canadian flour of all grades has arrived freely, and the superfine descriptions command a preference. We have recently disposed of large quantities of these."

The official trade returns of Canada do not give the exports of flour in separate form to each of the British West India Islands. We therefore cannot give the figures for Trinidad alone. It may, perhaps, however, not be out of place to give them for the whole of the British West India Islands. They are as follows :

EXPORTS	OF	FLOUR	TO B. W.	INDIES.
				Barrels.
1897				. 199
1898				. 15,288
1899				
1900				. 12,635
1901				. 33.722

Although the quantity is not yet large, it is evident from the above figures that the growth of the trade during the past five years has been most gratifying.

#### BUSINESS MEN FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

It is probable that before many weeks the electors of Ontario will be in the midst of a general election campaign.

It is to be hoped the business men in the Province will not forget the business men who are in the field.

The greater the number of practical business men that are returned to the legislature the better it certainly will be for the commercial interests of Ontario. And whatever accrues to the advantage of the commercial interests will certainly not be without benefit to the whole Province.

A legislature that is not businesslike is lacking in the chief essential to good government. It follows, therefore, that the only way to get a businesslike legislature is to elect to it businesslike men.

#### A GENERAL AWAKENING.

THERE is an undoubted awakening throughout Canada in regard to tourist travel and its importance. And this awakening is peculiar to no one part of the country. The Atlantic Provinces, the Pacific Provinces and the inland Provinces are all more or less affected.

The Maritime Provinces were the first to recognize the importance of tourist travel. At any rate, they were the first to take an active interest in it. And this spring they seem to be more aggressive than ever in preparing ways and means to attract the tourist and to make his stay among them during the summer months pleasant.

The awakening which is so evident throughout Canada in regard to tourist travel is particularly gratifying to  $T_{HE}$ CANADIAN GROCER, this journal having for years been impressing upon the business men of the country the importance of tourist travel to them.

While the awakening is so evident, there are yet a good many towns and cities in Canada in which there still appears to be a lack of interest in the matter, and it behooves the business men in such places to try and bring them into line with those that are already up and doing.

#### THE NEW SUGAR FREIGHT RATES.

The new equalized freight rates on sugar, particulars of which were given in our last issue, appear to have so far put a stop to new business in the product of the United States refineries. And those who represent the latter inform us that they have now no hope of doing business except occasionally when a turn in the market permits it.

With the representatives of the German and Austrian refineries, however, the outlook is not so gloomy. They claim they will still be able to sell in the Canadian market. And during the past week they have done some business.

As our readers will remember, the new equalized rates on points in Western Ontario are in excess of the f.o.b. Montreal rates 8c. on less than carlots and 3c. on carlots.

When a clock is wound up it goes ; when a business is wound up it stops.

#### SHOULD MANUFACTURERS SELL TO RETAILERS?

MEETINGS of wholesale merchants have recently been held in Iowa and Nebraska, at which steps have been taken to boycott all manufacturers who sell over their heads to the retailer.

This draws attention to a most interesting and difficult question, namely : Should the manufacturer sell to the retailer? As our readers are well aware, those who essay to answer the question are usually influenced in their yea or nay according to the direction in which their self-interests lie. And, as a matter of fact, no general answer, either in the affirmative or in the negative, can be logically given.

There are a good many people who confidently assert that the wholesaler will in time be a thing of the past. We do not for one moment believe it. He is a necessary part of the machinery of trade and commerce. And, as long as he is such, he will be found regularly doing business. At present, there are no signs that he is becoming a sinecure.

There are manufacturers, and among them some of the most important in the country, who are doing business direct with the retailer, and they are successful. But there are many others who have tried it and failed, being only too glad to again resort to the jobber as a medium through which to reach the retail trade.

It is obvious, therefore, that, while some manufacturers find it most profitable to deal with the retailer direct, there are others whose experience is the very opposite. And, as long as this is so, it is equally obvious that the wholesaler is a necessity.

There is no business principle involved in the manufacturer going direct to the retailer. Neither is there if he chooses to confine himself to the wholesaler. The question resolves itself into this : Which is the better way for him to do business ? Not for the wholesaler or the retailer, but better for himself.

The greater number of manufacturers, especially in a country like Canada with its "magnificent distances," find it to their advantage to do their business through the wholesaler. The wholesaler is the distributor. Each traveller he sends out has in his "grip" samples of the products of a score or more manufacturing concerns. By this means not only is the manufacturer's expense of selling goods much reduced, but he is enabled to have them distributed over a greater area of the country than, as a rule, would be the case were he dependent alone upon his own travellers. Where one of his own travellers would call on a score of customers, the travellers of the wholesale house would call on several scores.

Wholesalers sometimes turn manufacturers in the direction of the retail trade when, on a new line being shown them, they refuse to give an order until the manufacturer has sent representatives among the trade to get customers and then turn the orders in through them (the wholesalers). We know of no greater complaint on the part of the manufacturers against the wholesalers than this.

One of the most difficult things for a manufacturer is to do business with both the wholesaler and the retailer; and especially when he refuses to sell to the former at a figure which will allow him a fair profit for handling the goods.

As a rule it is more satisfactory for the manufacturer to confine himself wholly to either the wholesaler or the retailer. Between two stools it is usually difficult to remain-comfortably seated.

The boycott, aside altogether from its illegal character, is rather likely to aggrevate than to remedy the alleged evil. We believe that in the long run the employment of legitimate schemes for meeting the competition of manufacturers who sell to the retailers will be found much more profitable.

#### DROPS FROM THE EDITOR'S PEN.

It is only by doing something that a man can be something.

One does not reach the highway to success by turning aside from the pathway of duty.

A good many people are doubtless hoping that competition will be able to generate sufficient heat to melt the ice combination that has been formed in the United States.

#### A VIEW OF CEYLON TEA.

R. P. C. LARKIN, of Toronto, has just returned from a visit to the branches of the Salada Tea Co. in Boston, Buffalo, Pittsburg and Detroit "Ceylon tea," he said, in reply to a ques tion from THE CANADIAN GROCER, "i making wonderful progress all over the parts of the United States I visited. As you know, the consumption of Ceylon tea in creased in America about 3,000,000 lb. last year. When I speak of America, I mean Canada as well as the United States. Strange to say, the consumption of Indian tea has actually decreased during the period. showing positively that the advertising campaign carried on by the Ceylon Association is good business. About two years ago the Indian tea people ceased their efforts here with the result mentioned.

"Ceylon green teas are making great headway at all our branches. It is, however, hard up hill work and an expensive fight to get at the consumers of Japan tea, but every month increases our sales, and I feel that it is only a question of time when Japan and China green teas will disappear. Our manager in Boston, Mr. McQuane, formerly our representative in Toronto, after three years' experience in Boston, is most sanguine in regard to the prospects in his neighborhood, as there is scarcely a hotel in Boston that has not Ceylon tea on its bill of fare as prominently as Oolong, and ventures to predict that inside a year or two Ceylon will be producing Oolong tea that will displace Formosa's."

#### WANTS TO SELL CHEESE IN ENGLAND.

An Englishman who has been resident in Canada for some years is returning to the Old Country and is desirous of obtaining an agency for a reliable cheese and butter factory, in which line of business he has had a good deal of experience. He can be reached through the editor of THE CANA-DIAN GROCER.

#### BUSY KENTVILLE.

A despatch from Kentville, N.S., says: "This energetic town is fast recovering from the depression caused by the epidemic of last year. The plucky storekeepers are hustling for business and are recovering their trade very rapidly. Prospects for the summer are particularly bright. The new court house will give work to quite a number of men, and it is pected that the D. A. R. will conmence shortly to build the new station house. About \$20,000 is the estimated cost of the improvements and enlargement of the railway station. There is also tak of the erection of a building for the double purpose of an agricultural show and skating rink.

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#### NEW FAST ATLANTIC ROUTE.

**P**ROPOSALS have recently been made to the Newfoundland Government to have St. John's, Nfld., form one of the ports of call for the projected turbine steamship line across the Atlantic. St. John's is the nearest point to Europe in the Western Hemisphere, and this fact is influencing the company promoting this venture.

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It is noteworthy that Marconi in his experiments in wireless telegraphy was one of the first to perceive the advantages of that Island. He received his first wireless signals from Europe at St. John's. This has probably influenced the promoters of this scheme in choosing that place as a port of call.

The time by this project that will be saved in crossing the Atlantic will be of especial benefit to Chicago and the Western States. They will have three opportunities of joining or leaving the ships—at New York, Halifax or St. John's, Nfld. The memorandum forwarded to Premier Bond of Newfoundland by the representatives of the company is as follows :

"I am requested to inform you that a proposal is being submitted to the British Government on behalf of the Berehaven Railway and Pier Company to run a line of 30-knot an hour ships twice weekly from Berehaven via St. John's, Nfid., and Halifax, N.S., on to New York, the time through from Berehaven to New York (including stoppages at St. John's and Halifax) being Ho hours, and vice versa—actual time, not local time, the running period at sea to be as follows :

#### Hours

 Ferehaven, s.w. of Ireland, across Atlantic to

 St. John's
 60

 St. John's to Halifax
 20

 Halifax to Sandy Hook Lightship, for New York
 20

 Stoppages at St. John's and Halifax
 10

Total from Berehaven to New York ..... 110

"It is proposed, in connection with the scheme, for the mails to leave London every Thesday and Friday nights, leave Berehaven every Wednesday and Saturday at I p.m., and reach New York every Monday and Thursday mornings. Returning, steamers to leave New York every Tuesday and Satarday at I p.m., mails reaching London every Monday and Friday mornings (local time), the ships calling en route at St. John's and Halifax for brief periods, to transfer mails and passengers."

A subsidy for the carriage of the colonial mails outward to Europe or America is wanted from the Newfoundland Government. There will also most likely be subsidies from Canada, the United States and Great Britain. The company state that they intend furnishing twice weekly the greatest possible postal and passenger facilities between the United States, Canada, Newfoundland and Europe, and faster to the Dominion and Newfoundland than to the Republic.

The steamers for the service are to be six in number, each 700 ft. long and 70 ft. wide, with a maximum draft of 20 ft. The turbine principle is to be applied to them for the development of the highest speed, and they are to be fitted up in a style exceeding even that of the finest of ocean liners now in commission. The promoters of the venture count with confidence on being able to divert a great deal of the present passenger traffic to their new line, because of the higher speed and superior accommodation which these ships will afford, and the great strength of their position lies in the fact that, even after allowing for the delays at St. John's and Halifax, they will still be able to make the journey between Berehaven and New York in about 24 hours less than the speediest liners now cover it. The ships of the proposed line are liable to be assumed by the British Government for use as auxiliary cruisers in the event of England's naval or military necessities calling for them, and any contracts closed with the several Governments named would be subject to that arrangement.

From Berehaven the ships will twice weekly proceed, via Boulogne and Dover, on to Flushing (Holland), the full running time at sea and schedule of ports being :

Flushing, for North German traffic, to Dover. 3 Dover, for London traffic, to Boulogne .... 1 Boulogne, for French traffic, to Berehaven.... 17 Berehaven, for British traffic, to St. John's... 60 St. John's, for Newfoundland traffic, to Halifax 20 Halifax, for Canadian traffic, to New York.... 20

#### Total running time..... 121

That this project is well under way is evident from a recent press despatch from London announcing that the contract had been closed for the building of a pier 1,000 feet long at Rosslair, near Wexford, Ireland. This is for a new Irish Channel ferry service, a link of the whole line. The Southern Railway of England is laying a track to Fishguard in Wales. Here a channel steamer would rapidly transfer passengers and mail, speed them across to Rosslair, and thence they would travel by rail throgh Ireland to Berehaven, making practically an air line and joining the ocean steamers at that point. A decided saving in time and comfort would, it is claimed, be effected by this arrangement. Furthermore, this new ocean route via Berehaven promises to provide the quickest way for general transport between London and New York, as was emphasized last spring when the Bill for incorporating the company was brought before the Imperial Parliament.

The capital of the company is to be \$30,000,000, and this figure would not only provide for the building and fitting up of the six steamers, but also for suitable stations at Berehaven, which would be the most important terminal in that respect.

The six ships would cost \$2,500,000 each, and a seventh would be needed as a reserve, at the same cost. This would aborb \$17,-500,000 of the capital. The annual outlay —interest, depreciation, upkeep, insurance, operating, wages, coal and other details would amount to about \$5,000,000, but as against this it is estimated that the cargoes alone would more than offset this item. In such a steamship line the cargoes carried would be only of the lightest and most costly class of freight, and heavy charges can be levied thereon.

#### WILL CULTIVATE TOBACCO.

The Similkameen District, British Columbia, looks as if it would be the centre of a rich tobacco-growing area. Water power in that locality has been bonded by J. C. Ryan, the operator of the Soho mine in the McGuigan District for San Francisco parties. They will irrigate extensively and go into the production of tobacco.

The success of the growers in the Kelowna country has had most to do in influencing these capitalists in undertaking this scheme, and the outcome is being eagerly watched by a number of parties with a great deal of interest.

#### INDUSTRIAL GOSSIP.

A 960,000 BUSHEL Elevator.

Hours.

elevator of 960,000 bushels capacity will be erected at cost of \$604,000. The con-

A new steel tank, fireproof

Montreal at a cost of \$604,000. The contract has been awarded to J. F. Webber, of Buffalo.

The plans show a building 84 ft. wide and 189 ft. long, equipped with four inside legs and one marine leg. The lower part will be cement resting on strong pile foundations, rising from the harbor bottom. It will be finished with a track for railway cars running under the first floor. From this floor rise the tanks holding the different kinds of grain. There will be 36 circular tanks stretching from the first floor to the top. Each of these will have a capacity of 20,000 bushels. There will also be 24 interspaces of 7,500 bushels capacity each and 22 of 2,750 bushels capacity each.

"The man with ancient ideas" who says I "can't" sell a packet tea "can't" because he "can't" make himself believe that he can .... But one little experiment with an assorted sample case of "SALADA" Ceylon Teas completely upsets the "can't" theories.

Many a dealer has found this out to his pleasure and profit. "Just as" Ceylon Black Teas have displaced China Congous "So is" Ceylon Green displacing Japans.

### A one cent Postal Inquiry Investment

Will bring you dollars worth of information in return.

Address "SALADA," Toronto or Montreal.

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## Celluloid Starch

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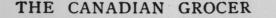
has been too successful to escape imitation. Look out for the "Just-as-Goods."

Canadian Producers, The Brantford Starch Works, Limited BRANTFORD

## "Every Crow THINKS its own cheek the whitest."

We **Know** our **Cream Sodas** are the best. **CREAM** Sodas originated with us. All others, no matter how designated, are copies of the original. You get the original from us at the same price you get the copies from others. This is a fact.

THE CANADA BISCUIT COMPANY, Limited Office Phone: Main 3624. Warehouse Phone: Main 3676. King and Bathurst Streets, TORONTO





#### INFORMATION FOR BUYERS.

If any reader wishes to know where any article can be purchased in Canada or abroad, a letter to the Editor will probably place him in communication with the seller.

#### **ONTARIO MARKETS.**

Toronto, April 9, 1902. GROCERIES.

ITTLE that is new has developed in the wholesale grocery trade during the past week. The volume of business is, on the whole, fairly good for this time of the year. There has been a slight improvement in the demand for sugars, but the easier turn which the raw markets have taken is scarcely likely to help business. In canned goods the situation remains much the same as it has been during the last few weeks, although, if anything, tomatoes continue to gather strength. Coffees are just in moderate request, and prices are fairly steady. Teas continue quiet, with prices leady. In spices, the most interesting feature is the continued firmness in peppers. Rice and tapioca are meeting with i fair demand, and the latter is somehat stronger. A fair trade is being done in foreign dried fruits and particutarly in currants, raisins and prunes.

#### CANNED GOODS,

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The situation in canned tomatoes is; anything, rather stronger than a week ago, as more wholesale houses have joinof those who had previously marked their prices up to 921c. as the minimum quo tation. There has been a little inquiry hom the Coast for canned vegetables, but we hear of no transactions as a realt. It is understood that most of the. packers have agreed not to quote prices on canned vegetables until the 20th inst. hear, however, of one or two packers the are quoting prices for futures, although little or no business appears to we so far resulted. Corn is dull and ak and some low offers are reported. Wholesalers' prices still rule at from 70c. upwards. There is a fair demand for anned peas at 80c. upwards. Canned truits are in moderate request only, and there is a fair business doing in jams and marmalade. Canned salmon is in fair demand for this time of the year. We quote as follows: Fraser River sockeye, \$1.421 for five-case lots and over, and \$1.45 for less quantities. Northern

sockeye, \$1.25 to \$1.30; cohoes, \$1.05 to \$1.15, according to quality.

#### COFFEES.

The outside markets are dull but steady in Brazilian coffees while the finer invoices, suitable for the Canadian trade, are still being held for the usual premium. There has been some demand from local importers for Santos and Maracaibo coffees; the latter, however, are scarce, although there have been quite a few transactions in them during the past few weeks. The political troubles in South America are evidently the cause of the scarcity. Locally, the demand for green Rio coffees is just moderate, and we quote to the retail trade as follows : Green Rio, No. 7,  $7_4^3c.$ ; No. 6, 8c.; No. 5, 84c.; No. 4, 9c.; No. 3, 10 to 12c.

#### SPICES.

Latest cable advices report pepper firm and unchanged. Cloves appear to be holding their own. Although there have been some reductions in the price of ginger, quotations are still high, and on standard cochin gingers are still about 10s. per cwt. above the average figures. Locally, the demand for spices is just moderate.

#### RICE AND TAPIOCA.

Advices from the primary markets say that tapioca is holding firm with the prospect of advancing markets. There have been quite a few transactions locally on importation account lately, but at very low prices. According to mail advices prices on imported rice are rather higher. Locally, there is the usual steady demand

#### See pages 37 and 38 for Toronto, Montreal, and St. John prices current.

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for both rice and taploca. We quote : B rice,  $3\frac{1}{2}c$ .; Japan,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to 6c.; taploca,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to  $3\frac{3}{4}c$ ., and sago,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  to 4c.

#### SUGAR.

The raw market has unexpectedly developed some weakness during the past week. The refiners in the United States have assumed an independent tone after their heavy purchases of last week, which are reported to amount in the aggregate to 40,000 tons, 25,000 tons of which were cane sugar bought by the independent refineries, and 15,000 tons of beets bought by the Trust. It appears that the United States refineries went in heavily for beet sugars, whenever the price of 80 per cent. beets and 96 per cent. centrifugals were on the same parity. But as the holders of beets were willing sellers weakness de veloped later in the cane market. Holders dropped their indifferent tone, and from asking 3 11-16, released sugars at afterwards at 3 9-16c., and still later at 34c. There are rumors of business having been done at 37-16c., or a decline of 3-16c. from the highest point. The

meltings of sugar in the United States last week were 28,000 tons, while the receipts were 23,290 tons. Cane sugars in London are again down to 6s. 6d. per cwt.

The demand for refined sugars both in Canada and the United States is light, although, after the recent advance, there was a slight improvement in business. The price of refined sugar is without change. It is expected that the consumption of refined sugar will materially increase shortly, and one strong feature of the situation is the fact that stocks in United States refiners' hands are only about sufficient for about three weeks' supply. The price of granulated sugar in Toronto is still \$3.98 for Redpath and St. Lawrence, and \$3.93 for Acadia. Yellows run from \$3.23 up.

#### SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.

Business is moderate in both syrups and molasses. Advices from New Orleans report the market steady with offerings light. Quotations are as follows: Corn syrup, 31 to 32c. in bbls. and kegs; sugar syrups, 30 to 32c. for medium, and 35 to 40c. for bright. Molasses, 24 to 26c. for medium, and 45 to 50c. for open kettle.

#### TEAS.

There has been no material change in the situation during the past week. The demand for Ceylon and Indian black teas is light. Fine black teas of Ceylon growth are firm, while low grades are fairly steady. There is some inquiry for Ceylon green teas, and for spot goods rather better prices can be obtained than those which ruled a short time ago. Spot teas of this description are still very light, which, of course, is largely due to the fact that the planters will not make these teas except under contract. China green teas are also scarce, as before, and are netting premiums of at least 5c. per lb. above the prices ruling in average seasons. There have been quite a few transactions in Japan teas during the past week, principally in fair mediums at firm prices.

#### FOREIGN DRIED FRUITS.

CURRANTS.—The movement continues fairly brisk and prices steady and unchanged. Locally, the ruling quotations are as follows: Filiatras, 6c. to  $6_4c$ : Patras,  $6_4c$ . to 7c.; Vostizzas, 8c. to  $8_4^{1}c$ . per lb.

VALENCIA RAISINS.—There is a good demand for Valencia raisins and the tone of the market is becoming stronger. The ruling prices for good standard selected fruit is 6<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>c. per lb.

PRUNES.—The demand for prunes is fair and prices rule as before. We quote: Californian prunes, 100-110's, 5c.; 90-100's, 5½ to 6½c.; 80-90's, 6½ to 7c.; 70-80's, 6¾ to 7½c.; 60-70's, 7½ to 8c.; 50-60's, 8 to 8½c.; 40-50's, 8¾ to 10c. DATES.—Business is only light and prices rule at 4½c. for both Sairs and Hallowees

CALIFORNIAN EVAPORATED FRUITS -Business is moderate. We quote : Apricots, 13 to 17c., and peaches, 11 to 14c.

#### GREEN FRUITS.

22

There are more strawberries on the market this week. Tomatoes are also plentiful and 50c. lower than last week. Californian naval oranges are still advancing, and the season for them will soon be over. Mexican oranges can still be had, but they have advanced 50c. per case. Bananas and lemons are selling freely. Cranberries are becoming scarce, and the season for them is about over. We quote: Oranges, Tangerine or kid glove, \$3 to \$4 per small box ; Mexicans, \$2.75 to \$3.25 per box ; Californian navels, \$4 to \$4.50 per box; Californian ruby blood oranges, \$2.75; Valencias, \$4.50 to \$5 per small case, \$5.50 to \$6 per large case; apples,\$3.50 to \$5.50 per bbl.; grape fruit, \$3.50 to \$5 per box; Malaga grapes, \$5.50 to \$7 per bbl.; cranberries, Budd's long keepers, \$9 to \$10 per bbl.; bananas, \$1.50 to \$2 for firsts, and \$1.25 for eight hands; pineapples, \$4.50 per case; Southern cucumbers, \$2 to \$2.25 per doz.; Spanish onions, large cases, \$3.50 to \$4.50; small crates, \$1.10; Californian lemons, \$3 to \$3.25 per case ; Messina lemons, \$2.25 to \$3; Californian celery, \$4.50 to \$5 per case of 8 doz.; Southern tomatoes, \$4.50 per case of 6 baskets; strawberries, 45 to 55c. per qt.

#### VEGETABLES,

The vegetable market is inclined to be dull, but there is some demand for lettuce, radishes, green onions and rhubarb, the last named of which is becoming scarce and has advanced 20c. per doz. Potatoes are down 5 to 10c. per bag. We quote as tollows : Green onions, Ioc. per doz.; rhubarb, 80c. to \$1.20 per doz.; carrots, parsnips and beets, 50c. per bag; turnips, 35c. per bag ; lettuce, 20 to 40c. per doz.; radishes, 35 to 40c.; mint and parsley, 20 to 25c.; celery, 40 to 65c.; red cabbage, 40 to 50c. per doz.; cabbage, 40 to 6oc. per doz.; dry onions, \$1.25 per bag; potatoes, 65 to 75c. per bag ; artichokes, 6oc. per bush.

#### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS—The receipts are good and the prices are steady at 12½c. per dozen. A number of shipments have been made to Montreal, clearing the market of any surplus stock that might be on hand in Toronto.

BEANS — The demand is slack. We quote: Choice hand-picked, \$1.20 to \$1.40, and prime, \$1.10 to \$1.20 per bush.

HONEY—There is a quiet trade doing. We quote: Clover, in 60 lb. tins,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  to 10c.; less quantities, 10 to 11c. per lb.; in combs, \$2 to \$3 per doz.

MAPLE SYRUP AND SUGAR—Receipts of this season's make have been liberal, and the demand continues brisk. We quote: Maple syrup, in 10-lb. tins 90c., and 90c. to \$1.10 per imperial gallon. Maple sugar is quoted at 9 to 10½ c. per lb.

DRIED AND EVAPORATED APPLES— Both in dried and evaporated apples trade is dull and the market is weak. We quote : Evaporated apples,  $9\frac{34}{10}$  to 10c. in carlots and  $10\frac{34}{10}$  c. per lb. in less quantities. Dried apples, 5 to 6c. per lb.

POTATOES — The receipts have been moderate, and the market is weak. Potatoes are quoted at 55 to 57c. per bag on the track.

#### BUTTER AND CHEESE.

BUTTER—The demand for choice butter is good and prices are firm. Some houses are asking 19c. per lb. for choice pound prints of dairy butter and 18c. for large rolls. We quote as follows: Choice I-lb. prints, 18 to 19c.; large rolls, 17 to 18c.; tubs, best quality, 15 to 16c.; tubs, medium grade, 13 to 14c. per lb.; bakers' lots, 10 to 12c. Creamery prints are worth from 21 to 24c., and creamery solids, 20½ to 21c. per lb.

CHEESE—The market for cheese is strong and the exports continue large. The local trade is brisk at 11 to 11½ c., most of the sales being made at the latter figure. The export prices for large lots are 10¾ to 11c. per lb.

#### POULTRY.

DRESSED POULTRY — There have been small receipts of chickens and no turkeys. Chickens are worth from 6oc. to \$1 per pair for young birds.

LIVE POULTRY - The receipts are small and prices are unchanged. The Canadian Produce Co., Limited, 36 and 38 Esplanade street east, Toronto, will pay, until further notice, for live chickens, 9c., for ducks and turkeys 12c., for geese, 6c. per lb. All must be young birds. For hens and pullets, 5c. per lb.; broilers, 25c. per lb. (must be this year's hatching and under 2 lb. each). Dressed poultry, dry picked (except hens), 1/2 c. lb. higher. These prices are for weight on arrival. Crates for live poultry supplied free, and express paid up to 50c. per 100 lb. of chickens. No thin birds will be taken.

#### FISH.

The oyster season is over with the warm weather. Smoked and prepared fish are no longer in stock, and there are now only fresh fish for sale on the market. The latest arrivals are whitefish, which are quoted at 7c. We quote: Fresh fish—Lake Erie herring, 4 to 5c.; Lake Erie perch, 4 to 5c.; pickerel, 4c.; newly caught trout,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  to 10c.; British Columbian salmon, 20c.; whitefish, 7c.

#### GRAIN, FLOUR AND BREAKFAST FOODS.

GRAIN—There has been a little drop of 2c. in Manitoba No. 1 hard and 1c. per bush. in No. 1 Northern. These are now quoted at 84 and 81c., respectively. No. 2 Northern is worth 78c. The movement from the West is not great, but large quantities are in store awaiting the opening of navigation for shipment. On the local market there have been small receipts, and the prices are nominal. We quote what is paid on the street : White and red Ontario wheat, 71 to 79c.; goose, 65 to 66c.; oats, 48c.; rye, 59c.; barley, 54 to 63c.; peas, 80 to 85c.; buckwheat, 60c.

FLOUR—There has been a decline of loc. per bbl. in flour all around, owing to the weaker tone of the wheat market. Prices are recovering, however, this week, and the market is firmer. We quote: Ontario patents, in bags, \$3.60 to \$3.75; Hungarian patents, \$4.00; Manitoba bakers', \$3.70; straight roller, \$3.30 to \$3.40 per bbl. in Toronto.

BREAKFAST FOODS—Trade is dull, and the prices are steady. We quote as follows : Oatmeal, standard and granulated, in carlots on track here, \$4.85; standard rolled oats in carlots on track here, \$4 60; in bbl., 20c. more; broken lots are 20c. per bbl. extra; rolled wheat, \$2.40 in 100 lb. bbl.; cornmeal, \$3.75; split peas, \$4.75; pot barley, \$4.50, in 196 lb. bbls.

#### HIDES, SKINS AND WOOL.

HIDES—There has been a decline of  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. in hides all around. We quote No. I green,  $6\frac{1}{2}$ c.; No. 2 green,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. No. I green, steers,  $7\frac{1}{2}$ c.; No. 2 green, steers,  $6\frac{1}{2}$ c.; cured,  $7\frac{1}{4}$  to  $7\frac{1}{2}$ c.

SKINS—There are fair receipts of sheep and calf skins and the latter have advanced 15 to 20c. per skin. This is on account of the skins being larger now than formerly.

#### SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED-COMMERCIAL TRAVELLES having good connection with best groce houses in Maritime Provinces, desires to represe a good wholesale grocery house, or one in groce specialties; best of references. Address Travelle P.O. Box 208, Halifax, N.S. (15)

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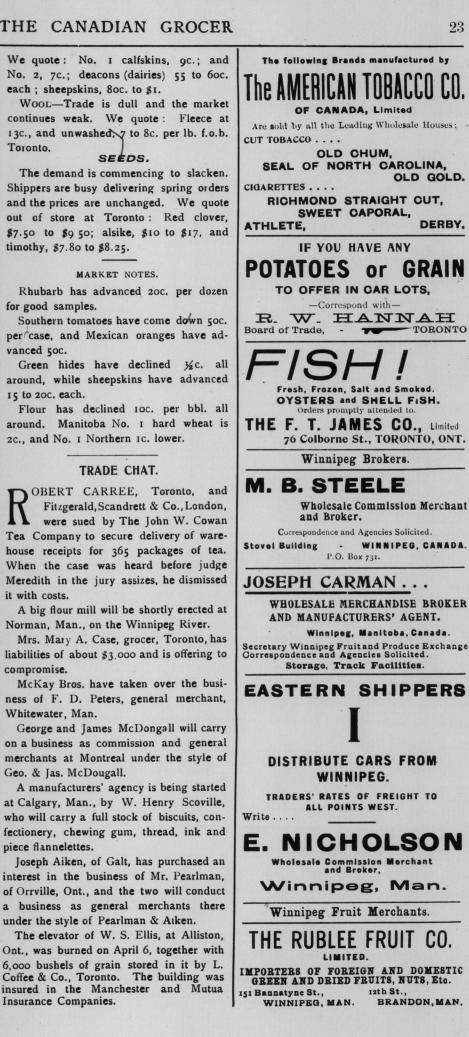
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CLEMES BROS., TORONTO insured in the Manc Insurance Companies.

#### QUEBEC MARKETS.

#### Montreal, April 10, 1902. GROCERIES.

▼ INCE the Easter week business has been going along at a good pace. The demand, however, has been steady, and the market has called for no unusual interest. As the roads improve, trade with points in the country is gradually increasing, but as yet, the state of the country roads has not been conducive to any great improvement in the demand. Sul tana raisins show an unusual degree of firmness, but there has been no advance in the price. French mushrooms have ad-vanced considerably on the primary marshow a higher tendency, and - still while French houses are refusing orders at present. Morton's pineapples have declined in sympathy with the primary mar kets and are now quoted at \$2.25 to \$2.40. A limited quantity of fried smelts have again made their appearance on the market. They sell at 40c. per dozen.

#### SUGAR.

Since the last advance sugar quotations have been stationary, and this week are still quoted at \$3.90 for granulated and \$3.15 to \$3.80 for yellows on the local market. There is still a moderate demand, just about what is expected now, and this is expected to improve along with the continued betterment of the roads.

#### TEAS.

The tea market, speaking generally, is still very firm. Green teas of all kinds are as scarce as ever, and the market is continually rising. Importers give it as their opinion that the tea market will be firm for next year as well. Gunpowders and lower-grade Japan teas have been in fair demand, but the market for Japans generally is dull. On the other hand, there has been a good demand for Ceylon and China green teas, and prices are firm. Black teas of this class are not very active. Country buying is still small, though a slight improvement is experienced over last week.

#### SYRUPS.

There is very little interest shown in the market for corn syrups. The demand is light, and prices are stationary. Our quotations are as follows: Corn syrups,  $3\frac{1}{2}c$ . in bbls.;  $3\frac{2}{5}c$ . in  $\frac{1}{2}$  bbls.;  $3\frac{3}{4}c$ . in  $\frac{1}{2}$  bbls.;  $\frac{3}{5}c$ . in  $\frac{1}{2}$  bbls.; 120 in 25-lb. pails.

#### MOLASSES.

The condition of the market for Barbados molasses is puzzling to most exporters. Reports obtained from the primary market are not always to be relied upon, and at the present time definite knowledge of the state of things there is possessed by iew, if any, outside of that market. Since the breaking up of the combination, however, molasses have been selling from importers at all prices, and it looks as though low figures will prevail for a while yet. A recent cable from Barbados states that the crop is already half marketed. It is also stated that everything points to a dry season, which, though improving the quality of molasses, reduces the quantity to some extent. Wholesalers are still quoting 24½c. for Barbados molasses, and

appear by no means anxious to sell at that price. Antigua molasses is worth 24c., and finest Porto Rico, 38c.

#### CANNED GOODS.

The situation in the canned-goods market is not very satisfactory to any branch of the trade. There is little demand, as in the present weak state of the market the trade expect to obtain their goods at lower prices. The canners will certainly lose money on their goods, and jobbers who have had any stock on hand must also lose on it. There is a better demand for canned fruits. In to matoes there is no change and it is still very difficult to obtain supplies. We quote as follows : Peas, 824c. to \$1.15; corn, (ordinary), 80c.; tomatoes, 90 to 904c.; gallon apples, \$2.70 to \$2.80; 3-th. apples, \$1. We quote : Salmon, \$1.00 to \$1.05 for pink; \$1.30 for spring; \$1.32 for Rivers Inlet red sockeye, and \$1.424 to \$1.45 for Clover Leaf talls.

#### SPICES.

The New York market is still characterized by a firmness which is likely to continue for some time. The demand for all classes of spices is good, and stocks are not by any means heavy. Pepper is still firm. Penangs on the primary market, however, are thought to be somewhat easier, as the crop is reported to be in a better condition than was at first stated, but on account of the unusually light stocks held on the New York market and here there is not likely to be a decline. Our quotations are now as follows: Nutmegs, 30c. to 55c. per fb., as to size; penang mace, 45 to 50c. per fb.; as to quality; pimento, ground, 124 to 15c.; cloves, 15 to 25c.; pepper, ground, black, 17 to 22c., according to grade ; white, 25 to 27c.; ginger, whole, Cochin, 15 to 17c.; Japan, 13 to 14c.; Jamaica, 16 to 20c.; Afghan, 12 to 13c.; ground, Japan, 15c.; Cochin, 16 to 17c.; Jamaica, 20 to 22c., and Afghan, 13 to 14c.

#### RICE AND TAPIOCA.

There is a moderate demand, mostly from local buyers. There is nothing new in prices to report. We quote in combine district : B rice, in bags, \$3.10; in  $\frac{1}{2}$  bags, \$3.15; in  $\frac{1}{4}$  bags, \$3.20; in pockets, \$3.25. In 10-lb. lots an allowance of 10c. is made. CC rice, \$3 in bags; \$3.05 in  $\frac{1}{2}$ bags; \$3.10 in  $\frac{1}{4}$  bags; and \$3.15 in pockets. In the open territory prices are about 10c. less. Patna rice is worth 5 to 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. per lb., and tapioca, 3 $\frac{1}{4}$  to 4c.

#### FOREIGN DRIED FRUITS.

CURRANTS.—The market is unchanged. Quotations are as follows : Fine Filiatras, in ½ cases, 5§c.; cleaned, 6c.; 1-lb. cartons, 8c.; finest Vostizzas, 7¾ to 8c.

VALENCIA RAISINS.—There is a moderate inquiry for Valencia raisins though the supply is very light. The market continues very firm, but at our former prices. We quote : Finest offstalk, 5&c.; selected, 6&c., layers, 6&c.

SULTANA RAISINS.—There is a good demand and the market is firmer. The price is 9c, per fb.

CANDIED PEELS.—There is nothing new in this line. A fair inquiry prevails. Orange peel sells for 114c.; lemon, for 104c., and citron for 164c.

MALAGA RAISINS.—An active market continues, and business in the lower grades is unusually brisk. Quotations follow : London layers, \$1.50 to \$1.60; "Connoisseur Clusters," \$2.15 to \$2.25 ‡'s, 65 to 70c.; "Royal Buckingham Clusters," \$3.30 to \$3.35; ‡'s, \$1.05 to \$1.10; "Excelsior Windsor Clusters," \$4.50 to \$4.60; ‡'s, \$1.30 to \$1.40.

DATES.—Hallowee dates are quoted at a shade lower this week. The demand is very light. The price is 4 to 44c.

CALIFORNIAN RAISINS.—A better demand prevails this week, but the volume of business is still light. Seeded raisins are worth  $9\frac{1}{4}$  to  $9\frac{1}{2}c$ . per lb.

PRUNES.—There is a very  $\$  good in quiry this week, and the market in general continues firm. There has been no quotable change. We quote :  $8\frac{1}{2}c$ . for 40-50's, 8c. for 50-60's,  $7\frac{3}{4}c$ . for 60-70's.  $7\frac{1}{2}c$ . for 70-80's,  $6\frac{3}{4}c$ . for 80-90's,  $6\frac{1}{2}c$ . for 90-100's.

CALIFORNIAN EVAPORATED FRUITS — The market is active at steady prices. Apricots sell for  $14\frac{1}{2}$ c.; peaches,  $10\frac{1}{2}$ c., and pears, 10c.

#### NUTS.

The demand for nuts is reported to is better than is usual at this season of the year. Advices from Tarragona statthat almonds advanced 25c. per bag on April 1. Otherwise there is no change We quote as follows : Walnuts,  $9_4^3$  to 11c.; Tarragona almonds, 12 to 13c.; shelled walnuts,  $16\frac{1}{2}$  to  $17\frac{1}{2}$ c.; shelled almonds, 26 to 27c.; Jordan shelled almonds, 42c.; filberts,  $8\frac{3}{4}$  to  $9\frac{1}{4}$ c.; pecans. 15 to 16c.

#### BUTTER AND CHEESE.

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There has been a new feature during the past week in the butter market. Owing to the scarcity of all classes of butter in the New York market several dealers have entered this market, and a number of inquiries for medium and low grades resulted in business. In consquence, nearly all the low-grade butter has been picked up for American a count, at 13 to 14c. This will tend to produce a healthy market for the coming season's trade. There is little west ern creamery coming to this market many of the factories having commence to make cheese, and as the make is increasing the price ranges around 22c. pt lb. There is not much undergrade but ter, "but sales are made at 19 to 20large rolls are in good demand at 17 to 18c. per lb.

CHEESE.—The market is still quiet and the trade is altogether with locabuyers. What stock is held here is quoed at as firm prices as ever; 11 and  $11\frac{1}{2}$ is quoted for finest colored, and 11c. der white.

#### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS.—Owing to the large deliverie of Easter week it is thought that the supply will continue, but a number sidegg packers who looked for a heavy delivery after Easter commenced pickline operations, with the result that the larconsuming centres have been neglected. The supply became short, and this weed 13c. has been obtained in some instances. It is likely, however, that deliver is will be freer next week and 12c. be the general price.

HONEY.—The demand for honey is very light, as is usual at this time of the year. Quotations follow : Buckwheat honey in comb, 9 to 10c.; strained, 7 to 8c.; white clover comb, 13 to 14c.; white

## Extra High-Grade Coffee is a Brain Stimulant.



Seal Brand In 1 and 2-lb. Cans only.

(AIR-TIGHT.)

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It introduces you to your better self. You can cut your own acquaintance later in life, but you can't afford to do so now.

To be brilliant and witty it is necessary to give the brain the right food. Get your customers to try the experiment of drinking for a month one of the extra choice coffees imported by **Chase** & Sanborn. Watch the result.

### CHASE & SANBORN, Importers, Montreal.

extracted, 9 to 10c. per lb.; slightly tinged, 10 to 11c.

ASHES.—The market rules steady, with a light demand. We quote as follows per 100 lb.: First pots, \$4.40 to \$4.45; seconds, \$3.90 to \$3.95; pearls, \$6 to \$6.25.

DRESSED POULTRY.—Deliveries have continued very small, and, as a consequence, prices are firm, in spite of a light inquiry. Ducks are ic. higher, but othervise there is no change. We quote: Turkeys, 12 to 13c.; choice chickens, 12 to 13c.; frozen do., 9 to 10c.; geese, 7 to Se: ducks, 10 to 11c.; fowl, 6 to Se.

MAPLE PRODUCTS.—There is a moderate business doing. Syrup, in large tins, is worth 70 to 80c., and in small uns, 50 to 60c.; in wood, 5 to 5½c. per b., a decline of lc. since last week. Maple sugar is still selling at 8 to 9c.

#### GREEN FRUITS.

There is still but a quiet market for scen fruits, though the demand ex-store is a few days of warm weather was much improved. Neither oranges nor mons are in very good demand, dealers waiting the spring sales. Our quotations are as follows : Jamaica oranges, in bbls., \$4.50 to \$4.75; in boxes, \$2.75; Florida oranges, \$3.50 to \$3.75; Calitornian "Sunflowers," \$3.75 per box; other marks, \$3.25 to \$3.50; Valencia oranges, 420's, \$4.00; 420's dumbo, \$4.75; 714's, \$5; Messina lemous, \$2.50 to \$3 per box; pineapples, 20 to 30c; Canadian apples, \$4.25 to \$5.50 per bbl: cocoanuts, \$3.50 per bag of 100; bananas, No. 1, \$1.25 to \$2.00, and eight hands, \$1 to \$1.50; sweet potatoes, Vineands, \$6; Malaga grapes, \$5.50 to \$7 per

keg; cranberries, \$7.75 to \$10.50; red onions, \$3.50 per barrel; yellow, \$3.25; chestnuts, 10 to 11c.; Italian chestnuts, 12½c.; Florida tangerines, \$3.50 per box; grape fruit, \$4.25 to \$6 per box; Florida tomatoes, \$3.50 to \$4.50 per crate; fine spies, \$5 to \$5.50; radishes, 45c. per dozen; spinach, \$3.50 per bbl.; No. 1 cucumbers, \$2 per dozen; strawberries, 45c. per box.

#### FISH.

The fresh-fish business has practically ceased, and it is stated that most dealers had to dispose of their goods at very unprofitable figures towards the last. Salt fish are in fair demand. On all others prices are nominal, and our quotations are as follows : Haddies, 6c.; bloaters, 95c. per box ; kippers, 90c. per box ; smoked herrings, 9 to 10c. per box ; fresh haddock and cod, 3½c. per fb.; whitefish, 6½c.; dore, 5½c.; pike, 4½c.; halibut, 9 to 10c.; salmon, 12½c.; trout, large and medium, 7c.; No. 1 herrings, Nova Scotia, \$4.75 to \$5.25 per bbl.; No. 1 herrings, Nova Scotia, \$2.80 per ½ bbl.; No. 1 Scotch herrings, \$6.50 per ½ bbl.; No. 1 Scotch herrings, 98c. per keg : Holland herrings, 72c. per keg ; salted eds, 6½c. per fb.; No. 1 green codfish, \$6.75 per bbl.; No. 2, \$4.50 ; large, \$6.50 : No. 1 pickled sardines, \$5.50 per bbl.; No. 1 pickled sardines, \$5.50 per bbl.; No. 2 mackerel, \$12.50 per bbl.; No. 3 mackerel,\$9 per bbl.; cod, 1 and 2-fb. blocks, 6c. per fb.; loose boneless cod, 5c. per fb. in 40-fb. boxes ; dressed codfish. \$4.80 per case ; dry codfish, \$4.65 per 112-fb. bundle ; No. 1 Labrador salmon, \$17.50 in tierces ; No. 1 Labrador salmon, \$10 to \$11 per bbl.; No. 1 Labrador salmon, \$10 to \$11 per bbl.; No. 1 Labrador

salmon, \$6 per ½ bbl.; No. 1 B.C. salmon, \$5 per ½ bbl. and \$9 per bbl.; standard bulk oysters, \$1.30 per gal.; select bulk oysters, \$1.50 per gal.; Malpeque, Blue Point and other shelled oysters, \$6 per bbl.; clams, in shell, \$4.50 per bbl.; Marshall's kippered herrings, and same with tomato sauce, \$1.45 per doz.; Canadian kippered, \$1 per doz.; Canadian ½ sardines, \$3.75 per 100; canned Cove oysters, No. 1 size, \$1.30 per doz.; canned Cove oysters, No. 2 size, \$2.20 per doz.

#### FLOUR AND GRAIN.

FLOUR.—There has been no change in the price of flour. Outside of a jobbing business, which is only fair, the market is quiet. Our quotations are as follows: Manitoba spring wheat patents, \$3.90 to \$4.10; winter wheat patents, \$3.75 to \$4; strong bakers', \$3.50 to \$3.80; straight rollers, \$3.45 to \$3.55.

GRAIN.—The market is quiet. Ontario spring wheat has declined 1c. Peas are ½ to 1c. lower; oats are ½c. lower, and feed barley 1c. lower. Manitoba wheat is quiet and unchanged. We quote as follows: Ontario No. 1 spring wheat, afloat May, 75c.; No. 2 spring wheat, afloat May, 75c.; No. 2 spring wheat, 74c.; peas, 89c. to 89½c.; rye, 63½c.; oats, 45½ to 46c. ex-store; corn, 67c.; buckwheat, 56 to 56½c., middle freights; feed barley, 52 to 53c.

OATMEAL.—Business is reported fair this week, and prices are unchanged. Rolled oats are worth \$4.90 to \$5 per bbl., and \$2.40 to \$2.50 in bags.

FEED.—The market remains firm at unchanged prices. There is a good, steady demand. We quote as follows: Ontario bran, in carlots, \$18.50 per ton;

#### shorts, \$22.50; Manitoba bran, \$19; shorts, \$22 per ton, including bags.

BALED HAY.—An active inquiry continues. The market is steady and no quetable change has occurred. We quote as follows: No. 1 timothy, \$9.50 to \$10; No. 2, \$8.50 to \$9.25; clover, mixed, \$7.50 to \$8; clover, \$7 to \$7.50 per ton, in carlots.

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Key Brand—		
Red cases	10	25
Green "	4	85
Poney "	2	60
Melcher's-		
Infantes (4 doz)	4	75
Picnic		75
Poney	2	60
Blue cases	4	75
Green "	5	50
Red "	10	25
Honeysuckle, small	7	90
" large	15	25

#### MONTREAL NOTES.

Ducks are 1c, per lb, lower. Morton's canned pineapples are 15 to 25c, lower.

Ontario spring wheat has declined 1c., and is now quoted at 75c. for No. 1, and 74c. for No. 2.

Fried smelts are again on the market in a limited quantity, the price being 40c. per dozen.

#### MANITOBA MARKETS.

Winnipeg, Man., April 7, 1902.

RADE in almost all lines has been considerably handicapped by the bad state of the country roads, washouts and floods, but this is only a temporary check, and has had no real effect on the bright outlook for spring trade. Many of the jobbers have not mourned over the delay in getting out ireight, as many of them were considerably in arrears with their orders, and in this way they have had time to catch up. General conditions considered the trade of the past week has been good, and prices in almost all lines have been steadily maintained.

CANNED GOODS .- The movement is very light. Ever since the reported split in the association buvers seem shy and will not make any movement towards stocking largely. The price of tomatoes is too high, and the lower price of corn s causing more movement in that line. The supply seems to be plentiful, and, comparatively speaking, it is better value than tomatoes. Peas appear plentiful and are fair value at the prices offered. Owing to the shortage of the apple crop there has been an increased demand for gallon apples, but the price is too high to encourage the buying of large stocks. Peaches; pears, and the smaller fruits are in fair demand. The canners who have left the association are looked upon as likely to make a considerable change in the situation next season.

EVAPORATED AND DRIED FRUITS.— Cooking figs are growing scarce on this market and are very firm. Dried apples are slightly easier, but the quality this season has been such that dealers here do not seem willing to buy in any large quantities. Currants and raisins are in nominal demand and without change in price.

SUGAR.—The situation is without change for the week. There has been considerable trading done. Granulated is worth \$4.89, and bright yellows, \$4.10.

SYRUPS.—Corn syrups are higher and jobbers here are asking 3<sup>4</sup>/<sub>4</sub>c, in barrel lots, and the indications are for further advance. Genuine new maple syrup is on the market, and the price is high, running from \$1 to \$1.50 per gallon, according to grade. The supply at present is limited, but further shipments will arrive early in the week. It is not anticipated, however, that prices will be any lower, as the demand is keen. with

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TEA.—Dealers here who handle China teas are forwarding their requisitions this week as the buye's leave the Coast for their various fields about the 10th of the month. The crop this season is reported of excellent quality. The amount of China tea consumed on this market is small compared with the Indian and Ceylon teas.

COFFEE.—Rios are in fair demand at present and the figures are somewhat easier. No. 5 Rio is quoted at  $9\frac{1}{2}$  to  $9\frac{3}{4}c$ . F1SH.—The increasingly warm weather

is having the effect of clearing up the fish stocks, and from now on there will be no further shipments received. The trade of the season has been a fair and satisfactory one.

SALT.-Stocks in the city are low and dealers are looking somewhat anxiously for new supplies to arrive, which, of course, will not be until navigation opens.

CEREALS.—The demand in all lines of cereals is fair. Rolled oats are more called for than they were ten days ago, but the price is weaker. Eighties to-day are worth \$2.20 in carlots; 40's, \$1.15, and 20's, 40c. Cornneal has dropped sharply this week and looks as if it might go lower. The decline is from \$1.90 to \$1.75 per sack of 98 lb. Beans con tinue weak and uncertain; price, \$1.70 per bushel for prime medium. Split peaare little called for, and the price is un changed at \$2.85.

FLOUR.—Locally, the flour market has been very dull all week. Export trade also has not been satisfactory as the quotations offered were too low for profitable handling by shippers here. In spite of this fair shipments have gone out to Australia and the West Indies. On the latter market there has been more call for Canadian flour of late. Prices for the week are without change. Ogilvic Hungarian Patent, \$1.95; Glenora Patent, \$1.80; Alberta, \$1.60; Manitoba \$1.40; Imperial XXXX, \$1.20; Nestor \$1.40; Lake of the Woods Milling Co-Five Roses, \$1.95; Red Patent, \$1.80 Medora, \$1.65; XXXX, \$1.25; Hudson-Bakers', \$1.80; Leader, \$1.50; XXXX \$1.25; Gladstone Sweet Home Hungarian, \$1.95; Home Rule, \$1.80; Head ingly Hungarian Patent, \$1.95; Favorite Family Patent, \$1.70; Strong Bakers' \$1.60; Pansy, \$1.25.

BUTTER.—The supply of butter seem to have reached the vanishing point. The receipts of the week have been the small est yet recorded. The worst feature of the situation is the poor outlook for any improvement until creameries are opened. The opening of creameries will be considerably delayed by the large quantitiof water in the country. The retail prichas gone up to 30c. per lb., and thes amount of strictly fresh to be had althat price is very limited.

CHEESE.—The market is still workin on Ontario cheese and there is no large stock in store here. The present price  $13\frac{1}{2}$  to 14c:

EGGS. As anticipated the receipts hav fallen off materially, but although this the case the price has not advanced 4 any extent. People seem to have sud denly tired of eggs, and the trade is drop ping back to the ordinary consumptive demand. Jobbers are quoting 13 to 14c to the city trade.

with an aggregate cargo of 458 puncheons, 66 tierces and 29 barrels from Porto Rico. As already noted, the expected advance in the primary market did not materialize. Other importations are firm at lately noted declines. There is still the steady importation of raw sugar from the West Indies as cell as Germany. There is now discharging, for the Acadia sugar refinery, the steamer Nordlwalen, which brought 43,000 bags from Dantzic.

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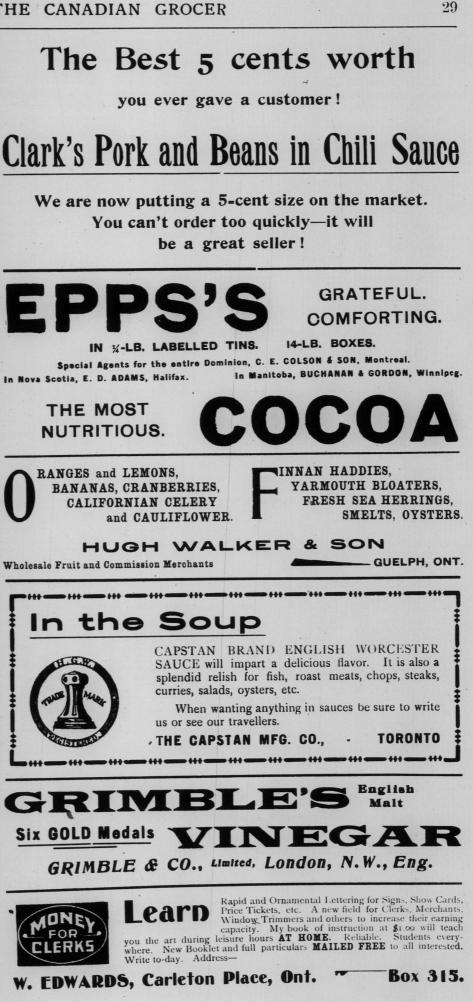
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Hay has declined somewhat. but is still comparatively high. Good hay can now be bought at about \$12. The grass has about commenced to grow, and another month will tide over the season when cattle must be stall-fed. Unless the South-African demand continues, hay may soon be on the market at \$10. In this connection it is worth noting that the Trade and Navigation Returns show that for the last 20 years, with a total production of about 7,000,000 tons, Canada has had less than 100,000 tons for export. During the last year or two three or four times that quantity has been exported, principally to South Africa, but the shortage in feed has been made up with other feeds-which has had a tendency to keep up the price of both.

Eggs are still scarce and are now higher than in Montreal, Saturday's quotations from that point being 121/2 to 13c., while Halifax quotes 14c., and during the week past 15c. was paid. The butter market is unchanged. The same report as given for any week of the last six will represent the market-prices high, with best creamery very scarce.

Oats are still firm. There are no heavy holdings here and importations have not been large in expectation of a decline in the market. Ontario oats are quoted at 54 to 55c., and Prince Edward Island at 55 to 56c. Considerable shipments of potatoes have lately been made, and the price has remained firm for the last month at about 45c. Turnips, carrots, parsnips, and other held produce are in fair demand and supplies are coming in in sufficient quantities to meet the demands of the trade.

The people of Canada, when they pay 25 to 30c. for a dozen oranges or bananas envy the people where these fruits grow, and where they should apparently be cheap. But what shall be said of Nova Scotia-the great apple growing country-when the prices of apples are noted ? A bbl. of good apples cannot be bought in Halifax to-day less than \$4.50 to \$5. In a retail store, a few days ago, I paid 25c. for 15 Northern



Spys—none of which were either totally firm, or would be considered No. I for shipment. I have many times recently bought 2 for 5 cents—almost the price of oranges. It does not seem that the country of production is always the cheaper country to buy in.

The fish market remains practically unchanged. Regular importations are being made by steamer from Halifax to the West Indies, to Boston and New York and thence to the same market, and by sailing vessels from Lunenburg, Shelburne and Yarmouth, these vessels also carrying cargoes of lumber. The market there, however, instead of becoming better, has declined. In Porto Rico the price has dropped 25 to 50c. on codfish. Cuba is not much better.

A considerable quantity of fresh fish is coming in from the banks and the shore fisheries, but the price is low, except for table fish. Halibut last week was retailing at 15c. per lb., and a few salmon at 75c. per lb. Extremely good reports are coming in from the fishing stations on the South Shore and on the Bay of Fundy. At Yarmouth last year a steam trawler was fitted out, and a second one this season. The local papers report both of these steamersthe Harbinger and the Messenger-bring in large fares. A Digby schooner was reported a short time ago as bringing in a \$1,750 fare for two days' fishing. The lobster fishing-principally for canningwill commence on the north shore of Nova Scotia and on Prince Edward Island on April 20. The grounds there have been gradually decreasing in catch for some years, although an expensive hatchery has been R.C.H. maintained at Pictou.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK MARKETS.

#### OFFICE OF THE CANADIAN GROCER.

St. John, N.B., April 5, 1902.

THERE has been an active business during the past week. The win-

ter-port business is drawing to a This has been the most active season we have ever known. The regular winter port business has been larger than ever. The great number of steamers which have loaded hay for South Africa has greatly added to the number of boats arriving here, and now, at least once a month, one of these steamers a large amount of general cargo. takes including manufactured goods of all kinds, and as these boats had in nearly every case to be fitted up here, they left a large amount of money. Then, we have had the regular West Indian steamer and lately the direct Jamaica service. In markets there is little change. Cream of tartar is rather firmer.

OHLS.—In burning oils there is a steady business at continued low prices. Lubri cating oils are unchanged in price. Dealers are very busy shipping out orders which were booked ahead. Paint oils are very active, particularly with the retail trade. The prices this spring are high. In cod oil the stock is very light, and prices are firmly held. Seal oil is high, but the reports from Newfoundland in regard to the catch of seals is much better than earlier advices.

SALT.-Arrivals of coarse salt from

Liverpool have been quite heavy, as dealdrs have been getting supplies forward previous to the stopping of the regular winter-port, boats. Receipts will, after this be more irregular. Prices are firmly held. The high figures have been largely the result of the high freights charged by the steamers. In fine salt, the Canadian supplies the market and with the opening of the dairy season there is an increased demand. Our quotations are as follows : Liverpool coarse, 50 to 60c.; English factory-filled, 95c. to \$1 : Canadian fine, \$1 per bag; cheese and butter salt bulk, \$2.40 per bbl.; 5-lb. bags, \$2.85 to \$2.90 per bbl.; 10-lb. bags, \$2.70 to \$2.75 per bbl.; 20-lb. wood boxes, 22c. each; 10-lb. wood boxes, 14c. each; cartons, \$2 per case of 2 doz.; English bottled salt, \$1.25 to \$1.30 per doz.; mineral rock salt, 60c. per 100 lb (Selected lumps.)

CANNED GOODS .- There is an improved business. In vegetables, tomatoes are the only firm line, and it is difficult to get full prices even for them. In fruits, strawberries are somewhat scarce. Prices are firmly held. There are few blueber-In peaches the market is quite well ries. supplied with three's, but two's are a light supply. Prices show little change. Gallon apples have not been as high as in the west. There is not a large stock here. Salmon are unchanged. The differ ent qualities prevent a steady market. Meats have a free sale, but it is difficult to get full figures, though the market is firm. Lobsters are a slow sale. Domes sardines are firm. The season for tie packing is now here. In kippered herring and haddies stocks are fair.

GREEN FRUITS.—Oranges have been cheap this week owing to damaged stock by salt water of Valencia fruit offered. Sound stock is rather firmer. In Jamaicas, box stock is chiefly sold, and though the season is getting late, the quality is fine. In Californian fruit, owing to price, few are imported. Lemons have a fair sale, but the price is rather higher. In bananas, large supplies have been received and prices have been low, though, for strictly choice stock full figures are asked. New eranberries are sold. The season for apples is about done. Best stock is high. Very few strawberries are brought here.

DRIED FRUITS.—Prunes are very low. They have less sale than one would expect. particularly as evaporated apples are high and scarce and some offered are not really choice. Raisins find a fair sale. Some Malaga loose muscatels have been received. They cost less than the Californian fruit. Seeded have some demand, but seedless are not sold here. Currants to import are rather lower, but there is only a limited sale. The demand is principally for cleaned in cartons. Peels are scarce, particularly citron, and full figures are asked. Dates are high. In dried apples there is a limited sale at full figures. Egyptian onions are now freely received, and lower prices rule.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Eggs are quite low and there is but a fair sale. Rather lower prices are looked for. Butter is dull. There is a large stock held. For medium and poor stock only low prices can be obtained. Very little new is yet received. In cheese, few are here. Small are scarce and the market is higher.

SUGAR.—The slight advance of last week continues, but prices are still very low. It is thought that the market is rather firmer. The low price results in large sales of granulated. There is general satisfaction with the method of sell ing on equalized rate basis. MOLASSES.-There has been some very

MOLASSES.—There has been some very nice Barbados received. The demand is however, for Porto Rico. The price is kept at a low figure, and retailers have the advantage, as they maintain prices better in this line than some others.

the advantage, as they maintain probetter in this line than some others. FISH.—Prices of fresh fish are now rather lower. The market has been we supplied with cod and haddock. Gas pereaux have been very scarce, but arexpected to quickly drop off in price Halibut are quite firm. Pickled herring are also quite firm. Dry cod and pollock are rather easier. There are fair supplies. Smoked herring are very low Kippered are easy. Haddies are low, and there is just a fair business reported Quotations are as follows : Haddies. 5 to 5½c.; smoked herring, 6 to 7c.; fresh haddock and cod, 2 to 2½c.; boneless fish 4 to 5c.; pollock, \$1.50 to \$1.60 per 100 lb.; pickled herring, \$1.90 to \$2.00 per 4 bbl.; Canso herring, \$5.75 per bbl.; kippered herring, 75c. per box; Shellaurn-\$2.50 per 4 bbl.; dry cod, \$3.75 to \$3.90 FLOUR, FEED AND MEAL.—In flour

FLOUR, FEED AND MEAL.—In flour prices are rather easier and a fair busi ness is being done. Oatmeal is quotei rather lower and the demand is light Cornmeal is slightly lower, and there is but a fair demand. Feed keeps high and scarce. Beans are rather lower, but there is a fair sale. Barley is easier, but peaare high, with good quality hard to get Seeds are beginning to be sold. Timothy is very high this season, and the ten dency is upward. Clover is more reason able. We quote: Manitoba flour, \$4.50 to \$4.60; best Ontario, \$4 to \$4.10; me dium, \$3.60 to \$3.80; oatmeal, \$5.00 to \$5.10; cornmeal, \$3.00 to \$3.10; mid dlings, \$26 to \$28; oats, 52 to 54c. handpicked beans, \$1.40 to \$1.50; prime \$1.30 to \$1.40; yellow eye beans, \$2.80 to \$3; split peas, \$4.85 to \$5; barley. \$4.60 to \$4.65; hay, \$12 to \$14. PROVISIONS.—In barreled pork there is a rather slow business. While the mar

PROVISIONS.—In barreled pork there is a rather slow business. While the market is firm there is not an advance equal to the west. Beef is dull. This is a very firm line and a further advance iexpected. In fresh pork there are rather better receipts, but the price keeps quite high. The market is supplied with domestic pork. Fresh beef is high. Therare large quantities of Ontario beef used here. In smoked meats rather lower prices have been quoted. Lard is held firm both compound and pure. The sale irather dull. We quote : American clear pork, \$22 to \$23 : domestic mess pork \$21 : plate beef, Canadian, \$13.50 to \$11 mess pork. American, \$21.50; plate beet American, \$11.50 to \$15; fresh beef, 6½ to 9c.; round hogs, 7½ to \$c.; pure lard, tub 12½c.; pure lard, pails, 12%c.; compound lard, tubs, 10c.; compound\_lard, pail 10¼c.; refined lard, compound, Fair bank's, tubs, 10%c.; pails, 10½c.

#### ST JOHN NOTES.

Kane & McGrath are large importers of Ontario beef.

Mr. Potter, representing The N. & Fairbank Co., was in the city this week A. L. Goodwin received a large shiment of bananas this week. There we some L100 hunches.

Mr. S. S. de Forest, for many year connected with the wholesale house Hall & Fairweather, retires from the company on May I. William C. Crass now managing director. Mr. S. S. Hall the founder of the original firm, is presdent of the company.



of Kent Sweet Corn is the result of careful and intelligent handling of the Raw product.

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Every care is taken to get the corn in perfect condition for canning and then to handle it quickly, thus retaining as nearly as possible the delicious flavor of Green Corn.

THE KENT CANNING CO., Limited, CHATHAM, Ont.



#### TRADE IN COUNTRIES OTHER THAN OUR OWN

#### VALENCIA RAISINS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

HE demand for Valencias continues on a very satisfactory scale, and the market displays considerable firmness Parcels which show any size and quality are rapidly disappearing, and even small, poor fruit, such as continues to arrive in moderate shipments, finds huyers at 28s .- Produce Markets' Review, March 29.

#### CURRANTS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The market for currants continues fair ly active, but prices so far do not show the improvement which the statistical position would seem to warrant. At the same time the outlook is probably more promising than at any time since Christmas, as the cloud over the market, caused by the failure of a Greek firm of shippers, is now removed. The consequence has been that the Provincial currants, which have caused the late depression. and generally endangered the level of prices, have now passed into the hands of strong holders who recognize the position of the market, and seem inclined to take advantage of it. There is a good general demand, and any accession of firmness on the part of the merchants can hardly fail to operate against any further decline. Demands from the continent and colonies also show an inprovement.-Produce Markets' Review. March 29.

#### CANNED SALMON IN LONDON.

There is practically no change to report in the salmon market, the business continuing of a very disappointing character. Up to the present arrivals have been light, and it is now very evident that buyers generally intend to wait until the larger shipments arrive, in the hope of some pressure to sell. At the same time, it must not be overlooked that this article in all grades can be bought and sold at very attractive prices, and it is questionable whether it is not unwise on the part of buyers to wait in the anticipation of lower quotations, which appear very doubtful, rather than sell all they can on the present basis, as business lost is very difficult to make up afterwards .- Produce Markets' Review, March 29.

#### PRUNE COMBINE AFFAIRS.

Private mail advices from San Jose, Cal., dealing with the matter of the prufte combine state: "No one here doubts that the association is a thing of the past and growers are going ahead with their plans for the coming season as though the organization never existed. It would be very hard to convince a majority of the growers that the organization has benefitted them in the slightest; in-

deed, many maintain that but for the asso ciation and its hold-over of prunes the results this season would have been more favorable. In a long, open letter just issued, Mayor W. A. Coulter advocates the immediate winding-up of the affairs of the combine. He estimates that it is costing the growers over \$2,200 per month to pay salaries and miscellaneous expenses. He declares that the only safe plan for those who hold certificates of membership is to dissolve the organization and to let those who want a cooperative association incorporate on a new basis."

#### THE COLOMBO TEA AUCTION.

Dodwell & Co., Limited, under date of Colombo, March 5, write "The Canadian Grocer" as follows : "Yesterday's auction of 860,000 lb. showed a very firm market for all teas except common broken pekoes, for which there was but a moderate demand. Medium kinds met with better competition and prices have slightly advanced. All tippy teas fetched good prices. Quality, no material change."

#### CANNED CORN EASIER IN THE STATES.

A somewhat easier feeling is reported in some quarters on spot State corn. Business is reported at 65c. for standards. In futures a prominent holder says: "The buying interest is light and late advices from packing quarters up the State indicate that there is a decided disposition on the part of some packers to sell. Offerings are available at 60c. f.o.b. factory and 621c. delivered here. According to advices received the outlook is favorable for a large acreage in this State, Maine, and in the West. Packers in the West, it is said, have sold rather freely in the territory supplied by them."-New York Journal of Commerce.

#### ABOUT THE SIZE OF IT.

(From The Weekly Sun.) " Is it true you didn't turn up at the Governor's ball?" was asked an Eastern M.P.

"That's so, I am sorry to say."

- "Not unwell?"

M.P.: "Oh, no; but I have had to give up that sort of thing here." " Sounds like doctor's orders."

M.P.: "It's business orders. Between

letters, committees, the House, and the Departments, I've all I can do.'

"Do you mean to say you can't even spare a couple of hours in dining out occasionally ?

M.P.: "That's what I mean, and it's explainable. Those dinners start between seven and eight, and it's well on towards 10 before one gets away. The whole of that evening, then, is gone.

Next morning the chances are I am slack, and that feeling lasts pretty well through the day, and puts me behind in my work."

"How do those manage who are out at something every second or third night ? "

M.P.: "I can't tell you. I've a strong suspicion they manage by skipping hall their work and skimming the other. I'll give you an instance. An Ontario mem ber, one of those who are too sociable to refuse an invitation, ran up against one of his constituents here. The pair made off for a quiet corner, and after a chat over home news, the member proposed a move-for lunch. "The constituent was willing, but thought, since he was to be off on an early train, they had better settle the affair he had been writing to the member about.

F<sup>o</sup>

A and dence \$200, estab

THE

". That's the first I've heard about it remarked the M.P.

"How can that be?' asked the as tonished constituent ; 'I wrote you four letters in regard to the matter.'

"" Well, my dear fellow, I never got them,' was all the jovial member could sav.

"Later on he found the four letterunopened and forgotten among a pile of papers.

"But, supposing you were, what doubtless you will be, a Cabinet Minister what wouldn't you conform to the custom of giving dinners?

M.P.: "I'm too old a bird to say what I would do. All I know is that to get through the work of an ordinary mem ber, which is little enough compared with the calls on a Minister's time, keeps m on the stretch so that I think myself lucky to get half-an-hour's stroll during the day.

"I'd infer from what you say a mem ber's duties at Ottawa are so exacting a to justify a night off now and again.'

M.P.: "That's rather an extreme way of putting it. My point is : A representative has his hands full to ge through what he should; he requires to be in the best of trim; and, for that reason, should eschew heavy evening meals and late hours."

"Do you go, then, so far as to say th entertaining done by the Governor, Min isters, Speakers, and others takes out the members too much of the energy that ought to go into Parliamentary busi

M.P.: " That's about the size of it.'

#### EBEN JAMES APPEALS.

11.

Upon the ground that the evidence does not disclose any offence against the Fruit Marks' Act, Eben James, Toront is appealing against his conviction 1 the Toronto police magistrate for having in his possession and unlawfully sellin and offering for sale 18 packages of a ples falsely faced, so that what appeare on the outside was not a true repr sentation of their contents.

On April 7 D. J. Montgomery, for M James, moved for a rule nisi before th Divisional Court, Toronto, and this wa granted.



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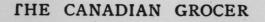
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## CHANGED P FOR ROWAT'S ] IT'S IMPORTANT! ENT

## SHOULD ASK THEIR JOBBER AT (





# D PRICES S PICKLES ! ENTERPRISING GROCERS CRAT ONCE ABOUT THE CHANGE



## ARE YOU OPEN TO CONVICTION

Or are you bound to one house? If you are free to buy to the best advantage, consider my values--none could be better. They give you a good margin of profits. They are selected for their high qualities and are always the same. They give you the satisfaction that comes from the knowledge that you please your customers and increase your business in a steady manner at the same time.

### ASK FOR MY SAMPLES -IT IS ALWAYS A PLEASURE TO SUBMIT THEM.

"Condor" Japan Tea, remarkable for its high liquoring qualities, as well as for the fine appearance of its leaf, No. I., 37½ c., No. H., 35c., No V., 24c., No. XXXX., 22½ c., No. XXX., 19c., LX., lead packets, a beautiful May picking, 27½ c., retails 40c., L., a good, strong, bright liquoring tea. 19c., retails 25c. Orders for all lines of "Condor" are increasing every year. That is a Great Sign of Quality.

"Nectar." The perfection of black teas, in lead packets-delicious, fragrant-20c., 25c., 36c. and 45c.

"Old Crow." Scientific blend of black teas, put up in useful bronzed tins—rich, flavory liquor, No. 5, 17 1/2 c., No. 4, 20c., No. 3, 25c., No. 2, 30c., and No. 1, 35c.

### "Condor" Mustard. The only pure. The best in the world. It has flavor and strength. 12-lb. boxes, <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>-lb. tins, **35c.** per lb., <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-lb. tins, **33c.**, 1-lb. tins, **32**<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>**c.** 4-lb. stone jars, **\$1.20.** 1-lb. stone jars, **35c.**

"Old Crow" Mustard. A very high-grade mixture—containing nothing injurious to the health. 12-lb. boxes, <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>-lb. tins, 25c., <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-'b. tins, 23c., 1-lb. tins, 22<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>c. 4-lb. stone jars, 70c. 1-lb. stone jars, 25c.

"Condor" Vinegar. Distilled-pure, bright as crystal-strong and wholesome, per gal., 25c.

"Old Crow" Vinegar. Distilled—pure, clear as water from a spring—can be used by the most delicate stomachs, per gal., 20c.

SPECIAL

36

62 Half-Chests, 60 lbs. each, fine, large Japan Fannings (winnowings), strong, bright liquor, 10c. This class of Fannings is getting scarcer every day—don't delay if you want any.

30 Bags, Black Penang Pepper, first quality, 14 1/2 c. per lb.

25 Matts, 8 5-lb. boxes each. A choice, golden-tipped, orange Pekoe Ceylon, 35c. per lb. 100 Matts, 8 5-lb. boxes each. A fine, clean, sun-dried Japan Tea—very good liquor, 18<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>c.

Madam Huot's Coffee, the gem of all Coffee, put up in tins, pure, rich, creamy, 1-lb., 31c.

2-lb., 30c. per lb.

BL

Dairy

Bak Crea

Chee Eggs C Appl

A spa Beet Blac Blue Bean Corn Cher

Peas .. Pear

Pine Peac

Plur

Pum

Rasi Stra Succ Tom Lobi

Mac Saln

Sard

Had Kip Her

Len Oran Oltr

Ora

Gra Pin Cuc Len

Bar Coc Mai Cra Tom Swe Gra Par Pov Pho Cre Ext Bri Bri No. No.

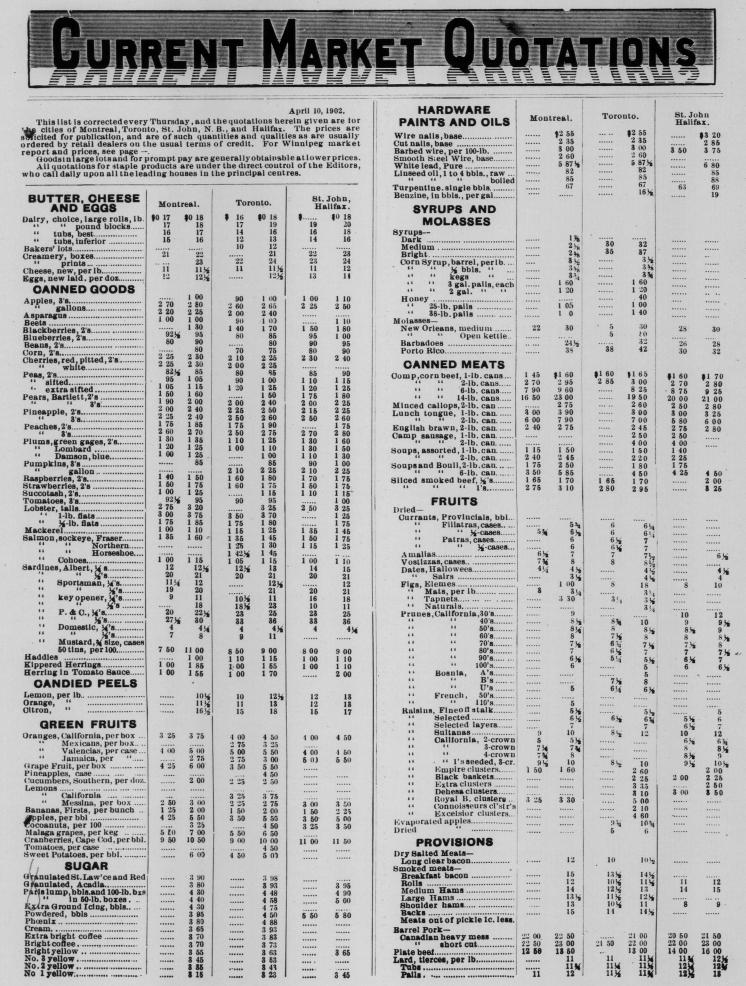
In spite of the great demand for China Green Teas I have still a good assortment of all kinds—even Ceylon Green.

Large stock of Coffees—green—roasted ground as you like it but all the very best values.

Specialty of high-grade goods Teas, Coffees, Spices and Vinegars Wholesale.

E. D. MARCEAU, 281-285 St. Paul St. MONTREAL

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### INQUIRIES ABOUT CANADIAN GOODS.

38

NQUIRIES regarding Canadian goods received by the Canadian section of the Imperial Institute, London, England

1. A Liverpool firm desires the names of Canadian producers of black ash and basswood boards, also of birch chair seats.

2. An inquiry has been received for the names of Canadian manufacturers of excelsior.

3. A London house wishes to hear from Canadian lumber manufacturers who can contract for regular supplies of basswood boards cut to lengths and glued together.

4. A North Country firm of manufacturing confectioners desires information as to the particular kinds of confectionery in demand in Canada and also the names of the leading importers of these goods.

5. A house in Hamburg, Germany, wishes to be supplied with the names of Canadian exporters of pigs' heads in pickle and feet in salt; also various kinds of bacon.

6. A manufacturer of vulcanite pens, nibs and other stationery lines is prepared to appoint capable Canadian resident agent.

7. A firm claiming a large connection in all parts of the United Kingdom with the trade wishes to secure a first-class Canadian agency in white mouldings for pictures, hardwood mouldings, mouldings for mantels, etc.

8. A manufacturer of all sorts of deed and cash boxes, etc., seeks Canadian resident agent to introduce their goods.

[Names of the firms making the above

inquiries can be obtained on application to the editor of THE CANADIAN GROCER. When inquiring, kindly give date of issue and number of paragraph.]

### A MEETING OF FRUITERERS.

The Fruiterers' Section of the Toronto Branch of The Retail Merchants' Association held their regular monthly meeting in their rooms, 153 Bay street, on Monday night, April 7.

This section is one of the latest to enter into amalgamation with the The Retail Merchants' Association. Previous to the first of the present year they existed as an independent organization. Their officers are as follows :

Chairman-P. N. Judah, 272 Queen street west. 1st Vice-Chairman - H. S. Hope, 292 Queen street west. 2nd Vice-Chairman - T. H. Scott, 430 Yonge

street. Treasurer—P. Massie, 464 Queen street west. Secretary—W. Armstrong, 784 Yonge street.

### **RESOLUTIONS ENDORSED.**

At the regular quarterly meeting of the Kentville N. S. Board of Trade the secretary was instructed to write the Maritime Board to the effect that the resolutions adopted by that board re preferential trade, tourist travel and the development of trade between Canada and South Africa, had been adopted and incorporated in the minutes of the board.

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### WORLD'S VISIBLE SUPPLY OF COFFEE.

Visible supply of the world on	April I,
1902, as compiled from figures	received
from exchange correspondents :	E
Chaoles	Bags.
Stocks- England-London	
Southampton 10,013	- 330,922
Hamburg	1,082,000
Artwerp	328,500
Havre	2 957,000
Bordeaux	55,400
Marseilles	87,100
Trieste	298,560
Netherlands	994,000
Total Europe (all kinds)	6,033,492
Rio	673,000
Santos	955,000
Bahia	48,000
Bahia	- 2,432 421
	10,191,908
Afloat-	
Afloat for United States from Brazil	818,000 Nil
Afloat for United States from Europe	31,000
Afloat for Europe from Java and East	88,000
Afloat for Europe from Brazil	562,000
A float for Europe from United States	25,000
Rio	29.010
Santos	53,000
Total	11,247,903
Against March 1	11,179,643
Against April 1, 1901	7,412,277

\* Representing coffee deducted from stocks for ship-ment and not yet cleared.

The Valley City Flour Mills, Dundas, Ont., were closed down for a week to allow the machinery to be repaired.

Green-	Montr	eal.	Tor	onto.		ohn, lifax.	PETROLEUM	Montr	eal.	Tor	onto.		John, lifax.
Mocha Old Government Java Rlo Plantation Ceylon. Porto Rico. Gautemala Jamaica Maracaibo		24 27 10 29 	28 22 75 95 26 22 22 15 18	28 80 9¼ 105 80 25 25 20 18	25 25 12 29 24 24 18 12	80 80 18 31 28 26 22 18	Canadian water white Sarnia water white Sarnia prime white American water white Pratt's Astral (barrels extra) Black- <b>TSAS</b>	14½ 16  18½	15½ 17 18 19 19		16 16 15 17 17	16 16  17 18	16× 16× 15× 15× 17× 18×
NUTS							CongouHalf-chests Kalsow, Moning, Paking	18	60	. 12	60	11	40
razil alencia shelled almonds arragona almonds ordan shelled almonds eanuts (roasted) '' (green)	22  7½ 6½	23 10  30 8 7	15 30 40 8 7	16 35 11½ 10½ 43 10 9	30 12  9	15 35 13  10	Caddies Paking, Kaisow. Indian-Darjeelings Assam Pekoes. Pekoe Souchong. Ceylon-Broken Pekoes. Pekoes Pekoes Souchong.	17 85 20 18 85 20 17 1/2	40 55 40 25 42 80 40	18 85 20 18 85 20 17	50 55 40 25 42 80 85	15 80 18 17 84 20 17	40 50 40 24 40 80 85
ocoanuts, per sack per doz renoble walnuts	10	8 00 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 10		8 75 60 1034	8 50 60 11	4 00 70 12	China Greens— Gunpowder-Cases, extra first Half-chests, ordinary firsts Young Hyson—Cases, slfted	42 22	50 28	42 22	50 28		
farbot walnuts ordeaux walnuts colly filberts aples filberts eCans helled Walnuts	8 13¥ 16	10 9 8¼ 14 17	9½ 	10 ½ 8 10 ½  15 23	84 85 10 13	9 9 11 14 25	ertra firsts Cases, small leaf, firsts Half-chests, ordinary firsts Half-chests, seconds Half-chests, seconds thirds	42 85 22 17 15 13	50 40 88 19 17 14	42 85 28  16 14	50 40 88 23 18 15		······
SODA							Pingsueys- Young Hyson, %-chests, firsts	28	82	38	82	80	40
l-carb, standard, 112-lb. keg al soda, per bbl al Soda, perkeg	1 65 70 95	1 80 75 1 00	2 00 80	2 25 90 1 00	1 70 85 95	1 75 90 1 00	"Half-boxes, firsts " seconds	16 28 16	19 82 19	16 28 16	19 82 19		
SPICES epper, black, ground, in kegs palls, boxes in 5-lb, caus whole	16 14 15	18 17 17		18 19 19	14 15 12	15 16 13	Japans- %-chests,finest Maypickings Choice Finest Fine Good medium Good medium	88 82 28 25 22	40 86 80 27 24	88 83 80 27 25	40 87 82 80 28 28		
pper, white, ground, in kegs palls, boxes	26 25	27 26	26 25	27 26	24	26 22	Medium Good common Common Nagasaki, ½-chests, Pekoe	19 16 18 16	20 18 15 22	21 18 15	20 17		
" whole inger, Jamaica	23 19 12 25	25 25 30 30	23 22 14 25	25 25 35 30	20 20 18 25	22 25 20 30	" " Oolong " " Gunpowder " Siftings	14 16 75	15 19 11				
ure mixed spice assia ream tartar, French	18  10	18 25 28 15	20 24 25 18	40 25 80 16	16 20 25	20 22 80 18	RICE, MACARONI, SAGO, TAPIOCA.						
WOODENWARE	10	10	10	10	10	10	Rice-Standard B.	8 00 4 25	8 10 4 50		81%	8 25	8 40
hls No. 1, 2-hoop ' 3-hoop half, and covers	 	1 65 1 80 1 65		1 55 1 70 1 60	/	1 90 2 05 1 75	Japan Imperial Seeta Extra Burmah	4 40 4 60	4 90 4 90	5% 4%	6 5% 4% 6%	554	6 6 5
quarter, jam and covers candy, and covers bs No. 0	2 50 10 00	1 15 2 90 10 15	······	1 10 2 40 8 50		1 45 8 20 11 00	Java, extra Macaroni, dom'ic. perib., bulk "imp'd, 1-lb. pkg., French"	 8	5% 6 12	6	10		7
4 11 1	8 00 7 00 6 00	8 15 7 15 6 15	·····	7 0) 6 0) 6 25	······	9 00 8 00 7 00	Sago	8 84 376	10 4 4	11 34	12%		 Б



### THE PROVISION TRADE.

The Markets-Advance In Dressed Beef-Miscellaneous Notes.

#### ADVANCE IN DRESSED BEEF.

A DESPATCH from Chicago under date of April 2, says : "An advance of a half cent. per lb. on dressed beef went into effect at the stock yards to day, when all the packers responded to the repeated advances that have taken place in the last week in cattle on the hoof. To day's top price for cattle, \$7.50 per 100 lb., is the highest April price since 1882. Hogs sold at record price for the year, \$7.05."

#### AN INSOLVENT BUTCHER.

F. C. Duffy is a butcher who conducted his business at the St. Lawrence market, Toronto. He got behind in his accounts, his goods were seized by the city for rent, and he was forced to assign to J. A. Howell. This was on April 2. A meeting of his creditors was held on April 8 at the office of Montgomery, Fleury & Montgomery, barristers, Toronto, when a statement showing a bad state of affairs was issued. His liabilities are about \$1,800, and his assets, consisting of a horse and cart' and about \$30 in book debts, amount to only \$70. The assignee was instructed to realize what he could out of the estate.

#### AN ENTERPRISING FIRM.

Rutherford, Marshall & Co., wholesale produce and commission merchants, 68 Front street east, established themselves in Toronto in 1892. The growth of the firm has been rapid, and their trade extends from Halifax to Vancouver. Last year, an export branch was opened in Montreal under the name of The Jones, Marshall, Rutherford Co., Limited, 27 William street, with Mr. Arthur Jones, formerly of The Imperial Produce Co., Toronto, as managing director.

This spring they have opened an egg emporium in Belleville, Ont., having leased a cold-storage premises and have had the same fitted up for their special use, where they purpose putting down about 250,000 dozen eggs. This branch is under the Montreal supervision, and is managed by Mr. J. W. Curts, formerly of Port Perry, and, judging from their shipments last season, a bright future is predicted for this firm.

The capacity of the Toronto branch has also been increased, concrete vats having been put in. They have now one of the

most complete egg - pickling cellars in Toronto.

#### THE PROVISION MARKETS. TORONTO.

There is a limited number of hogs being received by the butchers for their local trade. The pork-packing business for this season is over. Dressed hogs have advanced 25c. per 100 lb. Beef continues high and firm. Veal is in good demand and the market for lamb is strong. We quote : Dressed hogs, \$7.75 to \$8.00; beef carcasses, \$7.50 to \$8.00 per 100 lb.; hind quarters, \$8.00 to \$9.50 per 100 lb.; front quarters, \$5.50 to \$6.00 per 100 lb. Veal, 8 to 10c. per lb.; lambs, 91/2 to Ioc. Live hogs : Selects, \$6.00, lights, \$5.75 per 100 lb., and thick fats, \$5.50 to \$5.75; choice export cattle bring \$4.75 to \$5.50 per 100 lb.; lights sell at \$4.00 to \$4.50.

There is a good outlook for a big season's trade in provisions, and quite an active demand is already experienced for barrel pork. Lard continues firm, and the demand for it is steady. We quote as follows : Long clear bacon, 10 to  $10\frac{1}{2}$ C; smoked breakfast bacon, 14 to 15C.; rolls,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  to 11C.; medium hams,  $13\frac{1}{2}$ C.; large hams,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  to 13C.; shoulder hams,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  to 11C., and backs,  $13\frac{1}{2}$  to 14C.; Canadian heavy mess pork, \$20.50 to \$21; short cut, \$22 ; lard, in tierces, 11 to 11\frac{1}{2}C.

#### MONTREAL.

The provision market, generally, has been quiet, lard and smoked meats being the only lines that moved well. In lard, both pure and compound makes have been in good demand, although some scarcity is noted in the latter, in the "Anchor" brand. The demand for pork is not great. Canadian short cut mess pork is quiet, as is usual at this season of the year. Dressed meats are steady, under a moderate demand. Dressed hogs are quiet but steady. We quote as follows : Heavy Canadian short cut mess pork, \$22.00 to \$22.50; Chicago clear pork, \$25.00 for heavy and \$23.00 to \$23.50 for medium; selected heavy short cut mess pork, boneless, \$22.50 to \$23.00; hams, 13c.; bacon, 15c.; lard, pure Canadian, \$2.30 to \$2.35 per pail; refined lard compound (Fairbank's); \$2.05 for I to 24 pails ; \$2.03 for 25 to 49 pails; \$2.02 for 50 pails and over.

Snow White and Globe compound, \$1.75 per pail; Cottolene, 10% c. for 20 lb. pails, and 10% c. for 60-lb. tubs, for Quebec and Ontario.

### WINNIPEG.

BEEF—The supply for the past week has been rather under the demand, and  $pri_{10}$ are firm. Best city dressed, 8 to  $8\frac{1}{6}c.$ ; country dressed (practically none offering),  $7\frac{1}{2}$  to  $7\frac{3}{4}c.$ 

VEAL--Supply entirely confined to immediate vicinity of Winnipeg. Very little good veal in the city at the moment. Prices are firm at 8½ to 9c.

DRESSED HOGS — Very few have been received this week, and the trade for the season is about over. Prices are without change, being  $\frac{1}{7}\frac{1}{12}$  to 8c.

POULTRY—Demand is active but supply of fresh-killed limited indeed. The only fresh-killed poultry on the market are chickens. Prices are very firm at 11 to 12½ c. For frozen turkeys and geese the demand is limited.

CURED MEATS—Dealers report a slow and unsatisfactory week, due largely to the slowness of country trade. Prices are unchanged. We quote as follows : Hams, 13¼c.; shoulders, 10¼c.; picnic hams, 8¾c.; breakfast bellies, 14c.; backs, 13½c.; spiced rolls, 11c.; dry salt long clear, 11½c.; shoulders, 9½c.; smoked long clear, 12c.; backs, 12c.

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LARD—The market for lard has been, in sympathy with cured meats, dull all week. No change of price is reported. We quote: Tierces, 12½c.; 50 lb. pails, \$5.85; 20-lb. pails, \$2.40; American ditto, \$2.50; 10 lb. tins in cases, \$7.35; 5 and 3 lb. tins, \$7.50.

#### PROVISION NOTES.

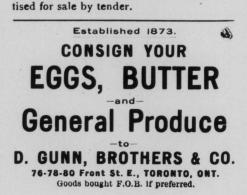
Cote and Fils, butchers, Montreal, have registered.

Wm. Heffron, butcher, Teeswater, Ont. has sold out to Goetz Bros.

John S. Bowser, provision merchant, Halifax, N.S., is out of business.

Brown Bros. butchers and provision

merchants, Montreal, have registered. The assets of A. S. and W. H. Masterman, pork packers, Montreal, are adver.



40



THE HOG SITUATION.

It rather looks as though the excess of the larger hog crop than last season had been marketed, and that the hog supplies on the whole would not be a distributing factor to views over prices for a while at least. Moreover, the farmers are about beginning their spring work, and if hogs are back in the country in freer volume than apprehended, they are not likely to be for a little while marketed liberally. From statistical positions of the products, the possibilities over near future hog supplies and the outside speculative sentiment over corn and hog products, it would appear as if the leaders could have it all their own way for a time at least. But there is a feeling that the temper is most too uniform, that the interest is too much one way, that with the outside investors all on the "long" side, and the packers as well bullish, that the effort will be made more to sell at the prices and that ultimately there may be some sharp reactions. There do not appear prominent "shorts" anywhere, and the late upward movement has not had the significance of the January deal. The late temper has had really positive features, in the exhibition of good consumption at the prices, the shortened supplies of corn and merits otherwise generally more favorable than in the fail months. It is not believed, however, by the traders that however justified the prices may be from statistical positions that there is likely to be other than feverish conditions, aud reactions from them. With a specula tive market more largely there are naturally spasmodic declines in taking profits, and it is probable that fluctuations will be frequent both for corn and the hog products. Nevertheless, there seems to be a feeling among cash buyers of more security over values, and it extends to taking associated products rather liberally. The pure lard, while bought freely, has not interfered with a large general display of buying interest over the compounds, which latter have been advanced latterly 1/4 c., and are now quoted 8c. for carlots.-National Provisioner.

### CURING BACK PORK.

I shall fell favored if you will send me a recipe for curing back pork.

For from 35 to 40 pieces use 10 lb. rock salt, coarse, and 8 ounces saltpetre. Fill your bbls. with 90 degrees proof pickle, which will cure clear pork or back pork, and can be handled and sold as family pork or back pork. Cut the pieces square and uniform. A short rib about 35 to 40 average makes back and belly. The bellies go for sweet pickled bellies, and the back into backs or family pork. Shoulders should be cut off with two shoulders left on the square.—Butchers' Advocate.



The secret of their success is their uniformly excellent quality and flavor.

THE CANADIAN GROCER

Grocers and Butchers are fast recognizing these facts, and orders are correspondingly on the increase.

If you are not handling the "Tomahawk" Brand do so at once and gain the thanks of your customers.

### The Farmers' Co-Operative Packing Co. of BRANTFORD, Limited.

All first-class Grocers and Provision dealers should handle the

"L. & S." and "Imperial"

Brands of Smoked Hams, English Breakfast Bacon, Backs, Lard, Etc.

The best and most favorably known brands on the market. They are delicious and appetizing. Once used, always used.

### Fowler's Canadian Company, Limited,

Pork Packers and Exporters, HAMILTON, CANADA.

Fowler's Packing Houses: New York Office: Fowler's English Houses: Chicago, Ill., Omaha, Neb. Produce Exchange Kansas City, Kan., Hamilton Can. Building, N.Y. Fowler Bros., Limited, London, Eng. - ALSO -

The L. & S. Rosemary Company, Limited, Manufacturers of Jams, Jellies, Cocoanut, Extracts, Baking Powder, Vinegars, Pickles, etc. 32 McNAB STREET SOUTH, HAMILTON, CAN. So ohi tr do hi tr do hi tr do th pi ta Col an an

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### Remember there is no taste or smell to FAIRBANK'S BOAR'S HEAD

Brand of REFINED LARD COMPOUND in cooking.

Some people have been using lard so long, the odor of which has penetrated everything they have cooked, until they would not recognize the true food flavour. Their taste is distorted. Lard does not taste strong to some people because



Orders can be filled by any of the leading packing houses or jobbers in Canada, or direct.

they have become addicted to it. Anything fried in lard the lard flavour predominates. Potatoes, steak, fish and chicken all have a similar lard taste. Try FAIRBANK'S BOAR'S HEAD brand of REFINED LARD COMPOUND and you will find that steak tastes like steak, chicken like chicken, each retaining its characteristic flavour not contaminated with any foreign grease taste. Tell your customers to surprise their stomachs and learn what good frying is by using FAIRBANK'S BOAR'S HEAD brand of REFINED LARD COMPOUND.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,

Wellington and Ann Sts., MONTREAL, QUE.

### VISIBLE STOCKS OF LARD.

The N. K. Fairbank Co., Chicago, advise THE CANADIAN GROCER as follows: "Our cable advices give the following estimates of the stocks of lard held in Europe and afloat on the April I, to which we add estimates of former years, and stocks in cities named:

	1902. April 1.	1
Liverpool and Manchester	12,000	
Other British ports	4,000	
Hamburg	14.500	
Bremen	1,500	
Berlin	1,500	
Baltic ports	8,000	
Amsterdam)		
Rotterdam {	2,500	
Mappheim		
Antwerp	1,500	
French ports	2,500	
Italian and Spanish ports	1,000	
Total in Europe	49.000	
Afloat for Europe	78,000	
Total in Europe and afloat	127,000	1
Chicago prime steam	55 574	
Chicago other kinds	11.388	
East St. Louis	1.367	
Kansas City	7.954	
Omaha	6,357	
New York	6,095	
Milwaukee	2,210	
Cedar Rapids	1,070	
South St. Joseph	3,036	
Total tierces	222,051	

### BOUND TO HAVE HER SUNDAY MEAT.

Charlie Weisbecker, the big marketman at 125th street and 8th avenue, sold a woman some meat on Saturday. By some mishap it was not delivered that night. As Mr. Weisbecker did not deliver the meat on Sunday, and refused to violate the Sunday closing law by giving the meat to the lady's servant on Sunday, on her order, her attorney sent the marketman the following lawyer's letter the next day (Monday, March 24):

"A claim has been placed in my hands against you by Mrs. Rose Maguire for \$11.60. Mrs. Maguire ordered some articles from you on Saturday, which were not delivered, and which you refused to deliver when a messenger called at your place on Sunday morning to inquire into the delay. As the goods were for a Sunday dinner and supper and breakfast on Monday, the failure on your part to deliver the same caused unlimited worry and annoyance, also an expense of \$11.60 for the following : Dinner in restaurant for family consisting of eight persons, \$7.50; supper in restaurant for family, \$3; buying articles for Monday breakfast, \$1.10. As the articles ordered from you would have answered for the above, you are liable for the above amount."

The much fussed-about purchase only amounted to 79 cents in the beginning. It all shows how far a woman will go for 79 cents, and how much she will pay to back up her own senseless bullheadedness even when the law is "again' her."—National Provisioner, New York.

### THE OUTPUT OF EGGS.

A census report shows that of the 5,739,657 farms in the United States, 5,096,255 reported poultry. The total

	1902.	1902.	1901.	1900.	1899.	1898.
	April 1.	March I.	April I.	April 1.	April I.	April I
	12,000	5,500	6,000	27,000	46,000	49,000
	4,000	3,500	5,000	7,000	8 000	12,000
	14.500	13,000	12,500	9,000	12,000	15,000
	1,500	1,000	1,000	2,000	3,000	2,000
	1,500	2 500	1,500	2,000	4,000	5,000
	8,000	8,500	9,500	4,000	8,500	5 000
	2,500	2,500	1,000	2,000	3,500	1,000
	1,500	2,500	1,500	4,000	7,000	10,000
	2,500	1,800	5,000	4,000	8,000	8,000
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	49.000	41,800	44,000	62,000	101,000	108,000
• • • •		75,000		60,000		
	78,000	75,005	70,000		75,000	70,000
	127,000	116,000	114,000	122,000	176,000	178,000
	55 574	58,361	29,399	105,249	143,255	135,618
	11.388	13,567	6,236	10,172	8,395	7,664
	1,367	1,545	2,501	10,300	16,000	255
	7.954	12,241	6,713	5.576	21,358	13.446
	6,357	6,302	1,836	3,384	4,819	2,648
	6,095	7,904	9,027	11,234	19,177	16 888
	2,210	2,300	1,376	7,676	8,617	3,146
	1,070	1,030	1,604	4,158	1,084	3,543
	3,036	5,276	2.360	620	4,930	126
	222,051	225,326	175,052	280,369	403,635	361,344

number of fowls three months old and over

reported were as follows : Chickens, in-

cluding guinea fowls, 233, 508,085 ; turkeys,

6,599.367; geese, 5,676,863; ducks,

4,807,358. The number of nearly all these

classes of poultry are smaller as reported in

1900 than in 1890 owing to the fact that in

1890 they reported all fowls of whatever

age, while in 1900 only those three months

old and over were reported. The eggs

produced in 1899 were 1,293,819,186 dozens, against 879,722,916 dozens in 1899. An increase in the number of eggs produced, rather than an increase in the number of different kind of fowls, marks the progress of this branch of the industry. The value of poultry on hand June 1, 1900, was \$85.794,996; the value of poultry raised D 1899 was \$136,891,877, and the value of eggs produced in 1899 was \$144,286,158. The total income derived by the farmers from their poultry industry in 1899, representing the total value of the eggs produced as well as the poultry raised, was \$281,178,035. This total makes the poultry industry one of the largest connected with agriculture. The foregoing figures do not include any statistics on poultry and eggs raised outside of the farms and ranges.

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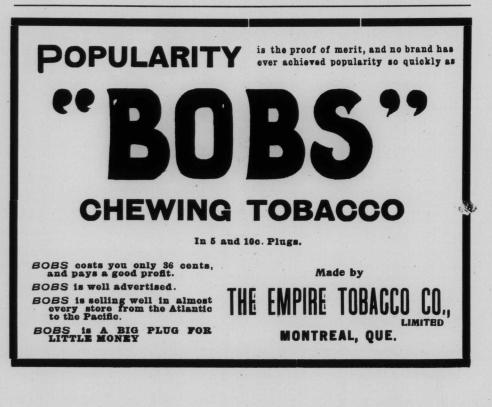
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### MONEY FOR CLERKS.

Increase your earning capacity by adding to your qualifications a knowledge of artistic show-card and ticket writing. It is with pleasure that we call attention to the advertisement of W. Edwards, Carleton Place, Ont., Box 315, in this issue. We can heartily recommend his book of instructions teaching this art as one of the most complete works of the kind ever published. It sells at \$1. Secure a copy ; it will pay you

### BRIGHT OUTLOOK FOR KAMLOOPS.

Mr. A. H. Todd, formerly of Marshall & Todd, grocers, Kamloops, B.C., has bought out Mr. Marshall's interests in the business and is continuing it alone. He writes saying: "Kamloops is looking much brighter this spring from a business point of view than it has been for some time previous."



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In these days of keen competition every good element conducive to obtaining new business and retaining the old is taken hold of by the wide-awake and progressive grocer. Tea is an article that is in continuously increasing demand, and grocers anxious to recommend and push teas that can be relied upon to please stand by

# Ceylon and Indian Teas

BLACK OR GREEN

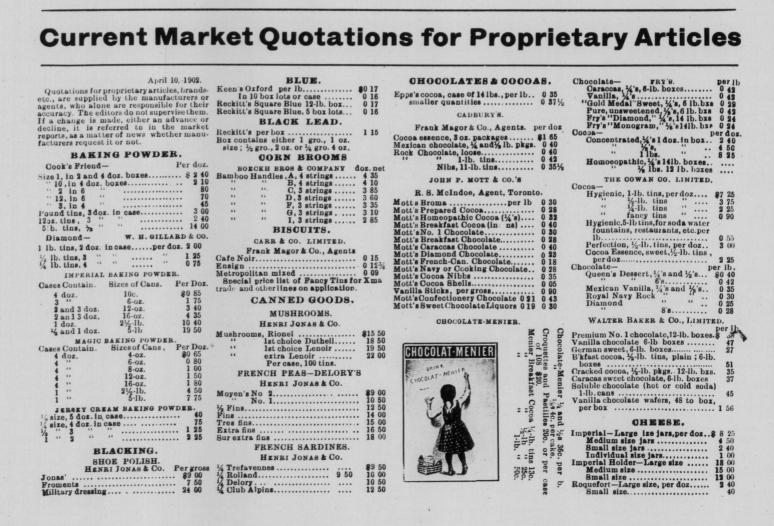
### The kind that lead to new business.

The unexcelled merits found only in these invigorating, healthy, clean teas, grown in a country where the tea merchants and planters are strictly up to the times, where only progressive and up-to-date methods obtain, have secured for them a place in the front rank---a place they will always hold.

### SPRING 1902 THE BLUE SEASON IS NOW ON. We mean .... LAUNDRY Blue Season, and Grocers are laying in a stock of the Best Blue in the world KEEN'S Oxford BLUE THE DELIGHT OF THE LAUNDRY.

Don't forget **OXFORD BLUE** when the travellers call for orders.

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Are well known all over the Dominion as a STANDARD OF QUALITY. ASSORTED STOCKS of all styles of packages now on hand, and PROMPT SHIP- MENT guaranteed.	
EDWARDSBURG STARCH CO'Y, Limited Established 1858.	
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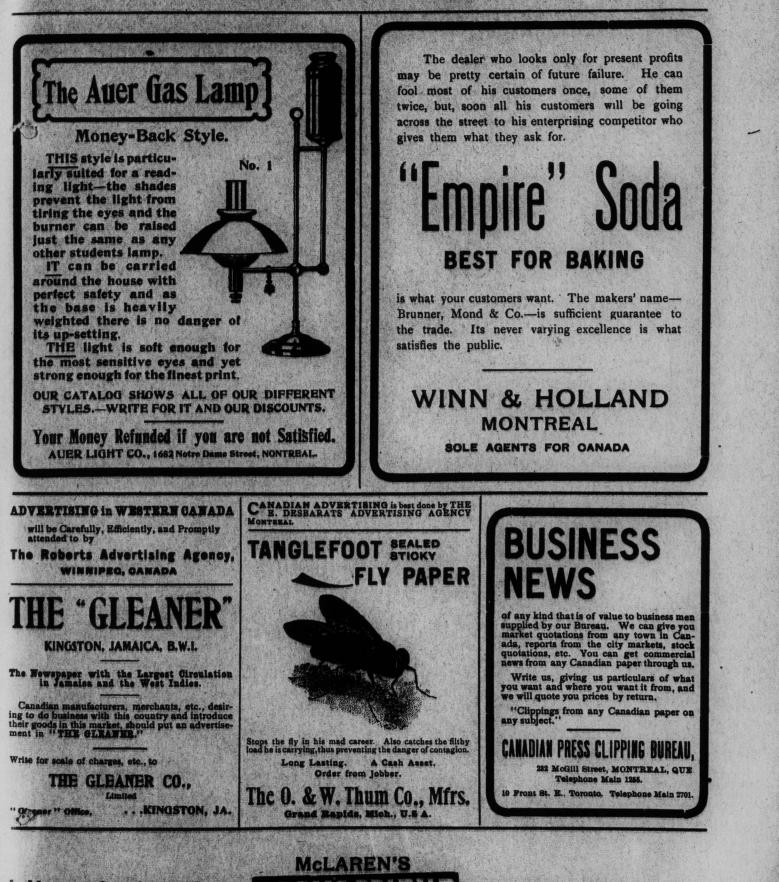
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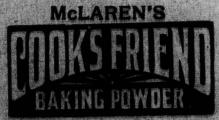
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Is Honest Goods and just the Thing on Which to Make or Extend a Business.

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### <u>Coronation</u> Turquoise Assortment.

If you have not placed an order for this line yet, write for particulars at once.

We have a full line of all kinds of

Crockery and Glassware,

Manufacturers of Lamps and Rich Cut Glass.

### Crockery 🥕 Glassware

for Spring Trade, including many novelties, and will have one of our travellers call on you if advised by card. If in need of any lines for immediate use, try our Mail Order Department.

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