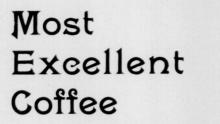
PAGES MISSING







ARTHUR P. TIPPET & CO., - - Agents, MONTREAL.





A pure, high-grade berry at a popular price. Trial Order Solicited.

Now Comes Warm Weather! 11111

Shipment just to hand. Manchester, with an extensive connection, includ-Fancy Roaster. ing over 10,000 customers amongst the grocers and provision dealers in Great Britain, is open to WARREN BROS. & CO. take up, as sole consignees, certain lines of CANA-

BUY

Address- HUGON & CO., Limited PENDLETON MANCHESTER, ENG.

DIAN PRODUCE AND CANNED GOODS OF

A well-established Manufacturing Company in

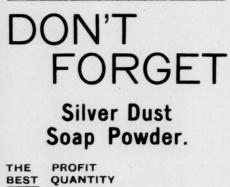
THE CANADIAN GROCER

Canadian Produce.

An Opening

FIRST-CLASS OUALITY.

for



QUALITY

Silver Dust Mfg. Co., Hamilton See that you get them

TWINE Cotton Lines are as cheap as Sisal or Manila nd much better. For sale by all Wholesale Dealers

AND-

COTTON

COFFEE

"CHOICE BUCKARAMANGA

TORONTO.

Star Brand

COTTON

LINES

CLOTHES

0

As the thermometer goes up, folks are more particular what goes down-especially in Breakfast Foods. Your customers want something light, and, at the same time, healthful, nourishing. The stomach needs more attention now, in Springtime, and that is why we advertise

Tillson's Wheat Farina.

It is not put up in packages, but sold in bulk-by the pound. Hence, you and your customers pay for quality alone. There is no extra cost added to help pay for the package.

Our "Wheatlets" are practically the same thing as Wheat Farina, but a little darker in color. In ordering, please specify either "Wheat Farina" (light) or "Wheatlets" (dark).

> The Tillson Company, Limited Tilsonburg, Ont



Here is where Quality comes in.

Imperial White Wine Vinegar'

we guarantee to be the best quality of White Wine Vinegar sold in Canada—clear and sparkling—will remain so until the last half pint is drawn from the cask. Delicious flavor. Costs no more than ordinary kinds. One purchase will convince you. Our travellers will show you samples.

W. H. GILLARD & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Hamilton, Ont.

Dalley's Imperial Shoe and Leather Polish

There is nothing that will give such a high polish on box calf, goat, seal, vici kid, dongola and all black and colored leathers. Put up in tan, black and chocolate. Manufactured from pure oils, and will keep the leather soft and pliable. Sold by all dealers and wholesaled by



HAMILTON.

THE F. F. DALLEY CO., LIMITED,

Handy for

Home

Outing

Flavor equal to Fresh Ground Coffee.

5 and 10=oz. Bottles.

ASK YOUR WHOLESALE GROCER FOR IT,



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



VOL. XIV.

TORONTO AND MONTREAL, APRIL 20, 1900.

STORY OF THE SEEDLESS ORANGE.

THE first seedless orange trees were apparently freaks of nature, writes a Californian correspondent of the New York Sun. Their counterparts have never been found. In the summer of 1872 Wm. F. Judson, United States Consul at Bahia, Brazil, heard an account from natives of a few trees in the swamps on the north bank of the Amazon some 60 miles inland that bore oranges without seeds. He was of scientific bent and a consul that knew his business. He had heard of the starting of orange groves in Florida, and he believed that seedless orange trees were

WELL WORTH EXPERIMENTING WITH

there. So he sent a native up the river to cut some shoots of the trees and get some of the fruit. When the native returned the consul was delighted with the specimens. Forthwith he sent six of the orange tree shoots, carefully packed in wet moss and clay, to the Agricultural Department at Washington for propagation. The trees did not excite as much attention in the Department as the enthusiastic consul had expected. Two of the shoots, which were

NO BIGGER THAN HORSEWHIPS, died from lack of care in the Department grounds, and the others were almost forgotten in a few months. In the winter of 1873 Mrs. Horatio Tibbetts, a native of

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Maine, was visiting the family of her cousin, Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, then a Congressman from Massachusetts. Her husband had recently removed from Boston to Los Angeles, Cal., and was about to preempt a tract of Government land in the San Bernardino valley. The scheme was an uncertain one, but anyhow he intended to grow semitropical fruits there. He asked Mrs. Tibbetts to get from General Butler an introduction at the Agricultural Department. She was then to ask for specimens of fruits and shrubs suitable for experimental propagation in Southern California. Among other things, Mrs. Tibbetts got from the Department grounds the

FOUR SURVIVING ORANGE-TREE SHOOTS

from Brazil. These trees reached Mr. Tibbetts at Riverside, Cal., a week later, and were immediately planted. That was in December, 1873. One of the shoots died from neglect and another was broken and chewed up by a cow.

Five years passed and the two surviving trees came into bearing. In the winter of 1878-79 they bore 16 oranges, the first seedless oranges ever grown in North America. The specimens were carried about Southern California and shown to all ranchmen and fruitgrowers. There were

MANY WHO DOUBTED

whether the trees would annually bear such royal specimens of orange culture. Nearly everyone believed that the fruit would become coarse and tough in a few years more. So the second crop was awaited with curiosity among the neighbors. There was about a box of oranges in the second yield, and they were even better than those of the first crop. The fame of the Tibbetts' seedless oranges went far and wide in Southern California. People who were growing the old-fashioned oranges traveled hundreds of miles in wagons to see the trees. Still, there were less than half a dozen people who believed that such a freak as a seedless fruit could ever he propagated into an established industry.

NO. 16

Mr. Tibbetts was sure that there was a fortune in his new variety of oranges. For two years, he experimented with propagating trees from shoots and cuttings from his two seedless orange trees. But all his attempts were failures. Finally, he hit upon the scheme of budding from the seedless navel trees upon seedling trees. Experiments along that line were successful. It was found that a bud taken from one of Tibbetts' two navel orange trees and grafted into the bark of a seedling tree would grow to be a limb which bore seedless navel 🐃 oranges. Then, Mr. Tibbett's grew tiny seedling orange trees, just as had been done by orange-growers for ages, and budded into the trunk of each little tree several navel orange buds. When the buds had become branches of the trees, he cut away all the original or seedling branches, leaving only the navel orange branches to bear fruit. In this way, he easily created navel orange trees, and the problem of growing seedless oranges was solved.

The planting of groves of seedless orange trees propagated from buds from the two original trees on the Tibbetts' place began in earnest throughout Southern California in the winter of 1882. In the following year the demand for buds from the Tibbetts' trees was so large that a dozen buds sold frequently for \$5, and some growers, desirous of getting navel orange buds of genuine quality, paid \$1 each for buds. In 1884 the two Tibbetts' trees furnished buds that sold for \$1,500, and a tall tence was built about them to keep people from stealing buds. A year or two later the orange trees that had been propagated from the Tibbetts' trees began to bear, and they



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.

themselves furnished tens of thousands of navel buds as good as those from the two original trees. Then the first navel orange groves began to bear fruit, and from that time the boom in navel orange groves has continued. No one plants seedling orange trees nowadays, and tens of thousands of seedling trees have been budded into navel orange trees. The average returns from seedling orange groves in Southern California during the last 10 years have been less than \$100 an acre, while there are many navel orange groves in this region that have yielded net profits of \$250 and \$300 an acre a year.

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The two trees from which have come directly and indirectly all the navel oranges in the world are still on the old Tibbetts' ranch in Riverside. Since Mr. Tibbetts received the shoots from the Agricultural Department and began propagating the first seedless oranges, Riverside has grown from a hamlet of less than 30 American residents to a beautiful, prosperous city of 14,000 population, with an assessed valuation of \$8,275,000. It is the greatest orangeproducing locality in the world. Some 16,-000 acres of land are devoted to orange growing. The average annual shipments of oranges from Riverside are 1,600,000 boxes, valued at \$2,100,000. All this has come from the introduction of Tibbetts' seedless navel oranges, and just now The Riverside Press and the leading citizens of Riverside are urging that the two trees should be removed to the public park and surrounded by an iron fence, so that the interesting history of the seedless navel orange may be the better preserved in another generation.

REFRIGERATOR AND PLATFORM SCALE WANTED.

A subscriber wants to buy a large platform scale and a large plain refrigerator. Have any of our readers one or both to dispose of ?

TO ATTRACT TOURISTS.

A^T a recent meeting of the Montreal Board of Trade, Mr. Henry Miles, first vice-president of the board, submitted the following communication :

I beg to place before you an idea that I think might, if properly carried out, result in benefit to our city, and the business community especially.

It seems to me that we have not in Montreal been sufficiently energetic in seeking to make known this city, and that we are, therefore, without many of the advantages to be derived from visitors and the stream of tourist travel.

I think it would be beneficial at this present time to organize a busine s men's league, or association of merchants for the specific purpose of bringing people to Montreal.

We have examples in many directions, even within the Dominion, of enterprises in this direction. I would mention the following organizations that have brought great advantages to the various cities interested: The Nova Scotia Tourists' Association, Halifax, and The New Brunswick Tourists' Association, St. John, N.B.

These have certainly been very successfully operated. Smaller organizations exist at Fredericton, Ottawa and other places.

An organization of this sort for the city of Montreal could copy, with advantage, the actions of the business men and citizens of Detroit. This covers more fully the objects that we would seek here, although we could hold out to visitors as well many of the sporting attractions that are made prominent by the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia associations.

To briefly outline an action, with which, I trust, I may have your support, I would suggest the establishment of the Montreal Business Men's League: Hon, president, the Mayor of Montrea; executive committee, consisting of five members, to be named annually by the council of the Montreal Board of Trade. I propose to put myself in communication with a number of the prominent business men and citizens, asking the support of their names for the organization. The executive would serve without remuneration.

The expense connected with the effort would consist of office expense for secretary or elerical assistants, printing, postage, etc.

It would be sought to secure a large membership amongst the business men and citizens, upon the basis of a small annual subscription, say \$5. From this source the first definite expenses of the association would be met

We would look to the railways, steamboat companies and hotels for special contributions, which, it is estimated, would cover the expense of printing and disseminating literature in directions where most benefit would result.

I believe that this is an object that is well worthy the interest of the board of trade, and I am willing, if called upon, to devote some attention towards making the movement a success.

INQUIRIES FOR CANADIAN PRODUCTS.

The following were among the inquiries concerning Canadian trade received at the office of the High Commissioner in London during the week ending March 31:

I. A London firm who also have a house in Cape Town, desire to be placed in communication with Canadian packers of canned fish fruits, and other food products suitable for the South-African market, who might desire representation.

2. Inquiry was received for the names of a few good butter exporters in Quebec and Toronto who desire to be represented in London.

3. The publishers of a National series of Christmas cards are desirous of opening up a connection with Canada and ask for a few wholesale houses who would take up these goods.

4. A firm of glass tile manufacturers desire to be represented in Canada and ask to be placed in communication with hardware merchants who would be likely to buy these goods.

The names of the firms making the above inquiries can be furnished on applying to the editor of THE CANADIAN GROCER.

Mr. Harrison Watson, curator of the Canadian section of the Imperial Institute, London, England, has received the following inquiries.

There are inquiries to hand from 5 sources for the names of Canadian makers of box boards, who can fill orders. Quotations wanted on specification.

2. An importing and manufacturing company ask for names of Canadian shippers of cattle bones. hoofs, horns, hair, etc., of which they could buy regular shipments.

3. A firm of fancy paper merchants wishes to obtain supplies of pulp boards for cardboard boxes and would like to hear from Canadian makers.

4. A Liverpool firm is prepared to arrange for a regular supply of electric wire ca ings and invites quotations c.i.f., Liverpool, with samples of stock designs,

SPRING SELLERS

Salads are in season. Sales of Royal dressing are increasing. Mustards for Salads are also in evidence. Buy our Pure Empire bulk goods for quality and price, it will pay you.

LUCAS, STEELE & BRISTOL,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

Hamilton.

Here is a choice lot of

Gallon Goods If you handle this size package, they are worthy of your attention. Prices are low and quality A1.

Gallon Pumpkins,

- " Tomato Soup,
- ' Catsup,
- " Raspberries,
- (Solid Pack.)
- " Pears, Bartlett,
- Plums, Damson,
- " Apples,
- Apples,
- " Apples,

..

- Blueberries,
- Peaches.

Strathroy Van Camp Garden City Garden City

Jubilee Jubilee Simcoe Wentworth Red Cross Loggie Jubilee

JAMES TURNER & CO. WHOLESALE HAMILTON.

GRAND MOGUL EXTRACTS "IS PURE FLAVORING"

Guaranteed the best value in Canada, strength and flavor considered.

A large, handsome card sent free with each dozen, representing a part of the Canadian Con-• tingent cooking a meal—very attractive.

AGENCIES-Montreal Toronto

Winnipeg Vancouver T. B. Escott & Co., London, Ont.

SALMON We have a large stock of the best grades.

CLOVER LEAF, Flats. CLOVER LEAF, Talls. MAPLE LEAF. Talls. HORSE SHOE. Flats. HORSE SHOE. Talls.



U	
LOWE INLET,	Talls.
O-WEE-KAY-NO,	Talls.
NIMPKISH,	Talls.
GOLDEN NET,	Talls.
SUNFLOWER,	Talls.

THOS. KINNEAR & CO., 49 Front Street East, TORONTO.

Wholesale Grocers.

THE SIMCOE CANNING CO. VS. MORRELL.

*HE following report of an interesting case is from The Montreal Gazette of April 13:

in re N. H. Morrell, creditor, The Simcoe Canning Co., creditor. - Davidson, J. -This case has come to trial on a contestation of a demand of abandonment.

The demand asserts that " The Simcoe Canning Co., a body corporate, duly incorporated under the laws of Ontario, and having its head office in Simcoe, Ont., and its head office for the Province of Quebec in the city of Montreal," is an unsecured creditor of Morrell, in the sum of \$251.87.

The signature to the demand is as follows

"The Simcoe Canning Co., per C. H. Dougall, its local agent for the district of Montreal.

Morrell contests the demand on two grounds

1. That Dougall is not, and never was, the legal agent of the company.

2. That the company is not a creditor for \$251.87, but only for \$175.83.

The manner in which a creditor, whose claim is unsecured, for a sum of \$200 or

upwards, may make a demand of abandon ment is settled by C.P. 854 :

"The demand required by paragraph 2 of the preceding article must be signed by the creditor or his agent specially authorized in that behalf; and in the case of a corporation, by its president, general manager, or local agent for the district where the abandonment should be made, or by the specially authorized agent of such corporation. Any demand made by virtue of a special power of attorney must mention the fact."

The corresponding article of the old code (7b 3a) read as follows : "Every trader who has ceased his payments may be required to make such abandonment by a creditor whose claim is unsecured for a sum of \$200 and upwards."

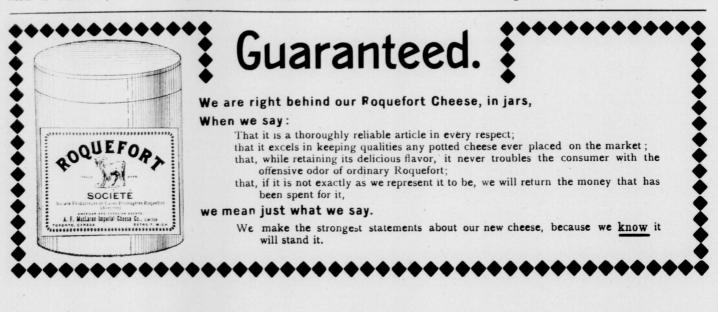
Dougall was paid by commission on all goods delivered by the company in this city, whether the sale was made by him or not. Customers received their goods direct from the company, and payments were made in like manner. If, however, the standing of a customer were doubtful, and the company intended to exact payment before or on delivery, the bill of lading would be sent to Dougall, who attended to the transaction. Overdue accounts were

sent to Dougall for collection, but, in each case, with special instructions. Dougall is a general commission merchant, and sells for other companies and customers.

The name of The Simcoe Canning Co. does not appear on any sign at his office, or on his letter paper. The company does not register as having an office in this Province, which it is bound to do, if such is the fact. 59 V., c. 15, amending R.S.Q., sec. 1148. It is quite evident that Dougall was not the president or general manager of the company, or its local agent for this district in the sense of C.P. 854, or specially authorized for the purpose of the demand in question. The requirements of C. P. 854 are peremptory, and must be complied with. An attempt to put a business into insolvency is so serious a matter that the law properly specifies the persons who alone have authority to make the demand. The contestation is maintained, and the demand of abandonment is quashed, with costs.

The British Columbia Fish Co., Vancouver, has been partially burned out.

Edmond Roberge and Joseph Roberge have registered partnership as general merchants, under the style of Roberge & Roberge, in Thetford Que.



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"COLLINFIORE"

THE FINEST OLIVE OIL PRODUCED.

We offer this in Quarts, Pints and Half Pints Glass, and in I-Gallon Tins.

THE DAVIDSON & HAY, LIMITED **36 YONGE STREET.** TORONTO.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

DIFFICULTIES, ASSIGNMENTS, COMPROMISES. DOUARD TANGUAY, general merchant, etc., Chartierville, Que., has

assigned. Wm. Blouin & Co., grocers, Quebec.

have been asked to assign.

John Ward, grocer, Niagara Falls, Ont., has sold out and compromised.

Barrett & Co., grocers, Calabogie, Ont., have assigned to R. C. McNab.

P. N. Savard, general merchant, Lorette, Que., has effected a compromise.

T. J. Barrie, general merchant, Marmora, Ont., has assigned to G. F. Hope.

James J. Price, grocer, Owen Sound, Ont., has assigned to James McLauchlan.

D. K. Pottinger, provision dealer, etc., Victoria, has assigned to Arthur Brenchley.

A chattel mortgage on the estate of E. M. Avers, confectioner, etc., Vancouver, B.C. has been foreclosed.

Malcolm Mick, general merchant, etc., Sturgeon Falls, Ont., has assigned to H. W. Gill, Sturgeon's Falls, Ont.

C. H. Holmes, general merchant, Atwood, Ont., has assigned to C. B. Armstrong, and a meeting of his creditors will be held on April 23.

PARTNERSHIPS FORMED AND DISSOLVED. A. H. Canning & Co., wholesale tea merchants, Toronto, have dissolved, G. A.

M. Davidson retiring. The remaining partners continue under unchanged style.

Burtt & Coburn, grocers, Fredericton, N. B., have dissolved. G. G. Coburn & Co., continue.

C. W. Coote & Co., grocers, etc., Oakville, Ont., have been succeeded by Coote & Turk.

Fred W. Mitchell and Alfred G. Smith have registered partnership as commission dealers in Vancouver.

M. Berney & Son, broom and whisk manufacturers, Montreal, have registered partnership in Montreal.

J. H. Bertram, pork dealer, Halifax, is advertising his business for sale.

The assets of Joseph St. Julien, general merchant, Riguad, Que., have been sold.

The stock of Wilfrid Gagnon, grocer, Montreal, has been sold at 50c. on the dollar.

The effects of J. W. Hewton, grocer, Vancouver, are advertised for sale by the sheriff.

The stock of L. A. Ferland, general merchant, St. Jean des Chaillons, Que., has been sold.

The stock of the estate of Steen Bros., general merchants, Roland, Man., has been sold at 714 c. on the dollar.

George E. Greenslade, confectioner,

etc., Hensall, Ont., is advertising his business for sale.

The assets of McGhie & Franklin, general merchants, Chesterville, Ont., are to be sold. CHANGES.

Wm. Corcoran, grocer, London, Ont., has sold out to George H. Davey.

J. J. Walker, grocer, etc., Dauphin, Man., has sold out to Wm. Philip.

Gill & Lewis, grocers, Windsor, Ont., have been succeeded by C. B. Lewis.

Morrison Bros., general merchants, Huntingdon, Que., have sold out to John Smail.

E. M. Ayres, confectioner, etc., Vancouver, has been succeeded by Frank Ellison.

Mrs. S. A. W. Baker, general merchant, Aylesford, N.S., has been succeeded by L. R. Baker.

Taylor & Methesal, general merchants, Weyburn, N.W.T., have opened a branch at Yellow Grass.

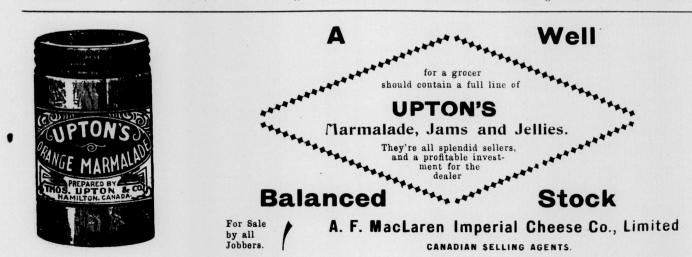
J. Y. Griffin & Co., pork packers and commission dealers, Winnipeg, have sold their retail business to J. R. McNamara,

Bliss H. Berry, dry goods dealer, Turtle Creek, N.B., has removed to Hillsboro', N B., where he has opened a general store. FIRES.

J. B. Bell, grocer, Winnipeg, has been burned out ; fully insured.

DEATHS J. B. Thibaudeau, dealer in cheese, fruits, etc., Quebec, is dead.

Alexander Cameron, of Cameron & Mc-Donald, grocers, Corawall, Ont., is dead.



SALES MADE AND PENDING.

TRADE IN OTHER COUNTRIES THAN OUR OWN.

A CCORDING to late mail reports, the damage done to the Sicilian almond crop was not as extensive as at first indicated, while the damage to the Bari crop appears to have been greater than earlier reports made it.

DEADLOCK BEI WEEN BUYERS AND SELLERS

A Boston firm writes a New York paper as follows : " There seems to be a deadlock between the packers of tomatoes in Maryland and Delaware and our buyers in this section of New England, packers holding for 75c. per dozen for future 3-lb. tomatoes and 65c. per dozen for full standards spots. No buyer hereabouts will pay anything near the former price, and are equally unwilling to pay the latter ; the consequence is, there is positively no trade in either spots or futures. Several of our large grocery houses are winding up their business and offering their stocks for sale at, in many cases, prices much lower than stock can be bought at from producers. This state of affairs keeps our legitimate dealers supplied with about every description of canned goods sufficient for the general light trade of the day. There are no orders going out for futures of anything of much account this year so far, which in former seasons have been wanted. We are all laying back on our oars and waiting, 'Micawber like,' for something to turn up. This general depression in trade seems to fall upon our grocery trade, while dry goods, boots and shoes, hardware, machinery, etc., are getting along in a pretty satisfactory manner. The closing up of a number of our large grocery houses may have a tendency to increase the sales and profits of those left, and in a measure dispel the present sluggishness that is now upon us.

LOSING ON GRENOBLE WALNUTS.

It is reported that at present prices sellers of Grenoble walnuts are losing 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}c$. per lb. The prices paid to growers last fall compelled importers to put their quotations at high figures, thus diverting the trade to other varieties and leaving the importers with comparatively full stocks, which they are now trying to dispose of.— New York Journal of Commerce.

HUDSON RIVER APPLES CLEANED UP.

It is reported from Troy, N.Y., that the stocks of apples in the Hudson River Valley have been entirely cleaned up. The spot market for green fruit is firm, with a slight advancing tendency. The receipts on Thursday aggregated 1,565 barrels, against 1,200 barrels on the corresponding date last year. "The export trade in apples," said a dealer, "is practically over for this season. The business during the last few weeks has fallen off largely, chiefly owing to the firm markets here, which have enabled producers to market their stock at slightly better prices than the foreign markets will net here."

THE STOCK OF PEANUTS.

According to advices received from Petersburg, Va., the total holdings of peanut stock in all hands is not in excess of 500,000 bags. This estimate is considered high in some quarters. A large handler spoke as follows to The New York Journal of Commerce: "There is a surprising difference of opinion in well-informed quarters as to the present stocks in the South ; but in view of the enormous production this season it would not be astonishing to find double the quantity held back in some sections compared with figures given out. The market here is weaker on Spanish shelled stock and fancy hand picked Virginias, with receipts of all descriptions aggregating 1.450 bags, against 73 bags on the corresponding date last year. The total receipts in this market since January 1 number 57 881 bags, against only 40,722 bags for the same period last year. The opinion prevails that the consumption will absorb all spot supplies readily before the new crop comes in, and many in the trade look for higher prices.'

CALIFORNIAN PRUNES.

Regarding the prune situation on the Coast, The California Fruit Grower, of April 7, says : "The market is less active than one week ago, but a slight change for the better is noticeable, however. Holders are somewhat firmer in their views. Choice bright stock is a shade higher in price. There are a good many prunes on hand, but desirable stock is not overplentiful, and the favorable reports regarding the formation of the California Cured Fruit Association are causing holders to stiffen a little in their asking prices. Sound, bright outside stock is held at 21/4 c. basis, and Santa Clara at 21/2 c., but the movement is light, as buyers are operating only on a hand-tomouth basis, and bid 2c. for outside prunes and 24 c. for Santa Claras. The export demand has eased off.'

CURRANTS IN LONDON.

The demand for currants continues steady, but somewhat smaller in volume than during the past few weeks. Holders show no undue anxiety to realize, but, at the same time, exhibit a healthy willingness to meet the wishes of buyers in all cases where the concessions asked by the latter are of a reasonable character. The stock in London, although small, provides a good general assortment for all practical purposes. The price of Provincial is firm at a figure which renders it almost impossible to be sold at 2d. per lb. with a reasonable profit, and there are no stocks of old fruit left as in preceding years to supply this demand, if, indeed, it really exists. The general level of prices, however, is such as to provide a satisfactory range of choice for both wholesale and semi-wholesale purposes with a good margin of profit if the popular 3d. per lb. is taken as a basis. The Greek market remains firm, and, with some tendency towards a fall in the monetary exchange, combined with small stocks, would seem likely to remain so. There is no news of importance at present as to the prospects of the growing crop except that a very large quantity of rain has fallen during the winter months. If the conditions necessary for cultivation are favorable from now onward a large and satisfactory crop should result .- Produce Markets' Review, March 31.

STOCKS OF DATES IN LONDON.

The stock of Persian dates in London warehouses on April 1, according to statistics furnished by the London Dried Fruit Trade Association, consisted of 86 437 packages, including 71,086 cases. At the same date last year the stock amounted to but 22 788 packages, all but 271 of which were cases, while on April 1, 1898, there were 192 907 cases and 3 636 other pack ages.

DEPRESSION IN TOMATOES IN THE UNITED STATES.

The depression in the market for canned tomatoes shows no sign yet of lessening. There is a pressure on the part of some packers to dispose of holdings, which results in a considerable shading of prices, but as the transactions are of a confidential nature between the buyer and seller it is impossible to tell just how much of a cut is being made. This shading of prices, it is said, is confined to those packers who need ready money, particularly those who want to buy cans, for which they must now pay spot cash, whereas formerly they could buy on long time. In other quarters a considerable amount of confidence appears to be felt in the future. The indications are that the pack will be a comparatively short one in both Maryland and New Jersey, since there has been practically no buying for future delivery and the carry-over is a large one. How great the amount of spot stock may be is a matter upon which opinion differs, but that the pack this year could fall very much short of the average and still there would be a sufficient supply for all requirements of the coming season seems to be believed by many .-- New York Journal of Commerce.



HOUSE-CLEANING GOODS.

Many of the Toronto grocers have started to push house cleaning supplies. The housecleaning season is now here in earnest, and these dealers have found that by pushing the goods required for the purpose they are enabled to make many sales which they would not have made otherwise. There is a great difference in the manner in which the displays are made; consequently, 1 feel assured some will win fully twice the amount of business that is derived through

others. Some dealers merely place a lot of soap, polishes, brushes, brooms, with a tub or two, in the window, without any attempt at system or style. Others use every art to make their windows as attractive as possible. One of the best displays I have noticed was in a King street window. It could be easily made by any grocery. At the back of the window, and next the wall of the store, was a round pile of tubs and pails reaching fully six feet high. Around it were brooms, whisks and whitewash

brushes. On the floor, a deep row of scrubbing brushes was arranged in a quarter-circle around the display at the corner. In front of these were soaps for scrubbing floors and washing clothes, polishes for stoves, furniture, etc., washing powders, clothespins, hand brushes and many specialties for house-cleaning pur-A number of clotheslines were hung poses. on the side of the window. Price tickets were placed on nearly all the articles, showing prices that were not "cuts," yet were close enough to stand comparison.

Pure Spices ground from best goods obtainable. **McLaren's Invincible Extracts**

for your best trade.

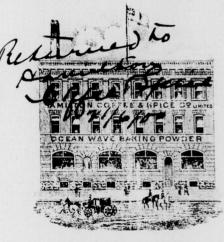
Ocean Wave Baking Powder

the always reliable for good work.

Coffees

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

MORE OLD CHEESE THAN ESTIMATED.

E ARLY in the winter, THE CANADIAN GROCER predicted that the high price established on cheese would certainly lead to a decrease in the consumption.

The course of the market during March fully bears out this contention, for, to the surprise of everyone in the trade, the clearance of the remaining stock in Canada has been extended from week to week.

This fact has had an interesting illustration lately in connection with the exports of cheese from New York. Since the first of the year the exports from that port have been 117,765 boxes, against 78,025 boxes in 1899, a gain of 39,000 odd.

Now it is well known that the exportable surplus of United States cheese was extremely small, so much so that no one figured on an increase in the shipments from New York. The inference, therefore, is that the increase is made up of Canadian cheese from Western Canada sent via the Suspension Bridge.

This discovery of the fact that the Canadian stock at the close of the season has been underestimated is not the exception but the rule.

Every season it is found that there is more cheese in the country than the estimated stocks represented.

A natural outcome of this latest development is a rather unsettled feeling in the market, and holders who have been reckoning on a $13\frac{1}{2}$ c. market are now willing to accept material concessions. In fact, it is quite likely that they would be willing to close out for a small fractional advance on the actual cost. The difficulty, however, with quite a considerable portion of the holdings is that they represent an actual cost, when allowance is made for all charges, of close to $13\frac{1}{2}$ c.

DRIED APPLES AND SALMON WANTED.

ONSUL BRITTAIN, of the United States, who is stationed at Nantes, under date of February 27, 1900, writes : "M. Charles Beuchet, of No. 46 rue Gigant, Nantes, is anxious to obtain the name of some responsible exporter who will sell him dried apples, better known as chops. These apples are cut in thin slices -seeds, skins and stems-then dried and packed in old sugar barrels for shipment. They are used in making a cheap drink by the poorer class among the French. The same gentleman wishes to obtain the name of American exporters of other dried fruits, and also the names of reliable salmon packers of the Pacific coast. He has been purchasing salmon from packers in Canada. Persons wishing to increase their foreign market in the above lines should open correspondence with him at once."

The above is, of course, directly intended for the information of exporters in the United States, but, as it may also interest people in this country, THE CANADIAN GROCER takes the liberty of reproducing it.

Canada should, to some extent, at any rate, be interested.

We did not export any canned salmon to France in 1899, but, in 1898, we sent 34,000 lb.; in 1897, 16,800 lb.; in 1896, 35,150 lb., and, in 1895, 16,800 lb.

Of dried apples, we, last year, exported to France 676.208 lb., valued at \$29 311, and, in 1898, 41,500 lb., valued at \$2.314.

STRENGTH IN RAW SUGAR.

A STRONG upward tendency in the raw sugar market abroad has been quite conspicuous lately, and, at this writing, cables report it as still strong, with an increased demand.

In beet, there has been an advance within the past 10 days of 3 to $3\frac{1}{4}$ d., with April quoted at 10s. $5\frac{1}{4}$ d. and May at 10s. 6d. Cane sugar has also ruled strong, and prices for Java are 6d. higher, at 12s. 9d., and fair refining 3d., at 11s. 6d.

This strength in Europe has been visibly reflected in New York, the raw article there having advanced $f_{s}c.$, with centrifugals firmly held at $4\frac{1}{2}c.$ This has led to a much better feeling in the refined article at the same centre, and cutting in prices appears to have ceased for the time being, though how long this desirable condition of affairs will prevail is problematical, depending, as it does, on the whim of the two powerful competitors in the United States.

The net advance in refined in the United States has been 10c. per 100 lb., and Canadian refiners naturally hope that it will be maintained.

They responded last Thursday by marking up yellows 10c. and granulated 5c. per 100 lb., to \$3.75 to \$4.40 and \$4.50 respectively Montreal. Acadia and Montreal granulated sugars are now at the same price. Yellows, of course, always have been.

Since then there has been no change, but, if the New York prices again appreciate, Canadian values may be expected to follow the lead.

A feature of the situation worthy of note is that the margin in the United States between the price of granulated and raw sugar is only 45c. per 100 lb., which is less than the cost of manufacture.

GROCERS AND DAINTY DISHES.

Grocers would find it helpful if they were able to give customers ideas how this and that article might be utilized in making up dainty dishes.

Their wives, who read recipe books and experiment on their own account, could, as a rule, give them help along this line.

By making suggestions in this way, the customers would soon begin to learn that you took an interest in them, and the more they realize this, the firmer will be your hold upon their trade.

1:3

THE QUESTION OF UNION WITH NEWFOUNDLAND.

A COUPLE of weeks ago, we took up the question of union between Canada and Newfoundland, and dealt with it from a commercial standpoint. We propose this week to continue it along the same lines.

The import trade of Newfoundland, as it was then shown, ranged from \$5,000,000 to \$6,000,000 per year.

Newfoundland's chief articles of import during the fiscal year 1898 were as follows :

	Quantity	. value.
Butter, ewt.	5,009	\$ 75.998
Coai, tous	. 94 904	205.781
Flour, bbls		1,401 972
Hardware		106 592
Cottons, woollens, silks, linens		
apparel calpet-, etc		709.972
Leather		108,603
Leatherware		75 617
Molasses, gals	768.802	115.320
Pork, salled, bbls	24.632	295.587
Salt, tons	37.470	56,205
Sugar, raw, wt	12.334	37.002
Tea. lb.	873.386	121 437
Coin and builton		6,819
All other articles		1,812,763
		\$5,188,863

The import trade during the year we have given, namely, 1898, was the smallest for a number of years.

Canada's trade with Newfoundland is practically at a standstill. It certainly does not grow, either in exports to or imports from that country. Our purpose is to deal with the exports from Canada to Newfoundland, but we pause to state that the imports during the last five years, beginning with 1899, were \$528,083, \$464.560, \$452,906, \$551,852 and \$740.302, respectively. The figures relating to the exports were \$1,808,-682, \$2,170,606, \$1,692,798, \$1,782,309 and \$2,325,196, respectively.

The chief items of export to Newfoundland during 1808 and 1800, were

land during 1090 and 109	g, nere .	
Animals, living\$	76,150	\$ 92,560
Grain	61,188	74,830
	1,204 671	730,692
Oatmeal	9.720	8 350
Carriages, bicycles, etc	4.727	3,953
Clothing	.12,121	6,139
Coal	177.368	181,790
Cordage, twine, rope, etc	8.715	11,685
Cotton, and manufactures of.	14,694	22,761
Fruits	17.411	24.298
Gunpowder, etc	3.218	11,561
India rubber, and manufac-		
tures of	13.134	18,617
Hay	12,012	7.371
Leather, and manufactures of	105,828	96,483
Metals and minerals, and		
manufactures of	72,469	105.322
Provisions, viz., butter, cheese,		
eggs and meats	104,092	131,700
Salt	12,603	9,970
Vegetables	26,157	22,105
Wood, and manufactures of.	50,045	51,242
Wool, and manufactures of.	11,846	15,871

We stated a moment ago that our export trade with Newfoundland was practically at

a standstill. While this is true in a general sense, it is entitled to some modification. For instance, in horses, peas, cotton and manufactures of, gunpowder, iron and steel and manufactures of, cheese, tea, there has been an increase during the past few years.

THE CANADIAN GROCER five years ago expressed regret at the failure of the negotiations for union carried on then by the Bowell Administration, and time has not by any means softened that regret. The price demanded by the Newfoundland delegates, in the conditions laid down under which they would come into the Confederation, did seem rather high, at a time when the Island was in such financial distress, but it does not appear as high now, and particularly in view of the fact that the natural resources of the colony possess a higher value than they did then.

It is to be hoped the Dominion Government will at once take the matter up and open negotiations with the Island.

While the conditions are not, in some respects, as favorable as they were in 1895, in others they are more so. They are not as favorable in that the necessities for union on the part of Newfoundland are not so great; they are more favorable in other respects because of the general tendency throughout the British Empire to bring its component parts closer together.

If the union of Canada and Newfoundland is not consummated or at least under negotiation shortly, it is more than possible that reciprocity between the island and the United States will be realized.

The British Government, at the instigation of Canada, refused, five or six years ago, to sanction the Blaine Bond treaty, but it is improbable that it would do so again were a similar treaty drawn up. And such a treaty would, if anything, be more distasteful to Canada now than it was even then.

THE "CWT." QUESTION.

THE question as to the legality or advisability of using the sign "cwt." for expressing 100 lb. is a live one in Halifax.

A subscriber living in that city takes some exception to the article which appeared in our last issue in regard to the question. "Our contention," he writes, "is that, while by Act of Parliament 100 lb. is the standard 'cwt.,' in the larger world outside, with which everybody in business has to do with, the term 'cwt.' means invariably 112 lb., and that, in order to avoid error, the contraction '100 lb.' should be used for 100 pounds, and 'cwt.' for 112 pcunds, or one hundredweight."

THE CANADIAN GROCER last week contended that the word "hundredweight" meant, in Canada, 100 lb., just as it meant 112 lb. in Great Britain. And the statute was quoted to prove it.

It will be noticed that our correspondent does not question the legality of our conclusion. His objection is in regard to the utility of using the "cwt." sign in dealing with the outside world.

What our correspondent says in regard to the possibility of error is quite correct. We would also add possibility of confusion as well, as far as the foreign trade is concerned. But some people will make mistakes under any system. We cannot, however, agree with him when he declares that the term hundredweight " means invariably 112 lb." " Hundredweight " in the United States, for instance, does not mean 112 lb. It means 100 lb. So it does in Canada, as we have already shown.

The question has come in for a great deal of attention by the Halifax School Board, and, at a recent meeting, a report was received which was against the use of the sign "cwt." unless when 112 lb. was meant. It, however, favored the use of the sign "hwt." The suggestion in regard to the use of "hwt." is worth considering.

It is well understood, however, on this North American continent that the term "hundredweight" means 100 pounds to say nothing of its being backed up by the statute in both Canada and the United States, but there is nothing to deter those who prefer to use the words "hundred pounds" or the figures signifying the same from doing so, but why, if we are to be precluded from using the word "hundredweight" or its sign "cwt.," should we not also be precluded from using it for 112 lb. ? Is it not possible that some one may think the long hundred of 120 lb, may be meant ?

A RECORD YEAR FOR TEA IMPORTS

ANADA'S imports of tea during the last fiscal year were the heaviest on record. The total of all kinds, greens and blacks, imported for home consumption, was 25,055,607 lb., against 19 950,462 lb. in 1898. As Canada also exported 1,226,519 lb. during the fiscal year, the tea left in the country for consumption was 23,829,088 lb., or about 4.33 lb. per head of population. The quantity of tea exported in 1898 was 1,695,172 lb.

The following tables give the importation of tea into Canada as per free and dutiable lists, respectively, during the fiscal years 1899 and 1898 :

IMPORTS UNDER THE FREE LIST.

	18	899	18	98.
	Quantity in lb.	Value.	Quantity in lb.	Value
Indian, black	2,783 3 17	* 103.876	1,956,400	\$ 311.219
Indian, green	42,491	5,976	64,754	10, 68
Ceylon, black	4,958,093	773.707	3.3.3.192	510,091
eylon, green.	21,820	4 071	57,167	8,717
China, black	2,703,791	376,640	3,247,691	416,731
China, green	1.404,8 9	165.667	1.264 893	141.524
Japan, black	1,245,694	165,691	820.0.6	91,528
Japan, green black (country	10,049,475	1,309,395	8,210,345	1,076,618
not given)	552,957	101,966	491,076	84,635
not given)	433,633	6J,859	600	131
	24,246,555	\$ 3,367,85 1	19,414,734	\$2 659 265
IMPORT		тн <mark>е</mark> БОТІ 99.	ABLE LIST	
	Quantity		Quantity	
	in lb.	Value.	in lb.	Value.
Ceylon, black	38,179	\$ 9,655	42,084	\$ 7,698
Ceylon, green	2,118	422	131	31
Indian, black	2,016	533	13,719	2,011
Indian, green			70	29
China, black	35,363	8,441	75,641	11,161
China, green	246,387	42,276	78 435	8 48 1
lanun black	1 692	348	8 901	1.60

Black (country 106,540 17,022 69,265 6.841 given) Green (country not given).... 20,821 3.832 79,198 8.077 Total dutiable 809,052 143,8/4 535,728 Total free..., 24,246,5:5 3,367,854 19,414,734 60 990 2.659.265

370.896

65,751

168,175

15 602

Grand total . 25,0.5,6.7 \$3,511,725 19,950,462 \$2,720 255 An analysis of the above tables produces some interesting results. What naturally

interests the trade in Canada as much as anything is as to how the proportion of British-grown tea to the total imports compares with that of 1898.

Taking free and dutiable teas, greens as well as blacks, the results are as follows :

Proportion of British-grown tea in 1899..... 31.33 1898..... 27.25

Increase in favor of 1899 4.08

Had there not been a decrease in the importation of green teas of British growth, the increase would have been slightly larger. The present fiscal year will undoubtedly see a material increase in British green teas, if the efforts which are now being made to push them in Canada are in any way fruitful, as they certainly promise to be.

The total quantity of black tea of British

growth imported in 1899 was 7,783,115 lb. against 5.315.995 lb. in 1898, an increase of 2.467,120 lb., or 46.41 per cent.

Taking it another way, the proportion of black tea of British growth to teas of all kinds imported (blacks and greens), was 31.06 in 1899, against 26.66 in 1898. This is all the more striking in view of the fact that the proportion of black teas of all kinds imported in 1899 to the grand total (blacks and greens), was about one half of I per cent. less than in 1898. Furthermore, it will be noticed that Japan is credited with sending of black tea about 400,000 lb. more than in 1898. It should be stated, however, that there is some dispute between certain members of the trade and the Statistical Department at Ottawa in regard to the correctness of the figures relating to the importation of Japan black tea, it being held that no such quantity was brought into the country.

The importation of China black teas continues, it will be noticed, to fall off. China greens, on the other hand, show quite an increase.

One of the by no means least striking of the figures given above are those relating to Japan greens, there being an increase of over 2,000,000 lb. The proportion to the total of all kinds of tea imported was, however, slightly less than in 1898.

RICE AND THE PREFERENTIAL TARIFF.

section of the preferential tariff provides for the admission of articles upon the manufacture of which a substantial portion of labor has been expended in Great Britain or any other of the countries in the British Empire entitled to the provisions of the preferential tariff.

Subsequently the Customs Department decided that the amount of labor thus expended must be at least 25 per cent. of the value of the article manufactured.

Under this provision of the Customs tariff, Japan rice cleaned in Great Britain has been coming into Canada under the provisions of the preferential tariff.

A few weeks ago, however, these privileges were discontinued, the Customs Department having found, upon investigation, that the amount of labor expended in Great Britain

upon the process of cleaning Japan rice was not equal to 25 per cent. of the value of the finished product.

A number of wholesalers had made importations, and, as a result of this decision of the Department, were compelled to amend their entries and pay the 25 per cent. of the duty that had previously been remitted.

The blame, of course, lies with the mill owners in Great Britain.

THE CANNED GOODS CONTRACT.

GREAT deal of disaffection exists among the wholesale grocery trade of Canada in regard to the contract form of the Canadian Packers' Association. This disaffection appears to be particularly marked in the Maritime Provinces and in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

In order that our readers who have not yet done so may have an opportunity of comparing the old and the new forms of contract, we herewith give them in parallel columns :

It is mutually agreed that if the sellers' crop should be destroyed or severely injured by tost, drought, or otherwise tosuch an extent as to prevent the sellers from canning their usual seasor's output, they shall only be required to thi 60 per cent, of this contract, adjust to his amount, the failing in thi failing in this amount, the selfer shail pay to the buyer ten cents per case on any poriton of the 60 per cent, not delivered. It is further agreed should the selfers' premises be des-troyed by fire or otherwise before the pack begins, or while packing, so as to pre-vent them from filling their orders or any part of ent them from any part of heir orders, or any part of hem, this contract is to b auli and void. Any claim or swelts or defectiv null and void. Any claims for swells or defective goods soid shall be ren dered within six months from date of invoice, to the factory, in writing, with sectors' option to have such goods returned, settlement to be efforted buyware goods returned, settlement to be effected between buyer and setler, failing to be left to public Board of Arbitrations, Foronto. All sales notes subject to con-firmation by head office in writing. Responsibility of seller ceases as soon as bill of lading is signed.

It is mutually agreed that, should the _____ prem-ises be destroyed by fire or otherwise, or should the crops be destroyed or se-verely injured by fire or drought, between the date of this contract and the date of singment so as to prevent the _____ from can-uing their usual season s output, they shall only be required to fin 60 per cent, of this contract, but they agree to pay buyer for cents per case for any percents per case for any po tion of the 40 per cent, ne filled.

The particular provision of the contract form to which the wholesalers take exception is that which declares that the packer shall only be required to fill 60 per cent. of his contract, and that, in the event of his failing to do so, he shall only pay the buyer Ioc. per case on such portion of the 60 per cent. that is not delivered. Under the old form of contract, it was on such portion of the 40 per cent. over the 60 per cent. that he agreed to pay the Ioc. per case for all goods undelivered.

Even some of those who are parties to the form of contract declare that it is somewhat one-sided. It is only natural, therefore, that the wholesalers should be dissatisfied.

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GROCERY QUOTATIONS BY WIRE.

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

ONTARIO MARKETS,

April 19, 1900. GROCERIES.

LTHOUGH no material change has taken place in the trade situation since our last review, the volume of business is, if anything, a little better. The most important feature in the situation is the advance in the price of refined sugars, which went into effect shortly after we went to press last week. This advance was in sympathy with the outside markets. Canned goods remain in much about the same position as a week ago, the demand not having appreciably improved. Prices for canned goods are much about the same as they were then, although a little weaker feeling has developed in regard to canned apples. Only a moderate demand is to be noted for coffees, but prices are without change locally. The tea trade is still quiet, although, if anything, business is a little better than it was ; Ceylon teas are cabled slightly dearer in London. The advance in the price of sugar appears to have momentarily checked the demand. Trade in both syrups and molasses appears to be falling off a little, as it is usual just at this particular time of the year. Valencia raisins are as strong as ever, although last week's quotations still rule. Prunes are meeting with a good demand.

CANNED GOODS.

No strikingly new features have developed during the past week in regard to canned vegetables, fish or meats, but, in canned apples, quite a pronounced weakness is apparent. This is due to the fact that the demand has been unsatisfactory and that offerings during the last week have been liberal. The weakness is most pro-

nounced in 3 lb. tins, which are being offered to the wholesale trade at 5 to 10c. per dozen lower than a short time ago. At the moment, wholesalers' quotations are nominally unchanged, and we still quote 3's at 90 to 95c., and gallons at \$2.20 to \$2.25 per dozen. In canned vegetables, the demand is, if anything, slightly improv-

ing for tomatoes and corn. In peas, there is very little doing, while the feeling is not altogether one of confidence in this particular line, and those who are holding are desirous of disposing of their stock. The ruling price to the retail trade is from 75c. up. Tomatoes are still being quoted at 90 to 95c. per dozen, and corn from \$1.05 to \$1.10. There are not many wholesalers. however, that are quoting the inside figure, and corn is about as strong as it has been at any time this season. None of the wholesalers yet appear to be placing any orders for futures, although some of the packers claim to have made some pretty good sales. Some of the wholesale houses, notwithstanding that they have yet made no purchases, are quoting to the retail trade 90c. for tomatoes and 80 to 82 1/2 c. for corn and peas, for future delivery. Others, again, are offering to take orders at open prices, but no great efforts are being made to do business on either of these bases, and, as far as THE CANADIAN GROCER can learn, few, if any, of them have booked any

See pages 27 and 28 for Toronto, Montreal, St. John, and Winnipeg prices current.

orders. A little is being done for prompt shipment in beans at 85 to 90c. A quiet, steady trade is to be noted for canned salmon and other lines of canned fish.

COFFEES.

The outside markets have been a little irregular during the past week and this has somewhat discouraged importers from placing orders, as they are looking for lower prices. At the moment, however, the outside markets have taken a steadier turn. On the local market trade is fair for this time of the year. The demand is chiefly for green Rio coffee.

SUGARS.

The feature of this market is the advance of 10c. per 100 lb. in yellow, and 5c. per 100 lb. in granulated. This advance took place shortly after we went to press last week. Granulated sugar is now quoted in Toronto at \$4.68 and yellows at from \$3.91 up to \$4.58. It will be noticed that these figures are 10c. higher for granulated and 15c. higher for yellow. The reason for this is that the wholesalers have discontinued quoting less than carloads, at carload rates,

so that on small lots sc, has been added, on account of freight, as well as the advance in refiners' prices. If grocers in Toronto want carload lots they can purchase them at 5c. less than the figures quoted. Another change is that Acadia granulated is now quoted at the same as that made by the Montreal refineries. Acadia yellows were, of course, heretofore quoted the same as that of the other refineries, so that prices are now uniform all around. The demand on the local market is fair, although the advance appears to have somewhat checked business. The market is strong at the advance and a further appreciation in values is not at all improbable.

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SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.

A fair trade is being done in molasses, although, perhaps, it is not as active as it was a week or two ago. Business is falling off a little in syrups, as is usual at the end of the Lenten season. Prices are steady and unchanged.

RICE AND TAPIOCA.

Business is a little more active in rice than it was a week or two ago, and prices are steady and unchanged. The demand for tapioca is only moderate on account of its high price, which is causing people to turn their attention more to rice than they otherwise would. When people cannot, as a rule, get tapioca for 5c. they will buy rice. TEAS.

The tea market is, on the whole, fairly steady as to price. A cable from London announces ¼d. advance on low-grade Ceylons. Locally, Indian and Ceylon teas are selling a little better than they were. Brokers report that there is a good inquiry for low-grade Indian and Ceylon teas at from 12 1/2 to 13c., but that very few are to be picked up at those figures. They state, however, that buyers are now coming around to 14c., which is about the lowest priced tea to be had. There have been a few transactions in Japan teas, principally of low and medium grades, and an occasional order has been secured. The brokers report some good values in fine Japans at from 141/2 to 15c., holders of these teas being apparently anxious to sell. Some inquiries have been received for low-priced Congous at about 11 to 12c. There are a few of these teas on the market, but, while they possess fair drawing quality, the style, as a rule, is poor.

NUTS.

Mail advices to hand confirm the cable reports of higher prices in regard to Tarra-

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gona almonds, and give the additional information that the advance is caused by damage to growing crops by wind storms.

FOREIGN DRIED FRUITS.

CURRANTS—Business, locally, keeps fair with prices unchanged. The outside markets rule firm.

VALENCIA RAISINS— The demand for these continues active, notwithstanding the high figures quoted. The small shipment which was last week noted to be on the way from London has not yet arrived. We still quote fine off-stalk at 7 to 7 ½ c., according to brand; selected, 7 ½ to 8c., according to brand, and selected layers, 8 to 8 ½ c., according to brand.

PRUNES—The demand is brisk and quotations steady and unchanged.

GREEN FRUITS.

A good spring trade is opening up. The demand for oranges is improving. Californian navels continue to stiffen in price at the Coast, but last week's figures still obtain here. Mediterranean sweets and Californian seedlings are now coming in freely. Messinas are offered in fair quantity. Some exceedingly choice Valencias have arrived since last report, and are proving ready sellers. There is a good demand for Messina lemons at unchanged prices. Bananas are in fair demand, but the high prices continue to curtail consumption. There is little hope for a decline in the immediate future, but there is some talk of a company being formed by fruit dealers of Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, and other Western cities, to fight the banana trust, and to bring in supplies at a more moderate figure. If this company materializes prices may be reduced, but not earlier than June or July. There is a good trade being done in winter apples. Choice red spies are quoted as high as \$3,75 to \$4.50, and cooking varieties at \$2.50 to \$3.50. Cocoanuts are selling more actively than last week, at \$3.75 to \$4. Pineapples are in for the first time this season. They are in excellent condition, and are freely sold at \$2.40 to \$3 per doz. Tomatoes are arriving in moderate quantities from Florida.

at \$3.75 per crate. Strawberries have also started to arrive freely in small lots, and are well taken at 17 to 20c. per pint basket. COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS—Receipts are increasing rapidly, and prices are nearing a proper basis for pickling. For single cases 11c. and for larger lots 10 to $10\frac{1}{2}$ c. is asked. It is expected that a large number of eggs will be pickled this summer, and buyers state that 8 to 9c. at outside points will be the ruling price for stock.

POTATOES—There is a steady trade doing. Between 15 and 20 cars arrive weekly. These are readily taken at 38 to 39c., but if (as seems possible) receipts increase materially, the price will be forced down somewhat. Small lots out of store keep steady at 45 to 55c. per bag.

BEANS—There is little doing, but prices are steady at \$1.75 to \$1.80, for handpicked and \$1.60 to \$1.65. for mixed.

DRIED AND EVAPORATED APPLES – There is practically nothing doing. Prices are nominally unchanged at 7 to 7 ½ c., for evaporated and 5 to 5 ½ c. for dried.

MAPLE PRODUCT—There is a big demand for maple sugar, both for home consumption and for export to the United States, and prices are well maintained here at 10 to 11c. This high price for sugar has induced many makers to produce that article, and has reduced their output of syrup. This, combined with the fact that the run has been moderate, has limited the supply of syrup on this market. Prices are firm at \$1 for wine-gallons, and \$1.25 for imperial gallons.

HONEY—The demand is lifeless. Prices are unchanged at 8½ to 9c. for strained clover, and 5 to 6c. for buckwheat. Clover comb is easy at \$1.50 to \$2.25.

VEGETABLES—Offerings of lettuce, green onions, green mint and rhubarb are liberal. Radishes are scarce and 5 to 10c. dearer. Lettuce is 5 to 10c. cheaper. We quote : Rhubarb, \$1 to \$1.25 per doz. bunches; green onions, 10 to 15c. per doz.; green mint, 30 to 45c. per doz. bunches; parsley, 15 to 20c.; radishes, 40 to 50c. per doz. bunches; lettuce, 20 to 30c. per doz.; cabbage, 50 to 75c. per doz.; red cabbage, 40 to 50c. per doz.; onions, \$1 to \$1.25 per bag; turnips, 40 to 50c. per bag; carrots, 40 to 60c. per bag; parsnips, 75 to 90c. per bag.

ST. STEPHEN, N. B.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

BUTTER—Offerings continue to increase, and a proportionate decrease in prices has ensued. The make of dairy seems to be especially large, and a decline of fully 2c. is noted in both rolls and prints. No tubs are offering. Creamery is also more plentiful, the number of winter creameries which have discontinued being more than counterbalanced by the summer ones starting. Prices are 1c. lower throughout. We quote: Dairy, large rolls, 14 to 15c.; prints, 15 to 16c.; creamery, prints, 20 to 21c.; boxes, 19 to 20c.

CHEESE — The market is becoming depleted of old cheese, but there seems a disposition to sell slightly below last week's quotations to keep the demand from turning altogether to the new stock. Old cheese is quoted at $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 13° , and new cheese at $11\frac{1}{2}$ to 12° .

PROVISIONS.

Prices keep stiff, both in Great Britain and in Canada. The recent advances are well maintained, and are followed this week by advances of $\frac{1}{4}$ c. per lb. in rolls and $\frac{1}{2}$ c. in short cut barrel pork. Rolls are now quoted at 9 to 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. and short-cut barrel pork at \$17 to \$17.50. Packers insist that if present indications are fulfilled, further advances in lard and long clear bacon must ensue.

FISH AND OYSTERS.

The stocks of frozen fish have lasted well, and it is now considered that ample stocks will remain until the fresh stock starts to arrive. The latter is expected early in May. Prices are unchanged throughout. We quote: Trout, 7c.; whitefish, 7c.; perch, 4c.; blue pike, 3c.; yellow pickerel, 7c.; herrings, 4c.; steak cod, 6c.. haddock, 4c.; white halibut, 11c.; high color salmon, 11c., red snappers, 11c.; Spanish mackerel, 11c.,

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

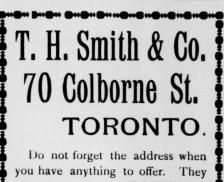
Toronto Salt Works TORONTO, ONT. Write us for SALT of any kind.

Also SALTPETRE, car lots or less.

STORAGE Eastern firms desiring Storage in WINNIPEG will find it to their advantage to communicate with me. Track facilities. Lowest rate of insurance in the city.

E. NICHOLSON Wholesale Commission Merchant and Broker.





get highest prices for BUTTER, EGGS and all kinds of produce.

CALIFORNIA NAVEL URANGES

are fine eating now.

We have them in all sizes.

BROS.

PRICE RIGHT. CLEMES

51 Front East, TORONTO.

haddie, 6 to 8c. per lb.; ciscoes, per 100, \$1; Cromarty bloaters, \$2; salt herrings, splits, \$2.75 to \$3 per half-bbl.; boneless fish, 41/2 to 5c.; quail on toast, 41/2 to 5c.; pure cod, 51/2c.; shredded cod, \$1.80 per box; oysters, Baltimore selects, \$4.80; Baltimore standards, \$3.75; Norfolk standards, \$3.30 per pail.

GRAIN. FLOUR. BREAKFAST FOODS.

GRAIN-The wheat market shows a steady disposition at 66c. outside for both white and red. The deliveries on the Toronto street market are increasing. Prices are unchanged. We quote the street market : Wheat, white and red, 69 to 70c.; goose, 70c.; peas, 63 to 65c.; oats, 33c.; barley, 44 to 45c.; rye, 52c. No. 1 hard Manitoba wheat is firm at 80c.

FLOUR-A good demand is noted. Prices are steady. We quote as follows : Manitoba patents, \$3.80; Manitoba strong bakers', \$3.55; Ontario patents, \$3.55 to \$3.65; straight roller, \$3.35, Toronto freights.

BREAKFAST FOODS - The home consumption keeps large, and the demand for export is increasing. We quote as follows : Standard oatmeal and rolled oats, \$3.50 in bags and \$3.60 in bbls. ; rolled wheat, \$2.50 in 100-lb. bbls.; cornmeal, \$3; split peas, \$4; pot barley, \$4.

HIDES, SKINS AND WOOL.

HIDES—The market is dull, and prices easy at the decline noted last week. We We quote as tollows: Cowhides, No. 1, 84c.; No. 2, 7 4 c.; No. 3, 6 4 c. Steer hides are worth 1/2 c. more. Cured hides are quoted at 9c.

SKINS-There is little doing. Lambskins are firm at last week's advance. Otherwise the market is steady. We quote as fol-lows: No. I veal, 8-lb. and up, Ioc. per lb.; No. 2, 9c.; dekins, from 40 to 50c.; culls, 20 to 25c. Sheep and lambskins are selling at \$1.25 to \$1.40.

WOOL-Little is held, and consequently there is little movement. The market keeps easy. Combing fleece is selling at 18 to 19c. and unwashed at IIC.

SEEDS.

There is an active jobbing demand for all grass seed with prices unchanged throughout. Jobbers are now quoting red clover from \$5 to \$6, according to quality. Alsike is steady at \$4.80 to \$7.50. Timothy is firm at \$1.40 to \$1.80. Hungarian grass seed and millet show a drop of 5 to 10c., the price now being 75 to 90c.

MARKET NOTES.

Granulated sugar is 5c. and yellow sugar Ioc. per 100 lb. dearer.

Low-grade Ceylon tea is cabled slightly dearer from Liverpool.

Short and barrel pork is 1/2 c. and smoked rolls ¼c. per lb. dearer.

Canned apples are weaker, and holders are asking 5 to 10c. per dozen less than they were a short time ago.

Creamery butter has declined 1c. and dairy 2c. per lb. Old cheese is $\frac{1}{2}$ c. lower than a week ago. Eggs are quoted 10 to IIC., a decline of 3c.

Pineapples are offering at 20 to 25c. each ; Florida tomatoes at \$3.50 to \$4 per crate, and Louisiana strawberries at 18 to to 19c. per pint box.

GOLDEN CROWN CANNED CLAMS, 1-1b. talls. GOLDEN DIAMOND BLUE BERRIES, 2's size. W. S. Loggie Company, CHATHAM, N.B. Limited E. T. STURDEE Mercantile Broker, Manufacturers' Agent, ETC., ETC. ST. JOHN. N.B. Wholesale trade only. Established 1873. CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED POULTRY BUTTER EGGS DRESSED HOGS Highest market prices. Quick returns D. GUNN, BROTHERS & CO. Pork Packers and Commission Merchants 76-78-80 Front St. E. - - TORONTO Established 1892. Rutherford, Marshall & Co. 68 Front Street East, Toronto. Exporters of OULTRY BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, HONEY, DRIED AND GREEN APPLES. We buy outright, or receive on consignment. all kinds of Produce. Correspondence solicited. References – Mercantile agencies or Canadian Bank of Commerce. FLEISCHMANN'S VEGETABLE YEAST COMPRESSED HAS NO EQUAL. NEW MAPLE SYRUP WANTED Consign to JOHN J. FEE 62 Front St. East Phone 8129. TORONTO. Correspondence Invited. Consignments Solicited. Prompt Returns. References, Standard Bk. and Commercial Agencies The **Commission** Co., Limited FRUIT, PRODUCE AND **COMMISSION MERCHANTS.** Cor. Market and Colborne Streets, TORONTO

GOLDEN CROWN LOBSTER, flats and talls

GOLDEN KEY LOBSTER, flats only.

There is no better trade. winner than a good article - Sell your customers Blue Ribbon Ceylon Jea address orders to 12 Front St. East Joronto and they will receive prompt attention

QUEBEC MARKETS.

MONTREAL, April 19, 1900. GROCERIES.

HERE has been a good seasonable movement in general groceries during the week, and, as a rule, the tendency of values is firm. Last Thursday, as a consequence of the rise in New York, local refiners put up the price of refined sugar 5c. on granulated, and 10c. on yellows, and the rise has led to heavier buying and an increased movement. Molasses exhibits continued firmness at primary centres, and the reaction that importers here seem to expect appears to be as far off as ever. Canned goods have ruled quiet, while rice is unchanged. Spices are firm, but coffees reflect an easier tendency, though no quotable change is to report. Teas are quiet, and there has been an active Easter trade in green fruits of all sorts.

SUGAR.

As a result of the rise in the price of refined at New York and the continued strength in raw, the local refiners advanced their prices last Thursday afternoon 10c. on yellows and 5c. on granulated, the range now being \$4.50 on granulated and \$3.75 to \$4.40 on yellows. Demand has been good since the change, and a considerable business has resulted, and orders have been individually much larger.

SYRUPS.

Business in syrups continues quiet, but prices are held steady at 11/2 to 2c. per lb. MOLASSES.

The Barbadoes molasses market on spot holds firm, sales of carlots being noted at 42c. and single puncheons 43c. Cables from the Islands quote the first cost firm at 17c., with planters heavily oversold.

CANNED GOODS.

There is little news to report in the canned goods market. Business generally has been small, as large buyers have nearly all anticipated future wants in regard to new

crop stock for the time being. In spot goods, a fair jobbing trade is passing, and the tone for such is firm. Beans are held at 85c.; peas, 85 to 90c.; tomatoes, 871/2 to 90c.; corn, \$1.05 to \$1.10, and 1-gallon apples, \$2.10 to \$2.15.

RICE.

There is no change in this market. The first direct steamer from London for this port has supplies of new crop rice on board. Japan reports state that the market there is easier, but, even at current rates, no reduction can be made on spot prices now ruling. The Indian famine is the strong bull point of the rice situation. Values here are firm at \$3.30 to \$3.40 for Standard B.

SPICES.

Spices are very firm in tone and considerable demand has been experienced for pimento, importers having paid 9c. for round lots laid down on spot. Cable advices state that there were no supplies of cloves in Zanzibar, and no further pickings of this crop. The Dutch syndicate alone has bought 10,000 bales of the 1900 crop, of which pickings will begin about September 1. We quote : Nutmegs, 35 to 6oc. per lb., as to size; mace, 45 to 50c. per lb., as to quality, and pimento, 834 c.

Further easiness has been noted in this market as a result of intelligence from primary markets, which report lower prices. There is no actual decline in spot values. We quote : Maracaibo, 91/2 to 14c. ; Mocha, 17 1/2 to 20c. ; Rio, 8 to 14c., and Mexicans, 101/2 to 15c.

TEAS.

Business in wholesale way between houses has been practically nil this week, and until the new crop shipments arrive the market in this respect is expected to rule quiet. Supplies of Pingsuey are light, and prices are held steady at 15 to 16 1/2 c.; and in blacks, Ceylons have sold at 20c., while a few Japans have changed hands at 11 to 13c., as to grade. From wholesalers' hands the

distributing movement is larger than it was, a good active trade being noted in this respect.

GREEN FRUITS

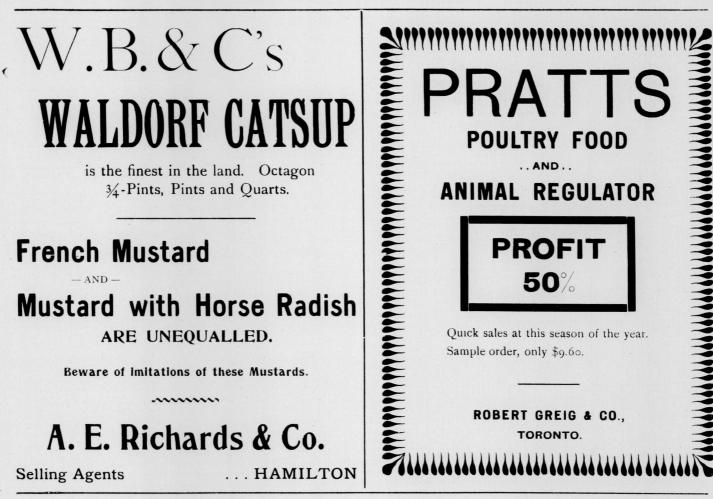
There was a large volume of business put through in this market on Easter account. Almeria grapes are scarce and firm at \$7 to \$9 per keg, and oranges are in good demand at unchanged prices. Lemons manifest a stronger tendency. Strawberries are more plentiful this week, and pineapples also, both lines meeting a good demand. Bananas are also quite active, while Malaga figs meet a good inquiry. We quote as follows : Apples, \$3 to \$4; Almeria grapes at \$7 to \$9 per keg. Oranges, Valencias, \$5 to \$5.50; Californian navels, \$3.25 to \$3.75; Jamaicas, \$6 to \$6.50 per bbl. Lemons, \$2.75 to \$3 per box ; grape fruit, \$5 per box ; spinach, \$2.75 to \$3.25 per bbl ; tomatoes, \$4.25 to \$4.50 per carrier ; sweet potatoes, \$4.50 per bbl., and Bermuda potatoes, \$7.50 to \$8 per bbl.; mushrooms, 65 to 70c. per lb.; bananas, \$1.75 to \$3 per bunch; Spanish onions, 75 to 85c. per crate ; strawberries, 40 to 45c.; pineapples, 20 to 30c.; golden dates, 4 1/2 c., and Malaga figs, 4 1/2 c. per lb.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS-The tone of the market was weak, in sympathy with advices from Toronto and the continued liberal receipts here ; in consequence, prices scored another decline of 1 1/2 c. per dozen. The demand was slow to-day, as buyers were pretty well loaded up with stock, but a few sales were made at 111/2 to 12c. per dozen.

MAPLE PRODUCT-The market is now fairly well supplied with maple product, for which the demand was slow to-day, and quiet, at steady prices. New syrup sold at 85 to goc. per large tin ; 65 to 70c. per imperial gallon tins, and at 61/2 to 7c. per lb. in wood. Pure sugar, 95c.

BEANS-The tone of the market for beans is firm, but sales are confined to small lots to fill actual wants. Choice hand-picked



pea beans are held at \$1.80 to \$1.85, and choice primes at \$1.70 to \$1.75.

HONEY — There was no change in honey to note. White clover, in comb, is quoted at 14 to 15c.; white extracted, in large tins, 9 to $9\frac{1}{2}$ c.; and in small tins, 10 to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., and buckwheat extracted, 8 to 9c.

POTATOES—The demand for potatoes is chiefly of a jobbing nature, and prices rule steady. Carlots on track, 35 to 40c. per bag, and small quantities at 5 to 10c. per bag advance, according to the size of lot.

ASHES — The market for ashes is quiet, with no change in prices to note. We quote: First pots, \$4.65 to \$4.70; seconds, \$4.35 to \$4.40, and pearls, \$5.50 per 100 lb. **PROVISIONS.**

The provision market was steady, but the volume of business was somewhat small, especially in smoked meats, owing to the fact that buyers generally laid in liberal supplies last week, and until such are worked off, little activity is anticipated. We quote as follows : Heavy Canadian

short cut mess pork, \$16.50 to \$17; short cut back pork, \$15.50 to \$16; selected heavy short cut mess pork, boneless special quality, \$17.50 to \$18, and heavy mess pork, long cut, \$15.50 to \$16; pure Canadian lard, 8¼ to 9¼ c. per lb., and compound refined, 6¾ to 7¾ c. per lb. Hams, 11 to 13c., and bacon, 11½ to 13c. per lb. FLOUR AND GRAIN.

FLOUR — There was no change in the situation of the flour market. A fair jobbing trade was done on both local and country account at steady prices. We quote: Winter patents, \$3.65 to \$3.85; straight rollers, \$3.25 to \$3.30; in bags, $$1.52\frac{1}{2}$ to \$1.55; Manitoba patents, \$3.75 to \$4.00, and strong bakers', \$3.50 to \$3.70.

GRAIN—The demand for all lines of grain on spot was limited, but the tone is steady. For May delivery afloat the following prices were quoted : Ontario spring wheat, 74 to 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ C.; peas, 72 to 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ C.; rye, 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 63C.; buckwheat, 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 59C.; No. 1 barley, 51C.; No. 2 do, 49C.; oats, 33 to 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ C. Spot prices are: Oats, 32 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ C.; peas, 70 to 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ C., and buckwheat, 57C.

FEED—The demand for feed continues good, which is still scarce and prices rule firm. We quote: Manitoba bran, in bags, \$18; shorts, \$19; mouille, \$20 to \$25; Ontario bran in bulk, \$19, and shorts, \$20 per ton.

OATMEAL—The tone of the market for rolled oats is about steady at \$3 30 to \$3.35 per bbl., and at \$1.60 to $$1.62\frac{1}{2}$ per bag.

 H_{AY} — There is a steady demand for baled hay from local buyers, and, as the offerings are not excessive, prices rule firm. A fairly active export trade is also reported at country points, both for shipment to the United States and England. We quote: No. 1, \$9 to \$10; No. 2, \$8 to \$9, and clover, \$6.50 to \$7 per ton, in carload lots. CHEESE AND BUTTER.

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CHEESE—There was little to report today, and the general situation appears to be more or less unsettled. Some inquiry has been experienced for old cheese ; but bids are hardly satisfactory to holders, ranging, as they do, from $12\frac{1}{2}$ to $12\frac{3}{4}$ ć., though it is understood some business was done in white stock. Old colored is purely nominal. In new make prices have a wide range, all depending upon the section and the quality. From $10\frac{1}{2}$ to $11\frac{1}{4}$ c. is the range. The season is still very backward, and the output is comparatively light.

BUTTER—Heavy in tone. From 20 to $20\frac{1}{2}$ c. for finest in small parcels, and $19\frac{1}{2}$ to 20c. in larger lots as to grade.

MONTREAL NOTES.

Butter has again ruled easier this week under largely increased receipts.

The first shipments of new crop rice are on the first direct London steamer to this port.

The merchants of Lion's Head, Ont., and other business places on the Bruce peninsula are endeavoring to arrange for early closing during the summer months.



COFFEES ARE UP, BUT WE ARE MAKING NO CHANGE IN OUR STANDARD GRADES OF MOCHA COFFEES.

S. H. EWING & SONS, Montreal 96 KING STREET.

NEW BRUNSWICK MARKETS.

22

Office of The Canadian Grocer. St. John, N.B., April 19, 1900.

HERE is a general improvement in business. It is always a matter of regret when the winter port steamers stop and use Montreal as their Canadian port. At least to one part of the city it makes quite a difference. It is expected the river will soon open, which means that another portion of the city becomes active. With the arrival of the West Indian steamer this week new Barbadoes molasses is freely offered. That the push for business is becoming stronger each year is very noticeable. This spring, wholesale grocers are already placing orders for fall goods, which, as a rule, have not been placed till late in the summer. In teas, there is active demand. In prices little change is noticed here this spring, for, while they are costing somewhat lower than last, as the local market did not advance, there is no reason it should move off. Blends of Indian grow in favor, and the blending is done here rather than in London as formerly.

OIL—In burning oil, demand is large for the season. The promised competition has not arrived, the plant put in by the new company being about idle. In the meantime, the wholesale grocers have lost the city business, as the Imperial people supply the retailers. In lubricating oils sale has been very large at rather higher values. In paint oil, sales have been large. Though prices are high, dealers have bought freely, as the market continues to move up.

SALT—In Liverpool coarse salt, while the regular steamers have stopped, so that supplies cannot be so easily received, it is thought opportunities to import will not be wanting. There is not a large stock, and considerable demand is still expected. Values are firmly held. In English factory-filled quite a falling off in imports is noticed, the Canadian competition having proved too strong. The latter is now arriving freely. We quote: Liverpool coarse, 45 to 50c.; English factory-filled, 95c. to \$1; Canadian fine, \$1 per bag; cheeseand butter salt, bulk, \$2.50 per bbl.; 5-lb. bags, \$3 to \$3.25 per bbl.; 10-lb. bags, \$2.85 to \$3 per bbl.; 20-lb. wood boxes, 20 to 22c. each; 10-lb. wood boxes, 12 to 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.

CANNED GOODS-From the present out. look it would seem that a large part of the trade would be supplied by the local canners and others outside of the association. One of the larger buyers informed THE CANA-DIAN GROCER that he had not only been able to buy all the vegetables he required from outside packers, but he had been able to shade the association figures. This is also true in gallon apples. Had the association got out an agreement that was at all fair, one that protected the buyer in any way, they would have held the trade, as their brands had the very large part of the demand. But they have not only lost business this season, but, by allowing other brands to get in, they will never again have the same hold on the trade. Spot goods are firmly held, though, owing to some corn and tomatoes lately received here, the market is hardly as strong as was expected. Meats are moving up. In local packed fish, there is a better feeling. Herrings, which have been dull, are moving off, and values are much firmer. In haddies, supply is very light, and in sardines, sales are better than last season with light stocks held

GREEN FRUITS—Owing to rather higher figures, the sale of Californian oranges is even smaller than usual. Valencias still move freely at even figures. Best goods are now more carefully looked for. In lemons, there is a good sale at even figures. Bananas hold their price. Quality continues to improve. Receipts as yet are not large. Strawberries are in more general supply, but price is still high. Pineapples are offered this week at quite reasonable figures. Early vegetables are also coming in from Boston. In apples, there is little doing. Values show a wide range. Season is about over.

DRIED FRUITS-There continues to be but little movement in this line. In Californian prunes fair sales are reported, but values are disappointing. In raisins dealers have had a satisfactory season. In all grades fair profits have been made. To some, the early season was disappointing in Valencias, and money was lost owing to some direct shipments not coming to hand till after Christmas. When these goods did arrive, in place of being a further loss, there being a light supply of other grades and a sharp advance in price, a large part of the money lost earlier has been got back. Currants tend higher, but show no change here. Evaporated apples are dull and low. In future dried fiuits, the outlook from California is that the crop there will be much larger and of better grade than last season, and, while no loose stock came here last fall, it is hoped the price will favor shipment next season. Dates are firm and a fair sale. Figs are dull. Onions are higher.

DAIRY PRODUCE—Eggs kept their price right up to Easter, being much higher than usual. Stock was scarce, but came in more freely right before the holiday, and the market is now easier. In butter, prices have gone off quickly. Very little Western was seen here. Demand is quiet, with receipts free. In cheese, the market is bare.

SUGAR—There is a tendency to higher prices, but little change in the local market. No outside sugars were offered to any extent during the past week, but both English yellow and American granulated are in the local market. These offerings largely regulate the prices of the local refinery.

MOLASSES — The arrival of some 800 packages of Barbadoes on the West Indian steamer has quite relieved the situation. While these goods sell well below the price of Porto Rico, the latter is in demand. Prices all around are much higher than usual at this season. New Orleans is a more staple line than usual, particularly

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GIVE UNBOUNDED SATISFACTION. The reason is—They are profitable to dealers and satisfying to consumers.

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after the arrival of West Indian goods ; price firm

FISH-Fresh fish is more plentiful. In cod some nice stock has been received. A few halibut are offered. They are much liked, and hold quite high. Gaspereaux are more plentiful, but hold their price. They are sold fresh smoked and kippered. Dry cod dull and easy; light sales. Pollock are not in demand. In smoked herring, stock held is very light, and while the market has been assuming a stronger position for some time, there was quite a marked advance during the week. Supplies are light. There is just a fair sale for boneless fish. In pickled herring, while the market is about bare, still few are wanted at this time. We quote as follows : Large and medium dry cod, \$3.50 to \$3.75; small, \$2.25 to \$2.50; pickled shad, \$4.50 to \$5, as to quality ; haddies, 5c. per lb.; smoked herring, 8 to 9c.; fresh haddock and cod, 21/2c.; boneless fish, 4 to 5c.; pollock, \$2.25 to \$2.35 per 100 ; pickled herring, \$2.20 to \$2.25 per half bbl.; bloaters, 7oc.; kippers, \$1: smelts, 5c.; Shelburne, \$4.50 to \$5; halibut, 10c. ; gaspereaux, \$1.25.

PROVISIONS - All pork products are higher. In barrelled goods there is little business, and dealers have fair stocks, bought earlier. Smoked meats have but a fair sale at full figures. Plate beef is quite freely offered at even prices. Lard is high and hard to get.

FLOUR, FEED AND MEAL-In flour, while local prices show little change, the tendency is to higher figures. Stocks are rather larger. In oats and oatmeal there is little change and but fair sales. Cornmeal shows an advance and free movement. Feed is still high and scarce, with quite a demand. In beans, there seems an inclination to shade figures. Business is dull. Prices are away below American figures. Hay is in fair demand at steady prices. Barley and peas move but slowly. In seed, there is active shipments at steady figures, but there is a wide range. We quote : Manitoba flour, \$4.50 to \$4.70; best Ontario, \$3.70 to \$3.80; medium, \$3.40 to \$3.55; oatmeal, \$3.80 to \$3.90; cornmeal, \$2.25 to \$2.35; middlings, \$21 to \$22; oats, 38 to 4oc.; hand-picked beans, \$1.80 to \$1.90; prime, \$1.70 to \$1.80; yellow-eye beans, \$2.25 to \$2.45; split peas, \$4.00 to \$4.25; round, \$3.25 to \$3.40; pot barley, \$3.85 to \$4.00; hay, \$9 to \$9.50; timothy seed, American, \$1.50 to \$1.85; Canadian do., \$1.75 to \$2.40; clover seed, 91/2 to 1001/2 .; alsike, 101/2 to 12c.; mammoth, 111/2 to 121/2c.

ST. JOHN NOTES.

C. K. Fletcher, representing J. K. Armsby Co., of Chicago, called on the

trade during the week in company with the local representative, J. Hunter White.

James Patterson received some of the nicest fresh cod this week seen here for some time.

Wm. Law & Co., Yarmouth, have found it to their advantage to carry " Corona " dates. These package goods are becoming very popular.

Dearborn & Co. are making a special offer in all lines of canned goods. They have lately received shipments of corn and tomatoes which place them in a position to sell right.

Canadian sardines are working into the market, and are much appreciated in the West. John Sealy, who is the shipper of "Connors" brand, reports an increased sale for each month of the present year, and a general improvement over last season.

HINTS TO BUYERS.

Contributors are requested to send news only, not puffs of goods they handle, or the arrival of standard goods that everyone has in stock, or that they are offering goods at close figures, or that they have had an unusually large sale this season.

CHAPUT, FILS & CIE, Montreal, have just received another carload of Williams Bros. & Charbonneau's pickles, and their stock is complete in all lines.

Dunmore gallon apples are moving well at The Davidson & Hay, Limited.

H. P. Eckardt & Co. report that Campbell's condensed soups are big sellers.

"Royal" salad dressing, both sizes, is for sale by The Davidson & Hay, Limited.

Darjeeling teas just in store with Lucas, Steele & Bristol, at 26 to 4oc., show great value.

The Davidson & Hay, Limited, are quoting pure sugar syrups at tempting prices.

Colman's genuine mustard, absolutely pure, may be procured from Lucas, Steele & Bristol.

Libby's ham loaf, in tins, is both dainty and appetizing. May be had from H. P. Eckardt & Co.

Lucas, Steele & Bristol offer, this week, exceptional values in Young Hyson points, 17 to 18c.

T. Kinnear & Co. are offering "Waldorf" sauce, in octagon, self-sealing half-pints, at \$1.30 per dozen.

The Roquefort cheese in 25c. pots, offered by Lucas, Steele & Bristol, is the genuine imported article.

"Southern Belle" and fancy open kettle New Orleans molasses are in stock with The Eby, Blain Co., Limited.

The Davidson & Hay, Limited, are offering choice, bright evaporated apples, in 50. lb. boxes, at close figures.

Upton & Co., of Hamilton, are offering 100 barrels of apple jelly. Full particulars

and quotations on application to Upton & Co.'s selling agents, The A. F. MacLaren Imperial Cheese Co., Limited.

A fresh supply of Bensdorp's Royal Dutch Cocoa has been received by the distributing agents, The Eby, Blain Co., Limited.

Williams Bros. & Charbonneau's pickles, sauces, etc., are having a large demand with W. H. Gillard & Co. just now.

A carload of Austrian prunes is now in stock with W. H. Gillard & Co., representing exceptional quality to the retailer.

Durkee's and "Royal" salad dressinghalf pints and pints-new season's goods.are in stock with The Eby, Blain Co., Limited.

Although salmon has advanced in price, and is likely to go still higher, Chaput, Fils & Cie say they are still selling at the old figure.

W. H. Gillard & Co. have just received another consignment of clam chowder in 1 and 3-lb. tins, which they are offering at low prices.

Warren Bros. & Co. are in receipt of a shipment of green "Buckaramanga' coffee. It is a handsome coffee and shows exceptionally good value.

"We are now booking orders for canned goods, 1900 pack, and would advise the trade to place their orders early," say L. Chaput, Fils & Cie.

White & Co. are receiving large consignments of pineapples and early vegetables from the South for the holiday trade. Quality of the best and prices moderate.

"Imperial" golden vinegar, XXX and XX, in barrels or halves, may be procured from Lucas, Steele & Bristol. The firm also carry full lines of "Imperial" soaps.

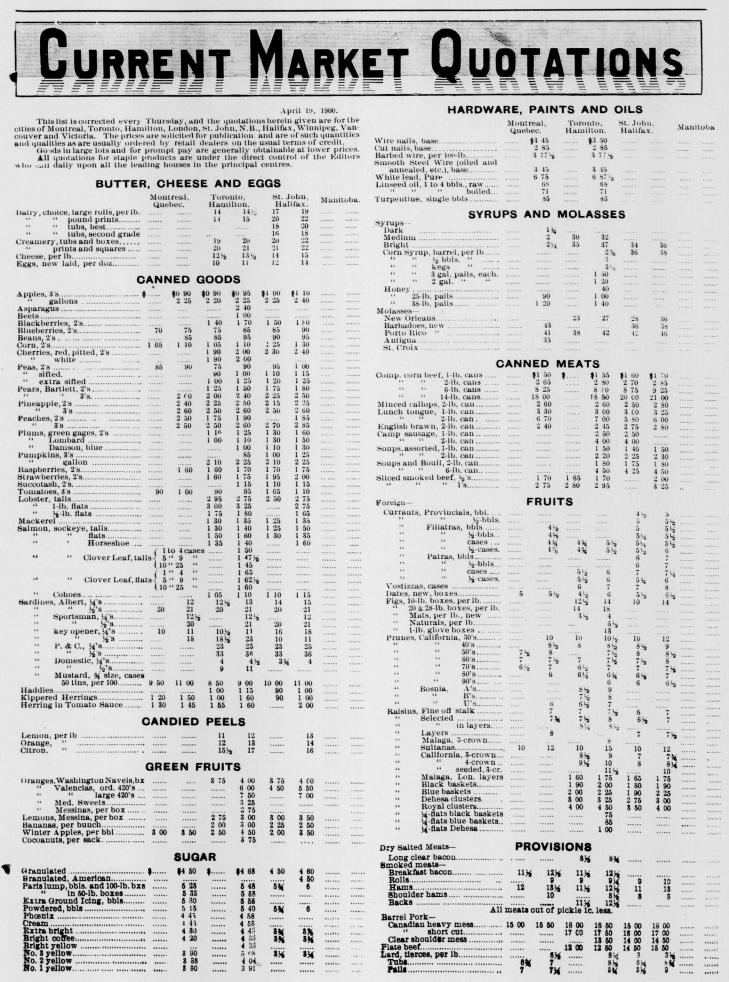
A car of Californian evaporated fruits, consisting of choice and orange cling peaches, golden and white apricots and ruby prunes, has been received by The Eby, Blain Co., Limited.

White & Co. have received their first carload of Bermuda onions in cases of about 50 lb. net. Also a car of extra fancy bananas. These lines will, no doubt, move rapidly.

Next week's special tea offerings by The Eby, Blain Co., Limited, include some choice values in Young Hyson points and fancy Formosa Oolongs, bought at lowest market figures.

Frank Magor & Co., Montreal, have just received another supply of samples for mailing to customers of that favorite biscuit for social functions, Carr & Co.'s "Cafe Noir." They ask grocers to send in a list of their best customers.

A full range of standard packs of British Columbia salmon-fancy sockeye, pink and red cohoes and humpback-are offered at close figures by The Eby, Blain Co., Limited. Buyers note this.



If You Want

EXTENDED INSURANCE.

One of the many liberal features embodied in the **UNCONDITIONAL ACCUMULATIVE POLICY** issued by the

Confederation Life Association.

HEAD OFFICE--TORONTO.

is the provision for Extended Insurance. After three full annual premium have been paid, the insured is entitled to Extended Insurance for the ful amount of the policy for a term of years definitely stated therein. Paid-up and Cash Values also guaranteed.

Rates and full information sent on application to the Head Office, Toronto, or to any of the association's agents.

W. C. Macdonald,

Actuary.

J. K. MACDONALD,

Managing Directo:

THE WILSON, LYTLE, BADGEROW CO.

In good, clean, well-hooped

barrels

BUY FROM

Old

Sparkling

Fine Flavored

Free from Acid

Strong

Pure

Cor. Spadina Ave. and Front St., TORONTO.

VINEGAR

			FEE							PE	IROL	EUN	1				
Green-	Mon Que	itreal;	Toro	nto, nilton.	St. J Hali			nitoba B.C.		Montreal. Toronto.				St. J	ohn	Man	nitoba
Mocha	que	24	23	28	25	30	and	в.с.		Quel		Ham		Hali			B.C.
Old Government Java		27	22	30	25	30			Canadian		12			191/2			
Rio		10	9%	12%	12	13			Sarnia water white	12	13		18	20	201/2		
Santos			1016	15					Sarnia prime white				161/2				
Plantation Ceylon		29	26	30	29	31			American water white	17	17 1/2		191/2	21	21 1/2		
Porto Rico.			22	25	24	28			Pratt's Astral	18	19		20				
Gautemala			22	25	24	26			Black-		TEA	C					
Jamaica .		18	15	20	18	22			Congou-Half-chests Kaisow.		IEA	10					
Maracaibo		13	13	18	13	15			Moning, Paking	13	60	12	60	11	40		
		NUT	rs						Caddies Paking, Kaisow	17	40	18	50	15	40		
Decently.				13	01/	9											
Brazil Valencia shelled almonds.	26	30	25	30	832 22	9 25	*** **	******	Indian-Darjeelings	35 20	55 40	35 20	55	30	50		
Tarragona almonds .	20	00	20	14	13	15			Assam Pekoes.	18	25	18	40 25	18 17	40 24		
Formegetta almonds				13	10	10			Pekoe Souchong.								
Jordan almonds.			35	40					Ceylon-Broken Pekoes	35	42	35	42	34	40		
Peanuts (roasted)		9%	9	10	9	10			Pekoes	20	30	20	30	20	30		
" (green)	51%	8	7	9					Pekoe Souchong	17 1/2	40	17	35	17	35		
Cocoanuts, per sack		3 00		8 75	8 50	4 00			China Greens-								
¹¹ per doz				60	60	70			Gunpowder-Cases, extra first	42	50	42	50				
Grenoble walnuts		15		14	9	12			Half-chests, ordinary firsts	22	28	22	28				
Marbot walnuts		121/2	1012	11	9	10			Young Hyson-Cases, sifted				1.				
Bordeaux walnuts.			*****	9	9	10			extra firsts.	42	50	42	50				
Sicily filberts				10	9	10			Cases, small leaf, firsts	85 22	40	85	40				
Naples filberts.			10	11	10	11			Half-chests, ordinary firsts Half-chests, seconds	17	38 19	22 17	88 19				
Pecans.		28	10	11	12	14			fail-chests, seconds	17	19	17	19				
Shelled Walnuts	20	26	23	25					" common	18	14	18	14				
		SOD	A						common	10	14	10	14				
Bi-carb, standard, 112-lb. keg	2 25	2 50	2 00	2 25	1 85	2 00			Pingsueys-	-		-					
Sal soda, per bbl.	70	75	80	2 20	85	2 00			YoungHyson-%-chests,firsts	28	82 19	28	82 19	80	40		
Sal Soda, per keg	95	1 00		1 00	95	1 00			" seconds	16 28	19	16	19 82.				
				1					Half-boxes, firsts "seconds	16	19	28	19				
orbitation our cour, per to				•						10	19	10	18				
		SPIC	ES						Japan-								
Pepper, black, ground, in kegs,									%-chests, finest May pickings	88	40	88	40				
palls, boxes	18	15	*****	18	14	15	******		Choice	82	86	82 28 25 22 19	36				
whole	14	17 12		19	15	16			Finest	28	80	28	80				
	11	12	• • • •	19	12	18			Fine	25 22	27 24	20	27				
Pepper, white, ground, in kegs, palls, boxes	20	28	18	24	24	26			Good Medium	19	24	10	24 20				
14 14 5-lb. cans	20		20		24	20 22			Medium	16	18	16	18				
" whole		25	10	25	20 20	22			Common	18	15	18%	15				
Ginger, Jamaica	19	28 25 25 80	19 22 14	26 25 25 80 40 25 80	20	25			Nagasaki, ½-chests Pekoe	16	22	16	22				
Cloves, whole	12	80	14	85	20 18	20			" Oolong	14	15	14	15				
Pure mixed spice	25	80	25	80	25	20			" " Gunpowder	16	19	16	19				
Cassia	20	40 25	20	40	16	20			" Siftings	75		7%	11				
Cream tartar, French		25	24	25	20	22											,
" " best		28	25 20 24 25 18		25 16 20 25 16	20 22 80			RICE, SAC	30.	TAP	OCA.	MA	CARC	DNI		
Allspice	18	17	18	16	16	18											
	WO	ODEN	AWA	DE					Rice-Standard B	8 80	8 40	84	8%	8 25	8 40		******
Pails, No. 1, 2-hoop		UDEI		1 90		1 90			Patna, per lb			44	0				
" " 8-hoop				2 05		2 05			Japan			07					
" half, grained				1 75		1 75		*****	Imperial Seeta.			10	22	2			
" quarter, jam and covers			1 20	1 45		1 45		*****	Extra Burmah			14	12				
" candy, and covers			2 70	8 20		8 20			Java, Sztra		1 11	4	12				
				11 00		11 00		******	Sago Tapioca	84		14			ŝ		
Tubs. No. 0.								*****									
				9 00 8		9 00			Macatoni domlin netih hnik				91				
Tubs, No. 0		*****		9 00		9 00 8 00			Macaroni, dom'ic, per lb., bulk " imp'd, 1-lb. pkg., French				7%				

MANITOBA MARKETS. WINNIPEG, April 16, 1900.

THE weather has continued fine and very satisfactory for seeding during the entire week, and farming operations have been pushed as rapidly as possible. It is estimated that fully one half of the wheat crop is in, and in many places farmers are through seeding wheat. The acreage in wheat this year is enormous, and the soil has seldom been in such fine condition.

It being Easter week and the farmers absorbed in seeding, the tendency has been to make wholesale trade in all lines a little dull. On the other hand, retail trade in the city has been unusually brisk, particularly in the matter of dry goods and millinery, although provisions and groceries have not been behind, and the florists and confectioners have done a thriving trade. The Good Friday holiday was enjoyed to the full. Being a semi-religious holiday, of course no special amusements were provided, but as it was the first holiday of the season, and the weather fine, the amount of driving and wheeling was astonishing.

WHEAT-Owing to the fact that the markets at large centres closed from Thursday until Tuesday on account of Good Friday and Easter Monday, the market has been abnormally slow and dull; in fact, scarcely anything has been doing. Of course, no grain has been coming in at country points, and, so far, but small quantities have moved forward to Fort William, as already there are between 3,000,000 and and 4,000,000 bushels is store their waiting the first navigation. The market has varied during the week from 67 to 68 1/2 c. It closed at 66 1/2 c. on Thursday, but was slightly improved this morning, and closed at 67c. There were very few either buyers or sellers on Saturday, the general feeling seeming to be that it was an off day to be put in some how and got through with as quickly as possible. The Grain Exchange and Board of Trade were almost as quiet as a Quaker meeting.

FLOUR—This market is an active one, the demand being good and prices advancing. Ogilvies' have advanced some lines (the best) of their flours 10c. per sack, and lower grades 5c. Ogilvies' quotations are; Hungarian patent, \$1.95; Glenora, \$1.75; Manitoba strong bakers', \$1.45; Imperial, \$1.10. Lake of the Woods have not changed their prices for the week, but they have changed the name of their best brand from "Patent" to "Five Roses," which is quoted at \$1.85; strong bakers', \$1.65; Medora, \$1.40; XXXX, \$1.20.

CEREALS — Rolled oats have advanced slightly, and are now \$1.75 straight, with granulated and standard at \$2.35. Cornmeal maintains the advance of last week, and is quoted at \$1.30. Split peas are without change, and the demand is slow. Beans are firm at \$2.15 to \$2.20, but the demand is rather light.

MILL FEED — This article is still scarce, the supply being decidedly below the demand: Shorts, \$14.50; bran, \$13.50.

VEGETABLES — Potatoes are plentiful on the market, and the quality is very fair for wintered potatoes. The price runs from 40 to 45c. per bushel, according to size of the lot and quality of the potatoes. There is a good supply of parsnips, carrots, turnips and beets, which all appear to have wintered well and in good condition. Californian cabbage is in supply at 5c. per lb., but the quality is rather poor. Lettuce, radishes and green onions are all on the market in fair supply, especially native grown.

CATTLE — There has been a considerable sale of stockers through the week, but no movement among fat cattle as ocean freight rates are too high at present. As mentioned before the supply of stockers is limited.

Hogs — Few are arriving now at the packing houses. Choice are worth 5c. off cars, and lower grades 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}c$.

CURED MEATS—This market is very firm with a fair, steady demand. The price of hams has advanced during the week $\frac{1}{2}c$. the quotation now being 13c. Breakfast bellies, $12\frac{1}{2}c$. same as last week, extra special grades, $13\frac{1}{2}$ to 14c.; breakfast backs, 11c.; spiced rolls, $9\frac{1}{2}c$.; shoulders, 9c.

DRY SALT MEATS—Long clear bacon 9c. shoulders, 8c.; short clear, 8½c.; backs, 9c.

LARD—The advance in lard is marked and prices are likely to go still higher. Pure leaf lard, steam rendered, has advanced from \$1.80 to \$1.90 per 20 lb. pail, cases are \$6, tierces, 9c. 50-lb pails, $9\frac{1}{4}$ c. The demand for lard is good and the market quite active.

POULTRY—The supply for Easter trade was very poor; in fact, this market was almost destitute of anything like first-class poultry and there is no present prospect of improvement. Wild geese are quoted at from 75c. to \$1 each.

BUTTER—Dairy butter continues short in supply and inferior in quality. Almost all the butter received on this market during the week was distinctly of second grade. The demand was never keener for good fresh butter, but it seems impossible to get it. Tubs, rolls and prints range in price from 14 to 18c., according to grade. Separator made bricks are worth 20 to 21c., but the supply is so small to hardly merit a quotation. There is a good demand for held tub butter, where it has been kept carefully and was of good quality when

made. It is worthy of note that where butter has been covered with a half inch of salt paste on top of the fibre paper, and this paste kept moist with brine, the butter is in much better condition than where covered with paper only.

EGGS—The supply has so materially increased that the usual Easter advance has not taken place. The price has remained about the same 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12c. Winnipeg, less expressage. There is a marked improvement in the size of the eggs sold this week. Sales have been very heavy.

SUGAR—There has been an advance during the week of 5c. on granulated and 1oc. on yellows. Standard granulated is now $5\frac{1}{4}$ c. and yellows $4\frac{1}{2}$ c. The market is fairly active.

CANNED GOODS — This market is very quiet so far as buying is concerned. The fact that the association only guarantee 60 per cent. of the pack with only a 5c. forfeit for whatever of the 60 per cent. may not be delivered makes buyers very shy. It is now quite certain that no large orders have been placed, although there has been a certain amount contracted for. If the association would give a straight guarantee of 60 per cent. of the orders, dealers here would be quite satisfied even at the advanced price. The feeling is general to hold off until this matter is settled on a more satisfactory basis.

STARCH—Owing, very probably, to the advance in corn, there are indications of an advance in all lines of starch about June 1.

DRIÊD AND EVAPORATED FRUITS -Valencia raisins are firm, and latest New York advices at this point state that the market there is cleared up and there are no more to be had. The price is now so high that it is questionable if the goods could be sold if further advanced. The reported advance of currants in Greece has not affected this market, and trade is normal at last week's figures. Prunes continue reasonable, but small sizes are rather short and are proportionately higher. Trade is good in this fruit. Peaches and apricots are without change, and the demand is light. Evaporated apples are rather lower and still offering freely, while dried remain high and firm in proportion. Evaporated, 8 to 8 1/2 c.; dried. 61/2 to 7c.

TEAS — Several houses have this week been completing their orders for China teas, but there is nothing in the way of news to report.

COFFEE-Demand is light and prices firm at last week's figures.

GREEN FRUITS—Winnipeg's first car of bananas for the season arrived on Saturday morning. The fruit is in excellent condition and is of superior quality, all Port Limons. The bunches are large and sell at

30

\$3 to \$3.50. The banana situation is still interesting, a further advance of 25c. a bunch on the New Orleans market having occurred during the week. However, it seems as if people would have bananas, and they sell readily retail at 45 to 50c. per doz. No further full cars of navel oranges will arrive. The last in this week shows alarming shrinkages. On the other hand, the Mediterranean sweets have arrived in perfect condition, and Californian seedlings are also satisfactory. Price, \$4.50 per box. The demand for lemons is good and the price firm at \$4.75. Texan strawberries were in for the Easter trade, and sold rapidly at \$6.50 per crate of 24 boxes. Fiorida pines have also been good sellers at \$5 50 per doz. This fruit was very choice. The fruit market has been very brisk all week. Under the new arrangement all accounts for fruit in the city are sent out Monday morning, and must be paid before Wednesday. The fruiterers report that of 250 accounts sent out last Monday, 240 were paid before Wednesday. To country points they are sent out on the 1st and 15th, and must be paid within five days, otherwise they are drawn upon.

NOTES.

R. A. Lister & Co. have sold out their Brandon creamery to Whitelaw & Race The company took over the creamery some two years ago when it was in bad shape, chiefly for lack of capital. It has been put on a sound financial basis, and has a very valuable connection. As the R. A. Lister people only run creameries as a side line (their business being the sale of cream separators and other dairy machinery) they did not care to keep it longer than was necessary to make it a paying concern. Mr. Whitelaw was their manager, and Mr. Race the buttermaker, so the new proprietors are well-known to the connection. The creamery turned out 65,000 lb. of fine butter last season, and was the only creamery in the Province to run the entire winter.

BUILDING UP THE ELKHORN DISTRICT.

The Elkhorn, Man., Board of Trade has evidenced commendable enterprise in issuing a booklet showing the farm lands in the vicinity of that place that are open for settlement, evidences of the prosperity of the farmers who have made their homes there, and the advantages that the district offers to new settlers. The booklet is well illustrated and well written, and should do much to acquaint inquirers with the desirability of the Elkhorn district for mixed farming. In helping to build up the farming district about their town, the Elkhorn merchants are indirectly doing much to build up their own businesses as well.

KINGSTON'S TRAVELERS.

The following is an extract from the address of President Pense, of the Kingston Board of Trade, at the annual meeting on April 10:

"At the instance of over 100 Kingston commercial travelers the Grand Trunk Railway System has been asked to run a passenger car east early in the morning on Monday, as these hustlers lose practically a whole day by having to wait for a late service. The response has been unsatisfactory, the accommodation will be granted only upon a guarantee against loss, and that guarantee neither travelers' associations nor individuals could venture to offer. The only true course in such matters is to endeavor to meet public convenience and be guided by results."

RAT PORTAGE GROCERS ORGANIZE

The retail grocers and butchers of Rat Portage. Ont., have formed an association with the following officers: President, Frank Gardner; vice president, G. A. Kobold; secretary-treasurer, R. W. Ferrier; executive committee, J. A. Partington, H. E. Hook, J. M. Duncan and J. W. Pickett.

Secretary Ferrier, in writing of the first regular meeting which was held Monday, April 9. states that "already the members feel the advantage of having an association and feel sure they will profit by meeting each other and exchanging ideas once a month, from a business standpoint as well as from the social standpoint."

MR. JOHN SLOAN LOSES A SON.

THE CANADIAN GROCER extends its sympathy to Mr. John Sloan, of Sloan & Co., wholesale grocers, Toronto, in the loss of his son, Clarence Edward. Deceased, who was scarcely 16 years of age, had been ill for several weeks with fever which baffled medical skill, death ensuing on Thursday, April 12. Clarence Edward was a bright boy, and put in a part of his school holidays assisting in his father's sample-room.

CHARTERED TO CARRY GROCERIES

Lumsden Bros., wholesale grocers and manufacturers, Toronto and Hamilton, have chartered a steamer, the Acadia, to ply between the two cities, carrying the goods of the firm. The Acadia made her first trip on Thursday, and was the first steamer to enter the Toronto harbor from Hamilton this season. Lumsden Bros. are to be commended for their enterprise.

ROQUEFORT CHEESE IN JARS.

A few weeks ago THE CANADIAN GROCER stated that The A. F. MacLaren Co., Limited, were placing a Roquefort cheese on the market in porcelain jars. It at the same time ventured the opinion that it would take well. The opinion was well founded, for the cheese is already becoming popular with the retail trade, as the loss from shrinkage and from cutting, so common with ordinary Roquefort cheese, is altogether obviated.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mr. C. L. Marshall, manager of Warren Bros. & Co.'s sample room, sails for Great Britain on May 2. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Marshall, and will be absent about two or three months.

C. E. Colson, of C. E. Colson & Son, has returned from England. He came back on the Tunisian after a stay of five months in England, necessitated by a severe illness. Mr. Colson has regained his usual health, and expects to be at his office in a few days.

The A. F. MacLaren Imperial Cheese Co., Limited, have a very fine lot of English Stilton cheese, which they have specially selected, and guarantee to be of exceptionally fine quality. Quotations and full particulars on application.

Frank Magor & Co., Montreal, have lately been appointed agents for the Dominion of Canada for E. Lazenby & Son, Limited, London, England, an oldestablished and world-renowned firm One of the directors will shortly visit Canada, after a tour through the principal cities of the United States.

On April 1, the stock of Valencia raisins in London warehouses was 549 tons, compared with 345 tons at the same date last year and 984 tons in 1898. Of Smyrna sultanas the stock on the above date was 2,895 tons in 1900, 1,887 tons in 1899, and 2,572 tons in 1898.

CONDENSED OR "WANT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

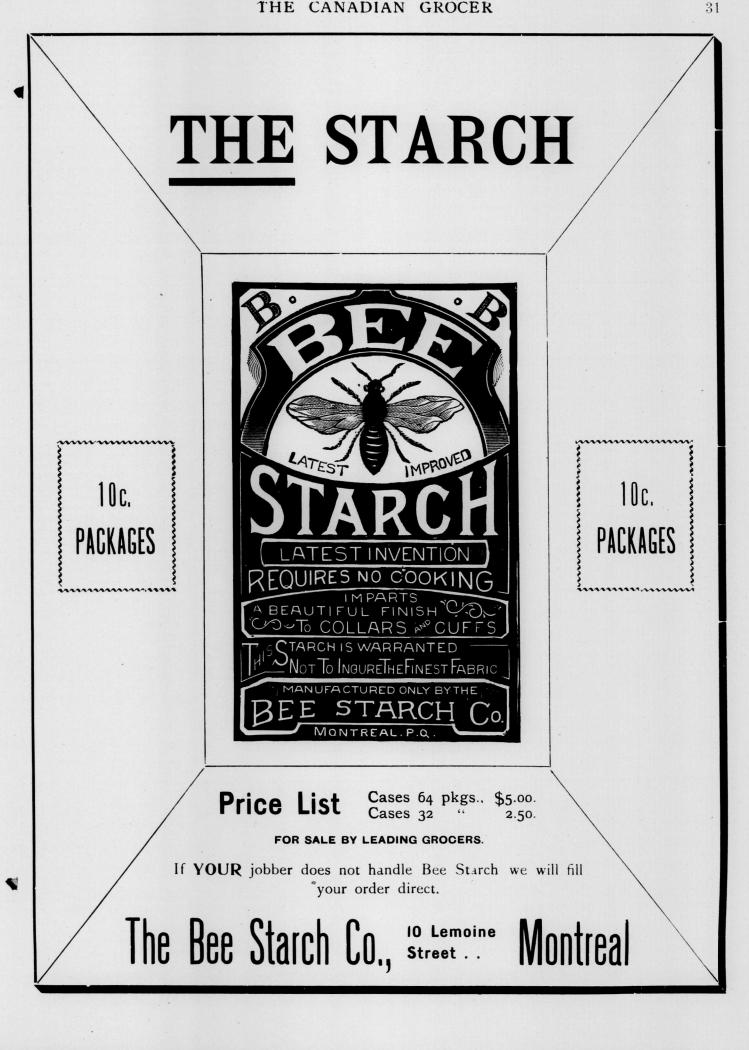
SITUATION WANTED.

YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, 22, TALL, 6 YEARS first-class experience, desires engagement with good Canadian firm, wholesale or retail. At present employed in good class retail establishment in England. Can produce excellent credentials. Reply to J. W. Longstaffe, Jr., 17 William Street, Workington, England, or, care Canadian Grocer, Toronto. (16):7

THE RUBLEE FRUIT CO.

IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GREEN AND DRIED FRUITS, NUTS, Etc. 151 Bannatyne St... 13th St.

WINNIPEG, MAN. BRANDON, MAN.



Ogilvie's Hungarian Ogilvie's Glenora....

All BAKERS and GROCERS handling this Flour exclusively are making money.

Superior Quality Always Good

BUTTER AND CHEESE NOTES.

32

The Culloden, Ont., cheese factory has started for the summer.

The Sebringville, Ont., cheese factory commenced on Monday April 16.

A new creamery is to be erected in connection with the Dixville, Ont., cheese factory.

The Deseronto cheese and butter factory has begun operations for the season, C. E. Bartlett is manager.

At the annual meeting of the Frontenac, Ont., cheese board, Wm. Duff, Inverary, Ont., was elected president; John Moreland, vice-president, and Wm. McGarvey, secretary-treasurer.

The dairymen of Brantford, Ont., and vicinity held their annual banquet on Wedne:day evening last week. There were about forty present and J. R. Alexander was chairman.

The Picton Gazette, of April 13, says there will probably be a large output of fodder cheese in that district which would seem to be warranted. A few of the factories have contracted their April make at roc. per lb., which appears to be the highest price yet offered. Most of the factories near Picton have started for the season. The Royal Crescent factory has changed its name to that of the Milford factory, with Albert McCaw as salesman for the season.

WALKERVILLE'S MATCH FACTORY.

A Windsor, Ont., despatch says : "By May 1 Walkerville, Ont., will have a match factory in operation. Charles J. Anderson, Peter Stenius, Alfred Lovett, Wm. A. Carlson, and George Everson, of Detroit; Charles S. Baxter, of Windsor, and H. D. Metcalfe, of Montreal, are the promoters of the enterprise. A factory of brick, three storeys high, and covering 11/4 acres of ground, comprises the plant, and 200 operatives will be employed when the factory first opens. The building is situated directly back of Parke, Davis & Co.'s laboratory, and is an attractive structure. The capital stock of the concern is \$100,000, all paid in, and the officers are as follows : President and general manager, Charles J. Anderson ; vice president, Alfred Lovett ; secretary and treasurer, Peter Stenius."

PRESCOTT'S STARCH WORKS.

Building operations on the new starch works to be erected in Prescott, Ont., will start about May 1. The town of Prescott has given the company a free site, valued at \$8,000, and exemption from taxation for 20 years. It also agrees to furnish the company electric energy for 100 lights and supply them with 100,000 gallons of water daily free of charge, for the period of 20 years. In return for this the company will grind 1,000 bushels of corn daily. The company will employ about 125 hands.

CANNED SALMON IN LIVERPOOL.

The Liverpool correspondent of The Produce Markets' Review writes : "Inquiries for cheap salmon are numerous and general, but buyers cannot find anything to fit in with the retail prices that have been prevalent for the past few months, and, as the market has a hardening tendency, it is to be expected that retailers will shortly raise their prices. The value of ½-lb. tins has been maintained, and sales seemed to have suffered no check, although this size has been dear as compared with tall tins. One pound flats are cheap, and are being bought for forward delivery.



EDDY'S

Parlor Matches

contain no Brimstone and produce a quick, sure "LIGHT" every time, without the sometimes objectionable fumes arising from the common sulphur match.

Indurated Fibre Ware

Tubs, Pails, Washbasins, etc., have become household necessities. Being lighter, cleaner and more durable, they are rapidly superseding the ordinary wooden articles for domestic use.

EDDY'S WARES ARE FOR SALE BY ALL FIRST CLASS DEALERS. DEALERS! See that you are fully stocked. F R FDDY C.O. Lin

The E. B. EDDY CO., Limited

Quebec, Halifax, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Kingston, Victoria,

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

GROCERY WINDOW TRIMMING.

THE most important of the grocer's stock, such delicacies as are not called for daily, may be shown through the show window. Even if advertised, people who do not read the advertisements, see the windows, and many people who read advertisements and wish to buy the things advertised, walk past the windows of the store before going in, in order to see the goods displayed. Your display should be made attractive. Make a hit, so as to bring the the people to your store.

A nice idea for

A TEA DISPLAY

can be carried out like this : Place three piles of 25c, tea in front of the window, and at the sides 50c, tea in packages. Cover



the window floor with tea matting, and leave tea lead, spread out bowl-shaped, to hold the piles of tea. Trim the edges of the window with fans, upon which advertisements for the teas have been painted. The background could be of pale blue or pink bunting decorated with fans, a few Japanese parasols or anything Oriental. Long strips of manila paper could be hung down the back, on which print Chinese characters. which can be copied from the characters on the boxes of tea. (These characters should be painted in red.) If you can borrow a smooth-faced form from a clothing store dress him or her as a Chinee or Japanee. Use for draping, Japanese crepe or tinsel, art muslin or art sateens. If you use plain goods get the colors in red, yellow and blue, as these are native colors. Make a Chinese cap for the head. This will add greatly to the display and will not fail to attract the public to it. Try it. We give a rough drawing of the idea.

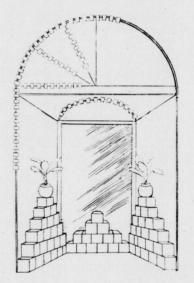
CANNED GOODS DISPLAY.

For a display of canned fruits or vegetables, I might suggest that a border be made, around the entire edge of the glass pane, of paper signs about 8 inches square; in the centre of each square (for instance, if you were showing tomatoes), paint a nice red tomato with a price also on it in white. These can be pasted on the glass by the corners. Then arrange nice piles of canned tomatoes here and there, the centre one higher than the rest, and on top of each pile place a nice ripe tomato. Here and there introduce bottles of catsup. This idea is for any line of canned goods. A good plan also is to get a few nice plates or bowls and open out a tin of the fruit or vegetables on them, and place them in among the display. Some grocers might think this a loss, and might possibly say it was extravagant, but if these grocers would just try this scheme once they would be surprised what good results follow from it. The customer has no interest in the can, but in its contents. Take, for instance, a display of fruit, say, apples, peaches or pears. By sacrificing a couple of tins of these dozens of tins are sold. Look how tempting to the palate they are, and how they appeal to the customer to buy when opened out on a plate ! I tried this scheme once and found it very satisfactory. There is no attraction in a can with a label on it, but there is a great attraction in a plate of luscious fruit or vegetables.

BISCUIT DISPLAY.

For a display of biscuits, a practical idea is this : Get about half a dozen strips $\frac{1}{2} \times I$ inch-something that will bend nicely. By nailing a few uprights or strips of wood to the floor arches can be formed. On these strips tack soda biscuits (see drawing). Different designs can be conceived and carried out according to the style of window and its size. Any enterprising clerk can devise dozens of different ideas similar to this. Wholesale houses will always supply you with or loan you empty boxes or labels, from which you can construct numerous ideas. Displays similar to the drawing are out of the everyday monotonous trims, and never fail to repay with good interest the time and money spent on them. I forgot to mention that in tacking biscuits on to a design, it is best to use a pin. Every grocer has a barrel or two of the cheaper quality of soda biscuits, and these can be used without any loss whatever by using a pin through the centre of them. A short pin is preferable. In taking them off after the display has had a run for a few days, they can be pulled straight out, and the pinhole will never spoil the sale of them in the least. Boxes of them can be nicely built up in stack: y circular, or square, or pyramid style, etc. Biscuits of all descriptions can be shown on the floor in different ways. A few silver or glass cake holders can be filled with an assortment of the most tempting kinds of biscuits and shown in conspicuous places throughout the trim.

THE GROCER will be pleased to furnish readers of these columns with any particular information regarding display. We intend to make these columns both interesting and attractive as an aid to the grocer in carrying out his advertising; and we solicit correspondence from all grocers interested in window - trimming. We shall also be pleased to reproduce photographs of trims that have received special attention, or drawings, or descriptions of good window



trims. Our illustrations, while, perhaps, a little elaborate for the average grocer, are ideas from which other ideas can be taken. No matter how elaborate or stocky they may be, similar ideas can be carried out on a smaller scale.

A HOUSE CLEANING WINDOW.

Just at this season of the year, housekeepers are cleaning and renovating their homes. Dozens of articles from the grocer's stock are required for housecleaning. Brooms, whisks, brushes, sponges, soaps, pails, tubs, etc., are in demand. Here is a chance to think out an idea for a display of these articles. One thing that must not be forgotten, as it is the most important point in windows of this kind, is the price tickets. Ticket everything. The results will be better than that from a display without them. Endless ideas that will catch the public can be worked out with bars of soap. Take time. Think out an idea. Take

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Black

or

Green

Ceylon

and

Indian

TEAS

British Planters now offer the Public both kinds. 35

000 000

You must move with the times or be left far behind. These teas have come to stay. Sales increasing daily. are The cheap, trashy stuff of China and Japan will have to vacate to make room for them.

Purity - Strength - Flavor.

plenty of time in carrying it out satisfactorily, and it will not be time wasted.

CARELESS WINDOW DRESSING.

Many grocers think that as long as there is something or another in the window that is all that is necessary. They chuck the window full of a little of everything, paying no attention whatever to backgrounds, color harmony, price or descriptive cards, cleanliness, etc., and expect good results from these displays. If anyone would take the trouble to stand near that window all day and count how many people were stopped or induced to buy, or even glance at the same, I do not hesitate to say that not one in 100 would be counted. No person takes any notice of such displays. Why is it : People only enter grocery stores when they are in need of a certain thing or things. It is true that they sometimes purchase goods they see inside which they did not intend buying when they came in, but, had it not been that they required a certain thing and had to go in to buy it, the other articles that took their fancy while in would not have been sold. Now, there are thousands of people who pass these windows every day who take no notice of them, but, if they were attractively decorated in a way that would command attention, hundreds of these people who were not in need of anything just then would be induced to stop and look and enter the store to purchase something they saw in the window, but which they otherwise would not have bought. Many grocers have the idea that these fine displays are all right for the dry goods houses and fancy goods men, and think that their goods are staple year in and year out, and do not require attractive display. But the up to-date grocer, who pushes his window trimming for all it is worth, knows what money there is for him in well-trimmed windows, and wonders how he ever did business before without them. In later numbers, I will show and explain some mechanical grocers' *trims-also interior display. These remarks are merely suggestions and opinions of my own from practical experience, and, of course, are subject to correction in any way, and I would invite any reader to discuss any point I have touched on in these columns, so that I may get a chance to see any mistakes or better my remarks. Any information will be cheerfully given by addressing the

H. HOLLINSWORTH.

LOBSTER REGULATIONS AMENDED.

Window Dressing Department, in care of

THE CANADIAN GROCER

Lobster regulations have been amended by adding thereto the following clauses :

No one shall, for canning purposes, boil lobsters on board any ship or vessel, boat or floating structure of any description whatever, except under special license from the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

No one shall prepare to fish for lobsters by placing or setting any buoys, lines, or other gear used in connection with such fishing before the day on which it is lawful to take or catch lobsters in the locality affected.

CAPABLE MEN.

A T the recent nineteenth annual commencement exercises of the New York Trade School, an address was delivered to the students by W. Bourke Cockran, which contained matter that ought to interest clerks as well as the students in the trade school in question. He spoke in part as follows :

"I would urge you to labor unceasingly to increase your rate of wages, because high wages mean prosperity on all sides. It is impossible, however, for workmen to obtain high wages unless every person in a community enjoys a large degree of prosperity. Wages are that part of a man's own product which he obtains from manual labor. The highest paid labor is really the cheapest ; that is to say, there is more profit in the employment of the highly paid workman than in the poorly paid workman. The laborer who improves his own wages improves general prosperity. The pathway to success is merit. The way to obtain an opening is to qualify; make yourselves efficient and you need worry about nothing else. Nothing is so much sought after as a capable man

"Do we ask how to obtain the highest wages? On what law do wages depend? Wages are fixed by two forces; one the competition of laborers seeking employment, the other the competition of capital. Competition of capital for profit is keener than the competition of laborers for employment. This is because capital can get around more easily than labor. The more capital there is in the world the keener the competition. The way capital is increased is by maintaining the peace of the world, allowing men's hands to be employed in production. Now, a word about capital, concerning which you will hear a great deal in your lives. I know of no greater fallacy than that there is a hostility between labor and capital. What is capital? Capital is stored-up labor. The distinction between labor and capital is that one is labor in operation, and the other is labor complete, and combined, they tend to make the world prosperous.

"What part does the labor union play in fixing the rate of wages? In my judgment the labor union performs a most important part in the economic life. The disturbances between labor and capital come largely from a misconception of the relations between the two forces, upon whose cooperation production depends. The misconception is not that of to-day or yesterday. It came down to us from the days of the old Roman Empire." SMOKING

TOBACCO

POPULARITY is the proof of merit, and no brand of tobacco has ever achieved popularity so quickly as

EMPIRE

- - IN - -

5, 10, AND 15 CENT PLUGS.

* * * *

EMPIRE costs you only 36 cents, and pays a good profit.

EMPIRE is well advertised.

EMPIRE is selling well in almost every store from Halifax to Dawson City.

EMPIRE is a big plug for little money.

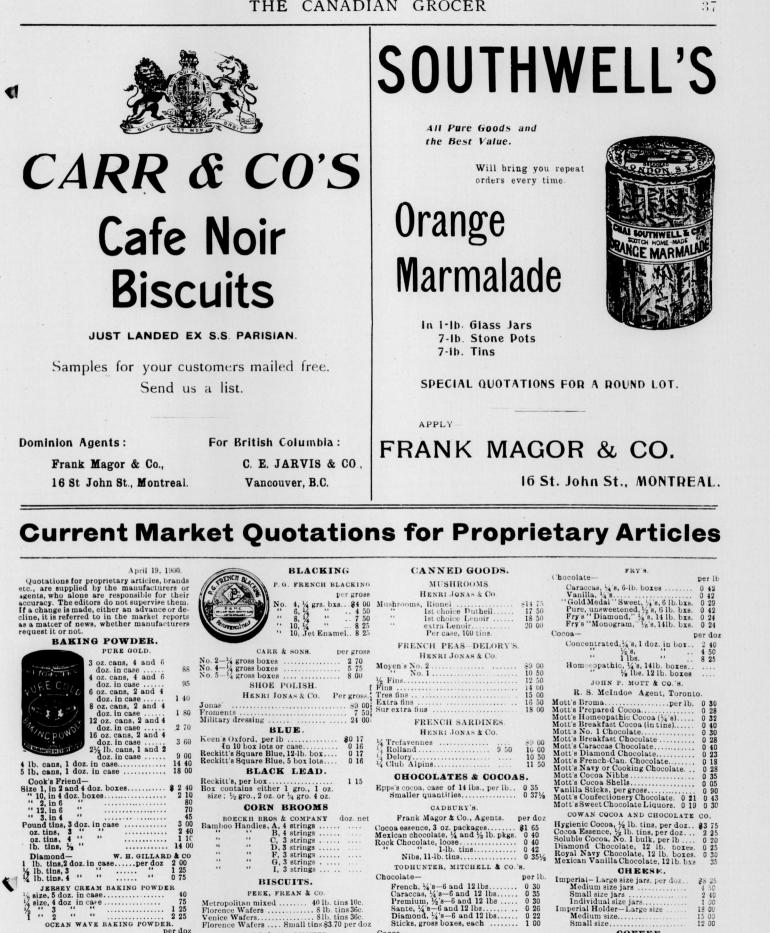
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Made by the

EMPIRE TOBACCO CO., Limited

Granby, Que.

1/8/4/21

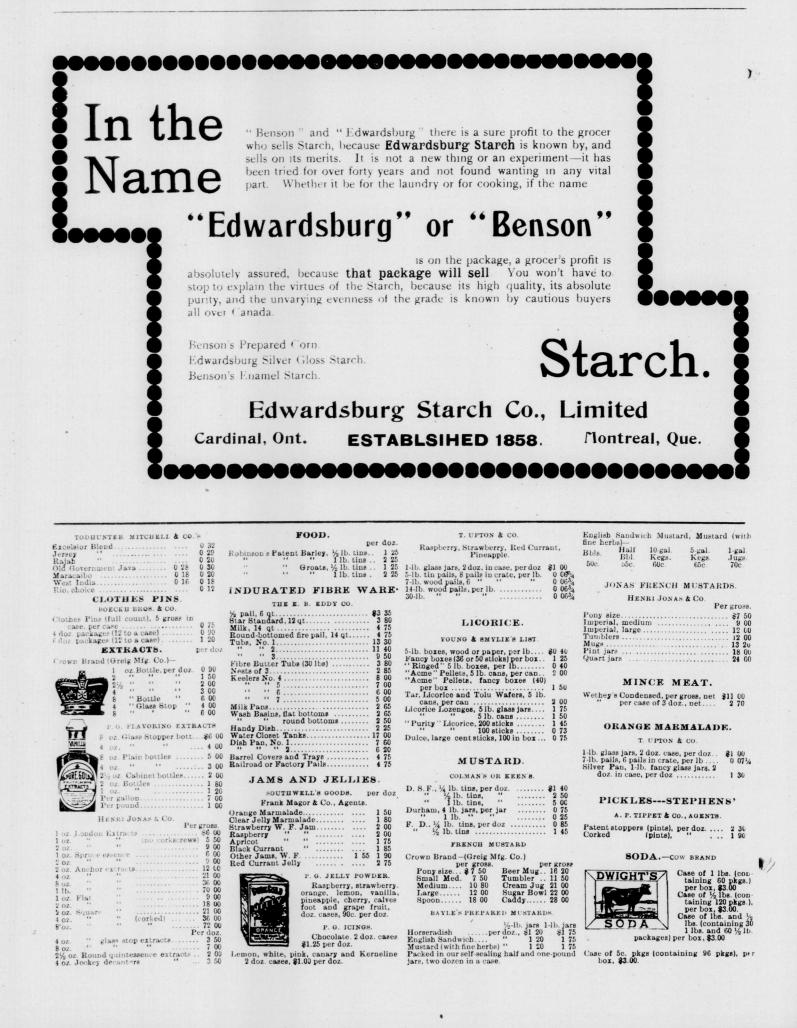


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Mexican Vanilla Chocolate, 121b. b OHEESE. Imperial – Large size jars, per doz. Medium size jars Small size jars. Individual size jars. Imperial Holder – Large size Medium size. Small size. JAMES TURNER & CO. Mecca. Cairo Sirdar Old Dutch Rio.....

per lb

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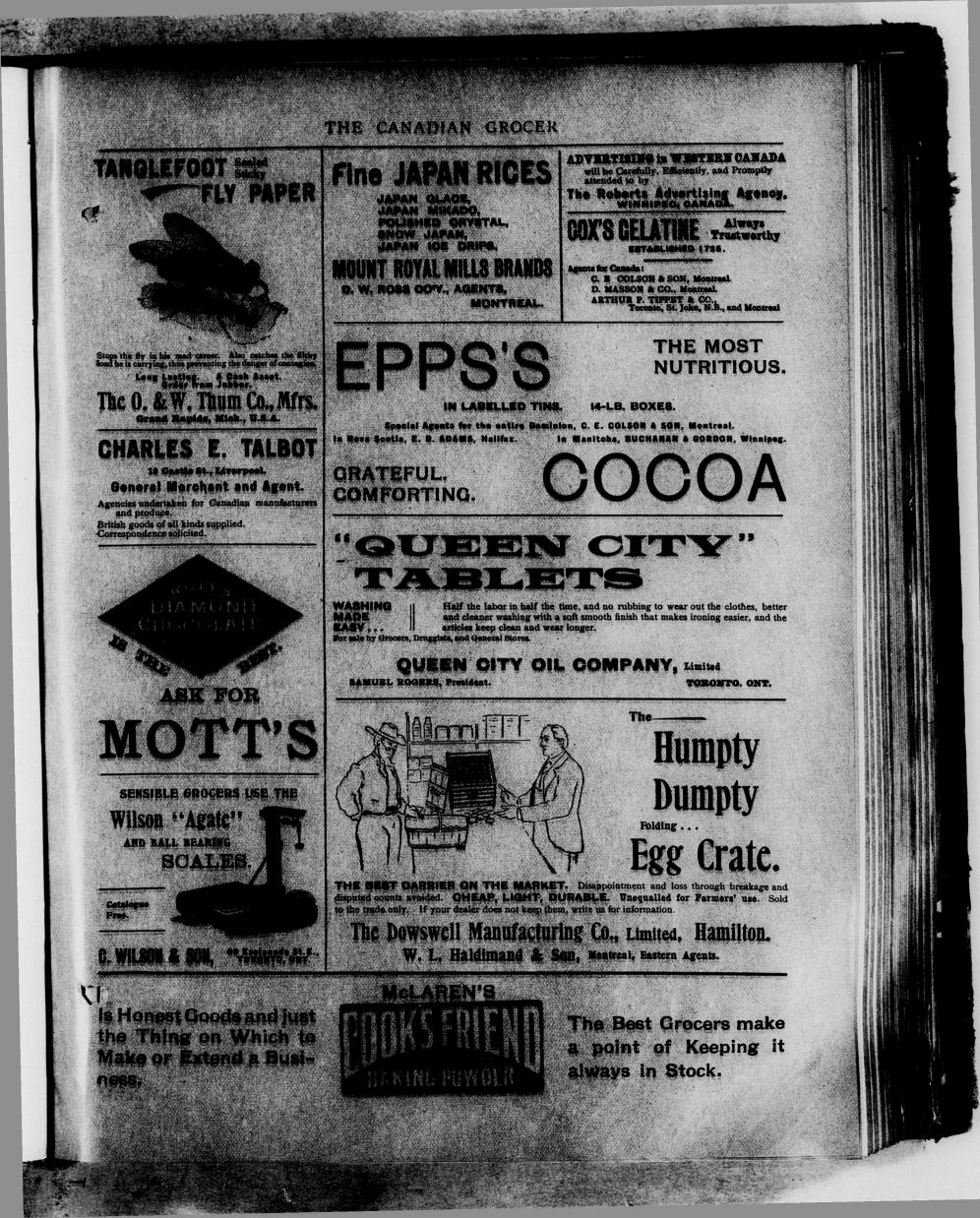






Our Ales and Porters have been examined by the best Analysts, and they have declared them Pure and Free from any Deleterious Ingredients.

WM. ROSS, Manager.



GLASSWARE

We have a line of Glassware that surpasses any of our previous efforts.

We are making a special feature of New effects, such as

Emerald and Gold Decorated Crystal and Gold Decorated Opal and Floral Decorated Ivory and Floral Decorated

besides a full assortment of Crystal patterns choice and new.

We would be pleased to furnish illustrations and prices.

Gowans, Kent

& Co.

WETHEY'S MINCE MEAT SELLS

because it pleases everybody.

It is Made From

the purest fruits and meats, and is seasoned with the choicest spices.

ALL WHOLESALERS HAVE IT.

J. H. WETHEY

UAKEYS

Sole Manufacturer

St. Catharines, Ont.

The original and only Genuine F paration for Cleaning Cutlery 6d. and 1s. Canisters.

KNIFE POLISH

'WELLINGTON'

JOHN OAKEY & SONS, LIMITED

Emery, Black Lead, Emery, Glass and Flint Cloths and Papers, etc.

Wellington Mills, London, England,

Agent: JOHN FORMAN, 644 Craig Street

MONTBEAL

Crosse & Blackwell, Limited

TORONTO and WINNIPEG...

PICKLES, SAUCES, MALT VINEGAR JAMS and CONDIMENTS

KIPPERED HERRINGS Tomato or Shrimp Sauce.

C. E. COLSON & SON, MONTREAL.



and Surplus, \$1,560,000. Offices throughout the civilized world. Executive Offices: 346 and 348 Broadway, New York City, U.S.A.

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THOS. C. IRVING, Gen.-Mgr., Western Canada, Toronto, Ont.