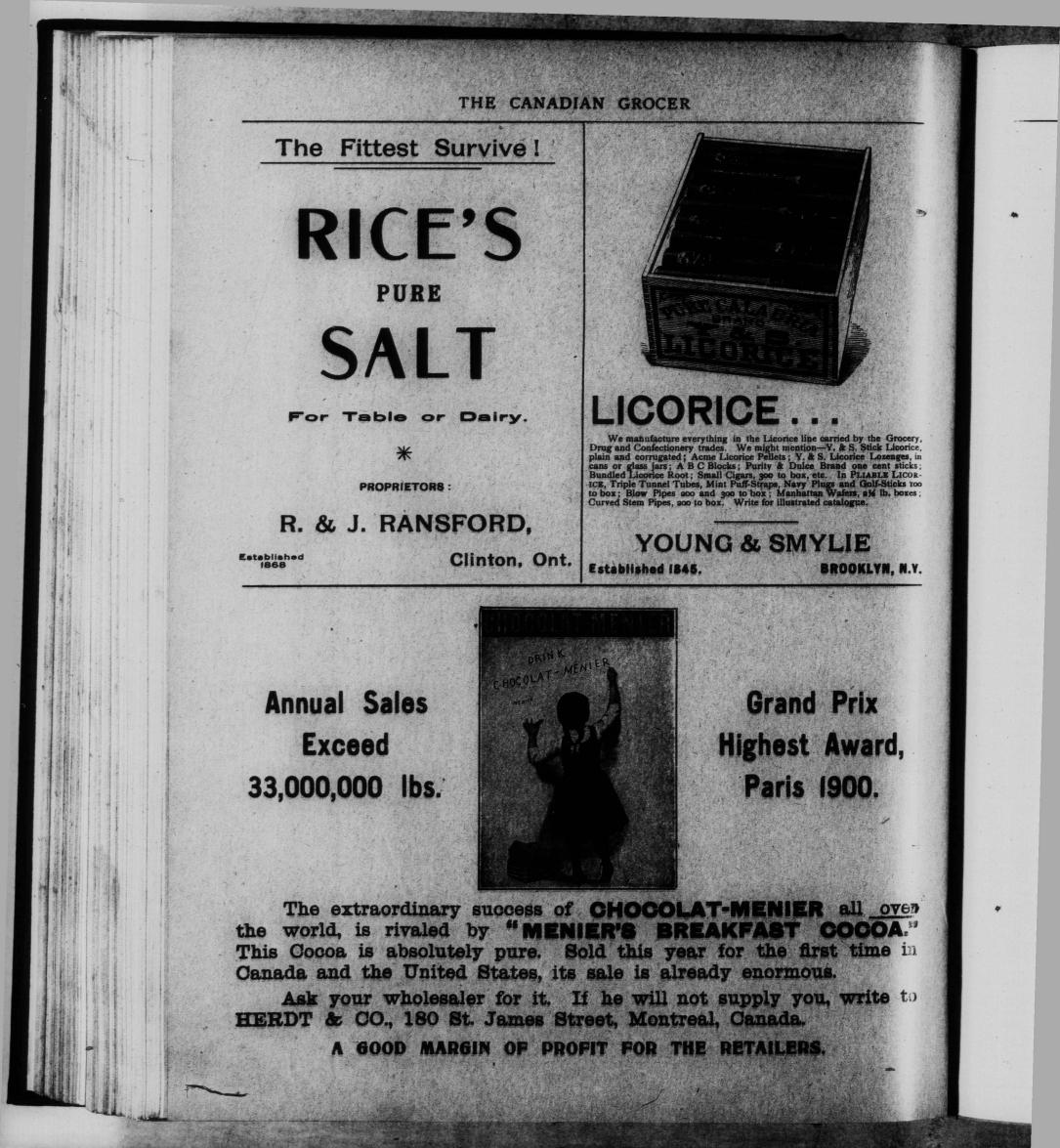
PAGES MISSING





Wheat Marrow

Many of your customers are in a rut. They are tired of eating the same Cereal for breakfast day after day and would gladly welcome your suggestion of that "totally different" Cereal Food, "Wheat Marrow," for a change. It *is* different. It yields mental and bodily vigor and strength—even the weakest stomach digests it easily.

> Made only from the glutinous portions of the choicest Winter Wheat. Easily prepared and quickly, too—more quickly than any other. Sterilized.

Codou's Macaroni

On the borders of the Black Sea grows that rich, nutty-flavored Wheat used in making that famous Macaroni, "Codou's." No other Wheat yields such white, delicate, tender Macaroni, and that is why "Codou's" keeps in the front rank always. The choice of connoisseurs the world over. The brand of fame, "Codou's."

> Sold by leading wholesalers. A. P. TIPPET & CO., Ag'ts

Montreal

Toronto

TO THE TRADE.

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

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

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

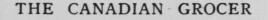
Requests for circulars, hangers and further particulars of this competition will receive prompt attention.



C. E. JARVIS & CO., Vancouver, Agents for B.C.

of Toronto





Look After The Health

of Your Customers by Selling and Recommending

JAPAN TEA People who drink Japan Tea drink a tea that is unadulterated in any shape or form, and which contains no deleterious matter injurious to health. They drink the

> Sweetest, Mildest, Most Refreshing and Healthiest Tea in the World.

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YOUR MONEY BACK

Return it to the dealer of whom you bought it, who is authorized to give you your money back.

ROSE & LAFLAMME, Agents Montreal. IN THE FUTURE

The benefits a dealer derives from selling

IVORY GLOSS Starch

are in the future as well as in the present —one sale made to-day produces another sale to-morrow, because the combination of pleasing factors found in Ivory Gloss are not found in other starches.

Manufactured by THE ST. LAWRENCE STARCH CO., LIMITED, PORT CREDIT, ONT.

Have a Look at Our Factory

E don't pretend to have the largest in Canada, or do we claim to do up more goods than any other.

But we do claim to have a model canning factory, built with all the latest and most modern improvements and ideas, up to-date in every particular, special attention being paid to sanitary conditions. Our motto is **QUALITY**, and

QUALITY TALKS.

Our processer is an expert. He commands a high salary, and his goods tell the story. Have you ever sold them? If not, order your wholesaler to send a sample order. Travellers may push some other brand. Some need pushing; ours don't.

F. R. LALOR CANNING CO.,

Dunnville, Ont.



DIRECTNESS AS A BUSINESS QUALIFICATION.



IRECTNESS is a cardinal virtue of the man who succeeds. He does not go over a thing, or around it, but to it and through it. If he calls to see you on business, he does not spend 15 minutes in introducing his subject ; he strikes directly to the heart of it ; he does not waste your time on prelimin-

aries or non-essentials, but proceeds to attend to the business in hand, and, as soon as he finishes—stops.

If there is anything that a successful business or professional man dislikes, it is a man who gets into his private office by "hook or crook," and proceeds to talk about all sorts of things except the one thing for which he called. He inquires after one's health, and the health of one's family, and asks various other questions not pertaining to the business, but does not arrive at his own errand until he has entirely exhausted the patience of his auditor.

Many a man has failed to get a hearing on a worthy and commendable proposition merely because he has bored some capitalist, or impressed him, by his indirection, as being impracticable.

The quality of directness is characteristic of all men of great executive ability, because they value time too much to squander it in useless and meaningless conversation; it is an indispensable quality of the leader or manager of all large enterprises.

Many a man has gone down to failure because he lacked ability to arrive quickly and effectively at a conclusion. While he was deliberating and balancing and "beating about the bush," the opportunity to save himself passed and the crisis ruined him.

EVERY QUESTION DOES NOT NEED AN ANSWER.

Indirectness has ruined many a rising hawyer. The justices of the Supreme Court of the United States say that it is one of the most difficult things with which they have to contend. Young lawyers, too much impressed with the importance of a Supreme Court appearance, give long introductions, spin out oratory, explain self-evident points, and send forth copias verborum until they weary the court and hurt their own causes. It is not oratorical display, not verbiage, not well-rounded periods, but direct, cleancut English, that judges want-facts, clearly, briefly, and decisively stated.

It does not matter how much ability, education, influence, or cleverness you may have; if you lack the art of coming to the point quickly and decisively, of focusing yourself immediately, you can never be very successful.

We know many young men who were graduated with honors from college, and who have always impressed us as youths of great possibilities and great promise; yet, somehow, they never focus, they never get anywhere; they are always about to do something; they are usually just going to come to the point, but fall a little short of it. Men who are well bred, well educated, and superbly equipped, have often disap pointed their relatives, their friends, and themselves, simply because they lacked directness or the faculty of focusing their ability upon one point until they burned a hole in it.

A thimbleful of powder, packed behind a ball in a cartridge and fired from a rifle, may penetrate iron or steel and perform great execution; but a wagonful of powder burned without confinement would hardly stir a feather 20 feet from it. Indirect people flash all their powder in the pan, and never fire the charge or start the ball.

In selecting a boy from a score of applicants, a screwd employer will take the one who gets to his subject directly, states it concisely, with the fewest words, outlines his position briefly and stands or falls by it, and does not bore him by telling of the great things he has accomplished or of what he can do.

Writers, when afflicted with the disease of indirectness, grow redundant. They tire readers with useless description and meaningless verbiage, making them impatient at wading through pages and chapters for the kernel, the point, the purpose. They fail to make their writings direct and compact by concentrating expression, but are diffuse. They have not learned the Napoleonic art of massing their forces.

Some of the most meritorious books ever written remain unread on dusty shelves because of their long, tedious, meaningless introductions and treatment. The writer made his point so late in the book that the reader was tired before he reached it and threw the book aside with disgust, and advised other people not to read it. If an introduction is long, verbose, "dry," or uninteresting, readers take it for granted that the rest of the book is similarly objectionable, and stamp it as "poor reading," and a "waste of time," thus condemning it to their friends. The book may be of great value, but, in these days of rush, with good books plentiful, people do not wish to spend valuable time reading pages and pages of uninteresting and verbose writings.

INTEGRITY WILL BAFFLE TRICKERY.

A large number of the articles received by editors lack directness. Many are really useful works, but the writers waste space in useless introductions and meaningless preliminaries before they reach their real stories or arguments, and the editor gets disgusted before he understands the gist of the article, and so he returns it with his usual thanks. An efficient editor abhors indirectness, and hates to examine the manuscripts of writers who use these pleonastic, ambiguous introductions or never reach their messages until near the close of their atticles. Not long ago, the writer saw a manuscript whose introduction occupied nearly three quarters of the available space.

Reporting on great dailies is a splendid drill for writers who never arrive anywhere. Reporters soon abandon meaningless introductions; they learn to tell a story directly and tersely—to give it pith, point and purpose, for nothing else will be received by competent managing editors.

Everybody dislikes indirectness, ambiguity, circumlocution, because they was:e valuable time and clog all progress; the direct method is the winning one in every * vocation.

Cultivate, then, this great secret of focusing effort, coming to the point, and striking at the heart of the subject, for therein lies a great secret of success.—Success.

HOME PRODUCTS.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association wish to educate the general public to use, as far as it can, goods only of Canadian manufacture. With this end in view it is proposed to raise a fund for the purpose of providing lectures, exhibits and conducting a general educational campaign laying before the people that it is to their advantage to buy, when possible, only Canadian-made goods, thereby keeping a large number of employes at work in this country. It will be pointed out that the imports of goods from the United States are rapidly increasing and that these same imports chiefly consist of articles that can be readily manufactured in Canada.



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.

ADVANTAGES OF FINE PLUCKING.

UCH has been written and said regarding the efficacy of reducing the area only of tea gardens, as a solution of the vexed question of overproduction, but there is one point to be grasped-that of maintaining a high grade of quality. In one way, a reduction in area or reduction of actual output may very probably correct the over-supply of the markets, but will the market improve from that cause alone? It is a point requiring the careful consideration of each planter, remarks Planting Opinion, and as each particular method appeals to his own sense of reason so let him practise it. But that reduction of output, simply through reduction of cultivated area alone, shall improve the position of Indian teas in the world's markets is beyond the question. Reduce the output by all means, but reduce it with an increase of quality. Pluck finer and raise the standard ; manure just sufficiently and judiciously enough to produce a betterflavored leaf. When that has been done the market will take care of itself. If the congested markets gradually free themselves from the glut of teas, good and bad mixed, and the future shows a falling off of inferior sorts and a steady supply of a goodclass leaf sufficient to meet ready demands, the result must be a rise in prices and a sounder footing for the Indian product. Another point worthy of careful attention is the rushing and glutting of the tea markets. If producers-and this applies to every class of grower-would only pause and consider what a careful study of the markets and the law of supply and demand means to them, they would, as a body, be in a much more satisfactory position to day than they are. To rush an overburdened market with goods for which there can be no demand except at minimum prices is suicidal for the producer, when, by holding his hand and watching the opportunity, the return may double or treble itself. Farmers, after an exceptionally good season, will flood

the markets with hay, grain and root crops, for which they are compelled to accept slump prices sooner than go to a little expense, expenditure of time or labor in preserving it for later handling. These very men will buy, before the year is out, the very same article from the neighbors or agents, as the case may be, for double what they have sold their own produce for, and in many cases they are actually—if from the agents—buying back that which they had previously sold at the lowest figures possible.

If planters would only bear this in mind and go more fully into the advantages of establishing exporting depots, whence only necessary quantities should go forth, according to the demand or probable demand, they would find much benefit to be got from it.

That, and judiciously plucking without any sacrifice of fine quality bushes in the way of reduction of area, is all that is required to put the industry on a better footing. Should the regular fine plucking weaken the necessary supply, there will then be ample time to consider coarser plucking or extension of area.—Tea.

PARRY SOUND BOARD OF TRADE.

The following were elected officers at the annual meeting of the Parry Sound Board of Trade :

- President-John A. Johnson.
- Vice-President-W. R. Foot.

Secretary-Treasurer-W. L. Haight.

Executive Council-H. ⁴⁷. Complin, D. W. Ross, J. H. Knifton, John Galna, A. B. Begg, C. A. Phillips, S. Armstrong, Wm. Ireland.

Mining Section—Alex. Dick, M.E., John Moffatt, C. A. Phillips, A. B. Begg, P. J. Dwyer, P. Weller.

Auditors-Major Knifton, Wm. Ireland.

The chief subjects for consideration were the settlement of the water frontage dispute and the procuring of assistance in dock construction. The officers and members of the council will assist in the final arrangements.

THE QUALITY OF TEA.

HE chemistry of tea is receiving considerable attention in India at the present time. For many years, says a writer in Grocery, the processes through which tea-especially black teagoes have been quite empirical and only quite recently has any serious attempt been made to find out their rationale. The fermentation of the tea is one of the most important of these processes, and in the somewhat similar case of tobacco, which has just been investigated, it has been found that the fermentation is due not to a bacillus, but to an enzyme. These are both rather dreadful words for the uninitiated, and I may explain that a bacillus is a fungus of a very low type which produces fermentation through its action on the substance on which it lives during growth and multiplication, which proceeds at an almost inconceivably rapid rate. The fermentation through which milk turns sour through which alcohol turns to vinegar; and the numerous slow fermentations which produce the characteristic flavors of butter, cheese and many other substances, are due to the action of these organisms. Although it produces fermentation, an enzyme, so far as is known, is not an organism. All the ferments of our own digestive fuices, such as the saliva and the stomach, contain enzymes; the substance in malt which converts the starch into sugar is another enzyme, and many more might be quoted. All this rather scientific matter should be interesting to my readers, because it has been found that by the addition to teas at the special enzyme which has been found to produce an oxidizing effect upon them, a remarkable improvement is secured in the body and the color of the tea, although it is not yet decided whether the flavor is affected to the same extent. It is possible that by this means low - quality teas may be "leveled up," so to speak. The enzyme appears to be a distinct chemical compound which can be separated with comparative ease.

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Prepa

Age



Home-Made Preserves

YOU REPLACE THESE WITH

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

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

JAMES TURNER & CO.

Agents for Hamilton.

HAMILTON, ONT.

Quality the Best—Prices the Lowest

California Evaporated Apricots-25 lb.

..

Apricots-25 lb. Peaches-25 lb.

Santa Cruze Prunes

All sizes, in 25 and 50-lb. boxes.

THOS. KINNEAR & CO.

Wholesale Grocers,

10

ALLEGED FRAUD AND THEFT.

J. DENNIS is a general merchant of Roseneath and Hastings, Ont., who became insolvent a short time ago. Should the allegations of several Toronto houses prove true, he is guilty of both fraud and theft. Charged with these crimes, he was arrested last week and is now waiting his trial in Toronto.

It is charged that on November 1, 1901, a statement was sent out by Dennis showing that he had a balance of \$8,700 on hand. He stated he had \$6,300 in stock, \$2,000 in real estate, \$1,800 in book debts and \$100 in cash. All that he owed was \$1,500, and, he claimed, there was no chattel mortgage on the goods. A week afterwards he assigned, and it was. shown that he had only \$2 604 worth of goods in his two stores, \$834 in book debts and no real estate. It also transpired that a chattel mortgage on his goods had been given in May.

After the assignment \$1,000 worth of the goods were stolen while the man in charge was asleep. The thieves are claimed to be W. J. Dennis, Margarer Dennis and James Lasher, jr. The last named has since taken up historicidence in the United States. Daniel O'Leary, a partner of Dennis, also charges Dennis with the theft. He had formed a partnership with Dennis shortly before the assignment, understanding by his statements that he (Dennis) only owed \$500.

O'Leary advanced \$600, and shortly afterwards \$1,541 more, all the money being taken to pay off debts of which he knew nothing. He had sold his farm for \$3 000 to raise this money, and now he is working in a Toronto factory—none of his money being left,

Among the Toronto creditors are The Wyld-Darling Co., The Ames Holden Co., The Eby, Blain Co., Warren Bros. & Co., and F. J. Westbrook & Sons. They are represented by A. J. R. Snow, of Beatty, Snow & Smith.

THREE GOOD REPUTATIONS.

The three large factories now doing business under the title of United Factories, Limited, have an enviable reputation in the manufacturing world, each having been in operation for over half a century. The excellent quality of their brushes, brooms and woodenware are commented upon all over the civilized world. The amalgamation of these well known companies does not mean higher prices, but better goods, if possible, at closer figures.

49 Front St. East, TORONTO

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TOBACCOMEN SEEKING PROTECTION. A DEPUTATION of tobacco manufacturers waited on the Premier and Minister of Justice at Ottawa on March 21, and called their attention to the way the trade of the Canadian tobacco manufacturers is being menaced by the American Tobacco Trust. The Trust has bought out The Empire Tobacco Co. of Canada, and is threatening to withhold from the Canadian houses the American brands of tobacco which are becoming popular in Canada, unless the wholesale and retail dealers consent to only handle the Canadian leaf the Trust manufactures.

Of late, several Canadian factories have succeeded in creating a considerable demand for native leaf of their own manufacture in this country, and this action of The American Tobacco Co. threatens to deprive them of this trade, so the Government is being asked to release them in some way from this state of affairs into which they were being driven.

Messrs. M. K. Cowan, R. F. Sutherland and several other members of Parliament accompanied this deputation, which consisted of Mr. Wilton, George E. Tuckett & Sons, Hamilton; Mr. Fred Fox, The Erie Tobacco Co., Kingsville; B. Goldstein



Our travellers can interest you in

5-Gallon PICKLES Mixed and Mustard. THE DAVIDSON & HAY, LIMITED

Wholesale Grocers, Toronto.

The Dominion Tobacco Co., Montreal; C. W. Legault and R. Claude, The St. Lawrence Tobacco Co.; W. A. Drouin, L. Lemesurrer, Quebec; J. N. Gervois, Joliette; J. M. Fortier, Montreal; L. Mitchell, The Imperial Cigarette and Tobacco Co., St. John, N.B.

REFLECTIONS OF A TRAVELLER.

Never take the train to the next station while you are doing business where you are.

There is nothing so difficult to oppose in argument as statistics in the hands of the other fellow.

It is not good policy to be always explaining why. Try not to have anything to explain.

If you want to earn a man's regard, induce him to perform some slight service for you. He will think more of you than if you had loaded him with favors.

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Never criticize another man's goods. You create a prejudice against your own in the minds of your customers.

The most agreeable man is not always the best salesman. The best story teller usually sells the fewest goods.—Interstate Grocer.

J. Brown & Co., general merchants, Neepawa, Man., recently had their store entered by burglars and pilfered of some goods and \$5 in cash.

TORPEDO FISH.

ECTURING at Leicester, Eng., recently, Dr. F. Gotch, professor of Oxford University, dwelt, according to an exchange, upon the subject of electrical fish, and pointed out that no such fish existed in English rivers. They were comparatively rare objects, he said, and were possessed of singular interest. There were at least four groups of electrical fish in which an extraordinary electrical organ had been developed. Some of these fish could give shocks strong enough to knock a man down, and, if the current they were capable of generating could be maintained, it would be sufficient to light a whole town. The electrical eel and the torpedo fish were alluded to as a species possessing this remarkable phenomenon. The lecturer described the electrical organ found in the tail of the common skate. Physiologists, he said, had been dissecting this fish for years, but had generally passed over the tail as an object unworthy of study. It is here, however, that the interesting structure is situated, immediately below the skin. It consists of a whole series of columns which have taken the place of muscles. These columns contain translucent material. and in the fresh state are most beautiful objects. The columns are crossed by lines which divide them into compartments, like

a railway train, the compartments including a most wonderful arrangement of nerves. The electric discharge occurs as the result of a nervous impulse communicated in the fish to the nerve ends, causing an electrical charge. An electrical organ may include as many as 2,000,000 of these compartments. The lecturer, continuing, said that a formidable species of electric fish which inhabits the rivers of North Africa, including the Nile, belongs to the genus gymnotus," and is capable of giving a very powerful shock. An easily recognizable picture of this fish has been discovered in an ancient These electric organs Egyptian tomb. were the most remarkable examples of nerve mechanism known to exist. They had been developed as a means of defence -the first consideration for the maintenance of any species-and also as a means of attack.

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A PROGRESSIVE COLLEGE PROFESSOR.

Dr. Davidson, of the New Brunswick University, took his class in economics to St. John last week and visited some of the chief industrial establishments, among them being the tea blending and packing warehouse of T. H. Estabrooks, proprietor of "Red Rose" tea, the Portland Roller Mills and Pender & Co.'s nail works.

The class was very much interested in the various kinds of labor-saving machinery, and, no doubt, gained some practical knowledge which will be of material benefit to them.



SHOULD A BUSINESS MAN RETIRE AT SIXTY?

THE newspapers discuss many subjects that are of more or less public or individual interest. Recently, quite a number of comments have been observed upon the question, "When a man is 60 years old, should he withdraw from business?"

The opinions of different individuals upon this subject have been sought. Among these is Mr. Henry Clews, the oldest broker in Wall Street, and who is the only man remaining in the street who has done business under his own sign for 43 years.

Mr. Clews, in a signed interview, says : "I think a man oright to retain an active what resulted during many years prior to the time of his last great deal.

J. P. Morgan is another man instanced who is making the greatest of his successes just now, and he is a man more than 60, and it does not seem likely that he has any thought of retiring.

Russell Sage is another veteran business man who comes to his office every day and attends personally to every detail in his business,

Mr. Clews refers to these men as examples, very likely because they belong to his own business set, but their careers illustrate that a man is only in his prime

A DUMAN BURNA BURNA

An Unique Window Display.

interest in his business as long as his vitality holds out, no matter how old he is or how much money he has accumulated. It is dangerous to have nothing but time on your hands. My business is in such shape that I need not come to the office once a week, but I am here every day anyway, and I haven't the slightest intention of retiring."

Mr. Clews is considerably over 60, and, in a reminiscent way, he refers to several well known men who have passed the 60 mile post.

Andrew Carnegie is one of these. He made the greatest success of his life after he was 60 years old, Mr. Clews says, and, in fact, after that time, as in less than two years he cleaned up \$150,000,000, though, of course, he had laid the foundation for ordinarily when he has reached the age of 60. As for Mr. Clews, he says: "I come to my office every day and can attend personally, if I wish, to the orders of more than 4,700 customers that I have on my books."

That although over 60 years of age, Mr. Clewes attributes the fact that he possesses this degree of vigor to his habit of life in having never indulged in violent physical exercise. This kind of exercise, "athletic" is the popular term for it, he regards as extremely harmful, believing that it is more injurious than beneficial, as almost always it is attended with over exertion, resulting in harmful results which, if not before, are shown late in life. The only exercise this man says that he has ever been known to take is walking, and that with a gentle pace, and not for a great distance. The result is that he is perfectly well and has always been so.

There are two rather interesting and significant features in the views above expressed, remarks a contemporary. On one hand there is sufficient confirmation of the fact that a man is, or ought to be, at his best when he has arrived at 60 years of age. In the next place, the views entertained in regard to the violent physical exercises that are thought necessary to the training of the coming man and the college man of to-day, the views expressed in the highest degree possess practical common sense. If a man is to live out his days retaining the vigor of his faculties, it is certain that he cannot afford to burn the candle at both ends.

AN UNIQUE WINDOW DISPLAY.

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ThE accompanying cut is an illustration of an attractive window display of package tea with baking powder tins for a steeple. The display, which, it will be noticed, is of "Red Rose" tea, appeared in the window of James Edgcumbe, grocer, Peterboro', Ont., and was arranged by James A. Dawson. The photograph, from which the cut was made, was taken by flash light from the inside of the store. The display attracted a good deal of attention. "The people," remarks Mr. Dawson in a letter, "think that the tea must be good seeing that it represents a church."

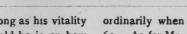
No doubt a good many of our readers will be able to utilize the idea, not only for displaying package teas, but many other articles which are on the market in package form.

CHEESE-CURING STATION.

The Dominion Government is getting ready to build a cheese curing station at Brockville, Ont., one of the four points selected for that purpose. It is to be located near the railway station, on property owned by the Grand Trunk Railway, and work on it is being immediately commenced. It will be a two-storey building 45x80 ft., built after the style of the ordinary cheese factory curing-rooms. Special facilities for icing and controlling the temperature will be provided.

Three other stations are to be located in Ontario and Quebec, the towns selected for them being Woodstock, Cowansville and St. Hyacinthe.

The estate of the late Wm. Adams, wholesale liquor merchant, Toronto, is valued at \$45,202, and, as there is no will, the widow and Arthur and Irving, his two sons, are seeking powers of administration.



IN STORE "ANCHOR" NEW MADLE SYRUP IS NOW IN STORE. OUR FIRST SHIPMENT OF NEW "ANCHOR" MAPLE SYRUP IS NOW IN STORE.

PUT UP IN SEALED SCREW-TOP TINS; QUARTS, HF.-GALLONS AND GALLONS (WINE MEASURE), AND 5-GAL-LON CANS (IMPERIAL MEASURE). EVERY TIN GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE OR MONEY REFUNDED 'THE INDICATIONS ARE FOR A "SHORT CROP." YOU WILL BE WISE TO ANTICIPATE YOUR SEASON'S SUPPLY, AND PLACE YOUR ORDER EARLY.

EBY, BLAIN CO.,

BRITISH FEDERATION OF GROCERS.

By Arthur J.-Giles, Secretary of the British Federation of Grocers.

THE Federation is an organization which has been established about

WHOLESALE GROCERS

It years, and is composed of associations which are affiliated by the payment of a capitation fee, 2 shillings (48 cents) per member per annum, with a minimum subscription of £2 2s. (\$10.35). This fee is paid upon all ordinary members, and upon what we call honorary members—that is, those manufacturers and merchants who support local associations by an annual contribution.

the result is we have an income of about $\pounds600$ to $\pounds700$ per annum, which overs the whole of our working expenses. In return 'for this payment, the Federation

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DUALS WITH ALL QUESTIONS OF TRADE

in Parliament : we likewise give free advice on all legal questions to the affiliated associations, or to their individual members through the secretary of the boal associations. We likewise deal with all questions of trade customs, trade contracts, and frequently act as arbitrators in trade disputes.

It the present time a scheme is being the pared for the appointment of a board that arbitration by the Grocers' Federation, which it is hoped will be recognized be merchants and manufacturers, and this board will probably have under review the subject of trade contracts, and the trans of such contracts.

The Federation has instituted special terms for the insurance of members against claims made by their assistants for accidents under the law known as the Workmen's Compensation Act ; for what is known as the Thirty Party Risks, such as accidents caused by grotered drivers to members of the public, and also accidents happening to members of the public in or about the shops of the grocers.

The Federation likewise have a benevobset fund, which started two years ago, and has already seven pensioners receiving £22 per annum. It should be added that we have no organizing secretary, but the spread of trade organization is generally done by missionary work, some members of an association visiting a town where no such association exists, and setting forth to a meeting of the grocers the advantages of such a movement.

200 LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS

As to local associations, these are formed in various towns, and already in the United Kingdom we have nearly 200 such associations. They manage their own affairs, and the members generally pay about 10s. 6d. (\$2.55) per annum subscription. Where a member has a number of shops, he pays in addition to that sum 2s. 6d. per annum for each shop. These associations give free legal advice to their members, defend their members when they have acted honestly and are unjustly prosecuted, hold social and other gatherings for the mutual intercourse, sometimes arrange prices—but that part of the work is far from successful, and is generally found to be productive of so much contention that the association adopting it is quickly broken up.

In some of these local associations they have a mutual plate-glass insurance department, in which all the members pool their premiums, and at the end of the year, after all expenses for replacements have been paid, they divide the profits. Many of the associations like wise keep what is known as a "black list." which is a list of "deadheads." This, however, has, of course, to be conducted with considerable care, owing to the stringent likel laws which prevail in the United Kingdom.

MANY MEMBERS IN POLITICS.

In a great many of the local associations the principal members are also members of the local town council, and nearly 100 are mayors of the boroughs in which they reside. This gives the local association a very considerable influence locally, and gives the grocery trade genorally a very good standing.

In addition, at the monthly meetings

of many of these associations, papers on various trade questions are read by diff-erent members, and sometimes an experiand sometimes an experienced and prominent member of the trade will give an address upon some educational topic, such as: tea-blending, coffee roasting, qualities of sugar, with method of manufacture. All these things are to be very interesting and helpful, iound and there are signs of an intention to spread this system of technical educa-The main object both of the Fedetion. ration and of the associations is to bring the members of the trade together, break down the feeling of jealousy hitherto existing, and inspire a feeling of mutual confidence, by which alone united action can be secured for the purpose of opposing common enemies, and for the remedy ing of common grievances.

TORONTO.

LIMITED

13

OGILVIE BUSINESS SOLD.

THE milling interests of The W. W. Ogilvie Company have been sold.

The new purchasers are Charles R. Hosmer, of Montreal, and F. W. Thompson, the general manager of the company at Winnipeg. The price paid for the mills is stated to be in the neighborhood of \$2,500,000.

It is intimated that Mr. Hosmer will be the president of the new company, which will be backed by a number of English and United States capitalists. The Ogilvies will retire from the business altogether, the name of the company will be slightly changed, and the business greatly extended. Realizing the immense grain-growing capacity of the Canadian Northwest and the inability of the milling industry of Canada at present to cope with the wheat crops, the new concern will greatly increase its present daily capacity of 7,500 barrels of flour, enlarge its 64 elevators and build many new ones, much increasing its capacity for storing erain.

The late W. W. Ogilvie was the founder of this company in 1801, and afterwards admitted his two sons, W. W. and A. W. Ogilvie, as partners. The business has continued to grow until the present time and is now the largest in Canada. F. W. Thompson, one of the purchasers.

F. W. Thompson, one of the purchasers. has been a prominent man in the councils of the firm ever since the death of Mr. Ogilvie, which took place a couple of years ago. He has been in Montreal for several weeks engineering the deal, which has resulted as we have mentioned above.

CANADIAN AND WEST-INDIAN TRADE DISCUSSED.

THE Georgetown, Demerara, Argosy, of March 5, contains a report of a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of that place on March 3, when the possibilities of developing Canadian and West-Indian trade with that colony were discussed. Mr. Robert Munro, president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association; J. F. M. Stewart, assistant secretary of the Association; G. J. Morrison, J. C. Archibald, Thomas Patterson, H. Thompson, J. S. Billman and Hon. Thomas Kickham were present in the interest of Canadian trade.

14

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Robert Munro stated that 900 firms were represented in the association to which he belonged, and their invested capital exceeded \$200,000,000. The combined imports and exports of the Dominion for the year 1901 exceeded \$400,000,000. These figures had been doubled within the last \$2 years. But, of all the \$400,000,000 imports and exports of last year, only \$3,000,000 was with the West Indies. With a population of less than 250,000, Newfoundland took six times as much flour as the West Indies with their 2,000,000 souls. Lumber, including doors and sashes, organs, pianos, wagons, iron, steel and other metals, textiles, cotton fabrics, woollens, leather goods, and electrical machinery were some of the articles the Dominion could export to these islands. The Association had now on hand a number of projects for the furtherance of Canadian trade, such as the establishment of a line of steamships to the Cape of Good Hope, the appointment of a Canadian consular service and the advocacy of a preferential tariff between British possessions. He touched on the object of this visit to the West Indies, which was to seek their trade, and offered the merchants there and elsewhere the cooperation of the Association, as far as it would be reasonable for them to give, in any measures that would have a tendency to promote a reciprocal trade with the Dominion.

Mr. Stewart said he had found out that the people of these colonies were only going to buy what they wanted and not what the manufacturers wished to sell them. When he went back he would take with him samples of what was required in these colonies and the prices paid for them at the place of their origin. He alluded to the sugar troubles, and said that with proper tariff arrangements Canada was in a position to consume their surplus products of that article.

A member of the Chamber, the Hon. J. H. De Jonge, on the invitation of the chairman, President E. M. Sanderson, expressed his views. He said that like the preferential tariff, the speed of the steamers going to that colony was a trifle under the requirements. The United States had treated them well, but that should not prevent them going to other markets where they could receive better treatment. Canada could supply many articles to that colony, but should take its produce in return.

The chairman, E. M. Sanderson, hoped that in a reasonable time there would be a considerable increase in their business with the Dominion.

GREEN CORN IN ENGLAND.

ROM the United States, to meet the wants of Canadian and American visitors, green Indian cobs have been forwarded to the London market, this esculent being preserved in crossing the Atlantic by means of cold storage.

But this class of competition is not to go on unchecked, and many astute market gardeners and others are developing enterprises to secure the British market for themselves.

In one instance we have to chronicle the advent of a new English vegetable, new, however, only inasmuch that until recently green Indian corn has not been grown as a vegetable in this country, although so well known in the form it was sent to Covent Garden from America.

It is true that the maize plant, with its tall stem, long flaglike foliage and silvery fringe, has been grown for years in our gardens for decorative purposes, but the cobs have been neglected in their edible or profitable possibilities until last year, when certain market gardeners discovered that an ordinary summer will develop the heads in this country quite sufficiently for eating in the green state, and from these experiments it was found in delicacy of flavor the heads grown in this country were fully equal to those grown in the United States or in Canada.

So rapid has this esculent advanced in favor that whole fields are now devoted in Essex to growing this Indian corn, or maize, as it is called in England, to be cut early, and this season it is finding a growing demand at the large hotels in the West End.

The ordinary cookery books as yet do not include recipes for it, but in the preparation of this vegetable nothing can be more simple, for the cobs only need be boiled in slightly salted water till tender, and served with plain, melted or oiled butter.

When taken at the table one finds that "fingers were made before forks," for,

like asparagus, it cannot be properly consumed with other assistance.—Pall Mall Gazette.

INQUIRIES ABOUT CANADIAN TRADE.

HE following were among the recent inquiries relating to Canadian trade

received at the Canadian Government Office in London :

1. A German importer asks to be furnished with the names of some Canadian shippers of molybdenite.

2. A Liverpool firm of provision merchants who have a large sale for bacon (wholesale only) are open to sell on commission for any reliable Canadian firm requiring representation.

3. A Dublin house ask to be referred to Canadian manufacturers of mouldings suitable for picture frames, etc.

4. A correspondent asks for the names of manufacturers in Canada of motor cars and motor car parts.

5. The names of leading importers of cotton and woollen goods, and of some first-class booksellers and stationers in Canada, are required by a correspondent in the north of England.

6. A firm in the Midlands are desirous of arrang ing for direct consignments of Canadian apples, either on commission or at so much per barrel advanced against bill of lading.

Inquiries received by the Canadian section of the Imperial Institute :

r. A London firm of merchants would like to hear from Canadian manufacturers of doors and mouldings in quantity. They are in a position to contract for the total output of one or more factories.

2. A Liverpool firm ask to be placed in touch with the leading Canadian mining companies who use evanide of potassium.

3. A London house wish to be placed in correspondence with Canadian sawmills which can supply packing case shooks on a large scale.

4. A firm in Brussels desire names of Canadian shippers of feldspar of good quality.

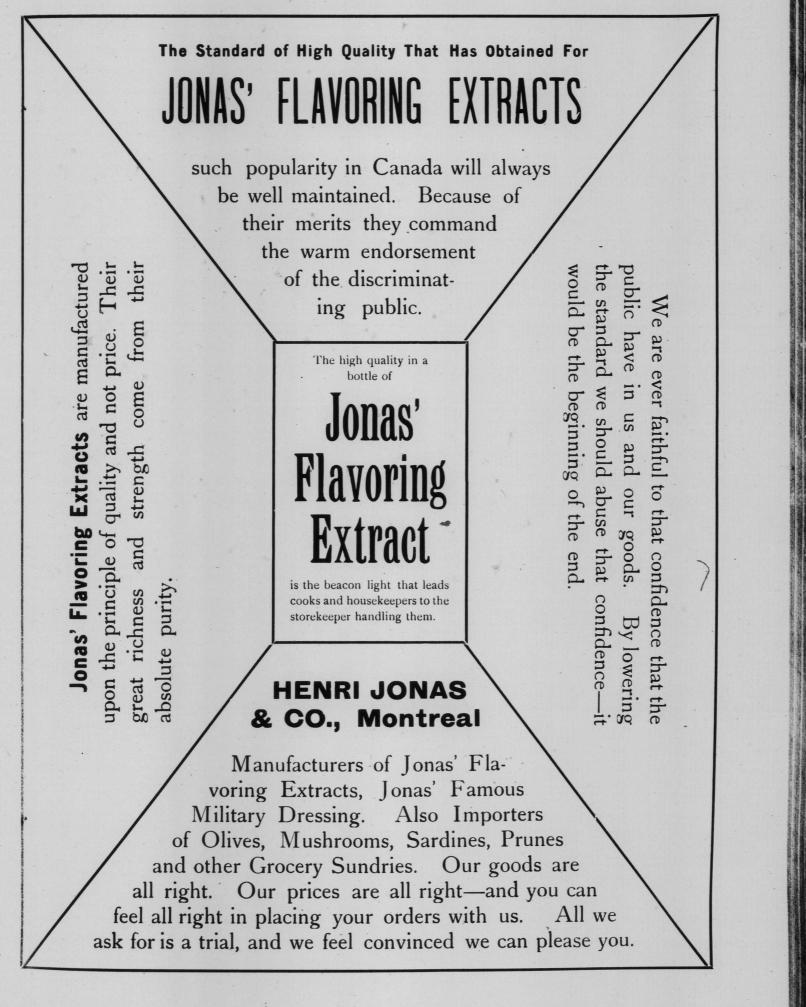
[Names of the firms making the above inquiries can be obtained on application to the editor of THE CANADIAN GROCER].

TICKETS AND SHOW CARDS FOR WINDOWS.

Hand - painted show cards and price tickets are quite as necessary to a perfect display of goods in the show window these days as to have goods in the window. It is with pleasure that we call attention to the advertisement of W. Edwards, Carleton Place, Ont., Box 315, in this issue. We can heartily recommend his book of instrutions teaching this art as one of the most complete works of the kind ever published. It sells at \$1. Secure a copy. It will pay you.

The flour mills at Perth, Ont., are to be enlarged, and machinery of modern type added, which will greatly increase their capacity.

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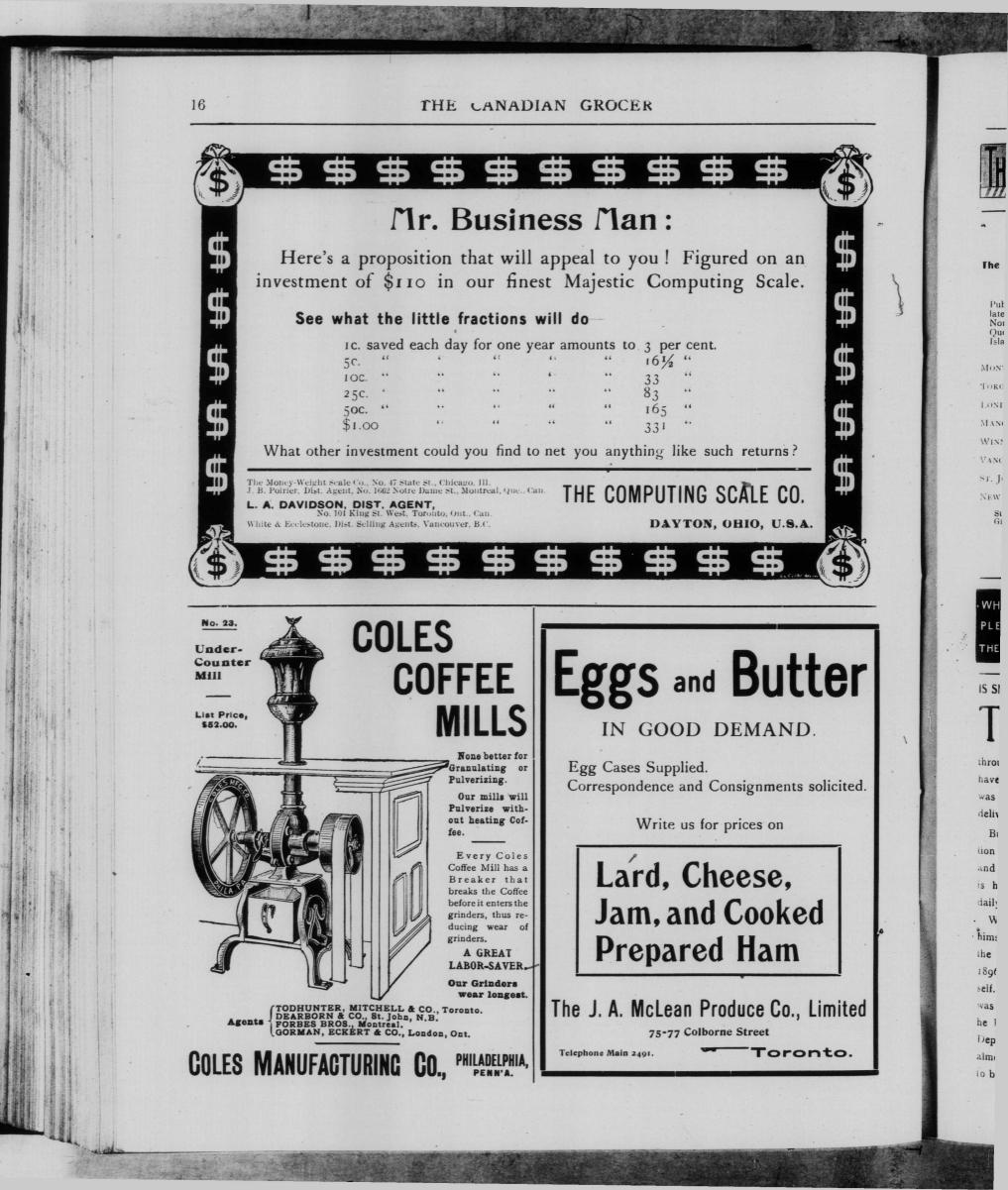
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WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THAT YOU SAW THEIR ADVERTISEMENT IN THIS PAPER

IS SIR RICHARD AWAKE TO HIS DUTY ?

THE speech of Sir Richard Cartwright the other day on the budget has attracted a great deal of attention throughout the country. It could scarcely have done otherwise. In point of ability it was one of the best speeches that has been delivered in the House for some time.

But what possibly attracted more attention to it than anything else was the energy and zeal that characterized it. "Richard is himself again," remarked one of the daily papers. And he certainly was.

We are certainly glad to see Sir Richard himself again. Since he took possession of the Trade and Commerce Department in 1896 he has seldom been his old active self. Instead of being a man of action, as was his normal condition prior to that year, he became a man of inaction. And the Department of which he is the head became almost a sinecure. Its chief duty appears to be the payment of subsidies and bonuses. As a trade-creating force it is certainly a sinecure.

The Department, in salaries, stationery and sundries, costs the country about \$21,500, and it expends something like \$670,000 besides, of which only \$7,604 is for the maintenance of commercial agencies. It surely costs enough to do something tangible for the commercial interests of the country. Because it has not done something, a strong opinion has developed among the uncommercial classes of Canada that the Trade and Commerce Department should be abolished.

As we have pointed out before, the fault is not with the Department itself. It is with those who administer it. It is not, therefore, the Department that should be abolished.

In commercial affairs it is not customary for shareholders to wipe out an important department because the head thereof has been incapable. They remove the head and endeavor to put new life into the department. This is what should be done in regard to the Trade and Commerce Department.

It is possible it may not be necessary to remove Sir Richard. He may have woke up at last to a sense of his duty. Candidly, however, we must confess that our faith is weak. We fear that his recently awakened energy and zeal are due to concern for his economical tenets and that he is still dead to the importance of the Trade and Commerce Department as a force in developing the commercial interests of the Dominion.

The revival of snuff taking by the King will doubtless prove a "sneezer" to a great many people.

THE MEN WHO SUCCEED.

Successful business men are not those who follow. They are those who lead.

No matter what their competitors are doing, they keep forging ahead, laying their own plans, devising their own schemes.

They are not ignorant of what their competitors are doing. They endeavor to keep informed as to modern business methods and as to the course of the various markets. But they also act and think for themselves. The man of thought and of action is the man who is original. And the man who is original stands out among his fellows, is seen and does the business.

BRITISH TEA IN AMERICA.

HERE was quite an expansion last

year in the trade in British-grown tea with Canada and the United States. This is shown by figures recently issued by Gow, Wilson & Stanton, London, England.

The total quantity of Indian and Ceylon tea shipped to this continent, direct and indirect, was 19,266,691 lb. This was nearly 3,000,000 lb. more than in 1900 and over 9,500,000 lb. more than in 1896. In other words, in six years there has been an increase of over 100 per cent.

The following table shows the avenues through which the tea was shipped to Canada and the United States, and the quantity that was of Indian and Ceylon growth respectively during the last two years :

INDIAN TEA.

,	4900.	1901.	
Re-exports from U. K	2.840,711	1,958,215	
Transhipment via U. K	1,001,174	1,628,644	
Direct exports via China	1,103,752	1.174.557	
Direct exports via Calcutta.	2,081,136	2,198,612	
Total lb	7.026,773	6,960,028	
CEYLON	TEA.		
	1900.	1901,	
Re exports from U. K	4.895,193	3.121.727	
Transhipment via U. K	2.159,275	1,303,477	1
Direct exports via China	2.694,819	1,262,463	
Direct exp'ts from Colombo	2,491,631	/ 3,489,017	

formerly.

Until the past year teas were consigned to Canada in quantities far beyond the consumptive requirements of the country. The result was, of course, heavy losses. In many instances sales had to be made at prices which meant a net loss of 4c. per pound to the consignors. Thanks to better judgment in consigning and to shipments made from here to the United States the tea market in Canada is to day in a healthier condition than it has been for some years.

The temperance people of Kent propose running Mr. Parrott as their candidate in the coming Provincial elections. Mr. Parrott ought to be a good talker.

OUR TRADE RELATIONS WITH GERMANY.

T is to be hoped that the efforts of the Dominion Government to secure better trade relations with Germany will not prove abortive.

Canada, in inducing the British Government to give notice of the abrogation of the commercial treaty with Germany, was actuated by no antipathy towards that country. Canada wanted to give the products of Great Britain preferential tariff treatment. This, with the treaty with Germany and Belgium in existence, she could not do, although the treaty was created before the Dominion had an existence. This was simply intolerable to Canada, and had been for several years.

Possessing self government and the right -which we took advantage of-to place an import duty on the products of the Mother Country, we could not, nevertheless, give her products preferential treatment.

The price we have had to pay for this is the maximum tariff of Germany ; and while this has in some respects adversely affected our trade with that country, there are few, if any, Canadians who would be prepared to recall the past, with its restrictions, in order that the tariff conditions as they were before 1897 might be brought into existence again.

However, it is possible we may be able to successfully negotiate a commercial treaty with Germany, as we did eight years ago with France.

The British Government came in for some severe criticism from a number of British newspapers for not insisting, when negotiating the treaty with Germany that succeeded that abrogated in 1897, that the maximum tariff should not be applied to Canada. We do not know whether or not the British Government made any representations to Germany in the matter. But, no doubt, Canada would have its good offices and influence in negotiating a treaty with the German Empire.

In spite, however, of a tariff that militates against Canadian products, our export trade with Germany has not, on the whole, suffered to the extent one might have expected, for, whereas in 1897 it was valued at \$764,589, in 1901 it was \$1,374,716.

The following table gives the course of the export trade in home products with Germany in each alternate year since 1897, in the different branches of industry :

Mine	1897. \$ 69.373	1899. \$ 15,074	1901. \$300,516
Fisheries	22,758	42,442	75,038
Forest Animals and their	8,584	32,604	16,999
Agricult'l products	21,521 494,822	80,437 829,817	8,452 300,285
Manufactures	147,531	309,999	673,426
	\$764,589	\$1,310,373	\$1,374.716

It will be noticed at a glance that where the trade has been adverse is in products of the farm. The following table shows how the trade stood in 1897 and 1901 in the chief lines of agricultural products :

EXPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS TO GERMANY.

Oats	,722
Peas, whole 78,692 60 '' split 11 Rye 17,158 23	,/
Rye 17,158 23	,351
	,773
	,791
	,369
Clover seed 5,848 9	,071

The large increase in the exports of mine products is chiefly in metallic lead, in which in 1897 the trade was nil. The chief exports in mine products during the two years were as follows :

EXPORTS OF THE MINE TO GERMANY.

	1897. Tons.	1901 Tons
Asbestos, 3rd class Coal Lead. metallic, contained in		1,574 854
ore, etc Mica		5,308,700

The most satisfactory feature of our export trade with Germany is that in manufactured goods. In almost every line there has been a steady growth since 1897. This will be seen on glancing over the following table :

VALUE OF MANUFACTURED EXPORTS TO

	1897.	1901.
Agricultural implements		\$474,249
Bicycles	14,287	
Drugs and chemicals	17	8,836
Cotton waste		23,309
India rubber manufactures	350	2,015
Castings	23,787	33.589
Pig iron	640	7,500
Machinery	2,059	2,917
Hardware	612	355
Steel, and manufactures of	525	. 51,618
Sole and upper leather	10,428	15,773
Musical instruments	21,176	17,080
Manufactures of tin	60	281
Cigars and cigarettes	5	310
Tobacco-stems and cuttings	922	1,251
Matches and match splints		480
Wood pulp	I 000	18,736
Other manufactures of wood	343	2,971
Miscellaneous man'f'd articles	T 160	7216

Our imports from far exceed our exports to the German Empire, the former last year being \$7,021,405, while the latter, as

already shown, was \$1,374.716, or about 401 per cent. less. In negotiating a treaty, therefore, with Germany we have a good case to present. Germany must know that in seeking the abrogation of the objectionable treaties we were actuated by no animosity against her, and it ought not to be difficult to convince her that our trade is worth looking after.

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It is to be hoped that the Canadian Government will open negotiations through the proper channel without delay, for while our export trade with Germany is growing, it is in spite of the difficulties which the maximum tariff create.

A LARGE ORDER FOR FLOUR.

HE order received by The Ogilvie Milling Co. for 35,000 bbls. of flour for shipment to South Africa will considerably swell the flour trade of this country with that part of the world.

Heretofore, the export flour trade with South Africa can hardly be said to be up to expectations. With the war on, it was thought that there would be a large and steady demand.

During the first year of the war we did well, the trade returns for 1900 showing a total of 31,457 bbls. exported, but last year the quantity was only 500 bbls.

Now, however, with a single order for flour exceeding the total quantity that was exported to South Africa during the whole of the fiscal year 1900, our hopes are naturally in the ascendency.

Our exports of flour to all countries last year aggregated 1,269,515 bbls. This, with one exception, was the largest on record. The largest on record was in 1898, when 1,449,529 bbls. were exported.

DROPS FROM THE EDITOR'S PEN.

A little "ad." often causes large addi tions to business.

Hard work is the nightmare of drone? and the hobby-horse of the industrious.

The success of a business depends upon the ability and enterprise that succor it.

When a man goes into business who by nature was designed for a farmer there is danger of his cultivating crops that are not profitable.

TRADE IN COUNTRIES OTHER THAN OUR OWN

CURRANTS EASIER IN LONDON.

O improvement in the demand for currants can be said to have been manifested during the week, and the market remains in an inanimate condition. Little or no anxiety to sell has, however, been displayed by merchants, who appear content to await'a revival of trade rather than accept the lower prices, which would inevitably result from an attempt to force sales at the present stage. Some parcels of medium fruit and provincial have been pushed for sale by speculators anxious to realize, and a few transactions have resulted at prices 6d. to 1s. per cwt. in favor of buyers. The ss. Cairn Ryan is in the river, and the ss. Tiber, with about 600 tons, is due in about a week. In view of the slowness of trade and this important addition to the stocks, lower prices are not unnaturally looked for, and any reduction must be regarded with favor by grocers and dealers alike, as with a general lowering of the lowest retail price the public regard for this cheap article of diet may be expected to become once more fully established .- Produce Markets' Review, March 15.

PRICES OF PEAS FIXED.

A private wire from South Jersey states that after several conferences with canners in the vicinity of Cape May the farmers have declined to accept \$40 per ton for peas. Delaware packers, it is stated, have in some instances opened prices for the canned article on the basis of last year's figures, notwithstanding the fact, as reported, that prices for seed peas have advanced, owing to the scarcity, almost 50 per cent. above those of last season. Referring to the outlook a letter from a New Jersey packer says : The crop prospects do not favor a large production in this section, and the high prices asked by growers are; to some extent, justified. These will, howver, have some effect on the prices for the canned product, and as yet packers are not in a position to fix a selling basis.

"There has been some talk of a combine among the packers, but it is believed the matter has been dropped for the present."—N. Y. Journal of Commerce,

THE SUGAR SITUATION.

Czarnikow, MacDougall & Co. say of "ugar: "The vital question of beet sowings must remain unanswered for six weeks longer, but all estimates indicate a reduction of from 10 to 15 per cent. Should the reduction reach the latter figure the European beet production of 1902-1903 will be fully 1,000,000 tons less than it was in the past campaign, and for the health of the sugar markets

throughout the world it is to be hoped that this will prove to be the case. Low prices for sugar compel the factories to give low prices for roots and this should cause the farmers to turn their attention to other crops. Notwithstanding this week's large receipts there has been a good demand for sugars on the spot, and a still better one for sugars for ship-ment and it is now impossible to buy sugars for shipment at anywhere near our parity. Last sales of Cubas include very nearly all the sugars now afloat from ports where want of warehouse facilities prevent holding, and there is, therefore, little sugar from Cuba to come immediately upon the market. Our market closes firm, with an upward tendency, owing to the scarcity of offerings. A further advance is looked for, particular ly as Cuba sugars are now still more likely to be kept back, seeing that the caucus voted to recommend a reciprocal treaty with Cuba, giving her a reduction of 20 per cent. on the existing duties, this treaty to remain in force till December, 1903. Being now sure that, sooner or later, there will be a reduction in the duties on Cuban sugars, the hopes of the Cuban holders have been so strengthened that there is even less disposition than before to accept present prices, notwith-standing that stocks in Cuba are over 330,000 tons. Java refrains from offering any new-crop sugars, as prices in the Island are much above this market. nor is there any pressure to sell the balance of old crop. Egypt, too, continues holding her crop for higher prices than those now ruling. Cuba-The market in Cuba remains firm, with plenty of buyers at prices much higher than those ruling here. Very little land has been prepared for plantiog this spring, and unless some favorable decision is speedily arrived at in Washington, it is feared that the next crop will not be larger than the present

STOCK OF THE SALMON COMBINE.

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ANADJAN investors and stock with a great deal of interest to brokers are looking forward the "listing" on the Stock Exchanges of the new \$1,000,000 company recently formed to acquire the canning companies of British Columbia. This new concern, in which are interested some of the leading capitalists of Toronto and Montreal. is to be called " The British Columbia Packers' Association." The capital has been already over-subscribed, and inquiries from all parts of the Dominion are being received by local brokers as to when the stock is to be listed. There are 72 canning companies in British Columbia, and the majority of them have signified their intention of joining with the company. Messrs. Aemilius Jarvis, of Toronto, and Henry Doyle, of Van couver, have been successful in getting options on the majority of the compan-ies, and are still engaged negotiating with those outstanding. Although a few Americans are interested in the new concern, the great majority belong to To-ronto and Montreal. The authorized capital of the new concern will be \$4,000. 000, but it will not all be issued at the

present time. The stock will be of two kinds—common and preferred. Although the exact arrangement has not been positively decided upon, a private circular issued by the promoters sets forth that the preferred stock will be 7 per cent. accumulative, and the dividend on the common will not exceed 10 per cent. until 50 per cent, of the preferred has been redeemed at a figure to be decided upon by the directors.

According to the present arrangement the canners are to take common stock for their canneries, and a certain amount in cash. There will be \$2,500,000 common stock and \$1,500,000 preferred. The latter is to be redeemed at 115; \$250, 000 will be left in the treasury, and \$1,250,000 will be sold, the proceeds of which will go towards working capital and cash payments for canneries.

It is stated by those on the inside that the profits are estimated at 40 per cent., and that an enormous saving will be effected by consolidation. British Columbia canned goods are known all over the world, and sold in most of the countries.

The stock will be listed on the local Exchange within a few weeks, and it is anticipated, there will be some lively "fireworks" in it for a time. The shares are to be listed in Toronto, Montreal. San Francisco, and possibly Boston.—Mail and Empire.

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."

Buyers of Comadra figs should communicate with H. P. Eckardt & Co.

The Eby, Blain Co., Limited, report their first shipment of "Anchor" brand new maple syrup now in store.

H. P. Eckardt & Co. report that they are offering Japan tea at low prices.

The Eby, Blain Co., Limited, are offering California Italian prunes in bags of 100 lb. at low prices.

John Sloan & Co. are unloading a car of green Rio coffees this week and are in a position to give their trade some exceptional values.

Through an error in a recent issue, W. H. Gillard & Co.'s advertisement on page 6 read, "Gibson's" Carburet of Iron Stove Polish. This should have been "Dixon's", as it appears in this week's issue.

OFFERING TO COMPROMISE.

W. G. Dunn, spice manufacturer, Hamilton, is offering to compromise. He offers 50c. on the dollar, payable in 30 and 60 days, beginning from April 1. The liabilities are \$16,706, and the assets \$28,881, leaving a nominal surplus of \$12,175.

Among the exports from Canada to the United States last week were 26,416 pounds of "Salada" Ceylon tea.

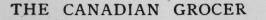
20 THE CANADIAN GROCER
IF YOU PURCHASE TO SELL AGAIN and to strengthen the foundation of your business— THEN, give a care to the class of goods you handle. Immedi- ate profit is not always the essential point with you, any more than it is with us.
"SALADA" Ceylon Tea
Black or Green, will bring lasting results—not simply momentary. They cement trade and promote customers' good will—results that are invaluable in this keen competitive age. May we ask you to give a thought to these remarks ? "SALADA," Toronto or Montreal.
<image/> <section-header></section-header>
Jams and Jellies We have the finest. Merchants who have sold ours invariably repeat orders. This is a good proof of quality.
THE CANADA BISCUIT COMPANY, Limited Office Phone : Main 3624. Warehouse Phone : Main 3676. King and Bathurst Streets, TORONTO

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****************** INFORMATION FOR BUYERS.

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

ONTARIO MARKETS.

TORONTO, March 27, 1902. GROCERIES.

UST as we went to press last week an advance of 5c. took place in the 0 price of all grades of refined sugars. This advance has been the principal feature of the week. Business, generally, is. if anything, a little better than a week ago, and is attributed to the gradual improvement in the country roads, although, as far as sugar is concerned, the improved demand that is therein to be noticed is evidently due to the firmer tone of the market. Business is fairly good in canned goods, and in vegetables, is, if anything, better than it was a week 120. The green coffee trade keeps quiet, but there is a fair business being done in roasted coffees. The spice market remains much about the same as a week wo, although in some lines there seems to be a little more firmness. A fairly ood movement is to be noted in syrups and molasses, and rice and tapioca are oing out well. There is quite a lull in the tea trade this week, with prices keeping firmer. Currants are still in active conest. Valencia raisins are meeting ich a fair demand and are rather firmer in price in the outside markets. Prunes ontinue in fair request.

CANNED GOODS.

There appears to be a slightly improved mand all round for canned tomatoes, as and corn. although the feature of market is still the strong tone in re ard to tomatoes. Some fairly good lets tomatoes have changed hands during on wholesale account. past week the to retailers still rules at 90 to 95c. as are quoted at 80c. up, and corn at upwards. French peas are offering P:)(. May shipment, but the prices show advance of from 5 to 10 per cent. compared with last year. Canned mush-rooms are stiff in price and scarce. New-pack imported sardines are being offered relater shipment ; the price is about the anie as that ruling last year. Very few same as that ruling last year. Very few conned fruits are moving. In salmon the domand is only moderate, and the same may be said of all kinds of canned fish. We quote as follows: Fraser River sockeye, \$1.42½ for five-case lots and over, and \$1.45 for less quantities. Northern \$1.15, according to quality.

COFFEES.

The demand for green coffees of all descriptions is still limited, although roasted coffees continue in fairly good demand. The deliveries of Rio coffee are rather heavy at Rio and Santos, and the outside markets are dull, but without any material change. We quote: Green Rio, No. 7, $7_4^{3}c.$; No. 6, 8c.; No. 5, 8[c.; No. 4, 9c.; No. 3, 10 to 12c. SPICES

SPICES.

Slightly higher prices are cabled from the East on popper for April-June ship-ment, and in New York the market is rather firmer. Locally, there is a mode-rate trade, but there is no particular feature to be noted.

RICE AND TAPIOCA

A good trade is being done in both ce and tapioca. Cable advices report rice slightly higher prices for pearl for ship-ment. We quote : B rice, 3[c.: Japan, 5] to 6c.; sago, 1c.; tapioca, 4c.

SUGAR

On Friday last, after our paper was in the hands of most of our readers, there was an advance of 5c, in the price of all

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

refined sugars, which made the basis for granulated f.o.b. Montreal, \$4.03 for Red-path and St. Lawrence, and \$3.98 for Acadia. This advance in price was in sympathy with the New York market, and has stimulated business quite percep-tibly, which was quite welcome at tibly, which was quite welcome after the stagnation which has characterized the sugar market for some time. In New York raws have advanced 1-16c., quotations for 96 - test centrifugals being $3\frac{1}{2}c$. with other grades at a relative basis Meltings in New York last week increased 3,000 tons, the quantity melted being 30,000 tons, while the receipts were 38,-Raw-beet sugars have recovered 156 tons. from the low point noted last week, namely, 5s. 3d., now being quoted at 6s. 51d. At this price it is above the parity of centrifugal sugars in New York. There is much conjecture regarding the next beet campaign and reliable estimates may be looked for in about six weeks. Some preliminary estimates indicate a reduc tion of 10 to 15 per cent. This would mean a total reduction of about 1,000,-000 tons. The Reciprocity Bill which has been introduced in the House of Representatives at Washington provides a re-duction of 20 per cent. in duty on Cuban products, but it is thought that the preference will be ultimately 33 1-3 per cent. In expectation of this holders of Cuban sugars continue to ask higher prices, and

sockeye, \$1.25-to \$1.30; cohoes, \$1.05 to the tone of the raw market has been considerably strengthened thereby. SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.

> There is a good movement in both syrups and molasses. Advices from New Orleans report a firm market, particularbriefly for open kettle molasses. The ruling quotations are as follows: Corn syrup, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{3}{4}$ c. in bbls. and kegs; sugar syrups, 30 to 32c. for medium, and 35 to 40c. for bright. Molasses, 24 to 26c. for medium, and 45 to 50c. for open kettle kettle.

TEAS.

The local market is decidedly quiet in all descriptions of tea. About the only inquiry there is is for China greens, which, of course, are practically unobtain-able. Mail advices under date of March 14, say that at the auction a generally firm tone characterized the market for Indian teas. All grades met with good attention, and sold fully up to the previous week's rates, common teas being, perhaps, in the strongest demand. With moderate quantity brought forward and the probability of light shipments in the near future, made the market for Cevlon tea steady, and all grades met with good attention, selling up to the previous week's prices. The average price obtained at the auction for Indian tea was 7.48d. against 6.86d, the same time last year In Ceylon teas the average was 02d against 6.18d. a year ago.

FOREIGN DRIED FRUITS.

CURRANTS.-There is a good demand. and stocks are light on the local market. On the outside markets prices rule firm. We quote : Filiatras, 6 to 61c.: Patras. 6½ to 7c.: Vostizzas, 8 to 8½c.

VALENCIA RAISINS.-Thes outside markets are decidedly sprong. Mail ad vices from London, Eng., say that they were buying on the continent for local consumption, and the cuttook for the article is exceedingly strong. As we have already pointed out stocks in Spain have been exhausted for some time. been exhausted for some time. As far as we can learn nothing can be laid down in Toronto from the outside markets un In Toronto from the outside markets under 6c., and wholesalets prices are firm at $6\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{3}{4}c.$ for selected raisins. SULTANA RAISINS.—These are in

fairly good demand and prices are steady at Sc. for dark up to 12c. for bright. PRUNES.—The demand is keeping up

well and a flice business is still. fairly tarly well and a flice business is still being done. The outside market is steady with prices unchanged. We quote : Californian prunes, 100-110's, 5c. ; 90-100's, $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 80-90's, $6\frac{1}{3}$ to 7c.; 70-80's, $6\frac{3}{4}$ to $7\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 60-70's, $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8c.; 50-60's, 8 to $8\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 40-50's, $8\frac{3}{4}$ to 10c. DATES.—The demand for dates keeps good and the result is that the steady

good and the result is that stocks are quite light. Both Hallowees and Sairs are firm at 11c.; the latter are particuare firm at the price named. FIGS.—Tapnet figs continue in fair de-mand with prices firm at 34 to 34c. CALIFORNIAN EVAPORATED FRUITS

The demand is good with prices firm. We quote, according to quality and pack-age : Apricots, 13 to 17e.; peaches, 11 to 14c. per fb.

GREEN FRUITS.

Bananas are selling freely, and their prices are firm. Trade in lemons is improving. Californian navel oranges still are in good demand, and another rise is expected ; other lines of oranges are also moving better. Cranberries, grape fruit and Malaga grapes are quiet. Tomatoes have advanced to \$4.50 per case in New York, and are scarce. This will make their price here advance \$1 to \$1.50 per case. There are improved receipts of strawberries, and the demand for them is good, in spite of their high prices. We quote as follows : Oranges, marmalade, \$2.75 to \$3 per case; Tangerine or kid glove. \$3 to \$4 per small box ; Floridas \$3 to \$3.25 per box ; Mexicans, \$2.50 to \$2.75 per box ; Californian navels, \$3.75 to \$4.25 per box ; Californian ruby blood oranges, \$2.75; Valencias, \$4.50 to \$5.00 per small case, \$5.50 to \$6.00 per large case; apples,\$3.50 to \$5.50 per bbl.; grape fruit, \$3.50 to \$5 per box; Malaga grapes, \$5.50 to \$7 per bbl.; cranberries, Budd's long keepers, \$9 to \$10 per bbl.; late Jerseys, \$8 50 to \$9; bananas, \$1.50 to \$2 for firsts, and \$1.25 for eight hands; pineapples, \$4.50 per case ; Southern cucumbers, \$2 to \$2.25 per doz.; Spanish onions, large cases, \$3.50 to \$4.50; small crates, \$1.10; Californian lemons, \$3 to \$3.25 per case ; Messina lemons, \$2.50 to \$3; Californian celery, \$4.50 to \$4 95 per case of 8 doz. ; Southern tomatoes, \$5.50 to \$6 per case of 6 baskets; strawberries, 45 to 55c. per qt.

VEGETABLES.

Trade for green market produce has improved with the weather and the prices are firm. . The receipts of rhubarb have been large and there is a good demand for that article. Radishes are scarce. The other lines are in normal condition. We quote : Green onions, 10 to 15c. per doz.; rhubarb, 75c. to \$1.25 per doz.; carrots, parsnips and beets, 50c. per bag; turnips, 35c. per bag ; lettuce, 20 to 40c. per doz.; radishes, 40 to 50c.; mint and parsley, 20 to 25c.; celery, 40 to 75c.; red cabbage, 40 to 50c: per doz.; cabbage, 40 to 6oc. per doz.; dry onions, \$1.25 per bag; potatoes, 75 to 8oc. per bag; artichokes, 6oc. per bush.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS—There have been liberal receipts and the price is down to $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 13c. per doz. for new laid, a drop of 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}c$. since a week ago. There may be a further decline.

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

HONEY—There is a fair movement from stock. We quote as follows : Clover, in 60-lb. tins, $9\frac{1}{2}$ to 10c.; less quantities, 10 to 11c. per lb.; in combs, \$2 to \$3 per doz.

MAPLE SYRUP AND SUGAR—The receipts have been moderate; the demand is good. We quote: Maple syrup, in 1-gal. cans, 90c. to \$1.10 per gal.; maple sugar, 9 to 11c. per lb.

DRIED AND EVAPORATED APPLES— Trade is dull. We quote as follows : Evaporated apples, 9¾ to 10c. in carlots and 10¾ c. per lb. in less quantities. Dried apples, 5 to 6c. per lb.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

BUTTER—The quantities of poor grade butter coming in are large and jobbers are finding it hard to move, there being no market for it excepting for baking purposes. Choice dairy prints are selling good. Prices are unchanged. We quote as follows: Choice 1-lb. prints, 17 to 18½c.; large rolls, 16 to 18c.; tubs, best quality, 15 to 16c.; tubs, medium grade, 13 to 14c. per lb.; bakers' lots, 10 to 12c. Creamery prints are worth from 21 to 24c., and creamery solids, 20½ to 21c. per lb.

CHEESE—The export trade continues good and prices are firm at 11 to $11\frac{1}{2}c$. locally. For export the prices range from $10\frac{3}{4}$ to 11c. It was reported that several shipments had been make at 11c. f.o.b. Toronto.

POULTRY.

DRESSED POULTRY — There are a few turkeys and chickens being offered, and prices are nominal. We quote : Chickens, 60 to 90c. per pair ; turkeys, 12 to 14c. per lb.

LIVE POULTRY—The receipts have been small. The Canadian Produce Co., Limited, 36 and 38 Esplanade street east, Toronto, will pay, until further notice, for live chickens, 9c., for ducks and turkeys 12c., for geese, 6c. per lb. All must be young birds. For hens and pullets, 5c. per lb.; broilers, 25c. per lb. (must be this year's hatching and under 2 lb. each). Dressed poultry, dry picked (except hens). ½c. lb. higher. These prices are for weight on arrival. Crates for live poultry supplied free, and express paid up to 50c. per 100 lb. of chickens. No thin birds will be taken.

FISH AND OYSTERS.

Trade in fish continues brisk, and the supply on hand is becoming small. Prepared fish especially are well cleaned out. Green cod are being offered at $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8c., and green haddock at 6 to 7c. per lb. The demand for oysters is slackening off, and the season for them is about over. We quote: Fresh and frozen fish—Codfish, 6 to 8c.; whitefish, $6\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}c.$; herring, 4 to 5c.; trout, $7\frac{1}{2}c.$; halibut, 10 to 15c.,

haddock, 5c. per lb.; perch, 5c.; British Columbian salmon, fresh, 20c., frozen, IIC.; Labrador herring, \$3 to \$3.25 per 100-lb. bbl. Smoked fish-Ciscoes, \$1 to \$1.25; finnan haddie, 61/2 to 7c.; Digby herring, 50 to 65c. per bundle. Prepared fish - Dried cod, in 112-lb. bundles, \$4.75 per cwt. ; flitched cod, \$5.50 to \$6; boneless cod, in bricks, 41/2 to 5½c. per lb.; steak cod, 6½c. per lb.; shredded cod (2 doz. in box), \$1.80 per box; boneless fish, loose, in 25-lb. boxes, 4 to 4 1/2 c., and in 5-lb. boxes, 5c. per lb.; bloaters, per box of 50, \$1 to \$1.25; kippered herring, 50 in a box, \$1 to \$1.25 per box; smelts, per 15-lb. box, extras, 12c. per lb.; No. 1, 61/2 to 7c. per lb. Oysters-Standards, \$6.25 to \$6.75 per large pail, or \$3.75 persmallpail; selects, \$4.50 to \$5 per pail.

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GRAIN, FLOUR AND BREAKFAST FOODS.

GRAIN—Prices are easy at 86c. for Manitoba No. I hard wheat, 82c. for No. 1 Northern, and 78c. for No. 2 Northern. The movement from the West is small and will be until the opening of navigation. On the St. Lawrence market the receipts have been light and prices are unchanged excepting an advance of 2c. in white and red Ontario wheat. We quote what is paid on the street: White and red Ontario wheat, 7I to 79c.; goose, 66½ to 67c.; oats, 48c.; rye, 59c.; barley, 54 to 63c.; peas, 80 to 85c.; buckwheat, 60c.

FLOUR—There is a quiet movement with a limited demand. We quote: Ontario patents, in bags, \$3.70 to \$3.80; Hungarian patents, \$4.05; Manitoba bakers', \$3.80; straight roller, \$3.40 to \$3.50 per bbl. in Toronto.

BREAKFAST FOODS—Oatmeal and rolled oats are quiet but the demand is expected to improve after Easter. We quote : Oatmeal, standard and granulated, in carlots on track here, \$4 85; standard rolled oats in carlots on track here, \$4 60; in bbl. 20c. more; broken lots are 20c. per bbl. extra; rolled wheat, \$2.50 in 100 lb. bbl.; cornmeal. \$3.75; split peas, \$4.75; pot barley, \$4.50, in 196 lb. bbls.

HIDES, SKINS AND WOOL.

HIDES—Trade is slack and the market is weak. We quote: No. I, green, 7C.: No. 2 green, 6c.; No. I green, steers, 8c.; No. 2 green, steers, 7c.; cured, 7¾ to 8c.

SKINS — The demand is quiet. We quote: No. 1 calfskins, 9c.; and No. 2, 7c.; deacons (dairies) 55 to 6oc. each; sheepskins, 65 to 8oc.

WOOL—The market is dull owing to the poor foreign demand. We quote fleece, 13C., and unwashed, 7 to 8c. per lb.

SEEDS.

There is an improved demand. Red

Ostrom, McBride & Stronach

Wholesale Fruit and Commission Merchants. BUTTER AND EGGS. POULTRY AND GAME. FRUITS OF ALL KINDS IN SEASON. EARLY VEGETABLES. POTATOES IN CAR LOTS. Consignments Solicited. 33 Church Street, TORONTO.

EASTER EGGS

Ship to us—for prompt results. Or we will buy f. o. b. State quantity to offer.

SMITH & CARMICHAEL 70 COLBORNE ST., TORONTO.



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clover is selling out of store at \$8 to \$9 per 100 lb.; alsike, \$13.50 to \$17, and timothy, \$6.50 to \$7.

MARKET NOTES.

Eggs have declined I to 1 ½ c. per doz. Ontario wheat is 2c. per bush. higher. All refined sugars are 5c. per 100 lb. dearer.

Several lines of starch have been ad-

Tomatoes have been advanced I to I ½c. per case of six baskets.

Dressed hogs have been advanced 25 to 50c. per 100 lb., and beef 50c. for carcasses and front quarters, and \$1 for hind quarters per 100 lb.

THEIR REQUEST REFUSED.

The Board of Control of the Toronto City Council was waited on on Friday, March 21, by a deputation from the butchers' section of the Toronto branch of the Retail Merchants' Association of Canada, and asked to delay the fitting up of the new St. Lawrence Market.

Should more time be given and a conference arranged between the property committee and the butchers and others interested in the market, it was claimed a plan satisfactory to all could be arranged, while at the same time the interests of the city would be preserved.

The controllers promised their support, and advised the same committee to wait on the council on the following Monday.

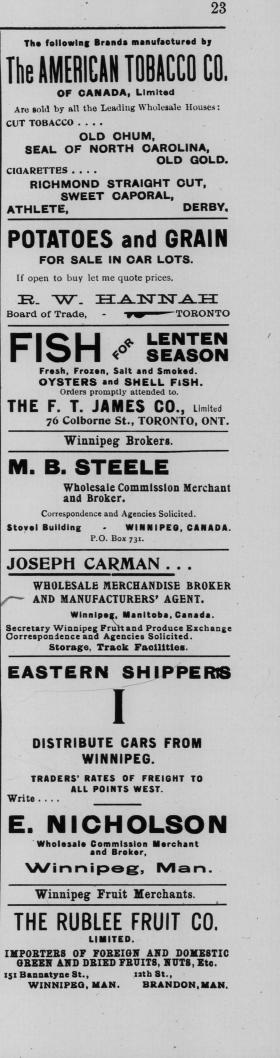
The same arguments were used by the same delegation on Monday, when they appeared before the City Council, but their quest was in vain, for the council decided to proceed with the fitting up of the St. Lawrence Market without delay.

A REGULAR VISITOR.

Mr. D. K. McArthur, general merchant, of Hopeville, Ont., was in Toronto this week, and gave us a call. Mr. McArthur has not failed to pay a visit to Toronto during the month of March for 20 years past.

A TRAVELLER GOES WEST.

These are days when young men are taking Horace Greeley's advice and going west. Among those who have recently decided to go is Mr. B. S. Blackwell, who has been with T. Kinnear & Co. for the past two years, and lately as traveller. He has taken a position with G. F. & J. Galt Co., wholesale grocers, Winnipeg and Vancouver, and will leave for the latter city in a few days. Mr. Blackwell, who is young and energetic, will doubtless do well in the West. At any rate, he will if the good wishes of the many friends he has in the trade have any force.



QUEBEC MARKETS.

Montreal. March 27, 1902. GROCERIES.

This end of Lent and the now shortly expected opening of navigation have been two reasons for a phange in the grocery trade : and it is not one for the better. Business all round is very quiet, buyers waiting for the reduction in freight rates which will take place when navigation opens, and this is expected about April 4. Montreal is especially affected by this. Whatever ines are moving are for immediate requirements, and in small quantities, as a rate. Except in one or two cases the week has been an uneventful one in the gracery business. Sugar is one of the exceptions, an tadvance of 5c, having occurred. The agreement between jobbers fil regard to the price of DeKuyper gab@ in cases, has come to an end, and lower styless are consequently quoted. Violet and Green are 20c, lower per dogen cases, Red, 25c, lower, and White, 5cc, lower. Chicago pork has advanced 25c, per barrel. Canadian starches are up [c, per 4b, Friday being a holiday ansed some activity in the market on Thursday, but this was only incidental and did not affect the trade of the week.

SUGAR.

On March 21 all sugars were advanced in this market 5c., following an advance in the American refineries of 10c. The market now shows considerable more strength, and at the advanced price there has been a better business, though the movement is still anything but heavy. The advance came as a surprise to most dealers, who felt convinced of the weak news of the market and did not look for a higher price. A good deal of uncertainty prevails now among all those in terested in the sugar smarket. Dealers, who are in a position to be well inform of, however, state that they are not expecting any further advance granulated sugar is quoted at \$3,85, and yellows at \$3,10 to \$3,55.

TEAS.

Quietness prevails in the tea market still. Compowders are said to be very scarce, and what is being offered is not of a desirable quality. Japan teas and Ceylon blacks are moving comparatively well. There is a firmer feeling in Japan teas on account of the light stocks here; which are lower than they have been at this season for a number of years. There is still a scarcity of China greens, and though the movement is small, prices are turn.

SYRUPS.

The domand for corn syrups is still good, and some increase in the domand has been caused by the approach of Easter. There has been no change made in the prices. Our quotations are as tollows : $3\frac{1}{2}c$. in bbls.; $3\frac{2}{5}c$. in $\frac{1}{2}$ bbls.; $3\frac{1}{4}c$. in $\frac{1}{4}$ bbls.; 81.60 in $38\frac{1}{2}$ lb, and 81.20 in 25 lb, pails.

MOLASSES.

Since the decline of Ic, in Barbados molasses last week, another has taken place of $2\frac{1}{2}c.$, and the price now quoted, for any quantity, or at-any place, for molasses on spot or to arrive, is $24\frac{1}{2}c.$

This was brought about by, the unanimous consent of the breaking of the agreement which had existed between wholesalers in regard to the sale of Bar bados molasses. It was felt that owing to the keen outside competition it would be best to leave each member of die Guild free to act as he pleased. The primary market has rallied lately and hows some firmness, and a report to a Montreal house, on Monday of this week, stated than an advance of *kc*, per gallon had taken place there. One of causes of this has been that owing to their being heavily drwn upon, the stocks on the primary market have be come much smaller, and it is also said that the crop is not as large as at first stated; "being, in fact, no more than an ordinary one. Should a further advance take place in Barbados, it is likely to alieet the market here, and a few dealers say that prices may go up at any moment. Quotations are as follows for Barbados, in any quantity : $24\frac{1}{2}c.$: Antigua, 21c.; Porto Rico (finest grade), 38 cents.

· CANNED GOODS.

The demand for canned goods has kept up very well. The approach of Easter caused a better movement in canned truits, and this week there is a splendid business doing in that line. Tomatoes continue to be the only changeable feature of the canned goods trade, and shough our former prices can still be quoted, the tendency of the market is plainty removed to the ture of the canned goods trade, plainly towards higher prices, and one house has disposed of a large quantity at quite remunerative figures, 95 to 97½c., an advance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5c, over their former quotations. This will have its effect on the general wholesale trade, and prices to retailers are very likely to be advanced by all dealers at almost any time. The scarcity of tomatoes is now begin ning to make itself felt. Other lines of canned goods remain practically the same. We quote : Peas. 824c to 81.15; corn (ordinary), 80c; tomatoes, 90 to 904c; gallon apples, 82.70 to 82.80; 34b, ap-ples, 81. We quote : Salmon, 81.00 to ples, 81. We quote: Salmon, 81.00 to \$1.05 for pink; \$1.30 for spring; \$1.32 for Rivers Inlet red sockeye; \$1.45 for Fraser River red sockeye, and \$1.421 to \$1.45 for Clover Leaf talls.

SPICES

The market for almost all kinds of spices is now in a fair condition. The prospect of short supplies in peppers is having the effect of stiffening this market, and prices are now very firm. On other lines of spices there is also a firm reeling, but the market is featureless. No quotable change has occurred. We quote as follows : Nutmegs, 30 to 55c. per Ib., as to size; penang mace, 45 to 50c. per Ib.; as to quality; pimento, ground, 124 to 15c.; cloves, 15 to 25c.; pepper, ground, black, 17 to 22c., according to grade ; white, 25 to 27c.; ginger, whole, Cochin, 15 to 17c.; Japan, 13 to 14c.; Jamaica, 16 to 20c.; Afghan, 12 to 13c.; ground, Japan, 15c.; Cochin, 16 to 17c.; Jamaica, 20 to 22c., and Afghan, 13 to 14c.

RICE AND TAPIOCA.

There is a good demand for both rice and tapioca at steady prices. Our quotations are as follows in combine district: B rice, in bags, \$3.10; in $\frac{1}{2}$ bags, \$3.15; in $\frac{1}{4}$ bags, \$3.20; in pockets, \$3.25. In 10-fb. lots an allowance of 10c. is made. CC rice, \$3 in bags; \$3.05 in $\frac{1}{2}$ bags; \$3.10 in $\frac{1}{4}$ bags; \$3.15 in pockets. In the open territory prices are about 10c. less. Patna rice is worth 5 to $5\frac{1}{4}$ c. per lb., and tapioca, $3\frac{6}{5}$ to 4c.

CURRANTS.—There is a fair movement, but the market is still uninteresting. We quote: Fine Filiatras, in $\frac{1}{2}$ cases, 5§c.; cleaned, 6c.; 1-lb. cartons, 8c.; finest Vostizzas, 7_4^a to 8c.

VALENCIA RAISINS.—This market is very firm and the demand is good. Finest off-stalk sell for 5§c.; selected. 6§c.; layers, 6§c.

CANDIED PEELS.—There is a steady demand and nothing new has occurred in prices. We quote: Orange peel, 11½c.; lemon peel, 10½c.; citron, 16½c. MALAGA RAISINS.—There is a mode

MALAGA RAISINS. There is a mode rate inquiry, and our quotations are as follows: London layers, \$1.50 to \$1.60; "Connoisseur Clusters," \$2.15 to \$2.25; ‡'s, 65 to 70e; "Royal Buckingham Clusters," \$3.30 to \$3.35; ‡'s, \$1.05 to \$1.10; "Excelsior Windsor Clusters," \$4.50 to \$4.60; ‡'s, \$1.30 to \$1.40. DATES There is an active inquiry for

DATES.—There is an active inquiry for dates, but stocks on hand are very light. A few import orders for Hallowees have been given for arrival by the first direct steamer. As yet they sell for $4\frac{1}{4}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}c$. FIGS.—There is still a great scarcity of

FIGS.—There is still a great scarcity of tapnet figs. On the local market only one house holds any stock at all. Tapnets are quoted at \$1.20, and layers at \$1.15.

CALIFORNIAN RAISINS.—Late ad vices from the primary market state that stocks of raisins have become considerably depleted. The demand here, how ever, has not materially improved, and prices for seeded raisins remain at 94 to 94c, per fb.

PRUNES.—Though the stocks of these are not as light as other Californian dried fruits, yet, a recent report says that the assortment has been badly broken. Large and small sizes are about exhausted, and the stock of medium sizes remaining is not large. Packers are an ticipating an advance at an early date, but they are still offering prunes of 1901 crop at a ½c, basis less than last year crop. Quotations are as follows: Size, for 40-50's, 8c, for 50-60's, 7ize, for 60-70's.² 7ize, for 70-80's, 6ize, for 80-90's, 6ize, for 90-100's.

CALIFORNIAN EVAPORATED FRUITS —These are unchanged this week in price There is a growing improvement in the demand. Apricots sell for 14½c.; peache-10½c.; pears, 10c.

NUTS.

The market is still quiet, though on a few lines a firmer feeling is evident. Filberts have advanced on the primary market from 2 to 3s, per bale since the dparture of the steamer for Messina, and this tends to stiffen prices here. Almondare also firmer, but the price is unchanged. We quote as follows : Walnuts, 9^{a}_{1} to 11c.; Tarragona almonds, 12 to 13c. shelled walnuts, 16½ to 17½c.; shelled almonds, 26 to 27c.; Jordan shelled almonds, 42c.; filberts, 8^{a}_{4} to 9½c.; pecans; 15 to 16c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

BUTTER.—Wholesalers report the past week to have been satisfactory, and stocks of held butter have been pretty well sold up. It has been none too soon as deliveries of fresh-made rolls and new butter are increasing daily, and the mar ket is bound to feel the effect of this shortly. Fresh-made creamery from Eastern Townships is commencing to offer more freely, and the price on this

Henry Ward Beecher



Seal Brand

n 1 and 2-lb. Cans

only.

always drank two cups of Coffee, instead of eating a meal, before delivering an evening lecture.

27

He told his manager that good lectures depended on his having good Coffee. If good Coffee helped him to such an extent, it will certainly help your customers. But to get this help they must drink a highest-grade Coffee. CHASE & SANBORN are the largest distributors of high-grade Coffees in the world. See that your customers are supplied with a CHASE & SANBORN Coffee.



Now is the time to place your order with us for Coffees and Spices. Goods that sell quickly are the only kind we have to offer. Quality combined with right prices accelerate the sale of our goods. Mail orders receive prompt attention.

S. H. EWING & SONS,

96 King Street, MONTREAL.

Telephone Bell Main 65 Merchants 522

Coffees

Telephone orders have prompt attention

Telephone Main 204.

87 York Street, TORONTO.

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store; corn. 66 to 67c.; buckwheat, 55½c.; middle freights, feed barley, 53 to 54c. OATMEAL.—The rolled oats market has continued to decline and present quo-

28

tations are 15 to 25c, lower per barrel than last week. Trade is only moderate. The price is \$1.50 to \$4.60 per barrel.

FEED.—There is no change in the situ-ation of the feed market. The demand is good and prices are firm. We quote : Ontario bran, in carlots, \$18.50 per ton shorts, \$22.50; Manitoba bran, \$19 shorts, \$22 per ton, including bags. BALED HAY. There is a moderate de

mand at unchanged quotations. Price however, are somewhat unsteady. We quote : "No. 1 timothy, \$9.50 to \$10; No. 2, \$8.50 to \$9.25; clover, mixed. \$7.50 to \$8; clover, \$7 to \$7.50 per ton, in carlots.

MONTREAL NOTES.

All sugars are 5c, higher, Canàdian starches are $\frac{1}{4}$ c, lower per lb, Chicago pork has advanced 25c, per barrel.

White extracted honey is Ic. per lb. lower

Maple syrup has declined 10 to 15c, per gallon

Rolled oats are 15 to 25c, per barrel lower

Barbados molasses is 2½c, per gallon lower

De Kuyper gins are from 20 to 50c lower_according to the brand.

NEW BRUNSWICK MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE CANADIAN GROCER

St. John, N.B.: March 22, 1902. AST week was exceedingly wet. The rainfall was the greatest ever known in March. This delayed trains, made the roads through the country unfit for travel, and prevented mer

chants from shipping. For these reasons trade was quiet. It is expected, how-ever, the movement of goods will very shortly be large. The packets are coming out of winter quarters and beginning their regular trips to bay ports. The present outlook is that the river will open earlier than ever before. The event of the week has, perhaps, been the millin-ery openings. The city has been full of milliners from all over the Maritime Provinces. This has become a particular business here. In markets, cream of tartar is low, costing less than for some years. Sugar is at the lowest point ever known. Rice is low. Feed is scarce and high.

OILS. There is rather less business in burning oils and the low prices continue. In lubricating oils shipments are now being made. The spring is the busy season. Paint oils are very firm at the higher prices. There is an improved sale. Gasoline is higher, and there is a better demand. Fish oils are high and scarce, particularly seal oil. Cod oil, for which this is a large receiving point, has been a short supply during the last two sensors seasons.

SALT.-Regular receipts of Liverpool coarse salt are to hand by two direct lines from Liverpool, and by the Manchester line. A few weeks will see the lines running to Montreal ; then the regu-lar receipts of salt will stop. There is a fair stock held, and prices are quite high and firm. In fine salt there is an im-proved business. Quotations are now now as follows Liverpool coarse, 50 60c.; English factory-filled, 95c. to \$1 Canadian fine, \$1 per bag; cheese and butter salt bulk, \$2.40 per bbl.; 5-lb. bags, \$2.85 to \$2.90 per bbl.; 10-lb. bags. \$2.70 to \$2.75 per bbl.; 20-lb. wood boxes, 22c. each; 10-lb. wood boxes, 14c. each; cartons, \$2 per case of 2 doz.; each; cartons, \$2 per case of 2 doz.; English bottled salt, \$1.25 to \$1.30 per

doz.; mineral rock salt, 60c. per 100 fb. (Selected lumps.)

CANNED GOODS .- In vegetables, the line of interest is tomatoes, and it looks as if higher prices would rule. There are just fair stocks held. Corn is easy and peas are unchanged. In fruits there is nothing new to report. Blueberries are scarce, strawberries are firm and peaches are unchanged. The sale of fruits is not large. Salmon have a fair demand but there is a wide range in quality and buy ers can get goods at about any price they wish. The unfortunate side of the question is the consumer has no protec tion. Domestic sardines are firm and haddies and kippered herring are scarce. Meats are more in demand. The sale is still light with prices rather firmer.

GREEN FRUITS .- In apples, some fancy stock brought a very high price this week. In the retail stores you can now buy oranges and lemons much much cheaper than the best apples. Trade is not large. Valencia oranges are rather firmer; they are large sellers. Californ-ian oranges are somewhat higher; they were not in large supply during the past week, owing to the strike in Boston. Some nice Jamaica stock is still offered. but prices are rather higher. In lemons, the low prices still hold. There are fair sales reported. In bananas, the first large shipment of loose fruit was received this week. In small stuff, such as straw berries, rhubarb and cucumbers, some little are imported. The steamers make a demand for some lines of green goods DRIED FRUITS.—This is a quiet line

Prunes are still low. In the American market the fact that 1900 stock has been so freely sold has had this effect. Little if any, of this old stock has been received here. It is thought the market will be higher. Evaporated apricots are higher. The sale here is small. Peaches are firmer and they also have a very light sale. In raisins, prices are rather higher, and the

The best selling tea in Canada today is <u>Blue Ribbon Ceylon</u> packed and sola by Blue Ribbon Jea b? 12 Front St East - Joronto

movement is light. The chiet sale is in seeded. Currants have but a fair demand. Dates are high. Peels are scarce and the sale is light. Evaporated apples are high. Quite a few are offered.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Eggs tend lower, though the price of choice stock at retail is still well maintained. In cheese prices are firmer. Local sales are light.

SUGAR.—There was a further decline of 10c. in sugar this week. It is now selling at the lowest price ever quoted. The sale for granulated is large. Some foreign is offered, but the receipts are small. Granulated sugar is lower in Montreal than here, particularly Acadia, which is about the only grade sold here.

which is about the only grade sold here. MOLASSES.—There have been inrther arrivals of Porto Rico molasses. Prices this spring are even lower than last, and it is said less profit is being made. Stock is not moving off as quickly as usual. Retailers find it is not as much to their advantage to buy largely while stock is landing as formerly.

FISH.—Business is rather dull and pri-ces are easy. Even fresh fish, which have been rather scarce for some time, in fact. all winter, are now plentiful. Gaspereaux are, as yet, received in very small num-In dry cod and pollock, prices tend bers. rather easier, and there is just a fair sale. Smoked herring are very low. Pickled are easy. Haddies have less movement. Quotations are as follows : Haddies, Quotations are as follows. Fractice, σ to $\delta_2 c$; smoked herring, 6 to 7c.; fresh haddock and cod, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3c; boneless fish. J to 5c; pollock, 81.50 to 81.60 per 100 lb.; pickled herring, 81.80 to 82.00 per $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl.; Canso herring, \$5.75 per bbl.; kip Pered herring, \$1 per box; Shelburne. \$2.50 per 1 bbl.; dry cod, \$3.85 to \$3.90. FLOUR, FEED AND MEAL.—In flour. while the market cannot be called lower, there is an easier feeling. Feed is scarce there is an easier feeling. Feed is scarce and high and any offering is quickly picked up. Oats are quite firm and there is now quite a sale for extra cleaned for seed. Oatmeal is rather easier. Corri-meal is unchanged. Beans have but a light sale at even figures. Hay is quite firm, much of that for export coming from Quebec. Seeds are having some attention. Our quotations are now attention. Our quotations are now as follows: Manitoba flour, \$4,60 to \$1.70; best Ontario, \$4 to \$4,10; me-dium, \$3,60 to \$3.80; oatmeal, \$5,00 to dium, §3.60 to §3.80; oatmeal, §3.00 to 85.10; commeal, §3.05 to \$3.10; mid-diings, §26 to §28; oats, 52 to 54c.; handpicked beans, §1.45 to §1.50; prime, \$1.40; vellow eye beans, §2.80 to \$3; split peas, \$4.85 to \$5; barley, \$1.70 to \$4.75; hay, \$12 to \$14.

ST JOHN NOTES.

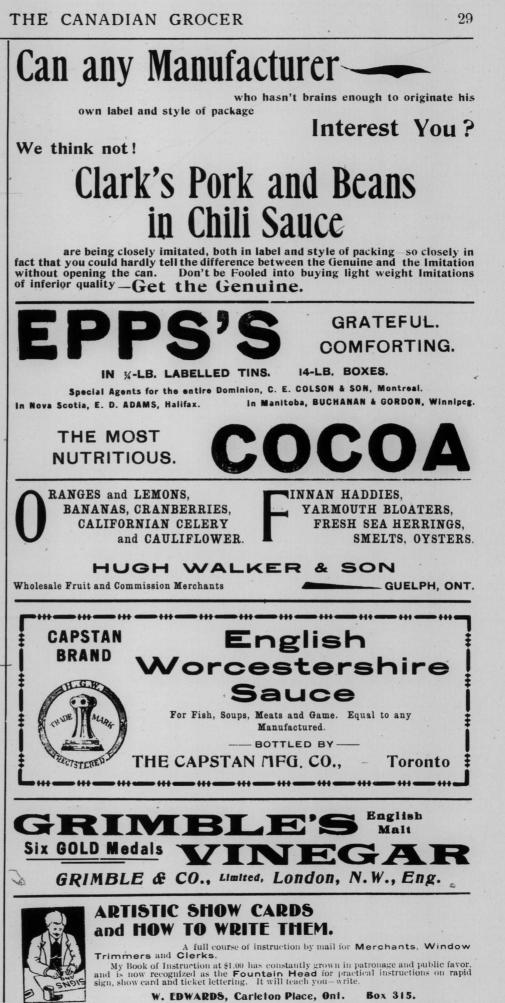
Bowman & Angevine have received a hipment of "Tea Rose" drips.

"The Grocer" regrets to learn of the leath of Mr. A. Booth, of A. Booth & O., Baltimore.

Patna rice has been very scarce here. C. & E. MacMichael landed a shipment vesteamer Ulunda during the past week. David Clark, late of Montreal, is now with J. Harvey Brown, tea merchant, packer of "Sunbeam" and "Keystone" (as,

The representative of McLaren's Jelly Fowder was in the city this week, and with the local representative, A. S. Bowman, called on the trade.

A. L. Goodwin received this week his first shipment of green bananas from boston for the present season. Shipments will now be regularly received.



NOVA SCOTIA MARKETS.

Halifax, N.S., March 24, 1902. RING the last week the , wholesale grocery trade has been in a most satisfactory condition, and, for reasons given in previous letters, will corresponding weeks in other However, the extra amount of exceed years. early spring business may bring a slacker season later on. Orders are coming in briskly from all quarters and are being filled promptly. In most lines the prices have remained firm and with only slight changes. No early changes are anticipated.

Eggs, which are coming in slowly, from conditions noted, are still quoted at 14 to 15c.-about the same as in Montreal. The retailers sell at 20, to 22c., while the country farmers, who sell from house to house, are asking 25c, for fresh-laid fancy eggs. Unless finer weather comes in this week "Easter" eggs will retail at 25c. -perhaps more.

Slight changes have been made in sugars and the latest quotations are Granulated XXX, \$4: Austrian, \$3.90: bright yellow, \$3.70: No. 1 yellow, \$3.40. Declines are also noted in molasses. Pre sent quotations are : Porto Rico, 32 to 33c. (former quotation) ; Antigua, 30c.; Trinidad, 28c.; Barbados, 28c.; St. Croix, 26c.; New Orleans, 30c. (former quotation).

Declines are also noted in some of the heavy provisions, notably in Prince Edward Island pork. Last week's quota-tions are : P. E. I. mess pork, \$20; thin mess, \$19; mess pork, \$15. American pork, on which there is a duty of \$1 per is quoted at \$21.50 to \$23.50. barrel. American plate beef inquoted at \$15.50 ; Canadian, \$14.50.

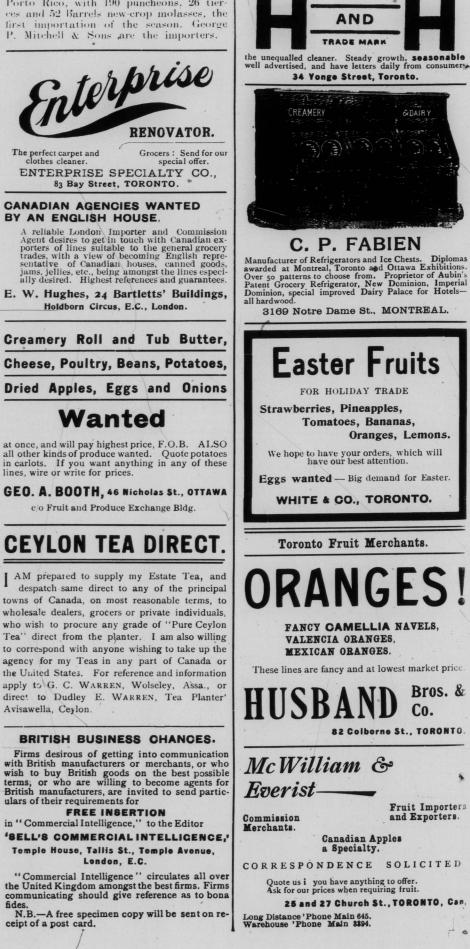
The flour market remains unchanged there is a fairly good demand, but not The demand quite up to expectations. for feeds is somewhat heavier and prices are firmer. Flour, oatmeal, and cornmeal are now practically at prices quoted at the first of the year. The hay market is somewhat weaker. Considerable quantities are held for higher spring pri-Considerable s, but the quantity of cheaper Quebec hay imported has had a tendency to lower prices, which will probably be no higher from this on. Fifty cents per ton is noted as the decline last week.

There is only a slight change in the fish markets, and no improvement is expected until the West-Indian market im proves. The market there has been ex-tremely dull for the last two months. but at some points is reported as slightly improved. Bank cod, which a few weeks ago was down to \$2.75 to \$3, has had two advances, one of which we have re-ported. The quotation now is \$3 to \$3.50, a total improvement of 50c. Heavy exportations of dry fish to the West Indies are being made, notwithstanding low prices, as the old stock must soon be disposed of.

Fresh fish, which had hardly been coming in in quantities to supply the Lenten demand. has greatly improved. Last Tuesday three vessels arrived from the bringing combined cargoes Banks of 6,750 lb. cod, 4,600 lb. halibut, and 2,000 th. hake. Other vessels have brought smaller quantities.

fides.

The schooner Rachel H. Boyd arrived at Halifax on Sunday from Fajardo, Porto Rico, with 190 puncheons, 26 tierces and 52 barrels new-crop molasses, the importation of the season. George P. Mitchell & Sons are the importers.



Include with first order from wholesale grocer a trial lot of

30

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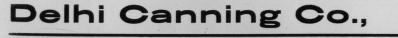
THE CANADIAN GROCER 31 SWEETENED We are now prepared to furnish and ship promptly VER CON Silver Cow Brand **Preserved Milk** NDENSER Equal in purity to our famous ST. CHARLES CREAM. We respectfully solicit your orders for and co-operation in marketing this product. Address Factories-INGERSOLL, ONT., and St. Charles Condensing Co., ST. CHARLES, ILL. ST. CHARLES, ILL., U.S.A. Neeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeee The THISTLE Brand HIGH-GRADE TOMATOES - CORN - PEAS - Etc. BRIGHTON CANNING CO. GUARANTEED

We cannot all go to South Africa, if we would.

But we that stay at home may show our patriotism by giving the products of Canada preference.

Delhi Epicure Pork and Beans in tomato sauce Delhi Tomato Catsup is a home product and guaranteed equal to the best imported brand.

You can buy our goods cheaper and stand a chance of seeing your money again. Think the matter over and send your wholesale house a sample order. Specify Delhi. If your house don't keep the goods in stock write us direct.



The Successful Merchant

is the one

who sees to it that the goods he sells please his customers.

We have received many very complimentary remarks regarding "KENT" CORN this season. One of our customers remarked : "It has the delicious flavor of corn off the cob."

You can increase your sales by introducing "KENT" CORN with your customers.

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



Delhi, Ont.

MANITOBA MARKETS.

WINNIPEG, March 23, 1902.

USINESS of all kinds has been delayed by the storm, and, practically speaking, spring will be two weeks later than was anticipated 10 days ago. But no one is doing much growling on that head. Manitobans have come to have rather a suspicion of very early springs ; frost is liable to ensue later. Of course, the roads are in a terrible condition, as in some places there are drifts four and five feet deep, and in others the ground is bare. The snow is disappearing very rapidly with the warm south winds, and slush and slop are holding high carnival. Considering these very adverse conditions, trade has been remarkably good in all grocery lines, particularly. There have been very few changes in price. Rather an important change is anticipated before another week is out, and that is a drop in the price of canned corn. Just what this will be is not known yet.

SUGARS—The market is weak and uncertain, but no further decline has taken place. Present prices are : Extra standard granulated, \$4 75; bright yellow, \$4.05.

SYRUPS—Firm in all lines and no change of prices. Extra bright, 3 to 3½c.; glucose, 3½ to 3%c.

MOLASSES—Firm and without change. New Orleans, 35 to 38c.; Porto Rico, 45 to 46c.; Barbadoes, 55 to 57 ½c.

DRIED FRUITS — Raisins have again advanced on this market, and present srocks are quoted at : Fine off-stalk, \$1.90 to \$1.95; layer raisins, \$2 20 to \$2.25. Evaporated fruits have not changed for the week but they are very firm. Demand is fair in all lines.

CANNED GOODS—Demand is fair in all lines and tomatoes are holding the advance quoted and are selling regularly at \$2.35 to \$2.40 per case. Canned meats are higher and very firm in tone. No other line of canned goods shows any change.

GREEN FRUITS-The first car of bananas has arrived, and the fruit is in almost perfect condition. This car is through from three to four days earlier than the first car of last season, and is decidedly better quality. The price quoted is \$3 per bunch. Apples-A fine car of Spies arrived during the week, and it is understood that this will be the last shipment from Ontario. The only other apples now on the market are the American Ben Davis. Price is \$6.50 per bbl. for anything approaching fancy stock. Lemons are still quoted at the drop of last week, \$4.50 per case. Oranges are without change, but market is firm and demand good.

BUTTER-Market is even barer than last

week, and with the present condition of country roads no immediate relief is to be looked for. Commission houses are offering 19 to 22c. on commission basis, but these good prices appear to have no effect on the supply.

CHEESE—Market is practically bare, but 300 boxes of choice Ontario will arrive on March 27. This cheese will job at 13c., and is liable to speedily advance to 14c. The demand for cheese is keen.

EGGS---When the blizz ard began to blow Friday week, the commission houses flattered themselves that their stocks would soon be cleared up, and prices were advanced from 15 to 18c., but when once the branch line trains got running cases of eggs again poured in, and the glut is as pronounced as ever. Prices dropped back to 15c., and will go lower before the week is out.

CEREALS—The market has been very slow and volume of business limited. Prices are without change. In rolled oats the feeling is easier, and the decline of 5c. noted in the quotations of some houses last week is now general. We quote: 80's, \$2.35; 40's, \$1.25; 20's, 55c.; split peas, \$2.85; pot barley, \$2.45; pearl barley, \$3.65; white beans, \$1.80.

FLOUR-The event of the week, so far as this market is concerned, is the placing with the Ogilvie Milling Company, by one of the leading South African firms, of an order for 70,000 bags, or 230 cars, of their flour. The first of this will be shipped out immediately on the opening of navigation. Locally trade has been limited and the country demand small, largely due no doubt to the conditions of the roads and the general dullness occasioned by the great storm. Prices are without change. Ogilvie's Hungarian Patent, \$1 95; Glenora Patent, \$1.80; Alberta, \$1 60; Manitoba, \$1.40; Imperial XXXX, \$1.20; Nestor, \$1.10; Lake of the Woods Milling Company Five Roses, \$1.95; Red Patent, \$1.80; Medora, \$1 65; XXXX, \$1.25; Hudson Bay Hungarian Patent, \$1.95; Strong Bakers', \$1 80; Leader, \$1.50; XXXX, \$1.25; Gladstone Sweet Home Hungarian, \$1.95; Home Rule, \$1.80; Headingly Hungarian Patent, \$1.95; Favorite Family Patent, \$1.70; Strong Bakers', \$1.60; Pansy, \$1.25.

GROUND FEED—Owing to the condition of the roads, this product is very dull. Prices for the week have remained without change. We quote : Oat and barley chop, \$24.50; oat chop, \$26; barley chop, \$22; rolled feed, \$22; oil cake, \$27 per ton.

MILL FEED—The demand is slow but steady, and the price unchanged. We quote: Bran, \$14.50; shorts, \$16.50. NOTES.

The C.P.R. freight offices have been burned to the ground. It was reported at one time during the fire that the bonded warehouses were going, and this caused great consternation among merchants, as there are over \$250,000 worth of goods for Winnipeg merchants stored there. The alarm was fortunately false, as these warehouses escaped entirely.

Lock Bros., wholesale fruit and produce, have leased the premises lately occupied by the Rublee Fruit Co., and will move in about April 1. They will then have the advantage of being on the transfer track. This warehouse will afford them especial good storage for butter.

Last year a number of merchants complained of the Fruit Exchange charging too high prices, and a movement is now on foot to establish a new company, to be known as the Union Fruit and Produce Co., for the purpose of importing Californian fruits direct. It is stated that 45 of the leading retail grocers, produce men and butchers have taken stock in the new venture. W. R. Watson is the secretary at present.

CATALOGUES, BOOKLETS, ETC. COLD STORAGE CALENDAR.

THE calendar for 1902 that has been issued by The Cold Storage and Ice

Trades' Review, 19 Ludgate Hill, London, E.C., is a little book full of useful information for those in the cold storage and ice trade business. Consisting of 2 pages, it contains a calendar, a classified directory of advertisers in Cold Storage and Ice Trades' Review, a list of cold stores and ice factories in the United Kingdom with a directory of their directors, and several tables at the back showing the Norwegian ice imports into Great Britain for 1901, and the properties of ammonia, saturated carbon dioxide and sulphurous oxide. The little book has also many other interesting features and is handy for the readers of that journal.

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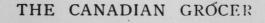
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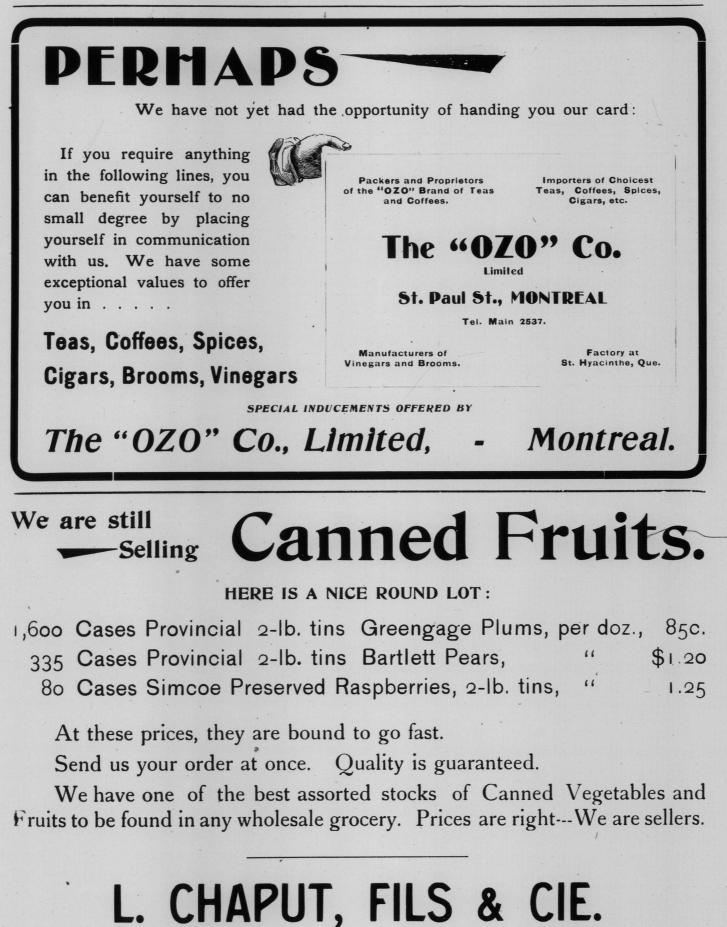
TRADE CHAT.

M. TINGLEY, general merchant, Albert, in the County of Albert, N.S., is selling off his stock and removing to Amherst, N.S., where he will open a grocery store.

On account of ill-health, J. E. Warren, of Warren & Graydon, general merchants, Grand Valley, Ont., will retire from business.

R. Baker, of Crediton, Ont., has purchased the business of A. Andrew, grocer, Hamilton Road and Rectory street, London, Ont. Mr. Andrew intends shortly to leave for the West.





Wholesale Importers,

Montreal.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

DIFFICULTIES, ASSIGNMENTS, COMPROMISES.

LFRED GOULET, general merchant, The Brook, Ont., has compromised at 40c. on the dollar.

H. Larose, grocer, Montreal, has assigned to St. Amour & Doucet.

Wm. Bennett, general merchant, Calumet, Que., has compromised.

J. L. Patenande, grocer, Montreal, has assigned to Lamarche & Benoit.

Cross Bros., general merchants, St. Chrysostome, Que., have compromised.

James A. Moore, general merchant, Ladner, B.C., has assigned to H. T. Kirk.

Wm. Smith, general merchant, Cupids, Newfoundland, has been declared insolvent.

W. J. Clelland, general merchant, Hemmingford, Que., is offering 50c. on the dollar.

The creditors of Eugene Audette, general merchant, St. Anne Du Sault, Que., met on March 21.

H. F. Kidd, grocer and provision merchant, Peterboro', Ont., is offering to compromise.

The Hyde Trading Co., general merchants, Hyde, N.W.T., are offering 331/3c. on the dollar.

yohn W. Clancey, general merchant, Croyden, Ont., has assigned to Geo. D. Hawley, Napanee.

A. W. Stevenson is curator of B. J. Stranders, wholesale and retailer cigar merchant, Montreal.

J. McD. Haines is curator of H. M. Dinning & Co., wholesale coffee and tea merchants, Montreal.

J. M. Marcotte is curator of Hermenegilde Charbonneau, trader, Montreal ; his creditors meet on March 29.

Andre Labbe, general merchant, Chartierville, Que., has assigned, and his creditors meet on March 22.

A demand of assignment has been made on Cockburn & Dionne, butter manufacturers, Chambly, Que., but a petition to dismiss this demand has been filed.

PARTNERSHIPS FORMED AND DISSOLVED. F. Marenger & Freres, traders, Montreal, have dissolved.

Grenier & Bisson, biscuit manufacturers, Montreal, have dissolved.

P. Daignault & Cie, grain and produce merchants, Montreal, have dissolved.

Taylor, Cruso & Co., general merchants, Mine Centre, Ont., have dissolved. H. L. Cruso continues.

H. A. and E. G. Cockell have registered as partners for Cockell Bros., grocers and provision merchants, Whitney Pier, N.S.

Wm. H. Cunningham and John Mc-Lennan have registered as partners in a

grocery business at Stellarton, N.S., under the style of Cunningham & McLennan.

S. G. Morton & Co., flour and feed merchants, Halifax, N.S., have formed a new partnership consisting of S. G. Morton and J. B. Foster.

Wm. Young and John Neville have formed a partnership under the style of Young & Neville, general merchants, Bridgeport, N.S.

SALES MADE AND PENDING. .

Wm. Rourke, grocer, Montreal, is selling out.

The assets of Hormidas Dufort, grocer, Montreal, have been sold.

The assets of J. A. Lasalle, fruiterer, Montreal, have been sold.

N. B. Zinkau, general merchant, Southampton, Ont., is selling out.

The assets of Arthur Lajoie, grocer, Shawenegan Falls, Que., have been sold.

The assets of Gilbert Labonte, departmental store, Montreal, were to be sold on March 25.

The trustee is selling off the stock of George Bradley, grocer, St. John's, Newfoundland.

The stock of (the estate of) Catharine McDonald, grocer, Winnipeg, is advertised for sale by auction.

CHANGES.

J. Montgomery has opened a flour and feed store at Edmonton, N.W.T.

Wm. Miller, general merchant, Price, Ont., has sold out to Stone Bros.

Corinthea Freeman, grocer, Brighton, Ont., has sold out to E. A. Brown.

T. A. Boucher, general merchant, Emo, Ont., has sold out to C. R. Langstaff.

P. Young, general merchant, Forestville, Ont., is succeeded by W. H. Nichol.

J. H. Percy & Son, flour and grain merchants, Magog, Que., have registered.

H. T. Goodlands, general merchant, Goodlands, Man., is succeeded by E. Dobson.

Lefebvre & Jacob, grocers and dry goods merchants, Shawenegan Falls, Que., have registered.

C. F. McArthur & Co., general merchants, Kenmore, Ont., have changed their style to C. F. McArthur.

F. R. Evans, baker and confectioner, Port Rowan, Ont., has been succeeded by Thomas Pierce.

S. La Charite & Co., general merchants, Dover South, Ont., have sold out to Primeau & Bordeau.

The stock of Sussex & Co., general merchants, Bothwell, Ont., has been sold at 55c. on the dollar to Henry Macklin.

W. C. Tudor, general merchant, Thedford, Ont., has sold his hardware stock to Wm. Ironside, and the balance is for sale.

Thomas Leddy, tobacconist, Medicine Hat, N.W.T., has sold out to James Fleming.

John Gunn, lime and stone merchant, Winnipeg, has sold his general store at Stoney Mountain to R. R. Gunn. FIRES.

T

A. Burchell, general merchant, French Village, N.S., was burned out : there was no insurance.

E. Rayner, general merchant, Selkirk East, N.W.T., has sustained some small damage by fire.

D. Stanley Hooper, general merchant, Louisburg, N.S., had his premises damaged by fire ; there was no insurance.

The Victoria Mercantile Co., Limited. general merchants, Victoria Harbor, Ont., were burned out ; the loss is partially made up by insurance.

Hudson & Powell, grocers, Ottawa, had their stock in their Wellington street store damaged by smoke and water ; the loss is covered by insurance.

DEATHS.

Stephen Cahill, liquor merchant, Halifax, N.S., is dead.

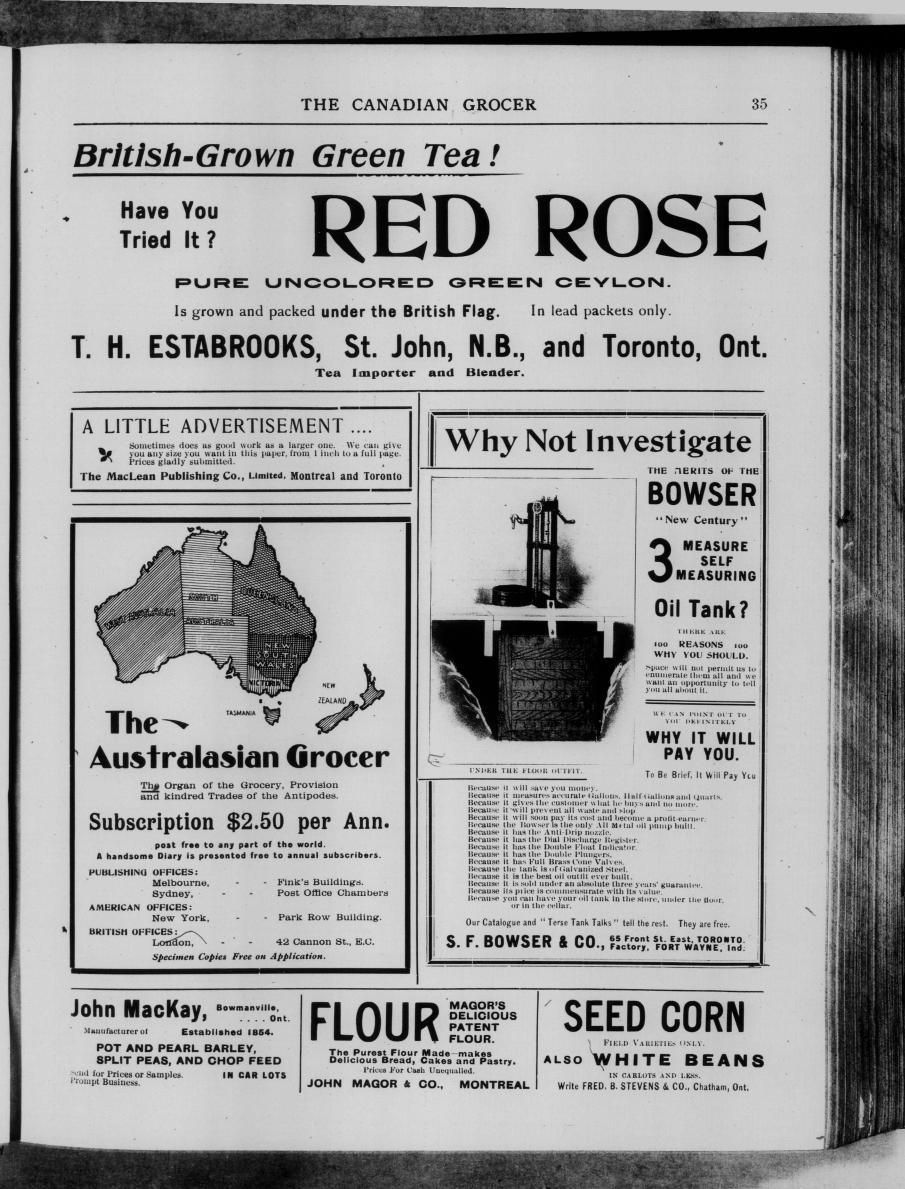
James Carey, grocer, etc., Mulgrave, N.S., is dead.

DEATH OF MR. JAMES SCOTT.

A man prominent in lumber circles passed away in the person of ex Ald. [ames Scott, who, after an illness of about a year, died at his residence, 173 Jameson avenue, Toronto, on March 23, with pernicious anemia.

Mr. Scott had for years been connected with the Georgian Bay Lumber Company, as manager and general secretary. He was widely known through his relations with that firm. A native of Ireland, he came to Canada when quite young and settled in Brockville. He taught school for many years, afterwards entering the lumber business as a clerk in the office of the late Hon. W. E. Dodge, of New York, who formed the Georgian Bay Lumber Company out of a number of smaller concerns started by his son, A. J. R. Dodge, at different points on the Georgian Bay. When Mr. Dodge, sr., retired from business, Mr. Scott became manager, and that position he held until his retirement from active business some years ago. He was also head of the Georgian Bay Navigation Company for a considerable time. That company has recently been amalgamated with several other lines, forming the Northern Navigation Company.

Mr. Scott was an alderman for the years 1895, '96 and '97 in the Toronto City Council, representing ward six, and it was contrary to the wishes of his constituents that he retired at the end of the third year.



INDUSTRIAL GOSSIP.

The glucose, syrup and feed MAKING departments of the Imperial GLUCOSE.

36

Starch Works. Prescott. Ont., are now in operation, and the starch department, it is expected, will shortly be in running order. At present there are 50 men employed, and in a short time a number more will be added. The manager of the concern is Dr. J. D. Reid.

NEW ELEVATOR

By the end of next summer the elevator of The Winnipeg Elevator Co., at Regina,

N.W.T., will be thoroughly remodelled. New machinery of the most approved design will be installed, and a wagon dump added to the building for the convenience of the farmers in marketing their goods. They will be able to shelter themselves and their teams while their wagons are being unloaded. They also will be able to haul their grain to the elevator loose in boxes, instead of in bags. This will be a saving of considerable importance to them.

cleaning and elevating 2,000 bush. of grain per hour, so that the farmers can be attended to as soon as they drive up with their loads.

The power for running the machinery will be supplied by a 30 horse power gas and gasoline engine, made by The Outo Gas and Gasoline Engine Co., Philadelphia.

This company are also planning the construction of large and up to date elevators in the spring at Grand Coulee and Belle Plain, N.W.T.

CAVIARE.

Away up in the backwoods of Algoma. north of the Rainy River, there is a long, forbidding body of water known as the Lake of the Woods. From this section of the Canadian wilderness, says What to Eat, comes nearly all the caviare consumed in American markets. It is Russian caviare to the general public, but it is only Canadian caviare bearing a continental label. The caviare is exported to Europe, and only the inferior grades find their way back to this country, the best of it being kept for European epicures. The general and greatly increased favor with which caviare is received has caused a great drain upon the sturgeon fisheries of Europe, and those of Canada and the United States have been called upon to meet the demand. The Lake of the Woods has supplied much of the caviare exported from America.

The Lake of the Woods has a total area of 6,000 square miles, and its waters abound with fish, the most important of

which is the sturgeon. They are caught mainly for the caviare, though there is a profit in smoking the meat. After the fish is killed it is carefully cleaned and the caviare set aside in tanks. It is then taken and washed repeatedly until it is thoroughly cleansed, after which it is rubbed by hand" through a series of screens until all the eggs are separated. It is then packed in kegs with salt and kept in cold storage until the time of shipment. It is an extremely simple process, requiring but little manipulation. In Europe, the kegs are opened and the caviare sorted out according to quality. It is then put up in small lead packages and tin, and put on the market as Russian caviare. The best grades find a ready sale at highest prices, but the inferior grades come back to America.

BUT

Dairy, c

Bakers' Creame

Cheese, Eggs, ne

Apples,

sparag

Blackbe Blueber Beans, 1 Corn, 27 Cherries

Peas, 2's

Pears, B

Pineapp

Peaches

Plums,

Pumpki

Raspber

ardine

Haddle

Kipper Herrin

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GI

lanar pple ocoa falag ranb ranb weet

Aranu Aranu Parisi Extra Powde Pheen Crean Extra Brigh Brigh

CAN

The Fraser River, B.C., fishermen have apopted a schedule of prices for spring salmon to be adhered to until April 5. These are 7c. per lb. for red spring salmon, 4c. per lb. for white spring salmon and 4c. per lb. for steelheads.

The market, license and health committee of the Winnipeg City Council have added a clause to the proposed civic by-law respecting the stamping of bread loaves, saying that all loaves weighing over 11/2 lb. must be stamped with their weight.

A Good Reputation A Good Past **A** Good Present **A Good Future** The Canadian Grocer Montreal and Toronto And all over Canada **Once a Week Carries Lots of Advertising** Because It Pays Advertisers

The Canadian Grocer **Montreal and Toronto**

The elevator will have a capacity for



READY FOR THE SPRING.

The Spring and Summer months bring with them a revival of the demand for Chewing Gum. Are you ready for the Spring? We are. We have been preparing all Winter and are offering samples of some

NEW AND DELICIOUS FLAVORS which are bound to become popular this Summer. Aside from these we have the old reliable flavors :

Victoria Fruit, Malted Pepsin, Maple Leaf, Japanese Bouquet. SAMPLES FREE.

THE CANADIAN CHEWING GUM CO., 363 Spadina Ave., TORONTO.



March 27, 1902. This list is corrected every Thursday, and the quotations for given are for solicited for publication, and are of such quantities and qualities as are usually ordered by retail dealers on the usual terms of credit. For Winnipeg market report and prices, see page 82. Goodsin large lots and for prompt pay are generally obtainable at lower prices. All quotations for staple products are under the direct control of the Editors, who call daily upon all the leading houses in the principal centres.

BUTTER, CHEESE	Montreal.		Toronto.		St. John, Halifax.		
	\$0 17	\$0 18	\$ 17	\$0 18	\$	10 18	
Dairy, choice, large rolls, lb.	17 16	18 17	17 14	18 16	19 17	20 20	
" tubs, inferior	15	16	12	13	14	16	
Bakers' lots	21	22	10 20½	12 21	22	23	
Creamery, boxes	· ii	23	22	24	23	24	
Cheese, new, per lb Eggs, new laid. per doz	11	11½ 15	10 1/4 12 1/2	11 13	10½ 16	11 18	
CANNED GOODS							
Applag 2'g		1 00	90	1 00	1 00	1 10	
A sparagus Beets	2 70 2 20	2 20 2 25	$ \begin{array}{r} 2 & 60 \\ 2 & 00 \end{array} $	2 65	2 25	2 50	
Beets	1 00	1 00	90	1 00 \		1 10	
Blackberries, 2's	925	1 30 95	1 40 80	1 70 85	-1 50 95	1 80 1 00	
Beans, 2's	80	90	70	80	90	95	
Corn, 2's	2 25	80 2 30	2 10	2 25	2 30	90 2 40	
Beets Blackberries, 2's. Buberries, 2's. Beans, 2's. Corn, 2's. Cherries, red, pitted, 2's. '' white Peas, 2's. '' slited.	2 25	2 30 85	2 00 80	2 25	85		
'' sifted	82½ 95	1 05	90	1 00	1 10	90 1 15	
" extra sifted	1 05 1 50	1 15 1 60	1 20	1 25 1 50	1 20 1 75	1 25 1 80	
'' 3's	1 90	2 00	2 00	2 40	2 00	2 25	
Pineapple, 2's	2 00 2 40	2 40 2 60	2 25 2 50	2 50	$\begin{array}{c}2 15\\2 50\end{array}$	2 25 2 60	
Pears, Bartlett, 2's	1 75	1 85	1 75	1 90		1 75	
Plums green gegge 2's	2 60 1 30	2 70 1 35	2 50 1 10	2 75 1 25	2 70 1 30	2 80 1 60	
" Lombard	1 20	1 25	1 00	1 10	1 30	1 50	
Plums, green gages, 2's ' Lombard ' Damson, blue Pumpkins, 8's	1 00	1 25 85	••••••	1 00 85	1 10 90	1 30	
			2 10	2 25	2 10	2 25	
Raspberries, 2's Strawberries, 2's	1 40 1 50	1 50 1 75	1 60 1 60	1 80 1 75	1 70 1 50	1 75 1 75	
Succotash, 2's	1 00	1 25		1 15	1 10	1 15	
Tomatoes, 8's Lobster, talls	2 75	95 3 20	90	95 3 25	2 50	1 00 3 25	
" 1-lb. flats " '≰-lb. flats Mackerel	3 00	3 75	3 50	8 70		1 25	
Mackerel	1 75 1 00	1 85 1 10	1 75 1 15	1 80 1 25	1 35	1 75 1 45	
Salmon, sockeye, Fraser	1 35	1 60	1 35	1 45	1 50	1 75	
" " Horseshoe	•••••		1 25 1 425	1 30 1 45	1 15	1 25	
11 Cohoos	1.00	1 15	1 05	1 15	1 00	1 10	
ii W's	20	12% 21	20	13 21	14 20	15 21	
" Sportsman, 14's	11¼ 19	12 20		12 5 21	20	12	
Sardines, Albert, 4 s Sordines, Albert, 4 s Sportsman, 4 s key opener, 4 s P. & O. M's B. & O. M's	9	11	101	11	16	21 18	
" P & C 14's	20	18 22 1	18 ×	23 25	10 23	11 25	
··· ··· ··· ···	27 1	30	83	86	33	36	
¹¹ Domestic, ¹² / ₃ 's ¹² ¹¹ ¹² / ₃ 's ¹³ Mustard, ³⁴ / ₃ size, cases ⁵⁰ tins, per 100	47	414	4 9	4%	4	4%	
" Mustard, % size, cases	7 50	>					
madules	1 00	F1 00 1 00	8 50 1 10	9 00 1 15	8 00 1 00	9 00 1 10	
kippered Herrings	1 00 1 00	1 85	1 00	1 55	1 00	1 10	
GANDIED PEELS	1 00	1 55	1 00	1 70		2 00	
Lemon, per lb.		10%	10	125	12	18	
Orange, "		11%	11	13	12	18	
Gitron, "		16 1/2	15	18	15	17	
GREEN FRUITS Oranges, California, perbox	3 25	3 75	3 75	4 00	. 3 50	4 00	
" Floridas, per box .	3 50	3 75	3 25	3 75	3 50		
" Mexicans, per box " Valencias, per case	4 25	5 00	$ \begin{array}{r} 2 50 \\ 4 50 \end{array} $	$275 \\ 500$	4 00	4 50	
" Jamaica, per bbl " Marmalade		2 75	2 75	3 00 3 00		5.00	
Grape Fruit, per box	4 25	6 00	$ \begin{array}{r} 2 & 75 \\ 3 & 50 \end{array} $	5 50			
Grape Fruit, per box Pineapples, case Cacumbers, Southern, per doz.	• •••	2 00	2 25	4 50 2 50			
1/emons							
" California " Messina, per box	2 50	3 00	$ \begin{array}{r} 3 & 25 \\ 2 & 50 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 3 & 75 \\ 3 & 25 \end{array} $	2 50	3 00	
Gananag Firsta nor hunch	1 25	2 00	1 50	2 00	2 00	2 25	
occoanuts, per 100	4 25	5 50 3 25	3 50	5 50 4 50	3 50 3 25	5 00 8 50	
Malaga grapes, per keg	5 80	7 00	5 50	6 50			
Cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl. Cranberries, late Jerseys	9 50	10 50	9 00 8 50	10 00 9 00	11 00	11 50	
Sweet Polatoes, per bbl		6 00	4 50	5 07			
SUGAR Granulated St. Law'ce and Red		3 85		4 03			
Branulated, Acadia.		3 80		4 98		3 90	
Parislump, bbls.and 100-lb.bxs		4 30 4 40		4 53 4 63		4 90 5 00	
Extra Ground Icing, bbls Powdered, bbls		4 30 3 95		4 80 4 55			
The HIA		3 75		4 03	5 50	5 80	
Extra bright coffee		3 60 8 65		3 98 3 88			
bright coffee.		3 65		3 78			
No. 3 vellow		3 f0 3 40		8 78 3 58		3 60	
		8 80		8 48		0.00	
No 1 yellow		8 10		8 28		3 30	

HARDWARE PAINTS AND OILS		treal.	Toro		St. Jo Halif	ohn ax.
Wire nails, base Cut nails, base		\$2 55 2 35		\$2 55 2 35		\$3 20 2 85
Barbed wire, per 100-lb		3 00 2 60	·····	3 00 2 60	3 50	3 75
Linseed oil, 1 to 4 bbls., raw		5 87 %	·····	5 87 1/2 82		6 80 85
Turpentine, single bbls,		85 67	 	85 67 165	63	88 69
Benzine, in bbls., per gal			•••••	16 %		19
SYRUPS AND MOLASSES Syrups						
Dark Medium		1 % 2 %	30	82		
Corn Syrup harrel perih		248	85	87 3½	 	·····
11 11 DDIS. 11	·····	3 5/8 3 3/4		358		
" " 3 gal. palls, each " 2 gal. " "		$1 60^{4}$ 1 20	·····	1 60 1 20		
" 25-lb, pails		1 05		40 1 00		
Molasses_		1 0		1 40		·····
New Orleans, medium "Open kettle	22	80	5 5	30 £0	28	80
Barbadoes Porto Rico		24 ½ 38	38	32 42	26 30	28 32
CANNED MEATS					30	92
Comp, corn beet, 1-lb. cans	1 45 2 70	\$1 60 2 95	\$1 60 2 85	1 65 3 00	\$1 60	\$1 70
" " 6-lb. cans " " 14-lb. cans	7 90 16 50	9 60 23 00		8 25 19 50	2 70 8 75	2 80 9 25
Minced callops, 2-lb. can		2 75 3 90		2 60 3 00	20 00 2 50 3 00	21 00 2 80
Lunch tongue, 1-lb. can " 2-lb. can English brawn, 2-lb. can Camp sausage, 1-lb. can	6 00 2 40	7 90 2 75		7 00 2 45	5 80 2 75	3 25 6 00
" " 2-lb can				2 50 4 00	2 75 2 50 4 00	2 80
Soups, assorted, 1-lb. can	1 15 2 40	1 50 2 45		1 50 2 20	4 00 1 40 2 25	
Sounsend Roull 2.16 cen	1 75	2 50 5 85	•••••	1 80 4 50	2 25 1 75 4 25	
Sliced smoked beef, ½'s	1 65 2 75	1 70 3 10	1 65 2 80	4 50 1 70 2 95		4 50 2 00 8 25
FRUITS			200	2.90		8 25
Dried- Currants, Provincials, bbl				5		
" Filiatras, cases		54 63	6 6	614 614		
" Patras, cases		6	6½ 6¥	77		
Vostizzas, cases.	6½ 7%	7 8	7 8	712 81/2 41/2		65
Dates, Hallowees	41/4	4 1/2 3 1/2		41/2	1	45
Figs, Elemes	8	1 00 314	8	18 314		10
" Naturals.		3 30	31/4	31/4 31/4		
Prunes, California, 30's 40's	 	9 8½		10	10 9	12 95
·· ·· 60's		814	8 7%	8% 8	8 18	· 9 85
·· ·· 80's		75	634 656	7%	7%	8 75
·· ·· 100's	·····	6 % 6	51/4	5%	6%	7
··· B's			75	58		
" French, 50's " 110's	 i	5	61/4	63		
Raisins, Fineoff stalk		5				
 Selected Selected layers Sultanes 		6 ½ 7	61	6% 7	5 6 10	6 7
11 California 2 around	9 5	10 5½	8½ 	12	61%	63
" " ^{1'} ³ -crown " ^{1'} ⁴ -crown " ^{1'} ^{1'} sseeded, 8-cr.	7%	734			8 85	8%
Black baskets	1 50	10 1 60	81/2	$\begin{smallmatrix}&10\\2&60\end{smallmatrix}$	95	2 00
" Extra clusters			·····	2 25	2 00	2 25 2 50
 Dehesa clusters Royal B. clusters Connoisseurs cl'str's 		3 30	·····	8 10 5 00	3 00	8 50
" Excelsior clusters			 934	2 10 4 60	•••••	
Evaporated apples Dried	·····		9% 5	1034 6		
PROVISIONS						
Dry Salted Meats- Long clear bacon		12	10	101/2		
Smoked meats- Breakfast bacon		15	135	141/2		
Rolls Medium Hams Large Hams		12 14 121/	10 % 12 %	13	11 14	12 15
		13½ 13	05	125 11	8	
month out of pickie ic. 1088.		15	14	14%		
Barrel Pork— Canadian heavy mess		21 00		21 00	20 50	21 50
Plate beef	12 50	22 00 18 50		22 00 [°] 13 00	22 00 14 00	23 00 16 00
Lard, tierces, per lb Tubs Pails .		11	11	11%	11%	12%
Palls	11 .	12	11 1/2	11%	12 x 12 x	18

37



Up-to-date methods used in the manufacture of the only Yeast Cake with Cream in it— Jersey Cream Yeast Cakes. We want you to know that the only Yeast Cakes with cream in it are Jersey Cream Yeast Cakes—this fact was brought out under oath by the plaintiffs' solicitors against the wish of the proprietors, that the only Yeast Cake with Cream in it is Jersey Cream Yeast Cakes.

BEST IN CANADA.



9 Front Street East, TORONTO.

82, 84, 86 McNab St. North, HAMILTON, ONT.

Green-	Montr			onto.		ifax.	PETROLEUM	Mont	real.	Tor	onto.		John, lifax.
Mocha.		24 27	28	28	25	80	Canadian water white,	14%	15%		16	16	165
Old Government Java			22	80	25	30	Sarnia water white	16	1078	Contraction of the second s	16	16	16%
R10		10	7%	914	12	18			. 18				15%
Santos			9%	10%			Sarnia prime white		19		15	17	175
Plantation Ceylon		29	26	30	29	81	American water white	18 5	19		17 3	18	185
Porto Rico.			22	25	24	28	Pratt's Astral (barrels extra)	10 %	19		17	10	107
Gautemala			22	25	24	26							
Jamaica.		18	15	20	18	22	Black- TEAS						
Maracalbo		18	18	18	12	13							
							CongouHalf-chests Kalsow,						40
NUTS							Moning, Paking	13	60	12	60	11	40
raz11			15	16		15	Caddles Paking, Kalsow	17	40	18	50	15	
alencia shelled almonds	22	23	30	35	30	35	Indian-Darjeelings	35	55	85	55	86	50
arragona almonds		10		11%	12	18	Assam Pekoes	20	40	20	40	18	40
				10%			Pekoe Souchong	18	25	18	25	17	24
ormegetta almonds		30	40	43			Ceylon-Broken Pekoes	85	42	85	42	84	40
eanuts (roasted)	7%	8	8	10			Pekoes	20	80	20	80	20	80
	6%	7	7	9	9	10	Pekoe Souchong	17%	40	- 17	35	17	85
" (green)		8 00	100 000				China Greens-						
ocoanuts, per sack		0.00		8 75	8 50	4 00	Gunpowder-Cases,extrafirst	42	50	42	50		
" per doz		101		60	60	70	Half-chests, ordinary firsts	22	28	22	28		
renoble walnuts	10	101/2		10%	11	12	Young Hyson-Cases, sifted						
arbot walnuts		10	912	10%			ertra firsts.	42	50	42	50		
ordeaux walnuts		9		8	84	9	Cases, small leaf, firsts	85	40	35	40		
cily filberts	8	. 81/4	95	10%	81/2	9	Halt-chests, ordinary firsts	22	88	28	88		
aples filberts			-		10	11	Half-chests, seconds	17	19	20	23		
ecans.	135	14	13	15	13	14	" thirds	15	17	16	18		
helled Walnuts	16	17	18	23		25	" common	13	14	14	15		
SODA							Pingsueys-						
SUDA		a second a				1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	Young Hyson, K-chests, firsts	28	82	38	82	80	40
I-carb.standard, 112-lb. keg	1 65	1 80	2 00	2 25	1 70	1 75	" " seconds	16	19	16	19		
al soda, per bbl	70	75	80	90	85	. 90	" Half-boxes, firsts	28	82	28	82		
al Boda, per keg	95	1 00		1 00	95	1 00	. " seconds	16	19.	16	19		
							Japans-						
SPICES		Providence in					34-chests,finest Maypickings	88 -	. 40	88	40		
							Choice	32	. 36	83	87		
epper, black, ground, in kegs	1943						Finest	28	30	30	82		
palls, boxes	16	18		18	14	15	Fine	25	27	27	80		
" in 5-lb. cans	14	17		19	15	16	Good medlum	22	24	25	28		
" whole	15	17		19	12	18	Medium	19	20	21	28		
epper, white, ground, in kegs		an 1				1	Good common	16	18	18	20		
pails, boxes	26	27	26	27	. 24	26	Common	13	15	15	17		
" 5-lb. cans	25	26	25	26	20	22 22	Nagasaki, %-chests, Pekoe	16	22				
" whole	23	25	23	25 25	20	22	" Oolong	14	15				
inger, Jamaica	19	25	22	25	20	25	" " Gunpowder	16	19				•••••
loves, whole	12	80	- 14	85	18	20	" " Siftings	7%	11				
Pure mixed spice	25	80	25	30	25	80		13					
assla	18	18	20	40	16	20 22	DIOF MACADONI						
ream tartar, French.		25	24	25	20	22	RICE, MACARONI,						
" best		28	25	80	25	30	SAGO, TAPIOCA.		1000				
lispice	10	15	18	16	16	18	ondo, mi loon.		5. S. S. S. S.				
WOODENWARE							Rice-Standard B.	3 00	8 10		81	8 25	8 40
WOODENWARE		2.1.1.1.1.1.1.1				1.3.5 1.5	Patna, per lb	4 25	4 50	434	5	5	6
ails No. 1, 2-hoop		1 65		1 55		1 90	Japan	4 40	4 90	51	6	б	6
" " 3-hoop		1 80		1 70		2 05	Japan Imperial Seeta	4 60	4 90	4 3%	51	Б	6
" half, and covers		1 65		1 60		1 75	Extra Burmah			414	436	4	5
" quarter, jam and covers		1 15		1 10 .		1 45	Java, extra		5%	6	614	6	7
" candy, and covers	2 50	2 90		2 40		8 20	Macaroni, dom'ic. perlb., bulk	5	6		5% 4% 6% 7%		
ubs No. 0	10 00	10 15		8 50		11 00	" imp'd,1-lb.pkg., French.	8	12	9	10		
	8 00	8 15		7 0)		9 00	" " " Italian	8	10	11	12%		
	7 00	7 15		6 0)		8 00	Sago	34	-4		4	44	5
	6 00	6 15		5 25					4				5

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J. K.

Me



Due Bills. How will they benefit my customers ?

sputed Accounts. By saving them time con-uned in going to your iss and making charges, and at the same time enter-amount in their Pass Book. By saving them the trouble of looking over their yount at each s-ttlement, or when they by forgetting my little purchases, go away inwardly feeling that i have charged them with articles they have not rchased.

WHAT USERS SAY. "We have used the Cranston Trade Due B lls for ten years and heartily recommend them to the trade. They are economical, useful and convenient. "SIMS BROS., Little Current, 19.2."

J. K. CRANSTON, - - -GALT

The "Toledo" is the ONLY **Automatic Springless Computing Scale Extant** and the ONLY scale in the world that Absolutely Stops Giving Down Weight. Don't be influenced by interested parties to buy a scale until you see the "**Toledo**." A postal will procure a practical demonstration without any obligation to buy. DEAN & McLEOD. TOLEDO Canadian Agents, HAMILTON, ONT.

The most money back for your investment, the most value and quantity for your customer in selling

SILVER DUST SOAP POWDER

SILVER DUST MFG. CO., -

HAMILTON.

CANS

OUR CANS

CAN NOT BE SURPASSED IN POINT OF

MATERIAL, QUALITY. WORKMANSHIP,

MADE IN CANADA BY .

We are the largest manufacturers in Canada of Key-Opening Fruit Cans, Vegetable Cans, Meat Cans, Spice Cans, Syrup Cans. What are your requirements? Write for quotations to.

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Office and Factory: Ontario St. and Jeanne D'Arc Avenue. MONTREAL.

William Pratt.

Jas B. Campbell.

BECAUSE THE USE OF_ **"SUPERIOR GLUTEN FLOUR"**

will relieve and cure impaired digestion, dyspepsia and diabetes, don't imagine that it is not intended for well people. You can gamble on it as a pancake flour. Our word for it that your customers will say it is the nicest thing they ever ate. DIRECTIONS ON EACH PACKAGE.

North-Western Cereal Co., London, Canada Manufacturers of "Superior Gluten Flour" and "Superior Breakfast Cream,"

or Selling Agents: GEO. CARTER, Victoria, B.C.

JOSEPH CARMAN, Winnipeg, Man.

CHAS. E. MACMICHAEL. St. John, N.B.

39

THE PROVISION TRADE.

The Markets-Economical Knife Grinders-Miscellaneous Notes.

ECONOMICAL KNIFE GRINDERS.

40

Do you know what it costs you to grind your butcher knives each year ? A grind. stone in constant use in a shop where the average wage is \$12 a week will use up \$600 worth of time every year. How much of this can you save by using the right stone, speed, water supply and mountings, and how many fewer knives will you grind up per year? A machine shop test, covering a period of six months, showed 11,000 tools ground in that time on a 3-ft. diameter stone, at a cost of 4c. a tool, counting grindstone and labor, which cost was reduced to 2c. a tool by properly speeding, mounting and watering a selected stone. The best frame for foot-power is one made high enough that one can use the treadle without stooping, for stooping over a grindstone always gives a jerky motion, and not only throws the stone out of true, but also fails to give that even, straight edge on a knife which makes it last sharp longer and so adds to its life, for the number of knives you consume in a year depends on how often you grind them. For hand-power the frame may be lower, as some one else does the turning of the stone, and the grinder can hold his knife steadily on the stone and use more pressure. A grinder should never sit down when grinding, not only because the splash from the stone will strike him in the stomach and give him a serious cold, but in a sitting position one cannot hold a knite properly on a stone.-W. Mitchell, in Butchers' Advocate.

THE PROVISION MARKETS. TORONTO.

There have been larger receipts of dressed hogs this week, causing the packing houses to resume business and creating a greater demand. So the prices of Northern and Western hogs have been advanced 25 to 50c. per 100 lb. In carlots, Western dressed hogs are worth \$7.25 to \$7.75, and Northern \$7.75 to \$8 per 100 lb. There has been another general advance in beef of 50c. for carcasses and front quarters and \$1 for hind quarters per 100 lb. Veal also is up 1 to 11/2 c. The demand for all these is good, and the receipts light. We quote as follows : Dressed hogs, \$7.75 to \$8.00; beef carcasses, \$7.00 to \$8.00 per 100 lb.; hind quarters, \$8.00 to \$9.25 per 100 lb.; front quarters, \$5.50 to \$6.00 per 100 lb. Veal, 8 to 10c. per lb.; lambs, 9 1/2 to 10 1/2 c. Live hogs: Selects, \$6.00, lights, \$5.75 per 100 lb., and thick fats, \$5.50 to \$5.75; choice export cattle bring \$4.75 to \$5.50 per 100 lb.; lights sell at \$4.00 to \$4 50.

There has been no change in the market for cured and smoked meats, and the prices are steady. The demand is fair. We quote : Long clear bacon, 10 to $10\frac{1}{2}$ c.; smoked breakfast bacon, 14 to 15c.; rolls, $10\frac{1}{2}$ to 11c.; medium hams, $13\frac{1}{2}$ c.; large hams, $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 13c.; shoulder hams, $10\frac{1}{2}$ to 11c., and backs, $13\frac{1}{2}$ to 14c.; Canadian heavy mess pork, \$20.50 to \$21; short cut, \$22; lard, in tierces, 11 to 11\frac{1}{2} c. per lb.; tubs, 11¹/₄ to 11¹/₂c., and pails, 11¹/₂ to 11³/₄ c.

MONTREAL.

There has been only one change in the prices of provisions during the past week. This is in Chicago pork, which is 25c. per bbl. higher. There is only a moderate demand for pork, however. Smoked meats are about the only active lines in meats, though lard is in good demand. The inquiry for smoked meats has shown more activity with the approach of Easter, and now both local and outside buyers are placing large orders on this market. In dressed hogs, whatever movement exists is mostly of a jobbing nature. For the finest quality of dressed hogs there is a good, steady demand at current quotations. We quote : Heavy Canadian short cut mess pork, \$21 to \$21.50; Chicago clear pork, \$22.50 for heavy and \$22.25 for medium; selected heavy short cut mess pork, boneless, \$22.00 to \$22.50; hams, 13c.; bacon, 15c.; lard, pure Canadian, \$2.30 to \$2.35 per pail; refined lard compound (Fairbank's); \$2.05 for 1 to 24 pails ; \$2.03 for 25 to 49 pails; \$2.02 for 50 pails and over. Snow White and Globe compound, \$1.75 per pail; Cottolene, 107/8c. for 20-lb. pails, and 10 5% c. for 60-lb. tubs, for Quebec and Ontario.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

Pork and beef in barrels are still dull. While pork is rather easier, beef is firm. In fresh beef, the large number of steamers coming here this season has made a large sale. Just now there is an increased demand owing to Easter week. Prices are higher and very firm. In fresh pork prices are unchanged. Pure lard is not quite as firm. Sales are but fair. Smoked meats show light business. We quote as follows : American clear pork, \$22 to \$23; domestic mess pork, \$21; plate beef, Canadian, \$13.50 to \$14; mess pork, American, \$21.50; plate beef, American, \$14.50 to \$15; fresh beef, $6\frac{1}{2}$ to $9\frac{1}{2}$ c.; round hogs, $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$ c.; pure lard, tubs, $12\frac{1}{2}$ c.; pure lard, pails, $12\frac{3}{4}$ c.; compound lard, tubs, 10c.; compound lard, pails, $10\frac{1}{4}$ c.; refined lard compound, Fairbank's, tubs, $10\frac{3}{4}$ c.; pails, $10\frac{1}{2}$ c.

J. F. Logan has been appointed agent for the Boston Packing & Provision Co. Mr. W. J. Davidson, their late agent, owing to ill health, having resigned his position.

6

The

Armour & Co., of Chicago, are now doing their St. John business through their branch at Calais, Maine.

WINNIPEG.

BEEF—Supply very short and demand good. Prices are very firm. Best city dressed, 8c., country dressed 7 to 7 ½ c.

VEAL--Practically none has been received during the week. Nominal quotations, 8 ½ to oc.

MUTTON-Demand slow, and supplied entirely by Ontario frozen.

DRESSED HOGS — Receipts very light. Market firm at 7 ½ to 8c.

SAUSAGE—Demand is light, and straight pork and bologna are almost the only lines selling. Pork sausages, 8c.; bologna, 7c.

POULTRY—There have been very few receipts this week owing to the difficulty of reaching the city. In fact, it may be said there have been no receipts of fresh killed. Demand is good and prices are firm. Chickens, II to 12½c.; turkeys, 12½ to 14c.; ducks and geese, 10c. Dealers are making a vigorous effort to clear out any frozen stock still on hand.

CURED MEATS—The market is weaker, and there has been a slight drop, particularly in hams. The trade of the week has not been as large as usual. Sugar-cured hams, $13\frac{1}{3}$ c.; shoulders, $10\frac{1}{2}$ c.; picnic hams, $8\frac{3}{4}$ c.; breakfast bellies, 14c.; backs, $13\frac{1}{2}$ c.; spiced rolls, 11c.; dry salt long clear, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; backs, 12c.

LARD—Market is weaker, there having been a decided drop on nearly all lines. Tierces. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ C.; 50 lb. pails, \$5.85; 20-lb. pails, \$2.40; American ditto, \$2.50; 10-lb. tins in cases, \$7.35; 5-lb. tins in cases, \$7.50; 3-lb. tins in cases, \$7.50.

PROVISION NOTES.

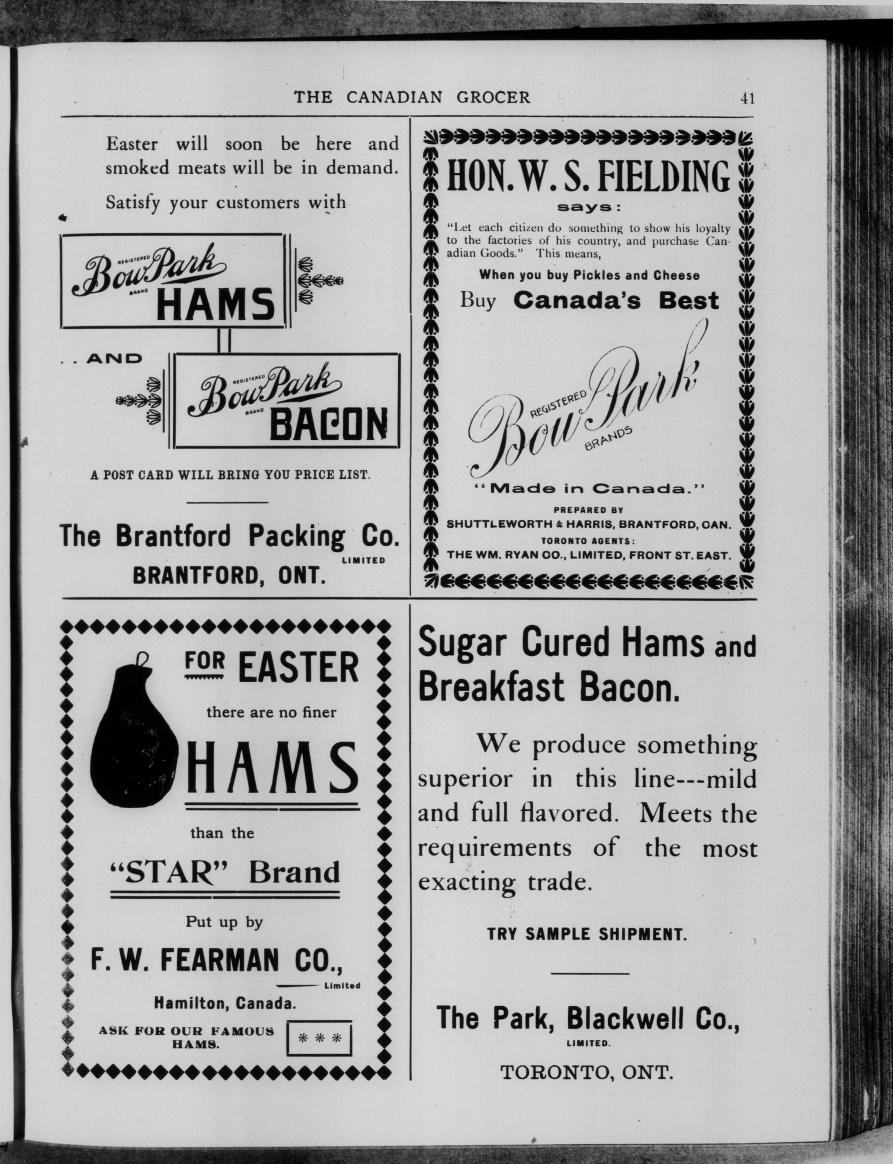
Wm. Phillips, butcher, Belgrave, Ont.,

has sold out to G. W. Coulter. Charles Blanchard & Co., butchers,

Montreal, have registered.



PORK PACKERS 76-78-80 Front St. E., TORONTO, ONT.



CANNED TOMATOES IN THE STATES

42

Tomatoes still continue to lead the market, although there are probably less of them in stock than has been known at the same time of year for a very long period. The spring development of future contracts for tomatoes has grown to large proportions during the past two weeks, and the desire of the jobbers to make contracts at 80 to 85c. for No. 3 standard seems to increase in exactly the same ratio, as packers decline to make contracts with growers at \$8 per ton. This may be the natural result of commercial reasoning, but what the outcome will be is problematical. There is a danger in the situation which some packers may not be sufficiently considering. The tomato packers of Ohio and Indiana: in fact, of the whole upper portion of the Mississippi Valley, have a decided advantage over the eastern section this year; they are contracting for their tomatoes at from \$1 to \$2 per ton less than the eastern packer can get his growers to agree upon, and, as a consequence, have fixed a price for the canned article in the West considerably below what the Eastern man can figure out the cost. We can easily see that the struggles for the tomato market which have been impending between the East and the West for the last 10 years will reach an acute condition this summer, and the solution of it will depend altogether upon the position in which the growers find themselves. High prices for tomatoes in the field in the East will mean very heavy acreage, and this, in turn, will probably result in a reduction of the price per ton during the packing season .- The Trade, Baltimore, Md.

BORAX PRESERVED MEATS

A despatch from Berin says : The criticism made in the United States of the exclusion by Germany of meats preserved with borax is answered here by the statement that the prohibition applies to domestic and foreign meats equally, and that American exporters have nothing to complain of that does not apply to German preserved meat dealers. But the agents here of American meat exporters say that this is no answer at all, because boracic meat preserving is an unknown art in Germany, and never likely to be much used, as it is unnecessary to preserve meat that is consumed where it is produced. Besides, they declare, the regulations are aimed at America alone and can serve no other object than to prevent American exporters from competing with domestic meat producers.

The Berliner Volks-Zeitung remarks that this dispute is the first test of the newlygrown friendship between Germany and the United States resulting from Prince Henry's visit.



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The merits of FAIRBANK'S BOAR'S HEAD

Brand of REFINED LARD COMPOUND lie in the following facts :

- st. It is chiefly vegetable, consequently pure.
- and. It does not get rancid quickly.
- rd. At present it costs less per pound than hog lard.
- th. It requires one-third less than hog lard to accomplish the same results.
- 5th. It is more easily digested.

n

-

- 6th. It gives a better profit to the retailer.
- 7th. It is a compound that sells where all others have been failures.

A great deal more might be said, but a trial order will speak more favorably than printers' ink.

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



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

WEST-INDIAN TRADE WITH CANADA. From The Argosy, Georgetown, Demarara.

NE of the most hopeful signs of the times is the increased interest that is being shown by the colonies in one another's welfare. It is a manner for congratulation that British Guiana has taken a not unimportant part in the reciprocal negotiations, and the fostering of more friendly relationships. The visit of the deputation from the Canadian Manufacturers' Association to the various West-Indian colonies has given the commercial communities concerned an opportunity of becoming better acquainted with the products and manufactures of Canada, and has, at the same time, allowed the deputation to gather valuable information regarding the class of goods most suited to our markets. As was pointed out at the meeting of the Georgetown Chamber of Commerce on Monday, the West Indies need not trouble about the risk of jeopardizing our commercial relations with the United States. Sugar is our principal article of export, and it is true if it had not been for the good offices of the United States, we would have been in a much worse plight than we have been for years past. But, having served their own purpose as well as ours, and having now obtained sugar colonies under the flag of the "Stars and Stripes," indications are not wanting that before very long the United States market will be closed against 115.

We have pointed out on previous occasions that we cannot look to Canada as a substitute for the United States ; the population is too sparse, and the consumption of cane sugar too small to dispose of a fifth of the output, even of British Guiana, not to speak of the West Indies generally. But because Canada cannot take all our sugar, that is no reason why we should not make the most of the market it has. The en. deavors being put forth by the wealthy and representative Canadian Manufacturers' Association to foster inter-colonial trade are to be welcomed, as they cannot fail to have beneficial results. That such efforts are necessary is only too evident from a comparison of the volume of trade between Canada and the West Indies, including British Guiana, during the six years ending 1900, the latest period for which figures are available. In 1894 it amounted to \$4,170,-989; in 1900 it had dwindled to \$2,707,350. This falling off must be in a large measure due to the increase of our trade with the United States, in consequence of the favorable terms on which that country has admitted our sugar.

It is but natural that we should have encouraged our customers by buying largely in their market, and it is not surprising, therefore, to find that in 1900 the West-Indian imports from the United States should have reached a total of \$24,000,000. Reference was also made at the meeting on Monday to the steamship service between Canada and the West Indies, and it was pointed out that one of the most clamant needs was a fast service. This has already been pressed on the attention of both the Canadian and Imperial authorities, and perhaps when the bounties have been got rid of, the matter will be taken up and carried to a successful issue.

HE ANSWERED THEM ALL.

A Connecticut merchant who applied to a New York house for goods on credit, says The Wall Street News, was met by the reply that he had failed, and paid only 10 cents on the dollar.

"Very true," he replied, "but I am the only merchant in the town who ever paid over six."

"Didn't you allow your paper to go to protest last winter?"

"Yes, but the doctors said I couldn't live 24 hours just then, and I wasn't thinking of earthly things."

"Haven't you put all your property in your wife's name?"

"Well, yes, but she knows more about business in five minutes than I do in half a day."

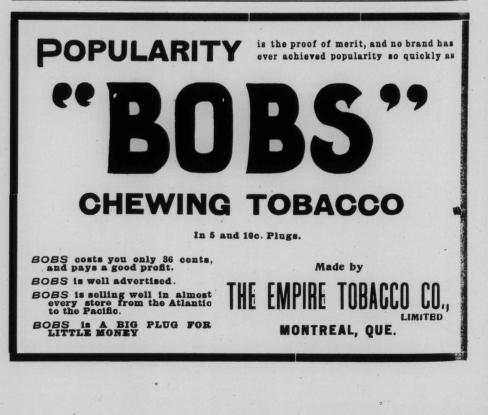
He was given credit for \$200.

Actions were recently entered against two traders by the police at Montreal for keeping their stores open on Sunday. The cases have been remanded for decision.

THE EXPORTS OF TEA FROM JAPAN.

According to investigation made by the Central Tea League as to the amount and value of tea exported from Yokohama Kobe, Osaka and other ports for the last 13 years, from 1888 up to 1900, the experi of the article has increased annually, especially in the two years 1891 and 1895. In the former case, says Commerce, of Tokio, it was owing to the activity of the tea market in America which led to a large export, and in the latter it was probably due to the Japan-China War, which necessarily checked the export of the article from the Celestial Empire. Though a little decrease in the quantity of tea exported has been experienced since 1896, there has been an increase in value. This is chiefly ascribed to a gradual decrease in the export of inferior teas, and also to the entire abolition of the export duty during that period. It was, however, partly owing to the active purchases of the article made by foreign merchants. The date on which the tariff against exported teas was put into force by the American Government was June 14, 1898. The statistics stand as follows :

Quantity. Catties.	Value. Yen.
33,093.590	5,828,875,130
30,851,111	6,118,174.720
37,403.478	6,322,132,450
39,896,330	6,988,575,000
37,802,768	7,616,505,620
36,704,508	7,729,433,770
36,835,990	7,854,028.440
39,338,842	8,803,174,200
33,796,448	6,470,801,620
32,319,505	7,861,143.030
33, 167, 995	8,316,745,000
34,829,670	8,316,745,000
32,202,107	9,140,220,140
	Catties. 33.093.590 30.851,111 37.403.478 39.896.330 37.802.768 36.704.508 36.835.990 39.338.842 33.796.448 32.319.505 33.167.995 34.829.670



1888

1880

1800

1801

1892

1893

1894

1895

1896

1897

1898

CEYLON TEAS BLACK AND GREEN

The Blacks are now used everywhere in Canada.

The Greens are displacing Japans

> BECAUSE OF QUALITY and also, strange though it may appear,

BECAUSE OF PRICE.



GROCERS

should think of this before ordering stocks for coming season. 45



Mecca ... Damascu Oairo.... Sirdar . O'd Dutc

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Condor

15-year-ol hand-1-lb. Fan-48 tin Madam H

1-0 lb. del

COUP

For sale i Limit Fils, \$1, \$

Cooks, 160 to 5 J0 590 to 1,0

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UN Ciothes 1 case. 4 doz. pac 6 doz.pac







Is Honest Goods and just the Thing on Which to Make or Extend a Business.

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

<u>Coronation</u> Turquoise Assortment.

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

We have a full line of all kinds of

Crockery 🔊 Glassware

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

GOWANS, KENT & CO.

Wholesale Crockery and Glassware, China and Lamp Goods. Hanufacturers of Lamps and Rich Cut Glass. 14 and 16 Front St. East, TORONTO, ONT. AIM

at selling your customers the best mince meat manufactured in Canada, viz.:

WETHEY'S CONDENSED MINCE MEAT

It is made from the Purest and Best Meats, Fruits and Spices obtainable.

ORDER FROM YOUR WHOLESALER.

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