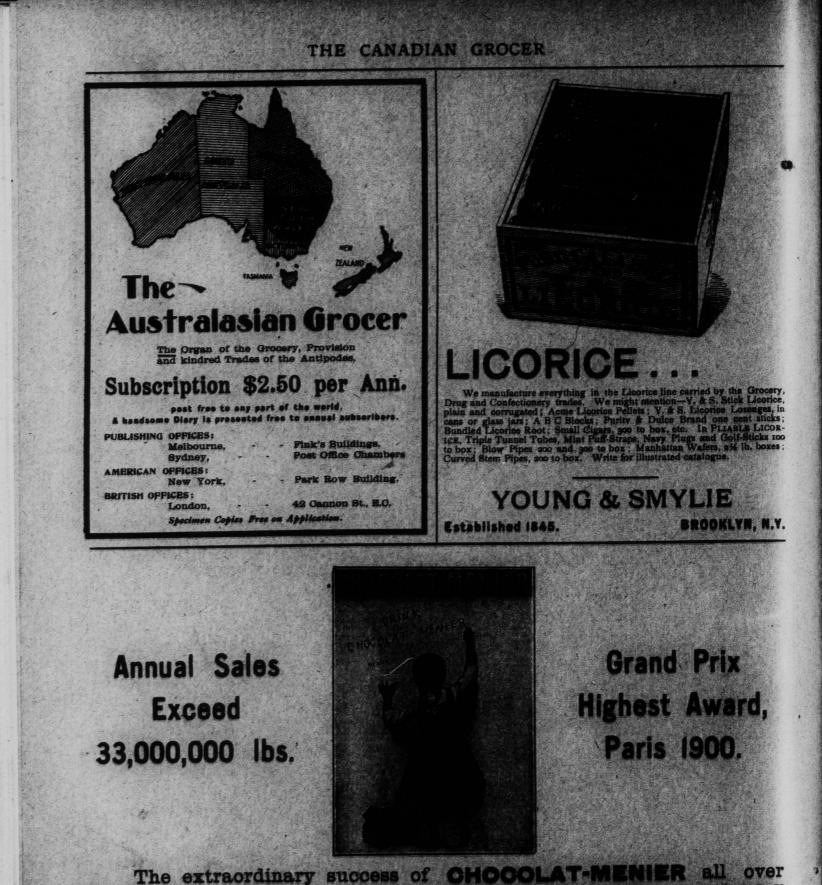
PAGES MISSING





The extraordinary success of CHOCOLAT-MENIER all over the world, is rivaled by "MENIER'S BREAKFAST COCOA." This Cocoa is absolutely pure. Sold this year for the first time in Canada and the United States, its sale is already enormous. Ask your wholesaler for it. If he will not supply you, write to HERDT & CO., 180 St. James Street, Montreal, Canada. A GOOD MARGIN OF PROFIT FOR THE RETAILERS.



MacUrquarht's Worcester Sauce

is a rich, full-bodied Sauce that is brewed with the utmost care and allowed to mature

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for many months before it is bottled. It is not shipped from England in bulk, but bottled there where it is brewed.

Most economical because so much stronger than the cheap, thin, watery Sauces of commerce. Aids digestion, increases the appetite. And it is very profitable to handle !

Wheat Marrow.

A steady seller all the year round. The "totally different" Cereal Food that is making such great strides in popular favor. More quickly prepared and can be used in more different ways than any other. Made from the glutinous portions of the choicest Winter Wheat.

A builder-up of weakened tissue. Easily digested. Sterilized. The one Breakfast Food that is in a class by itself. A steady seller!

> Leading Wholesalers sell both the above. A. P. TIPPET & CO., Ag'ts.,

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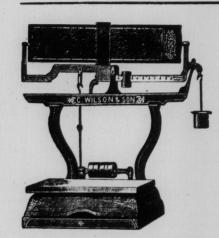
Montreal

Toronto.

RIGHT IN IT, TOO.

We want your attention once again to that Vinegar question. Tired of listening, no doubt, but the season is coming on and that is why you hear so much about it. Just recently we made the most unique arrangements you could imagine. Don't want to tell you just now, that would be too public, but our travellers are loaded with Vinegar, and can really do better for you than anyone else. Our promise is to give you stuff that will test with the best known brands, and at much less money. We guarantee every pint sent out, and you simply save money.

JOHN SLOAN & CO., - TORONTO.



FALSE ECONOMY To do without a good scale. Why, a

poor scale can lose for you hundreds of dollars, and you won't know where you lost it either. Good grocers have found out our Computing Scales save for them money. Allow us to show it to you. Send a post card and we will call—you will be under no obligation to buy.

C. WILSON & SON, 69 Esplanade St. East, TORONTO, ONT.

Pure Gold Baking Powder

is the one good all-Canadian thing which has stood the test of time against all fast and furious outside competition. It is here to stay. It has undoubted merit. It has hosts of friends. It is a pure thing. It has a reasonable price for its purity. It has a good profit for you. Why not stand by your own Canadian goods?

Payne's Cigars Make Close Friendships.

> J. Bruce Payne, Granby, Que.

Call For Catsup "Sterling" Brand

Like all "Sterling" brand goods "Sterling" brand catsup is in popular demand with the best grocers. Well to make sure that you are stocked with this particular line of catsup — and with all "Sterling" goods. They add prestige to your trade. —Ask your wholesaler for —quotations or write us —direct. 3

T. A. LYTLE & CO., 124-128 Richmond St. West, TORONTO

Certainly It Pays.

Pays every time to advertise the goods, which deserve an ad like this, clipped from The St. Catharines Evening Star, February 26th. Tillson's Goods Standard Quality

It is nothing unusual to hear travellers who may be selling other cereals than Tillson's say: "It is as good as Tillson's." Of course that places Tillson's at the head, and it should be. Tillson's good are sold in bulk only. Place an order for some of these on Thursday:

-Pan-Dried Rolled Oats, 51/2 pounds for	.20
-Molina-Rolled Wheat, 3½ pounds for	.15
-Wheatlets or Wheat Farina, 314 pounds for	15
-Old Fashioned Buckwheat Flour, three pounds for	.10
-Gold Dust Cornmeal, four pounds for	.10
-Graham Flour, four pounds for	.10

GROCERY DEPARTMENT

American Bazaar



THE VALUE OF

YO

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GOOD IMPRESSIONS

spread around of a dealer's stock and store is recognized by every grocer. Selling the best tea on the market can secure for any dealer a good impression of his stock. The exceptionally excelling flavor, purity, invigorating qualities, wholesomeness and cleanliness of

JAPAN TEA

never fail to create a favorable and lasting impression upon the mind of the purchaser. These are a few of the factors to which can be attributed the well-established and permanent popularity of JAPAN TEA and which lead people to ask for it again and again. Commendation for any article voluntarily spread around is the most valuable advertisement any article can secure, and the kind of advertising JAPAN TEA can always command. Sell JAPAN TEA and obtain the free advertising consequential upon its sale.







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pulp, whilst being a manufactured article from pulp wood, is still only a basis of raw material for the manufacture of paper. The two principal grades of pulp in use to-day are mechanical

or ground wood pulp, and chemical or sulphite pulp. Mechanical or ground wood pulp is almost explained by its name, as the process of manufacture is very simple, consisting principally of grinding wood into pulp. Chemical or sulphite pulp is a much more intricate process of manufacture, and consists in treating the wood by chemical process, and thus separating the fibres of the wood by the extraction of resinous material. In the manufacture of paper 70 to 75 per cent. of the pulp used is mechanical, and the balance, 25 to 30 per cent., is chemical. Paper made altogether from mechanical pulp would not be satisfactory for newspaper or any of the finer grades, as the fibres of the pulp are too short to give the paper sufficient strength, so that it is necessary to use a proportion of sulphite pulp, which, by its process of manufacture, retains the long fibres of the wood, and thus gives the strength to the paper.

THE FIRST CONSIDERATION.

The first consideration, therefore, to the manufacturer of pulp is his raw material and power. An enormous quantity of water power, on account of its cheapness, is necessary for the manufacture of mechanical pulp, and, therefore, it is usual for a pulp manufacturer to locate his mill at a point where there is good water-power and where his source of supply of pulp wood is lose at hand. A pulp manufacturer, having his water-power assured and his source of supply of pulp wood for his raw material located, then figures on the quantity of raw material he will require for a season's operations. For the manufacture of a ton of mechanical pulp it takes a trifle over a cord of spruce wood. If, therefore, the pulp manufacturer has a capacity of so many tons of each kind of pulp per day, it is very easy for him to figure the exact amount of pulp wood he will require for the operation of his mills for a year. If he should have his own limits, his first step in procuring limits consist of and the amount of available spruce logs that are contained in same. As the Government regulate the size of a tree to be cut, he must, therefore, only figure on cutting trees in accordance with these regulations. In the case of The Laurentide Pulp Co., owning such a large area of timber timits, we have found it more practicable to divide these limits into three districts, having a superintendent over each district. We have also found it much more practicable for each of these superintendents, by giving his whole time and attention to his district, to become thoroughly acquainted with all rivers, streams and lakes in same, and where the best points are to procure logs to advantage, rather than have one or two men for the entire limits, which, by their large area, would only permit them, to say the least, to have a superficial knowledge of it all.

CONTRACT SYSTEM BAD.

Having, then, determined the quantity of pulp wood to get out in a season, and having your limits divided into districts, with a man thoroughly familiar with the conditions of each district, you determine the quantity you will get from each district. As a pulp manufacturer wants to insure a uniform cost of his raw material for years, it is, therefore, bad policy for him to attempt to pick out the easiest spots to get pulp wood one year, and leave the hardest and more expensive places for a following year. Under the circumstances it is necessary for him to average this up, taking some of the expensive wood each year, so as not to leave it all for future operations. It is the policy of most pulp manufacturers to procure their pulp wood, or, at least, a large portion of it, by letting contracts to jobbers or contractors. This to my mind is a very cheap way to procure pulp wood, but from my experience the results of this method are but temporary. It has been the practice in the past to allot a certain territory to a contractor, and give him a contract for a certain number of logs. As far as I can learn, the territory allotted to a jobber in the past has been much too large for the quantity of logs that his contract calls for. As a natural consequence this jobber, who has only one aim, viz.: to make money out in his territory, and no matter whether there are some large fine spruce logs in his territory that should be cut, but which would cost him a trifle more to get out, he will leave these standing. The following year, therefore, when a contract is let in the same territory a higher price is demanded, owing to the timber being scattered and only the hard places left to lumber in, and it usually ends up with the result that no contractor will go into this territory except at an exorbitant price, and it, therefore, falls to the lot of the pulp manufacturer to establish his own camps, and get out the remaining available logs at a very high cost.

CHEAPER IN THE END.

This point I wish to emphasize more par ticularly, and that is, when a contract is let for a certain quantity of logs the area of territory should be limited, and so thoroughly explored that it can be cleared systematically of the logs that should be cut. As contractors for logs are more or less of moderate means, and who, if a bad season sets in and a possible loss in fulfilling their contract stares them in the face, either fall far short of their contract or abandon it, it is, therefore, necessary for a pulp manufacturer, in order to be safe regarding his raw material, to establish some of his own camps which will get the logs out no matter what the set-backs are. It has been amply demonstrated that a camp, or camps, operated by a company cannot get logs out as cheaply as a jobber or contractor, at least in the Province of Quebec, where the timber is scattered and the country very mountainous, but the result obtained by operating camps direct are in the long run very much more beneficial than from contractors. The Laurentide Pulp Company, as mentioned before, having such a large territory, and who require such an enormous quantity of pulp wood for the operation of their mills, have found it advisable to employ two inspectors, one for the jobbers or contractors and the other for its own camps. It is the duty of the former inspector to inspect regularly and frequently all jobbers' camps, and to see that these jobbers do not waste the timber nor break the Government regulations. He also sees that



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.

all logs are stamped and properly culled, and when he finds anything out of the way, he reports it direct to the management of the company. The inspector of the camps acts in a similar capacity, but reports on the general conditions of the camps in addition to the above.

ANOTHER BAD FEATURE.

Another bad feature of giving contracts to jobbers for logs is that it is usual to give a contract for a certain quantity of logs to be of a uniform length. Suppose, for example, that a contract has been let for 50,000 spruce logs 13 ft. in length, 7 in. at the small end and up. A contractor, if he cuts down a tree, will only make from this tree logs of 13 ft. in length, and I have found from personal experience that a large proportion of these trees would permit of another log being cut from 8 to 10 ft. in length, and still not be under 7 in. in diameter at the small end. This part of the tree is just as good for making pulp as anything else, but, as you know, the cost of handling and driving a small log is almost as great as that of a large log, and, if a manufacturer only considers his immediate circumstances and his immediate cost of raw material, he will not bother with these ends of a tree, but, if he considers the fact that his raw material is worth money, and that by leaving these ends of the trees in the woods he is simply throwing away a part of his assets, and in addition to this is enhancing the danger of forest fires, he will, even at a slight extra cost, have them taken to his mills with the larger logs. In the case of a company operating its own camps, this should be done in any case. In the case of the logs being cut for export to the United States, these ends of trees are not considered of any value.

HANDLING OF LOGS

The next step in the cost of raw material is the handling and driving of these logs to the pulp mills, and this is a point I wish to emphasize very particularly. The cost of pulp is determined largely by the quantity produced, as the fixed charges of a pulp manufacturing concern are almost the same, whether a large or smaller quantity of pulp is manufactured. It, therefore, is apparent that a large pulp mill has an advantage over a smaller one, and this refers more particularly to the cost of handling and driving the logs to the mill. As you are all no doubt aware, it costs very little more to drive a larger quantity of logs than a smaller quantity, and therefore if a pulp manufacturer has a larger quantity of logs to handle, it pays him to make permanent improvements on his streams, lakes and rivers, so as to lessen the cost of driving operations as well as to insure the safety of the logs.

The cost of manufacturing pulp is determined largely by the cost of the raw material, viz., pulp wood, and it is natural therefore for a pulp manufacturer to endeavor to obtain his supply of raw material at the very lowest possible cost. In doing this, however, it seems to me that in the past, at least, it was being done at the expense of his prime asset, viz., his pulp wood limits, and he will find that each year his cost will grow greater; whereas, by systematically getting a proportion of expensive wood each year with the cheap wood, and eliminating all source of wastefulness in the cutting of logs, and by making improvements so as to lessen the expense of driving operations, he will, in the long run, make more money and be better off than the manufacturer who simply looks one year ahead.

The raw material, or pulp wood logs, having arrived at the booms in front of the mills, their conversion into pulp is an entirely different business from the logging operations. I do not intend to go into the details of manufacturing pulp wood into pulp, except to say that so far as the pulp wood is concerned, it should be as carefully watched as coal or any article that costs money. I fear, however, that a great deal

of waste is incurred in preparing the pulp wood for manufacturing. In the case of the Laurentide Pulp Company, we allow nothing to go to waste, and even if a block of wood should come along with a certain amount of rot in it, instead, as is the usual custom of using it for firewood, the rot or imperfections in the wood are extracted, and the balance used for manufacturing pulp. In Canada there are more mills manufacturing mechanical pulp than anything else, and as this is a comparatively easy matter, and requiring less capital, it is bound to grow considerably. The manufacture of chemical pulp is very much more intricate, entailing more expert labor, and therefore has not grown to the extent of mechanical pulp mills.

EXPORT OF PULP WOOD.

As stated previously, the manufacture of pulp is only a step in the manufacture of paper, and the object of my paper is more for the purpose of showing what Canada is losing by not manufacturing this pulp into the finished product of paper than anything else. As an example of what this means to Canada, we will commence with a cord of wood. We will say, for convenience sake, that a cord of wood is worth \$3.50. When this is exported out of the country all the benefit Canada derives from it is the amount of labor expended in cutting this cord of wood, and the stumpage, if any, which is paid the Government.

By converting this cord of wood into mechanical or ground wood pulp, it means an expenditure in Canada of at least \$7.00 per cord, for both labor and material, and all of which can be obtained and produce by Canada. By converting a cord of wood into chemical or sulphite pulp it means that an expenditure of at least \$15.00 per cord is made for both material and labor. All of this, with the exception of the sulphur, which has to be imported from Sicily, can be produced in Canada. In the conversion of these pulps into paper, it means that a cord of wood, originally costing \$3.50, is

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Archdale Wilson,

HAMILTON

Mecca Coffee

is a blend of finest Coffees grown; every Coffee in this famous blend is the highest grade produced in the district shipped from.

REGD2PJUNE

MECCA cannot be matched, though, as we learn from the trade, offers to do so are legion. When so accepted by the grocer they turn out disastrously to the buyer who comes back every time to **MECCA** more satisfied than ever.

JAMES TURNER & CO.

Owners and Blenders.

HAMILTON, ONT.

Honey Suckle Syrup. A pure sugar syrup in Half-barrels. SELLS AT SIGHT ASK OUR TRAVELLERS TO SHOW YOU SAMPLE. THOS. KINNEAR & CO. 49 Front St. East, TORONTO Wholesale Grocers.

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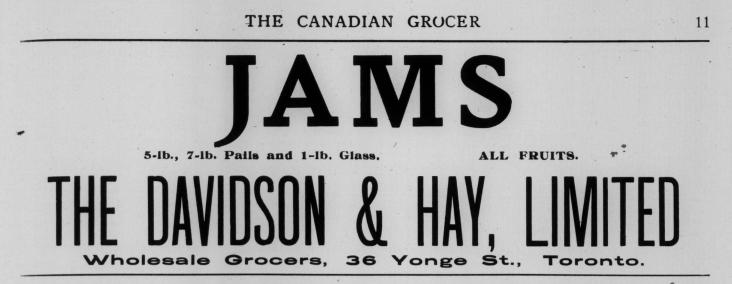
manufactured into a finished product worth about \$40.00 per cord, all of which is for material and labor, the most of which could be produced and manufactured in Canada if the business were sufficiently large. At the present time there are over 1,000,000 cords of pulpwood exported to the United States annually, worth, we will say, for convenience sake, \$3,500,000 to \$4,000,000. If this quantity of 1,000,000 cords of pulpwood was converted into pulp and then into paper in Canada, it would mean that an expenditure for labor and material in Canada would take place of over \$30,000,000 annually. For the manufacture of this large quantity of pulp and paper it would require, however, several times this amount for permanent investments in the limits, water power, mills and machinery, and this in itself would mean a huge thing for Canada.

HOW TO ACCOMPLISH IT.

It therefore seems to me that the principal question before the Dominion and Provincial Governments is, first, how to accomplish the manufacture of this large quantity of paper in Canada, and, secondly, how to dispose of it after it is manufactured. At the present time the United States exacts a duty of \$1.67 per ton for mechani-

cal or ground wood pulp and \$3.33 per ton for chemical or sulphite pulp, and have a duty on news paper that is prohibitive. The effect of this policy is apparent on the surface, as it provides the manufacturers in the United States with their raw material in a partly-manufactured state at a low cost, and prohibits the competition of foreign paper. In addition to this, Canada seems to be the ally and friend of the United States manufacturers, as she allows them to come to Canada and procure their raw material, in the shape of pulp wood, with little, if any, charge, and the United States Government allows it to enter into the United States free of any duty. The effect of this policy on Canadian manufacturers is, to say the least, very unfair. The Canadian manufacturer of both kinds of pulp has to compete with the American manufacturer of both kinds of pulp at a disadvantage by the amount of duty imposed by the United States Government on the pulp. This competition at certain times has been ruinous to the Canadian manufacturer. As an example, during the summer of 1901, the paper market was very dull, and, as a consequence, the amount of pulp consumed by paper manufacturers diminished considerably. The overproduction of pulp in Canada and the United States was very large, and the prices dropped until they reached a point where a loss was incurred. The overproduction was caused absolutely by the American pulp mills that procured their supply of pulp wood from Canada, and, as a consequence, owing to the protective duty the United States pulp manufacturers had, the Canadian pulp manufacturers were obliged to curtail their manufacturing operations until such time as prices reasserted themselves. This state of affairs would not have happened had not Canada allowed her pulp wood to go out of the country for a mere song. As I mentioned before, the over-production of pulp was caused by the pulp manufacturers in the United States, who procured their supply of wood in Canada. If these mills had been out of the market it would not have been necessary for Canadian manufacturers to have curtailed their operations last summer. It is true people say Canada has the world for its markets in pulp and paper, but I am afraid too many people hazard this opinion" without giving it the consideration it demands. In England, where our principal market at present for both pulp and paper lies, we have the serious competition of

AUNT JEMIMA'S PANCAKE FLOUR A specially prepared combination of Wheat, Corn and Rice. Perfect in quality, absolute in purity, the original pancake flour. Comes in 2-lb. packages only. Sold by all wholesale grocers. If yours hasn't it, try the next one. A. F. MacLaren Imperial Cheese Co, Limited 51 Colborne St., TORONTO.



Norway and Sweden, and it is no mean competition. Whilst I do not believe that either Norway or Sweden has as good wood for manufacturing pulp or paper as Canada has, still they have many advantages that we have not, and, as a consequence, they are able to sell their pulp and paper in England at a very low cost, and which Canada is obliged to meet in order to procure business.

SOME FURTHER DIFFICULTIES.

It certainly seems absurd that Canada should allow her pulp wood to be exported from the country for a very slight charge, and that the American manufacturers, who use this wood, do not have any competition in the finished product, paper, from Canada to the United States-but when Canada exports her paper to England or any other foreign country, she not only has to compete against paper and pulp manufactured in Norway and Sweden, but also comes into competition with paper and pulp manufactured in the United State from Canadian wood obtained from Canada almost for nothing. In addition to all this, the Canadian manufacturer to day labors under great difficulties. He has to import from the United States the greater portion of his machinery and the clothing of his paper machines-consisting of felts and wireswhich amount to many thousand dollars a year; he has to use coal that is protected by the Canadian Government to the extent of 60c, per ton; he has to import his china clay from England, and the best grindstones also from the same place; he has to bring his sulphur from Sicily, and his chemicals from various countries of the world; he has to employ his expert labor from the United States, and which is controlled by a union which curtails his production, and which union while enforcing this rigidly on Canadian manufacturers, makes exceptions in * the United States. We are also handicapped in our export trade during the winter months by the long haul to our winter ports.

WOULD COME TO CANADA.

To sum up the whole matter, it appears very much as if the Canadian Government did not want to increase the manufacture of pulp and paper in Canada, but rather would prefer to supply American manufacturers with their raw material, and be satisfied with a small revenue derived from the same. In conversation with a capitalist in New York two or three weeks ago, and who is largely interested in Canadian timber limits, I used the argument that if Canada prohibited the exportation of pulp wood until such time as the American Government abolished or diminished its duty on pulp and paper, the American manufacturers would in a very short while remove their mills to Canada. This gentlemen, after arguing this point for a long time, said :

"I believe that what you say is correct, but I cannot understand why you, representing a large manufacturing concern should wish to make this fact prominent, as it would only invite competition for the company you represent." My answer to this was, that we would prefer all the competition that would take place, and having the United States market open so us, rather than have less competition and our present markets. In conversation with another United States manufacturer within the last few days, he made the same statement, and from my own personal knowledge I feel quite certain that it would not be long before a certain proportion of the United States manufacturers would be obliged to remove their mills to Canada if they wished to compete with Canadian manufacturers when the United States market was open to them.

It is true that the United States is not wholly dependent upon Canada for its supply of pulp wood, as is evident from ex Governor Powers' remarks at the Paper Trade banquet in New York two or three weeks ago. Ex Governor Powers made the statement that in Maine alone they had χ^2 ,000 square miles of territory, containing 500,000,000 ft. of spruce, and which, in his



judgment, if properly handled, would be an inexhaustible supply for American paper manufacturers. I do not agree with ex-Governor Powers in this statement, as 500,-000,000 ft. of spruce is a mere bagatelle to United States manufacturers of pulp and paper.

FREE TRADE IN PAPER.

In addition to this, the Canadian Government saw fit, a short time ago, to reduce the duty on news paper entering into Canada. The Canadian market is so small that this only interferes with the smaller mills, who are dependent on the Canadian trade for their existence, but it certainly seems unfair that the Canadian Government should do this, as it will enable the United States paper mills, when their production is greater than the demand, to dump their surplus in Canada. As long as the United States have a prohibitive duty on paper, Canada should do the same, but an abolishment of both would be the best.

I ask you also, why is it that American capitalists have to day invested in Canadian timber limits and Canadian water powers without developing the powers and cutting the limits? Why is it, I say, but to prepare for the time when Canada will come to her senses, and they will be obliged to manufacture in Canada, or otherwise get out of business. These men are not shortsighted, and although they did procure a promise from the Quebec Government that no extra stumpage over and above 25c. per cord would be charged by them for the next ten years, they still feel that it is necessary to look still further ahead than this. I ask you also why is it that the Quebec Government a short while ago raised the stumpage on pulpwood cut from Crown timber limits for export into the United States to \$1.90 a cord, thus giving a preference to the Canadian manufacturer of \$1.50 per cord, without any advance notice of what their intentions were ? Why is it that they reduced this to 65c. per cord, thus reducing the preference in favor of Canadian manufacturers to 25c. per cord? Would it not be better for the Quebec Government, instead of selling its timber limits with a guarantee of this kind, to assist in building up Canadian manufacturers of pulp and paper, and which would necessitate their purchasing further timber limits from the Ouebec Government, and in the development of these, the stumpage to the Quebec Government would increase, and -be a regular source of revenue, rather than to continue its present policy ?

THE GRAND MERE CONCERN.

The Laurentide Pulp Co. to day manufacture about 100 tons of paper and cardboard per day, 125 tons of ground wood

THE CANADIAN GROCER

pulp per day, 70 tons of sulphite pulp per day, and cut 10,000,000 or 15,000,000 feet of pine lumber each year. To do this, it has required an investment of nearly \$4,000,000, the annual payment in wages of about \$1,000,000, and, as a result of this, the town of Grand Mere, wholly and absolutely dependent upon the Laurentide Pulp Co., has sprung into existence, and today has a population close on to 5,000. In addition to this, the viliages adjacent to Grand Mere have all grown, and the rural population in the vicinity of Grand Mere is thriving and doing well. Canada could have 20 such mills as these in a short time if she would come to her senses and adopt the proper policy. Would it not be better for Canadians to have a permenent advancement of this kind, even though it did take a few years to obtain?

THE CANADIAN FARMER.

Possibly the question might arise as to the Canadian farmers who dispose of their

Special Notice to Advertisers.

O^N account of Friday, March 28th, being a Statutory Holiday, THE CANADIAN GROCER will be issued one day earlier than usual. Will advertisers kindly note that all advertising copy, instructions for change of matter, etc., must reach us on MONDAY, MARCH 24th,

in order to take effect? THE PUBLISHERS.

pulp wood at the present time. These farmers would have a better market with just as good prices as they have at present, if their purchasers were Canadian manufacturers instead of American manufacturers. Whilst on this subject I might make mention of the fact that the so-called farmers of Canada who dispose of their pulp wood to American manufacturers do not deserve all the sympathy and support that one would think. In our own district, I know several instances where these men obtained lots from the Government presumably for settling purposes, but who, when the timber was cleared off, obtained another lot in somebody else's name. These men are doing more to damage Canadian forestry than any one else, and it is the duty of the present Government to give this special attention and see that it is stopped as soon as possible.

Canada has an opportunity to day to show her wisdom and her foresight. If the Government would take up this question as

seriously and as vigorously as the Department of Public Works has taken up the question of river and harbor improvements, we might hope in the near future to see the paper industry of the world centred in Canada. At present Canada is floundering in the dark, and her wideawake competitors are taking advantage of this. Nothing in this world is gained without a struggle, and a struggle cannot take place unless the parties are determined. Canada should be determined to get the most out of her timber assets, and should not fear to take a decided step in this connection. The trouble is that Canadian politicians do not study the question sufficiently, and are too easily swayed by outside influence. I do not say that it would be a wise thing for Canada to always have an export duty on her pulp wood, but I do say that there should be a sufficiently high export duty on pulp wood so as to make it practically prohibitive until such time as the United States Government open their market for the finished product to Canadian manufacturers. This is only fair and just, and I cannot see why any hesitation should take place in adopting it. Canada has an opportunity now which should be taken advantage of. If she does not do so quickly, it simply means that she is not only losing an opportunity, but is losing time that cannot be recalled.

CANNING FACTORY AT NAPANEE.

A movement is on foot to establish a canning factory at Napanee, Ont. Mr., Miller, who has a factory at Port Hope at present, is offering to remove his establishment from its present location to Napanee, providing his terms are accepted. The cannery complete, including machinery, etc., would cost about \$40,000, of which the projector offers to subscribe \$21,000; the balance is to be subscribed by leading business men and others interested. On the work of construction being completed, Mr. Miller would require a loan of \$5,000 or \$10,000, which he will pay back in 10 equal annual instalments without interest, the loan to come from the town or surrounding municipalities. Besides fruit and vegetables; poultry, pork and beans would be canned.

Subscription lists have been opened, and already many influential citizens have subscribed stock, and little difficulty in raising the necessary amount is expected.

EXPORT OF SICILIAN LEMONS.

United States Consul Heingartner writes from Catania, February 15, 1902, as tollows: "It is estimated that about 700 000 boxes of the winter crop of lemons remain for export. The quality of the fruit is considered good. Prices, however, are very low, varying from 3.50 lire (65c.) to 5.50 lire (\$1.02) a box. A shipment of 300 boxes to the United States was made from this port a few days ago, the first within a year. The freight was 30.4c. a box."

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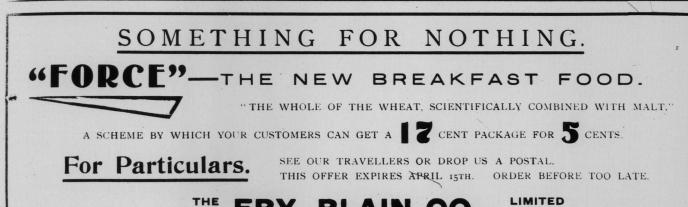
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WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS

THE LICENSING OF PEDLARS.

THE question whether or not pedlars should be granted licenses was the chief subject for discussion at the regular meeting of the grocers' section of the Toronto branch of the Retail Merchants' Association of Canada at their regular meeting, on Wednesday night, March 12, at their headquarters in the Medical Building on Bay street. J. W. Nettleton was in the chair.

That the merchant who paid rent and taxes should not be subjected to competition with the pedlar was the general opinion of those present. The latter usually pays neither license nor taxes, and sometimes is a serious competitor with the merchant who usually contributes the bulk of the taxes.

A distinction, also, it was considered, should be made between the resident and - the non-resident pedlar. The former only, it was held, should receive a license; also, pedlars on foot should be charged just as much as those driving wagons. Farmers and hucksters ought also to be compelled to go directly to the market and there dispose of their goods. Some argued that the Transient Traders Act should be enforced. The above question re the licensing of pedlars is being brought before all the organized branches of the Retail Merchants' Association of Canada.

TORONTO.

13

A BARGAIN IN RAISINS.

Hudon & Orsali, wholesale grocers, St. Paul street, Montreal, are making a special offer this week in Grustan layer raisins at 4c. per lb. These goods are of 1900 crop and are put up in 7, 14 and 28 lb. boxes. Hudon & Orsali state that this is a genuine bargain, and warrant the raisins to be of excellent quality. The announcement of this offer appears on another page.

F. W. FEARMAN CO., Limited

PORK PACKERS AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, CHEESE AND BUTTER DEALERS.

Do not wait till your stock runs out before you order, but give a few days to fill it.

HAMILTON, CANADA.

Office-17 McNab Street North. Packing House-226-234 Rebecca Street.

DEAR SIR,-

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his ar. The near approach of EASTER will remind you that this is the opening of the season for this line of food products, and we would remind you that a good beginning goes far toward ensuring a good ending to the season's trading.

We can provide you with our usual selection of ENGLISH BREAKFAST BACON, which holds the highest reputation in this country, bar none.

We can give you something new in the curing of HAMS. We call it "OUR THREE STAR BRAND," and you will be pleased with it.

About LARD—We can only say, try our "STAR BRAND" Pure Lard. You will like it. If you want Lard Compound, we can sell you this also, and of excellent quality. Recent additions to our plant enable us to quote low prices and to give you as good goods as any in the market.

We have also the other various cuts of meats, including Long Clear Bacon, Rolls, Backs, Shoulders, Picnic Hams, Shortcut Pork, etc.

Our Sausage Department is up to date, being equipped with the latest machinery.

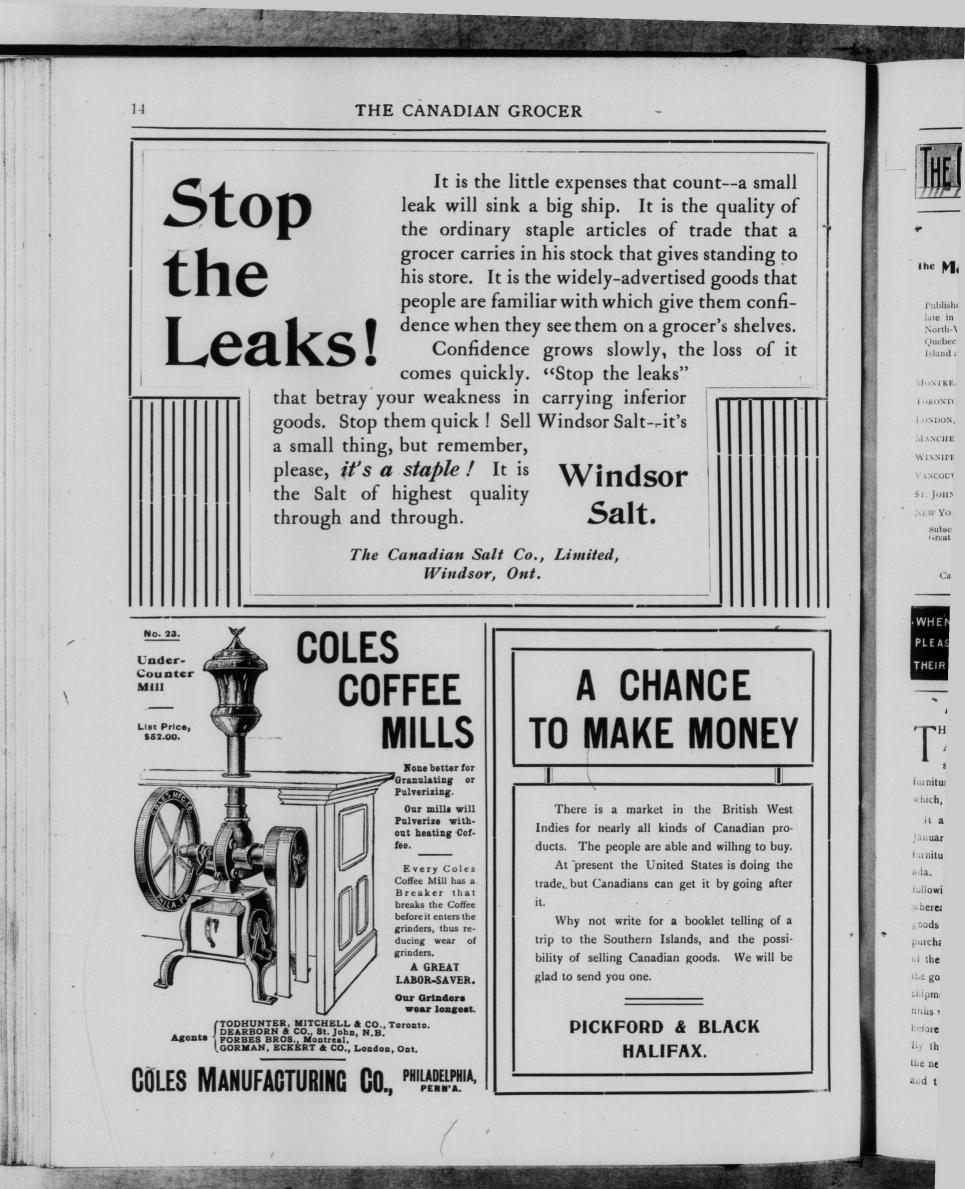
There is a large trade to be done in the summer season supplying Cooked Hams, Beef and other meats. Your customers do not want to be bothered with cooking in the hot weather. You will find this a growing trade, and one that will pay you good profits. We can supply you with Cooked Hams, Cooked Beef, Cooked Tongue, Brawn, Beef Bolognas, Ham, Tongue and Chicken, Frankfurter and Fresh Pork Sausage. These should always be ordered to go by express.

In CHEESE and BUTTER (Creamery and Dairy) we have the pick of the factories in Western Ontario, and can give you choice goods at fair prices.

Soliciting the favor of your orders, which will have our prompt attention, we are,

Yours truly,

F. W. FEARMAN CO., LIMITED.





President : JOHN BAYNE MacLEAN, Montreal.

The MacLean Publishing Co. Limited

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

A LESSON TO EXPORTERS.

THE Canadian commercial agent in Australia, Mr. J. S. Larke, makes a serious complaint against a Canadian furniture manufacturing firm, the name of which, however, is withheld.

it appears that a firm in Sydney, on January 29, 1901, cabled an order to a furniture manufacturing company in Canada. It was not, however, till August 22 following that the shipment left New York, whereas, under ordinary circumstances, the goods should have been in the hands of the purchaser three or four months after the date of the order. One fifth of the money for the goods was paid on or about the date of shipment, and a draft for the other fourhiths was duly honored by the Sydney firm before the furniture arrived at destination. By the time the shipment reached Sydney the new Customs tariff had come into force and the purchaser had to pay duty at the

rate of 20 per cent. and 10 per cent. added to the invoice as well, all of which would have been avoided had the goods been shipped within the ordinary time.

But this was not all, for, when the shipment arrived, it was found that the furniture was not such as the sample called for. The chairs, for example, were deficient in a crossbar, and were, in consequence, weaker than the description called for in the order. This deficiency caused the people to whom the importer had sold the goods to refuse to accept them. This, of course, meant additional loss to the importer. And, naturally, he is not disposed to place any more orders with Canadian furniture manufacturers.

The furniture import trade of Australia is one that is growing rapidly, and, therefore, is worth cultivating. We have not the figures giving the imports into all the States of the Commonwealth, but those for New South Wales, Queensland and Victoria aggregated over \$1,000,000 in 1900. This is an increase of over 100 per cent. in five years. The imports of these three States during the three years ending 1900 were as follows :

FURNITURE IMPORTS OF THREE STATES. 1898 1899 1900 New South Wales. \$401,188 \$493,636 \$550,814 Oucensland..... 181 648 233 298 250 599 Victoria 124.061 158.497 278.826 Total. \$506,897 \$885,431 \$1,080,239

Canada exports a great deal more furniture to Australia than she did in 1896, when only \$187 worth was shipped ; but a perusal of the figures appertaining to the trade since then do not give one much cause for gratification, for the simple reason that the trade of 1901 was half that of 1900, and nearly \$3,000 less than that of 1898 and 1899. And this dissatisfaction grows upon one when one compares these figures with those relating to the imports of furniture by the three States to which we have already referred.

The following are the exports of Canadian furniture to Australia during the last six years:

OUR	FUR	NITURE	EXPORTS	TO AUSTRA	LIA.
1896				\$	187
1897					7,921
1898					23,069
1899					23,095
1900					44,065
1901					20,352
Whi	le th	e subie	ect under	discussion	chiefly

concerns the furniture manufacturers of this country, it does not wholly. Every manufacturer who exports to Australia or any other country is concerned, or at least should be.

Strict attention to instructions, faithful adherence to samples, no unnecessary delay in filling orders, and prompt answering of business communications are essential to the establishing of a successful export trade. It would be better for the general good if those who cannot or will not comply with these essentials were to refrain from trying to do an export trade.

THE MATTER OF DETAILS.

DETAILS are stumbling blocks to many business men. Someone must look after the details if the business is to be made a success, but that someone is not he who has the ordering of them. A vessel is just as likely to reach its destination without a rudder as a business is to be prosperous while the details are ignored. There are a good many business men who so fully realize this that they can trust no one but themselves with the development of them. Where the business is a one-man business this is all right ; but where it is not it is all wrong.

The larger the business the less time has the head of the firm or the head of a department for detail work. His duty is to direct, not to work out the details. His duty is to prepare plans, not to carry them out. The captain of a vessel does not obey his own commands. Neither does the successful captain of industry.

The demands of business to-day are such that there must be someone to think and plan. Those who undertake to develop the details, as well as to plan them, can do neither well. It is thus that they become stumbling blocks in the way of their own business.

The successful captains of industry are the men who plan enterprises and leave the working out of details to others. One has only to recall to mind the men who are to day famous in the commercial world to be convinced of that. It is an art. And to practice it requires about as much thought and planning as does the devising of the schemes themselves.

PROPOSAL TO TAX TRAVELLERS DEFEATED.

S a good many of our readers are doubtless aware, an agitation has been on foot in Newfoundland for some months having for its object the imposition of a tax of \$100 on commercial travellers entering that colony.

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On Wednesday we received advices from a private source that the proposition had been defeated at least for a year, and, perhaps, permanently.

This will be of interest to business men in Canada who send travellers to the " Island down by the Sea."

AN UNIQUE IDEA.

N idea of Hon. Senator Rolland, of The Rolland Paper Co., Montreal, for encouraging the buying of Canadian products has materialized into the form of a notice which the company has printed and sent to several of the large business houses in that city. The following circular accompanies it :

Dear Sir and Fellow-Canadian Manufacturer :

Herewith we send you copies of a notice which we have had posted throughout our paper mills, and with which we anticipate in advance you will be heartily in accord. The time has certainly and with which we anticipate in advance you will be heartily in accord. The time has certainly arrived when Canadians should have confidence in the product of their mills and factories and show it by buying the Canadian make, and we "have taken the bull by the horns," so to speak, and put into practical form the views of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, hoping that this small configurated duty will be met by our fellow manuself-imposed duty will be met by our fellow-manu-facturers in having it posted in their respective factories, and, we have no doubt, that beneficial results will not be long in making themselves felt. Kindly acknowledge receipt and oblige,

Yours patriotically. THE ROLLAND PAPER CO.

In one corner of the above circular is printed an extract from a report of Hon. W. S. Fielding's speech at the banquet of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association at Montreal, November 6, 1901, in which he said that he did not believe the Canadian people had done their duty in their private purchases to the Canadian manufacturer. It was a misfortune that he still hung on to the old idea that a thing was better if brought from 1,000 miles away. Let each citizen of Canada, in this Coronation year, do something to show that he was loyal to the factories of his country, and would purchase Canadian goods. He hoped that it would be the feeling of every loyal and patriotic Canadian.

The notices, which are intended to be posted on the walls about the buildings, are

printed in both French and English, in large black type on heavy paper. They read as follows :

NOTICE TO EMPLOYES.

All employes are requested, in their private purchases, to buy (as much as possible) only goods of Canadian manufacture, which may be told by observing that the name of a Canadian manufacturer is on the goods, or the label "Made in

Then follow lines for the date and name of the firm whose place it is put up in.

A few of these notices have been sent to manufacturing houses outside of Montreal also. Whether the posting up of these notices will be followed by more purchases of Canadian goods by those who read them or not, it is not possible to say, but the idea is a worthy and practical one. A reminder that there are such things as domestic manufactures and products is all most people need to make them ask for them. The average man, or woman, makes purchases without the least thought of where the goods came from, whereas, if it occurred to them to ask, they would, in many instances, prefer those of our own manufacture.

BUSINESS MEN AND IMMIGRATION.

RETURN brought down in the House of Commons on Tuesday showed that the 309.327 immigrants who had come to Canada during the last 10 years cost the country on an average \$74 per head.

If it be true that every immigrant coming into Canada Is worth to the country \$1,000, the price was not out of the way. Some of the organized labor bodies are opposed, not only to the expenditure of any money on immigration account, but to immigrants even coming to this country. But the manufacturing and commercial interests are, on the other hand, supporters of a vigorous immigration policy. They want customers.

The chief need of Canada is population, and the best interest of this country calls for a wise and vigorous immigration policy on the part of Dominion and Provincial authorities. The greater the population the smaller relatively will be the cost to manufacturers and merchants to do business. Even self-interest alone, therefore, would seem to urge the business men of this country to support such schemes as are most likely to produce the desideratum.

DECLINE IN BARBADOES MOLASSES.

THE new crop of Barbadoes molasses is quoted at 26c. for 1 to 4"

puncheons, a decline of Ic. over the price of the old molasses.

As the combine price applies only to quantities from 1 to 4 puncheons, larger quantities than this are at more or less open terms, and for 5 puncheons or over the new molasses is offered at 24 1/2 to 25c. This, by the way, does not affect the stocks now held here, which still remain at 27c. for single puncheons. But the stock on spot is not large and the present heavy demand is rapidly bringing it within a very small compass.

It is difficult to prognosticate anything in regard to the molasses market, it being one in which importers must always work to a certain extent in the dark, but present indications are that the market for the new crop will tend toward a decline.

CONVICTED OF FRAUD.

HARLES PLUMB, the Toronto grocer charged with obtaining goods from The Eby, Blain Co., Limited, by fraud, was found guilty by the jury at the Sessions on Tuesday.

The particular nature of the fraud was in giving a false statement of his affairs when obtaining goods on credit from the firm.

Retailers generally will not regret that The Eby, Blain Co. put the matter into the hands of the Crown. Merchants who get goods on false pretences are usually merchants who do not do business on business principles, thus making it difficult, by their unfair methods of competition, for straightforward men to succeed. In prosecuting Plumb, The Eby, Blain Co., therefore, did a service to the trade.

Those who are ready to defraud those from whom they buy are usually also ready to defraud those to whom they sell. It is better, therefore, for all concerned that the should be out of business.

The contract between the Canadian Government and Marconi for the construction by the latter of a wireless telegraph station in Cape Breton was signed on Tuesday. This is the outcome of Marcouit being driven out of Newfoundland by the Anglo American Cable Co. and being hospitably welcomed by Canada.

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500 TRAVELLERS

Could not represent me in every town or village upon the same day, but through his Majesty's mail 'you can enter an order with me just as often as it leaves your town. Moreover, your mail order will receive just as prompt attention, and as low prices will be booked, as if you were here in person. I know what class of goods you handle and will guarantee to suit you or take them back at my expense.

My stock is large and the best assorted you can possibly find. My samples are at your disposition if you only ask for them.

I quote to-day the two extremes :

The highest, finest and best.

BLEND OF THE FINEST COFFEE

A Beautiful Ceylon Black Tea, hf.-chests, 45c.

- Ceylon Green Tea, - 25c.
- English Breakfast Black Tea, 45c
- Darjeeling Indian Black Tea, 45c.
- Lapsang Souchong Black Tea, 40c.
- Moyune Gun Powder Tea, 40c.
- Sifted Young Hyson Tea, 40c.
- Early May Japan Tea, 40c. Basket Fired Japan Tea, - 30c.

The lowest, cheapest and not the poorest by any means.

17

- A good common Ping Suey (boxes) Young Hyson Tea, 14c.
- A good clean, fair leaf Gun Powder Tea, $13\frac{1}{2}c$.
- A good natural leaf, strong, bright liquor Japan Tea (150 hf.-chests), 13½c.
- A good sound pungent liquor China Black Tea, 11c.

Premiums, Fancy Tins or Coffee Mills, have had nothing to do in the building up of the reputation of Madam Huot's Coffee. QUALITY ALONE HAS DONE IT, and if its sales are increasing every day no other reason can be given than ITS SUPERIORITY OVER ALL OTHERS. It is pure, rich, delicious—THE GEM OF ALL COFFEES—1-lb. tins, 31c.; 2-lb. tins, 30c. per lb.

"NECTAR" TEA—The perfection of all black teas in lead packets: 20, 25, 36, 45c.

THE "CONDOR" Japan Tea—remarkable for the high quality of its liquor and the beauty of its leaf. Special lines: "Condor LX,"

lead packets, 27¹/₂c, retails 40c.; "Condor L," lead packets, 19c., retails 25c. THE "CONDOR" MUSTARD—the only absolutely pure—the best for the table, as well as for

medical use : 12-lb. boxes ; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. tins, 35c. per lb. ; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 33c. ; 1-lb., $32\frac{1}{2}$ c.

- THE "OLD CROW" scientific blend of Choice Black Teas, in useful bronzed tins : 17¹/₂, 20, 25, 30 and 35c. per lb.; rich, pungent, flavory liquor.
- THE "CONDOR" VINEGAR—pure distilled, strong, bright as crystal—can be used by the most delicate stomachs: per gallon, 25c.

THE "OLD CROW" VINEGAR—pure distilled, fine flavor, clear as water from a spring; 20c. per gallon.

Specialty of High-Class Goods in Teas, Coffees, Spices and Vinegars.

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

"LONG TERMS" VERSUS "BEST VALUES."

We have often observed that in buying Teas many dealers pay more attention to a four months' postponement of pay-day on large lots than close values and short datings on small ones.

The far-sighted merchant buys Cevion Teas on 30 days, and is

enabled to turn over four or five purchases on these terms, while he would be disposing of (one) of the "long-winded transactions."

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

It's "Wisdom" versus "Folly," that's all.

Japan Teas are losing favor.

"Salada" Ceylon Greens gaining . . . can we tell you the reason why? "A postal inquiry will bring enlightenment." "SALADA." TORONTO.



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LILY WHITE GLOSS STARCH.

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The Best Quality. The Handsomest Appearance.

Put up in 1-lb Packets and 6-lb. Toy Trunks, and Tins.

The Brantford Starch Works, Limited BRANTFORD, ONT.

ORANGE MARMALADE

Put up in Glasses, Tumblers, 5-lb. Tins, and 7, 14-and 28-lb. Wood Pails. NOTHING EASIER TO SELL THIS TIME OF THE YEAR.

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





INFORMATION FOR BUYERS.

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

ONTARIO MARKETS.

TORONTO, March 20, 1902. GROCERIES.

HE wholesale grocery trade this week is quiet and lacking in life. The cause of this is generally attributed to be the bad condition of the country roads. Nothing particularly new has developed in any one line of the grocery trade. There is, however, some disposition on the part of wholesalers to advance the price of canned tomatoes. In other kinds of canned goods, the situation is about the same as a week ago. Sugars continue quiet, with prices unchanged. There is a fair movement in syrups and molasses. Rice is in good demand, and there is a fair business being done in tapioca. Coffees continue quiet, with the outside markets fairly steady. In spices, the market is rather easier on pepper, ginger and cloves, while cassia and nutmegs are steady. Teas are quiet, but prices, as a rule, are firm. There is a good business being done in currants, and a further improvement in the demand for Valencia raisins is to be noted. Prunes are meeting with a fair demand. Dates are scarce and rather firmer.

CANNED GOODS.

There has been no material change in the situation since last week. Tomatoes are still strong and at least one wholesale house has advanced its prices 2 1/2 c. and is quoting nothing under 92 1/2 c. The majority of houses, however, are still quoting 90 and 95c. while for some particular brands as high as 97 1/2 c. is asked. There have been some transactions between wholesalers and packers in moderate quantities of canned tomatoes, and wholesalers have also been buying from each other. This emphasizes what we have said in previous issues in regard to the light stocks held by some houses. Peas continue steady in price and stocks in first hands appear to have been pretty well cleaned up. Prices rule at 8oc. upward to the retail trade. Canned corn continues weak and stocks heavy, with the ruling

price for standard brands 70c. upwards. A good many retailers in Toronto are making a leader of corn just now at 5 1/2 c. per tin. At this low price the consumption will, no doubt, be largely increased and thus help to relieve the presect unsatisfactory condition of the market. There is a little inquiry from the retail trade for gallon apples, which are quoted at \$2.60 to \$2.65 ; 3's are quoted at 90c. to \$1. In canned fruits generally trade is just moderate. Wholesale houses are beginning to book orders for later delivery in canned meats, the price of which is steady and unchanged. Canned salmon and other descriptions of canned fish are meeting with a fair Lenten demand. We quote : Fraser River sockeye, \$1.42 % for five-case lots and over, and \$1.45 for less quantities. Northern sockeye, \$1.25 to \$1.30; cohoes, \$1.05 to \$1.15 according to quality.

COFFEES.

Green Rio coffees are quiet, and very little is being done in mild green coffees.

See pages 33 and 34 for Toronto, Montreal, and St. John prices current.

For roasted coffees the demand is fair. Latest European cable advices in regard to Brazilian coffees are of a more encouraging nature, slight advances have taken place, and the crop movement is gradually decreasing. We quote as follows: Green Rio No. 7, $7\frac{1}{2}$ c.; No. 6, 8c.; No. 5, $8\frac{1}{2}$ c.; No. 4, 9c.; No. 3, 10 to 12c.

SPICES.

Just a moderate trade is being done. Advices from the outside report that the pepper market is "draggy," lacking in speculation, and slightly easier. The advices also say that no immediate improvement is looked for, on account of the large quantities which have recently been shipped from the East. Ginger is reacting from the extremely high prices which formerly prevailed. This applies particularly to Cochin and African ginger. Cloves are barely holding their own, while nutmegs and cassia are steady.

SUGAR.

There is a little better inquiry, although the movement is still light, both in Canada and the United States. An advance of 1-32c. in the quotation on raw cane sugars, duty paid New York, has taken place, and considerable quantities have been taken by the refineries at this advance for spot or near-by sugars. In regard to sugars for shipment, 3.7-16c. duty paid New York for 96-test centrifugals is being asked, which is also a slight advance. In Europe, beets have declined once more, and are now again at the lowest point on record, namely, 6s. 3d., but at this figure prices are still above the parity of 96 test New York, and even 6s. f.o.b. Hamburg would be above the parity. As long as this condition of affairs exists, American refiners are not likely to buy European beet sugars, but will confine their attention to the cane description. It is thought that the prevailing low price of beet-root sugars may influence the sowings for the new crop. The receipts of raw sugar in the United States last week were heavy, they being 34,500 tons, against meltings of 27,000 tons. The total stock of sugar in the hands of refiners and importers in the United States at the close of last week was 111,013 tons, against 183,-231 tons the same time last year. The price of sugar in Canada is without change, granulated still being on the basis of \$3.75 f.o.b. Montreal for Acadia, and \$3.80 for St. Lawrence and Redpath.

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.

The demand for both syrups and molasses is fairly good; in fact, trade has kept up well all this season for both these lines. 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.

RICE AND \TAPIOCA.

A good trade is being done in rice and a fair business is, reported in tapioca. We quote: B rice, 3½ c.; Japan, 5½ to 6c.; sago, 4c.; tapioca, 4c. per lb.

TEAS.

The tea trade continues rather quiet, the latest mail advices from London, England, under date of March 7, say that the steadier tone previously noted, which characterized the auction on the previous week, had become more pronounced. Common teas were again slightly dearer, while the bidding generally was of a more animated character. In Ceylon teas the firmer tone was also more apparent. All descriptions were well competed for. The

lower grades were slightly dearer, while medium brokens and fine teas also sold rather better. The average price of Indian tea sold on garden account was 7.45d. against 7.22d. a year ago. The average for Ceylon tea was 7.12d. against 6.51d. a year ago.

FOREIGN DRIED FRUITS.

CURRANTS — The market is without change, being steady, and the wholesalers report a continuance of a fairly good demand. We quote as follows: Filiatras, 6 to $6\frac{1}{4}$ c.; Patras, $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7c.; Vostizzas, 8 to $8\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb.

VALENCIA RAISINS—Business continues to improve and the demand may now be said to be fair at $6\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{3}{4}$ c. for selected fruit.

SULTANA RAISINS—There is some inquiry on importation account, but very little business has resulted. There is a fair demand from retailers at 8½ to 12C.

PRUNES—There is just a fair business being done and prices are steady and unchanged. We quote as follows: Californian prunes, 100-110's., 5C.; 90-100's, $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 80-90's, $6\frac{1}{2}$ 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 local market is almost bare as a result of the good demand which has been experienced here lately, and the price of both Sairs and Hallowees now rules at $4\frac{1}{2}$ c. It is worthy of note that in London, England, Sairs are quoted 2s. higher than Hallowees, due to the fact that the latter are this year showing poor quality.

FIGS— The demand for tapnet figs continues good at $3\frac{14}{2}$ to $3\frac{16}{2}$ per lb.

CALIFORNIAN EVAPORATED FRUITS— The demand is fair for apricots and peaches. We quote : Peaches, 11 to 12½c.; apricots, 13 to 17c.

GREEN FRUITS.

As was predicted in last week's GROCER the prices of Californian navel oranges have been advanced, the change being 25c. per case. This is owing to the warm weather necessitating their being packed in ice, and thus making their cost of transportation greater. There has been a shipment of ripe strawberries received from Florida, which sold at 45 to 50c. per quart. Bananas are selling better, and the price for 8 hands has been advanced 25c. Messina lemons are scarcer, and the prices are ranging 25 to 50c. per case higher. Southern cucumbers are more plentiful, and have been reduced 25c. per doz. There has been received a shipment of late Jersey cranberries, which are selling at \$8.50 to \$9 by the bbl. We quote: Oranges, marmalade, \$2.75 to \$3 per case; Tangerine or kid glove, \$3 to \$4 per small box;

THE CANADIAN GROCER

Floridas \$3 to \$3.25 per box ; Mexicans, \$2.50 to \$2.75 per box ; Californian navels, \$3.75 to \$4 00 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 to \$1.25 for eight hands; pineapples, \$4.50 per case; Southern cucumbers, \$2 to \$2.25 per doz ; Spanish onions, large cases, \$3.50; 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, \$4.50 per case of 6 baskets.

VEGETABLES.

Some mushrooms are being offered at 30c. per lb. There is a fair movement in green onions, rhubarb and radishes. The demand for potatoes is steady, but for cabbage and turnips it is slack. We quote as follows: 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 30c. 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 60c. per doz.; dry onions, \$1.25 per bag; potatoes, 75 to 80c. per bag; artichokes, 60c, per bush.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS—The demand has been so brisk as to clear up the surplus stock of last week and stiffen the prices to 14c. per doz.

BEANS—The demand is quiet. Choice hand-picked are worth \$1.20 to \$1.30, and prime, \$1.10 to \$1.20 per bush.

HONEY—Trade is fair. We quote as follows: Clover, in 60 lb. tins, 9½ to 10c.; less quantities, 10 to 11c. per lb.; in combs, \$2 to \$3 per doz.

DRIED AND EVAPORATED APPLES— The demand is beginning to fall off. We quote as follows : Evaporated apples, $9\frac{3}{4}$ to 10c. in carlots and $10\frac{3}{4}$ c. per lb. in less quantities. Dried apples, 5 to 6c. per lb.

POTATOES—The prices are weaker this week, on account of the visible supply seeming to be large. The offerings are free. Potatoes are quoted at 60 to 63c. per bag on the track.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

BUTTER—There is a good market for dairy prints and rolls of good quality for which 18c. will be paid. As usual the greater portion of the receipts are of poor grade and hard to dispose of, making the market for them dull. We quote as follows: Choice 1-lb. prints, 17 to 18 ½ c.; 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 23c., and creamery solids, 21 to 21 ½c. per lb.

CHEESE—The local market is firm, witha brisk demand and a small supply. The ruling prices range between 10¾ to 11c. For export, the market continues strong, with large sales reported at 10½ to 10¾ c.; 11c. is asked for in some cases, but no sales at that figure have been reported.

POULTRY.

DRESSED POULTRY — There have been practically no receipts of dressed poultry this week, and prices quoted are nominal. We quote : Chickens, 60 to 90c. per pair ; ducks, 90c. to \$1.20 per pair ; geese, 8 to 9c. per lb.; turkeys, 12 to 14c.

LIVE POULTRY — The arrivals continue light, and prices are unchanged. The Canadian Produce Co., Limited, 36 and 38 Esplanade street east, Toronto, will pay, until further notice, for live chickens, 8c., for ducks and turkeys IOC., for geese, 6c. per lb. All must be young birds. For hens, 5c. per lb. Dressed poultry, dry picked (except hens), $\frac{1}{2}$ c. lb. higher. These prices are for weight on arrival. Crates for live poultry supplied free, and express paid up to 50c. per 100 lb. of chickens. No thin birds will be taken.

FISH AND OYSTERS.

There is a steady demand for fresh and frozen fish, which will continue until the end of the Lenten season. Next week a shipment of green cod and haddock is due, which will be ready for the Easter trade. Prepared fish are selling moderately. Prices are unchanged. We quote as follows: Fresh and frozen fish-Codfish, 6 to 8c.; whitefish, 61/2 to 71/2c.; herring, 4 to 5c.; trout, 7 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 persmall pail; selects, \$4.50 to \$5 per pail.

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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.



Or we will buy f. o. b. State quantity to offer.

SMITH & CARMICHAEL 70 COLBORNE ST., TORONTO.



GRAIN, FLOUR AND BREAKFAST FOODS.

GRAIN—There has been a decline of 1c. per bushel in Manitoba No. 1 hard and of $\frac{1}{2}$ c. in No. 1 and No. 2 Northern wheat, which are now quoted at 86, 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents, respectively, per bushel via North Bay. The receipts still continue moderate. On the local market the arrivals of all kinds of grain have been light and the prices are unchanged. We quote what is paid on the street: White and red Ontario wheat, 71 to 77c.; goose, 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 67c.; pats, 48c.; rye, 59c.; barley, 54 to 63c.; peas, 80 to 85c.; buckwheat, 60c.

FLOUR—The demand continues slack. 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 — Trade still continues to drag in oatmeal and rolled oats, but the prices are firmer. The other lines are steady. 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.

OFF ON A HOLIDAY.

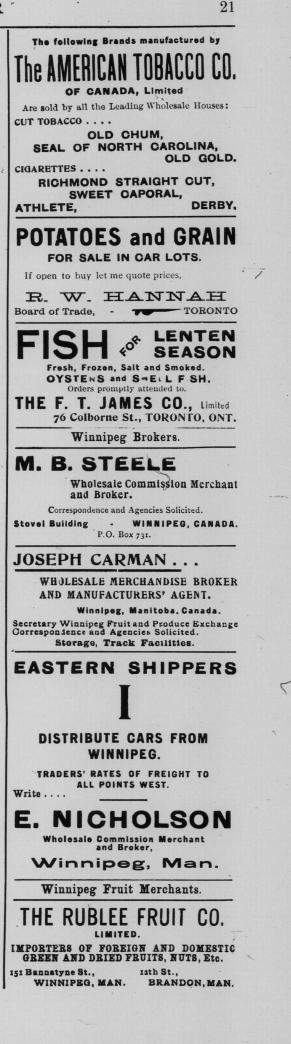
Mr. Albert Hebert, of Hudon, Hebert & Cie., left Montreal on March 8 with his wife and child on a holiday trip to the Southern States. After visiting New York, Richmond, Va., and other points, they went on to St. Augustine, Florida, where they are now stopping. It is partly their intention to stay in Florida for three or four weeks, though no regular plan of the journey has been mapped out. The trip will afford Mr. Hebert a well-earned rest, and it is hoped that it will also benefit Mrs. Hebert's health, which has not been of the best for some time.

THE SUGAR TARIFF.

In his budget speech, on Monday, Hon. W. S. Fielding announced that there would be no change in the duty on sugar, nor would there be any bounty given on beetsugar produced in Canada. The time, however, during which machinery for beet sugar factories might be admitted free would be extended one year.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mr. W. H. Seyler, who has been representing the F. F. Dalley Co., Limited, of Hamilton, in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, has taken a position with the E. W. Gillett Co., Limited, Toronto. Mr. Seyler will be found in the sample room of the company, where he will be pleased to receive his old friends of the grocery trade.



QUEBEC MARKETS.

Montreal, March 20, 1902. GROCERIES.

AKING into consideration the adverse weather conditions, bad

roads, etc., the week's business in groceries gives some cause for satisfaction. Locally, the market has been characterized by an activity which leaves nothing to be desired, and buying from the country, while confined in a great measure to small orders for immediate delivery, has, nevertheless, been steady There has been an advance of 100 lb. in glucose. The agreeand fair. 20c. per 100 lb. in glucose. The agree-ment between importers and jobbers of Berger's starch, by which this article was sold at a fixed price, has come to an end, and wholesalers are now at liberty to sell at any price they desire, which has made the starch lower. It is now quoted at 10¹/₂ to 11c. per 1-th. package, and for $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. package the price is $9\frac{3}{4}$ to 10c. Evaporated apples are 1c. lower per tb. There has also been a decline in canno. There has also been a decime in can ned French peas, which are now down to \$i per case. In other canned goods there has been practically no change in the situation. The new crop of Bar-bados molasses is now offered to import-ors for future delivery at a decline of to ers for future delivery at a decline of lc. for 1 to 4 barrels. This, however, does not affect the stock on hand.

SUGAR

There has been no further change in the price of sugars. The market remains very weak, and it seems to be the opinion of the trade, to judge by the buying, that further deliveries may be expected. The market is quiet. The only movement comes from the buying of country merchants, who keep up a steady inquiry for small lots. Apart from this demand there is very little doing. Granulated sugar is quoted at \$3.80, and yellows from \$3.05 to \$3.70.

TEAS.

Trade is still quiet, the bad roads being accountable for a very light demand from country buyers. On the local market several sales of some of the cheapest teas are reported at 13c. per lb. this week, but these are of the grade that usually change hands at this time of the year. Black teas are rather stronger, but there has been no noticeable improvement in the demand. It is expected that the spring movement of teas will commence earlier than usual this year, as navigation is likely to commence early in April, and with that there is always a brisk träde done.

SYRUPS.

There is nothing new to report in this line. Syrups continue to be in good de-mand, and no quotable change has occurred. On corn syrups we quote as follows: $3\frac{1}{2}c$. in bbls.; $3\frac{1}{5}c$. in $\frac{1}{2}$ bbls.; $3\frac{1}{5}c$. in $\frac{1}{4}$ bbls.; \$1.60 in $38\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. and \$1.20in 25-lb., pails.

MOLASSES.

There is an active inquiry. Molasses to arrive are quoted at 26c. in quantities of 1 to 4 barrels. Whatever stock is on hand now is still held at 27c., but there is not much of this. Deliveries of the new crop may be expected about May or June. Locally, there has been no change in the situation, and prices on Barbados and other molasses are unchanged at our last week's quotations. These are, for Barbados, in single puncheons, 27c.; Antigua, 24c.; Porto Rico (finest grade), 38 cents.

CANNED GOODS.

There has been a large and steady de mand for canned goods throughout the past week, and on all Canadian goods the prices are firm. No change has been made though, except in canned French (imported) peas, which have declined to \$1 per case. The demand for canned iruits continues active. In salmon there has been also an active invalue beth has been also an active inquiry, but the not up to the standard of trade is week. Peas are steady at 821c. to \$1.15, according to quality, and corn at 80c. for ordinary stock. Tomatoes are selling well at 90 to 904c.; gallon apples, \$2.70 to \$2.80, and 3-10. apples are nominal at \$1. We quote salmon as follows: \$1 to \$1.05 for pink; \$1.30 for spring; \$1.32 for Kivers Inlet red sockeye; \$1.45 for Fraser River red sockeye, and $$1.42\frac{1}{2}$ to \$1.45 for Clover Leaf talls.

SPICES.

There is a gradual improvement in the demand for spices, and prices are well maintained on all lines. Peppers con-tinue to be the only interesting feature of this market. New York advices state that the broad demand for the general list of spices has had the effect there of absorbing a large part of the small supplies of Singapore black pepper and Singapore and Penang white pepper. Cables from the Straits name much much higher figures and there is a decided prospect of very much smaller visible supplies in July and August than were conidered probable a month ago. There is no change in prices to report on the local market, and our quotations are as follows: Nutmegs, 30 to 55c. per fb., as to size; penang mace, 45 to 50c. per 1b.; as to size; penang mace, 45 to 50c. per 1b.; 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, 6 to 20c. A techen 12 to 12c. 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 nothing new to report; the market remains practically the same, and prices are unchanged on all lines. Our quotations are as follows in combine quotations are as follows in combine district : B rice, in bags, \$3.10; in $\frac{1}{2}$ bags, \$3.15; in $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ bags; and \$3.15 in pockets. In the open territory prices are about 10c. less. Patna rice is worth 5 to 54c par fb and tapicog 25 to 4c to 54c. per lb., and tapioca, 38 to 4c.

FOREIGN DRIED FRUITS.

CURRANTS .- There is a good demand at steady prices. It is reported that some damage was done to the crop, but it is damage was done to the crop, but it is a little early yet for this to be likely. We quote : Fine Filiatras, in ½ cases, 5§c.; cleaned, 6c.; 1-fb. cartons, 8c.; finest Vostizzas, 74 to 8c.

VALENCIA RAISINS .- An active in quiry continues, and as the scarcity be-comes more marked, the prices are stiff-ening. Finest off-stalk is worth 5gc.; selected, 6cc.; layers, 6ζc. CANDIED PEELS.—Business is brisk.

We quote: Orange peel, 114c.; lemon peel, 104c.; citron, 164c. MALAGA RAISINS.—The demand for Malaga raisins is not large, but the mar-

ket remains steady. Quotations are as ket remains steady. Quotations are as follows: London layers, \$1.50 to \$1.60; "Connoisseur Clusters," \$2.15 to \$2.25; ‡'s, 65 to 70c.; "Royal Buckingham Clusters," \$3.30 to \$3.35; ‡'s, \$1.05 to \$1.10; "Excelsior Windsor Clusters," \$4.50 to \$4.60; ‡'s, \$1.30 to \$1.40.

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DATES .- There is a good movement ... Hallowees are worth $4\frac{1}{4}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}c$.

FIGS.—Both layer and tapnet figs are selling well; the latter, however, are very hard to get. Tapnets sell for \$1.20 and layers, \$1.15.

CALIFORNIAN RAISINS .- Though the demand for raisins is very light prices remain as firm as ever. Seeded raisins sell for 91 to 91c. per lb.

PRUNES.-Prices show no change here, nor is there likely to be any new price for some little while, as the stocks in wholesalers' hands will be sufficient for the demand for a time yet. The advance the demand for a time yet. The advance in the primary market will tend to keep prices firm here. We quote: 81c. for 40-50's, 8c. for 50-60's, 71c. for 60-70's, 71c. for 70-80's, 61c. for 80-90's, 61c. for 90-100's

CALIFORNIAN EVAPORATED FRUITS The demand for these still continues active, and at steady prices. We quote Apricots, $14\frac{1}{2}c$; peaches, $10\frac{1}{2}c$; pears, 10cents.

NUTS.

The market is somewhat easier this week. In the foreign markets a reduction of 3d. has taken place on filberts. and 6d. on almonds. Prices, locally, are unchanged. We quote: Walnuts, 9³/₄ to almonds, 26 to 27c.; Jordan shelled almonds, 26 to 27c.; Jordan shelled almonds, 26 to 27c.; pecans. 15 to 16c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

The demand is still good for finest quality of butter and prices remain firm. A small amount of fresh-made creamery is on the market at the present time and is selling for 23c. Fall-made still contin ues to be inquired after, and the price i-unchanged at 22 to $22\frac{1}{2}c$. There is a cer tain amount of creamery seconds on the market, but the demand for it is very

CONDENSED OR "WANT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

WANTED-SITUATION BY EXPERIENCE commercial traveller, young man (28), one bavin excellent connections with grocery trade in Maritian Provinces; best of references given and correspondence respectfully solicited from reliable parties interested Address, "Traveller," 132 Plymouth Grove, Montreal. (15)

WANTED – PARTNERSHIP IN AN ESTAI lished mercantile business, wholesale or retai investment up to \$20,000. Address, Box 82, Cardia Grocer, Toronto. (12)

WANTED - TO PURCHASE AT RATE ON dollar, general store business stock, \$15,000 1 \$30,000. Box 83, THE GROCER, Toronto. (12)

We Print For Grocers. All kinds of good printing cheap. 1,000 Good White Business En-velopes for \$1.00. 500 Noteheads, 500 Statements and 500 Envelopes for \$2.50. Snaps in Stationery. 1 dozen Business Pencils, 10c., regular, 15c.



Josh Billings said



SEAL BRAND

only. (Air-Tight.)

NCLUDING THE BEST WESTERN BRANDS

he didn't care how much a man talked as long as he said it in a few words.

One hour's talk would convince you that Chase & Sanborn's Coffee is the leading fancy coffee of the world, for it is a special selection of the choicest berries grown.

But one minute will tell you the whole story if you will try a single cup. It's worth trying !

CHASE & SANBORN, Importers, Montreal.

The BEST is ALWAYS the CHEAPEST.

Canned Fruits

We are offering the best assortment in Canned Fruits at very low prices.

Pitted Cherries, Red and White Plums, Damson and Lombard Peaches, Yellow and White Pears, Bartlett and Flemish-Beauty Red Strawberries, in Syrup and Preserved Red and Black Raspberries, do. Pineapple, Whole and Chunks Blueberries PRICES ARE RIGHT. In 2-lb., 3-lb. and gallon tins.

WE ARE SELLERS.

L. CHAPUT, FILS & CIE.,

Wholesale Importers, MONTREAL

Corks

The rapid growth of our cork business has necessitated the establishment of a branch office in Toronto, to look after our Western business. This office is in charge of Mr. E. J. Murphy, and is located at 87 York Street. We manufacture and import every description of corks for all purposes. It will pay intending purchasers to secure our quotations before placing their orders.

S. H. EWING & SONS,

96 King Street, MONTREAL. Telephone Bell Main 65 "Merchants 522

Corks

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Telephone orders have prompt attention

87 York Street, TORONTO. Telephone Main 204.

but. 9 to 10c.; salmon, 12½c.; trout, large and medium, 7c.; No. 1 her-rings. Novà Scotia, \$4.75 to \$5.25 per bbl.; No. 1 herrings, Nova Scotia, \$2.80 per ½ bbl.; No. 1 Holland herrings, \$6.50 per ½ bbl.; No. 1 Scotch herrings, \$6.50 per ½ bbl.; No. 1 Scotch herrings, \$6.50 per ½ bbl.; No. 1 Scotch herrings, 98c. per keg; Holland herrings, 72c. per keg; salted eels, 6½c. per fb.; No. 1 green cod-fish, \$6.75 per bbl.; No. 2, \$5; large, \$6.50; No. 1 green haddock, \$4.25 per bbl.; No. 1 pickled sardines, \$5.50 per bbl.; No. 1 pickled sardines, \$5.50 per bbl.; No. 2 mackerel, \$12.50 per bbl.; No. 3 mackerel,\$9 per bbl.; cod, 1 and 2-fb. blocks, 6c. per fb.; loose boneless cod, 5c. per fb. in 40-fb. boxes ; dressed codfish, \$4.80 per case ; dry codfish, \$4.65 per 112-fb. bundle : No. 1 %Labrador salmon, \$17.50 in tierces; No. 1 Labrador sal-mon, \$10 to \$11 per bbl.; No. 1 FLabrador salmon, \$6 per ½ bbl.; No. 1 B.C. salmon, \$5 per ½ bbl. and \$9 per bbl.; standard bulk oysters, \$1.30 per gal.; select bulk ovsters \$1.50 per gal.; baleone. Blue bulk oysters, \$1.30 per gal.; select bulk oysters, \$1.50 per gal.; Malpeque, Blue Point and other shelled oysters, \$6 per bbl.; clams, in shell, \$4.50 per bbl.; Mar shall's kippered herrings, and same with tomato sauce, \$1.45 per doz.; Canadian kippered, \$1 per doz.; Canadian $\frac{1}{4}$ sardines, \$3.75 per 100; canned Cove oys-ters, No. 1 size, \$1.30 per doz.; canned Cove oysters, No. 2 size, \$2.20 per doz.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

FLOUR.-There has been a decline on all grades of flour, both Manitoba and Ontario, and the market at present is weaker. Manitoba flour is selling fairly well but business in Ontario brands is quiet. Spring wheat patents have de-clined 10c.; winter wheat patents are 10c. strong bakers', 10 to 30c. lower, and straight rollers, 15c. lower.

quote : Manitoba spring wheat patents, \$3.90 to \$4.10; winter wheat patents, \$3.75 to \$4; strong bakers', \$3.50 to \$3.80; straight rollers, \$3.45 to \$3.55.

GRAIN.-There is hardly any improve ment in the demand for any line this week. Ontario No. 1 spring wheat is guoted at 78 to $78\frac{1}{2}c$. The demand for Manitoba wheat for export is very good, for both future and present shipment. Peas are quiet at 91c.; 1ye, 64c.; oats, 47c. ex-store; corn, 66 to 67c.; buck-wheat, 55½c., middle freights; feed bar-ley, 53 to 54c.

OATMEAL .- A succession of declines in rolled oats has brought the price to \$4.75 per barrel, a decline of 25c. In bags, there has been a decline of 17 to the price now quoted being \$2.25 to 20e \$2.30.

FEED.-There is a good demand for feed, and the supply being unequal to it, the market has become firmer. Ontario bran, in carlots, sells for \$18.50 per ton; shorts, \$22.50; Manitoba bran, \$19; shorts

horts, \$22 per ton, including bags. BALED HAY.—There is still a good demand and the market is firm. Receipts are light. Our quotations are now follows: No. 1 timothy, \$9.50 to \$10; No. 2. \$8.50 to \$9.25; clover, mixed, \$7.50 to \$8; clover, \$7 to \$7.50 per ton, in carlots.

MONTREAL NOTES.

Evaporated apples are 1c. per fb. lower.

Florida tangerines have dropped 25c. per box.

Valencia oranges, 420's, Jumbo, are 25c. higher. Vinelands sweet potatoes have again DIFFICU

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Barbados molasses, to arrive, are quot ed at a decline of 1c. for 1 to 4 barrels

MERCHANTS OF THREE TOWNS.

Secretary Trowern, of the Retail Merchants' Association of Canada, Toronto, has just returned from an organizing trip through Western Ontario, in which he visited Windsor, St. Thomas and London. Successful meetings of the retail merchants were held at each of these places and they all decided to form branches in affiliation with the Retail Merchants' Association of Canada.

At St. Thomas, besides the meeting for organization, they had a banquet. The officers for the St. Thomas branch are as follows :

President.—E. G. Egan. 1st Vice-President—Mayor Chant. Secretary—F. A. Lemon.

The Windsor meeting was well attended. The officers for that city are as follows :

President-G. H. Nairne. 1st Vice-President-A. E. Edgar. 2nd Vice-President-Frank Hutton. Treasurer-R. Patton. Secretary-B. G. Davis.

In London the merchants were enthusiastic and turned out in good numbers. The officers of the London branch are :.

President—T. F. Kingsmill. 1st Vice-President—E. A. Shoebotham. 2nd Vice-President—T. A. Rowat. Treasurer—John Callard. Secretary—E. Sutton.

The fixed price for Berger's starch no longer exists, and jobbers are now quot-ing 10½ to 11c. per 1-lb. package. We There is no better trade. winner than a good article - Sell your customers Blue Ribbon Ceylon Jea

address orders to 12 Front St. East. Joronto

and they will receive prompt attention

BUSINESS CHANGES.

DIFFICULTIES, ASSIGNMENTS, COMPROMISES. ANIEL JOHNSON, merchant, Combermere, Ont., has assigned to Robert C. McNab.

Ed. Clarke, grocer, Quebec, has assigned. Jos. Auseleme Lasalle, fruiterer, Montreal, has assigned.

S. Sevigny, general merchant, St. Flavien, Que., has assigned.

Robert Reid, grocer, Beaver Mills, Ont., has assigned to C. J. Hollands.

Wm. Bennett, general merchant, Calumet, Que., is offering 50c. on the dollar.

Henry A. Modden, general merchant, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., is offering to compromise.

The creditors of Gilbert Labonte, departmental store, Montreal, have held a meeting.

Walter P. Minsella, grocer, Cornwall, Ont., has assigned to J. A. C. Cameron, Cornwall.

The creditors of Alf. Goulet, general merchant, The Brooke, Ont., had a meeting on March 17.

The creditors of Daniel Johnson, general and lumber merchant, Combermere, Ont., meet to-day.

The demand of assignment made on L. J. Amedee Derome, trader, Montreal, will be contested.

Hermenegilde Charbonneau, trader, Montreal, has assigned and Eugene H. Godin is provisional guardian.

Howard R. Kidd, grocer and provision merchant, Peterboro', Ont., has assigned to R. R. Hall, Peterboro'.

Robert Reid, general merchant, Rainy River, Ont., has assigned to Charles J. Hollands, Fort Frances, Ont.

J. A. Brunet, general merchant, Moose Creek, Ont., has assigned to Daniel Davis; his creditors met on March 20.

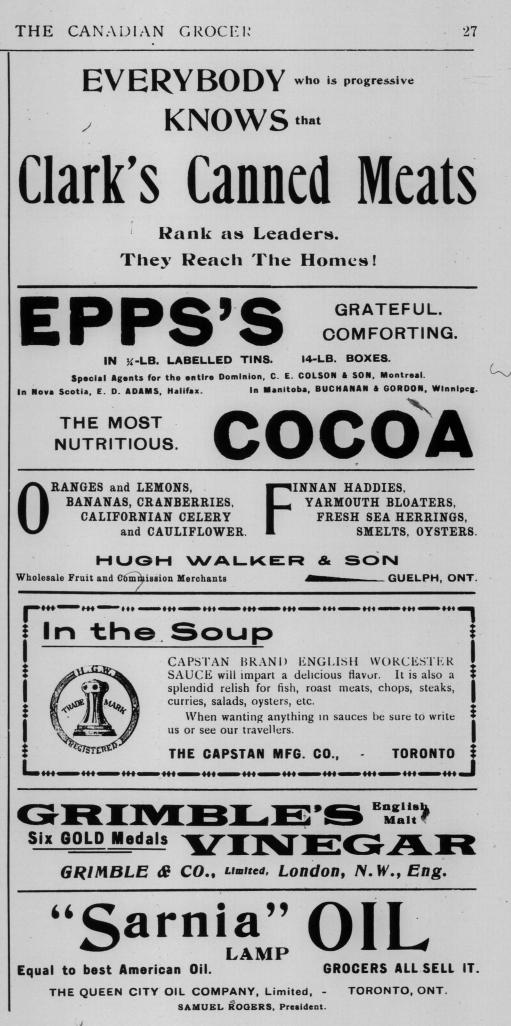
Barend J. Stranders, wholesale and retail agar merchant, Montreal, is an absentee, and a meeting of his creditors will be held 10-day.

J. P. Archibald, flour and feed merchant, and grocer, Ingersoll, Ont., has assigned to Richard T. Agar; his creditors meet on March 21st.

James Glanville, general merchant, Bruce Mines, Ont., has assigned to J. H. Glanville, Thessalon, Ont. His creditors meet on March 24.

Wingrave & Co., general merchants, Lattle Rapids, Ont., have assigned to J. H. Glanville, Thessalon, Ont., and their creditors meet on March 24.

Marshall & Todd, grocers, Kamloops. B.C., have dissolved.



J. S. Legault & Cie, flour merchants, Montreal, have dissolved.

J. Leveille & Co., tea and coffee merchants, Montreal, have dissolved.

F. W. Mitchell & Co., commission merchants, Victoria, B.C., have dissolved.

McFarland & Brockman, crockery and glassware merchants, Nelson, B.C., have dissolved.

Williams & Gorham, general merchants, Long Reach, N.B., have registered a copartnership.

Osborne & Huffman, general merchants, Kinburn, Ont., have dissolved. D. E. Osborne continues.

The Delhi Fruit and Vegetable Canning Co., Delhi and Niagara, Ont., have dissolved. W. A. Ferguson continues.

J. McNeil & Co., general merchants, Arcola, N.W.T., have dissolved. J. Mc-Ewen retires and Jacob McNeil continues.

SALES MADE AND PENDING. -

The assets of J. A. Lasalle, fruiterer, Montreal, are to be sold.

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

Freeman & Dowdle, general merchants, Cannington, Ont., have sold out.

M. Kennedy, general merchant, Embro, Ont., is selling out by auction.

The stock of Black & Ross, general merchants, Thetford Mines, Que., has been sold.

The stock of the estate of The Rublee Fruit Co., Limited, Winnipeg, has been sold.

The assets of Mrs. Geo. E. Champagne, general merchant, Pierreville, Que., have been sold.

The assets of F. J. K. Alexander, general merchant, Little River East, Que., have been sold.

The assets of A. J. Dionne, general merchant, St. Guillaume D' Upton, Que., have been sold.

The assets of F. X. Roy, general merchant, St. Phillip De Nery, Que., were to be sold on March 20.

G. F. Arnold, general merchant, Hensall, Ont., had his stock advertised to be sold by auction on March 19.

The stock of Sussex & Co., general merchants, Bothwell, Ont., were advertised to be sold by auction on March 19.

The assets of M. P. Plouffe, general merchant, Shawville and Ladysmith, Que., were to be sold by auction on March 18.

CHANGES.

Andrew & Son, grocers, London, have sold out to Richard Baker.

Frederick E. Lea, grocer and baker, London, Ont., has old out to —. Bailey. J. W. Nobles & Son, general merchants, Grafton, Ont., have sold out to R. Lawless & Son.

Archibald Thompson, grocer, Ottawa, is giving up business on May 1.

S. Wray, grocer, London, has sold out to J. B. Wray.

Dufresne & Chaput, grocers, Montreal, have registered.

Bernard & Bernard, millers, Shefford, Que., have registered.

Dubuc & Cie. grocers, etc., Strathcona, Que., have registered.

James Doran, grocer, Grimsby, Ont., is succeeded by E. Johnson.

W. H. May, crockery merchant, London, has sold out to John Field.

M. M. Sundy, general store, Winger, Ont., is succeeded by T. E. Priestman.

D. Trotter & Son, grocers, Amherstburg, Ont., have sold out to Lovegrove & Scratch.

Edward Cunningham, general merchant, Huttonville, Ont., is retiring from business.

Northgrave Bros., grocers, 440 Spadina avenue, Toronto, have sold out to Wm. Allison.

Geo. Soskin, general merchant, Waubaushene, Ont., is opening a branch at Tottenham.

D. F. Knight & Co., general merchants, Gleichen, N.W.T., have sold out to Percy Stockton.

The Ranchers' Supply Co., general merchants, Innisfail, N.W.T., has been succeeded by Geo. W. West.

Mrs. A. Beaudet, grocer and liquor merchant, Ottawa, has disposed of her liquor business.

Wm. Allison, grocer and butcher, Toronto, has been succeeded at 146 Spadina avenue by Albert Knott.

Swain & Clark, general merchants, Grand View, N. W. T., are opening a branch at Boggey Creek.

David Logan and Ashton Munroe have registered as grocers at Pictou, Que., under the style of D. Logan & Co.

Louis Lamoureux, grocer and butcher, Montreal, has sold his grocery to F. X. Quevillon.

J. G. Reiner, general merchant, miller, etc., Wellesley, Ont., has sold out his flour mill to The Tavistock Milling Co., Limited, who take possession on April 8.

FIRES.

S. Goldstein, general merchant, Makinak, Man., was burned out.

F. E. Algar & Co., general merchants, Ponoka, N.W.T., were burned out.

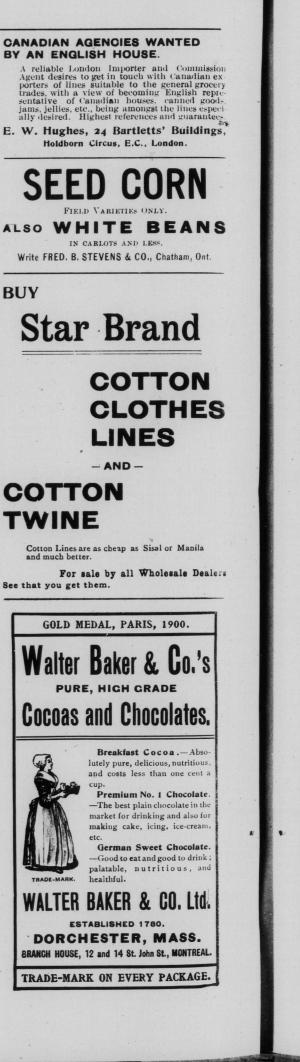
L. B. Matusch, general merchant, Ponoka, N.W.T., was burned out.

The Hudson's Bay Co.'s general store at Shoal Lake, Man., was burned out.

DEATHS.

D. Mehaney, general merchant, Russell, Ont., is dead.

Milton Dayton, general merchant, Edmundston, N.B., is dead.



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MANITOBA MARKETS.

WINNIPEG, March 17, 1902.

B USINESS has been in good shape all week, and shows many signs of genuine spring trade. The heavy blizzard of the past two days will probably be winter's parting gift, and steady, fine weather may be looked for from this on.

SUGAR -- Sugars promise soon to be "out of sight." Granulated has dropped to \$4.75, and bright yellow to \$4.05. Trade is not specially active.

CANNED GOODS—An advance of 10 to 15 per cent. has been made on all lines of tinned meats on this market. The advance of tomatoes noted last week is now general, but trade continues good, and, in fact, better than when these goods were at lower prices.

EVAPORATED AND DRIED FRUITS— Trade is steady in these lines, and, although no advance has occurred during the week, the tone of the market is firm, and in many lines shows a tendency to advance.

FISH—The Lenten trade, so far as jobbers are concerned, is now about over. The warm weather of the early part of the week has had a bad effect on frozen stock, which will be cleared out as speedily as possible. CURED MEATS — There are no large stocks in the city.

BUTTER—Supply is still very short, and no indications of immediate improvement. Contrary to expectations, the mild weather of the earlier part of the week brought larger supplies. The demand for freshmade butter fit for table use is very keen indeed, and merchants are at their wits end to supply it. Butter of second and third grade is plentiful, but there is little or no inquiry for this article. Prices for strictly fresh-made are high and firm, 20 to 21c. being paid by jobbers for the best grades.

CHEESE—The advance in the east has strengthened prices here, but the market is very bare of cheese, and the date of arrival for a new supply has not yet been announced. Price here is $12\frac{1}{2}$ c.

EGGS The glut continues and it remains to be seen whether the present cold and stormy weather will affect the supply. Considerably over 1,000 cases have been received in the city during the week and in consequence the price has slumped. Present quotations are $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 13c. Winnipeg. Fresh case eggs are retailing for 15c. And guaranteed new laid for 20c.

GREEN FRUITS—Market is reviving to a considerable extent especially in the matter of country trade. The first car of bananas is expected early next week. These will sell at about \$3. Ben Davis is the only variety of apple now on this market. The price is \$6 to \$6.50 for this stock. Lemons have dropped to \$4.50 per case, but owing to the last advance in California this is not expected to last. Oranges are without change and very firm. Demand is fair.

VEGETABLES—Market is dull and without change of any kind.

FLOUR-The weakening of the wheat market seems to have affected flour, as there has been a 5c. drop this week. This is the first break in flour prices for many weeks. Trade is slow and export trade imited, owing to low prices. Quotations are as follows: 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.

POULTRY—The mild weather of the early part of the week brought an increase of supply in freshly dressed poultry. Prices of chickens are 11 to 12½c.; ducks and geese, 10c.; turkeys, 12½ to 14c. Demand for frozen stock is very light.

MILL FEED—The demand, though not large, is steady, and prices are unchanged for the week. Bran, \$14.50; shorts, \$16.50.

SPELTZ—Demand for this grain for seed is on the increase. An agreement appears to have been arrived at among holders to drop the price 25. per bush. in order to bring it within the reach of a larger number, and the quotation for this week is 75c. per bush. of 50 lb. One estate is offering some 2,000 bush. this week, and has already had many inquiries.

CEREALS—The market for rolled oats seems to be weaker, although there is no general drop in price. Some houses are quoting a decline of 5c., while others maintain last week's figures, viz.: 80's, \$2.35; 40's, \$1.15; 20's, 55C.; split peas, \$2.85; pot barley, \$2.45; pearl barley, \$3.65; white beans, \$1.80.

NOTES.

Mr. W. F. Blaine, Canadian manager for The Globe Oil Co., of Toronto, has been in the city for some time past making arrangements for the opening of a Western branch of the company's business. Tem porary offices have been secured at No. 5 Nanton Block, and Mr. George W. Camp bell has been appointed manager for Winnipeg. Mr. Blaine is leaving for the Coast, and will establish branches at a number of points en route, and will also open offices in the Coast cities. A complete stock of all the goods manufactured by this company will be carried in connection with the Winnipeg office.



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Are You One?

Are you one of the merchants who has written me that **Red Rose Tea** does not suit your customers, or • are you one of those who has sent a repeat order about every six weeks for nearly a year past?

TO THE FORMER, of whom there are not very many, I can only say I fully appreciate the difficulty of pleasing everybody, but I believe **Red Rose Tea**, if given a fair trial, will suit a very large majority of any merchant's customers. If you haven't confidence in it now, wait until you know more about it. We will do business together some day.

TO THE LATTER, those who have ordered many times and have written such warm words of praise, let me assure you that the quality of Red Rose Tea will be fully maintained.

' It will be true to its past record. If you are not a customer, I hope you soon will be.

T. H. ESTABROOKS, Tea Importer and ST. JOHN, N.B., and TORONTO, ONT.

Creamery Roll and Tub Butter,

Cheese, Poultry, Beans, Potatoes,

Dried Apples, Eggs and Onions

Wanted

at once, and will pay highest price, F.O.B. ALSO all other kinds of produce wanted. Quote potatoes in carlots. If you want anything in any of these lines, wire or write for prices.

GEO. A. BOOTH, 46 Nicholas St., OTTAWA c/o Fruit and Produce Exchange Bldg.

CEYLON TEA DIRECT.

AM prepared to supply my Estate Tea, and despatch same direct to any of the principal towns of Canada, on most reasonable terms, to wholesale dealers, grocers or private individuals, who wish to procure any grade of "Pure Ceylon Tea" direct from the planter. I am also willing to correspond with anyone wishing to take up the agency for my Teas in any part of Canada or the United States. For reference and information apply to G. C. WARREN, Wolseley, Assa., or direct to Dudley E. WARREN, Tea Planter, Avisawella, Ceylon.

Quality Good. Weight Full. 480 Sheets to Ream.

That's what can be said of wrapping papers that you buy from these mills. We measure up to expectations in every particular.

CANADA PAPER CO, Limited TORONTO and MONTREAL

An Important Announcement.

For the balance of this month, we are offering a large quantity of Ceylon and Indian Teas in 80 and 90-lb. Chests from $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 14c. per lb., usual prices from 17 to 18c. It will pay you to take advantage of this opportunity. These teas are good style and cup quality. If you want something special in Early May picked Japan Teas, drop us a card for samples at $16\frac{1}{2}$ to 18c. per lb. We want to get in touch with Grocers and Tea Dealers who are looking for the best values obtainable. **WE HAVE THEM** in all lines of Ceylons, Indians, Japans, Moyune Hysons and Ceylon Greens. Samples submitted upon application. Our sales for "Ferndale" package teas are increasing daily.

The R. & J. H. Simpson Co. Wholesale Grocers and Tea Importers, GUELPH, ONT.





If you have any customers with Epicurean tastes—if they are good cooks, advise them to use

Dwight's Cow Brand Baking Soda

The purest, the strongest, the best of all Baking Soda.

FOR SALE BY ALL WHOLESALE GROCERS.

TO THE TRADE.

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

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

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

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

GOLD SOAP, TORONTO.

More Than Thirty-Two Years of Progress SUCH IS THE RECORD OF

Jonas' Flavoring Extracts

A record of which we are justly proud. Prospects for their success in the future bid fair to eclipse all previous years. The secret of their wonderful success is because every purchaser becomes their ardent advocate and friend, because they never fail to give entire satisfaction. Why do they give satisfaction? Their wonderful PURITY, STRENGTH and RICHNESS are the three principal reasons. They please the dealers' customers, and he is in no small measure benefited by handling such reliable and high-class goods.

Every Known Flavor Manufactured by HENRI JONAS & CO., Montreal

BUTT

Dairy, cho

Bakers

Creamery

CANN Apples, 8's

sparagus

Beets Blackberrie Blueberrie Beans, 2's... Corn, 2's... Cherries, re

Peas, 2's....

Pears, Bar Pineapple,

Peaches,2 Plums, gre '' Loi '' Dai Pumpkins

Raspberrie Strawberri Succotash, Tomatoes,

Mackerel. imon,so

Sardines, 4

" Sp " ke " ke " P. " Do

Haddles Rippered Herring is CANE mon, pe ange, tron,

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" tub " tub akers' lot



March 20, 1902. This list is corrected every Thursday, and the quotations herein given are for the cities of Montreal, Toronto, St. John, N. B., and Hallfax. The prices are 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 eport and prices, see page 30. Goods in targe lots and for prompt pay are generally obtainable at lower prices. All quotations for staple products are under the direct courtol of the Editors, who call daily upon all the leading houses in the principal centres.

P

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS	Mont	real.	Tore	onto.		lifax.
airy, choice, large rolls, lb.	\$0 18	\$0 18 %	16	\$0 18	\$	10 18
" pound blocks	17	18	17	18	19 17	20 20
" tubs, best " tubs, inferior	16 15	17 16	14 12	16 13	14	16
akers' lots			10	12		
reemery hores		21 23	21 22	21 ½ 23	22 23	23 24
" prints heese, new, per lb ggs, new laid, per doz	ii	11%	10%	11	10%	11
ggs, new laid, per doz	!4	15		14	20	24
CANNED GOODS						
pples, 3's		1 00	90	1 00	1 00	1 10
pples, 2's. "gallons	2 70 2 20	2 80 2 25	2 60 2 00	2 65 2 40	2 25	2 50
sparagus	1 00	1 00	\$0	1 00		1 10
lackberries, 2's		1 30	1 40	1 70	1 50	1 80
lueberries, 2's	92% 80	95 90	80	85 80	95 90	1 00 95
seans, 2's		80	70	75	80	90
herries, red, pitted, 2's white	2 25	2 30	2 10	2 25	2 30	2 40
" white	2 25 825	2 30 85	2 00 80	2 25 85	85	
'eas, 2's	95	1 05	90	1 00	1 10	1 15
" extra sifted	1 05	1 15	1 20	1 25	1 20	1 25
ears, Bartlett,2's	1 50 1 90	1 60 2 00	2 00	1 50 2 40	1 75 2 00	1 80 2 25
		2 40	2 25	2 50	2 15	2 25
··· 8'8	2 40	2 60	2 50	2 60	2 50	2 60
eaches, 2's	1 75 2 60	1 85 2 70	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 75 \\ 2 50 \end{array} $	1 90 2 75	2 70	1 75 2 80
" 3's " 3's " 3's " 3's " Lombard	1 30	1 85	1 10	1 25	1 30	1 60
" Lombard	1 20	1 25	1 00	1 10	1 30	1 50
" Damson, blue umpkins, 8's	1 00	1 25		1 00	1 10	1 30
umpkins, 8's		85	2 10	2 25	90 2 10	1 00 2 25
aspberries, 2's	1 40	1 50	1 60	1 80	1 70	1 75
rawberries, 2's	1 50	1 75	1 60	1 75	1 50	1 75 1 15
omatoes, 3's	1 00 92 ¥	1 25 95		1 15 95	1 10	1 10
obstor tells	2 75	3 20		3 25	2 50	8 25
" 1-lb. flats	8 00	3 75	8 50	8 70		1 25
" 1-lb. flats " ½-lb. flats dackerel almon, sockeye, Fraser " Northern	1 75 1 00	1 85 1 10	1 75 1 15	1 80 1 25	1 35	1 75 1 45
almon, sockeye, Fraser	1 85	1 60	1 35	1 45	1 50	1 75
Worthern			1 25	1 80	. 1 15	1 25
Horsesnoe	1 00	1 15	1 42%	1 45	1 00	i io
ardines. Albert. 1/ 8	12	12%	12%	18	14	15
ardines, Albert, 14 s	20	21	20	21	20	21
Sportsman, 14's key opener, 14's B. A. G. 14's	11¼ 19	12 20		12 ×	20	12 21
" keyopener, W's	9	11	10%	11	16	18
" PAC 10 %'s		18	181	28	10	11 ,
P. & O., ½'8	20 27 1/2	22 1/2 30	23	25 86	28 88	25 86
" Domestic, W's	4	414	4	4%	4	414
 Domestic, 's	7	8	9	\11		
50 tins, per 100	7 50	11 00	8 50	9 00	8 00	9 00
laddles		1 00	1 10	1 15	1 00	1 10
arring in Tomato Senso	1 00 1 00	1 85	1 00	1 55	1 00	1 10
erring in Tomato Sauce	1 00	1 55	1 00	1 70		2 00
CANDIED PEELS						
emon, per lb.		10 11 11 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	10	12 1	12	18
ttron, "		161	11 15	13/	12 15	18
		10/2	10	1	10	
GREEN FRUITS	3 25	3 75	8 75	4/00	3 50	4 00
"Floridas, per box	3 50	3 75	8 25	4 00 3 75	8 50	
" Mexicans, per box	1 25	5.00	2 50 4 50	2 75	4 00	1 50
	1 25	5 00 2 75	2 75	5 00 3 00	4 00	4 50 5 00
Jamaica, per bbl Marmalade			2 75	8 00		
rape Fruit, per box		6 00	3 50	5 50		
ucumbers, Southern, per doz.			2 25	2 50		
emons						
" California			3 25 2 50	3 75		
messina, per oox		3 00 2 00	2 50	3 25 2 00	2 50 2 00	3 00 2 25
pples, per bbl	4 25	5 50	3 50	5 50	3 50	5 00
alaga grapes per kog	5 50	3 25	5 50	4 50 6 50	3 25	8 50
alberties, per bol.	9 50	7 00	9 00	10 00	11 00	11 50
			8 50	9 00		
eet Potatoes, per bbl		6 00	4 50	5 03		
SUGAR ranulated St. Law'ce and Red	1	2 90		3 98		4 00
ranulated, Acadia		3 80 3 75		3 93		3 90
aris lump, bbls.and 100-lb.bxs		4 30		4 48		4 90
'anulated St. Law'ce and Red 'anulated, Acadia 'aris lump, bbis.and 100-lb, bxs '' in 50-lb, boxes 'xtra Ground Icing, bbis Powdered, bbis		4 40 4 30		4 58		5 00
owdered, bbls		4 30 3 95		4 75 4 50	5 50	5 80
		3 70		3 98		
Ertra bright coffee		3 55	· **	0 80		
Bright coffee		8 60 3 60		3 88 3 73		
But COLLCE				8 78		3 70
right yellow		8 45				
Bright coffee . Aght yellow . No, 3 yellow . No, 2 yellow . No 1 yellow .		3 85 8 25		3 53 8 43		

HARDWARE		1					
PAINTS AND OILS	Mont	treal.	Toron		St. John Halifax.		
Wire nails, base		\$2 55 2 35		\$2 55 2 35		\$3 20	
Cut nails, base Barbed wire, per 100-lb Smooth Steel Wire, base		8 00		8 00 2 60	8 50	2 85 8 75	
Smooth Steel Wire, base		2 60 5 87 5	·····	5 87 1/2		6 80	
White lead, Pure Linseed oil, 1 to 4 bbls., raw """" boiled		82 85		82 85		82	
Turpentine.single bbls		67		67	63	85 68	
Benzine, in bbls., per gal				16 1/2		19	
SYRUPS AND Molasses							
Syrups Dark		1 78					
Medium		21/8	30 85	82 87			
Bright. Corn Syrup, barrel, perlb		84		3%			
" " kegs "		358 334		358			
" " 3 gal. pails, each " 2 gal. " "		1.60 1 20		1 60 1 20			
				40 1 00	••••• ••••		
" 25-lb. pails		1 05		1 40			
M0185565-	22	30	5	30	28	20	
New Orleans, medium			5	10 32		3 0	
Barbadoes Porto Rico		27 38	38	42	26 30	28 34	
CANNED MEATS			·				
Comp corp boot 1-lb cans	1 45	\$1 60	\$1 60	11 65	\$1 60	\$1 70	
Comp, corn beef, 1-lb. cans '' '' 2-lb. cans '' '' 6-lb. cans	2 70 7 90	2 95 9 60	2 85	3 00 8 25	2 70 8 75	2 80 9 25	
" " 14-lb. cans	16 50	23 00		19 50 2 60	20 00	21 00	
Minced callops, 2-lb. can Lunch tongue, 1-lb. can	3 00	2 75 3 90		3 00	2 50 3 00	2 80 3 25	
Lunch tongue, 1-lb. can English brawn, 2-lb. can Camp sausage, 1-lb. can 2-lb. can 2-lb. can 2-lb. can	6 00 2 40	7 90 2 75		7 00 2 45	5 80	6 00 2 80	
Camp sausage, 1-lb. can				2 50	2 75 2 50		
Soups, assorted, 1-lb. can "" 2-lb. can	1 15	1 50		4 00 1 50	4 00 1 40		
" " 2-lb. can Soups and Boull, 2-lb. can	2 40 1 75	2 45 2 50		2 20 1 80	2 25 1 75		
" " 6-lb. can	3 50	5 85		4 50	4 25	4 50	
Sliced smoked beef, ½'s	1 65 2 75	1 70 3 10	1 65 2 80	1 70 2 95		2 00 8 25	
FRUITS							
Dried-							
Currants, Provincials, bbl "Filiatras, cases		5 34	6	614			
" \-Cases	5%	63	6	614			
" Patras, cases		6	64	7			
A malias Vostizzas, cases	6½ 7%	8	7 8	71 ₅ 81/2 41/2		6 1/2	
Dates, Hallowees	41/1	4%		4%		4%	
Figs, Elemes		1 00	8	18	8	10	
" Tapnets		3 ¹ / ₄ 3 30	3:4	31/4 31/4			
" Naturals		9		31/4			
Prunes, Canfornia, 30 8 40'8 40'8		81	8%	10	9	95	
·· · · 60's		814	8 75 634	85 8	85 8	8 1	
44 44 70'8		7%	6% 6%	7%	7%	8 75	
11 11 QO'e		61	51/4	5%	61	7	
" Bosnia, A's		6		55	6	٤%	
11 ° 11 U'8		5	7% 6%	8 6%			
··· French. JUS							
Reisins, Fineoff stalk		5		530		5	
" Selected layers		6%	61	6% 7	a 5% 6%	67	
Galifornia, 2-crown	9	10	81/2	12	. 10	12	
" " 3-crowp	5 754 754	5%	·····		6% 8	634 85	
······································	7% 9%	8 10	81/2	10	85 95	9 105	
44 Empire clusters	1 50	1 60		2 60		2 00	
" Extra clusters				2 25 3 35	2 00	2 25 2 50	
 Dehesa clusters Royal B. clusters 	3 25	3 30		8 10	8 00	8 50	
" Connoisseurs ci'str's				5 00 2 10		•••••	
Evaporated apples				4 60			
Dried "			5	6			
PROVISIONS		- 7					
Dry Salted Meats- Long clear bacon		12	10	10%			
Smoked meats- Breakfast bacon		15		S			
Rolls		12	13 1/2 10 1/2	14½ 11%		12	
Medium Hams Large Hams		14 13½	121/2	13 125	14	15	
Shoulder hams		13	0%	11	8	9	
Backs		15	14	143%		•••••	
Barrel Pork-		21.00		21 00		01 50	
Canadian heavy mess		21 00 22 00		22 00	20 50 22 00	21 50 23 00	
" short cut							
Plate beet	12 50	18 50 11		13 00 11 14	14 00 11 %	16 00	
"short cut Plate beef. Lard, tierces, per lb Tubs Pails	12 50 11	18 50 11 11 % 12		13 00 1114 1114 1114	14 00 11 % 12 % 12 %	16 00 125 125 125	

33

Orange Marsh IRISTIE'S Mallows

Introduced to our patrons last week, are already in great favor. If you have not tried them, add a tin or box to your next order.

MANUFACTURED BY

Christie, Brown & Company, Limited

TORONTO AND MONTREAL.

THE ONLY YEAST WITH CREAM IN IT

GILLETT vs. LUMSDEN. - At last our solicitors have been able to bring this case to a trial. Decision reserved. We trust to be able to report results next week. What a row to create over the word "Cream." Puts us in mind of a story the late Sir John A. Macdonald used to tell of a Jew who was tempted to eat a piece of Sugar-Cured Ham, and, as he came out of the Russell House, Ottawa, was met with a tremendous clap of thunder, when he exclaimed: "What a devil of a row to make over such a small piece of Pork." It was sworn to on our side that we used Cream in the manufacture of Jersey Cream Yeast Cakes. It was sworn to by the plaintiff's side that it was impossible to place Cream in Yeast Cakes, and having bought out over 40 Yeast Factories, know it cannot be used. So we can safely claim that we are the only manufacturers of Yeast Cakes who use Cream in their aroduct. We do use the finest Gream in our Yeast Cakes. We intend to use Gream in our Yeast Cakes, whether the brand remains

JERSEY CREAM YEAST CAKES or JERSEY YEAST CAKES.

If you do not sell Jersey Cream Yeast, buy it for your homes, nothing is too good for the average grocer of Canada. You will find the bread made with Jersey Cream Yeast Cakes sweeter than that made with any other.

LUMSDEN BROS. Proprietors Hamilton Yeast Co.,

9 Front Street East, TORONTO.

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CREAM 82, 84, 86 McNab St. North, HAMILTON, ONT. ž ENTE

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F THE ONLY YEAST WITH CREAM IN IT 3													
Green-COFFEE	Mont	real.	Tor	onto.		lohn, lifax.	PETROLEUM	Monti	real.	Tor	onto.		John, lifax.
Mocha.		24	23	28	25	80	0	1414	1.01/				
Old Government Java		27	22	80	25	80	Canadian water white	14%	15%		16	16	16
Rio		10	7%	914	12	18	Sarnia water white	16	17		16	16	16%
Santos			9¥ 26	10%			Sarnia prime white		18		15		1512
Plantation Ceylon		29	26	80	29	81	American water white	101/	19		17%	17 18	17%
Porto Rico.			22	25	24	28	Pratt's Astral (barrels extra)	18 1	19		17	18	181
Gautemala			22	25	24	26					1.		
Jamaica .		18	15	20	18	22	Black- TEAS				Se 0.525 6.		
Maracalbo		18	18	18	12	18					1.12		
		The second state		17.51			CongouHalf-chests Kalsow,				. 1.		
NUTS							Moning, Paking	18	60	12	60	11	40
			15	16		15	Caddies Paking, Kaisow	17	40	18	50	15	40
Brazil.	22	23	30	85	80	35	Indian-Darjeelings	85	55	85	55	98	50
Valencia shelled almonds		10		11%	12	18	Assam Pekoes	20	40	20	40	18	40
Tarragona almonds				10%			Pekoe Souchong	18	25	18	25	17	24
Formegetta almonds		30	40	43			Ceylon-Broken Pekoes	85	42	85	42	84	40
Jordan shelled almonds		8	8	10			Pekoes	20	80	20	80	20	80
Peanuts (roasted)	7%	2	7		9	10	Pekoe Souchong	17%	40	17	85	17	85
(81001)	61/2	and the second		9			China Greens-						
Cocoanuts, per sack		8 00		8 75	8 50	4 00	Gunpowder-Cases,extra first	42	50	42	50		
" per doz				60	60	70	Half-chests, ordinary firsts	22	28	22	28		
Grenoble walnuts	10	10%		10%	11	12	Young Hyson-Cases, slited						
Marbot walnuts		10	91/2	10%			extra firsts	42	50	42	50		·
Bordeaux walnuts		9		8	83	9	Cases, small leaf, firsts	85	40	85	40		
Sicily filberts	8	81/4	91	10%	81/2	9	Half-chests, ordinary firsts	22	88	28	88		
Naples filberts			*		10	11	Half-chests, seconds	17	19		28		
Pecans.	13 1	14	13	15	18	14	" thirds	15	17	16	18		
Shelled Walnuts	16	17	18	23		25	" common	18	14	14	15	4	
SODA							Pingsueys-	10	17	14	10		
OUDA							Young Hyson, %-chests, firsts	28	82	88	82	80	40
Bl-carb, standard, 112-lb. keg	1 65	1 80	2 00	2 25	1 70	1 75	" " seconds	16	19	16	19		
Sal soda, per bbl	70	75	80	90	85	90 1 00	" Half-boxes, firsts	28	82	28	82		
Sal Soda, per keg	95	1 00		1 00	95	1 00	" seconds	16	19	16	19		
SPICES							Japans- %-chests,finest Maypickings						
SPICES		State States		1000			Choice	88	40	88	40		
Pepper, black, ground, in kegs								82	86	83 80	87		
palls, boxes	16	18		18	14	15	Finest	28	80	80	82		
" in 5-lb, cans	14	17		19	15	16	Good medium	25	27	27	80		
" whole	15	17		19	12	18	Medium	22	24	25	28		
Pepper, white, ground, in kegs							Good common	19	20	21	28		
pails, boxes	26	27	26	27	24	26		16	18	18	20		
" 5-lb. cans	25	26	25	26	20	22	Nagasaki, ½-chests, Pekoe	18	15	15	17		
" whole	23	25	23 22	25 25	20	22 22	"Oolong	16	22				·
Ginger, Jamaica	19	25	22	25	20	25	" " Gunpowder	14	15	. <i>j</i>			
Cloves, whole	12	80	14	85	18	25 20 30 20 22 80	u u Gunpowder	16	19				
Pure mixed spice	25	80	25	85 80	10	20	" " Siftings	73	11				
	18	18	25 20 24	40	25 16	20					222185.022		
Cream tartar, French.		25	24	25	20	20	RICE, MACARONI,						
" " best		28	25	80	25	20	DAGO TADIOGA		1.1.2		253.693		
	10	15	18	16	16	18	SAGO, TAPIOCA.		1.200.00		-		
Allspice	10	10	10	10	10	10	Rice-Standard B.	8 00	8 10		81	8 25	8 40
WOODENWARE							Patna, per lb	4 25	4 50	44	5	6	6
Pails No. 1, 2-hoop		1 65		1 55		1 90	Japan	4 40	4 90	5%	6	5	6
" " 8-hoop		1 80		1 70		2 05	Imperial Seeta	4 60	4 90	4%	534	5	6
" half, and covers		1 65		1 60		1 75	Extra Burmah			414	44	4	6
" 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. perlbbulk	5	6		7%		
Tubs 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 02		9 00	" imp'd,1-lb.pkg., French Italian		10	11	12%		
	7'00	7 15		8 07		8 00	Bago	84					8
	6 00	6 15		5 25		7 00	Tapioca	8%			1	12	5
······································		0 10 .		0 40 1		1 00		0/8		******		1/8	0



THE PROVISION TRADE.

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A MENACE TO CANADIAN MEAT.

A REPORT has been received by the Canadian Department of Agriculture from a firm engaged in the shipping of meat from the Dominion to Glasgow that a by-law is about to be passed by that city making it compulsory for the meat of all animals imported from Canada for food purposes to undergo a microscopical examination.

This is a law similar to that enforced by the United States against British and foreign meats. Should it be passed it is feared it would injure the Canadian trade, and so steps are being taken to prevent such action. The Hon. Mr. Fisher has communicated with the Glasgow authorities to ascertain the exact situation and, if it is possible, will try and prevent the passing of this law.

A BUTCHER ASSIGNS.

Joshua Clayton, butcher, 86 and 426 Queen street west, Toronto, made an assignment to E. R. C. Clarkson on March 12. At a meeting of his creditors on Tuesday, March 18, a statement was submitted by the assignee showing liabilities of about \$1,500 and assets of about \$1,000, consisting of \$500 cash and the balance of book debts. The stock had been previously sold and its value is represented by the cash on hand. The assignee was instructed to wind up the estate.

THE PROVISION MARKETS. TORONTO.

The receipts of dressed hogs are small, but the demand is weak, causing a drop of 25c. per 100 lb. We are quoting Western hogs this week at \$7 to \$7.25 and Northern at \$7.50 per 100 lb. On the local market dressed hogs are dull and 25c. lower. Beef is scarce and has advanced 50c. per 100 lb. all round. On account of the high prices for live lambs on the Buffalo market, where they are quoted at 5 1/2 c., the prices here for lambs have advanced I to 1 1/2 c. per lb. We quote as follows : Dressed hogs, \$7.25 to \$7.50; beef carcasses, \$6.50 to \$7.50 per 100 lb.; hind quarters, \$7 to \$8 per 100 lb.; front quarters, \$5 to \$6 per 100 lb. Veal, 7 to 81/2 c. 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 to \$4.50.

In the provision market what promises to be a good season is just opening up for all hog products. The prices are steady and unchanged. Lard is in good demand, and a number of houses have booked orders for future delivery next month, indicating that there is no accumulation of stock. We quote: Long clear bacon, 10 to 10 1/2 c.; smoked breakfast bacon, 14 to 15c.; rolls, 101/2 to IIC.; medium hams, 131/2C.; large hams, 121/2 to 13c.; shoulder hams, 101/2 to IIC., and backs, 131/2 to 14c.; Canadian heavy mess pork, \$20.50 to \$21; short cut, \$22; lard, in tierces, II to II1/2 c. per lb.; tubs, 111/4 to 111/2 c., and pails, 111/2 to 113/ C.

MONTREAL.

On most lines of provisions the market is quiet. The demand for smoked meats for the Easter trade has continued to grow, and there is at present a good movement at steady prices. The inquiry for pork is not active. Hog products are somewhat easier. Lard, both pure and compound, is in good demand. We quote as follows : 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%c. for 60-lb. tubs, for Quebec and Ontario.

WINNIPEG.

BEEF—The week has brought no change of situation. Supply is short and prices firm. Best city dressed sells at from $7\frac{14}{2}$ to 8c., country dressed 7 to $7\frac{14}{2}$ c.

VEAL—Very small number of calves from district surrounding Winnipeg. Quality is still poor. Prices 7 ½ to 8 ½ c.

MUTTON—Little demand for frozen and prices are without change, being 7c. for sheep and 8c. for lambs.

DRESSED HOGS — Offerings have been small all week and prices are unchanged at $7\frac{1}{2}$ c. off cars here.

CURED MEATS—Demand has been fair throughout the week, and prices have remained unchanged. Hams, sugar-cured and smoked, 13% c.; shoulders, 10% c.; picnic hams, 8½c.; breakfast bellies, 14c.; backs, 13½c.; spiced rolls, 11¼c.; dry salt long clear, 11½c.; shoulders, 9½c.; smoked long clear, 13c.; backs, 12c.

LARD—The advance noted last week continued, and the market is firm with a good demand. Tierces, 121/4 c.; 50 lb. pails, \$6.25; 20-lb. pails, \$2.60; American ditto, \$2.65; 10 lb. tins in cases, \$7.80; 5-lb. tins in cases, \$7.90; 3-lb. tins in cases, \$7.95.

BUTCHERS' CATTLE—Receipts have fallen even below those of last week, and the market is poorly supplied. Prices are correspondingly firm, $4\frac{3}{4}$ c. off cars has been paid for the very best grades and 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ c for others. The present storm will, without doubt, further restrict shipments for some days at least.

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STOCKERS.—Yearlings are worth \$14 to \$16, and two year-olds, \$18 to \$20. These are prices to farmers.

Hogs—Shipments have been slightly larger this week, but still far below requirements. Prices are firm at 6c. for best hogs and I to I 1/2 c. lower for inders and covers.

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PROVISION NOTES.

W. J. Webb, butcher, Carberry, Man., is out of business.

Joshua Clayton, butcher, Toronto, has assigned to E. R. C. Clarkson.

Bird & Scarse, butchers, Swan River, Man., are succeeded by Scarse & Work.

Cosman & Wetmore, meat merchants, etc., St. John, N.B., have dissolved partnership. George S. Cosman continues.

H. Charbonneau & Cie, provision merchants, Montreal, have assigned. Eugene H. Godwin is provisional guardian.

FOOD PRODUCTS FOR EXHIBITIONS.

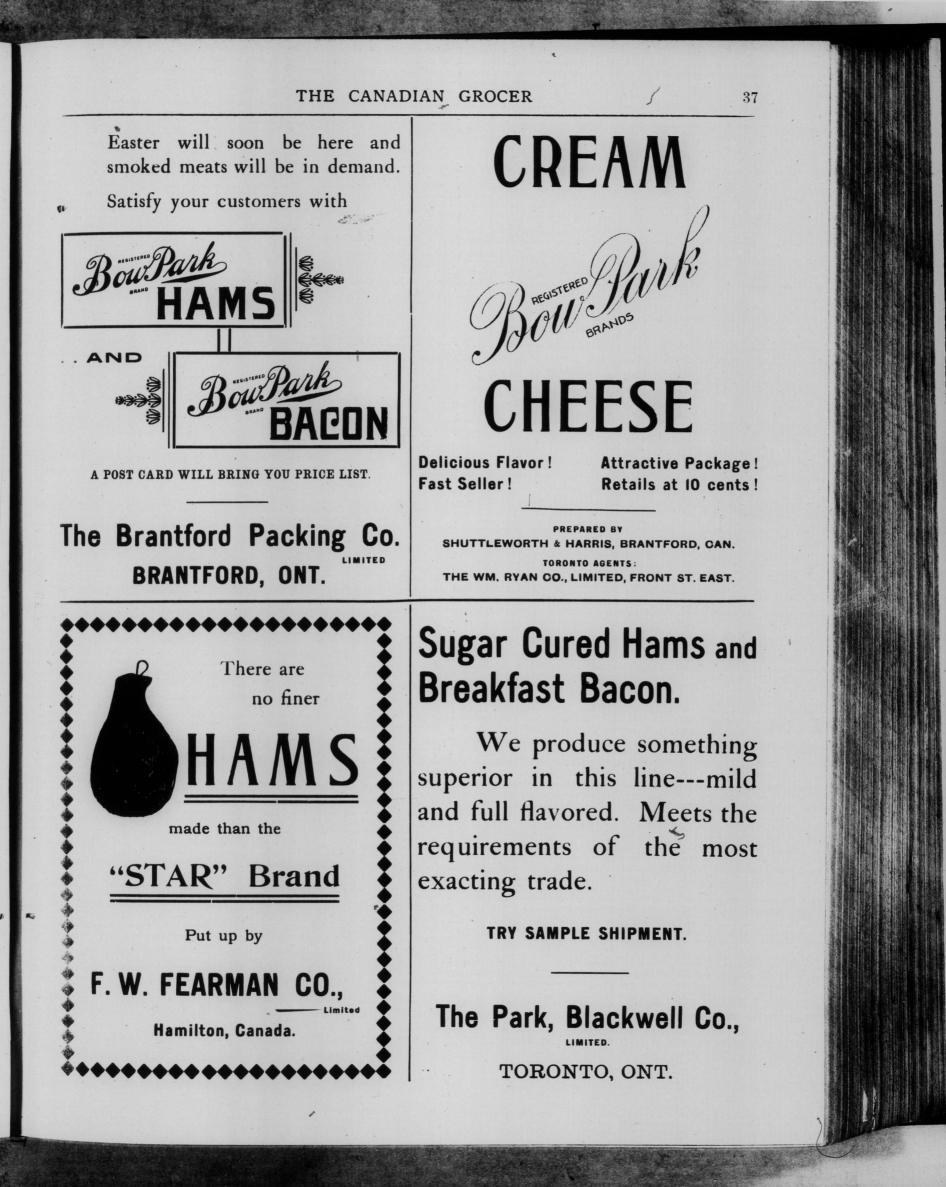
Secretary Russell, of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, last Saturday, March 15, shipped some exhibits for the exhibitions at Wolverhampton and Cork, which open about May 1. The consignment for the London Exhibition was shipped some time ago.

The shipment comprises 15 sacks of fine flour, 20 sacks of oatmeal and cereal foods, 5 or 6 sacks of pot and pearl barley, about 30 cases of fancy cheese, 100 cases of canned meats and, 200 cases of canned fruits and vegetables. It is also his intention to secure and ship some cases of honey in a few days.

Established 1873.

FOR YOUR... EASTER TRAD our "Maple Leaf" Brand SMOKED MEATS will give perfect satisfaction. Order early.

D. GUNN, BROTHERS & CO. PORK PACKERS 76-78-80 Front St. E., TORONTO, ONT



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TESTING THE AGE OF EGGS. CCORDING to The Backer und Konditor Zeitung - a German bakers' and confectioners' organthe age of an egg is now discovered by immersing it in a solution of salt containing, as far as I can gather, about eight ounces to the pint. When the salt has thoroughly dissolved, the egg to be tested is dropped gently into the glass containing the solution. If the egg is only one day old it sinks immediately to the bottom; if three days old it sinks just below the surface only, and from five days and upwards it floats. Another process has just been awarded a medal in Saxony by the National Society of Poultry breeders, and is described in a German contemporary. It is well known that the air cavity at the blunt end of the egg enlarges as the age of the egg increases. Consequently, if the egg be placed in a solution similar to the one described above, it will have an increasing tendency to float with the long axis vertical. A scale of angles is placed at the back of the vessel, and from the inclination of the egg to the horizontal, the age can be gauged almost to a day. A new laid egg lies horizontally at the bottom of the vessel. When three to five days old the egg raises itself from the horizontal, so that its long axis makes an angle of about 20 deg. with the horizontal. At eight days this angle increases to about 45 deg.; at 14 days it is 60 degs.; at about three weeks it is about 75 deg., whilst after four weeks it stands upright on the pointed end. If the egg is bad or over five weeks old, it floats.

COLD STORAGE ON STEAMERS.

In the House of Commons on Monday, Mr. Smith, of Wentworth, was informed by Mr. Fisher that four steamers have been fitted up with cooling apparatus in the compartments used for carrying perishable products in conformity with the agreement with the Government of Canada. Other steamers are being fitted up in the same way for the trade of 1902. Since last year seven steamers have been fitted up with fans to produce a circulation of tresh air in the compartments in which perishable products are carried.

IMPORTS OF VEGETABLES.

The following return, brought down by Hon. Wm. Paterson in the House of Commons on Friday, shows the quantity of vegetables imported into the ports of Montreal and Toronto, and the Customs duty paid upon them for the years 1900 and IOOI

	1900		1901.	
	Quan'ty.	Duty.	Quan'y.	Duty.
Melons, number	54,838	\$ 522	42,296	\$ 482
Potatoes, bush	18,078	2,710	6,981	1,047
Sweet potatoes, bu	4,506	450		507
Fresh tomatoes, bu	2,937	1,145	6,066	2,283
Tomatoes and vege tables canned, lb Other vegetables,		1,066	78,852	1,183
fresh or salted		3,139	•••••	3,896
Total		\$9,022		\$9,398



Pork Packers and Exporters, HAMILTON, CANADA. New York Office : Fowler's English Houses: Fowler's Packing Houses: Chicago, Ill., Omaha, Neb Produce Exchange Kansas City, Kan., Hamilton Can. Building, N.Y. ALSO

Fowler Bros., Limited, Liverpool, Eng Fowler Bros., Limited, London, Eng.

All kinds.

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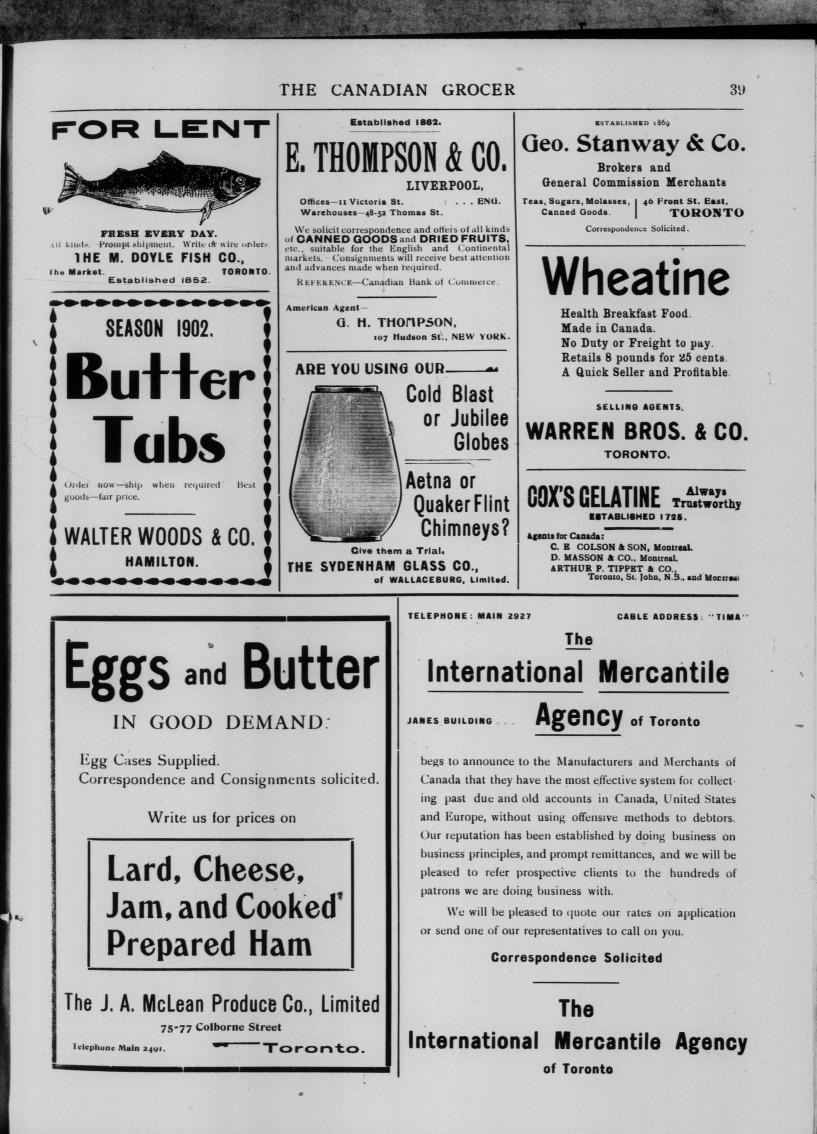
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The L. & S. Rosemary Company, Limited, Manufacturers of Jams, Jellies, Cocoanut, Extracts, Baking Powder, Vinegars, Pickles, etc.

32 MONAB STREET SOUTH, HAMILTON, CAN.



COLLAPSE OF THE U.S. TOMATO COMBINE.

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THE N. Y. Journal of Commerce, in a recent issue said :

"It was learned to-day from an apparently reliable source that the proposed tomato packing combine, which it was confidently expected would include the majority of the tomato packers of Maryland, Delaware, and New Jersey has practically fallen through, The proposed consolidation was incorporated under the name of the American Packing Company, with a capitalization of \$20,000,000. It is stated that the principal obstacle to the success of the scheme has been the failure to get financial interests of sufficient weight to finance the deal. The committee having this matter in charge, it is stated, failed to obtain the support of Philadelphia and were in New York a day or so ago trying to interest New York capital, but received little or no encouragement. It could not be learned to-day who were the financial interests approached here. It is a matter of surprise to brokerage interests here that the scheme has fallen through, since the options do not expire until April 1 next. In some quarters there is an impression that negotiations may be continued until the options expire, but, in others, there is a feeling that the Philadelphia reports, though unofficial in character, are true enough, and that other influences aside from the lack of financial support have brought about the failure. It is known that many packers identified with the move have been currently reported to be sellers of futures, being led to do so by a lack of confidence in the movement. Sales of futures from packers having given options to the combines are said to have been made with the understanding that business done would be turned over to the combine on the completion of negotiations.

" In this connection private advices from a thoroughly reliable source in Philadelphia state : 'In keeping with our prediction of February 18, published in your valued columns, we were yesterday informed by a representative of the firm, who claimed that they had been appointed selling agents of he packers' trust, that the matter had failed. to materialize, or, in other words, that it had fallen through. This information we consider thoroughly reliable, as the firm from whom it emanates were among the prime movers, and struggled hard to make the combine a success. From present indications there will not be sufficient spot tomatoes to last later than June 1, the largest holders of same in this vicinity having stated yesterday that their stock was nearly exhausted. We confidently expect to see standard Delaware and Maryland goods sell

at \$1.50 per doz. long before new goods are ready for delivery. The market on future standard Delaware and Maryland 3s. is firm at 82½ to 85c., regular f.o.b. shipping points, with a large majority of packers refusing to entertain any business under last-named price. In future gallons nothing obtainable in Maryland and Delaware packed goods under \$2.20 regular county, and standard Jerseys at 5c. per doz. more.

"" We think the dissolution of the socalled Packers' Trust will have a tendency to advance prices, for the reason that it was anticipated that the combine, if successful, would name a lower price on futures than any yet made, and now that it is a thing of the past we believe that it will have a tendency to make packers and growers more independent than ever, having nothing to dread in the way of a lower range of prices at the hands of the Trust.'

"Brokers here confidently expect a revival of interest in futures, as many buyers have held off, expecting a lower basis from the combine."

THE BEET-SUGAR BOUNTIES.

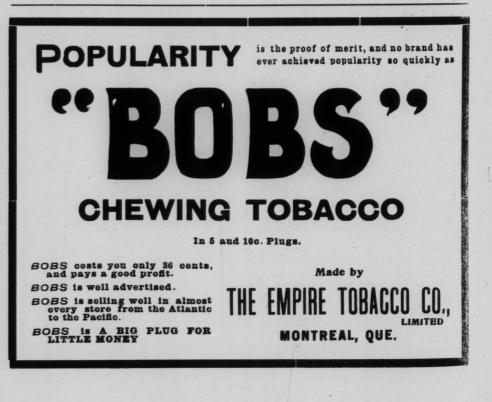
Referring to the effect of the removal of the European beet-sugar bounties Willett & Gray in their circular say :

"The concensus of opinion is that as the bounties are not to be abolished until September, 1903, after two crops are marketed, that there will be little, if any, diminution in the enormous production of beet sugars and that low prices will continue for a long time to come. Germany will keep her 400 sugar factories going and will get just enough advantage out of the reduced import duty of 53c. per 100 lb. and the low cost of her labor, and, by reason of her favorable location, to enable her to continue holding the English market, where she has established a large trade for her sugars. Cuba and the British West Indies cannot successfully compete with Germany for the English trade and must look to the United States for a market."

RULING ALARMS APPLE DEALERS.

Mr. Eben James, fruit merchant, has entered an appeal against the fine imposed recently by Magistrate Denison for infringing the Fruit Marks Act passed last year. He points out that 10 bbls. of the apples in question were held in storage, and were not being offered for sale. The other 8 bbls., he claims, had been overfaced, but were rebranded at the other end, and the original brand scraped off, making the branded end, or what applemen understand as a faced end, considerably inferior to the opposite end. Magistrate Denison held that either end of the barrel was the face, but this, Mr. James says, is never admitted by apple dealers.

With regard to the 10 bbls. held in storage, Mr. James holds that until they were offered for sale they were not liable to fine. If the magistrate's ruling is upheld, any large grower packing his fruit for storage in the orchard and intending to subsequently repack for export might be held liable to a fine of \$1 per bbl. on the entire pack. In many seasons 100,000 bbls. are stored in Canada, and, in the haste to get them under cover, are packed in a hurry, and, should Col. Denison's decision hold, the business would be a dangerous one.—Mail and Empire.



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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.

42 THE CANADIAN GROCER WHY ARE The best grocers keep the best Imported Biscuits. Southwell's Try an assorted case of CARR'S Jams superior to all other They will Imported Lines ? bring you each Jam additional Because has the trade, and individual flavor of its own fruit. mark you Many imported Jams taste all alike. as ARROWROOT Southwell's Don't. One of the live grocers WRITE FOR PRICE LIST, ETC. of Canada. FRANK MAGOR & CO. FRANK MAGOR & CO., Agents for the Dominion. 16 St. John St., MONTREAL 16 St. John St., MONTREAL. C. E. JARVIS & CO., Vancouver, Agents for B.C. DOMINION AGENTS **Current Market Quotations for Proprietary Articles** Chocolate- FRY'S Caraccas, ¼'s, 6-lb. boxes..... Vanilla, ¼'s "Gold Medal" Sweet, ¼'s, 6 lb.bxs CHOCOLATES & COCOAS. March 20, 1902 Juotations for proprietary articles, brands, ., are supplied by the manufacturers or ents, who alone are responsible for their uracy. The editors do not supervise them. a change is made, either an advance or cline, it is referred to in the market orts, as matter of news whether manu-turers request it or not. Keen s Oxford per lb..... In 10 box lots or case Reckitt's Square Blue 12-lb. box.. Reckitt's Square Blue, 5 box lots... \$0 17 0 16 0 17 0 16 Epps's cocoa, case of 14 lbs., per lb.. 0 35 maller quantities 0 37 1/2 Pure, unsweetened, Fry's ''Diamond,'' ' Fry's ''Monogram,' CADBURY'S. BLACK LEAD. Frank Magor & Co., Agents. per doz Reckitt's per box Box contains either 1 gro., 1 oz. size: ½ gro., 2 oz. or ½ gro. 4 oz. OORN BROOMS Concentrated, %'s 1 doz. in box. Homoeopathic, 4's 14lb. boxes. '' 1bs. 12lb. boxes. '' 1bs. 12lb. boxes THE COWAN CO. LIMITED. BAKING POWDER. BARING FOWDER. Oook's Friend Per doz. Size 1, in 2 and 4 doz. boxes. \$ 2 40 "10, in 4 doz. boxes. \$ 10 "2 in 6 80 "12, in 6 70 "3, in 4 45 Pound tins, 3 doz. in case. 3 00 120z. tins, 3 240 5 b. tins, % 14 40 Diamond W. H. eILLABD & 00. Bamboo Handles, A, 4 strings..... 4 " " B, 4 strings..... 4 " " D, 3 strings..... 3 " D, 3 strings..... 3 " G, 3 strings..... 3 " G, 3 strings..... 3 " G, 3 strings..... 3 " " I, 3 strings..... 2 4 35 4 10 3 85 3 60 3 35 3 10 2 85 JOHN P. MOTT & CO.'S. R. S. McIndoe, Agent, Toronto. BISCUITS. Diamond- W. H. GILLABD & CO. 1 lb. tins, 2 dor. in case.....per doz. 2 00 1b.... Perfection, ½-lb. tins, per doz.. Cocoa Essence, sweet,½-lb. tins, Cocoa Essence, sweet, ½-1b. tins, per doz.... Chocolate-Queen's Dessert, ¼ 's and ½'s... 6's... Mexican Vanilla, ¼ 's and ½'s... Royal Navy Rock Diamond 8 s..... 8 s... Case, per case, per t doz. packaj s doz. packaj 10c. 6-oz. 12-oz. 16-oz. 2¹/₂-1b. 5-1b \$0 85 1 75 3 40 4 35 10 40 19 50 4 doz. CANNED GOODS. MUSHROOMS. COUPOR \$ WALTER BAKER & Co., LIMITED CHOCOLATE-MENIER. HENRI JONAS & CO. Premium No. 1 chocolate, 12-lb. boxes. Vanilla chocolate 6-lb boxes. German sweet, 6-lb. boxes. B'kfast cocoa, ½-lb. tins, plain; 6-lb. boxes. Caracas sweet chocolate, 6-lb. boxes. Soluble chocolate (bet or cold soda) 1-lb.can3. yanila chocolate wafers, 48 to box, per box. 1-0sale in (Mushrouns, Rionel Mushrouns, Rionel Ist choice Dutheil..... Ist choice Lenoir extra Lenoir Per case, 100 tins. FRENCH PEAS-DELORY'S \$15 50 18 50 19 50 22 00 Fils, M 81, \$2, hocolate-Menie roquettes and of 108 \$20. enier Breakfas CHOCOLAT-MENIER ::* HENRI JONAS & Co. Pastilles **\$9 00** 10 50 12 50 14 00 15 00 16 50 18 00 Cocoa 1/2 Fins. doz. in case Fins Tres fins Extra fins Sur extra fins . OHEESE. 1/4-lb. 1/2-lb. 1-lb. Imperial - Large size jars, per doz. \$ Medium size jars Small size jars Individual size jars..... 1/28 er 20c umali size jars Individual size jars.... perial Holder-Large size Madium size Small size usefort-Large size, per doz... Small size... BLACKING. FRENCH SARDINES. or ::ins HENRI JONAS & Co. 1/ Trefavennes 1/ Rolland 1/ Delory 1/ Club Alpins per \$9 50 10 00 10 50 12 50 13c Military dressing

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ASSORTED STOCKS of all styles of packages now on hand, and PROMPT SHIP-MENT guaranteed.

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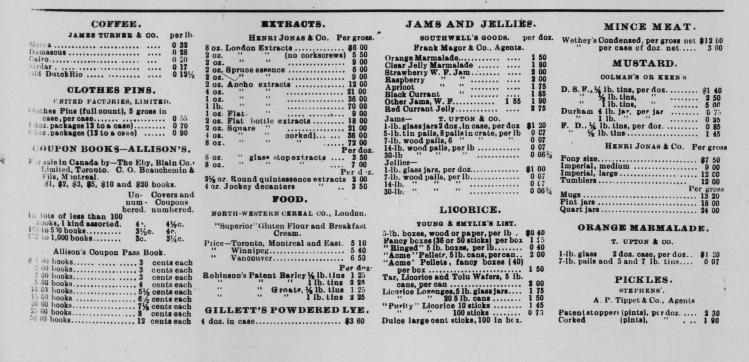
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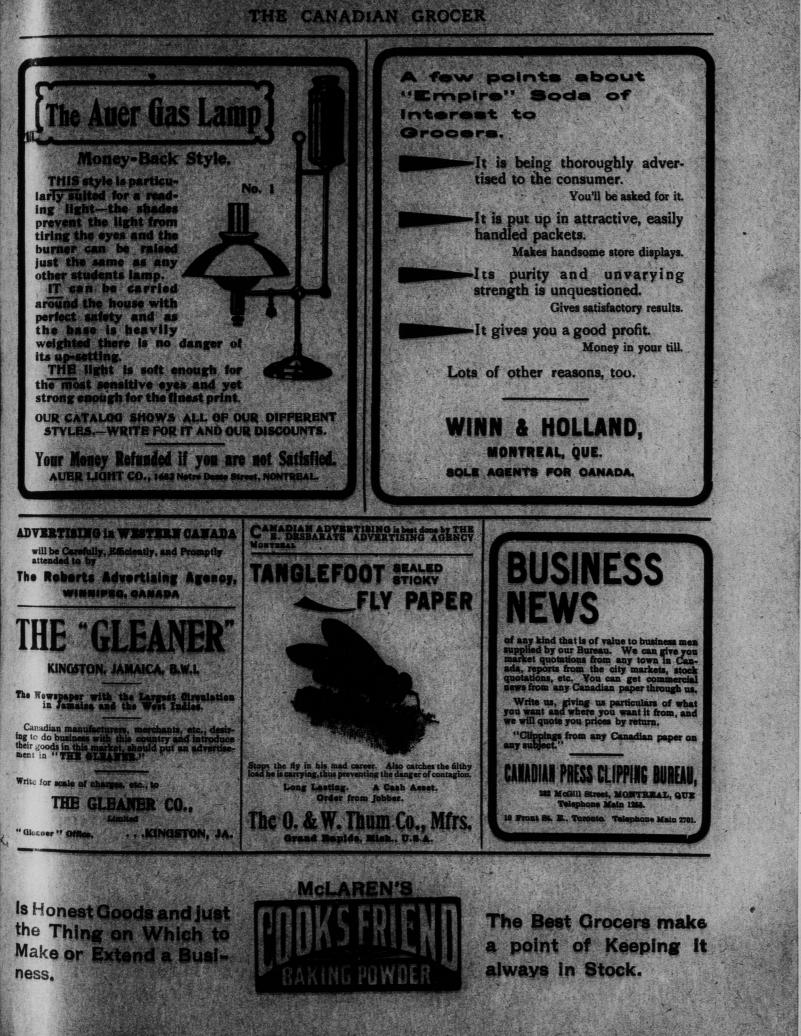
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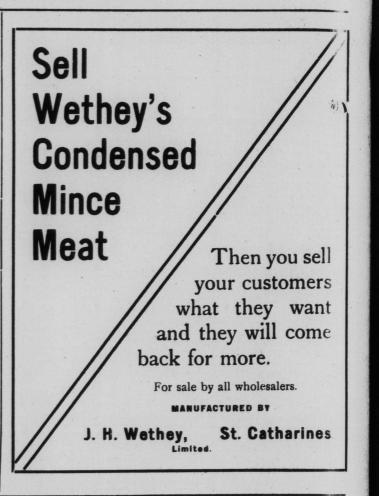


Easter Eggs

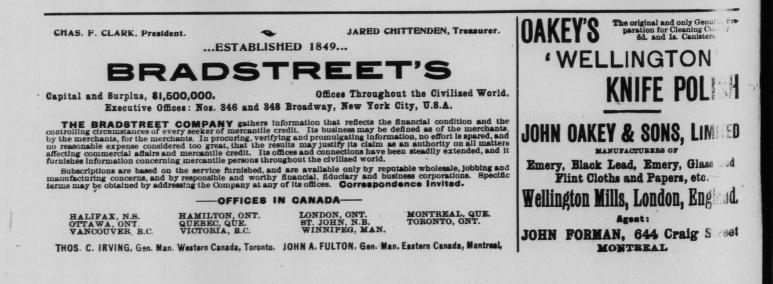
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		Large Hen		in				each	
12	. **	Duck	12		**			pair	
12	"	Goose	6		"	"	10c.	each	14.40
6	"	Ostrich	6		••	"	25c.	pair	9.00
6	**	Large Ostrich	3			"	15c.	each	10.80
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