

Toronto Grocery Market.

SUGARS, SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.—Sugars are quiet and firm, with a small business doing. Merchants are only buying for immediate requirements. Refiners are indifferent and are refusing to shade prices in the slightest degree, even for large quantities. Stocks here are light; jobbers are buying from hand to mouth.

Syrups quiet, in good supply. There is only a small trade doing; prices range from 20c up or 28c per gallon.

Molasses quiet, at 28c for Cuba in barrels to 42c for choice Porto Rico.

Sugars—Granulated, 5½ to 5½c; Paris lumps, boxes, 6c, extra ground, barrels, 6½ to 7½c, powdered, barrels, 5½ to 6c; refined, dark to bright, 4½ to 5½c.

Syrups—D, 1½ to 2½c; M, 2½ to 2½c; B, 2½ to 2½c; V.B., 2½ to 2½c; E.V.B., 2½ to 2½c; ex-sup, 2½ to 2½c; XX., 2½ to 3c; XXX and special; 3 to 3½c.

Molasses—West Indian, bbls, 26 to 38c; New Orleans, open kettle, 45 to 55c; centrifugals, 30 to 40c; inferior low grades 25 to 28c.

TEAS.—Teas remain inactive. There has been a small movement in new season Japan's and in China greens and blacks. Indians and Ceylons dull. Last mail advices from London bring word that the expected has happened, and low grades have at last given way. Cheap large made Ceylons have dropped a penny to a penny halfpenny. These are not suitable for this market.

Coffees.—Steadier to firmer. Foreign markets are stronger on adverse reports from Brazil and other producing countries. The Brazil crop it is estimated will be 1,000,000 bags less than last year, and Java 750,000 bags less. Rios are 20½ to 22c. Good Java are held at 30 to 32c, Porto Rico at 24 to 28c, and Mocha at 28 to 32c.

Dried Fruits.—Cables on currants show a higher market; on spot they are dull at 5½ to 6½c for barrels, according to quality; halves are 4c more; Vostizses are worth 6½ to 7½c; for Perfect Gems and choice, 8 to 8½c. Prunes, dull at 7½ to 8c. Currants—Barrels, 5½ to 6c; half barrels, 5½ to 6½c; cases, 6 to 7c; Vostizses, cases, 7½ to 9½; Patras, barrels, 6½c; cases, 6½ to 7½c. Raisins—Valencias, 4 to 5½c; layers, 6½ to 7½c; Sultanas 6 to 11c; loose Muscatels, \$2.25 to 2.40; London layers, \$1.80 to 2.40; black baskets, \$3.40 to 3.70; blue baskets, \$4.40 to \$4.60. Figs—Elemeas, 10 lbs and up, 9½ to 13c; white Malaga figs, 6½ to 7c in 25 lb boxes; natural do, in bags, 4 to 4½c; mats do, 4½c; 14-oz 9 to 9½c. Dates—Hallowes, 7½ to 8c. Prunes—Cases, 7½ to 8½c. Nuts—Almonds, Tarragona, 15½ to 17c; Ivica, 14 to 15c; do, shelled Valencia, 29 to 35c; filberts, Sicily 9½ to 10c; walnuts, Grenoble, 14½ to 15c; Mar-bots, 12c.

Canned Goods.—Complaints are made of cutting in corn, peas and tomatoes. This is no doubt due to the offerings by one or two houses who are selling a line at 80c. To compete with this there has been a good enquiry for a few lots of cheap goods. Many jobbers, however, continue to make 85 to 90c. for good brands. Fruits quiet. Salmon steady at \$1.45 to \$1.55 and without feature. Fish—Salmon 1's flat, \$1.70 to 1.80; salmon, 1's tall, \$1.35 to 1.65; lobster, clover leaf, \$2.25 to 2.95; lobster, other 1's, \$1.75 to 2.25; mackerel, \$1.00 to \$1.25; finnan haddie, \$1.40 to 1.50; sardines, French 1's, 40c; sardines, French 1's, 17c; sardines, American 1's, 6 to 8c; sardines, American 1's, 9c. Fruits and vegetables—Tomatoes, 3's, 99 to 95c; corn, 2's, 80c to \$1.00; peas, 2's, 80c to \$1; beans, 90 to 95c; pumpkins, 75 to 90c; strawberries and raspberries, 2's, \$1.85 to \$2; apples, gals, \$2.25 to \$2.40; 3's, 80c to \$1; peaches, 2's, \$2 to 2.75; 3's, \$3.25 to 3.75; plums, 2's, \$1.40 to 1.75; 3's, \$2.60 to \$2.85; pears, 2's, \$1.45 to 1.85; 3's, \$2.25 to 2.60.

Rice and Spices.—No brand is easier; generally 3½c is asked and B is held at 3½ to 3½c.

Japan rules at 3½ to 5½, in inside figure being for Canadian. Rice, bag, 3½ to 3½c; do, off grades, 3½ to 3½c; do, Patna, 4½ to 5½c; do Japan, 4½ to 5c; sago, 4½ to 5c; tapioca, 4½ to 5c; pepper, black, 11½ to 12c; do, white, 18 to 25c; ginger, Jamaica, 18 to 20c; cloves, 10 to 15c; allspice, 10 to 13c; nutmeg, 90c to \$1.10; cream of tartar, 28 to 35c.

Chemicals—Sul soda is quoted lower at 90c to \$1. Empire, June 8.

The Depression in Wheat.

The low point to which wheat has declined in this country this week is without precedent since our wheat markets have had any important relation to those of foreign countries. It is difficult, even now, to satisfactorily explain why it is so. Some of the causes which have led up to this result can be discovered. Among them are the miscalculations of official reports concerning extent of production in this country, and the work of speculation in hindering the outgo of the surplus the past six months. To some extent the interior movement has recently been accelerated by fears concerning the development of weevil. The culminating feature is that of monetary matters, affecting not only the position of those carrying the enormous accumulations in public warehouses, but also interior holders, who have in the recent past been enforced to move their grain, however reluctantly, to comply with the demand of bankers and other money lenders. These conditions, at the time when the plentifulness of a new harvest is in sight, with the evidence of considerable surplus to be carried over to the new season, have combined to exert more than usual force in bringing down the position of values. The props have been temporarily knocked from under the fabric by influences not fully anticipated, and undue depression has resulted.

On what basis can calculations as to the future of values be reasonably considered? It is plain enough that the winter wheat crop in this country is to be materially deficient—falling possibly 50,000,000 bushels below the average for the past five years, for which period official figures point to 323,000,000 as the average, while it is doubtful if the production this season will exceed 270,000,000. This is not an estimate—not a prediction. The possibilities may be regarded as higher—but not the probabilities, in the light of acceptable evidence. The spring crop is surrounded with more of uncertainty. The start is fairly favorable, and the possibilities may be accepted as approximating the average indicated for the past five years, which official figures show to have been 163,000,000. It is not reasonable to count on a greater production than this, of spring wheat, nor an excess over say about 435,000,000 for the entire crop. This, it should be understood is not an estimate, but may with propriety be considered as the reasonable basis on which to make calculations as to the future. With the surplus to be carried over the position, in this view, will be practically equivalent to an incoming crop of about 500,000,000 bushels without available surplus from the preceding crop.

This is the fair position to take as to the outlook of wheat supplies in this country for the incoming year. The domestic requirements may be reckoned as 370,000,000 bushels. The exportable surplus 130,000,000, if the maximum production calculations be realized. The exportation for the year now closing will be about 185,000,000 bushels, the preceding year it was 225,000,000, and much smaller previously; for the past five years, an annual average of 143,000,000.

In Europe, the outlook is for an under-average production of wheat this season, so that the chances are that if the production in this country should not essentially exceed the quantity herein suggested the surplus for the year will in time all be wanted by foreign markets. But no urgency of demand is likely to arise in the

early part of the crop year, and only problematically later. Investors, however, will not wait for an urgent demand. They will see the almost certainty of a fair recovery from the abnormal depression now existing, and this will not only check the downward tendency but help in restoring confidence.

There is nothing of the staple products of the earth so cheap as wheat to-day. Compare it with gold, with cotton, with animal products, with the market price of labor, and the relative position of wheat is found to be abnormally low. It is the creature of a combination of adverse circumstances and conditions affected by influences which have measurably spared other products of industry and the price of labor. A readjustment must be expected.—Cincinnati Price Current.

Crop Conditions of the Week.

The country from Ohio to North Dakota and the surplus grain growing States south of the Ohio River have every reason to be satisfied with the fine weather which has prevailed almost interruptedly for the last ten days. The sun and the winds seem to have been tempered to the late and backward crops, and now the growing season has commenced, not only in name but in fact.

In Central and Northern Illinois corn planting is finished. The stand is generally fair. Though the cold, cloudy weather kept corn back it had an excellent effect upon the oats, and the general condition of the crop in these areas never was better at this time of the year. In Indiana they had a great deal of rain until about a week ago. Taking the State as a whole the general condition of oats is fairly good as good as a year ago. Corn planting in Ohio is a little late. The oats crop looks well and has made rapid growth this week. The acreage of corn in Kansas has been greatly increased this season from the fact that so large an area of the winter wheat has been plowed up and put into corn. The stand is reported as generally good and recent rains have been of great benefit to it. Oats are doing fairly well. Nebraska suffered for the want of rain until the first of the present month. Since that time rains have fallen and the crop conditions of the State have greatly improved. Iowa has been favored during the last ten days with plenty of sunshine, plenty of moisture and plenty of warmth. Corn is generally all up cultivating has commenced. Some localities in the State report oats a little thin on the ground, but all things considered both the corn and oats outlook is to-day fully as good if not better than it was a year ago. The general prospects for a crop of spring wheat through the Red River Valley are fairly favorable. This includes a large area of the country in North Dakota. The wheat is coming up evenly and has a healthy color. In South Dakota the general prospects for spring wheat, as compared with last year, show it to be fully three weeks later, much thinner on the ground, and weeds starting rapidly. There is more barley and flax sown this season than there was last. In Minnesota the prospects for spring wheat are about the same as they were a year ago. Southern Illinois reports that there will not be any wheat cut before the first week in July. Central Indiana reports the early harvest will not be on before July 5. It is difficult to say how much below last year's crop the yield will be. Northern Ohio does not expect to harvest any wheat before July 10. As a whole the crop in this State looks well. In Michigan wheat has picked up considerably during the last ten days. It is now jointing, and all things considered the crop is doing fairly well. Kansas reports early wheat will be ready to cut about June 25. In Northern Missouri wheat is headed out. Some is short and some long. They had too much rain for a good crop. The shortage varies from 25 to 30 per cent as compared with last year. Probably 60 per cent is a conservative estimate.—Chicago Tribune, June 10.