

Toronto Grocery Market.

SUGARS, SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.

During the last day or two there has been some easing off from the extreme quotations for sugars among the jobbers. There have been sales of granulated at 5 to 5½c, but 4½c was reported in one or two instances. In yellows prices range from 3½ to 4½c. Raws are almost cleared out. Syrups and molasses show no change.

Sugars—Granulated, 5 to 5½c; Paris lumps boxes, 5½c; extra ground, barrels, 6 to 6½c, powdered, barrels, 6½ to 5½c; refined, dark to bright, 4 to 4½c; raws, 3½ to 4.

Syrups—D, 1½ to 2½c; M, 2½ to 2¾; B, 2¾ to 2½c; V.B., 2½ to 2¾c; E.V.B. 2¾ to 2½c; ex-sup er, 2½ to 2¾c; 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 and Coffees—Teas are in fair demand, but the movement is of a hand-to-mouth character. The Japan season, which opens in May, and the prospect of the new teas being here in June deters retailers from stocking up; at one time there appeared to be a probability of a scarcity of low grades of this variety, but they are turning up from unexpected quarters, and there will no doubt now be enough to go round. Mail advices from Great Britain contain nothing of importance.

Coffees have recovered part of the recent decline in outside markets. On spot good Rios are scarce and firm at 21 to 22c. Port Rico, is quoted at 23 to 25c, and Mocha, at 28 to 32c.

Dried Fruits and Nuts—Dates are held firmer; houses which will have to buy now are paying more money and are now quoting 5½c, though a few can be bought at 5 to 5½c. Valencia raisins are meeting with a good demand at 4½ to 5½c for common to choice off stalk, but inferior can be bought as low as 4c; 5,000 boxes sold in New York this week chiefly on Canadian account. Prunes are easier at 7½ to 8½c. Currants are without feature. Nuts are quiet. Almonds are dearer outside, but unchanged here. Currants—Barrels, 5½c; half barrels, 5½ to 6½c; cases, 6 to 7c; Vostizza, cases, 7½ to 9½; Patras, barrels, 6½c; cases, 6½ to 7½c. Raisins—Valencias, 4½ to 5½c; layers, 6½ to 7½c; Sultanias 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—Elmes, 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—Hallowee, 5½ to 6c. Prunes—Cases, 7½ to 9c. 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—The market has been quiet in sympathy with the general situation. Vegetables are unchanged. No large sales reported. Orders have been of a retail character at 85c up for corn, peas and tomatoes, but that figure is for low grades. Salmon is moving freely and good brands are scarce and firmly held at \$1.55 to \$1.65 in talls and \$1.80 in flats, but there are common brands that can be bought as low as \$1.45 for pink and \$1.35 for white. Considerable orders are reported to have been placed for futures at last year's prices, but buyers as a rule are not inclined to make contracts at old figures, as the general tone of advices from the coast would indicate the probability of low figures. Lobsters are steady at \$1.95 to \$2.10 for talls and \$2.50 to \$2.75 for flats. 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 ½'s, 17c; sardines, American 1's, 6 to 8c; sardines, American ½'s, 9c. Fruits and vegetables—Tomatoes, 3's, 85c to \$1; corn, 2's, 85c to \$1.05; peas, 2's, 90c 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.

Spices, Rice, &c.—Rice, bags, 3½ to 4, do, off grades, 3½ to 3¾; do, Patna, 4½ to 5½; do, Japan, 4½ to 5½c; 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 tartar, 28 to 35c.

Peels.—Quiet and unchanged. Lemon is going at 15 to 16c; orange at 17½ to 18c, and citrol, 26 to 30c.—*Empire*, April 14.

The Power of Money.

Money is a curious factor; it buys what we eat and drink, satisfies justice, and heals wounded honor. Indeed, nearly everything resolves itself into money or its equivalent. The child craves for pennies, the youth for dimes, and the man for dollars. The carpenter shoves his plane, the blacksmith swings his hammer, the miner raises his pick, the farmer guides his plough, the lawyer pleads his case, the judge administers the law, and the minister prays—for money. Everybody in all vocations works for money. In fact, man makes the money and money makes the man nowadays. We all seem to look through gold spectacles. The larger the amounts seem the wiser and the more important its holder or owner becomes. Dollars and cents buy everything to adorn and gratify the taste. They buy the well-filled shops, and cultivated farms, the floating palace, the marble mansion, the elegant equipage, the best pew in the church, the most prominent box at the opera, and even a seat in the halls of legislation. Money commands the respect of gaping crowds, who bow before it in fawning obsequiousness. It enables its possessors to be generously charitable or wrongfully oppressive of the poor and deserving. It lights up the darkened scenes of life and smooths its pathway. It brings many cares, but all are seemingly ready to carry and increase them for its possession. It smooths the anguish of sickness and often assuages the terror of death. Money stands at the brink of eternity, but cannot pass beyond. It buys the monuments to mark the restingplace of wealth, but it cannot accompany the immortal soul 'till the great beyond.—*National Geogr.*

Outlook for Cattle Business.

After a review of all the facts obtainable pertaining to the actual supply of cattle throughout the United States and the demand for home consumption, the well informed inquirer will undoubtedly conclude that it is a good time to enter the field and secure the increased profits that are sure to come out of the business. At no time within the past ten years has all the vast trans-Mississippi country, and particularly all the range districts of the west, south-west, northwest, been so closely culled and shipped and at a great sacrifice of the stock generally. The reader will find in reading the report of the Texas Stockmen's Convention, lately held at Fort Worth, Texas, that the old-timers of the great producing and supply fields of the southwest are again as active as fifteen years ago, when every range man realized a competence, at least those whose conservatism kept them within reasonable and safe bounds, and out of the too venturesome field of colossal proportions and extended area. Such is the confidence in the future of the cattle business in the southwest that eastern capital has been secured with which to build the third largest packing establishment in the United States at Fort Worth. The Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas now represents 1,500,000 head, and will within a short time practically control the product of the entire southwestern range country. Organization of three naturally large districts, the southwest, the west and the north-

west, and the concentration of individual effort, will tend to very materially further the interests of all concerned, and to some extent avoid a congested state of over production.—*Kansas Farmer*.

An Effect of High Rubber Prices.

A press dispatch states "it would appear that preparations were being made by a number of men prominent in the rubber business for a trip to Rio Janeiro, Brazil, the purpose of the expedition being the "exploration of several thousand square miles of land near the Beni in southern Bolivia, which is said to have advantages for the production of cheap rubber." If the results of the expedition are as fruitful as "a French capitalist predicts, the Rubber Trust will have a most powerful competitor." The exploring party "has already organized the Beni Gum Company," and "will travel under the guidance of Melchor O'Brien, Bolivian Minister to the United States, who will also entertain them during the company's stay in Bolivia." The "trip will last six months," as the Amazon will be explored and trips to the Andes made. The *Boston Advertiser* says: "It remains to be seen whether the developments will be of such a nature as to affect the Para grades, the trade in which has been more active of late. The new price list of the rubber-shoe companies is based on the estimate of 80c rubber, which, it is believed by manufacturers, will be the average price during the coming season. New fine Para is now quoted at 75 to 77c, with coarse at 51 to 56c."

Wool.

It appears to be the general opinion in the wool trade that more new-clip wool will be consigned than heretofore and that imported will remain in bond until sold. Manufacturers will continue their conservative policy of buying only a small amount of wool at a time, and will watch more closely than ever the movement of stocks in the goods market. Foreign manufacturers are of the same opinion as domestic manufacturers and dealers. They are looking for not only a removal of the duty on wool, but a material reduction of the duty on goods. They have been buying freely at all sales and have forced an advance at the London sales now being held. Domestic wools are moving slowly. Stocks are light and desirable lots are generally small. Manufacturers have been well represented in all markets. Shearing has commenced in the far-western states, and new wools will soon be on the market in considerable quantity. The advance in London has not affected the price of Australian wools in this country. Demand is rather light, and while prices are very firm, dealers are unable to secure any advance. Domestic wools are quiet, but steady. A light trade is reported in carpet wools.—*Bruhlstreet's*, New York.

Toronto Leather Prices.

Sole, slaughter, medium, heavy, per pound, 23 to 25c; Spanish, No. 1, per pound, 24 to 26c; Spanish, No. 2, per pound, 22 to 24c; Spanish, No. 3, per pound, 18 to 20c; calfskin, Canadian, light, 65 to 70c; Canadian, medium, 70 to 73c; calfskin, Canadian, heavy, 65 to 70c; calfskin, French, \$1.05 to \$1.30; upper, light, medium, 30c to 32c; split, 15 to 23c; harness, prime, per pound, 24 to 26c; harness, light, 22 to 24c; buff, 14 to 16c; pebble, 14 to 15c; oak harness, American, 45 to 50c; oak harness, English, 75 to 80c; Cordovan, vamps, No. 1, \$5.50 to \$6; Cordovan vamps, No. 2, \$5 to \$5.50; Cordovan goloshes, 11 to 12c; Cordovan sides, No. 1, 16c; Cordovan sides, No. 2, 13c; Cordovan sides, No. 3, 11 to 12c; oak cup soles, \$4.50 to \$5; hemlock taps, \$3 to \$3.75; cod oil, per gallon, 45 to 50c; dogra, per pound, 4½ to 5c; japonica, per pound, 6 to 6½c; oak extract, 4c; homlock extract, 3c; lampblack, 20 to 30c; sumac, per ton, \$45 to \$70; roundings, white oak, 10 to 25c; roundings, black, 15 to 20c; roundings, hemlock, 15c.