

**ROBINSON, LITTLE & CO.**

—WHOLESALE—

**DRY GOODS,**343 and 345 Richmond St.,  
LONDON, Ont.Complete range of Samples with Andrew  
Callender, McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.**J. Kuhn & Son,**

—DEALERS IN—

**BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS**

FLOUR AND FEED

And Produce Generally. Agents for the  
**GOLD SPOON BAKING POWDER.**Consignments of Produce and other Goods Sold on  
Commission and Prompt returns made.Catharine Block, Alexander St. West,  
WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.**Cash Registers.**

Charlevoix, Mich., June 20, 1889.

To American Cash Register Co.:

We take pleasure in recommending "The Cashier" which we have  
been using constantly for three months. No storekeeper should be  
without one.We used a National Register two years and sold it at a loss of  
\$75.00, as not being of as much practical use as the one we now  
have of yours.A. T. WASHBURN & CO.,  
Successors to F. W. Crane & Co.,  
Dry Goods and Carpets.Save time, money, mistakes and thefts, by getting a  
Cashier. Write for particulars.F. J. PEDDIE, Agent. Box 553.  
WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.**BUNTIN, GILLIES & CO.**

WHOLESALE STATIONERS,

Paper, Envelope and Blank Book  
Manufacturers and Dealers.**Hamilton, - Ontario.**ALL GRADES OF WRAPPING, PRINTING  
AND WRITING PAPERS IN STOCK IN  
REGULAR SIZES AND WEIGHTS.

SPECIAL SIZES MADE TO ORDER.

Orders Solicited. Prompt and Careful  
Attention Guaranteed.**The Barber & Ellis Co'y,**

Nos. 43, 45, 47 and 49 Bay Street,

TORONTO, Ont.

Manufacturers of ACCOUNT BOOKS,  
ENVELOPES, PAPER BOXES.

Importers of all Grades of Staple Stationery.

—DEALERS IN—

PRINTERS' SUPPLIES,

BOOKBINDERS' MATERIALS AND

BOXMAKERS' REQUISITES.

**Drugs and Chemicals at Montreal.**

Quinine is strong with a slight advance in  
Howard's, consequent upon the advance in  
bark. The rise seems to be genuine and not  
caused by any speculative demand. Camphor  
shows higher prices, as crude has advanced  
20 per cent, and the indications are that it will  
go higher, under the influence of an active de-  
mand and scarcity of the drug. Cream of  
tartar is in fair demand and has advanced 4c  
per pound, while tartaric acid of course is in  
sympathy. Opium is dull, without change and  
selling at \$3.75 to \$4.

Quinine, German.....	\$ 0 45 to \$ 0 50
Opium.....	3 75 to 4 00
Morphia.....	1 75 to 2 00
Iodide potas.....	3 75 to 4 00
Oil of peppermint.....	0 00 to 4 50
Bromide potassium.....	0 50 to 0 55
Camphor, English.....	0 00 to 0 55
Glycerine.....	0 00 to 0 25
Gum arabic.....	0 65 to 1 25
Carbolic acid.....	0 55 to 0 60
Insect powder.....	0 00 to 0 70
Salicene.....	5 00 to 5 50
Tartaric acid.....	0 53 to 0 55
Cream tartar.....	0 00 to 0 35
Bleaching powder.....	1 85 to 2 15
Bicarb soda.....	1 75 to 1 90
Salsoda.....	0 80 to 0 90
Caustic soda.....	1 75 to 2 00
Soda ash.....	1 30 to 1 50
Chlorate of potash.....	0 22 to 0 25
Alum.....	1 50 to 1 75
Coppers.....	0 80 to 0 90
Sulphur, flour.....	2 25 to 2 50
Sulphur, roll.....	1 90 to 2 00
Sulphate of copper.....	6 00 to 7 00
White sugar of lead.....	0 08 to 0 12
Brown sugar of lead.....	0 07 to 0 10
Bich. potash.....	0 09 to 0 11
Bich. soda.....	0 07 to 0 08
Logwood, per 100 pounds....	2 00 to 2 25
Sumac, Sicilian.....	67 00 to 70 00
Pruss. potash, yellow.....	0 22 to 0 25
Cutch.....	0 07 to 0 7 1/2
Gambier.....	0 08 to 0 8 1/2
Madras Indigo.....	0 60 to 0 80

—Gazette.

**Wholesale Grocer's Guild**

At a meeting of the Grocers' Guild, held in  
Toronto recently, the question of the excise law  
relating to tobaccos was brought before the  
members. The cancellation of the revenue  
stamp has to be effected in such a way as to re-  
quire considerable care, and if not properly done  
the retailer, in whose possession the box is  
found, is liable to fine. It was thought that the  
wholesaler from whom the tobacco was pur-  
chased and who paid the duty should protect  
the retailer, as it was the former who should see  
the proper cancellation of the stamp. But a  
much more irritating restriction is that which  
makes a person liable to punishment should he  
be found with more than a pound of tobacco in  
his possession, outside of the original package,  
a regulation which the Revenue department  
considers is necessary to prohibit the illicit  
manufacture. A deputation will shortly inter-  
view the Government with a view to having  
such harsh measures modified.

CORN cobs are being imported into Manitoba.  
They are used for smoking cured meats.

**The Wheat Situation.**

The prolonged depression in the price of  
wheat draws attention to the somewhat un-  
usual conditions affecting the market. Viewing  
the record for eight seasons, including that of  
1889, the domestic wheat crop was barely an  
average in 1886 and 1887, and was less than an  
average in each of the years 1883, 1885 and  
1888. The "years of plenty," those in which  
more than average yields of wheat were  
harvested, were 1882, 1884 and 1889. In 1882  
and 1884 crops slightly in excess of 500,000,000  
bushels were secured; but during the past year  
it is doubtful if the yield was in excess of 495,-  
000,000 bushels of sixty pounds each. The  
successive crops of wheat were so irregular  
from 1882 to 1885 inclusive that, notwithstand-  
ing the large yields in 1882 and 1884, the  
annual average for the period named was no  
larger than the annual average from 1886 to  
1889 inclusive, about 450,000,000 bushels in  
each instance.

On July 1, 1882, reserves of domestic wheat  
were at a low ebb, and including stocks in  
sight probably did not exceed 31,000,000 bushels.  
On each succeeding first of July there have been  
carried into the new cereal year much larger  
quantities of wheat, visible and invisible, until  
in 1889, when the estimated reserves on August  
1—new crop wheat being very slow in coming  
forward—amounted to only about 40,000,000  
bushels on both coasts.

Accordingly the inference is that the seven  
crops of wheat harvested prior to 1889 sufficed  
for wants for food, seed, for use in the arts  
and manufactures and for export, with only  
9,000,000 bushels, if any, to spare, the excess  
of reserves in the summer of 1889 as compared  
with 1882.

Calling the wheat crop for 1889 485,000,000,  
the food, seed and other domestic requirements  
for the year ending July 1, 1890, 366,000,000  
bushels, the prospect is for 119,000,000 bushels  
available for export during the current cereal  
year, if the reserves of last summer, some 40,-  
000,000 bushels, are sufficient to carry reserves  
on July 1 next.

But five months of the crop year are past,  
and exports of wheat (and flour as wheat), both  
coasts, are only about 42,000,000 bushels,  
against 46,000,000 bushels in a like period in  
1888. For the twelve months ended July 1  
last we exported about 90,000,000 bushels of  
wheat (and flour), so that the outlook, if the  
movement is to be judged by last year, does not  
promise foreign takings for this season equal  
to 90,000,000 bushels. But should the year's  
wheat and flour exports amount to that total  
the quantity likely to remain on hand as  
reserves, visible and invisible, on July 1 next  
would be approximately 69,000,000 bushels,  
instead of the 40,000,000 bushels of August 1,  
1889, which might go a long way toward ex-  
plaining the prevalence of bear arguments of late.

A test of the calculation for 1889-90 may be  
made by contrasting the records and official  
and other estimates of production and require-  
ments during the previous seven years and for  
the current cereal year. Thus, for eight years  
past, the crops of wheat produced in the United  
States will aggregate (including reserves on  
July 1, 1882), 3,641,000,000 bushels. Of this  
quantity about 2,532,000,000 will have been  
required as food and seed, 100,000,000 bushels  
for manufactures in eight years, while 848,-