

## Toronto Grocery Market.

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

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

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

Teas and Coffees—In a jobbing way the business is chiefly in new Japans at 16 to 35c as to quality; a few lots of old low grades can be bought at 10½ to 15c. Blacks are fairly active at 15c for low grade up. Indians and Ceylons are unchanged. The London market has been quiet, notwithstanding the arrival of first new season's monings. The quality of the latter has been good, but the prices do not show equal value with Ceylons. The first arrivals of these teas will be here in a few days, being between here and the coast at the present moment. Coffees are quiet and unchanged. Rices are steady at 20½ to 22c; Porto Rico, 24 to 28c; Mochas rule at 28c for average samples to 32c for choice Javas; 29 to 33c for Old Government.

Dried Fruit—Most of the importing houses are sending off their orders for new Mediterranean fruits. Prices are open. Figures are given, but the crops are in such a condition at the moment that values are uncertain. Currants, which at one time were reported to be suffering severely from mildew, are looking up, and latest advices are that a fair crop will be the result. Raisins, prunes, dates and so on, each promise a liberal yield. Locally there is a good movement in Valencia raisins owing to the low prices quoted off stalk being obtainable at 90c a box to 5½c per pound, as to quality. Currants—Barrels, 5½ to 7c; half barrels, 5½ to 6½; cases, 6½ to 7½; Vostizzas, cases, 7½ to 9½; Patras, barrels, 6½; cases, 6½ to 7½. Raisins—Valencias, 3½ to 5½; layers, 6½ to 7½; Sultanas 6 to 11c; loose Muscatels, \$2.25 to 2.40; London layers, \$1.80 to 2.25; black baskets, \$3.30 to 3.50; blue baskets, \$4.00 to \$4.25. Figs—Elenes, 10 lbs and up, 9½ to 13c; white Malaga figs, 6½ to 7c in 25 lb boxes; natural do, in bags, 4 to 4½; mats do, 4½; 14-oz 9 to 9½c. Dates—Hallowee, 7½ to 8c. Prunes—Cases, 7½ to 8½. Nuts—Almonds, Tarragona, 15½ to 17c; Ivica, 14 to 15c; do, shelled Valencia, 29 to 35c; filberts, Sicily 9½ to 15c; walnuts, Grenoble, 14½ to 15c; Mar-bots, 12c.

Canned Goods.—Demand for canned vegetables and fruits is less active and holders are in some instances shading former prices to reduce the stocks as much as possible. Packers are offering new peas for immediate delivery at 80c, raspberries and strawberries \$1.50 to \$1.60, and cherries at \$1.60, but the trade generally are not buying to any extent. Futures are not selling, and very few quotations are being made. Crop prospects continue good on all lines and no doubt will result in large pack with the exception perhaps of apples. The demand for the latter are, however, light, as the facilities for storing green fruit are improving and they may be had all the year round. Spot tomatoes, corn and peas are quoted at 85 to 90c for popular ordinary brands, while choicest brands of corn and peas are held at \$1.25 to \$1.40. Pumpkins may be bought at 70 to 80c. Beans, not wanted. Fruits, slow, prices unchanged, stocks light. Fish, steady. Salmon steady and firm on the best brands, the latter are held at \$1.50 to 1.60, and flats \$1.70 to 1.80, but other packs may be had at \$1.30 to \$1.45 and at \$1.10 to \$1.25 for spring catch. New mackerel is offered at 95c to \$1. Lobsters, quiet at \$1.85 to \$2, and flats \$2.40 to \$2.50 for best brands. Fish—Salmon, 1's flat, \$1.70 to 1.80; salmon, 1's tall, \$1.30 to 1.65; do., spring catch, \$1.10 to \$1.25; 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, 80 to 95c; corn, 2's, 80c to 90c; peas, 2's, 80c to \$1; beans, 85 to 95c; pumpkins, 70 to 90c; strawberries and raspberries, 2's \$1.85 to \$2; appl's, gals, \$2.25 to \$2.40; 3's, 75c to 90c; peaches, 2's, \$2 to 2.25; 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 Spice—Rice, bags, 3½ to 3½c; do., off grades 3½ to 3½c; do., Patna, 4½ to 5½c; do Japan, 4½ to 5c; sugo 4½ to 5c; tapioca, 4½ to 5c; pepper, black, 1½ to 1½c; 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. Empire, July 20.

## Teas.

The London *Grocers' Gazette* has the following on the position of tea: "New Indian tea is beginning to come along fairly fast now, but so far quality is disappointing, the teas from most districts, though well made, being poor and dry in cup. The opening prices are much lower than last year, and notably teas from Doars and also from Darjeeling estates are frequently from 2 to 3d per pound easier. Doars broken Pekoe, which opened last year at 10½d per pound, has sold this week at 8½d per pound; and in Darjeelings the difference in quotations is even more pronounced. The pooriness of the teas is, of course, given as the chief reason for this falling off, but we fancy that what has a great deal more to do with it is the quiet state of trade, and the anxiety of the dealers all round to keep out of buying till they see more prospect of a speedy turn over. Old stock, too, undoubtedly plays a big part in checking anything like free operations, and both dealers and brokers, though probably not heavily landed, must have some pretty discounts to write off against the year.

The general impression appears to be that we shall see a very low range of prices throughout the coming season, and this looks likely, as it becomes more apparent every year that the outlets for fine teas are closing up, and the incessant advertising of the cheap canister is bound to prevent customers throughout the country from paying any more than is absolutely necessary. As it is, 2s per pound is rapidly becoming quite a fancy price to pay the grocer, and blending is now such a fine art that marvellous tea can be sold at a very low figure. As regards finest tippy teas, of course Ireland has always been the great outlet for these, but the past season has proved a poor one for the Irish trade, and there are unmistakable signs that the days of selling large lines of tippy broken are gone. The blending business is now being extensively adopted in Ireland, and all the largest houses are making a strong point of blended and packet teas, and this is bound to more and more lessen the enquiry for fine grades."

## Exports of Breadstuffs.

The figures of the exports of breadstuffs from the United States in the fiscal year ending June 30 are entitled to more than passing attention, and a close study of them in comparison with the same for previous years throws considerable light upon the export movement of gold during the first half of 1893, and also upon the high rates for sterling exchange which have prevailed. The value of the exports of wheat, flour, corn, etc., for the year reached a total of only \$199,460,700, against \$299,363,100 in the previous year, a decrease of about \$100,000,000, of which \$63,704,200 was on wheat, and \$17,194,600 on corn, while flour shows an increase of \$576,000. But it is to be noted that the figures for the year just closed were, with the single exception of 1892, the largest for any year since 1883, when all breadstuffs

exports reached an aggregate of \$208,000,000.

The largest total on record was for 1880, when the export values ran up to the enormous total of \$283,000,000. One explanation of the great difference is found in the large decrease in the prices of wheat, flour and corn. Thus while in 1880 the average value per bushel of wheat exported was \$1.243, in 1893 it had fallen to \$1.127, and in 1893 to \$0.799, the low price on record. In 1880 the average value per barrel of flour was \$5.37, which rose to \$5.95 in 1893, but was down to \$4.54 in 1893. The average value of corn per bushel in 1880 was \$0.543, in 1893, \$0.608, and in 1893, \$0.534. But in 1891 corn averaged only \$0.418 per bushel. While there was a falling off in the volume of exports, the decrease in values was due to a great extent to the lower average prices. The present ruling prices certainly ought to stimulate foreign buying, especially as this year's wheat crop promises to be small, and European crops are admittedly poor. The foreign demand for forage crops promises to be very large, as in many parts of Europe cattle are being slaughtered owing to the scarcity of forage.—New York *Daily Investigator*, July 18.

## Montana Beef Cattle.

The Helena *Independent* says: "The first shipment of beef cattle from Montana to Chicago will be made this week from the eastern part of the State, but the heavy and steady shipment will not begin for a month yet, and will last until well along in the fall, says the *Stockgrowers' Journal*. Last year the first shipments were made the latter part of June. Cattle came out of the winter this year very poor, and they are now only beginning to put on flesh. Chicago commission men advise the Montana growers to hold their cattle until they are in prime condition, saying the prospect is excellent for good prices later in the season. Some Dakota growers, forced to sell, have already shipped to Chicago, but their cattle were in such condition that they brought only \$2.50 and \$3 a hundred. Unless there are worse times East than there are at present, and money gets tighter, it is expected that Montana cattle will average the growers in Chicago this year, \$1.50 a hundred. Of course the best beef will go from \$1 to \$2 higher, but it is the expectation that the general average will be as stated. This is about \$1 more than cattle averaged last year.

## Losses of Cattle.

The losses of cattle have not been what owners were led to believe during the winter, and surely this part of the range country is more blessed than some sections, for from Arizona comes the news that the bones of dead cattle are being gathered and shipped in car loads to California. These cattle died of drouth during the fall and winter of 1892, and the bones are shaken out of the dry hides. It requires the bones of about 600 cattle to make a carload, and as one man has collected four carloads within a radius of thirty miles of Tucson, and claims that the bones of those 3,800 cattle do not represent one third of those that perished within those limits last fall, one can imagine about how the cattle interest fared there.—Montana *Stock Growers' Journal*.

## Louisiana's Great Rice Crop.

The New Orleans *Picayune* says: "The last season has witnessed the largest domestic rice crop ever grown, the Louisiana yield alone having approximated 2,000,000 bags of rough rice, but at the same time, unfortunately, the lowest prices on record have been experienced. It is therefore questionable whether the producers have realized any considerable profit from their enormous yield. The previous average production of rice in Louisiana has been about 1,000,000 bags, and nothing but low prices could have been expected in a season which witnessed such an extraordinary increase of output."