

quiet jobbing business being all that is transpiring. Pig tin is quiet despite the more active feeling in the West, and the recent speculative activity in New York does not seem to have had any effect here.

BREADSTUFFS.—The local flour market is quiet and steady with prices unchanged, as millers speak of nothing in the way of concessions. However, business cannot be characterized as brisk, although steady enough, as buyers show no disposition to operate except in a very small way. Car lots of strong bakers' and straight rollers move in a quiet way. In lower grades business is very quiet, while offerings are not heavy. There is only a small quiet demand for meal, but prices rule steady under a small supply. The demand for feed is good, but the supply is sufficient. Beerbohm's cable reports wheat slow and weaker; corn nothing doing, but steadily held. In Chicago wheat advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ c. owing to frosts in Manitoba and the North West, which will damage the crop there somewhat, but to how great a degree is as yet unknown. Oats there were practically without change. In New York wheat was stronger and advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ c. At St. Louis, Toledo, Duluth and Milwaukee wheat was quiet and unchanged, though the feeling was strong. The *Montreal Trade Bulletin*, speaking of the situation, says:—"There can be no question that the supply of breadstuffs for the year is beginning to assume a serious aspect to the importing countries of Europe, which are estimated to be short from 400,000,000 to 420,000,000 bushels in wheat and rye, and should this prove to be an approximate estimate, it is difficult at the moment to understand what there is to prevent prices ruling higher after the flush of receipts resulting from needy farmers on this continent marketing their grain is over. There is no gainsaying the fact that Europe will be dependent upon this continent to a greater extent than for a number of years past for its wheat, rye and maize supplies during the present cereal year commencing August 1st. The quantity of wheat in sight on this continent east of the Rockies and on passage to the United Kingdom and the continent is 55,060,000 bushels, against 40,056,000 bushels a year ago, showing an increase of 15,004,000 bushels. According to Dornbusch, the stocks of wheat and flour in United Kingdom ports were 13,232,000 bushels, against 17,550,000 bushels last year. So that the amount of stocks available do not at present show any signs of an immediate shrinkage that is calculated to create alarm. But the cereal year has only just begun, and if the tremendous drafts upon our resources of breadstuffs, which it now seems probable will be made, should materialize, the supply in sight on this side and afloat to Europe will before long undergo a considerable shrinkage. In any event the prospects at the moment are bright for good prices for Canadian cereals."

PROVISIONS.—There is a fair jobbing demand for short cut pork and prices are kept steady. Lard is moving slowly and little is doing in smoked meats. No change has transpired in the Liverpool provision market. In Chicago the market was steady with a stronger tendency. The hog market there fell $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to $\frac{1}{4}$ c., the cattle market being weak and that for sheep firm.

BUTTER.—There is as yet little activity noticeable in butter, but holders seem confident and are willing to wait for full figures. Good butter is arriving in large quantities, but all that is offered meets ready sale at fair, though not extravagant prices. A good deal of butter has latterly been received from the Upper Provinces, and most of it is of good quality, well packed and reaches this market in excellent condition. We regret to say, however, that some lots of butter have come in recently from some of the outports in this province that have been so carelessly packed that the appearance of the article forces its value down several cents below what it would have brought if more intelligent attention had been paid to the matter of packing. A London writer reports:—"The butter market has been very firm this week, and prices have been on the up line, an appreciable rise being expected next week. There is no Canadian on the London market, but at Liverpool, where the highest prices throughout the country have been ruling this week—up to 116s.—there has been a fair quantity shown, which has cut the Jersey butter very hard. The quality is said to be extremely good, and equal to anything yet shipped from the Dominion, and buyers have been anxious to obtain it, as it vetted well, and is procurable at a moderate rate, 72s. to 82s. If these remarks as to quality can continue to be made, there is a grand opportunity for Canadian butter here, and it should cut out that from the States as it is gradually certain to cut them out in cheese."

CHEESE.—The cheese market here remains without change. That is, prices asked in the country are higher than spot values in this city. Therefore, it can hardly be said that there is a cheese market for the moment. The present consumptive demand is reduced to a minimum, and foreign markets are indifferent. A letter from London says:—"Cheese is very quiet, and though quotations for Canadian have gone up $\frac{1}{2}$ s., as by advices they were bound to do, it is not easy to dispose of all on offer at the rate, and agents report difficulty in clearing at 47s., 2s. to 3s. above the rate this time last year."

EGGS.—There is no change in the local egg market, but dealers find it hard to move the large quantities of stale eggs coming forward. We quote run of stock 12c. to 13c. according to size of lots. This illustrates what we have frequently urged upon our farmers, that perishable articles, such, particularly, as butter and eggs, should be marketed at once, for, if kept, they are certain to become deteriorated in quality and, therefore, in value. The London, England, *Grocers' Journal* has the following:—"There have been complaints by some receivers here of consignments from Canada in a musty and broken condition, and of consequent heavy losses to the consignee, whose prime cost was barely paid, but even as one swallow does not make a summer, so one shaky shipment is not illustrative of a whole trade. As the *Trade Bulletin* of Montreal aptly puts it, the records of trade in this department between the States and Canada show plenty of instances where damaged and useless stock has been placed at Boston and New York, and yet that did not preclude a generally remunerative business being put

through until the tariff erected a wall between supplier and consumer. We were the first on this side to recognize the potential element Canada might form in our future egg supply, and we hope we may have in the future to record that the trade has assumed even larger proportions than those which favorable reports from agents engaged in it in various parts of the country lead us to suppose will be the case." A correspondent writing from London, in reviewing the egg market there, says:—"Eggs remain pretty much in the same groove as last week, though some houses advanced rates on Monday, making 9s. the top quotation for the long hundred extra French. It is doubtful whether there might not have been a drop, had it not been for a considerable decrease in Russian imports. In Liverpool there has been a good trade put through, notwithstanding heavy supplies, and though demand fell off towards the close of the week, not much stock has been left on hands, and the rates rule high, up to 8s. 4d. for the long hundred. The large shipments to Liverpool from Canada might have been expected to send down prices a bit, but such is not the case, their quality commanding for them what seems to me a splendid price—from 7s. 4d. to 7s. 8d. per 120. It is not strange that shippers refuse to listen to opponents of this trade, and it is fully to be expected a large and healthy trade will result on a permanent basis from the beginning made. In confirmation of what I sent you last week, it is worth noting that the *Grocers' Journal* has an article this week in which it speaks highly of the prospects of the trade, and predicts a good business in the ensuing months. It says the Canadian eggs have come to stay if packers exhibit the same amount of care in forwarding they have hitherto done, and if their surplus stock available for export is sufficient to make a trade."

DRIED FRUIT.—There has been little actual business on spot, and in this respect last week's remarks apply. With regard to business for forward delivery, however, importers state that it was never more encouraging, and that they anticipate a brisk business this fall. There is nothing new to report regarding the crop either as to raisins or currants.

GREEN FRUIT.—Staple lines of green fruit show no change but an active business both in jobbing and at retail is transacting. Importations of apples, pears, peaches, grapes, plums, pineapples, bananas, etc., continue very large, but all appear to meet an eager demand, and to be readily taken up.

SUGAR.—A good demand is reported for yellow sugars. The range as quoted at the refineries is a shade below last week's quotations, but, in view of the fact that yellows have just been marked up in New York, an advance would not surprise the trade here. Granulated is in fair demand and firm, an advance of 1-16 being reported in New York.

MOLASSES.—Molasses is quiet, but the market shows some improvement. Stocks here are rather small, and prices comparatively low.

TEA.—There has not been much doing in teas during the past week. Japan house cables report that teas must go higher, owing to the advance in the price of silver—which we alluded to as probable two or three weeks ago. Blacks are very quiet, very few changing hands here at present.

FISH.—There is little to add to our previous reports on the fish situation. The catch of all kinds of fish has been so far this season very much below the average. It is reported that bait—particularly squid—is more plentiful to the eastward, and that a number of vessels that have long waited for a supply have baited up and have started out for the fishing grounds. It is to be hoped that they will be successful, which it is quite likely that they will, as fish are reported to be plentiful on the banks. The outside demand and the numerous steamers sailing hence for the United States and West Indies are rapidly demonstrating the fact that the "usefulness" of the "fish boxes" that once had a monopoly of this carrying trade, "is gone." Our outside advices are as follows:—Gloucester, Mass., Sept. 8.—"Mackerel receipts show a large falling off from last week, when they should be on the increase. Something has been done in Barnstable Bay, but there was no fleet there, and the catch on the Maine coast has been light, and in North Bay nothing, as there are no vessels there. The codfish receipts are also light for the season, but a few good halibut fares are coming in from deep water on Georges. Trade moderate, with poor weather for curing the past week. New Georges codfish at \$6.50 a qtl. for large, and small at \$5, Bank \$5.50 for large and \$4 for small; Shore \$6.25 and \$4.87 for large and small. Dry Bank \$6.25, medium \$5.12 $\frac{1}{2}$. Cured cusk at \$4 per qtl.; hake \$1.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ to \$2.12 $\frac{1}{2}$; haddock \$3.25; heavy salted pollock \$2.37 $\frac{1}{2}$, and English cured do. \$3.25 to \$3.50 per qtl.; Labrador herring \$6 bbl.; med. split \$6, Newfoundland do. \$5.50; Nova Scotia do. \$5.50; Eastport \$4; split Shore \$4.25; round do. \$4.50; round Eastport \$4; pickled codfish \$6; haddock \$5; alewives \$3.50; trout \$14, California salmon \$14; Halifax do. \$23; Newfoundland do. \$16."

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