

THE

GROCER'S COMPANION

AND

MERCHANT'S HAND-BOOK.

CONTAINING A COMPREHENSIVE ACCOUNT OF THE GROWTH, MANUFACTURE AND  
QUALITIES OF EVERY ARTICLE SOLD BY GROCERS. ALSO, TABLES OF  
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, AND INFORMATION OF A GENERAL  
NATURE OF VALUE TO GROCERS AND COUNTRY  
MERCHANTS.

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BOSTON:

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**YEAST.**—Throughout the entire Union the manufacture of home-made bread is a specialty, and, notwithstanding the great increase in bread preparations and baking powders, the sale of Yeast still maintains its original status, in the form of *Compressed Yeast*, which was originally introduced into this country from Holland. Its purity, economy and convenience, naturally commend its use to all housekeepers; but it would be invidious and superfluous to mention any special manufacture when all are excellent.

## WEIGHTS, MEASURES, ETC.

### UNITED STATES MONEY.

10 Mills.....	make one cent.
10 Cents.....	" one dime.
10 Dimes.....	" one dollar.
10 Dollars.....	" one eagle.

### AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

By this weight all articles in the grocer's trade are bought and sold.

27 11-32 Grains.....	make 1 dram.
16 Drams.....	" 1 ounce.
16 Ounces.....	" 1 pound.
25 Pounds.....	" 1 quarter.
4 Quarters or 100 pounds.....	" 1 hundred weight.
20 Hundred weight.....	" 1 ton.

The grain avoirdupois, though never used, is the same as the grain in Troy weight; 7,000 grains make the Avoirdupois pound, and 5,760 grains the Troy pound.

### LIQUID MEASURE.

4 Gills.....	make 1 pint.
2 Pints.....	" 1 quart.
4 Quarts.....	" 1 gallon.
31½ Gallons.....	" 1 barrel.
63 Gallons.....	" 1 hogshead.
2 Hogsheads.....	" 1 pipe or butt.
2 Pipes.....	" 1 tun.

Five ounces Avoirdupois of water will make 1 gill. The gallon of water should contain exactly 10 pounds of pure water, at a temperature of 62° F., the barometer being at 30 inches.

DRY MEASURE.

- 4 Gills.....make 1 pint.
- 2 Pints....." 1 quart.
- 8 Quarts....." 1 peck.
- 4 Pecks or 32 quarts....." 1 bushel.
- 8 Bushels....." 1 quarter.

The legal bushel of the United States is the old Winchester measure of 2,150.42 cubic inches. The Imperial bushel of England is 2,218.142 cubic inches; so that 32 English bushels are about equivalent to 33 of ours.

TROY WEIGHT.

- 24 Grains.....make 1 pennyweight or 24 grains.
- 20 Pennyweights....." 1 ounce or 480 grains.
- 12 Ounces....." 1 pound or 5,760 grains.

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT.

- 20 Grains.....make 1 scruple.
- 3 Scruples....." 1 dram.
- 8 Drains....." 1 ounce.
- 12 Ounces....." 1 pound.
- 45 Drops=1 teaspoonfull or a fluid drachm; 2 tablespoonfulls=1 oz.

MEASURES OF SURFACE.

- 144 Inches.....make 1 square foot.
  - 9 Square Feet....." 1 square yard.
  - 80½ Square Yards....." 1 rod, perch or pole.
  - 40 Square Rods....." 1 square rood.
  - 4 Square Roods....." 1 square acre, or 43,560 sq. ft.
  - 10 Square Chains....." 1 square acre.
  - 640 Square Acres....." 1 square mile.
- Quarter's Chain equal to 22 yards or 100 links.

MISCELLANEOUS TABLE.

- 12 units.....make 1 dozen.
- 12 dozen....." 1 gross.
- 12 gross....." 1 great gross.
- 20 things....." 1 score.
- 24 sheets....." 1 quire of paper.
- 20 quires....." 1 ream.
- 2 reams....." 1 bundle.
- 5 bundles....." 1 bale.

- 100 pounds....." 1 quintal of fish.
- 196 pounds....." 1 barrel of flour.
- 200 pounds....." 1 barrel of pork or beef.
- 100 pounds....." 1 firkin of butter.
- 14 pounds....." 1 stone of iron or lead.
- 21¼ stones....." 1 pig.
- 8 pigs....." 1 fother.
- 2 weys (328 lbs.)....." 1 sack of wool.
- 12 sacks (39 cwt.)....." 1 last.
- 3 inches....." 1 palm.
- 4 inches....." 1 hand.
- 9 inches....." 1 span.
- 18 inches....." 1 cubit.
- 22 inches (nearly)....." 1 sacred cubit.
- 8 feet....." 1 common pace.

Pork, full weight, should contain 200 lbs., but the standard has been reduced to 190 lbs.; pickled beef, hams in barrels, 306 and 220 lbs.; clear sides in bulk, in boxes, 500 lbs., and in hlds. from 800 to 1000 lbs.

WEIGHTS OF ORIGINAL PACKAGES.

COFFEE.

- Brazil, bags, old style.....Lbs. 160
- " " new style....." 132
- Domingo, bags....." 130
- Laguaira, "....." 110
- Maracabo, "....." 120
- Ceylon....." 150
- Manilla, mats....." 70
- Jamaica, packages....." 200
- Java and Singapore, bags....." 130
- " " mats....." 60

SUGAR.

- Cuba, hlds.....Lbs. about 1,350
- " boxes....." 400
- Domestic, hlds....." 1,100
- Java, baskets....." 500
- " bags....." 60
- Manilla, bags....." 70
- East India, bags....." 150
- Brazil, bags....." 150

In the transportation of freights, actual weight is generally given, but when that cannot be done, the following articles are estimated as follows:

- Ale and Beer.....320 lbs. per bbl
- " "....." 170 " ½ "
- " "....." 100 " ½ "
- Apples, dried.....24 " bu.
- " green.....56 " "
- " ".....150 " bbl

Barley.....	48	per bu.
Beans, white.....	60	" "
" castor.....	46	" "
Beef.....	320	" bbl.
Bran.....	20	" bu.
Brooms.....	40	" doz.
Buckwheat.....	52	" bu.
Cider.....	350	" bbl.
Charcoal.....	22	" bu.
Clover Seed.....	60	" "
Corn.....	56	" "
" in ear.....	70	" "
" meal.....	48	" "
" .....	220	" bbl.
Eggs.....	200	" "
Fish.....	800	" "
Flax Seed.....	56	" bu.
Flour.....	200	" bbl.
Hemp Seed.....	44	" bu.
High Wines.....	350	" bbl.
Hungarian Grass Seed.....	45	" bu.
Lime.....	200	" bbl.
Malt.....	38	" bu.
Millet.....	45	" "
Nails.....	108	" keg.
Oats.....	32	" bu.
Oil.....	400	" bbl.
Onions.....	57	" bu.
Peaches, dried.....	33	" "
Pork.....	320	" bbl.
Potatoes, common.....	150	" "
" sweet.....	60	" bu.
Rye.....	55	" "
Salt, fine.....	56	" "
" .....	56	" "
" .....	300	" bbl.
Salt coarse.....	350	" "
" .....	200	" sack.
Timothy seed.....	45	" bu.
Turnips.....	56	" "
Vinegar.....	350	" bbl.
Wheat.....	60	" bu.
Whiskey.....	350	" bbl.
One ton weight is.....	2,000 lbs.	

FOREIGN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

REDUCED TO THE STANDARD OF THE UNITED STATES.

Aham, in Amsterdam.....	41 gallons.
Almade, in Portugal.....	44 gallons.
Almade, in Madeira.....	4.68 gallons.
Alquiere, in Madeira.....	over 1½ peck.
Alquiere, in Portugal.....	1½ to nearly 1½ pecks.
Alquiere, in Bahia.....	1 bushel.

Alquiere, in Maranham.....	1½ bushels.
Alquiere, in Rio Janeiro and Pernambuco.....	1 to 1½ bushels.
Anna, of rice, in Ceylon.....	260 2-5 pounds.
Arroba, in Portugal and Brazil.....	32½ pounds.
Arroba, in Spain and the Argentine Confederation.....	25 pounds.
Arroba, in Spain (liquid measure).....	45 gallons.
Arroba, in Havana.....	3.10 gallons.
Arroba, in Malaga, of wine.....	about 4 gallons.
Arsheen, in Russia.....	28 inches.
Bahar, in Batavia.....	3 to 4 piculs.
Bale, of cinnamon, in Ceylon, net.....	104½ pounds.
Barile, in Naples.....	equals about 11 gallons.
Barde, in Leghorn, of wines.....	12.04 gallons.
Candy, Ceylon.....	546 pounds.
Candy, Bombay.....	560 pounds.
Candy, Bombay (grain).....	358 pounds.
Candy, Bombay (rice), nearly 25 bushels.....	215.93 pounds.
Candy, Madras.....	500 pounds.
Cantar, in Levant, contains 44 oakes.....	118.80 pounds.
Cantar, in Leghorn, of oil.....	88 pounds.
Cantar, in Malta.....	171½ pounds.
Cantar, in Naples.....	106 to 196½ pounds.
Cantar, in Sicily.....	175 to 192½ pounds.
Carro, in Naples, of grain.....	32½ bushels.
Carro, in Naples, of wine.....	264 gallons.
Catty, of tea, in China.....	1½ pounds.
Cayang or Koyang, in Batavia.....	3.881 pounds.
Chetwert, in Russia.....	595 bushels.
Feneqa, in Spain.....	1,375 bushels.
Feneqa, Havana.....	1,123 bushels.
Hectolitre, in France.....	2.84 bushels.
Killog, in France and Netherlands.....	2.21 pounds.
Last, in Amsterdam, of grain.....	82½ bushels.
Last, in Bremen, of grain.....	80 bushels.
Last, in Cadiz, of salt.....	74 4-5 bushels.
Last, in Dantzic, of grain.....	nearly 93 bushels.
Last, in Flushing, of grain.....	90½ bushels.
Last, in Hamburg, of grain.....	80.04 bushels.
Last, in Lubec, of grain.....	over 91 bushels.
Last, in Portugal, of salt.....	70 bushels.
Last, in Rotterdam, of grain.....	85.136 bushels.
Last, in Sweden.....	75 bushels.
Last, in Utrecht, of grain.....	over 59 bushels.
Lispound, in Hamburg.....	16 pounds 5 ounces.
Lispound, in Holland.....	18 pounds 4 ounces.
Mark, Holland.....	9 ounces.
Maud, in Calcutta.....	75 to 84 pounds.
Maund, Bengal.....	85.283 pounds.
Maund, Bengal (Factory).....	74.667 pounds.
Maund, Bombay.....	25 pounds.
Maund, Madras.....	25 pounds.
Mina, in Greece.....	2.205 pounds.
Mino, in Genoa, of Grain.....	3.43 bushels.
Mount, in France.....	1 ton.
Moy, in Lisbon.....	24 bushels.
Moy, in Oporto.....	30 bushels.
Moyo, in Portugal.....	contains over 23 bushels.

Moke, in Smyrna.....	.....23 pounds.
Ohm, Hamburg.....	.....88.28 gallons.
Orna, in Trieste, of wine.....	.....14.94 gallons.
Orna, of oil.....	.....17 gallons.
Oalmo, in Naples.....	.....is a little over 10 inches.
Pfund, Austria and Bavaria.....	.....1,235 pounds.
Pfund, Bremen.....	.....1.99 pounds.
Pfund, Denmark.....	.....1.102 pounds.
Pfund, Hamburg.....	.....1.068 pounds.
Pond, Netherlands (Metric).....	.....2.505 pounds.
Punt, Russia.....	.....9.028 pounds.
Pecul, in Batavia and Madras.....	.....185.68 pounds.
Pipe, in China and Japan.....	.....1324 pounds.
Pipe, in Spain, of wine.....	.....160 to 164 gallons.
Pood, in Russia.....	.....is equal to nearly 36 pounds 2 ounces.
Quarter, in England, of grain.....	.....8 bushels.
Quintal, in Portugal.....	.....89.05 pounds.
Quintal, in Smyrna.....	.....139.48 pounds.
Quintal, in Spain.....	.....96 pounds.
Quintal, in Turkey.....	.....167 pounds 3 ounces.
Rottoli, in Portugal.....	.....12 pounds 4 ounces.
Rottoli, in Genoa.....	.....24 pounds.
Rottoli, in Leghorn.....	.....23 pounds.
Salma, in Sicily, of grain.....	.....9.77 bushels.
Salma, in Malta, of grain.....	.....8.22 bushels.
Senefel, in Germany.....	.....varies from 1½ to nearly 3 bushels.
Shippound, in Hamburg and Denmark.....	.....331 pounds.
Shippound, in Holland.....	.....368 pounds 4 ounces.
Staro, in Trieste.....	.....24 bushels.
Tael, in China.....	.....14 ounces.
Vara, in Rio Janeiro.....	.....nearly 14 yards.
Vara, in Spain.....	.....100 are equal to 920 yards.
Werst, in Russia.....	.....350½ feet.

## WEIGHTS OF PRODUCE.

The standard weight for Corn, Oats, Potatoes and other articles of produce sold by weight, is as follows:—

Beans, medium, per bushel.....	.....62 pounds.
Beans, pea and marrow, per bushel.....	.....62 "
Beans, yellow eye, per bushel.....	.....62 "
Beans, red kidney, per bushel.....	.....58 "
Rye, per bushel.....	.....56 "
Barley, per bushel.....	.....48 "
Buckwheat, per bushel.....	.....48 "
Clover Seed, per bushel.....	.....60 "
Corn, per bushel.....	.....56 "
Oats, per bushel.....	.....32 "
Herd's-grass, per bushel.....	.....45 "
Red Top, per bag.....	.....50 "
Flaxseed, per bushel.....	.....65 "
Peas, per bushel.....	.....65 "
Potatoes, per bushel.....	.....90 "
Turnips, per bushel.....	.....90 "
Wheat, per bushel.....	.....60 "

## RAPID PROGRESS OF MARKING GOODS AT ANY DESIRED PER CENT. PROFIT.

Retail merchants, in buying goods by wholesale, buy a great many articles by the dozen, such as boots and shoes, hats and caps, and notions of various kinds; now the merchant, in buying, for instance, a dozen hats, knows exactly what one of these hats will retail for in the market where he deals; and, unless he is a good accountant, it will often take him some time to determine whether he can afford to purchase the dozen hats and make a living profit by selling them by the single hat; and in buying his goods by auction, as the merchant often does, he has not time to make the calculation before the goods are bid off. He therefore loses the chance of making good bargains by being afraid to bid at random; or if he bids, and the goods are cried off, he may have made a poor bargain, by bidding thus at a venture. It then becomes a useful and practical problem to determine INSTANTLY what per cent. he would gain if he retailed the hat at a certain price, to tell what an article should retail for to make a profit of 20 per cent.

**RULE.**—Divide what the articles cost per dozen by 10, which is done by removing the decimal point one place to the left.

For instance—if hats cost \$17.50 per dozen, remove the decimal point one place to the left, making \$1.75, what they should be sold for apiece to gain 20 per cent. on the cost. If they cost \$31.00 per dozen, they should be sold at \$3.10 apiece, etc. We take 20 per cent. as the basis, for the following reasons, viz., because we can determine instantly by simply removing the decimal point, without changing a figure, and, if the goods would not bring at least 20 per cent. profit in the home market, the merchant could not afford to purchase, and would look for cheaper goods.

The reason for the above rule is obvious, for if we divide the cost of a dozen by 12, we have the cost of a single article; then if we wish to make twenty per cent. on the cost (cost being 1-1 or 5-5), we add the per cent., which is 1-5, to the 5-5, making 6-5 or 12-10; then as we multiply the cost, divided by 12, by the 12-10, to find at what price one must be sold to gain 20 per cent., it is evident that the 12s will cancel and leave the cost of a dozen to be divided by 10—to do this remove the decimal point one place to the left.

**EXAMPLE 1.**—If I buy 2 dozen caps at \$7.50 per dozen, what shall I retail them at to make 20 per cent.? Ans. 75 cents.

**EXAMPLE 2.**—When a merchant retails a vest at \$4.50, and makes 20 per cent., what did he pay per dozen? Ans. \$45.

**EXAMPLE 3.**—At what price should I retail a pair of boots that cost \$85 per dozen, to make 20 per cent.? Ans. \$8.50.

Now, as removing the decimal point one place to the left, on the cost of a dozen articles, gives the selling price of a single one with 20 per cent. added to the cost, and, as the cost of any article is 100 per cent., it is obvious that the selling price would 20 per cent. more, or 120 per cent.; hence, to find 50 per cent. profit, which would make the selling price 150 per cent., we would first find 120 per cent., then add 30 per cent. by increasing it one-fourth itself; for 35 per cent., increase it one-eighth itself, etc. Hence, to mark an article at any per cent. profit, we find the following:—

**GENERAL RULE.**—First find 20 per cent. profit by removing the decimal point one place to the left on the price the articles cost per dozen; then, as 20 per cent. profit is 120 per cent., add to or subtract from this amount the fractional part that the required per cent., added to 100, is more or less than 120.