

quoted at \$17 to 17.50. A 150-ton lot sold a few days ago at the former figure. Summerlee is also more firmly held, some dealers declining less than \$20.00 in lots, though there is some little quantity on wharf still being sold at \$19 to 19.50. Carnbroe is firmer at \$18.50 to 19.00. Bars are without change, and Canada and tin plates occupy the same position. Copper is much firmer than it has been, and quotations are now 12 to 12½c. We quote:—Coltress pig iron, none here; Calder, No. 1, none here; Calder, No. 3, none here; Summerlee, \$19.00 to 20.00; Eglinton, \$18.00 to 18.50; Gartsherrie, none here; Carnbroe, \$18 to 18.50; Shotts, \$18.75 to arrive; Middlesboro, No. 3, \$17.00; Niagara, No. 2, \$18.00; Siemens, pig, No. 1, \$17.00 to 17.50; Ferrona, No. 1, \$16.50 to 17.00; machinery scrap, \$14.75 to 15.00; common do., \$12.00; bar iron, Canadian, \$1.60; British, \$2.00 to 2.15; best refined, \$2.40; Low Moor, \$5.00; Canada plates—Blaina, or Garth, \$2.10, 52 sheets to box, 60 sheets \$2.15 to \$2.20, 75 sheets \$2.25 to \$2.30; all polished Canadas, \$2.50 to 3.00; Terne roofing plate, 20x28, \$5.50 to 5.75. Black sheet iron, No. 28, \$2.10; No. 26, \$2.00; No. 24, \$1.90 to 1.95; tin plates—Bradley charcoal, \$5 to 5.50; charcoal I.C., \$3.25; P. D. Crown, \$3.75; do., I.X., \$4.50; Coke I. C., \$2.75 to 2.85; coke wasters, \$2.50; galvanized sheets, No. 28, ordinary brands, 4½ to 4¾c.; No. 26, 4c.; No. 24, 3¾c., in case lots; Morewood, 5½ to 5¾c.; tinned sheets, coke, No. 24, 5¾c.; No. 26, 6c.; the usual extra for large sizes. Canadian bands, per 100 lbs., \$1.85; English ditto, \$2; hoops, \$2.15. Steel boiler plate, ½ inch and upwards, \$1.90 to 2.00 for Dalzell, and equal; American steel plates, \$1.90; ditto, three-sixteenths inch, \$2.60; common tank iron, 1.50; tank steel, \$1.70; heads, seven-sixteenths and upwards, \$2.00; Russian sheet iron, 9½ to 10c.; lead, per 100 lbs., pig, \$3.25; sheet, \$4 to 4.25; shot, \$6 to 6.50; best cast steel, 9 to 10c.; toe calk, \$2.25; spring, \$2.50; tire and sleigh shoe, \$1.85 to 1.90; round machinery steel, \$2.50; ingot tin, 16½ to 17c. for best; Straits 16 to 16½c.; bar tin, 18c.; ingot copper, 11 to 11½c.; sheet zinc, \$4.50 to 4.75; Silesian spelter, \$4.25; American do., \$4 to 4.25. Antimony 9 to 9½c.; bright iron wires, Nos. 0 to 8, \$2.65 per 100 lbs.; annealed do., \$2.70; galvanized, \$3.35; the trade discount on wire is 22½ per cent. Barb and twisted wire and staples, 3c. for Quebec province, for Ontario \$2.80 to 2.87½. Coil chain, ½ inch, 5c.; ¾ inch, 4¾c.; 7-16 in. 4¾c.; ¾ in., 3¾c. to 4c.; 1 in., 4c.; 1½ in., 3¾c., ¾ in., and upwards.

OILS, PAINTS AND GLASS.—Business in these lines is still of a quiet midsummer character. Linseed oil continues very firm in England, and receipts are light, but the demand is easier, and there is no further advance to be noted. Turpentine remains as before. Leads are stronger, owing to the general advance in Europe, and may be quoted 25c. a hundred higher all round. There is also a strong disposition to advance the price of glass, which has been sold all summer at cut rates, and Belgian makers' quotations have been advanced from one to two points. Several lots of new seal oil have been received, and some sales of round parcels are reported ex-wharf at 32½c., but jobbing quotations remain as before. We quote: Turpentine 45c. per gallon for single brls.; two to four barrels, 44c.; 5 brls. and over 43c. Linseed oil, raw, 59c. per gallon; boiled, 62c.; 5-barrel lots, 1c. less: olive oil, machinery, 90c.; castor, in lots, 6c.; single cases, 6½ to 6¾c.; tins, 7c.; Nfd. cod, 38 to 40c. per gal.; Gaspe oil, 38c. per gal.; steam refined seal, 38 to 40c. per gal. in small lots. Leads (chemically pure and first-class brands only), \$4.75 to 5.00; No. 1, \$4.25 to 4.75; No. 2, \$4 to 4.25; No. 3, \$4; dry white lead 4½ to 5c.; genuine red do., 4½ to 4¾c.; No. 1 red lead, 4c.; putty, \$1.60 in bulk, \$1.75 in bladders, \$2 in tins; London washed whiting, 40 to 45c.; Paris white, 85 to 90c.; Venetian red, \$1.50 to 1.75; yellow ochre, \$1.50 to 1.75; spruce ochre, \$2.25 to 2.50; window glass, \$1.10 to \$1.15 per 50 feet for first break; \$1.20 to \$1.25 for second break; third break, \$2.70.

WOOL.—Woolen mill men are reported pretty busy generally, though they report it hard to get the advance on goods which the stronger position of the wool market quite warrants. Buying is more active, and a fair business may be reported. The cargo of Cape for this market, now overdue at Boston several days, is about two-thirds sold. A second cargo, for the same house, has just left the Cape. We quote Cape, 14 to 15½c.; greasy Australian, a little on

the market at 14½c.; Natal, 15 to 16½c.; B.A. scoured, 28 to 34c. per lb. Canada fleece is reported pretty well cleared out at 25 to 26c.; pulled supers, 20 to 21½c.; extra, 23 to 26c. No Nor'-West on this market yet.

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, Aug. 22nd, 1895.

DRY GOODS.—House trade is not active. Merchants outside the city are doubtless delaying their visits to Toronto until those two great occasions, the millinery openings and the Industrial Fair. Both of these events begin on Sept. 2. Travellers report fairly good orders, although the retail trade shows commendable caution in ordering autumn goods. Dry goods values are firm, very firm, and in both imported and domestic goods the tendency is upwards. We elsewhere announce an advance in denims and seamless cotton bags. These advances are but incidental to one general rising movement that began in the early weeks of the present season, and has not yet spent its force. Woolen manufacturers are slower to respond to the new order of things, and yet modest advances in price are announced here. Canadian cottons are higher, while friezes have, within the last two weeks, made advances equal to 8 per cent. All imported dress goods of lustre make are very much dearer, and jobbers report that they are going to have great difficulty in getting repeat orders filled. Baldwin's (Halifax, Eng.) knitting wools are up 2d. per lb., while 4-ply fingering wool is dearer by 1s. per spindle. Reports of trade from Manitoba to date are good, although a visitation by frost may tell a different tale. In British Columbia merchants continue to give evidences of a good trade.

GRAIN.—The new crop of wheat is now coming to hand in Ontario. In the west red winter has sold so low as 64 and 65c.; in other districts 67c. has been paid for red and 68c. for white. Dealers here quote old wheat 3c. lower than last week. Oats are, as predicted last week, lower in price, Toronto dealers quoting 33 to 34c. It is reported that sales of new mixed have sold west at 24c., and dealers here say this will gauge the future of the market, and expect Toronto quotations down to 30c. before long. Nothing is doing in peas, and no activity is looked for until the new crop begins to arrive. There is no movement in barley; quotations are nominal. The news of damages to the growing crops as reported in our columns last week, is confirmed.

The stocks of grain in store at Port Arthur on Aug. 10th were 209,037 bushels. During the week there were received 33,706 bushels, and shipped 104,331 bushels, leaving in store on August 17th, 138,412.

GROCERIES.—There is nothing in grocery circles to attract special attention. Values maintain a uniform steadiness. New crop Valencia raisins are on the way, and may be expected here by the latter part of this month or the first of September. Sugars are in moderate request at unaltered quotations. Samples of new Young Hyson teas are here, and are turning out well. Shipments of low grade Japan teas are expected within a few days.

HIDES AND SKINS.—Another week has passed leaving the hide market in the peculiar position it has so long occupied. Dealers here are not operating in American markets to any extent and consider values there beyond the reach of profitable trading. Offerings here find ready takers and stocks do not accumulate. As we announced last week, dealers had agreed to make the usual advance in skins of 5c., the uniform street price becoming 45c. But this was not enough to please one merchant, and probably influenced by the fact that his next-door neighbor is an energetic puller, he paid 50c. to the butchers; other dealers were compelled to fall in line and pay the difference in price on transactions since the middle of the month. The market, needless to say, offers dealers but a slight margin of profit. Tallow continues to show signs of improvement.

LEATHER.—We have failed to find any evidences of active trading. A sole leather tanner reports a sale of slaughter at top notch figures, but several prominent buyers assure us that they have refused slaughter at 'concessions. Some splits are held here, but stocks can in no way be considered large, and tanners say that so long as hides are maintained there is no possibility of a break in the leather market.

PROVISIONS.—During the last fortnight, the

provision trade has undergone a very marked improvement. Choice dairy butter has been in good demand; in fact, supplies have been scarcely sufficient to supply the trade; low and medium grades have, however, offered very freely, and stocks are accumulating. Dealers quote choice selections, 15 to 17c.; low and medium grades, 8 to 12c. In creamery, pound rolls are rather scarce, with 20 to 21c. quoted; tubs meet with less enquiry, merchants quoting 18c. Cheese is firmer, a number of boards having sold up to 8c. This advance is the result of speculation on the future rather than any material change in the present situation. There is nothing doing in evaporated apples as yet. It has been an active week in hog products. Prices are being well maintained since a number of winter packers are out of stock, while all are holding greatly reduced supplies. A slight break in the live hog market has not affected the situation in product. The scarcity of stock covers hams, backs, breakfast bacon, long clear bacon and barrel pork. Beans continue a little off in price in view of an approaching new crop. Receipts of eggs are quite up to requirements. Although prices in the country have advanced a shade, quotations here remain unaltered, as Western exporters have glutted this market with No. 2 eggs.

SEEDS.—Seed conditions continue very similar to our last report. Prices remain without any change. The only movement of importance is the trade in alsike. Dealers are paying \$4 to 4.20 for prime to choice qualities of seed, inferior qualities selling at proportionately less values. Timothy seed finds a local demand for fall sowing. Present jobbing values range from \$2.25 to \$3 per bush. Western markets are easier for future deliveries, and there is every indication of lower prices so soon as fall seeding is over.

WOOL.—Trade in fleece wool during the week has been very limited. For the few lots that are offering dealers pay 23 to 24c. Stocks of wool in the hands of country dealers must be very small, the high prices offered early in the season having brought the clip out more quickly than usual. The export trade, too, has fallen off since merchants here have little to offer; 25c. is a nominal quotation. Pulled wools are not very plentiful and the feeling is firmer.

STOCKS IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Aug. 21st, 1895.

Stocks.	Highest.	Lowest.	Total.	Sellers.	Buyers.	Average price 1894.
Montreal	222	220½	23	223	220	221
Ontario					88	108
People's	30	30	35	35	20	124½
Molson's	177½	177½	3		177½	165½
Toronto	242	242	2		242	249
Jac. Cartier	100	100	162	105	100	113
Merchants'	169	166½	13	170	166½	164½
Commerce				136½	136½	140½
Union	100	100	17			
M. Teleg				166	164	151
Rich. & Ont	102	100	139	102½	101½	80½
Street Ry	212½	210½	2416	211½	211½	153
do. new	211½	209½	4724	211	210½	148
Gas	206½	205	300	205½	205	167
C. Pacific Ry	54½	53½	200	54½	54	67½
Land gr't b'nds					107½	109
N. West Land						
Bell Tele.	158	158	8	159	158	149
Mont. 4% stock						

FREE SILVER IN KENTUCKY.

No amount of windy oratory will inflate the free-silver tire in Kentucky. It is punctured beyond repair.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

—The action of the courts in treating "shadowing" by private detectives as disorderly conduct is in the interest of good morals. Whether they promote breaches of the peace or not such practices do promote profuse and loose swearing. As long as the courts countenance it the outlay of a few dollars will buy divorces at the expense of testimony in which hired witnesses are under the trade necessity of swearing to all they have failed to discover in their profession of spies.—*N.Y. World.*