

extra can be bought at \$4.40 to \$4.45. The market closes dull and weak.

POTATOES.

Car lots are not yet on the market, street receipts being the only supply which are moving moderately well at \$1 to \$1.25 per barrel.

BUTTER.

There is no change in the situation of the butter market. Choice dairy is scarce and firm at 18c; medium is more enquired after. On account of the scarcity of choice dairy, other grades are dull and lifeless. Street receipts are small, and prices firm at 20 to 22c for pound rolls, and 16 to 18c for tubs and cracks.

EGGS.

Receipts have increased during the week, and the demand not being urgent, prices have eased off a trifle. Round lots have changed hands at 15 to 15½c. Street receipts are in fair supply, and prices range from 17 to 18c.

CHEESE.

A steady feeling prevails in this branch of trade. Small lots of prime are selling at 11 to 11½c. No movement in inferior grades.

PORK.

Steady and unchanged. Small lots have sold fairly well at \$21.

BACON.

The market for this product has a firm appearance, as stocks are running very low. Long clear in case lots has changed hands at 1½c, and Cumberland at 10c. Rols and bellies are very scarce; the former is quoted at 13 and the latter at 14c.

HAMS.

are still in good demand at 15 to 15½c for smoked and canvassed, and pickled at 13½c.

LARD.

There is more enquiry for lard, and prices have an upward tendency. Small lots of pails and tennets have sold fairly well at 11½ to 11¾c. No sales of round lots reported.

APPLES.

The week's receipts have been large; all have found a ready sale, however, but at shaded prices. Windfalls have sold down to \$1; inferior about \$1.50 and good choice stocks range from \$2 to \$2.75 per barrel.

POULTRY.

No change to note in this trade. The demand continues fairly active, and prices are: chickens 50 to 60c per pair, and ducks 60 to 75c.

SEEDS.

Nothing doing in dried apples. Oatmeal per 136 lbs., \$4.25 to \$4.40. Cornmeal none.

New York Markets.

Correspondence to the *Northwestern Miller* from New York, dated Aug. 17th, says:

The view set forth in my letter last week as likely to prove the governing influence over prices of wheat in the immediate future has thus far proved correct. Wheat is lower, Indian corn is cheaper, and concessions have been made in prices of flour. No encouragement has come from abroad to the breadstuffs market on this side of the water. The earlier reports of more damage to the grain in France than had been anticipated, and like stories from Germany, as the outcome of the severe storms during July, do not amount to much. As it has been expressed in London, even if the French wheat crop should turn out to be a good deal shorter than has been promised "till the new crop in America is large and very quickly brought over, and this, with other sources of supply so handy

must keep prices in check, barring much hot weather." Ten days have passed since this opinion was printed and cables from London are weaker, and the market price for foreign stuff is quoted lower and lower. On this side exporters are selling futures just to keep busy. Of course more or less wheat is going abroad each week, but as compared with the outflow a few weeks ago, or with the movement which might have been expected at this period of the year, the quantity has been small. Reports from the wheat growing regions at home are emphatically bearish, and promise to become more so. It is evident that Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and perhaps Illinois are shipping wheat to the seaboard direct, with some freedom, for the Atlantic ports receipts are too large to warrant their being shipments "from primary markets" at the west, the receipts and shipments of which are recorded weekly.

The new grain received here fully bears out the earlier accounts of its superior quality, and the new standards or grades to be made by the produce exchange are thereby rendered comparatively easy of formation. Especially so, inasmuch as the stocks of No. 2 red, old, have fallen very low. As has been pointed out in former letters, the late grading of wheat at New York has been found fault with abroad. It has created no little disturbance at home and resulted in a lively clashing of interests in the appointing of the grain committee. President Herrick was firm, however, and the appointees were ultimately confirmed. As is customary in August, the preliminary meeting has been held to arrange for the new grades. Considerable interest was manifested by the trade, as was eminently proper. On motion of Mr. Hulshizer, it was resolved that a committee of five be appointed to act as a conference committee in connection with the grain committee, to establish the grade of No. 2 red for the ensuing crop. Thus, the committee named for the especial purpose of establishing the grade is to be assisted by representatives, presumably of the various classes of interests on the floor of the exchange. H. T. Kneeland offered a resolution to the effect that it is the sense of the trade that the committee report back to the trade, before the final establishment of the grade. This was unanimously adopted, also, and one can thus perceive that the "system of checks and balances," if it may be so termed, which surround the determination of the contract grade of winter wheat at New York, is such to meet the demands of the most extreme of the two wings on the subject of wheat grading.

The reports of receipts of wheat at the Atlantic seaboard during the past three weeks have shown the arrival at Newport News, Va., of about 420,000 bus. This is the point at which New York exporting interests have erected a large elevator on the water front, where the harbor, second only in many of its advantages on the seaboard, permits ocean vessels to come alongside and take grain from the bins. The port is to be fed by the Chesapeake & Ohio railway, and Newport News elevator certificates are dealt in exclusively on the floor of the New York produce exchange, where they constitute "a good delivery." The

receipts at Newport News within three weeks place that port far ahead of Portland, Me., as a port of export, and so far as the figures given go, ranks it even with New Orleans. Baltimore's receipts have not been as heavy thus far as were to be expected, and it may be possible that some grain which would have gone there has been diverted to Newport News. As the Chesapeake & Ohio railway taps a heavy corn belt, as well as the southern tier of the older winter wheat states, its probable importance as a port of receipt and export of corn as well as wheat directs attention that way.

The marked reduction in rates to be paid by the Minneapolis millers for wheat has attracted public notice once more to the outlook for the farmers' profits. If the reported heavy growth of wheat at the northwest holds true, there will be no such lack of margins as the staticians have in some instances figured out. But the opinion more generally expressed is a desire to wait and observe the result of the natural rivalry between Duluth and Minneapolis to secure wheat for shipment east, the inference being that the price last decided on (Aug. 15.) will be bid up. In the reports telegraphed here respecting the reduction of rates by the Millers' association, the impression is conveyed that no margins are to be left on No. 1 hard to warrant its shipment east, while soft is to have a relatively greater cut for reasons just the reverse.

The market for Indian corn has been weaker, mainly through the belief in a decline of receipts of contract grades and owing to a sympathy with wheat.

On Saturday the market opened higher, in spite of weaker cables, owing to reports of rain in Kansas and the northwest. Transactions were limited and there were no signs of a basis which was purely temporary. There was no gain in flour. Receipts are moderate—about equal to sales—which keeps the deck comparatively clear.

A New Application of Electricity.

The applications of electricity are continually being added to, but we doubt if one more curious or characteristic of the age in which we live has been adopted than the lighting up of a battlefield after nightfall to clear it of the wounded, in order that they may be more readily and speedily succored than can be the case with the ordinary methods of search. Last year experiments were made with success at Vienna by Dr. Baron Mundy, and this year following the example at Vienna, experiments have been made at Aldershot. The National Society for aid to the Sick and Wounded in War provided the funds, and on the 24th July Dr. Baron Mundy himself with Surgeon H. R. O. Cress, A. M. D., and a large party of army medical experts made the experiments at Aldershot. A movable steam engine was drawn by a pair of horses to a position on the brow of Cambridge Hill, about a hundred yards in front of it was placed a stand on which were the dynamo, the lamp, and the apparatus for burning the light, connected by a cable with the engine in the rear. A battle had been supposed to have taken place whilst daylight lasted, and the wounded were scattered on the