

Toronto Markets.

Flour.—Was dull and unchanged. One car straight roller was bought at equal \$3.15 Toronto freights.

Milled.—Lower. Local mills are offering bran at \$12 in ton lots, and shorts at \$13. A car bran sold at \$10.50 Toronto freights.

Wheat.—Lower and more active. Exporters have been buying red and white at 66c straight at north and west points in both large and small lots. This afternoon a round lot of red sold at 65c north and west; more white and red offered at 66c, with buyers talking 64c. Spring dull, with very little demand; holders ask 65c for choice old; new held according to quality. On call 5 cars No. 2 red sold outside at 65c; 65c was bid for fine more, with sellers at 66c. No. 1 hard sold at 83c for 3 cars and 87c for 3 more, all new wheat, October delivery; 3 or 5 cars more offered at the latter price; 88c was bid November, with sellers at 87c for 5 cars; 70c was bid afloat, Port Arthur with sellers at 76c October or November. No. 2 hard wanted, North Bay at 81c October, offered at 83c; 70c bid afloat Port Arthur; No. 3 hard offered at 69c Montreal freights, or afloat there for 70c bush to arrive now shipped from Fort William; 65c bid.

Oats.—Easier at 30 to 30c here. Local demand, however, is light. Mixed were bought west at 27c, and white on middle freights at 28c.

Grain and Flour.—Car prices are: Flour (Toronto freights), Manitoba patents, \$4.60 to \$4.65; Manitoba strong bakers', \$4.10 to \$4.20; Ontario patents, \$3.70 to \$3.75; straight roller, \$3.15 to \$3.40; extra, \$3.00; low grades, per bag, \$1 to \$1.50. Bran—\$11.50 to \$12.00. Shorts—\$12.50 to \$15. Wheat—straight west and north points)—White, 65 to 66c; spring, 60 to 65c; red winter, 65 to 66c; goose, 58 to 60c; spring Midland, 65 to 67c; No. 1 hard, lake and rail, 89 to 90c; No. 2 hard, 81 to 82c; No. 3 hard, 70 to 71c; No. 1 regular, 57 to 58c; Peas—No. 2, 58 to 60c. Barley—No. 1, 52 to 54c. No. 2, 48 to 49; No. 3, extra, 43c; No. 3, 38 to 39c; two-rowed, 51 pounds, averaging about No. 3, extra color (outside), 40 to 45c. Corn—56 to 57c. Backwheat—Nominal. Rye—59 to 60c. Oats—30 to 31c.

Potatoes.—Supplies on the street appear to be heavy enough to fill the demand, and there is in consequence but little enquiry for car lots. Out of store dealers ask 60c per bag; cars on spot sell at 50c.

Eggs.—Receipts light and prices firmly held at 14 to 15c.

Hides and Skins.—All offered taken at old prices, viz: 60c for lambskins and pelts 5 to 7c for city inspected calfskins. Cured hides have had a fair movement at 5 to 5c; green sell at 4c.

Poultry.—The demand continues good. Turkeys sell at 12c per lb; geese 7 to 8c per lb; chickens, live, at 40 to 45c per pair; dressed at 50 to 60c; ducks at 50 to 65c per pair.

Wool.—The demand for pulled wools is very dull. Supers sell at 22 to 22c; extras at 25 to 26c; combing at 18c. Dealers pay 17c for fleece combing and 19c for clothing.

Honey.—A light jobbing demand only is reported. Extracted is held at 8 to 10c. Very little comb honey on the market.

Apples, dried.—Demand light, but some speculative buying is reported. Dealers sell job lots at 5 to 5c per lb.

Beans.—Dull. Small lots out of store sell at \$1.15 to \$1.25 per bushel for hand-picked stock.

Provisions.—New meats are offering for next week's delivery at 12 to 12c for backs and 13c for bellies. Quotations are: Mess pork, United States, \$14.50 to \$15; short cut, \$16; bacon, long clear, per lb, 7c to 7c; lard, Canadian tubs and pails, 9c to 10c; compound, do, 7c to 9c; tereces, 9 to 9c. Smoked meats—Hams, per lb, 11c to 12c; bellies, per lb, 12c; rolls, per lb 9 to 9c; backs, per lb, 11c to 12c.

Butter.—Receipts continue light and prices are firmly held. Several round lots of very choice tub dairy were moved out to-day at 18c; prices range from 15 up to this figure for good to choice grades. Prices are: Selected dairy tubs, 17 to 18c; medium do, at 15 to 16c; good to choice, at re packed, in tubs and pails, 14 to 16c; common do, 12 to 13c; large rolls, good to choice, 14 to 16c; creamery, in tubs and crocks, 21 to 23c. Cheese, choice colored, jobbing at 10c.

Cattle.—Trade was very dull for shipping cattle and prices ruled weaker. Very few export cattle sold higher than \$3.90 per cwt.; if they did \$4 per cwt. was the extreme figure paid. The cattle which sold at these prices were such as would have brought 5 to 5c per pound at the beginning of the season. Stockers were plentiful and dull, 3c being the top price paid, with most of the offerings changing hands at 3 to 3c per pound. The demand for butchers' cattle was not so good to-day as it was on Tuesday. Prices ranged from 2c per pound for rough, thin cows and rough oxen up to 3c per pound for good fat heifers, and steers fit for immediate slaughter.

Sheep and Lambs.—Trade was very dull again to-day in this line, with the supply apparently in excess of the demand. Butchers' sheep sold at \$3.75 to \$4.50 per head. The few export sheep which came in were bunched in with these, and sold at about the same prices. There is no buying for shipment going on at present. The demand for lambs is falling off and prices are easier. The best lambs offered to-day sold at \$3.50 per head, while common to good animals sold at from \$2.25 to \$3.25 per head.

Hogs.—The market was unchanged and steady. Slaughter fat hogs averaging 160 to 190 lbs, sold at 5c per pound weighed off cars; stores sold at 4 to 4c; rough heavy at 4 to 4c per pound. The latter are in poor request at present.—*Empire*, October 1.

Low Grain Prices.

With a general reduction in the aggregate yield of the grain crops of the United States of about 725,000,000 bu, it has been somewhat of a surprise that prices for all cereals should rule so low, more especially as the crops of the world are not excessive—barely sufficient to meet all requirements. It is well known that as far as the speculative element of the grain trade is concerned, that a large majority have been believers in good prices for all kinds of grain, and to some extent have backed their opinions only to meet with severe financial losses. The only reasonable excuse for the depression of grain values so far this year is the course pursued by the farming element in marketing their grain so freely without regard to requirements or prices. A careful and conservative view of the grain trade situation certainly does not warrant such prices as are current to-day, and if the producers of grain are the financial losers by the recent decline in prices, they must accept the result gracefully, and credit their losses to their own unwise course. With the markets of the west virtually flooded with grain, it has been difficult to induce foreign merchants to enlarge their stocks—possibly exercising good business sense and concluding that if the farmers of the United States are so unwise as to deliberately force prices down on their own property, they are perfectly willing to step aside and abide their time to purchase their requirements at about such prices as they are willing to offer.

It is possible that the farmers of the west are suffering somewhat from the effects of the advice given them last year—to hold their grain for higher prices—in which they were greatly disappointed. Now, if the grain is forced to market so freely that the large stocks will fall into the hands of the middle-men and speculators, the farmers should not complain because they have sacrificed their property. And again, should the cholera scarce entirely

disappear, stocks abroad be reduced, and the wants of the domestic and foreign markets be enlarged during the spring months—a combination of circumstances which would undoubtedly improve prices—please do not rush to Congress and endeavor to have a law enacted prohibiting speculation in grain. Speculators were willing to assist you, if your crops had been marketed with moderation. but you acted unwisely, so graciously accept the blame yourselves for the injudicious and unwarranted course you have pursued. And if capitalists and foreign merchants should be benefited by your procedure, and realize handsome profits, learn a lesson from the past and benefit by it in the future.—*Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin*.

The Prohibition Vote.

At the last provincial election in Manitoba, a plebiscite was taken on the question of prohibition. Extended returns on this vote have only now been published, and they are not yet complete, but they show that a large majority of the people are in favor of prohibition. In view of this vote, the government is morally committed to introduce a prohibitory act. The following statement of the vote cast on the plebiscite is furnished from the attorney-general's department. In the four constituencies from which there are no returns, the plebiscite ballots are locked up with the legislative ballots, and they cannot be taken out of these boxes at present. These returns, it is known, would largely increase the majority in favor of prohibition:—

Constituency	For	Against	Majorities, For. Against.
Avondale	617	204	411
Beautiful Plains	905	271	634
Birtle	522	225	297
Brandon City	630	321	309
Carillon	153	159	6
Cypress	X		
Dauphin	X		
Donnals	631	271	360
Deloraine	623	169	454
Emerson	X		
Kildonan	217	138	81
Killarney	641	310	325
Lakeside	591	67	524
Lansdowne	783	210	573
La Verandrye	200	192	8
Lorne	228	113	113
Manitou	510	180	324
Minnedosa	625	247	378
Morden	437	213	224
Morris	552	225	327
Mountain	832	178	654
Norfolk	833	233	600
North Brandon	610	149	461
Portage la Prairie	710	183	527
Rhineland	157	70	87
Rockwood	506	171	335
Rosenfeldt	71	121	50
Russell	176	76	100
St. Andrews	171	93	78
St. Boniface	X		
Saskatchewan	527	196	331
Souris	412	131	281
South Brandon	542	171	371
Springfield	295	127	168
Turtle Mountain	643	176	467
Westbourne	187	20	167
Winnipeg Centre	1112	485	627
Winnipeg North	730	478	252
Winnipeg South	838	514	324
Woodlands	157	33	124
Total vote for prohibition			10,673
Total vote against prohibition			7,115

Majority for prohibition, or nearly three to one ... 12,522 X—no returns.

The total vote cast for candidates in the above constituencies was 23,104, and the total vote on the plebiscite in the same was 26,752. The majority in favor of the government in the above constituencies according to the returns is 2,446. The majority in favor of prohibition in the same is 12,522.

The Dominion Burglary Guarantee Company is applying for incorporation, with a stock of \$200,000. They guarantee subscribers from loss by burglars for amounts from \$2,500 to \$50,000. Banks, stores and private houses will be protected in various cities by patrol. The estimated cost of protecting a residence is \$6 a year. Senator Drummond is among the incorporators.