

Good qualities ranged 18 to 19c; shipping lots from 15 to 17c; medium ranged 13 to 15c. Rolls brought 17c easily when good. Inferior lots were not wanted, even at any low figures, although offerings were liberal.

CHEESE.

Prices have been firm all week, and demand steadily good. Good qualities sold 11 to 12c, and inferior were offered at 10c but not wanted.

EGGS.

Receipts have fallen off very much during the week, while the demand has held steady. Round lots have sold at 17c.

PORK

is in good demand and sales have been liberal during the week, the price holding steady at \$21.00.

BACON

has been very scarce and the demand has held good all week. Prices have consequently been very firm and inclined to go upward. Long clear sold at 11½ to 12c; new Cumberland brought 11½c; new relis —

HAMS

have been very scarce, and smoked sold readily at 16c.

LARD.

Sales have been light at 11 to 11½c.

APPLES.

The receipts of the week have been heavy, and prices have declined. Good to choice have sold at \$1.25 to \$1.75 a bbl., while inferior could not be sold at any price.

New York Correspondence.

The grain market at New York has been of exceptional interest during the past week, owing to the pronounced difference of opinion respecting prices on the part of the opposing interests. It appears that the view is gaining ground that wheat prices have touched their lowest point and that better figures may be looked for from now onward. Those favoring this interpretation believe that quotations touched bottom prices last week, when No. 2 spring at Chicago ran below 75c per bushel. During the interval since, the advance has amounted to 1 to 1½c per bush. Just why this opinion is entitled credence is not made plain beyond the fact that quotations were lower than for thirty years previously, and that the increased demand of the world would not warrant the continuation of prices at the low level reached. One popular, and, according to some, reliable wheat statistics authority has reckoned on the supply and demand for the current cereal year, and figures up a surplus supply of but 750,000 qrs., a very nominal amount. This, of course, is considered a very bullish situation, if true, and the recent declaration of H. Kains Jackson, the eminent English observer, that this era of lowering prices "has gone far enough," goes far to help out the higher prices view of the situation.

Here in New York there is no doubt but that the bull side of the market has been well supported during the week. On Friday, in particular, there were a goodly number of "outside buying orders," which successfully offset the at times rather lively short selling of wheat by professionals. The bears in wheat have not of late been so sanguine of their ability to operate for a decline much further. Their, in part, unexpected success in depressing quotations naturally elated them, and when they succeed-

ed in knocking figures at New York down to 85c and below, and in holding them in the immediate vicinity thereof, they naturally suspected overselling, and they, to some extent, have been covering their contracts. This rendered the greater buoyancy possible, and leaves the present situation one of considerable doubt to traders generally. Exporters have shown their usual caution and have stopped buying since the advance. So conspicuous, however, did the bull feeling become on 'change on Friday, that they in some instances repented, evidently thinking that the reaction was about to amount to something. The advices received here Friday afternoon of damage to considerable of the wheat in shock in Minnesota and Dakota from rain and the probable result of a deterioration in the grade helped to sustain prices and buying became a little more general. Reports of rust from some localities due west of the Mississippi river added to this, and the business done on the 19th inst. was mainly of purchases for an advance.

The shipment of wheat to market by farmers has thus far been more notable (relatively) in the east than in the west. Thus the stock of wheat at New York and vicinity last week increased 776,278 bush, while at Chicago there was a decrease of 29,615 bush. The visible supply in the United States and Canada, and east of the Rocky mountains, according to the report of the New York produce exchange statistician, was nearly 600,000 bush larger, indicating rather freer sales of wheat by farmers than for several weeks previously. It is worthy of note, however, that at a good many points west of the tributary to St. Louis, farmers are still holding their grain, at the cost of 10 per cent. on the loans effected to enable them to do so. As might be expected, almost all foreign advices from the technical journals incline to the opinion that the supply of wheat for the world, thus far reported, points to a continuation of a low range of prices.

The Chicago squeeze in Indian corn was not unexpected. A good many New Yorkers were on the right side and reaped the consequent advantage. Stocks of No. 2 mixed corn at shipping points, and at tide water, are very low, and the higher range of price commanded of late by the nearer options and by cash corn have failed to draw much corn from the country. This was unexpected, and served to further the designs of those who engineered the advance in quotations. The dissatisfaction of farmers with prices paid for corn at interior western points is well exemplified by their recently reported making of loans at a high rate of interest, with which they have purchased cattle and hogs, and to which they propose to feed the corn, instead of selling it. This is warranted by the relative values of the price of corn and of meats.

In hog products there are speculative dealings, and these, together with complications in the foreign trade, have served to depress prices. In beef and lamb meat products the reverse has been and is true. An expected advance in the price of hogs and the advance already shown in beef and mutton warrants this action on the part of corn growers. If cattle are

cheap, they must profit by turning their corn into meat, with the price of the former as low as at present. The disposition to "hold on" to grain is further shown in the action of Mr. Dalrymple, who has leased some of the spare elevator room at Buffalo (where there are far more than plenty) in which to place the bulk of his heavy crop of wheat, to await figures nearer his own views.

Flour is a little firmer under the influence of firmer grain process. There has been no advance in prices, but receipts have not been so heavy and exporters promise to take with more liberality if favorably advised in return to late cables sent to London.

Saturday's market developed nothing new, aside from a good deal of curiosity as to who is manipulating the corn deal. — *Northwestern Miller.*

Winnipeg Imports.

The following is a statement showing value of goods imported and entered for consumption during the month of September, 1884, compared with the same month 1883.

| DESCRIPTION. | VALUE. | |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| | 1883. | 1884. |
| Goods imported, dutiable.. | \$181,083 | \$193,723 |
| “ “ free | 23,249 | 26,168 |
| Total imported | 204,332 | 219,891 |
| Goods entered for consumption, dutiable and free .. | 205,134 | 230,919 |
| Canadian free goods passing through the United States | 199,564 | 266,934 |
| Goods exported | 125,261 | 90,153 |

The duty collected during the month of September, 1884, was \$55,518.88, and \$47,355.69 for the same month 1883.

It will be seen from this statement that our imports are slightly on the increase, which is owing, no doubt, to the improvement in trade affairs. Still the increase is small, compared with the wants of the country, many of which are now being supplied with home products which were formerly imported from eastern provinces or from the United States. Altogether the statement is a very encouraging one.

Legal Decisions on Intemperance.

It appears that a man may even die of excessive drinking and yet his friends express the opinion that he never drank to excess, and that the person himself contend while yet living that he was "a strictly temperate man." A case of this kind arose in England, where one Weems, who was insured in the Standard Life Company for £1,500 died in 1882 of a liver disease, generally produced by excessive drinking. In reply to the question in the application for insurance, "are you temperate in your habits?" Weems replied "temperate." And to the question "have you always been strictly so?" he wrote in reply. "yes." That a man so describing himself should have a 'whiskey liver' and die from the effects of it, seemed to the company too gross a misrepresentation, and they declined to pay the heirs