

evident that that proportion will be maintained at the close of the present season. Berlin is a good town. Let us try to keep it so, and ever improve it from year to year. Berliners have good reason to be proud of their town, and it is a good thing to cultivate this local pride. But what would Berlin be without the trade its enterprising citizens have built up, and where would that trade be without favoring fiscal conditions? Berlin is the only town in Canada which has made a success of a sewerage farm.

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The Canadian Gazette states that Mr. Chamberlain was offered a choice of three portfolios, and selected that of Colonial Secretary. So much for the tales of some of our papers that he was snubbed by Lord Salisbury, and made to accept a subordinate position, as though an office giving the holder control of Britain's colonies were one unworthy of a distinguished statesman. The Gazette very justly says—Mr. Chamberlain realizes, as Lord Rosebery and what may be called the younger men generally of public life realize, that each year we have less to do with foreign affairs except as they concern our Colonial Empire; and that the Colonial Office should therefore, if wisely managed, be the very source and spring of Imperial policy. Especially is this so as regards trade expansion. Lord Salisbury has often lamented the tariff walls which foreign nations have built up against England, and confessed his powerlessness to overcome them. The Colonial Secretary also has tariff walls to face, but they will, we believe, yield before a generous policy of Imperial trade expansion. Mr. Chamberlain, in his address to his constituents last week, said that the Government "will not shrink from the responsibilities which the possession of our Empire entails, and they will seek by all legitimate means to extend our influence and our commerce in the vast undeveloped regions which are under the British flag." The primary reference is no doubt to the great estate which England possesses in Central Africa, but there is a wider application. Trade expansion is vital to the life of the United Kingdom, and its promotion is a policy as applicable to British relations with Australasia and Canada as to Central Africa. We believe the time is ripe for placing the trade within the Empire upon a new and better footing, somewhat after the fashion suggested by Mr. Ward, the Colonial Treasurer for New Zealand, when he was in England. An under-Imperial preferential tariff, which implies British duties against the foreigner, is impossible in Free Trade England; but at the British Government allow itself fully alive to the new claims of Imperial policy in the development of steamship and cable lines and such like enterprises, and the Colonies generally may see their way, as Mr. Ward believes New Zealand would see its way, to give British traders a better footing in Colonial markets than they enjoy under existing Colonial tariffs. Mr. Chamberlain is essentially a man of business, and he is the man to work out such a policy and give it life. It would, we are sure, be en-

thusiastically supported in any, if not all, of the Colonies.

### Montreal Wholesale Markets.

THURSDAY, Aug 8, 1895.

The movement in all lines of staple goods can only be described as moderate. August is the holiday month of this part of the continent and the effect is generally apparent in business circles. The dry weather earlier in the season will chiefly curtail the supply of hay, wheat and some small fruits in Ontario, but other crops promise well and the evil effects of the drought are now said to have been exaggerated. The recent rains have done wonders for the pastures and will help out all to a crop. Prices unfortunately continue low for most products of the farm, including wheat, butter and cheese and collections are susceptible of improvements.

GRAIN.—The harvest reports are more pronounced in favor of large crops although they are still confusing enough for most people. There appears to be a big decrease in the amount of wheat in sight. Bradstreet's report shows a decrease of 1,153,000 bushels east of the Rockies and a decrease of 2,786,000 in Europe. Cash quotations in Chicago are: wheat 67c, corn 40c and oats 20c. At New York, sales for export included 4,000 bushels Duluth No. 1 northern at 77c; f.o.b. about. Montreal merchants are doing a fair business in American wheat and corn for through shipment. Iowa and Kansas will it is predicted harvest enormous crops, except hay and small fruits. Kansas may have more corn than in 1889 when the farmers used it for fuel as it did not pay to ship. English markets are quiet but there is a firm undertone. Minneapolis first bakers flour 8c 24. The Mark Lane Express in an article on the wheat crop in Great Britain, says that reports from the various districts in England show the yield this year to be 78.4 per cent of the average. The yield in Wales is 80 per cent, of the average, and in Scotland 83.1 per cent, making the entire crop for Great Britain 22 per cent, behind that of last year. The harvest is now in progress, but the weather is unfavorable for the week. We quote:—

No. 1 hard Manitoba.....	0.00 @ 0.00
No. 2 hard Manitoba.....	0.00 @ 0.00
No. 3 hard Manitoba.....	0.00 @ 0.00
Peas, per 60 lbs., all at.....	.73 @ .00
No. 2 oats, per 34 lbs.....	.40 @ .41
Corn, duty paid.....	.00 @ .00
Barley feed.....	.00 @ .00
Barley malting.....	.00 @ .00
Rye.....	.00 @ .00
Buckwheat, per 48 lbs.....	.00 @ .00

GRAINES.—Reports are all on the quiet side. There is a good deal of tea arriving and going into storage, but orders for consumption are far from numerous. Buyers will not come up to the views of holders, and the latter affect indifference. A small turn over is reported in China goods and also in Ceylons. Coffee has been selling in a moderate way. The stock of Brazil coffee in New York at the beginning of the week was 265,838 bags, in the United States 316,533 bags, with the quantity allowed for that country 231,000 bags, making the American visible supply 547,533 bags, against 372,671 bags at the same time last year. Business in molasses is still confined to small lots, imports being all received and stored. Porto Rico and Barbadoes sell by the pinchon at our outside quotations. British Columbia avices continue strong on salmon, quotations there being, per case, \$150 to \$175,

f.o.b. Several dealers here expressed the opinion that there would be plenty of stock to go round in spite of the reported British and American demand. We were told that purchases had been made at \$1.20 per dozen and that jobbers were selling readily at \$1.30 and \$1.40. Sales of canned peas at low prices are mentioned, and corn is likely to be cheap also. There is more difference of opinion as to strawberries and peaches. Speculators are said to be going "short" pretty heavily on some lines. Refined sugar has been dull, but late cables are said to give a somewhat better tone to the raw market. Business is limited and sales are being made from refinery at 41 to 41c for granulated, and 31 to 31c for yellows. A New York despatch says: Sugar, firm, standard A, 47-16c to 48c; confectioners' A, 45-16c to 46c; cut loaf and crushed, 51-16c to 51c; powdered, 41c to 41-16c; granulated, 47-16c to 48c.

Flour.—The market is ruled quiet and featureless. Demand is chiefly for Manitoba brands for local use. We quote:—

Winter wheat.....	\$4.45 @ 4.50
Spring wheat, patents.....	4.40 @ 4.50
Straight Roller.....	4.25 @ 4.35
Straight roller, bags.....	2.10 @ 0.00
Extra.....	4.00 @ 0.00
Extra bags.....	0.00 @ 1.00
Superfine.....	0.00 @ 0.00
Man. Strong Bakers.....	4.25 @ 4.35

CHEESE.—The market is dull and easy and lower prices would have to be accepted than a week ago. The demand from Britain has been disappointing, possibly due to the large supplies from other sources than Canada and the States. For many years cheese has not sold so low at this season. In recent years 9 1/2 to 9 3/4c has been the range and now it seems impossible to go so low. At Belleville, 2,710 white and 60 colored were offered and 1 7/4c was bid but not accepted. Last year 1,800 boxes sold at 9 1/2c. At Peterboro, 5,300 colored, first half July, were offered, also 4,500 last half June make. The highest offer made for first half July was 7 9/16c, two small factors accepting the offer. At forward, two factories accepted 7 1/16c for first half and three factories 7 11/16c for all July making about 900 cheese sold. The board adjourned for two weeks, and salesmen being allowed to sell the July off the board during that time. Off-rins were 4 5/8 boxes at Ingersoll, chiefly first half July. One lot of 625 boxes, last half June and first half July, sold at 7c and the highest bid was 7 1/2c; last year 2,500 boxes first half July, sold at 9 1/2c. At Campbellford, 1,685 boxes were offered and 1,040 sold at 7 1/2c. Most boarded 1,100; 670 sold at around 7 1/2c. We quote:—

Finest Ontario makes.....	7 1/2c @ 7 1/2c
Townships' makes.....	7 1/2c @ 7 1/2c
Other Quebec makes.....	7 1/2c @ 7 1/2c

LIVE STOCK.—British cable reported little change; freights are very easy in tone. Cattle reaching the other side now are not likely to leave a profit as they were bought earlier in the season at higher prices than rule now on this side. Some first-class cattle were bought in Montreal for Europe at 4 to 4 1/2c, and butchers paid up to 4c, and from that down to 2 1/2c. Lambs sold at \$2.50 to \$2.25 each. The best are being sent across the lines.

DRY GOODS.—Business has been uneventful, but prices are steady. The late rains have improved prospects in Ontario, especially in the dairy sections. Payments in this city and province have been fair and from other points poor. Few York cotton goods, steady; uplands, 73 1/2c; Gulf, 77-16c; futures, quiet; August, \$1.02; Sept., \$7.01; Oct., \$7.06; Nov., \$7.10; Dec., \$7.15; Jan., \$7.20.