

are given all the way from 13 to 16c, with a tendency to keep at the high figure during the hot weather.

#### CHEESE.

The business in this market during the past week, cannot be said to have been very active, there continues to be a few lots of Ontario new season's cheese sold at 11½, while a very good supply of new Manitoba has been received and has been selling off fairly well at from 10 to 11c. There is not much old left in stock now having been pretty well cleared out.

#### BUTTER.

In this market a pretty fair business was transacted during last week, the supply of the better grades being received is not quite so heavy as on the preceding one while the demand has been better, however not much change is noticed, prices remaining the same as in our last issue, these being as follows: gilt edge 12 to 15c, medium 6 to 8c, and old from 4 to 6c. There is still a good quantity of old lying in store for which there appears to be almost no demand, but there are prospects of working most of this off on the Indian and western trades shortly at a low figure.

#### BACON.

In this market business during the past week has been very good, the aggregate of sales reported being very large. The better demand sprung up is for supplies for the new railways, about to be pushed forward in the province. Prices are decidedly firmer and in some cases at an advance due to the active feeling which has set in and to a rise in eastern markets, quotations given are as follows: dry salt 9½ to 10c, rolls at 13½ to 14c, and breakfast bacon 13½ to 14.

#### HAMS.

The business of this market during the past week was also very good, the sales heard of were very satisfactory, and the better demand which has sprung up is from the same source, as in the case reported of the bacon market. Prices of these are now advanced to 14. There is no green in stock, and we do not hear of any demand.

#### MESS PORK.

In this market the business of the past week, cannot be said to have shown any very great activity, very few sales were heard of and the demand at present would seem to be very flat. Prices however have not made any change, quotations being the same as in our last issue at \$16 to \$17.

#### MESS BEEF.

In this market business during the past week has continued to be fairly good, although no very great activity prevails, on the whole, the aggregate of sales were up to a fair average. Prices have not made any material change, quotations now given are from \$16 to 17 per barrel.

#### LARD.

In this market a very good business was turned over during last week, the demand is stated to be keeping up pretty well and the aggregate of sales made are quite satisfactory. Prices have not made any change quotations being the same as in our last issue, these being for pails of 20lbs at from \$2.40 to \$2.50.

#### DRESSED HOGS.

In this market business during the past week has been rather quiet. The sales heard of were rather light, and we do not hear of any improvement in the demand. Quotations given are stated to be about \$5.

#### MINNEAPOLIS.

There has been more life on 'change the past week than for some time previously, owing to the heavier and more frequent orders from outside. A deal of business is transacted there which does not show in reports of shipments,

brokers buying from elevator owners south and west for direct shipment to outside mills in this and other states. Reports indicate that many Illinois winter wheat millers who would like to buy here are kept away by high freights and are looking to Kansas and Nebraska for their supplies for the coming season.

Receipts were quite large for the season, and shipments were nearly double those of any week for some time past. The latter fact indicates that our country millers are resuming and that winter wheat millers are beginning to buy some. The decrease in the stocks in store here and at St. Paul was rather surprising to some. It was about 30,000 bushels less than the shipments, while receipts were but a trifle over the local consumption. Some millers are picking up round lots of good wheat, believing that prices are not likely to go lower, and knowing that they are getting A1 milling wheat, as the 1884 crop has been equalled in quality but once in the history of the Northwest. Wherever happens to the crops now ripening, there will be enough old wheat of prime quality to grind and mix with it until such time as the new crop is in fine milling condition, so that there is no prospect of consumers being able to distinguish between old and new flours, this year.

The weather in the Northwest during the past week has been the most unfavorable for crops since they were sown. Rain has fallen almost every day and the sun has been intensely hot. Local storms in Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin have caused some damage, but the injury from these is insignificant compared with the damage resulting from rust and blight. Special reports from southern Minnesota and Dakota, covering every wheat growing county in that section, show the damage to be quite general. Various estimates as to the extent of the injury are given, but it is impossible at this time to form a correct opinion of the actual damage. That can only be told when the grain comes from the thrasher. There is no doubt that the grade of the crop in the south and eastern portions of the Minneapolis belt will be very much reduced. The crop will be spotted. In some localities there are fields uninjured, and which present every appearance of producing a large yield of good, plump grain, while others not far away are badly damaged. Ravages from chinch bugs have proved serious in some places, but the recent rains have stopped their work. In North Dakota and Minnesota the crop has been in excellent condition until within the past four days, since when serious alarm has been felt because of the very unfavorable weather. Rain has been frequent all through the Red River valley since Friday last and in some portions of North Dakota the weather has been wet for ten days. Last Thursday and Friday were extremely hot days. Sunday night a heavy rain fell and Monday was very hot. This condition of things cannot but prove hurtful to the crops, and farmers are becoming uneasy over the outlook. Oliver Dalrymple telegraphed to Duluth on Tuesday that rust had appeared in his fields, and special reports received from some 35 towns north of the Northern Pacific road all report rust and blight, or predict it in case the present weather continues. It must not be understood

that the wheat crop of the northwest is ruined, by any means. With cool, windy weather during the next few days, much of the threatened damage will be averted and a large proportion of the crop saved in good condition. Harvest has already begun in southeastern Minnesota and will be general in the State by August 10, should the weather clear off. In northern Dakota the harvest will begin from the 8th to the 15th.

Following were the highest and lowest wheat prices by grade on 'change during the week ending to-day, together with to-day's closing prices and the prices one year ago:

July 30.

Wheat.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	1884.
No. 1 hard	.92	.90½	.91½	.93
" 2 "	.89	.88	.88	.90
" 1 "	.83	.82	.83	.85
" 2 "	.78	.76	.77	.80

Futures were more active than usual, No. 1 hard, August closing at 91c; September at 93 and October, at 95c. No. 1 northern, September, closed at 85 and October at 87c. Coarse grains were neglected, corn closing at 43 to 44c and No. 2 oats at 30 to 31c.

MILLSTUFF.—Has been in demand and closed higher, with bulk bran at \$9.25 to \$9.50, and shorts at \$10.50 to 11 per ton.

FLOUR.—There has been no change in prices, but export buyers are beginning to ask for prices, and there is more enquiry from the east. The general market, however, is inactive, with prices weak. "I never saw a market so dull at this time," said a miller. "We usually have a fair demand, toward the close of the crop year, from dealers who wish to stock up with flour from old wheat to carry them over to such time as the new crop grinds well, but this year they are very backward. It strikes me that every baker and retailer in the land must have loaded up heavily during the war scare, last spring, while the big buyers filled their warehouses and sat down to await an advance. The war didn't come, and prices have declined steadily. As a result, those who have flour don't want any more, while those who must buy get it in small quantities and fight hard for concessions."

Quotations for car or round lots at the mills are as follows: Patents, \$4.75 to 5.10; straight, \$4.50 to 4.75; first bakers', \$3.75 to 4.10; second bakers', \$3.30 to 3.60; best low grades, \$2.20 to 2.40 in bags; red dog, \$1.70 to 1.90 in bags.

These quotations are on flour in barrels, except as stated. The rule is to discount 25c per bbl for 140lb sacks, 20c for 98lb cotton sacks, 15c for 49lb cotton sacks, 10c for 24lb cotton sacks, and 20c for 49lb paper sacks.

There is little new on the platform to report. The improvements to the canal progress very slowly, but as the flour trade was probably never more stagnant, millers show little concern and often express themselves as well satisfied that the mills should be in enforced idleness. The flour production is well sustained for the number of mills in operation. Last week it was 47,442 bbls—averaging 7,907 daily—against 46,140 the preceding week, and 93,960 bbls for the corresponding time in 1884. The three water mills, with a daily capacity of 6,000 bbls, were running Wednesday, as were two steam mills, with about 4,000 bbls more. The operation of