

Montreal Markets.

Flour—Steady with straight roller in car lots at \$4.90 to \$5. The sale was also reported of a round lot of straight roller in bags at \$2.49. In strong bakers' there have been sales of city brands at \$5.60 although that figure is known to have been shaded. Other brands of bakers' have been placed at \$5 to \$5.25, and some common brands have sold at \$4.75. Western millers are very firm in their ideas on prices.

Oatmeal—Granulated and rolled oats, \$5.55 to \$5.70 per bbl, and \$2.70 per bag; standard and fine oatmeal, \$5.45 to \$5.55 per bbl, and \$2.65 per bag. Pot barley, \$4.15 to \$4.25 per bbl, \$2 per bag. Barley, No. 1, \$7.25 per bbl, \$3.75 per half bbl; No. 2, \$6.75 per bbl, \$3.50 per half bbl; \$2.50 per packet of 49 lbs \$2 per packet of 45 pounds; Gold dust cornmeal, \$4.25 to \$4.40 per barrel; split peas, \$4.25 per barrel.

Mill feed—Bran has been sold at \$15 to \$15.25 for car loads on truck, up to \$16 for broken lots delivered. Shorts \$19 to \$20. Middlings, \$22 to \$23.

Wheat—The last sale of No. 2 old hard wheat was made in this market at \$1.03, and we quote \$1.06 to \$1.78.

Oats—Car lots of choice white have sold on spot at 37c per 34 lbs, but to arrive they can be bought at lower figures. The crop will be large.

Barley—Maltsters are holding off believing in lower prices. Maltster barley is quoted at 55c to 60c and feed at 45 to 50c.

Butter—A fairly brisk business has transpired on export account with sales of August creamery at 29 to 29½c, shippers say their limits will not permit them to exceed 29½c for the finest. We quote 19 to 20½c. A lot of eastern townships was sold at 17c, and another fine shipping lot at 17½c. We quote 16 to 17½c, as to quality. In western a few lots have changed hands at 14½ to 15c.

Cheese—Sales on this market have been made at 9½c for finest western August, a few lots of exceptionally choice white fetching 9½c. Other sales of underpriced goods took place at 9c to 9½c.

Eggs—Fresh stock has sold at 12½ to 13c, and in single packages at 13 to 13½c. Straight lots of held stock candled have sold at 11 to 12c, and culls have been placed at 8 to 10c per dozen.

Potatoes—The rot has unfortunately made its appearance in quite a number of potato patches in the vicinity of this city, and quite a number of letters from the eastern townships speak of its having done damage to the crops there. A number of very fine lots were sold on this market yesterday at very low prices, several sales being reported at 25 to 30c per bushel.

Hides—65c is about the market price for good large sheepskins. Hides do not present any feature of interest. Hides, No. 1, 5½c; No. 2, 4½c; No. 3, 3½c; tanners pay one cent more; lambskins, 60 to 65c; calfskins 7c.

Apples—Choice Alexander and Duchess have sold at \$2 to \$2.25 per bbl. Common to fair fruit, however, are in good supply and have sold all the way from \$1 to \$1.50 per barrel. Dried apples quiet at 6 to 8c per lb. Evaporated apples are nominal at 12 to 13c as to quantity and quality.

Tea—A better demand is reported for country account, and quite a number of Japanese

have changed hands within the past few days for shipment at prices ranging from 16 to 20c for mediums to good mediums and fine descriptions.

Coffee—A sale of about 50 bags Maracaibo is reported at a shade under 21c. Jamaica is quoted at 20 to 20½c and Rio at 19½c to 20c; Java and Mocha, 25 to 27c.

Dried fruit—New crop Valencia raisins are expected in a few days, sales of which have been made at equal to 7c laid down here. Old fruit, however, continues to be sold at very low rates, business being reported at 3½ to 3¾c. In currants there is very little change to note, spot sales being mentioned at 5½ to 6c, these being mostly Filiatra in barrels. The first steamer is expected to leave Patras for Montreal during the latter part of the present week.

Leather—As stocks have accumulated, prices are very weakly held and our quotations for some lines would be shaded in order to secure an order. We quote: Manufacturers sole, No. 1, 17 to 19c; No. 2, 15 to 16c; waxed upper, 22 to 27c; splits, Quebec, 11 to 13c; splits, Western, 15 to 19c.—*Montreal Trade Bulletin* Sept. 12

Toronto Live Stock Markets.

Export cattle—There was very little fat export cattle offered, and what were on the market met with a slow demand, at 4 to 4½c per pound.

Stockers—The offerings were heavy, but the demand was sufficient to absorb all on the market. Prices were unchanged from last, ranging from 3 to 4c per lb, according to quality.

Butchers' cattle—There was no change in the market. Butchers seem to be well stocked, and only purchased a few at from 3 to 3¾c per lb for good to choice, and down to 2½c for inferior.

Springers—All good backward springers were in demand, and all were readily sold at from \$35 to \$50 each.

Milch cows—There was a fair demand, and about all of the 50 offered were disposed of at from \$30 to \$45 each.

Sheep and lambs—The market showed little improvement from last week. Shippers were not wanted on the present state of the English markets. Butchers' sheep found a very poor demand; butchers preferring to buy lambs at the prices they could get them for. From \$3.25 to \$3.75 each was paid for choice lambs and \$2.25 to \$3.25 for inferior to good.

Hogs—There was no change in the market. All good fat animals were wanted at from \$5 to \$5.50 per cwt. Stores and heavy rough animals were not much wanted, although what few were in sold at \$4 to \$4.50 per cwt.—*Empire*, Sep. 12.

Financial.

The money market, both here and at other financial centres of the Dominion, continues without important change, available funds for mercantile wants remaining ample for all legitimate needs, and general casiness prevailing. The promise of abundant crops has almost reached a state of realization, giving a much needed stimulus to the general trade; and the prospects are bright for a season of universal prosperity. The close of the year will see the

country enriched, far beyond anticipations, and the surplus capital thus added to the wealth of the people will avail much to enhance the future progress of the Dominion. That there is a surplussage of capital for investment, even at this early stage of the general recovery, is apparent from the quietness which has lately prevailed in stock exchange circles, notwithstanding the pronounced activity which characterizes other markets. This is attributable to the fact that large blocks of stocks are continually being bought up for investment purposes, thus reducing the proportion of floating stocks, the manipulation of which has always given the speculative market its activity. Within recent years very few new stocks have been listed on the exchanges, and until additions are made this apathy is likely to continue. Call money in Montreal has been readily obtainable at from 4 to 4½ per cent, and we hear that even the lower rate has been shaded in a few transactions, under exceptional circumstances.

—*Montreal Merchant's Magazine and Trade Review.*

Minneapolis' Flour Output.

Minneapolis not only maintains her position as the greatest flour-producing city of the world, but, as the figures compiled by the *Northwestern Miller* and published in this issue for the first time abundantly prove, her output of flour for the crop year just closed exceeds all previous records, and places her so far in advance of any other rival in this direction, that it seems impossible she should be overtaken, at least in this generation. During the crop year of 1891, Minneapolis produced 1,434,093 barrels of flour. In 1890 her output was 6,963,015 barrels, again during the last year of over half a million barrels. The nearest approach to last year's output was in 1885, when the mills of Minneapolis turned out 7,244,936 barrels. Last year's run easily beats the record. Ten years ago the output was 3,142,972 barrels. Thus, in this comparatively short time, Minneapolis has increased her production of flour over 4,000,000 barrels per year. With the unparalleled crop of this year, we may confidently expect that last year's figures will be greatly exceeded. The export of flour from Minneapolis for the last crop year amounted to 2,576,545 barrels, against 2,091,215 barrels for the previous year, a gain of nearly half a million barrels.—*Northwestern Miller.*

Cereal Acreage of Great Britain.

The cereal acreage of the United Kingdom (excluding the Islands of Man, etc.) is 2,338,671 acres of wheat, 2,290,746 of barley and 4,113,604 of oats, against 2,479,500 of wheat, 2,296,396 of barley and 4,123,200 of oats last year. The area under potatoes this year is 1,236,85½ against 1,310,462 in 1890. Estimating the average yield of wheat at 27 bushels per acre, or 1 bushel per acre lower than in 1888, and we should have a crop of 8,000,000 quarters, against 9,500,000 quarters last year and one that would contain fully 500,000 quarters more inferior grain than the one which we are just finishing using, of which 7,830,000 quarters has been delivered to millers. There appears every likelihood that in place of 19,000,000 quarters proving to be the requirements of next season, a minimum of 20,000,000 quarters of foreign grain will have to be imported in the ensuing twelve months.—*Liverpool Corn Trade News*, Aug. 29.