

both in rolls, tubs and pails, with a larger proportion of the latter than formerly, which is an improvement in the mode of preparing for market. Prices have tended downward during the week, and shippers cannot now expect to realize more than from 10 to 12½c. Creamery butter has been in the market in limited quantity and brought from 16 to 18c.

BACON.

The movement has been in about the usual proportion, and prices have held steady at old quotations as follows: Dry salt, 8½ to 8¾c; smoked 9¼ to 9½c; rolls 11c; breakfast bacon 12c and old dry salt 7½c.

HAMS.

Have been in moderate demand and steady, at 13 to 14c.

MESS PORK.

Quiet and steady at \$14.50 to \$15.00.

MESS BEEF.

In very moderate demand and unchanged at \$15.50.

LARD.

Prices have remained steady and unchanged at \$2.25 for pails and 9¾c per lb for tierces.

DRESSED HOGS.

Prices rule steady at 5½c.

DRESSED MEATS.

Dressed beef has not changed in price since our last report. Hind quarters are quoted at 9½ to 10c and carcasses at 7 to 7½c. Mutton has been in better supply and easier at 11c. Veal lower at 12c.

MINNEAPOLIS.

The past week has worked a change in the spring wheat section, and the prospect is now good for an average yield, with plenty of time for the weather to make it better or worse before harvest. In the winter wheat states, however, there has been no improvement and in many sections there has been a change for the worse. One of the best authorities writes this paper under date June 8th as follows: "The more I see of it the more I am convinced that the grand total of the winter wheat crop will be exceedingly moderate. It is well, however, that the stuff is being pounded to death, and that the pendulum will swing as much out of proportion on the bear side as it did on the bull side. The market will correct itself during the coming season. Our farmers will sell freely because they have to. The stuff will be exported freely, because our country has no absolute need for it. Toward winter we will realize that we have harvested only a moderate amount, of which a good portion has already left the country, and that the accumulations of former seasons were absorbed during last year, and then we will see business once more on a good, healthy basis. Harvesting will be general by next week, and ten bushels to the acre for the winter wheat regions is to my mind a very liberal estimate. Missouri is the only state which will have a good crop."

The same party, in a letter dated June 13th, says: "I can only repeat that the grand total of the winter wheat crop will, I believe, be considerably less than the public seems to be expecting. In my travels I see just as many good fields as I see of fields which will not be worth cutting. Missouri alone will have a uniformly fine crop. The Texas and southern crop has been virtually wiped out by the drought. Not a bushel of new wheat has yet reached the

St. Louis market and the flour trade from St. Louis with the south is brisker to day than it has been for a year—of course at ruinously low prices."

Speaking of prospects in the Minneapolis belt, Jas. Marshall said today: "There will be plenty of rain, yet—too much of it, I think, for the good of the crop. I look for about such a season as that of 1876, when it was very hot and very wet by spells all through the summer. We got a fair crop, neither large nor of fine quality."

Prices have been tending downward quite rapidly all the week, and there seems to be no bottom, though conservative parties think today's decline has marked the end and that selling short now would be ruinous to anybody. At the same time they say that wheat must move more freely and flour must stiffen before the markets recover anything like a normal tone.

The highest and lowest wheat prices by grade on 'change during the week ending today, closing prices, and prices one year ago were:

				June 17.
Wheat.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing	1885.
No. 1 hard.	76	73	73	93½
No. 1 north'n	74	71½	71½	89
" 2	71	69	69	85

Futures showed a little more strength but declined about 2c, July 1 hard closing at 73½c and August at 74½c. July 1 northern closed at 71½c. Coarse grains were dull and weak, corn closing at 27 to 29c and oats at 27 to 29c, by sample.

MILLSTUFF—Has been in large supply and easy, bulk bran closing at \$6 to \$6.25 and shorts at \$6.50 to \$7 per ton.

FLOUR.—There is less export inquiry for flour and domestic trade is very dull. The demand continues to be heaviest for parents and the better grades, low grades being a positive drag on all the markets. Millers anticipate a better trade soon, when the annual stocking up with old flour begins.

Quotations for car or round lots at the mills are as follows: Patents, \$4.20 to \$4.40; straights, \$4.00 to \$4.25; first bakers', \$3.40 to \$3.60; second bakers' \$2.90 to \$3.10; best -w grades, \$1.90 to \$2.10, in bags; red dog, \$1.50 to \$1.60, in bags.

These quotations are on flour in barrels, except as stated. The rule is to discount 30c per bbl for 280 and 140 lb jute bags, 20c for 98lb cotton sacks, 15c for 19lb cotton sacks, 10c for 24½lb cotton sacks, and 20c for 49lb paper sacks.

Notwithstanding the excessively hot weather of last week, which hindered rapid work, the output of the mills showed a small gain. Their product for the six days was 145,200 bbls—averaging 24,200 bbls daily—against 135,530 bbls the preceding week, and 46,512 bbls for the corresponding time in 1885. No change has occurred as to the number of mills running, though the week's output will be cut down considerably. Several of the mills have lost a day or two, while they will all be idle Saturday, the millers' picnic day. This will probably cut off 25,000 bbls or over, and leave the total product in the neighborhood of 120,000 bbls. With the prevailing weakness of wheat, the demand for flour has been largely reduced, and

most mills are running on orders taken earlier. Flour quotations are about 10c lower than a week ago, and even then flour buyers show a hesitancy about taking hold. There has been quite a dropping off in exports, and this is a factor which makes the running of the mills less certain than a few weeks ago, when the foreign movement was large. Millers claim they cannot see into the future very far, but intend to run their mills as long as it is possible and not lose too heavily. The direct exports of our mills for the week ending June 12 were 50,000 bbls, against 79,750 bbls the preceding week, and 67,810 bbls for the week ending May 29.

The following were the receipts at and shipments from Minneapolis for the weeks ending on the dates given:

	RECEIPTS.	June 15.	June 8.	June 1.
Wheat, bus	566,500	559,350	612,150	
Flour, bbls	530	225	125	
Millstuff, tons	75	102	146	

	SHIPMENTS.	June 15.	June 8.	June 1.
Wheat, bus	116,050	100,100	70,400	
Flour, bbls	103,807	139,242	130,932	
Millstuff, tons	4,442	4,210	3,913	

The wheat in elevators in Minneapolis, as well as the stock at St. Paul and Duluth, is shown in the appended table:

	MINNEAPOLIS.	June 14.	June 7.
No. 1 hard, bus	1,541,607	1,611,572	
No. 1 northern, bus	868,896	902,840	
No. 2 northern, bus	443,956	447,346	
No. 3,	6,005	6,006	
Rejected	23,712	23,688	
Special bins	433,645	566,915	

* 3,317,818 3,558,367

*These figures do not include a considerable quantity of wheat in private elevators and sheds and annexes to regular elevators, nor that in mill bins.

	ST. PAUL.	June 16.	June 9.	June 1.
In elevators—				
bush	878,000	898,000	913,000	

	DULUTH.	June 14.	June 7.	May 31.
In store, bus. . .	5,373,107	5,372,840	5,510,840	

—Northwest Miller.

The Best of Drummers.

There is no better drummer for business men than a well established and reliable trade journal. It pays no railway fare, for no extra baggage, for no luxurious hotel bills, for no cigars, or other incidentals usually charged up to the firm by the regular travelling man. It goes directly to the customer each and every week at all seasons of the year. It is a constant medium of friendly intercourse between the wholesalers and retailers. It tells the latter from week to week how and where he may order the latest and most attractive goods, and points out to him the most favorable time for buying and stocking up his store. The trade journal is constantly growing in importance. Its merits are being recognized more and more each year, as is evidenced both by the increase of its subscription list and the extent of its advertising patronage.—Chicago Journal of Commerce.