

APPLES.

Car lots have been moving at \$3.25 to \$3.50 for good qualities on the street. The demand is good.

POULTRY.

Receipts have been light. Box lots are quoted at from 8c to 9c per lb for turkeys and ducks, and 6c to 7c for fowl and geese.

SUNDRIES.

Dried apples 8½c to 9c, evaporated do 16c; white beans \$2.25; oatmeal per 136 lbs, \$4.10 to \$4.20; cornmeal \$3.54 to \$3.62.

Pointers on Wheat.

The season for autumn sowings in the United Kingdom has been a particularly favorable one, and the cereal year of 1853-4 has at all events a good start. In summing up the probable requirements and supplies of the United Kingdom, the *Mark Lane Express* concludes that there are now afloat on the passage, say 3,000,000 quarters of breadstuffs, and when we look at the three principal sources of supply, the United States, Russia and India, leaving all minor sources out of the question, it would seem that all known data point to anything but a deficiency of supply for 1853-4, even if France should want to buy 10,000,000 quarters. Our stocks are so heavy, and the available supply is so large, that whatever the deficiency of the world's crop this year may have been there is no likelihood, that we can see, of any deficiency in the supply for the year 1854.

In France rainy weather has delayed sowing operations, and some anxiety is manifested at the delay occasioned by the unsettled state of the weather.

Advices from Calcutta, Oct. 24, state that the supply of wheat was small and firmly held. Advices from Bombay, Oct. 27, state that heavy rains have fallen, causing serious damage in the Bombay Presidency to the wheat crop. Wheat sowing takes place in October and November, and harvest in March to May. The export of wheat from Bombay has been 7,235,338 cwt. during the first eight months of 1853, against 6,221,595 cwt. in the corresponding period of 1852. The estimated crop of India for 1853 is about 352,000,000 bus.

In the Australian colonies the prospects of the wheat crop were considered unusually good up to the first week in September.

The wheat markets of this country, within a scope of fluctuations of 2 cts. to 3 cts. per bus., seem to be under the management of some large dealers, who avail themselves of the prevailing sentiments of confidence in future values, under large purchases made in a public way, to advance prices, and then in a private way to unload upon a crowd who have followed their lead, says the Secretary of the Toledo chamber of commerce. This element is about the only one of mark in the deal now, but for a day or two it seems to work slow. The unseasonable inclement weather, and possible close of navigation, is a new and doubtful factor, and the markets seem to be waiting the result. We doubt, however, if the locking up of 1,000,000 bus. of wheat on the Erie canal will affect the market either way. But navigation will not close yet, and probably no earlier than usual. Only twice in forty years has it closed as early as Nov. 17, and we do not expect

it now. Dealers in grain and millers are becoming impatient at the frequent errors, and consequent general want of faith in the accuracy of the visible supply table. It is unnecessary to say that this record of our accumulations is looked to with great interest, and there is no dispute concerning the ability of the compiler to give the trade an accurate account of the result of each week's business. Unfortunately, however, the figures are frequently in sharp conflict with public opinion, resulting possibly from clerical errors. Week before last there was a grave error and a correction. This week—it seems quite as clear—there is another error about a correction.—*N. W. Miller.*

Milling Prospects in Great Britain.

Over-production is what is, and has been, the matter with the American milling trade. Here, however, says the *London Miller's Gazette*, the opposite is the case, speaking, that is with reference to our wants and our manufacture. If we can import nearly 3,500,000 sacks of flour (we have done the past season), it certainly means that there is room for more mills in the country; forty mills of a capacity of 1,000 sacks per week would only produce about 2,000,000 sacks per year, and for these there would be room, if foreign competition were more effectually met than is the case at present. It is gratifying, if somewhat selfish, to note that in the season which has just commenced, the large deficiency in the American wheat crop will probably lead to a reduction in the competing force of that country to the extent of perhaps 1,500,000 sacks, of which British and Irish millers should reap the benefit of about two-thirds. Looking toward Hungary, it is evident that there also will be a falling-off in flour exporting capacity, seeing that the wheat crop is this year considered to be more than 5,000,000 quarters below last year's total. Altogether, then, our millers may look forward, in the present season, to a larger demand upon their manufacturing powers, and increased manufacturing profits, and we can only hope that they will maintain the ground which they will doubtless gain in this respect in the season of 1853-54.

Postal Statistics.

The statistics of the Universal Postal Union for 1851 shows that the United States ranks first in number of post-offices, with 44,512; Great Britain takes second place with 14,918; Germany has 11,088, and France 6,158. Japan, with 5,091 offices is far in advance of Russia, British India, Austria, Italy and Spain. Switzerland has one post-office to every 985 inhabitants, and the United States one to every 1,126. The United States conveyed the most postal cards, Germany next and Great Britain and Austria in order. In respect to the number of letters and postal cards to each inhabitant the countries ranked as follows: Great Britain, 38.7; the United States, 27.3; Switzerland, 19.8, and Germany, 15.8. The United States had 91,571 miles of railroad; Germany, 20,573; France, 16,822, and Russia, 14,439 miles. In number of newspapers conveyed in domestic mails the United States ranks first, with 532,

180,702; Germany second, with 439,059,900; France third, with 320,188,636, and Great Britain fourth with 140,789,100. In gross postal revenue Germany has 205,324,215 francs; the United States, 191,630,444 francs; Great Britain, 175,090,000 francs, and France, 152,968,560 francs. Great Britain, Germany and France had a net revenue in 1851 ranging from 65,525,100 francs to 19,900,440 francs, but the United States, Russia and Japan had a deficiency in revenue in the same year ranging from 14,418,075 to 1,320,840 francs.

New Post Offices.

The following new post offices were opened on the 1st December: Alameda—Sec 20, tp 3, r 2 west of 2nd meridian, Assiniboia, James Walsh, P.M. Beaver Rapids—Sec 14, tp 16, r 20 w, Geo. Wilson, P.M. Carlyle—Sec 26, tp 7, r 3 w of 2nd meridian, Assiniboia, J. G. Turriff, P.M. Cross Lake Station—Sec 17, tp 10, r 17 e, R. R. Brereton, P.M. Elkhorn—Sec 4, tp 12, r 25 w, J. McLeod, P.M. Ellsboro—Sec 17, sp 15, r 9 w of 2nd meridian, Assiniboia, J. H. Ellis, P.M. Glenboro—Sec 10, tp 7, r 14 w, J. Duncan, P.M. Grund—Sec 10, tp 6, r 14 w, S. Christopher, P.M. Moose Mountain—Sec 18, tp 9, r 1 w of 2nd meridian, Assiniboia, T. Baldwin, p.m. Orrwood—Sec 24, tp 15, r 25 w, T. W. Orr, P.M. Pheasant Forks—Sec 20, tp 22, r 9 w of 2nd meridian, Assiniboia, J. M. Peregrine, P.M. Richland—Sec 6, tp 10, r 8 e, Wm. Rice, P.M.

PRINCE ALBERT, Battleford and Edmonton have now a fortnightly mail.

BRANDON.

Mr. Drow is building a hotel and stable opposite Ogilvie's elevator on Pacific Avenue.

The local elections are causing much excitement. Both parties are doing all in their power, and the question has become a party one.

On the fourth there fell due at one of our city banks 120 notes, etc., all of which were paid except two. What other place can show a better record.

Business has been somewhat quiet on account of the low price of grain during the early part of the week. A war, however, was begun between the buyers on Thursday, which sent the price up to 70c for No. 1. The farmers are taking advantage of the rise and are coming in.

MINNEDOSA.

Builders all have their hands full yet and will have more or less work all winter.

The low price of supplies will induce the lumber men to make a large cut this season, and there is a prospect of cheap lumber for next year's operations.

Grain is beginning to come in freely. Prices are not satisfactory to the farmers, but they are glad to get cash, and business in all lines is much improved. The grist mill is running to full capacity.

Large quantities of freight are being shipped in via M. & N. W. railway. The water tank and windmill are about completed, and work on the station and freight houses will be commenced in a few days.