

Summerlee pig iron goes over \$24.00 in Toronto the American product will come in again. Tinplates are very strong at \$4.25 for cokes, and \$4.50 to \$5.00 for charcoal. Several lots of Canada plates have changed hands at \$3.10 to \$3.15, stocks being light. Cast scrap iron is very scarce and full figures are obtainable, a lot of 75 tons being placed at \$19.50 ex wharf. A round lot of chairs were also sold at \$19.00. In metals the same weak uneasy feeling in warrants has struck the metal market, ingot tin in London having dropped £2 5s in a single day to £100 15s, but copper is firmer, and 5s 6d higher at £59 17s 6d. Here tin is unchanged at 55c, while copper is firm at 18½ to 17c. The supply of copper in this market is held principally by one firm. Pig lead is very strong and dealers have advanced prices to 4c. Lead pipe has also been advanced to 4½c. In hardware there has been a better business in both shelf and heavy goods. — *Trade Bulletin.*

**Grain and Milling.**

The Austin mill company has established an elevator at Sidney Man.

R. C. Ennis is buying wheat at Neepawa, Man., for Dices and Cleveland.

The new mill at Neepawa, expected to begin operations for the first time on Oct 15.

C. Smith, miller for the Arrow Milling Co., at Birtle, has gone to Arden, Man., to take charge of the new mill at that place.

The bonus to E. G. Bilton, for the new flour mill at Russell, Man., which lapsed through the mill not having been completed in time, has been renewed by another vote of the municipality.

The Pillsbury-Washburn Milling Company, of Minneapolis has paid its dividend to its employes of the year's profits, in accordance with the practice of the Pillsbury company, which was the first prominent company in the country to adopt the policy. It covers a period of 10 months, as the new company assumed control of the mills Nov. 1, and the dividend was made on the business done up to Sept. 1.

**Lumber Cuttings.**

The Ontario government's sale of timber berths in the Rainy River and Thunder Bay districts is regarded as a fair success. An important feature in the terms of the sale was the requirement that all timber cut from the limits sold should be manufactured in the province of Ontario. The berths were sold subject to the crown timber regulations, the timber dues to remain the same as now charged, \$1 per thousand feet for pine for seven years from the date of sale. In all 485 square miles were offered for sale. Only 314 were sold, however, 141 being withdrawn. The total bonus paid \$421,862. This was an average of \$935 per square mile. The difference, however, in prices was great, running from \$300 to \$5,600, according to situation and timber. The purchasers were as follows:

R. bert Thomson . . . . .	23	\$24,725
G. H. Wilson . . . . .	14	17,300
J. L. Murphy . . . . .	70	45,650
W. H. Leavitt . . . . .	6	3,650
Ross, Hall & Brown . . . . .	13	9,725
L. B. Montgomery . . . . .	31	10,450
H. L. Lovering . . . . .	8	3,300
Cameron & Kennedy . . . . .	43	25,325

S. F. McKinnon . . . . .	33	62,203
M. H. Ford . . . . .	22	42,500
Peter Ryan . . . . .	19½	7,800
Sadler, Dundas, & Co. . . . .	37½	20,625
McArthur Bros. . . . .	18½	48,582

Former sales of timber berths of recent years have been on October 22, 1895, on the north shore of Lake Huron, when 1,012 miles were sold for \$318,655, an average of \$314.87 per mile; in December, 1887, on the rivers Peto wawa and Muskoka, at the head waters, when 450 square miles were sold, the price being \$1,312,312, or an average of \$2,950 per mile. The 1887 sales were made at stumpage dues of 75 cents per 1,000 feet of pine, while the present berths pay \$1 per thousand feet stumpage dues.

A Toronto telegram says there is a great outcry on the part of lumber firms in the Muskoka district, on account of the scarcity of freight cars. Owing to insufficiency of cars to tranship lumber, several failures and business embarrassments have already occurred, and if the grievance is not speedily remedied, it is expected that others will shortly be announced. The railway men say one reason why there has been a shortage of cars was that roads were severely taxed to get barley across the line before the McKinley bill went into effect. Now the pressure is relieved they will be able to supply more cars for the transhipment of lumber.

John Valentine has secured a timber limit on Greeley creek, B. C., about six miles up the Illecillewaet, and will establish a shingle mill, for which the water of the creek will be utilized as the motive power.

**Items About Trade.**

English cables reported cheese 6d. higher on October 11.

Potatoes were worth 50 to 60c per bag at Toronto last week.

Hides were ½c lower at Toronto on Monday last, No. 1 cured being offered at 7½c.

Sales of Manitoba strong bakers flour were made at Toronto on October 11, at \$5.65, and patents at \$5.90.

The Craver cotton mills have been sold to a Montreal syndicate, the sole condition being that the mill be kept running three-fourths of a year.

No. 2 hard Manitoba sold at \$1.15 to \$1.16 at Toronto on October 10, for immediate delivery. On the same day, oats were worth 40 to 41c at Toronto.

Twenty-three factories boarded 12,150 boxes cheese at London, Ont., on Oct. 11, 305 Aug's. and 11,845 Septembers. Sales, 100 Augusts at 9½c, and 600 Septembers at 10½c. Market dull.

Canned Goods, says the *Toronto Empire*, continue in active enquiry, but holders are not anxious sellers, feeling confident that the future will develop a considerable advance in prices. Tomatoes and peas are firmly held at \$1.15, and corn at \$1.10.

Good to choice butters says the *Toronto Empire*, of October 11 is not coming in as freely as the demand warrants, and prices are firm at 15 to 17c for dairy tubs and rolls. Mediums are in ample supply, and are taken at 11 to 13c, but low grades are accumulating; a few are going out at 7 to 11c. Creamery firm, September offered at 22c to-day on spot.

The *Toronto Empire* speaks of the situation in canned goods in that market as follows: "There has been an unusually active demand for salmon at \$1.30 to \$1.35 for ordinary brands; for Horse Shoe \$1.40 to \$1.45 is asked. Lobsters dull at \$2 to \$2.20. Mackrel would cost \$1.30 to lay down and cannot compete with salmon. There is now no doubt of the shortage in the pack of fruit and vegetables; and the market is strong with an active demand. Corn is firmly held at \$1.10, and peas at \$1.15. Apples are obtainable at \$1.10 for 3's, and \$2.75 for gallons."

At the cheese market at Brockville, Ont., on Oct. 9, offerings on the board were 3,876 white, 2,367 colored, a total of 6,243. The board opened with a large representation of both buyers and sellers. Ten and a quarter was the highest figure offered and it was accepted only for one lot of 65 boxes. Sellers stick firmly a ten and a half figure, and this they want for September's, and balance of season's make. Buyers did not seem anxious for stuff. After the board closed about 2,000 boxes were sold at from 10½ to 10½c.

**Wheat Inspected at Winnipeg.**

D. Horn, grain inspector, has made the following report to the Grain Exchange of the wheat inspection since the opening of the present season:

Week ending Sept, 27th—No. 2 hard, 1; No. 2 northern, 12; rejected, 7; no grade, 2; total, 23 cars.

Week ending Oct. 4th—No. 1 hard, 1; No. 2 hard, 26; No. 3 hard, 8; No. 2 northern, 21; No. 3 northern, 2; No. 1 frosted, 1; No. 2 frosted, 2; rejected, 26; no grade, 4; total, 91.

Week ending Oct. 11th—No. 2 hard, 4; No. 3 hard, 17; No. 2 northern, 17; No. 3 northern, 5; No. 1 frosted, 2; No. 2 frosted, 2; rejected, 16; no grade, 3; total, 66.

This makes a total of cars inspected at Winnipeg since the opening of the season of 179 cars. This does not represent, of course, the output from the province, as quite a number of cars are shipped through to Port Arthur, where they are inspected.

**Population of the United States.**

Calculations made by the census bureau as to the population of the United States indicate a total of 63,231,423. The count has been completed in the case of twenty-eight states and territories. The returns from the other states are in, and most of them have been counted, but one or more districts in each of the states remain to be added up. The total arrived at by the census officials is below what was generally expected. It represents an increase of only a little over 26 per cent. for the decade 1880-90, as compared with an increase of 30.08 per cent. for the decade 1870-80. The percentage of increase is, in fact, the smallest for any decade since the first census was taken, with the single exception of the decade 1860-70, which included the period of the civil war. The percentages of increase for the decennial periods during the century which has elapsed since taking the first census are as follows: 1790-1800, 35.10 per cent.; 1800-10, 36.33 per cent.; 1810-20, 33.06 per cent.; 1820-30, 32.51 per cent.; 1830-40, 33.52 per cent.; 1840-50, 35.83 per cent.; 1850-60, 37.11 per cent.; 1860-70, 22.65 per cent.; 1870-80, 30.08 per cent.; 1880-90, 26.07 per cent.—*Bradstreets.*