

	Jan.	Feb.
Wheat	\$0.814	\$0.814
Corn	38	38
Oats	26½	26½
Pork	12.15	12.20
Lard	6.98	6.92½

TORONTO.

STOCKS.

A buoyant feeling has pervaded the stock market during the week, and almost every leading bank stock has shared in the same. There have been no very marked advances in any instances, but almost all have been on the upward tendency. One or two banks have gained from 1 to 1½, and others from ½ to 1, while Imperial, which is usually so steady is the only one showing a decline, and that is very slight. The advance is not attributable to any new features that have come to light in connection with Canadian stocks, but to the more confident tone which has been steadily making its way into speculative circles all over this continent since the opening of January. Grain markets have been steadily rising all over the world, and the movement has now reached stocks. It may not be so marked as in grain, but many operators now predict a long run of good luck for bulls. The closing bids of January 7th and 14th indicate the state of the market.

	Jan. 7.	Jan. 31.
Montreal	187½	188½
Ontario	104½	105½
Molson	108½	108½
Toronto	176½	177½
Merchants	108½	109
Commerce	117½	118½
Imperial	125	123
Federal	48½	47½
Dominion	185½	185½
Standard	110½	110½
Hamilton	116½	116
Northwest Land	41	43½

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

The advance in grain prices which was general with the opening of January is still held here, and the past week has been one in which holders have been getting every day more confident. Since the report of stocks held all over the World at the close of 1884 was published here, the feeling all round has been bullish, and with the first advances in prices holders became aware of the advantage they held, and refused to let go even at the advance. The consequence is that receipts have been falling off, and as each week of progress towards spring is made the intention on the part of holders to wait until open navigation before selling, gains ground. There have been a steady, upward movement in prices, and the quotations at the close of the week were higher all round than in the last report. In meats the movement has not been heavy, and an effort to hold prices firm has not been very successful. Dairy products are still abundant, and offerings are far beyond immediate wants, there being literally no shipping demand. Prices have weakened in consequence.

WHEAT.

Under a good steady shipping demand prices have held quite firm, and buyers have been able to secure no concessions from holders. No. 2 Fall has been ranging from \$1 to \$2c, and No. 3 from 79 to 80c; No. 1 Spring sold from \$1 to 82c, and No. 2 about 79c.

OATS.

There has been a steady feeling all week. Holders were confident, and all offerings were freely taken. Good lots of white sold from 32½ to 33c, and mixed from 31 to 32c.

BARLEY.

There has been a good, active demand all week, even for the poorer grades, and as offerings were light prices have been firm. No. 1 was wanted at 71 to 72c but was scarce. No. 2 sold from 67c; No. 3 extra at 60 to 61c, and No. 3 at 57c.

RYE.

No change has taken place during the week. Very little business done and quotations were nominal at 56 to 57c.

PEAS.

There has been a steady but limited demand during the week, and prices have ranged from 58 to 59c.

POTATOES.

No demand of any consequence during the week, and round lots quoted nominal at 35c.

EGGS.

There has been a fairly active demand for fresh at 20 to 22c; white limed have been offered at 18 to 19c.

BUTTER.

Business in this product has been very slow, there being no demand outside of local sources, and that very slow. Prime dairy was nominal at 19c, and good roll at 15 to 16; medium and lower grades were not wanted, and the latter unsaleable.

CHEESE.

Good to choice sold during the week at 12 to 12½, and medium, in small lots, at 11c.

PORK.

Ranged from \$15 to \$16, the latter figure being reached in but few sales. The demand was light.

BACON.

The business done was light, but prices moderately firm. Long clear, in round lots, was offered at 8c; rolls 10c and Cumberland 7 to 7½c.

HAMS.

The demand has not been very active, but prices have been steady. Round lots of smoked were quoted at 11c, and small lots at 11½ to 12c.

LARD.

Sales have been light, and small lots have gone at 10½c for tinnets, and at 11c for pails.

POULTRY.

Receipts and offerings have been light, but heavy enough for the demand. Turkeys, dressed, sold in lots at \$½ to 10c per lb. and geese at 6½ to 7c. Fowl were worth 35 to 50c, and ducks 60c a pair.

APPLES.

Very little business doing during the week. Small sold at \$1 to \$1.25 for poor to fair, and \$1.50 to \$1.75 for good to choice.

Bradstreet's Commercial Summary.

Special telegrams to Bradstreet's, from leading business centers throughout the United States contain in many instances evidence of an improved feeling in commercial circles. There is little if any basis for this, so far as learned, and it is undoubtedly due to the advance in the price of wheat, which now appears to have shown sufficient strength to prevent reaction to the point where the rush upward began. The starting of iron works at several cities has also stimulated a better feeling. The dry goods market at the larger distributing centers is firmly held, and there is some activity reported. The general trade situation is still far from satisfactory, although renewed purchases in a few lines suggest to those most interested the likelihood of a ma-

terial improvement in the spring demand. The industrial situation is less favorable despite the re-opening of iron and steel works in Pittsburgh, Chicago, Cleveland and elsewhere. At Trenton 1,000 pottery workers are resisting a reduction in wages, and 13,000 anthracite coal miners have been discharged through the closing of a number of collieries. A ten per cent. reduction in wages at Fall River will go into force on the 19th. Prices of print cloths, though higher than two months ago, are said to be still below the cost of production. The cut in wages will affect 19,000 operatives, and a strike is not out of the question. Spring trade in prints, ginghams and other seasonable fabrics has begun with fair promise. Cotton contracts have declined 12 to 20 points during the week, the continued liberal crop movement being favorable to the bears. The woolen trade has exhibited no decided activity but a fair business has been done in leading markets, and prices as a rule have been well maintained. Kentucky tobacco, new crop, is moving freely at Louisville and the offerings are met by a brisk general demand at fair prices. The advance in the price of wheat continues. On Tuesday there was a reaction which continued on Wednesday. But the further advances on Thursday and Friday about recovered the loss. The decline in the visible supply, firm cables, reduced ocean freights and a concerted action by bulls here and at the west served to sustain the advance, especially as the reported stock of wheat and flour in the United Kingdom were the equivalent of but 16,000,000 bushels of wheat on December 31, 1884, as against 25,000,000 bushels one year before. No. 2 red wheat closed January 8 at 94c, against 88c a week before, and Indian corn, No. 2 mixed, at 53c, a decline of 1½c. on the week, the response of this cereal to the later advance in wheat not being so active as it was earlier. Hog products and provisions have been higher in sympathy with the grain market. Spiced mess pork closed at \$13.25 a gain of 3c and refined lard at 7.70c, a gain of 30 points on the week. There were 448 failures in the United States during the past week reported to Bradstreet's, as compared with 366 in the preceding week, and with 345, 342 and 302 respectively in the corresponding weeks of 1884, 1883 and 1882. About 81 per cent. were those of small traders whose capital was less than \$5,000. Canadian 22, an increase of 7.

The West on the Reciprocity Treaties.

The feeling in the West in favor of the ratification of the treaties now before the United States Senate is very strong. The *Pioneer Press*, of St. Paul, claims that the seaports of the East have gathered tolls from every item of commerce passed to or from the West; that "the importers of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore have obtained from those foreign products which we need, and have paid them liberal commissions. To great east and west trunk lines of railroads have multiplied and grown fat upon the transportation charges thus levied on the people of the West. . . . But we are on the threshold of development in a different direction, and