

a cwt; Crown pure white lead, \$7.50; Royal Charter, \$7 00; Railroad, \$6.50; Alabastine, \$7.50 per case of 20 packages Window Glass, first break, \$2.10.

GRAIN AND PROVISION MARKETS.

WINNIPEG.

WHEAT

Wheat experienced quite a boom during the early days of last week in leading markets, but there was a corresponding reaction and decline later in the week. However, the situation would seem to be fairly strong. There was strength and improved tone in British markets. Indeed, the advance that has taken place here in the very face of now winter wheat coming into the market, is alone an indication of a strong under-current in the situation. Samples of new winter wheat are said to be anything but choice, and with heavy rains in the fall wheat districts while harvest is progressing, the grain is expected to be on the soft side. This condition of winter wheat, and the certainty of a short crop of spring wheat on this continent, makes it apparent that hard spring wheat, if harvested in good condition, will sell at a premium next fall and winter.

The local crop situation has improved some during the last week or two. The weather has been cooler, and with frequent showers of rain felt in all parts of Manitoba and the Territories to the west, the conditions have been favorable to making the very best of a bad situation. The straw in most districts averages very short, but the favorable weather of the last two weeks will help to work up the heads to the very best advantage. Still anything like a full crop, taking the country as a whole, cannot be expected. The best that can be hoped for now is a moderate crop and an early harvest, the probability of an early harvest of course doing a good deal to offset the damage already done from drought.

FLOUR

Prices hold firm, at the recent advance, with a fair local demand, and a good shipping demand from the East for Manitoba grades. Prices to the local trade in broken lots are as follows: Patents, \$2.50; strong bakers, \$2.60; second bakers, \$2.35; XXXX, \$1.90; superfine, \$1.30. Graham flour, \$2.60; middlings, \$2.50 per 100 pounds.

MILLSTUFFS.

There has been a considerable movement in mill stuffs for eastern shipment, and as the mills have taken orders ahead, prices to the local trade were advanced \$2 per ton at the close of last week. Quotations now are: bran, \$12, per ton; shorts, \$14 per ton. Ground feed, \$22 to \$23 per ton.

OATS

Prices are firm, owing to a poor crop outlook, and holders are asking stiff prices. From 33 to 35c is asked to deliver cars on track here. About 35c is usually asked for loads on the market, and lots in the city sell about 40c per bushel.

BARLEY.

Prices are stronger, and in the city as high as 35 to 40c was paid for a load of medium quality, on the market.

OAT AND CORNMEAL, POT BARLEY.

Prices for oatmeal are steady as follows. Standard per 100 lbs. \$2.60; ground, \$2.75; rolled oats in 50 lb. sacks, \$3. Cornmeal is held at \$1.75 per 100 pounds. Pot barley, \$3 and pearl barley, \$3.50 per 100 pounds.

BUTTER.

There is practically no wholesale market in the city for this commodity, the city retail trade being supplied direct from producers. Outside markets are also slow, western markets, which are supplied to some extent from here, being largely stocked, with at best but a limited demand. There will likely be some movement eastward later on but it must be at low prices. From 13 to 14c per pound are the best local prices heard of, and very dull at that.

EGGS.

Eggs have held pretty firm and case lots were quoted at 14c per dozen at the close of last week. The packing season is about over.

LARD.

Home rendered is offered at \$2.15 per 20 lb. pail.

CURED MEATS.

Prices for the home cured product are: hams, 13c; breakfast bacon, 13c; rolls, 11c; long clear bacon, 10c. These are close cash prices, and ordinary quotations range 1c per pound higher and for canvassed. Bologna sausage is held at 7c per pound. Mess pork, \$18 to \$19 per barrel.

DRESSED MEATS.

Dressed beef is held at 5½ to 6c as to quality. Mutton is 1 to 2c lower, and now quoted at 10c per pound. Pork easier at 7 to 7½c. Lamb, 12½c, and veal, 7c per pound.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle are more plentiful, and offering freely, with buyers rather independent. Several car lots of western range cattle have been brought in, and more are on the way. These have given good satisfaction, being in good condition, and dressing well. About 3c. per pound live weight is the top quotation heard of, with quotations from 2½ to 3c. Hogs are offering more freely, 4½c. has been paid for lots at outside point, but this price was above the views of buyer at the close of the week, though the figure named would be paid delivered at the yards here. One purchase was reported at 4c. per pound live weight, but the animals were said to be of the razor-back sample, and therefore not desirable stock.

HAY.

The dry season and scare over a possible shortage of hay next winter, owing to the poor hay crop this year, has had the effect of advancing hay prices already. There is abundance of old hay to be had, but owing to the conditions noted, holders are demanding fancy prices, as they think they can make money by holding even until next winter. It is altogether likely, however, that by next spring, it will be found that there is abundance of hay, as the prospect of a shortage is inducing a great many to put up every available ton of hay. Comparisons are now being made to corn, hay, and a good many new mowers are going out for this purpose. Baled hay is now held at \$13 per ton and loose at \$12 to \$14 per ton, on the market here.

POTATOES.

Old are held at about 85c. per bushel, and new at \$1.10 per bushel, to \$3 per barrel.

FLAX SEED.

The flax seed crop is said to be a failure this season. The flax grown in the province is nearly all produced by the Mennonite settlers of the Gretna district, and the drought has been very severe upon the flax crop. A load of flax seed sold in the city recently for \$1.25, which is a big figure. Of course any considerable quantity could not be disposed of at this figure.

In the last two weeks over two thousand communications have been received at the Government Intelligence office, Winnipeg, from persons residing in the United States, inquiring for land and asking about the climate, etc.

Canadian Securities in England.

The following are the prices of the leading Canadian securities in the London market, as reported by the *Canadian Gazette* of June 27th:

	Price.	Rise.	Fall
Canada 4 per cents, 1874-9	111	--	1
Ditto 3½ per cents	105	--	--
Ditto 4 per cents, 1885	113	--	1
Ditto 3 per cents	95½	--	--
British Columbia 6 per cents, 1885	112	4	--
Ditto 4½ per cents	97	--	--
Manitoba 5 per cents	115	--	--
Quebec Province 4 per cents	83½	--	--
Montreal 3 per cents	83½	--	--
Quebec City 6 per cents, 1878	125	--	--
Toronto 4 per cents	109	3	--
Winnipeg 6 per cents	111	2	--
Canadian Pacific shares (N.Y. register)	57	--	8
Ditto shares (London register)	66½	--	2
Ditto first mortgage bonds	110½	--	½
Ditto 3½ per cents	98½	--	--
Ditto Algoma branch	110	1	--
Grand Trunk ordinary stock	104	--	--
Ditto first preference	68½	--	½
Bank of British Columbia	39½	--	--
Bank of B. N. A.	80	--	1
Manitoba Mortgage	1	--	1
Trust and Loan, £3 paid	3½	--	--
British American Land	28	--	--
Canada North-West Land	45-16	--	--
Hudson's Bay	20½	--	3
Land Corporation of Canada	1½	--	--

Roland J. Barnett, the man who appropriated \$10,000, the property of the Central Bank, of Toronto, was sentenced to seven years in the Kingston penitentiary.

The Kingston cotton mill shareholders are dissatisfied because they have got no dividend this year and claim that the workmen receive the profits of the mill.

Voting on the by-law granting a bonus of \$200,000 to the Port Arthur, Duluth and Western Railway took place at Port Arthur last week, and was carried by 250 majority, only 14 rate-payers voting against it. Great interest was taken in the matter and the result gives much satisfaction. It is expected work on the road will be commenced shortly.

Remnants.

We have to draw the attention of the trade to the fact that some of our Canadian cotton mills are really manufacturing remnants. In other words they are selling new piece goods in twenty to forty yard lengths under this title in order to undercut their competitors. A true remnant should not run over three or four yards in length, but these supposed remnants often lack only ten or fifteen yards of the size of a full piece and are apparently only cut to these lengths in order to evade the guarantee of price.

Of course this deliberate sacrifice of goods entails loss not only on the mill practising it but on the trade in general. Considering the present price of the new material, prices of cottons in this country are already far too low. The severity of competition has reduced values until but few of our mills are able to make the slightest return to their shareholders; and yet we find mills, like the ones in question, ready to still further sacrifice their prospects in order to make sales. The effect on the regular trade can well be imagined. They are suddenly confronted with "remnants" which are really piece goods slightly cut down in length, but