

Coffee, Roasted:	Per lb.
Bogotas	0.28 0.32
Jamaica	0.28 0.25
Java	0.28 0.40
Maracalbo	0.28 0.24
Mexican	0.28 0.29
Mocha	0.34 0.37
Rio	0.19 0.20
Santos, Bourbon	0.24 0.25
Santos	0.23 0.24
Cocoa:	
Bulk cocoa (pure)	0.30 0.35
Bulk cocoa (sweet)	0.18 0.25

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

Lot cultivation by the army of amateurs is beginning to make its effect felt. Lettuce is selling at 10c a dozen, and cannot be got rid of at that price. Boston lettuce is off the market. New corn has appeared as well as Montreal cucumbers, cabbages, spinach and parsley. New potatoes have been advanced from \$1 to \$1.50 per barrel. No. 1 are now \$8, and No. 2, formerly \$5.50, are now \$7.

Canadian cherries are in at \$1.50 per table basket. Oranges have been reduced 25c per box in one instance, other lines remaining steady. There is no change in lemons, and bananas.

Canadian strawberries, which have reached the height of production are selling at from 15c to 16c per quart.

We quote current prices:

Fruits:—	
Canadian Cherries, per table basket	1.50
Strawberries, quarts	about 0.16
Oranges, Navels, per box	4.50
Oranges, Florida, per box	5.00
Oranges, Valencia, large	4.75
Bananas, per bunch	3.00
Grapefruit	6.00
Lemons	6.25
Melons, California Canteloupes, per crates	4.00
Apples in boxes	4.00
Apricots, California, crate	3.00
Peaches, California, per box	1.75
Plums, California, box	2.00
Pears, Bartlett, per box	4.25
Vegetables:—	
Beans, American, basket	3.00
Cabbage (New) Charleston, crate	2.75
Carrots, new, doz. bunches	0.50
Cauliflower, California, per doz.	2.00
Cucumbers	0.75
Horse Radish, per lb.	0.25
Lettuce, per box	1.00
Do., curly, per doz.	0.10
Onions, crate	2.50
Potatoes, new, 200 lbs.	5.00
Parsley, per doz. bunches	0.25
Turnips, new, doz.	0.50
Tomatoes, crate	2.25
Spinach, box	1.00
Dates:	
Halloweeds of 1 lb. packages	0.12
Do., (loose) very fine quality, per lb	0.12
"Dromedary" 1 lb. packages	0.13
New Nuts:	
Shelled Walnuts, per pound	0.55
Shelled Almonds, 28 lb boxes, per lb.	0.38
Finest Filberts	0.20
Pecans	0.20
Almonds	0.21
Walnuts	0.20
Peanuts, Bon Tons	0.18
Brazils	0.22

FISH.

Prices for fresh halibut and Gaspereaux are higher because both are becoming scarce. The supply, however, is sufficient to meet demands, and the quality is very choice. Haddock and cod are in fair supply with prices very firm. All lake fish are becoming scarce and there are no fresh gaspereaux or shad herring on the market.

We quote current prices as follows:

Fresh Fish.	
Halibut	0.19
Haddock	0.06
Steak Cod	0.07
Lake Trout	0.14
Brook Trout	0.30
Gaspereaux	0.19
Shad (Roe), each	0.65
Do., (Buck)	0.30
Flounders	0.06
Whitefish	0.15
Eels	0.10
Weakfish	0.15
Fresh Frozen Lake Fish.	
Pike, lb.	0.08
Perch	0.13
Whitefish, lb.	0.09
Dore	0.13
Gaspereaux, each	0.03
Fresh Frozen Sea Fish.	
Halibut	0.17
Salmon, Gaspereaux	0.15
Shrimps, Lobsters.	
Lobsters, medium and large, lb.	0.20 0.29
Scallops, Imperial, quart	0.75

Oysters.	
Selected, gallon	2.00
Selected, gallon	2.00
Malpeque oysters (choice, bbl.)	12.00
Ordinary, gal.	1.75
Malpeque Shell Oysters (ord.), bbl.	10.00
Cape Cod Shell Oysters, bbl.	12.00
Clams (med.), per bbl.	8.00
Smoked Fish.	
Haddies	0.10
Haddies, fillet	0.14 0.15
Smoked boneless herring, 10lb. box.	1.50
Salted and Pickled Fish.	
Sea Trout, red and pale, half barrel	8.50
Mackerel, pails	3.00
Codfish, Shredded, 12-lb. box	1.75
Salted eels, per lb.	0.07 1/2

WOOL.

The monthly commercial letter of the Bank of Commerce has the following on the Canadian situation:—

"More attention has been given to sheep raising during the past two years as a result of the high price not only of wool, but of mutton, and during July and August the sales of wool in Canada will be on a slightly larger scale than usual. Approximately 2,000,000 fleeces will be available for the market, or about 10,000,000 lbs. of wool. In 1916 the average price obtained by the farmer in eastern Canada was 41.01 cents per lb., and in western Canada 31.53 cents. The great difference in price is accounted for by the greater shrinkage in western wool and by the greater distance from the woolen markets. The average price of Ontario washed wool in 1890-1899 was 18.83 cents, and of unwashed wool 11.09 cents. In 1914 the corresponding prices were 27.58 cents and 18.95 cents. To-day's quotations are practically doubled, and prices are likely to remain at a high point. At the beginning of the war Europe produced 800,000,000 lbs. of wool annually, or more than any other continent, and it will take many years to replace the sheep which have had to be slaughtered. Meanwhile the reserve stock of wool have been exhausted."

Two lots of Ontario unwashed wool were reported sold at 56 1/2c, and 70c. was bid for a lot of fine washed Ontario fleece without getting it. These prices are much higher than those of a year ago.

HARDWARE.

Many important price changes have been made in hardware lines during the past week. In Western Canada the changes are particularly numerous.

Light and heavy tee and strap hinges, together with hinge hasps and staples have been moved to higher levels. Wrought butts, machinists' hammers, coil chain, black sheets, vises, grinders, steel and wood tackle blocks, hack saw blades, glass boards are among the lines that have been advanced in price. Linseed oil is inclined to lower prices, but with the prospect of export developing from the producing centres of the South there is a possibility that prices may be firmer. Window glass has been advanced by the changing of discounts. Business in hardware lines is keeping up well.

RECEIPTS OF BUTTER AND CHEESE.

The receipts of butter for the season to date are:

	May 1, 1917,	May 1, 1916,
	to July 19,	to July 20,
	1917.	1916.
Packages	146,222	175,575

The receipts of cheese for the season to date are:

	May 1, 1917,	May 1, 1916,
	to July 19,	to July 20,
	1917.	1916.
Boxes	680,415	850,824

The above shows a decrease of 30,353 packages of butter, and a decrease of 170,409 boxes cheese.

WORLD'S WHEAT CROP.

The following table shows the total crop of wheat in the principal wheat producing countries in the world for a series of years:

Year.	Bushels.
1907	3,126,965,000
1908	3,176,479,000
1909	3,590,229,000
1910	3,613,230,000
1911	3,576,189,000
1912	3,837,798,000
1913	4,002,831,000
1914	3,752,122,000
1915	4,535,646,000
1916	3,596,711,000

HIDES AND LEATHER.

The market for sole and black leather is steady at the reduced prices and more business is being done. The receipts for the past week were 4,773 rolls, against 1,380 rolls last week, and 1,339 rolls for the same week last year.

Current prices are quoted as follows:

Oak Bends, No. 1	0.79	0.81
Oak Bends, No. 2	0.75	0.75
Oak Bends, No. 3	0.70	0.71
Hemlock Bends, No. 1	0.76	0.77
Hemlock Bends, No. 2	0.72	0.72
Hemlock Bends, No. 3	0.68	0.68
No. 1 Hemlock Sole	0.56	0.57
No. 2 Hemlock Sole	0.52	0.53
No. 3 Hemlock Sole	0.50	0.51
No. 1 Oak	0.56	0.57
No. 2 Oak	0.54	0.55
No. 3 Oak	0.52	0.52
Prime Slaughter Oak	0.61	0.63
Waxed Upper	0.74	0.76
Smooth grain, per foot	0.35	0.36
Box grain, per foot	0.37	0.38
Box grain, per foot	0.42	0.44
Wax Splits, per lb.	0.37	0.39
Belted butts, shoulder on, per lb.	1.40	1.40
Belted butts, shoulders off, per lb.	1.60	1.60
Harness, per lb.	0.60	0.63
Skirtin	0.33	0.35

HIDES and SKINS.—Receipts of raw hides for the past week were 833 against 1,615 for the week previous and 1,596 for the same week last year.

A cablegram received from the American Consul at Patras, Greece, dated July 9, gives the currant crop forecast as 160,000 tons, and the old stock available for export at about 20,000 tons. Market high.

COMMENTS ON CURRENT COMMERCE.

(Concluded from page 5).

ly. Commissioner O'Connor has brought out in his report the extent to which the cold storage business in Canada is concentrated in the control of a few companies. The products affected are chiefly butter, eggs, cheese, beef, pork, bacon, ham, mutton and lamb. While exception has been taken to the figures given in the report as to the profits made by these companies, immediate steps should be taken to ascertain the actual net profits of these companies, as well as the extent to which there has been collusion among them in the sale of these commodities both in Canada and to the Allied Governments.

Cold storage facilities have provided a great boon to modern civilization. The service which it can render producers and consumers in conserving perishable commodities when the supply exceeds the demand, and in marketing them in the season of lowest production is very great. But the manipulation of this service by a few companies intent only on the maximum of profit must be prevented. Public opinion is thoroughly aroused on the subject. It is hoped that there will be no delay in making a thorough investigation.

BANKING AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Concluded from page 3).

All this is known on your side of the line, where your experience with these abnormal conditions is greater than ours, even better than it is known here. Thoughtful business men do not regard with great enthusiasm the construction of houses in order that they may be burned for the insurance.

But notwithstanding these unhealthful elements in the situation, which no man in his sense would ignore, there is at present no sign here of the collapse which many regard as inevitable soon at the weakest point in the world's economic fabric. It is not boasting but a mere statement of fact to say that the United States can stand the strain as long as any other nation. Not only so, but we are in position to offer strong support to the other friendly nations weakened by the long struggle. If the conflict finally resolves itself into a test of economic endurance, as seems likely, the central European powers will have to wait a long time before they break or even bend the economic backbone of the United States. Again, in the language of moderation, it is not yet in the least apparent to the American Eagle that its accustomed poise is menaced by annoying and pestiferous lesser birds. Dropping metaphor, we have available resources of men, money and materials which are sufficient to strengthen the forces of democracy until their fight is won, and although we have already made enormous contributions in foods, munitions and supplies of all kinds, our economic resources are still boundless in their extent and richness.

This is the underlying element of strength in the situation. American business men know the wealth of their country, and they know that it is utterly beyond the ability of the central European powers to impair it.