

OATS.

Have held fairly steady and quiet at the unchanged price of from 32 to 33c.

BARLEY

No movement has been reported in this grain.

PEAS.

There has been very little movement reported. Bids have been made at from 57 to 58c, but these prices would not bring out offerings, as stocks held here would cost as much or more than these prices.

POTATOES.

Early rose have sold in car lots at 65c, and on the street at 75 to 85c.

EGGS.

Receipts have continued to be taken steadily at 11 to 11½c for round lots.

BUTTER.

Receipts have been light and hardly equal to local requirements, especially for best qualities, the poorer grades not being wanted for home use. Choice has sold readily at 13 to 14c and 15c occasionally paid for extra choice. Offerings have been principally in the shape of tubs, though rolls have sold equally as well. There has been no demand for shipping qualities.

CHEESE.

Small lots for local use have sold steadily at 8 to 8½c for choice. One sale of 450 boxes was reported at 7½c for June make at the factory. Buyers, however, do not usually offer over 7c.

PORK

Steady and unchanged at \$13 to \$13.50.

BACON.

The late advances in the price of bacon have been fully maintained. Lony clear was bid in car lots at 7c, but was held higher. Cases sold at 7½ to 7¾c, closing firm at 7¾c. Cumberland quiet at 7 to 7½c. Rolls 8½ to 9c. Bellies 10½ to 11c.

HAMS

Firm at 12 to 12½c for small lots. No large sales reported.

LARD.

Small pails have sold freely at 9½c, with light stocks and firm.

HOGS.

Offerings light, and prices easier at \$7.

Bradford's Woolen Industry.

It is computed that the yearly value of the wool and woollen industry is £60,000,000, the worsted branch being represented by about £33,000,000. Of the above total, goods amounting to £21,000,000 are taken by foreign countries, £6,000,000 worth by English colonies, leaving £33,000,000 for home consumption, or rather over 54 per cent.

The tendency toward an almost complete change in the descriptions of goods made in what was formerly known as the "staple" trade of the worsted district of which Bradford is the metropolis still goes on, in so much that it would be difficult to state what is the "staple" trade now. The old standard makes, of which bright wools and cotton formed important constituents, have given place to all wool fabrics of varying qualities, and to a class of goods made from fancy yarns and silk, also now largely employed in dress fabrics for female wear.

There is also a steady increase in the worsted coating trade, which of itself represents a considerable volume, both in bulk and value. The direct association with this is the still newer development—trouserings and fancy coatings—

in which colored yarns are employed. A great increase has taken place in the output of this class of goods, and it would appear to be justified by the efforts put forth to produce a high class cloth, equaling either Huddersfield or West of England goods. These cloths are now being sought after by West End houses, a pretty clear indication of their excellence. The American lining trade also continues brisk.

It is a characteristic feature that while Bradford men have a proclivity for a class of goods which they can turn out in vast quantities, these being generally cloths of low and medium qualities, the making of these goods is falling into the hands of the smaller manufacturers, the larger firms giving their attention to superior goods. This will be necessary to counteract the influences of a competition other than English, which is being seriously felt in the best makes of all-wool dress goods required in the home trade. For while Bradford makers possess an acknowledged skill, they have not hitherto succeeded in displacing the French trade in superior all-wool makes, and it remains to be seen to what extent they may succeed.

Trade during the present year has fluctuated but little. The old stuff-goods trade with Germany, which formerly amounted to fully £3,000,000 a year, is probably not now worth £300,000, owing to that enterprising nation now manufacturing largely for its own wants. On the other hand the yarn exports from Bradford to Germany have largely increased. Considerable animation has, however, within the past three weeks existed on French account, owing to a rush upon the Bradford market by buyers from Roubaix and Rheims, who have bought largely of fine tops, chiefly of merino wools, and also of yarns, from 60s. upward. The effect has been to run up prices, both of wools and yarns of the above description, so that whereas a clean Botany top, worth three weeks ago 19d. per pound, is now worth from 21d. to 22d., and an increase of 3d. per gross in Botany yarn has been established, a 60s. yarn being now quoted at from 6s. 6d. to 7s. per gross. The impetus thus given has been extended to English manufactured goods made from these counts, which are proportionately higher in price, and it is almost certain that the colonial wool sales just pending will open with an advance of from 10 to 15 per cent. upon those prevailing last series. —Bradstreet's.

The Woods of the Pacific Province.

In the very middle of the central gallery stands the already famous trophy of British Columbia pines. Erected to a height of some ten to twelve feet, the trophy consists of the highly polished sections of the noted Douglass fir or Oregon pine of British Columbia. A fine collection of this same wood, the king of all trees, is to be found in the annexe to the south of the Central Gallery, leading from the game trophy. Here the immense polished sections from four to ten feet in length, and as much as six feet in diameter. The finish of these samples serves admirably to show the beautiful grain and color of the wood. They also permit of illustration of the facility with which the

wood may be worked and of its inherent strength. So tough, indeed, is this Douglass pine that it was chosen for the structure of all the high bridges of the Canadian Pacific Railway through the Mountains. In the Machinery-in-Motion Court may be found an unpolished perpendicular section of this same wood, fifteen feet high, which, though not taken from the centre of the tree, measures some seven feet in diameter, and this section is reported to have been taken from a tree twenty feet from the ground. The palm must, however, be accorded to a truly immense horizontal section, in five parts, which is shortly to form the principal feature in a wood and coal trophy, in the outside space partly occupied by the Ontario windmills. It exceeds in size even the famous section on the Parliament grounds at Ottawa, for while that measures eight feet four inches in diameter, these five sections when put together represent a total diameter of over ten feet, the bark alone measuring ten inches in depth. In the Agricultural Courts the woods of the Pacific Province are also well represented. As we have already seen, the base of the centre pillar of the agricultural trophy is faced with polished slabs of no less than five of the species found in British Columbia, among which the beautifully grained red cedar must claim special admiration. Here a new feature adds much to the interest of the collection. On each polished panel a photograph shows the tree as it is met with in the forest, while the frame in which the photograph is encased is itself of the variety depicted, to indicate the wood in one of its manufactured stages. These species are not, it must be remembered, intended to show the full size, or, indeed, the entire beauties of the mighty trees of the Pacific Province, growing as they do in unimpeded grandeur to twelve or thirteen feet in diameter, and nearly three hundred feet in height. They merely illustrate the various species as near their natural state as possible, and this, it must be admitted, they do most admirably.—*Canada Gazette* at the Colonial Exhibition.

Notwithstanding the fact that the total production of bituminous coal in the United States in 1885 was 3,000,000 tons less than in 1884, in the South there was a large increase, amounting to 1,000,000 tons.

The fruit production of California is something wonderful. During 1885 she produced in raisins over 9,000,000 pounds, or nearly three times as much as in 1884. She also sent to market last year 1,500,000 pounds of prunes, 1,823,000 pounds of apples, 1,900,000 pounds of peaches, 1,139,000 pounds of plums, 650,000 pounds of apricots, 2,250,000 pounds of honey, 1,250,000 pounds of walnuts and 1,050,000 pounds of almonds.

The construction of a ship canal to connect the Hudson River with the St. Lawrence River, by way of Lake Champlain, is regarded as feasible. A canal 131 miles long would enable vessels of 1,000 tons, or even larger, to go to New York from Chicago two days quicker than boats now go from Buffalo to Albany on the Erie Canal, whereas now grain shipments are being diverted to Baltimore and Montreal and other points more and more every year.