

city of milling wheat, but there is no danger of such an outcome. Such reports, if they have any effect, will serve to stiffen prices, and farmers and other holders will reap the benefit.

The highest and lowest wheat prices by grade on 'change during the week ending to-day, closing prices, and prices one year ago were:

			June 10.	1885.
Wheat.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing	
No. 1 hard.	78	74	74	93½
No. 1 north'n	76	72	72	90
" 2	73	69	69	86

Futures showed a corresponding weakness and declined heavily at the close, July 1 hard selling down from 79½c to 75c and August from 80½c to 76½c. Coarse grains were easy and weak, corn closing at 27 to 30c, oats at 27 to 29c, rye at 49 to 51c and barley at 40 to 55c, all by sample.

**MILLSTUFF**—Has been in good supply and easy, bulk bran closing at \$6 to \$6.50 and shorts at \$6.50 to \$7.50 per ton.

**FLOUR**—The flour market had another lively spurt and sales were large the latter part of last week, but the decline in wheat has had a weakening effect, and the demand slackening, prices eased off a little. Millers who sold ahead on the bulge are happy, while those who did not are cursing their luck. The demand has been heaviest for patents, the low grades, straights and bakers' being less sought for and not sharing in the advance to any extent.

Quotations for car or round lot at the mills are as follows: Patents, \$4.30 to \$4.50; straights, \$4.00 to \$4.25; first bakers', \$3.50 to \$3.70; second bakers' \$2.90 to \$3.10; best low grades, \$2.00 to \$2.20, in bags; red dog, \$1.50 to \$1.60, in bags.

These quotations are on flour in barrels, except as stated. The rule is to discount 30c per bbl for 250 and 140 lb jute bags, 20c for 95lb cotton sacks, 15c for 100lb cotton sacks, 10c for 24lb cotton sacks, and 20c for 49lb paper sacks.

As was expected, the flour output last week was increased and reached a figure only a little under 24,000 bbls daily. The total product was 143,700 bbls—averaging 23,950 bbls daily—against 135,530 bbls the preceding week, and 91,400 bbls for the corresponding time in 1885. There is likely to be very nearly a repetition of last week's work this week. The same nineteen mills are running, and under very similar conditions. No signs have yet been given of any of the mills closing down, and it is believed that they will run quite strong for some time to come. The advance in wheat of last week was having a good though slow, effect on flour buyers, and causing them to offer considerable higher prices, when the decline of Tuesday and to-day in wheat greatly unsettled the market again.

The flour exports from Minneapolis for the week ending June 5 were 79,750 bbls, against 67,810 the preceding.

The following were the receipts at an' shipments from Minneapolis for the weeks ending on the dates given:

	June 8.	June 1.	May 25.
Wheat, bus ..	359,350	612,150	423,500
Flour, bbls ..	225	125	600
Millstuff, tons..	102	146	102

## SHIPMENTS.

	June 8.	June 1.	May 25.
Wheat, bus ..	100,100	70,400	134,750
Flour, bbls ..	139,242	130,932	104,366
Millstuff, tons ..	4,210	3,913	3,648

The wheat in elevators in Minneapolis, as well as the stock at St. Paul and Duluth, is shown in the appended table:

## MINNEAPOLIS.

	June 7.	May 31.
No. 1 hard, bus ..	1,611,572	1,552,500
No. 1 northern, bus ..	902,840	937,952
No. 2 northern, bus ..	447,346	451,971
No. 3, ..	6,006	6,005
Rejected ..	23,688	23,082
Special bins ..	566,915	612,247

\* 3,558,367 3,584,057

\* These figures do not include a considerable quantity of wheat in private elevators and sheds and annexes to regular elevators, nor that in mill bins.

## ST. PAUL.

	June 9.	June 1.	May 26.
In elevators—			
bush ..	\$98,000	913,000	943,000

## DULUTH.

	June 7.	May 31.	May 24.
In store, bus. ..	5,372,840	5,510,840	5,770,258

—Northwest Miller.

## The State of Trade.

Special telegrams to *Bradstreet's* do not show any marked change as to the condition of general trade. At the principal eastern cities, while the volume of business is somewhat larger it continues of a hand-to-mouth description. One less business day within the week helped to reduce the total volume of transactions. At Cincinnati, Omaha, Milwaukee and Louisville there is reported a distinct gain in the distribution of merchandise. At these points also there is an improved demand for funds, particularly at the more western cities named, money going to the interior to pay for produce. Owing to rain in Texas there is a better feeling among merchants there, and at St. Louis there is slightly more activity in some lines, with an increased demand for funds. A feature of the week is a decline in the volume of trade at Kansas City, and particularly at Chicago, where there is also less request for currency. Collections generally are slow and are not likely to improve until after farmers finish field work. The New York stock market has appeared active. Its strength is still due to manipulation. Under ordinary circumstances a war of rats among the granger railways would have broken the market several points. During the past week the strength of the cliques prevented its causing a ripple. Governments are quiet and in restlessness steady. Foreign exchange is high and strong, with a continuance of gold shipments. Commercial paper scarce and rates slightly firmer. There is a perceptible gain in the industrial situation. Pig iron is well held for first grades, but relatively weak for others. There is no gain in old material or mill irons. Rail mills are well filled with orders. Anthracite coal is not as firm as it was quoted a week ago. Petroleum is still bearish, but certificates incline to react on the slightest encouragement from the new-well district. The

commission dry goods trade is light and the jobbing trade is only moderately active. The tone of the market is better, stocks are light and prices firm. Wool is stronger and prices less in buyers' favor, in harmony with London and Antwerp cables. Rumors come from Texas of a short clip, and from Cincinnati that the tobacco area promises to be 10 per cent. below that of a year ago. *Bradstreet's* cotton report points to a total acreage of 17,864,000 acres against 17,920,900 acres a year ago, the decline being in Tennessee and the Gulf states, except Louisiana and Texas. The Carolinas, the Mississippi valley and Texas have increases. The stands and the prospects of the crop are less favorable than a year ago, when they were good. The total number of failures in the United States reported to *Bradstreet's* for this week is 159 against 170 last week, 162 in the opening week in June, 1885, 182 in 1884, 148 in 1883, and 104 in 1882. Canada had 16 failures this week, against 15 last week and 15 last year. The total failures in the United States from January 1 to date is 4,795 against 5,514 in a like share of 1885, a decline of 719, against 4,687 in 1884, 4,569 in 1883, and 3,125 in 1882. The good beet crop reports and a pressure to sell cane sugar in London have caused a further shrinkage in prices. Speculative manipulation has advanced coffee quotations &c. Large stocks and large prospective supplies depress tea.—*Bradstreet's*.

## General Notes.

Less than twenty years ago Americans imported their carpets. Now, more carpeting is manufactured in Philadelphia and vicinity than in all Great Britain.

A branch of the Bank of Montreal is one of the things which Vancouver, B.C., city looks to have in the near future. A site for such a purpose has, says the *Victoria Times*, been purchased.

Many cheese factories in Chautauqua and Cattaraugus counties, New York, are being changed to creameries for the manufacture of butter, and farmers are giving up their private dairies and joining creameries.

Another foreign firm of cutlery manufacturers and merchants have commenced business in Sheffield, close to the premises occupied by the German branch from Solingen. This, it is correctly remarked by the *Sheffielders*, "begins to look serious."

The *Peterboro Review* says that during the last few months a large amount of Manitoba wheat has been manufactured into flour by the Peterboro Mills. The flour made from it is much stronger than that made from Ontario wheat, but mixed with the latter makes a superior bakers' flour.

A plan for rendering paper as tough as wood or leather has been recently introduced on the continent. It consists in mixing chloride of zinc with the pulp in the course of manufacture. It has been found that the greater degree of concentration of the zinc solution the greater will be the toughness of the paper. It can be used for making boxes, combs, for roofing, and even for making boats.