

BARLEY.

None offered, consequently prices are purely nominal. From samples shown of the new crop it will be of fine quality.

RYE.

There is nothing doing; prices are nominal at 60 to 62c.

PEAS.

The market continues very quiet and values are nominally unchanged at 73 to 74c for No. 2 and 71 to 72c. for No. 3.

FLOUR.

There has been some enquiry during the past week, but owing to the limited offerings, and the high prices asked, the amount of business done has been small. Choice brands of superior extra have changed hands at \$5.10, and good brands are worth \$5; extras are steady at \$4.75, and patents from \$5.50 to \$6, according to quality.

POTATOES.

The receipts are increasing fast, and prices are declining rapidly. The crop is reported excellent, consequently low prices are expected. Quotations are \$1.95 to \$2 per barrel.

BUTTER.

The receipts of butter are still in excess of the demand, particularly those of ordinary and poor qualities. Outside markets give no encouragement to shippers, as they are ruling extremely low. Choice tubs sell fairly well at 14½ to 15c, and medium qualities at 13c. One sale of 40 packages of store packed was made at 10c per pound.

EGGS.

The demand is about equal to the supply, and there is no change to report in prices. Case lots are worth 15c. Street receipts fair and worth 16c for fresh laid.

CHEESE.

The local market is quiet and prices steady. There is a little more firmness apparent in sympathy with the prices asked at the factories. Small job lots are worth 10½ to 10¾c. No sales of round lots reported.

PORK.

Business is almost neglected. The stock is small and the demand inactive. Prices are nominal at \$20.50 to \$21.

BACON.

The demand continues moderate, and prices unchanged. Sales of tons and case lots of long clear have been made at 10½ to 10¾c. Cumberland is steady at 10c, and breakfast bacon 12½ to 13c.

HAM.

The market is firm, there being a fair demand, and stocks light. Smoked and canvassed are worth 14½ to 15c, and pickled 13 to 13½c.

LARD.

There is a fair demand and prices are unchanged at 11½ to 12c.

APPLES.

Business is quiet and prices continue nominal.

POULTRY.

Unchanged. Fowls are worth 45 to 55c per pair, and ducks 60 to 80c.

SUNDRIES.

Dried apples are quiet and prices unchanged at 8 to 8½c. Oatmeal, per 136 lbs., \$4.25 to \$4.35, and cornmeal \$4.50 to \$4.75.

The quantity of Pacific coast wheat afloat is now 3,287,396 cents, and flour 469,038 bbls., of which 403,112 cents wheat and 154,356 bbls. flour was cleared from the Columbia river.

New York Markets.

Correspondence to the *Northwestern Miller* from New York, says:

The peculiar feature in the very general change of the temper in the speculative market for breadstuffs both at Chicago and New York during the week, from a conservative bear attitude to one inclined to look for more activity and somewhat higher prices, is to be found in its suspected approach, and the very general possession which it took. The two prime factors in determining quotations, in so far as the latter are permitted to be prompt in responding, have been the so-called "growing weather," both at home and abroad; but particularly the latter, and the size of stocks at the principal markets, visible supply statements and the quantity on passage. The result of a week's watching had stimulated an advance of 1½c per bus. in cash wheat in New York by the 18th, and of full 2c on corn. The very general buying observed east and west on Friday revealed the fact that if there were any "shorts," they were busy covering their contracts. Prices had been so far below the average that no great short interest had been attempted, and purchases to cover were not, therefore, attended with as much reactive effect. The weather reports "to the full" constituted about the only bear lever. Telegrams from all points in the heavy grain growing regions have told a uniform story of prospects for an unprecedented yield. The one exception has come from California. It was to the effect (early in the week) that reports from the agricultural countries of California showed a loss by June rains of 135,000 tons of wheat and 50,000 tons of barley. That on wheat is equivalent to 7½ per cent. on the gross yield, which was estimated in May at 1,500,000 tons, or 60,000,000 bus. The farmers incur additional loss by increased expenses on account of lodged grain. Specially collated advices from the California wheat counties and telegraphed to eastern parties stated that the "yield had been increased in every county," and that the harvest would be "the largest ever gathered in the state." I personally know the sender of the dispatch to be exceptionally well informed. The San Francisco produce exchange reports that the stock of wheat and wheat as flour remaining in the state (old crop) amounts to but 1,700,000 bus. This naturally bolstered prices. The weather advices from Europe are not so favorable. The *London Economist* of the 5th inst., in an elaborate review of recent crop reports, supplemented by special advices from the leading European wheat growers and importers says: "The unfavorable reports from southern Russia are corroborated. Roumania, too, has suffered, and the crops in Germany have been put back sufficiently to cause an advance at Berlin. France finds that the cold wave has retarded her cereals materially, and stocks have been so low there that her imports of late have experienced a decided increase. Even in the United Kingdom it is given out that the once favorable promise for a full average has declined to one of considerably less than an average." Private advices from London, Liverpool, Paris and

Berlin have been brighter, and in view of recent doubts expressed by good judges as to the probable surplus for 1884-85 being as large as in the past year, the better feeling at New York and Chicago and elsewhere has resulted. On the side of the statistical position of the product there is little at all of a bearish nature. The visible supply statement showed a decline of nearly 1,000,000 bus., the total being (July 12) but 12,400,481 bus., as compared with 18,170,321 bus. in sight July 14, 1883. The total in sight July 15, 1882, however, was but 8,947,865 bus. Stocks at New York and Chicago have been declining rapidly, and exporters have been coming forward with numerous requests for exports, mainly for spring wheat, however. The quantity of wheat on passage July 17 showed a decline of 1,650,000 bus. during the week, which, when united with the visible supply statement for the week, indicated a loss of wheat in sight (for consumption) of over 2,600,000 bus.

Indian corn has shown relatively much more strength than wheat, and, in fact, is statistically in a much stronger position. The visible supply has shrunk to 6,728,710 bus., as compared with 7,254,372 bus. a week ago, and as against 11,612,418 one year ago. This is the season, too, when the farmers having old corn on hand send it to market, where it is sure to be in good demand. But the farmers, to judge from the meagre receipts of corn at primary markets have not much corn on hand—not much more, perhaps, than they know they will require themselves. And now corn can not come to market before the middle of November, at the best. It is more likely to be two weeks later than that, than otherwise. The consumption of Indian corn between primary markets and the seaboard since the first of December has been exceptionally heavy, as an examination of shipments east from the west and of receipts at tidewater will show. Stocks of Indian corn are so much reduced that any unusual demand, in the absence of freer receipts, will result in inflating prices to a degree which will delight the heart of the most rampant bull. There is a disposition manifest among speculators to take hold of this grain and handle it for an advance, and if they do not do it, it will be because of some revelation respecting the supply and the demand.

Flour mills have about finished on old wheat and are preparing to take hold of the new crop. Nine-tenths of the mills are in this situation and the sales of new wheat in eastern markets thus far have been almost entirely to millers. During the past week holders of flour have been decidedly stiffer in their views. On some low grades there have been 5 to 15c advance in the asking prices, though but few such sales have been made. Transactions on the basis of the feeling in the trade, of late, must, however, result in better prices. Of the lower grades, stocks are moderate and the domestic demand has kept the better varieties within bounds. The turn in wheat, in short, is reflected in the flour market.

The market on Saturday (July 19) was up and down, without special feature. The brilliant weather reports favored the bears.