

68 to 70; No. 2 new, 60 to 64; Rejected old, 60 to 65; Rejected new, 45 to 55, nominal.

OATS—Following quotations are based on to day's sales: No. 2 white, 36 to 37; No. 2, 35 to 36; Rejected 33 to 34; Samples 33 to 37.

FLOUR—Quotations: Patents, \$6.25 to 6.65; straights, \$5.50 to 6.00; Clears, \$5.00 to 5.50; Hinkle's Gold Dust, \$6.65; do. Inland, \$5.50, steady.

TORONTO.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

The amount of business done in grain and produce during the past week has been rather limited, for which many reasons are assigned. One of the leading one for which was doubtless the closing of navigation on the lakes, and consequent extra expense of shipment to the seaboard. The reports from the European markets were of an encouraging nature, yet grain prices did not make any noticeable advance. There was some fluctuations in prices towards the middle of the week; but none of a very marked nature, although a firmer feeling developed as the week advanced. On Wednesday, fall wheat sold as high as 96c for No. 1, and 93c for No. 2. No. 1 spring was worth 1.01, and No. 2 99c. Oats sold as high as 41c, and on the street 42c. No. 1 Barley was worth 76c, No. 2 70c, No. 3 extra 60c, and No. 3 52c. Rye was stationary at 60c. Flour sold superior extra 4.55, and extra 4.45.

On the street market dressed hogs sold at 7.50 per 100 pounds, and Hay 12.00 to 16.00 a ton. Potatoes sold in car lots at 75c, and on the street at 85c a bushel. Butter sold in round lots at 19c to 20c for good dairy. Eggs were very scarce and sold quickly at 24c to 25c. Bacon was slow in sale and was offered at 12c to 12½c for long clear smoked. Cumberland cut 10c to 10½c.

STOCKS.

The sharp decline in stocks with which the past week opened continued in a lesser degree towards the middle of the week. The fears of a great collapse expressed by a few did not take place however; and as the week wore on less symptoms of anything like a panic were visible. In fact, brokers and operators seemed to get reconciled to the reduced figures, and transactions were conducted with much less of the feverish feeling which characterised the market of Monday. Wednesday's market was a weak, but not excited one, and the figures quoted were in marked contact with those of a week previous. Closing bids were Montreal 199½ and 198½, sales at 199; Ontario 116½ and 116; Toronto 170½ and 170, sales at 170; Merchants 120½ and 120; Commerce 134 and 133½, sales at 134; Imperial 139 and 138½; Federal 155½ and 155½, sales at 155½; Dominion 195½ and 195½, sales at 196; British American offered at 130; North-West Land Co. 53 and 52; Manitoba Loan wanted at 121; Ontario and Qu' Appelle Land Co. offered at 190.

On Thursday there was no material change in prices of grain, and the market was dull and lifeless.

No. 1 Full WHEAT was quoted at 96c, and sales of No. 2 were made at 93c, and No. 3 at 90c.

OATS of primer quality were offered at 41c, and inferior at 40c, with 38c bid.

BARLEY sold No. 1 76c, No. 2 73c, No. 3 extra was offered at 62c, with 60c bid. No. 3 was offered at 55c, but no purchasers.

BUTTER was offered good, to choice packed 20c to 21c.

FLOUR sold superior extra 4.50 to 4.60, and and extra 4.42½ to 4.45.

BACON was unchanged in price with liberal offerings.

EGGS sold in sand lots from 23c to 25c a dozen.

Markets by Telegraph.

Special Despatch to The Commercial.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—There was no material change in the markets to-day, and the same slow feeling of yesterday prevailed. Pork did not maintain the firmness of yesterday, and wheat showed continued weakness. Wheat sold Dec. 94½c; Jan. 94c; Corn. Dec. 56c, Jan. 52½c; Oats, Dec. 34½c, January 34½c; Pork Dec. \$17.15, January, \$17.20; Lard \$10.50 Dec. January \$10.47½c.

Special to the Commercial.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 4th.—There has been no activity in the grain market since Saturday, and matters are still in an unsettled state. No. 1 hard wheat sold 99c and \$1.00; No. 2 93c; No. 1 93c and 94c; new No. 2 corn sold 60c to 63c; Rejected 45c to 55c. Oats were unchanged. No. 2 white 36 to 37; No. 2 35c and 36c; flour quotations were, patents, \$6.35 to \$6.65; straights \$5.50 to \$6.00; clears \$5.00 to \$5.50.

Special Despatch to The Commercial.

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 4.—The same unsettled feeling prevailed the stock market to-day, although the downward tendency of last week received a slight check and the market closed with rather a firmer feeling. Closing bids were Montreal 290½, sales 200½ and 201; Ontario 117; Toronto 171; Merchants 121½; Commerce 135½ sales 135½; Imperial 140½; Federal 158½, sales 159; Dominion 195½, sales at 194½ and 195½; Standard 117½, sales 118. North-west Land Co. sold 54½; Manitoba Loan wanted at 121.

Special Despatch to The Commercial.

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 4.—Produce has been very flat for a few days closing more so to-day. Flour was inactive and weak. Extra Superior, closing \$4.50, and Extra \$4.40. Wheat was neglected partly owing to advance in freights, No. 2 fall sold to-day 92c to 93c, No. 3 fall 89c to 90c, No. 1 spring was quoted at \$1, and No. 2 at 98c. Oats were quiet and sold about 40c. Barley dull, sales to-day No. 2 70c, Extra No. 3, 59c to 60c, No. 3 55c. Peas are scarce and hold steady at 74c to 75c. Butter sold at 19c to 21c for choice, which was scarce. Medium, qualities accumulating and slow sale at 15c to 16c. Meats scarce; long clear in round lots sold 11c, Cumberland cuts 10c. Hams were quoted at 14c.

WINIPEG MONEY MARKET.

There has been no relief during the week to the stringency in the local money market, and banks are as close in their advances as during the previous week. The fact that crops are now beginning to move more freely is expected will give early relief, but while matters remain in the state of uncertainty in which they now are in the East, permanent relief cannot be expected. The improvement in the stock markets of the East with which this week has opened, will perhaps have a good effect also. Loans on real estate mortgages have been made at from 9 to 10 per cent., but the best are being selected by investors, and money for such loans is by no means plentiful. First-class commercial paper is received at from 8 to 10 per cent. and ordinary at 10 to 12, but bankers are very careful in their selection, and are not inclined to undertake any new business. Taking every circumstance into consideration there is a prospect of an easier feeling, if not a lowering of rates at an early date.

Power of Advertisement.

EDITORS COMMERCIAL:—I read with pleasure your article on the 7th inst., "The Power of Advertisement," and bear my mite of credit to the utility of that cause. Those who have advertised most largely are in many cases traders who commenced with limited means, attracting through the "public press" attention to manufactured and marketable goods which would be comparatively unknown if unadvertised, and nothing could have been more apropos than your allusion to the Hudson Bay Company's silence regarding the value of this great Northwest. Persistence in advertising has in general reaped its special reward. I know one firm in London, England, who spend from £8,000 to £10,000 per annum and who derive a princely income from this enormous outlay.

It is somewhat surprising to me that our government make so little use of the system.

What would be more advantageous to the general welfare of immigrants and other intending settlers, than to take up a city local paper, containing a monthly report of the various lands, the districts, distances &c. from railways, open for homesteads, pre-empts, sale, &c., and the conditions.

Arriving here a man travels north or otherwise, calls on the first land agent and is in a state of bewilderment as to the locality. All this might be obviated by a list of lands advertised once a month, and supplied by the different land agents to the press and would give general satisfaction.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Winnipeg, 2 Dec., 1882.

NEVILLE.

At the trade's congress which was held at Cleveland, Ohio, recently, the proceedings gave token to a coming storm in the labor markets throughout the United States. The system of marking and boycotting obnoxious employers was advocated and approved of, and we may expect soon to hear of employers adopting retaliatory measures. As is usual in such movements the iron workers take a leading part, and it is a curious fact, that such movements by workmen are usually commenced at a time when the prospects of trade are by no means good. We may expect soon to hear of some strikes in the iron producing states.

THERE is quite a revival at present in the United States of the government telegraph movement. Advocates of the same point to the advantages that have been secured in Great Britain by the government, assuming control of the telegraph system of the nation, and argue that the same benefits could be secured in the United States. Opponents of the movement point out that the difference in the American civil service system from the English makes these benefits not so certain under government telegraphy, and would open opportunities for many such frauds star routes trials disclosed. The argument of monopoly cannot certainly be used against the movement as the present system in one of the greatest in that nation.