

## PRODUCE STATISTICS.

We find the following figures relating to the grain trade of the United States in the *Drovers' Journal* of last week. Contents of storehouses in various cities are given under:—

	Chicago.	Milwaukee.	N. Y. & Brooklyn
Wheat.	5,616,582	2,026,123	8,607,000
Corn.	1,866,911	15,519	2,699,000
Oats.	954,305	20,408	628,000
Rye.	248,749	81,899	367,000
Barley.	676,682	591,334	423,000
	9,363,229	2,735,283	12,724,000

The aggregate of these is 24,822,512 bushels. The visible supply of grain in the States and Canada on the 10th November was: Wheat 30,425,000 bush., Corn, 11,449,000 bush.; Oats, 3,286,000 bush., Rye, 1,047,000 bush., Barley, 4,806,000 bush.

The wheat crop of the United States for the year 1879, is estimated at four hundred and twenty-five millions of bushels, the spring wheat crop not being so large as was expected, the crop of Minnesota turning out about twenty-eight millions instead of forty millions, as was estimated. After supplying the seed for the coming crop, and bread for 48,000,000 of people, it is thought they will have 175,000,000 bushels for export. In 1839, the United States had to import wheat for bread, and \$1.50 was paid for Canadian wheat, to ship to the States. On application being made at that time by a U. S. agent to a London banking firm to negotiate a loan, the banker remarked that it was not much to the credit of the Americans that they had to import breadstuffs. But in a year or two the export of the article began, and has increased to its present enormous dimensions.

**GRAPE VINE PESTS OF EUROPE.**—The phylloxera parasite of the vine (*phylloxera vastatrix*) came by means of trade from America into Europe; the most prosperous home vines succumb to it as well as the most weakly. The scourge is transported quicker and further by man (trade etc.) than by the insect alone. The latter propagates either by means of the air or by the soil and roots. The most propitious epoch for combatting the influence of the parasite is that of its first establishment. The uprooting can only be applied within restricted limits.

As if the vine has not had enough of the phylloxera, the oidium and other diseases, we hear of a new disease. M. Planchon has sent to the Academy of Sciences a note upon the *mildew*, or false American oidium, a disease up to the present peculiar to the American plants, and which has recently made its appearance among French vines. As with the oidium, the cause of the disease is a microscopic mushroom which scientists call *peronospora viticola*. The disease forms on the under side of the leaves, more especially at the angles of the vines, irregular blotches of a whitish appearance, not very thick, rather crystalline in appearance and looking like the exuding of sap, rather than being like the veritable oidium, a net-work of greyish and dull filaments. It is propagated with great rapidity. *Mildew* has just been notified as having appeared in the vineyards of Chiroubles, in the Beaujolais district.—*Paris Revue des Vins*.

**DRAWING IN SCHOOLS.**—The report of the judges on the school drawings lately exhibited at Boston, from various towns of the State, says that there is no feature of the exhibition this year so pronounced as the "systematic educational treatment of drawing in public schools, to make it useful as a preparation for the practical duties of life, as well as to employ it as an implement of education whereby knowledge of other studies may be acquired, rather than to consider it as an ornamental study only, of little practical importance. It is a triumph for draw-

as an elementary branch of education, that all mere picture-making has been abolished, and a thing of work having industrial aims and means substituted for the thing of play that drawing used to be. The day is fortunately gone for ever, says Ernest Legouve in "The Art of Reading," when heads of Romulus or Alexander the Great, beautifully indian-inked, beautifully stumped, or beautifully cross-hatched with lines all perfectly even and parallel, were hung on the walls in beautiful frames and fondly gazed upon by innocent parents as veritable specimens of their children's artistic ability; Ability! So far from being able to draw the head of Romulus, the poor creatures could not make a decent offer at drawing an inkbottle; such puerile nonsense is now dropped forever, drawing to-day is taught more seriously and more sensibly.

**A WINDFALL IN IRON.**—A good story reaches us from a reliable source, which illustrates how fortunes are rapidly lost and won in the transitions of the iron trade. On September 26th, a gentleman was asked to deposit £2,500 on a pile of hematite iron. The firm agreed to pay one per cent. per month on the money, and to allow the purchaser to complete the purchase at any time he liked at the price at which the iron stood in the market on the day of the deposit. Three weeks ago the depositor took advantage of the sharp rise in the market, completed the purchase, and re-sold the whole to a third party. He made by the transaction no less a sum than £11,000, certainly a remarkably good investment for his £2,500.—*Birmingham Trade Journal*.

WHAT the Wall st. *Journal* considers one of the most feasible enterprises of the day is one to meet a great want of the age by supplying an establishment in this country of the standing of Tattersall's in England, where the business of trading in horses will be carried on under the supervision of gentlemen and not by sharpers. The intention is to form a company under the title of the American Horse Exchange (limited) with a capital of \$200,000 in 2,000 shares of \$100 each for the purpose of supplying a high-class establishment for commerce in horses. The incorporators are William R. Travers, Leonard Jerome, William K. Vanderbilt, Henry Draper, William Jay, William Eastone, John H. Draper, August Belmont, Jr., P. F. Gray Griswold and Frederick Sherman.

## Commercial.

## MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, 2nd Dec. 1879.

Business is beginning to settle down to the usual quietness of the season; prices are generally well maintained, although there is this week a considerable drop in those of refined sugars. Teas are without any quotable change, and stocks of the low grades most sought after are rather small. Leather, especially sole, is very firm and higher prices are looked for. The dry goods houses have done a fair trade this week, which will likely increase with the cold weather. Drugs and chemicals continue brisk, except heavy goods which are less enquired for. Flour is very quiet, and the grain season being over prices are nominal. Provisions are quiet. Butter is in fair demand for the United States market, but prices are too high to admit of shipment to England in the present state of that market.

**ASHES.**—*Pots.*—An improved demand latterly for ashes, and rather higher prices obtained. Firsts are now worth from \$4.50 to 4.60: *Pearls*

are still nominal and stocks small. The stocks at present in the inspection stores are *Pots* 437 brls. *Pearls* 57 brls.

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**—Demand quiet and prices firm in sympathy with material. Many of the trade are stock taking. We quote the same as last week.

**CATTLE.**—Live stock was plentiful yesterday, but very few of them were first class, and generally speaking the quality was poor; prices run from 2 to 3½c. The demand was slow, and a large number were taken away unsold. *Live Hogs* were in over supply, and are bringing from \$4.50 to 4.55; *Dressed Hogs* are coming in more freely, and sell from \$5.75 to 6.00 per 100 pounds.

**DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.**—Business still continues very active, and the amount done this season is far in excess of several years past. The only change which we have to note this week is a further advance in Cream Tartar. Remittances have been unusually good. We quote: *Bi Carb Soda*, \$3.50 to 3.75; *Soda Ash*, \$2.00 to 2.15; *Bi Chromate of Potash*, \$15 to 16; *Borax*, 9 to 10c; *Cream Tartar Crystals*, 29½ to 30; ditto ground, 32 to 35; *Caustic Soda*, \$2.50 to 3.00 ditto cream, \$2.20 to 2.75; *Sugar of Lead*, 11 to 12c; *Bleaching Powder*, \$2.25 to 2.50; *Alum*, \$1.90 to 2.00; *Copperas*, \$1.10 to 1.25; *Sulphur* \$3.00 to 3.25; *Roll Sulphur*, \$2.25 to 2.50; *Epsom Salts*, \$1.50; *Sal Soda*, \$1.50 to 1.60; *Salt peter*, \$8.50 9.00; *Sulphate of Copper*, best, \$6.50 to 7.00; *Whiting*, 60 to 65c; *Opium*, \$5.75 to 6.00; *Quinine*, \$4.10 to 4.20; *Iodide of Potash*, \$6.50 to 6.75; *Bromide of Potash*, 50 to 55c; *Morphia*, \$3.00 to 3.25; *Castor oil*, 12½ to 13½c; *Cod Liver oil*, \$1.00 to 1.10; *Shellac orange* 50 to 60c.

**DRY GOODS.**—Things have been rather more lively, and fair orders have been received for heavy winter goods. Prices of woolen and cotton goods are very firm, and an advance is confidently expected. Remittances are fair this season.

**FISH.**—Business has now settled down to the usual winter demand ex store, stocks of all kinds of fish are much lighter than usual, and as the catch of lake fish has been very small and both white fish and trout are scarce; prices are likely to rule high this winter. We quote *Dry Cod* \$4 to 4.25; *Green Cod* No. 1 \$6 to 6.25; ditto No. 2 \$5; *Drafts* \$8; *Lab. Herrings* \$6.50; *Salmon* \$17.50, 16.50 and \$15.50 for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 respectively; *Mackerel* is scarce and nominal; not over 100 bls in the city.

**FURS.**—The present low prices seem to prevent trappers and others from bringing skins into market, business has been very quiet during the past week, but is expected to improve when we have good winter roads; we continue to quote. *Mink* prime, dark large \$1.00 to 1.25; ditto small, 75c to \$1.00; *Marten*, prime, 75c to \$1.00; *Beaver* prime dark, per lb., \$1.40 to 1.75; *Bear* large, \$7.00 to 8.00; ditto small, \$2.00 to 4.00; *Red fox*, \$1.25 to 1.50; ditto early caught, \$1.00 to 1.25; *Musk rat*, winter, 8 to 10c nominal; *Lynx* prime large, \$1.00 to 1.50; *Skunk* prime dark, large, 40 to 50c; ditto white large, 20 to 30c; *Raccoon* prime, 40 to 60; *Fisher* prime, \$5.00 to 6.00; *Otter*, prime dark, \$6.00 to 8.00.

**FLOUR.**—The stock in store and in the hands of millers on the morning of the 1st inst. was 29,657 brls. against 42,392 brls. on the 15th ult. and 40,147 brls. on the 1st Dec. 1878. Receipts during the past week 7,437 brls: Total receipts from 1st January to date 735,796 brls. being a decrease of 128,995 brls. on the receipts for the same period of 1878. The total shipments from 1st January to date were 713,979 brls. showing an increase of 12,886 brls. on the shipments for the same period of last year. There has been a moderate local demand, but the requirements for shipping purposes are now over for the season, prices have not ruled very steady, holders