

PEAS.

Offerings have been light, consequently the amount of business transacted during the week has been small. There is some enquiry for No. 2, but it is held above the views of buyers, being held at 74c; street receipts none.

FLOUR

Has been exceedingly dull throughout the week; the demand has been very small, except for choice brands; values are tending downwards, but holders show no disposition to push sales; guaranteed superior was offered at \$5.10, and extra at \$4.75, without takers.

POTATOES.

Nothing doing in car lots; the market receipts have been large and prices easy at \$1.00 to \$1.25 per barrel.

BUTTER.

Receipts of all grades have been light during the week, especially of choice dairy, which has been insufficient to supply the demand; all offerings of such are readily taken at 14½ to 15c; low grades are selling slowly at 10½ to 13c; street receipts are small, and prices are firm at 17 to 19c for powdered rolls, and 14 to 17c for tubs and crocks of choice quality.

EGGS.

The demand has improved considerably during the week and prices are firm and somewhat higher; offerings of sound stock are in good demand at 15½ to 16c; street offerings are light and prices are firm at 17 to 18c.

CHEESE

is in better demand than for some time past; small lots have changed hands freely at 10 to 10½c for fine qualities, and 8½ to 9c for inferior grades.

PORK,

quiet and prices are slightly lower; a few small lots have changed hands at \$20.50 to \$21.

BACON.

The demand has not been so active this week as compared with the one preceding; stocks are low, and holders are firm as regards future prices; long clear has changed hands in case lots at 10c, and Cumberland in small parcels at 10c, rolls and bellies are quiet at 12c for the former and 14c for the latter.

HAMS.

The demand still continues active and prices are firm and somewhat stronger; canvassed in round lots are worth 15c½, and pickled is slow sale at 13½c.

LARD.

There is not much enquiry for lard, and prices are easier, the general range being from 11 to 12½c.

APPLES.

There has been a few barrels of new offered and sold at \$3.75 to \$4.00. This year's crop is reported to be large, consequently prices are expected to be low.

POULTRY.

Receipts are small and prices steady at 45 to 60c for chickens, and 60 to 75c for ducks per pair.

SUNDRIES.

Scarcely anything doing; a few small lots have changed hands at 9c. Oatmeal, per 136 lbs., \$4.25 to \$4.40 and cornmeal, none.

New York Markets.

Correspondence to the *Northwestern Miller* from New York, dated July 27th, says:

"The movement of prices of wheat and corn during the past week was quite characteristic of the uncertainty which has overhung the situation. For the days ending Friday, July 25,

spot wheat had declined, for No. 2 red, ½c per bus., and spring had advanced ½c per bus. Indian corn had advanced ½c. Trading in options at this city has been rather more active, but sales for export have not been as heavy as in the preceding week, when they aggregated over 1,100,000 bus. During the greater portion of the week the wheat market was quite depressed, and prices showed it. This was, as is infrequently the case, due directly to legitimate influences. For that matter, the present is the one particular season in the year when the statistical position of the cereal is treated more respectfully than ordinarily. It corresponds to the time when in mercantile circles the merchant finds it necessary to take account of stock and find where he stands with respect to the coming year. The new harvest is nearly two-thirds out. The winter wheat crop is practically secured and is accepted as the heaviest on record. At this writing there is not much doubt, if any, that the crop of spring wheat will make a like exhibit and that the total yield will run ahead of the largest previous wheat crop, 504,000,000 bus. This view, which is the one generally received, must of course have a direct bearing on the question of prices. An excessive yield is naturally associated with low prices, but there must also be taken into account the elements of foreign demand—probable or ascertainable—and the prospects in rival wheat-exporting countries, as well as at home. All of these points have not yet and cannot yet be determined. Some are regarded as approximately settled; others have differing outlooks, according to the source of the news—and others still furnish so much more data of an intermediate character than otherwise, than it is plain to perceive why the present season is one which customarily finds prices unsettled—the trades, large and small, in a waiting attitude and prices movement distinctive thereof. The wheat market influences of the week include, for the bears, favorable weather reports at home and from the United Kingdom weaker cables, and exceptionally free receipts of grain from the central and southwestern wheat raising states. The decline in export purchases was also quoted. The bulls point significantly to the late reports of low stocks, and claim that the world is starting in this year with materially (from 20 to 30 per cent.) decreased stocks of wheat and flour than were carried over in July, 1883. The effect of cholera in France is cited as likely to reduce the total of the harvest and increase the demand therefore, but, thus far, this point has not exercised much direct influence. The reports of smaller stocks at home and abroad have been more noticeably patent. The visible supply, which on July 19, had dropped to 11,739,588 bus., showed a decline of 726,593 bus. on the week, and is compared to 17,748,509 one ago, and to 10,942,268 bus. on July 22, 1882. Thus, after the short crop of 1881, the United States carried over nearly 11,000,000 bus. of wheat, while after two successive crops averaging 462,000,000 each, we carry over but 11,739,588 bus. London trade circulars of late date place great stress on declining stocks in the United Kingdom and on the increasing imports in France. The most recent foreign advices do not make

the foreign exports of wheat to the importing countries as heavy, prospectively, as was expected, and Europe's total crop promises now to be only fairly good. As that grand division in full average years raises but four-fifths of its requirements, the outlook is for somewhat less Australia and New Zealand are not shipping as heavily as expected—at present low prices. From the mass of considerations outlined, it is easy to discover causes for uncertainty in the market. We have a definite knowledge that the United States will have a heavy surplus; that other exporting countries are likely to have considerable, with it somewhat in doubt as to European requirements. Stocks of old wheats everywhere are low. Since Sept. 1, nearly eleven months of the past crop year, the exports of wheat from the Atlantic ports have been 40,906,568 bus., as compared with 62,547,277 bus. in a like portion of 1882-83, a decline of 34 per cent., and of Indian corn the total has been but 36,097,538 bus., as compared with 41,603,300 bus. in a like period of the preceding crop year, a falling away of 13 per cent. The reports of wheat flour have amounted to 6,735,019 bbls., as compared with 7,934,379 bbls., a loss as against the previous season amounting to 15 per cent. This exhibit, together with the small stocks, promises, in the event of less than an average European harvest a probable increased exportation of breadstuffs in the coming year. This opinion comes from two leading exporters here who are quite confident that by the latter portion of August an increase in exports of flour from the United States may be looked for. Still the record of the past few days as to receipts of flour at this port from interior millers is inclined to stagnate the market. Of the grades in demand there is more here than enough to supply exporters, and still they come. Prices have been weak, but on the whole, have not as yet been reduced. On some few brands, compared with one week ago, there is a slight advance. There is universal delight at the exceptionally excellent quality of the new wheat flour which has come this way. Indian corn continues to be relatively stronger than wheat. The consumption (domestic) since December has been double that of the corresponding time last year. Stocks are light, and new corn can not come forward to any extent until December next. The fact that these points are so well known, will tend to prevent a squeeze, for few are likely under the present circumstances to be caught short of corn. On Saturday there were no features to render the market distinctive in any sense from the situation as outlined above. The rather greater strength imparted was the result of cable advices and buying here and at St. Louis. Flour was changed.

Our Textile Industries.

The cotton industry of Canada has reached the second stage of its development. The first effect of the increase of customs' duties on foreign cottons, was to create a demand for domestic cottons, which it was not possible to supply. In May, 1881, the cotton mills were crowded with orders. A brisk demand and good profits produced the natural result, one which always