

and occasionally 14c for extra choice, with common as low as 10c. White in tubs has been slow at 10c, and fair yellow at 10½ to 11c, and 12 to 13c for good. Some inquiry has been heard for shipping lots, but stocks were not on hand in quantities for that purpose.

CHEESE.

Prices for small quantities for local trade have held fairly steady at 8 to 8½c for small lots.

PORK

Quiet and steady at \$13 to 13.50

BACON.

Quiet and held firmly. Long clear in tons and cases sold at 7 to 7½c. Cumberland was slow at 6½c for green and smoked at 7½ to 8c. Rolls 8½ to 8¾c; bellies 10½ to 11c.

HAMS

Smoked sold at 11½c for small lots and 12c in large quantities. Pickled sold at 9c.

LARD.

The demand has been principally for small pails, which have sold at 9 to 9½c according to quantity. Large tins have sold at 9c.

HOGS.

Offerings light and insufficient for the demand. Prices have held firm and higher at \$6 75 to \$7.

Grain and Milling News.

Wheat is now heading out in many parts of the province.

Crop prospects in the far western portion of the Territories are very favorable, according to the local papers.

The Manitoba Milling Co., Carberry, will close down for a month or so, wheat being scarce in that district.

Country papers still contain many reports of the rapid growth of cereals in their respective districts. Wheat has now got up into the thirties in inches, and barley and oats are not far behind.

Moosomin, Shoal Lake, Rapid City, Stonewall, Wolseley and Fort Ellice are among the places where arrangements have been made to establish roller process flour mills. A number of other towns are negotiating for the establishment of mills.

The *Nor' West Farmer* estimates the wheat area in Manitoba and the Territories at 450,000 acres. At an average of twenty bushels per acre, which is not an exorbitant estimate for this country, we would have 9,000,000 bushels of wheat for home consumption and export.

A feature of the rainfall this year seems to be that the rains have been principally of a local character. Reports come from some districts of copious showers, while other parts of the country have suffered some from drought. The weather for the past ten days has been very warm, and unless rain comes soon the less favored districts must suffer considerably. Up to the time of writing it is not probable that any serious injury had been done by the drought. Any damage which may result will fall mainly upon late grains such as barley and oats, and garden stuff, wheat being too far advanced to suffer much, unless the dry spell is long continued.

GENERAL.

New wheat is now being marketed freely at St. Louis. Farmers realize 60c per bushel for it.

It would appear that Manitoba farmers are not the worst off in the matter of railway freight charges. It takes two bushels of corn to transport a third bushel from western points to Chicago. One car lot of corn recently sold in Chicago for 27c per bushel, 22c of which went to pay railway charges.

Harvesting is in progress in portions of Ohio and Indiana, and in large sections of Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas and Tennessee the grain has already been gathered. The yield in all these States, with the exception of Kansas, promises to be nearly up to the average, and in Missouri will be above the average.

The serious drought which recently threatened the entire spring wheat belt has been broken by copious rains, though it is thought the yield in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Dakota has been lessened fully 10 per cent. In some parts the rains came too late to revive the grain. Greater damage has been done to oats than wheat.

Crop estimates for the season of 1886 are of a very conflicting nature, though it is generally conceded that the yield of wheat in the United States and Canada will be considerably in excess of last year. In Europe estimates so far are still less reliable from their conflicting nature, but it is expected that there will be a considerable shortage in the yield. India and Australia crops, now harvested, are below the average.

The *Boston Journal* sums up the wheat situation as follows. From statistics it appears that the average annual production of wheat in Europe was 1,144,000,000 bushels for the years 1874-81, which was 168,000,000 bushels less than the amount required for consumption. During these years this deficit was made up mainly by exportations from the United States. During the next five years (1881-85) the annual production was 1,218,000,000 bushels, which was 154,000,000 bushels less than the total annual production. Instead of depending on the United States for this deficiency, the increased yield of India, North Africa, Mexico, etc., enabled these countries to contribute 48 millions, so that an average only of 116 million bushels has been required from this country, instead of the average of 174 million bushels during the three preceding years. In 1885 the deficiency was 154 million bushels, while there was available to supply it 45 million bushels in North America, 47 million in India, 17 million in Australia and enough in other countries to make up 120 million bushels. The remaining 34 million bushels were supplied from the surplus of the unusual yield of 1884. The Department estimates that the deficiency in Europe will be about the same as last year, 154 million. The India crop has so fallen off that it is estimated that it will have only 25 million instead of 47 million bushels for export, while the surplus of Australia will be but two million instead of seventeen million. In South America on the other hand, the surplus will be larger by five million bushels than last year. This leaves the wheat in these countries available for export 32 million bushels less than last year. In the United States and Canada the wheat available for export will be considerably in excess of the amount of last year, because the crop of 1886

promises to be 108 million bushels in excess of that of last year. These estimates afford promise of an abundance of bread at reasonable prices, and that Europe will have to look to the United States rather than to India and Australia for the deficiency.

Notes.

W. B. GOODFELLOW will open a furniture store at Prince Albert.

It is reported that the Hudson's Bay Co. will open a branch store at Macleod, Alberta.

The Winnipeg bakers have decided to sell their bread at the rate of 14 loaves for \$1, or to dealers at \$1 for 16 loaves.

The Winnipeg city properties sold for taxes last June are being rapidly redeemed, as the time in which this may be done expires with this month.

The spring round up has been completed in the ranching districts, and the stock men are generally well pleased with the result. It is said the calf crop will average about 35 per cent.

The Oxley Ranch Co., of Alberta, will become incorporated as a stock company, with a capital stock of \$600,000. The company now own over \$500,000 worth of stock, at a low estimate.

The Eau Claire Lumber Co. will build a mill in Calgary, to be completed by the middle of October. The mill will have a capacity of 50,000 feet of lumber, 15,000 shingles and 15,000 lath per day, according to reports.

The McIntyre block on Main St., Winnipeg, will be extended as far as the Davis House. Work has been commenced moving the old frame buildings to make room for the extension. When completed the block will be the finest in Winnipeg and one which would be a credit to any city.

The net profits of the Hudson's Bay Co. for the year ending May 31st, last, amounted to £56,174. Adding to this the amount carried forward from the previous year, an undivided balance remains of £107,123. Out of this it is recommended that a dividend of 15c per share be paid, amounting in all to \$75,000.

The eleventh annual meeting of the Imperial Bank of Canada was held on June 16th. The report showed net profits for the year's operations of \$172,387. \$20,000 has been added to rest account and \$68,937 carried to contingent account, after paying a dividend of 8 per cent., leaving a balance of \$18,339 to carry forward.

J. R. STROME, of the late firm of Strome & Henderson, Portage la Prairie, has removed his dry goods to Brandon. The grocery department will be continued at the Portage, under the firm name of J. R. Strome & Burton. Wm. Burton will manage the Portage branch and Strome will go to Brandon.

The Federal Bank of Canada held their twelfth annual meeting in Toronto on June 15. The report showed net profits of the year to amount to \$76,650, to which may be added the balance from last year of \$98,730. Of this sum \$25,000 has been added to rest account, \$75,000 paid in dividends at 6 per cent., and \$75,381 carried forward.