

Siding, ceiling and flooring--1st, 6 inch, \$31; 2nd, do, \$26; 3rd, do, \$20; 4th, do, \$17; 1st, 5 inch, \$31; 2nd, do, \$26; 3rd do, \$19; 4th do, \$16; 1st, 4 inch, \$31; 2nd do, \$26; 3rd do, \$18; 4th do, \$15; 8 and 10 inch flooring, at \$1 per M advance. \$1 per M advance for dressing on both sides. \$1 per M less for lengths 10 feet and under. Bevel Siding—No. 1, 1st siding $\frac{1}{2}$ in x 6 in, \$20; No. 2, do, \$17. Stock—B, \$35; C, \$30; D, \$25. Clear, 1 inch—1st and 2nd, \$32; 3rd, \$28. $1\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$, and 2 inch—1st and 2nd, \$40; 3rd, \$35; selects, \$30; shop, \$25. Mouldings—Window Stops, per 100 feet lineal, cts: Parting Strips, do, 50 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ round and cove, per 100 feet lineal, 60 cts. Casings—4 inch, O. G., per 100 feet lineal, \$1.50; 5 in, do, \$1.75; 6 in, do, \$2; 8 inch, O. G., base, \$3; 10 in, do, \$3.75. Lath, \$1.75. Shingles—1st quality, \$3; 2nd do, \$2.50; 3rd do, \$1.50; 4th do, \$1. Dealers are requested to order by number.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.

Prices are as follows: Turpentine, 80c in five-gallon cans, or 75c in barrels; harness oil \$1.00; neatsfoot oil, \$1.25; linseed oil, raw, 68c per gallon; boiled, 70c in barrels or 5c advance in five-gallon lots; seal oil, steam refined, \$1; castor, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb.; lard, No. 1, \$1.25 per gal. olive, oil, pure, \$1.50; union salad, \$1.25; machine oils, black 25 to 40c; oleine, 40c; fine qualities, 50 to 75c. Coal oils, silver star, 26c; water white, 29c. American oils, cocco, 34c; water white, 31c; sunlight, 78c. Calcined plaster, \$1.25 per barrel; Portland cement, \$5 to \$5.50; white lead, genuine, \$7.00; No. 1 \$6.50; No. 2 \$6.00; window glass, first break, \$2.25. Alabastine, \$8 per case of 20 pkgs.

WOOL.

Wool is yet moving but slowly. Prices here are: 7 to 8c for unwashed fleece, and 12 to 15c for washed. Western ranch sheep, 11 to 14c unwashed.

THE MARKETS.

WINNIPEG.

WHEAT.

Wheat trading is getting down pretty fine for this season, and is now attracting but little attention, so far as actual business is concerned. There is still a fair quantity being delivered at some markets, a portion of which is not of as good quality as earlier deliveries. Prices are easier, and 6Sc is now about the top price paid to farmers at outside markets. The weather has continued very favorable for the growing crops.

FLOUR.

Quotations in broken lots to the local trade were: Patents, \$2.25; strong bakers, \$2.05; XXXX, \$1.55; superfine, \$1.40.

MILLSTUFFS.

Were unchanged, at \$9 per ton for bran, and \$12 for shorts.

OATS.

Loads on the market, which were offering to a slight extent, brought 35c. Car lots nominal at about 33 to 34c.

OATMEAL.

Prices are firm at the advance, as follows: Standard, \$2.65; granulated, \$2.80; rolled oats, \$3.20.

EGGS.

Car lots were held at 15c pretty generally all last week, but large lots were lower. Buyers were paying about 13c for round lots, from the country.

BUTTER.

There is no particular change to note in this commodity. The feeling is rather quiet and easy, and receipts are not of good quality as a rule. About 15 to 16c is the range for best qualities.

CHEESE.

New native is jobbing in small lots at 13c.

LARD.

Twenty pound pails are usually held at \$2.40, though some are quoting higher.

CURED MEATS.

Some packing is going on, and home cured is in the market to some extent. There is also a good deal of Chicago and Eastern stuff in the market. Prices are: Long clear, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 $\frac{3}{4}$; breakfast bacon, 15 to 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; rolls, 14c; hams, 15 to 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; Armours star hams, 17c.

MEATS.

Beef is firm at 7 to 8c; mutton 12 to 13c; hogs, firm, 8 to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle are somewhat easier, and quotations are now given at 4 to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Sales are reported at the top price. Hogs hold firm and steady at 6c. A car lot costing the latter figure, was received.

European Crop Advises.

In Belgium crop prospects have improved under more favorable weather, but vegetation is still very backward.

In Holland the crops are suffering from drouth.

In Roumania the prospects of the maize crop have been considerably improved by rains, but while more moisture is needed for this particular crop, continued rains would prove injurious to wheat.

In Germany the crops generally continue backward, and rye has suffered seriously from drouth, particularly in the north and east. Other cereals are favorably spoken of.

At St. Petersburg, June 4, little had been done in wheat for export, the high rates of freight asked rendering business very difficult. The weather was warm and showery, and favorable for the grain crops, which were in good condition.

Odessa mail advices of June 2 report the grain market quiet, as usual at season, pending uncertainty as to the export surplus to be afforded by the next crop. Thus far the weather had been very favorable for the crops. A good rain had fallen throughout South Russia, followed by cooler weather; and the coming harvest promises to be a very good one, both as to quality and quantity. Receipts of wheat continue moderate, the reserves in farmers' hands being evidently smaller than was thought to be the case in the spring.

Later advices from Vienna say that harvest prospects in Hungary are most unsatisfactory. The acreage of wheat is about the same as last year, but the plant is in very bad condition on account of the heat and drouth in May, being small, and yellow especially on the right bank of the Danube, and in Czongrad.

In Austria proper rye promises a light crop and wheat a medium to good crop. Austria's wheat crop is, however, not large; averaging

about 40,000,000 bushels.—N. Y. Produce Exchange.

Northwestern Crop Movement.

There is wheat enough in the interior elevators of the northwest to turn out a stream daily, equal to present receipts here and at Duluth, until the new crop begins to move. That, with the 6,000,000 bushels now in store here, will keep the mills going and leave a small surplus to go into the new crop with. Still, such surplus will be down as low as safety will permit, in view of possibilities of late crop or wet weather that would make it unfit for early use. There is a small amount in farmers' hands that will go into country elevators during July, but such amounts will not more than meet miscellaneous demands, leaving about present elevator stocks to meet shipments to Minneapolis, Duluth and to all outside mills. A year ago the surplus in farmers' hands and in elevators was low when the new crop started, but it promises to be lower this year, and if the new wheat is slow in maturing stock will be down to the danger point.—*Minneapolis Market Record.*

California Wheat Crop.

A San Francisco letter of June 15, says:—"Threshing commenced south some ten days ago, and will be general throughout the state this week and next. In the northern part of the state they will raise a very fine crop of heavy No. 1 wheat. The quantity will exceed last year by some 25 per cent. In the southern part of the state the crop will be light, but of fine quality. Altogether, we shall raise probably 750,000 to 800,000 tons of fine, heavy wheat, as against 650,000 tons of medium quality last year. These figures are for the surplus wheat. We shall carry over some 200,000 to 250,000 tons, so we may count on about 1,000,000 tons for export this coming season. At one time it looked as if we should not raise 250,000 tons for export, if we had had north wind after the long spell of dry weather, but we were blessed with remarkably cool, damp weather for the past two months."

A Booming Town.

The *Colonist and India*, of London, England, says: The rapid rise of the new town of Johannesburg, in the Witwatersrand gold district in the Transvaal, is causing many people here to pack up their belongings and try their fortunes in that part of South Africa. It is felt that in a place which, twelve months ago, was almost a desert, and is now a thriving community, with theatres, churches, refreshment bars, and newspapers, all modelled on the latest improvements of the most civilized capitals, there must be room for many classes of men with small capital. It should not be forgotten, however, that while wages are high the price of provisions is enormous. The carpenters of Johannesburg, who have been getting 15s. a day, are now demanding 20s. a day, or £6 a week; but then they have to pay as much as 2s. to 3s. each for cauliflowers, and 3s. 6d. per pound for butter. The Johannesburgers do not mind so long as the mines continue to be increasingly productive. They are growing rich, even with food at starvation prices.