FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, April 3.

ENGLISH IMPORTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN.

The following figures show the imports of cereal produce into the United Kingdom since harvest, viz., from the 1st September to the 28th of February, compared with the corresponding periods in the two previous years:—

	1877-8. Qrs.	1876-7. Qrs.	1875-6. Qrs.
Wheat	6,741,750	4,153,454	6,869,480
Flour	1,259,576	866,179	967,597
Barley	2,133,237	2,125,946	1,491,381
Oats	2,024,859	1,818,442	1,829,168
Peas	206,202	158,595	188,261
Beans	476,967	502,877	448,646
Indian corn	3,408,256	3,635,121	2,472,024

ENGLISH GRAIN TRADE LAST WEEK.

A leading Liverpool grain circular of Friday reviews the trade of the preceding week as follows:—"The grain trade was a little more steady this week, but was far from active. Large consumers are still operating with a degree of caution, though obliged to supply their immediate wants to a certain extent. Prices of wheat have been fairly sustained, and in some instances the tendency was rather in sellers' favour. A moderate demand continues from the continent, and value off the coast again exhibits a small improvement, while cargoes on passage and for prompt shipment are firmly held. The same remarks apply to business on the spot during the interval since Tuesday, but maize still shows weakness in the prospect of early and good supplies from the States. The increasing gravity of the political situation, as evidenced by the resignation of the Foreign Secretary, has caused considerable excitement at our markets this morning. Millers have purchased largely of wheat, paying an advance of 4d and 6d per cental for both white and red descriptions, the market closing at the outside figures. Some parcels have been taken by speculators. Flour is 1s per sack and 6d per barrel dearer. Corn participates in the activity, and an improvement of about 2d per qr is readily obtained."

GRAIN IN TRANSIT.

Beerbohm's *London Corn Trade List* makes the amount of grain on passage for the United Kingdom, exclusive of steamer shipments from America, and the sail and steamer shipments from the ports of the Baltic, and those of North-Western Europe:—

Date.	Wheat. qrs.	Flour. eq'l qrs.	Maize. qrs.	B'ley. qrs.	Beans. qrs.
Mar. 14, '78..	1,095,000	79,000	523,000	166,000	14,000
Mar. 15, '77..	1,092,000	87,000	538,000	231,000	33,000
Mar. 7, '76..	1,056,000	84,000	401,000	117,000	18,000
Feb. 28, '78..	1,231,600	90,000	443,000	75,000	24,000

MOVEMENT OF BARLEY.

Receipts of barley at lake ports from the opening of the harvest year to the 23rd ult., have amounted to 8,583,333 bushels against 7,385,141 bushels in the corresponding period last year; receipts at Buffalo and Oswego in the same time have been 5,544,029 bushels against 4,535,311 bushels last year; and those at seaboard ports have been 9,162,801 bushels against 5,865,070 bushels last year. We have here an increase of 1,298,192 bushels at lake ports; of 1,010,718 bushels at Buffalo and Oswego, and of 3,202,731 bushels at seaboard ports. The export clearances from seaboard ports for the week were 151,275 bush, vs. 126,202 bush the previous week, including 140,778 bush from New York; and for the last eight weeks 1,090,849 bush. The exports at New York from September 1st, 1877, to March 27th, 1878, have been 2,859,284 bush; from Portland, 240,528 bush; from Boston, 9,564 bush; from Baltimore 68,948 bush, and from Montreal, 751,000 bush; total, 3,929,322 bush. The imports into the United Kingdom since Sept. 1, 1877, to March 9, 1878, have been 5,850,307 cwts, vs. 7,881,641 cwts for the corresponding period in 1876-7. The amounts on passage for the United Kingdom March 14, 1878, was 126,918 qrs., vs. 266,637 qrs at the corresponding date in 1877.

STOCKS OF WHEAT IN WESTERN STATES.

Messrs. Wm. Young & Co., commission merchants of Chicago, publish, in a late circular, returns from 141 interior points in the Western States giving the stocks at each respectively on or about March 29, 1878, with approximate comparison of stocks at each respectively on or about March 30, 1877; also, computed stocks based on the daily deliveries that will be April 1, 1878, as compared with the stocks April 1, 1877. Each place reports the approximate proportion of last year's crop remaining in the hands of the farmers, which, in a condensed form, is represented as follows:—

SPRING WHEAT.

States.	Stock March 30, 1878.	Stock March 30, 1877.	Estim'd Stock April 1, 1878.	Estim'd Stock April 1, 1877.
Nebraska	64,600	62,600	86,000	49,000
Wisconsin	194,600	113,000	200,000	103,500
Iowa	290,300	248,000	310,000	220,000
Minnesota	1,308,721	1,589,050	1,409,500	1,333,000
Total bu.	1,893,121	2,007,650	2,008,500	1,705,500

Range of ratio of crop remaining in farmers' hands, March 30, 1878:—Nebraska. 1-10 to ¼; Wisconsin, ¼ to ½; Iowa, 1-10 to ¼; Minnesota, ¼ to ½.

	March 30, 1878.	March 30, 1877.	March 30, 1876.	March 30, 1875.	April 1, 1874.	April 2, 1873.	April 3, 1872.
Total wheat	7,563,449	8,054,079	9,647,450	16,023,023	15,968,428	15,555,000	14,000,000
Corn	5,763,623	5,600,588	10,488,835	5,817,194	4,000,000	3,000,000	2,000,000
Oats	2,539,550	2,676,624	2,852,399	3,296,239	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Barley	2,583,123	2,392,392	2,700,125	1,470,167	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Rye	630,163	621,635	766,516	398,168	300,000	300,000	300,000
Total bu.	19,049,547	19,875,312	26,475,325	26,974,450	23,268,428	20,855,000	18,300,000

The following table shows the top price of the different kinds of produce in the Liverpool markets for each market day during the past week:—

	March 28, 5 p.m.	March 29, 5 p.m.	March 30, 5 p.m.	April 1, 5 p.m.	April 2, 5 p.m.	April 3, 5 p.m.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Flour	26 0	26 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0
R. Wheat	10 7	10 7	11 0	11 0	10 10	10 10
R. Winter	11 4	11 4	11 6	11 6	11 6	11 6
White	11 6	11 6	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8
Club	12 3	12 3	12 6	12 6	12 6	12 6
Corn, new	25 6	25 6	26 3	26 3	26 3	26 3
Barley	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3
Oats	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0
Peas	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	37 0	37 0
Pork	51 0	51 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	50 0
Lard	37 6	37 6	37 9	38 0	37 9	37 9
Beef	81 0	81 0	82 0	82 6	82 6	82 6
Bacon	29 0	29 0	28 6	29 0	29 0	29 0
Tallow	39 0	39 0	39 0	39 0	39 0	39 0
Cheese	66 0	66 0	66 0	65 0	64 0	63 6

FLOUR—The demand has improved, and prices have risen from 10c to thirty cents during the week. Full wheat grades, however, have continued to be neglected, and it is in them that the lower advance has occurred. Superior extra has been nominal. Extras have been quiet, but lots of 100 barrels sold at $5.50 f.o.c. on Saturday, and at $5.60 on Tuesday. Fancy has been inactive; but strong bakers' brought $4.80 f.o.c. on Friday, and equal to $4.90 on Monday. Spring extra has been in active demand, and has risen 25 to 30c; sales were made at equal to $4.50 on Thursday; at $4.75 f.o.c. on Friday, and at $4.80 f.o.c., and asking is now at $4.75 here on Tuesday. The market to-day was active, with considerable sales of spring extra at $4.80 f.o.c., and equal to that price here; and of one small lot of fancy at equal to $5.05 here; but the higher grades were still neglected.

BRAN—Has been scarce and firm, and sold at $13 on track on Monday.

OATMEAL—No movement is reported in carr values seem unchanged at $4.10 to $4.25; small lots range from $4.50 to $4.75.

WHEAT—The movement during the week has been very small, but this quietude has been due to the unwillingness of holders to sell, and to the few sellers being apart from buyers, as the demand has been active at an advance. Fall has been firm; car-lots sold on Tuesday at $1.25 f.o.c. for No. 2 inspected, and at $1.20 f.o.b. for No. 3 inspected. Spring has been inactive, with buyers and sellers apart. There was no movement in retail-lots until to-day, when two sales of No. 2 spring were made at $1.10 f.o.c.; but holders generally wanted $1.12. No. 1 spring was offered at $1.15, but buyers seemed unwilling to pay over $1.13 f.o.c. On the street fall sold at $1.23 to $1.24, and spring at $1.05 to $1.13.

OATS—The market has been quiet but firm, with sales of Canadian at 35c on track last week and of American at 35½c on track on Tuesday, which prices would probably have been repeated yesterday. Street prices 37 to 38c.

BARLEY—Has been inactive at weak prices since our last. No. 1 inspected has been offered at 62c f.o.c. without finding a sale. No. 2 sold to the extent of a single car on Tuesday at 50c on track, and one car to-day at the same price. Street prices today 52 to 60c.

PEAS—No movement has been reported until today but values have been firm with buyers at 62c for car lots and 70c for round lots of No. 1 inspected f.o.c., but none offering. No. 2 have been equally firm: one car sold to-day at 66c on track and another at 67c f.o.c. Street prices have been firm at 68 to 69c.

RYE—Is worth 60c on the street.

CORN—Some cars sold on Tuesday at 46c on track.

SEEDS—Clover has been quiet, and is again easier at $3.60 to $3.75 for lots; dealers are selling at $3.90 to $4. Alsake is not to be had, but would bring $11 to $12. Dealers are selling timothy at $1.75 to $1.85, and tares at $1 to $1.10 per bushel.

HAY—Pressed has been steady, with sales of cars at $15 on track, and $15 delivered. Receipts on the market have been about up to the average, and all taken at $11 to $15, the general run being $13 to $17.

STRAW—The market has been well supplied, and receipts sufficient; prices have been easier at $10 to $12 for sheaf; loose is worth about $8 to $8.50.

POTATOES—Have been quiet; no movement is reported in car lots, but they would probably find a sale at 45 to 50c on track, the latter price being for chillies only. Street receipts have been abundant; prices range from 55 to 65c per bag.

APPLES—Have been unchanged; offerings have been very small, and any sound samples readily taken at from $3 to $4.25 per barrel.

POULTRY—There is scarcely anything except fowl offering, and these have sold at 55 to 70c per pair, according to quantity and quality.

FLOUR, f.o.c

Superior Extra, per 196 lbs	$5 65 to	$5 75
Extra	5 50	5 60
Fancy and Strong Bakers'	4 90	5 10
Spring Wheat, extra	4 80	0 00
Superfine	4 10	4 15
Oatmeal, per 196 lbs	4 10	4 25
Cornmeal, small lots	2 65	2 65

BAG FLOUR, by car lot f.o.c.

Extra	$5 20 to	$5 25
Spring Wheat, extra	4 50	4 60

GRAIN, f.o.b.

Fall Wheat, No. 1, per 60 lbs	$1 27 to	$1 28
" No. 2, "	1 24	1 25
" No. 3, "	1 18	1 20
Red Winter	none.	
Spring Wheat, No. 1	1 13	1 15
" No. 2	1 10	1 12
" No. 3	1 03	1 05
Oats (Canadian), per 34 lbs	0 35	0 00
Barley, No. 1, per 48 lbs	0 60	0 62
" No. 2, "	0 50	0 51
" No. 3, "	none.	
Peas, No. 1, per 60 lbs	0 68	0 70
" No. 2, "	0 66	0 67
Rye	0 60	0 00

PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGGONS.

Wheat, fall, per bush	$1 20	$1 25
Wheat, spring, do	1 05	1 13
Barley, do	0 55	0 63
Oats, do	0 36	0 37
Peas, do	0 67	0 69
Rye, do	0 60	0 00
Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs	5 00	5 75
Beef, hind qrs., per 100 lbs	4 00	5 00
Mutton, by carcass, per 100 lbs	3 00	5 50
Chickens, per pair	0 50	0 65
Ducks, per brace	0 70	0 75
Geese, each	0 55	0 70
Turkeys	0 90	1 50
Butter, lb. rolls	0 18	0 22
" large rolls	none.	
" tub dairy	0 15	0 16
Eggs, fresh, per doz	0 10	0 11
" packed	none.	
Apples, per bbl	3 25	4 50
Potatoes, per bag	0 60	0 65
Onions, per bush	0 85	0 90
Tomatoes, per bush	none.	
Turnips, per bag	0 20	0 25
Carrots, per bag	0 35	0 40
Beets, per bag	0 45	0 50
Parsnips, per bag	0 45	0 50
Hay, per ton	11 00	18 00
Wool, per lb	0 22	0 00

PROVISIONS.

TRADE—Has been generally quiet but steady since our last.

BUTTER—Inferior has been in demand for shipment at former prices, and considerable sales have been made at 5c for grease, and 6 to 7c for butter: there are still buyers in the market at these prices, but at nothing more, and holders generally seem inclined to accept them, so that the chances seem to be in favour of a general clearing-out. One lot of medium, slightly out of condition, sold for local use at 11c, but this grade is almost nominal. Fine is steady with small sales at 15 to 16c, but nothing more than that needed for local consumption would be taken. Streets receipts have been light, and prices ranging from 18 to 22c for pound rolls, and tubs and crocks of dairy steady at 16 to 17c.

CHEESE—Remains steady, but unchanged with a fair demand for fine in small lots at 14 to 14½c; inferior can be had down to 12½c, but is not wanted.

EGGS—Receipts have continued large, but really fresh have found a steady sale at 10c; pickled have sold at 6c.

PORK—Has been quiet but generally unchanged, with sales of small lots at $13.50 to $14, and cars offering at $13.

BACON—The market has shown scarcely any change since our last; some enquiry has been heard for round lots of Cumberland, and it is probable that 6¾c would be paid for them, but no sales are reported; tons and under have been going off steadily at 6¾ to 7c. Long-clear is quiet and unchanged at 7½ to 8c. Smoked rolls and bellies are quiet at 9½ to 10c; a lot of green bellies sold a fraction under 8c. Shoulders remains inactive, but offered at 5½c.

HAMS—No movement is reported in round lots, but small parcels of smoked continue to sell steadily at 9½ to 10c. Pickled are unchanged at 8 to 8½.

LARD—Seems to have been quiet, with sales of small lots at 9 to 9½c for tinnets; at 10c for pails, and 8½ to 9c for tierces.

HOGS—Receipts on the street have been on the increase, and prices seem rather easier at from $5 to $5.75, the latter for choice only.

DRIED APPLES—Seem quiet and rather easy; the usual range is from 6½ to 7c, according to quantity and quality; there are some choice held at 7½c, but sales of them are small.

HOPS—Remain as dull and inactive as ever; holders are offering lots at from 6 to 7c without being able to find buyers.

SALT—Remains unchanged. Rock-salt is selling at $12.50, to $15 per ton. Liverpool has been quiet but steady at 90c for lots not under 100 bags, and $1 to $1.10 for smaller lots. Dairy remains unaltered at $1.85.

GROCERIES.

TRADE—Has been quiet but steady through the week.

TEA—There has been a fair demand heard and at steady prices. Japans are more wanted, and are rather firmer; a line of fair medium sold at 22c. Greens are generally unchanged; a line of Pingsuey sold at 37c; a line of gunpowder at 36c; and a line of Young Hyson, a fair second, at 38½c. Blacks have been quiet and steady; a line of fine Congou changed hands at 48c. Quotations are as follows, the outside being for retailers' lots:—Young Hyson, common to fair, 26 to 32c; Young Hyson, medium to good seconds, 35 to 45c; Young Hyson, ordinary to choice extra firsts, 45 to 65c; Twankays, 20 to 25c; Gunpowder and Imperials, common to good, 25 to 40c; Fine to Extra Choice, 55 to 70c. Blacks—Congou, 26 to 70c; Souchong, 35 to 70c; Scented Pekoes 45 to 60c.

COFFEE—Has remained unchanged; no movement in job lots reported; small lots go off fairly well at former prices. Quotations stand as follows:—Java, 27 to 30c; Singapore, 25 to 26c; Laguayra, 25 to 27c; Laguayra, 25 to 28c; Rio 21 to 23c; Mocha, 33 to 34c.

SUGAR—The movement cannot be said to have been very active, but the demand has been steady, and sales checked chiefly by a continuance of the upward movement in prices. Raws are firmer, but no sales of lots reported. Scotch are firm, and bright slightly higher; a line of dark sold at 7½c, but another lot of the same quality subsequently brought 7¾c; for lots of very prime as high as 8¼ to 8½c would have to be paid. New York yellows are wanted, but stand too high to admit of any business. Granulated has been firm; one lot sold at 9¾c. English cable advices report a rise of 6d on Monday. Prices are quoted as follows, the outside quotations being for retailers' lots:—Porto Rico, per lb., 7¾ to 8c; Cuba, Barbadoes, ; English and Scotch refined bright, 8¼ to 8¾c; do., low grades, 7½ to 7¾c; New York yellows, 7¼ to 8c; Extra C., 8¼ to 8½c; Granulated, 10½ to 10¾c; Granulated, 9½ to 9¾c; Cut loaf, 10½ to 11c.

SYRUPS—Some sales have been made on New York account on p. t.; sales for the country trade are small, and prices are quoted rather lower. Quotations are as follows:—Common, 45 to 47c; golden 50 to 52½c; amber, 55 to 57½c; amber, choice, 60 to 62½c.

FRUIT—The market has remained generally quiet. Valencias, however, seem rather more wanted and steady; some lots of 100 boxes sold at 4½c for good, sound qualities. In other box fruits there seems to be nothing doing. Seedless are quoted about half a cent lower. Other sorts are unchanged. Currants remain steady; a lot of poor quality sold at 5½c, but 6½c is bid for lots of really sound quality, and small parcels of choice go as high as 7c. Prunes have been moved to a small extent at 7½c for nearly fine. Prices are as follows, the outside being for retailers' lots:—Raisins, Layers, new, $1.70 to $1.80; Valencias, 4½ to 5½c; new seedless, 6½ to 7½c; Sultanas, 7½ to 9c; loose Muscatelles, old, $1.25 to $1.50; new, $1.70 to $1.80; Currants, new, 5½c; Figs, 10 to 12c; Filberts, 7½ to 8c; Walnuts, 9 to 10c; Almonds, 12 to 15c; Prunes, 7 to 8c; do do (old), none; Brazil nuts, 7 to 7½c; Lemon peel, 20 to 22c; Orange do, 20 to 22c; Citron do, 26 to 28c.

RICE—There has been some demand heard for job-lots, and sales have been made at $4.50; small lots bring as high as $4.75 for fine.

FISH—Has been very dull. Trout is offering readily at $2 in bulk, but not being taken. White fish is less abundant, and firmer than trout. Herrings remain inactive. Cod sells slowly at former prices. Quotations stand as follows, the outside prices being for retailers' lots:—Herrings, Labrador, bbls., $4.50 to $5.00; Salmon, salt water, $15.50 to $16; Codfish, new, per 112 lbs., $5 to $5.25; boneless, per lb., 6 to 6½c; Whitefish, hf-bbls., $2.75 to $3; Trout, $2.00 to $2.50; Mackerel, bbls, $10; hf-bbls, none; Sardines, ¼s, 11 to 11½c; do, ½s, 18½ to 19½c.

TOBACCO—Has been quiet without any movement reported in job-lots. Prices seem rather weak but cannot be said to have declined. Quotations are as follows:—Manufactured 10's, 36 to 40c; do ½s, 6's, and 8's, 37½ to 45c; Navy, 8's, bright, 45 to 65c; Navy, black, 38 to 40c; Solaces, 35 to 42c; Extra bright, none; Virginia, 80 to 90c.

LIQUORS—There has been no change in the market; prices remain steady as follows:—Pure Jamaica Rum, 16 o. p., $2.25 to $2.50; Demerara, $2.20 to $2.30; Gin—green cases, $4 to $4.50; red, $7.75 to $8.50; Wines—Port, $3.50; Sherry, $3.75; Champagne, per case, $10 to $22; Brandy, in wood, $2.75 to $3.50; in case, Sazerac, $8 to $8.50; Otard's, $8.75 to $9.25; do Hennessy's, $10.25 to $10.50; do Martell's, $9.75 to $10; do Jules Robins, $7.50 to $8; do Vieux-grx Cog, $9 to $9.50; do Jules Bellerie, $7 to $7.50; Whiskey, Common, imp, 32 u. p., 93 to 95c; Old Rye, $1.07 to $1.10; Malt, $1.07 to $1.10; Toddy, $1.07 to $1.10; Spirits, $1.05 to $1.07; Native Wine, per gal, 75c to $2; do do per case, $3.30 to $6; Native Brandy, per gal, $1.40 to $2.50; do do per case, $5.05 to $8.50.

CATTLE.

TRADE—Has been improving and decidedly active all week.

BEEVES—Receipts have been on the increase, but the demand has been steady for all, and for shipping grades very active. All the first-class offerings have been wanted and readily taken, as would still more had they been offered; prices have been tending upwards, and have ranged from $4.75 to $5 for choice, averaging not less than 1,300 lbs., but some of lighter weight have gone off at from $4.25 to $4.50. Second-class have sold fairly well for the local market, but there have been enough in, and prices are easy at $3.50 to $3.75. Third-class have been quiet and unchanged at $2.75 to $3. There have been sales of two cars of steers, averaging 1,200 lbs., at $54; about 50 head of steers, averaging 1,050 lbs., and 80 head, averaging 1,375 lbs., at $4.75 per cental; half a car of mixed, averaging 1,125 lbs., at $45.50, and half a car of mixed, averaging 1,000 lbs., at $37.

SHEEP—Have been in demand for shipment, and any fitted for export have sold readily at firm prices, but other sorts have been quiet. First-class have ranged from $6.50 to $7.50 per head, or $4.50 per cental. Second-class, including yearlings, have been steady at $4.75 to $6, or $4 to $4.50 per cental, the latter for choice yearlings only. Third-class are not wanted. There have been sales of one lot of 600 head, to average 180 lbs, for future delivery for export, at $4.50 per cental; and 600 head of yearlings at $6; a car of yearlings, dressing 50 lbs, at $5.40; a lot of 41 yearlings, dressing 60 lbs, at $6, and a lot of 41 yearlings, dressing 50 lbs, at $5.40.

LAMBS—Receipts of spring lambs have been on the increase; good qualities have ranged from $3.50 to $5, but inferior have gone off as low as $2, and are not likely to sell even at this figure if pressed on the market.

CALVES—Have shown very little change during the week. Offerings have been considerable, but have sold fairly well at steady prices. First-class, dressing from 120 to 150 lbs, are wanted and sold readily at $10 to $12. Second-class, dressing from 80 to 110 lbs, have been quiet but steady at $6 to $8. Inferior are unsaleable.

HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL

TRADE—Seems to have been improving somewhat.

HIDES—Prices of No. 2 and No. 3 green have advanced 50c per cental since our last, but No. 1 remain unchanged. Offerings have been rather small. Cured have continued scarce and firm; some small lots of No. 1 have sold at 7½c and 7¾c.

CALFSKINS—Have been offering freely but all wanted; prices of green have advanced a cent, but cured are quiet.

SHEEPSKINS—Seem tending upwards; the general run for green is from $1.25 to $1.40 but some very choice occasionally bring $1.50; all offering are wanted at these figures.

WOOL—The market has shown but little change since our last; holders continue to offer freely but they want more money then buyers will consent to pay. There have been some small sales to manufacturers at 22c, at 25c, and 26c for pulled super according to quality.

TALLOW—Offerings have been fair, and prices weak at 7c for rendered, and at 4c for rough.

Quotations stand as follows:—No. 1 inspected, choice, $6.50; No. 2 inspected, cut, and grubby hides, $5.50; No. 3 inspected, $4.50; Calfskins, green, 9 to 11c; Calfskins, cured, 11 to 13c; calfskins, dry, none; Sheepskins, 60c to $1.40; Wool, fleece, 25 to 27c; Wool, pulled, super, 24 to 29c; Wool, pickings, 9 to 13c; Tallow, rough, 4c; rendered, 7c.

LEATHER.

BUSINESS—Has been moderately fair, and prices well maintained. Stocks are light, which fact favours the tanners. Light slaughter is in good demand, as is also light prime upper. Harness is easily placed if good. Light splits are in fair demand. Buff and pebble remain steady. Foreign leathers are unchanged. Oils are firm. Tanning materials unchanged.

Prices are quoted as follows:—Spanish Sole, No. 1, all weights, 24 to 28c; Spanish Sole, No. 2, 21 to 23c; Slaughter Sole, heavy, 25 to 27c; Slaughter Sole, light, 26 to 28c; Buffalo Sole, 20 to 22c; Hemlock Harness Leather, 27 to 30c; Oak Harness Leather, 35c; Oak Belting Leather, 30 to 34c; Oak Harness Backs, 40 to 50c; Upper, heavy, 35 to 38c; Upper, light, 36 to 40c; Kip Skins, French, 65c to $1.10; Kip Skins, English, 70 to 90c; Chicago Slaughter Kip, 65 to 75c; Native Slaughter, 50 to 70c; Splits, large, 28 to 32c; Splits, small, 23 to 27c; Russetts, 30 to 40c; Hemlock Calf (30 to 35 lbs. per dozen), 65 to 90c; Hemlock, light, 45 to 55c; French Calf, $1.20 to $1.40; Cod Oil, 30 to 35c; Straits' Oil, 50 to 55c; Gambier, 7c; Sumach, per ton, $125 to $135; Degras, 8c; Buff, 14 to 16c; Pebble, 14 to 16c.

HARDWARE.

TRADE—Has continued to be freely active since our last. Shelf-goods have been selling still more freely at unchanged prices. Heavy goods have gone off much the same as before. Nails have been active, particularly the new-fashioned "picked" variety. Tin plates have been active, as has galvanised iron. Bar iron is rather easier in price but selling well. Boiler-plate also shows a decline on previous prices, but these are the only alterations in quotations.

TIN—Block, per lb., 19 to 20c; Grain, 22 to 23c.

COPPER—Pig, 19 to 20c; Sheet, 27 to 30c; Bar, 35 to 37½c; Brass Sheets, 30 to 32c; Brass Kettles, none; Lead, pig, per lb., 5½ to 5¾c; Lead, bar, per lb., 5½ to 6c; Lead, Sheet, per lb., 5½ to 5¾c.

CUT NAILS—12 dy. to 7 inch, per keg of 100 lbs., $2.80 to $2.90; 5 dy. to 10 dy., per keg of 100 lbs., $3.10 to $3.20; 2½ dy. to 4 dy., per keg of 100 lbs., $3.60 to $3.70; 2 dy., per keg of 100 lbs., $4.40 to $4.50.

HOOPS—Coopers', $2.50 to $2.60; Band, $2.50 to $2.60.

POWDER—Blasting, Canada, $3.75 to $4; FF, Canada, $5 to $5.25; FFF, Canada, $5.25 to $5.50; Blasting (Curtis & Harvey's), —— to ——; FF Loose, $4.50; FFF, $4.75 to $5.

BORAX—Per lb., 12½ to 14c.

GLUE—Per lb., 8 to 20c.

TIN PLATES—IC Coke, 10x14, $5.50 to $5.75; IC Charcoal, 10x14, $6.50 to $6.75; IX Charcoal, 10x14, $8.50 to $8.75; IXX Charcoal, 10x14, $10.50 to $10.75; IXXX Charcoal, 14x20, $12.50 to $12.75; DC Charcoal, 12x17, $5.50 to $6; DX Charcoal, 12x17, $7.50 to $7.75.

IRON WIRE—(4 months)—No. 6, per bundle, $2 to $2.10; No. 9, per bundle, $2.30 to $2.40; No. 12, per bundle, $2.60 to $2.70; No. 16, per bundle, $3.15.

TIN SHEET IRON—No. 24, 10½ to 10¾c; No. 26, 11½ to 12c; No. 28, 12½ to 14c.

GALVANIZED IRON—Best No. 24, 7 to 7½c; best No. 26, 7½ to 7¾c; best No. 28, 7½ to 7¾c.

AMERICAN PIG IRON—No. 1 Stove Plate, $22; No. 2 Foundry, none; Patent hammered, assorted sizes, none.

IRON per ton, (at 6 months)—Pig:—Gartsherrie No. 1, none; Glengarnock, No. 1, none; Eglinton, $18 to $19; W. Bowling Co., $19.50 to $20; Calder, No. 1, none; Calder, No. 3, none; No. 1 Clyde, none; Monkland, none; No. 1 Summerlee, $20 to $21. Bar—Scotch, per ton (in store), $60 to $65; refined, $1.90 to $2; American, none; Lowmoor, $6 to $6.50.

GLASS—Up to 25 inches, $1.80 to $1.90; from 26 to 40 inches, $2.10 to $2.20; from 41 to 50 inches, $2.40 to $2.50; from 51 to 60 inches, $2.60 to $2.70.

London Markets.

April 2.

The market is active on wheat, peas, and oats; red fall wheat sold freely at 2s to $2.06; Delhi as high as $2.10. Oats at 2s to 95c. Peas sold freely at $1 to $1.06, and at $1.15 for choice bearers. Clover in demand at $3.50 to $3.60 for choice. The delivery was not large for a market day, but fair.

GRAIN.—Delhi, $2.00 to $2.10; Treadwell, $1.95 to $2.05; Red, $2.00 to $2.06; Spring, $1.50 to $1.88; Barley, 80c to $1.05; Peas, 95c to $1.10; Oats, 92c to 95c; Beans, 80 to 85.

Montreal Cattle Market.

MONTREAL, April 1.

About 220 head of cattle were offered for sale at St. Gabriel market to-day, and prices ranged from 3½ to 4½c per lb, live weight. Live hogs sold at $4.75 to $5 per 100 lbs. Mr. Wm. Head received one car load of cattle from S. L. Head, of Guelph, and one car of live hogs from John Head, of Galt, and bought one car of cattle from W. Bangard, at Point St. Charles, at the rate of 3½c per lb; also, one car of cattle from Mr. Frank Rogers, of Toronto. He sold sixty head of cattle for from $40 to $65 each, at the rate of 4 to 4½c per lb. Mr R. J. Hopper received two cars of cattle from F. Shields, of Toronto, part of which he sold at 3¾ to 4c per lb. Mr. John Price, of Bowmanville, had one car of cattle; and Mr. H. Gould, of Whitby, one car load, part of which he sold to Mr. John Ryan of Quebec, at about 4½c per pound. Mr. John Ryan also purchased 43 head of cattle at 4¼ to 4½ per lb. The following were the receipts of live stock at Point St. Charles last week:—371 cattle, 83 calves, 40 sheep, 278 hogs, and 16 horses.

Butter.

(From the Montreal Herald, April 1.)

Once more we return to a theme about which some people seem to have already said sufficient—the making of butter. It has been represented to us by some of those engaged in the butter trade in this city, that our former remarks on the subject of the establishment of butter factories, or "creameries" as our neighbours to the South call them, have been well received, and in many parts of the country the subject is now attracting great attention at the hands of the farmers. The success which has attended the factory system of cheese making is too well known to require demonstration, and there is no reason why a similar plan with regard to butter should not prove equally beneficial. One of our largest butter exporting houses, we are pleased to see, intends to give the matter a trial on their own account, and we believe the results will be beneficial alike to them and the farmers of the district. We refer to the Messrs. Ayer who are going to run a butter factory at Nih Valley, Ont. From Brockville we learn that several butter and cheese factories combined are to be established in that district, which are to be worked on that one of the two branches of dairy industry which is at the time bringing the better price in the market. One word of advice we give to those who have the management of these combined factories—Don't use the cream for the butter and the "skim" for cheese, as the high temperation which Canadian cheese has justly gained will be endangered. The chief advantage to be derived from the factory system in butter-making will, of course, be greater uniformity in quality than can be attained while each farmer makes his own butter; but to make the quality itself under careful management, will be greatly improved. The streakiness and different tastes and colours, now too often found in individual packages, will be done away with, and the whole of one make will, at any rate, be uniform, while, with care, all makes of a factory should, in a great measure, assimilate. The best makes of Canadian butter now rank high in British markets, but there is such strong competition from Norway and Sweden, especially in the North of England, and also from the United States, that we must use our best endeavours to keep ahead of our rivals, or we shall lose, what is to an agricultural people like Canada, one of the most important branches of commerce. Our hope is that the farmers, in districts where enterprising individuals do not establish factories on their own account, will band together for their formation; for in so doing we are confident they will benefit themselves and the country generally. If the farmer gets a good price for his milk, and is spared the trouble and time now spent in churning, it will pay him much better, and the hours spent in butter-making can be profitably employed on other farm work. Another matter that can be better attended to in factories than by individuals is the packing; all the kegs of such an establishment should be alike; exporters do not like shipping such ill-assorted lots as are now too frequently met with, varying from what looks like a sugar hogshead in reduced circumstances to old buckets with the handles broken off. However good the quality of butter may be, care expended in the placing of it in tempting packages will be amply rewarded. Before closing, we will again impress upon our readers a matter which was well discussed at the recent Dairymen's Conventions in Ontario—the necessity for being particular in the choice of the salt that is used. To make good butter, that will find favour in English markets, Liverpool salt *must* be employed; however much we might like to favour home industries by the employment of Canadian salt, yet this cannot be done at the expense of the reputation of our dairy produce. Spring is now at hand, and there is no time to be lost; a move in the right direction should be made at once. In conclusion, we may remark that the following rules and suggestions given by a large American creamery to those who supply them with milk, are well worth the attention of all interested in dairy work:—

RULES.

Never under any circumstances put a pail of milk into your can before straining. One pail of unstrained milk may spoil a whole can, and one can of impure milk will certainly injure all milk or cream with which it comes in contact. In the name of decency, we beg of every patron to be particular about milking and properly straining his milk.

Cans containing milk should never be kept in a milking barn during the night. The scent of the stable (however well kept) will injure the milk and spoil the nice flavour, fresh butter should have An open shed a little distance from your barn, your woodshed or a cool kitchen, is the only proper place for keeping milk over night.

SUGGESTIONS.

Insist that your milking be done in a cleanly manner. Too much pains can not be taken in this particular. Carelessness here will entail loss on the manufacturer and insult the consumer.

Bed your cows with sawdust, if possible; it will keep your cows clean and the stable sweet.

Do not, under any circumstances, leave your pails and strainer at the barn over night. Please carry them to the house, and insist that they be properly washed, both morning and evening. Much depends on this.

Use only tin pails for milking.

Tin strainer pails are the best for straining milk. Some dairymen use strainer pails, and also a cloth stretched over the can—thus straining the milk twice. We advise this double straining of milk. It costs you but little trouble, while it will greatly add to the value of the butter and cheese made from your milk.

Medical.

THE MAIL never inserts advertisements known to be of an immortal or swindling character. It refuses thousands of dollars offered it for such advertisements every year, and throws out advertisements suspected of being of this nature from every issue. Nevertheless it cannot hold itself responsible for the good faith of its advertisers, nor undertake to relieve readers from the need of exercising common prudence on their own behalf. They must judge for themselves whether the goods advertised can in the nature of things be furnished for the prices asked. They will find it a good rule to be careful about extraordinary bargains, and they can always find safety in doubtful cases by paying for goods only upon their delivery.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE

For CATARRH.

Affidavit of Samuel Spinney, Esq., Meadow Vale, Nova Scotia, fully attested by Geo. Munro, Esq., Justice of the Peace, and by three Clergymen of Annapolis County. A miraculous cure effected by Sanford's Radical Cure.

This may certify that I have been a subject of that terrible disease, Catarrh of the Head and Throat, for some 52 years, caused by taking cold in the month of June, 1825. The attack at that time was so severe that the doctor and my friends thought I must die. For years and years I have been so sick that life has been a burden to myself and friends. It is useless for me to say how many doctors I have tried, how many medicines I have taken, during all these years of endless suffering, but those who suffer as I have suffered will know that I never ceased to