

THE MARKETS.

WINNIPEG.

Last week was favorable for harvesting operations throughout, and at the close some more advanced districts would have the grain nearly all cut. Taking Manitoba altogether, from one-half to three-quarters of the crop would probably be in stock by Saturday night. Reports continue satisfactory from all parts of the country and latest advices generally increase the estimated yield per acre for wheat, estimates running from twenty to forty bushels per acre, according to the different localities whence returns come. These estimates, of course, can only be taken as an approximation, and some allowance must be made for the enthusiasm which is likely to lead to over rather than under-rating figures; but even at a liberal discount, there is still ample room for a very large crop, with not less than 6,000,000 bushels surplus wheat for export, as the minimum estimate.

WHEAT.

Wheat still hangs doggedly about old quotations at outside wheat centres, and refuses to advance, notwithstanding large exports and small receipts. Exports from Atlantic ports of wheat and flour, announced on Monday last for the previous week, were 3,950,650 bushels. Local stocks at Chicago are very low, and the visible supply actually showed a decrease of 921,797 bushels for the week ended August 13, which makes the total 32,768,000 bushels, or about 4,500,000 less than one year ago. These figures are certainly in favor of better prices, and it is difficult to see how such features continue without influencing the market. New wheat coming into the market in the United Kingdom and Europe will probably render foreign purchasers more independent, and the new spring wheat now commencing to move in the United States no doubt acts as a check upon the bulls.

FLOUR.

Patents maintain at the recent decline, and strong bakers' gives evidence of following the downward course, whilst low grades hold firm. Strong bakers' was quoted at a range of 10c under last week's prices. Prices to the local trade were as follows: Patents, \$2.15; strong bakers', \$1.80 to \$1.90; XXXX, \$1.35 to \$1.40; superfine, scarce at \$1.15 to \$1.25.

MILLSTUFFS

Have followed the advance in low grade flour, bran and shorts both going up \$1. Prices are: Bran, \$10 per ton; shorts, \$12 per ton; ground feed, \$25 to \$30 per ton.

OATS.

New oats were offered by farmers on the market last week to some extent. About 35c to 40c was the highest price obtained, and on some days only 30c was bid. A great many communications were received by dealers, asking bids for oats for delivery this and next week. However, no bids would be given in advance, as dealers claim that when the market goes in their favor they invariably have trouble in getting the grain, and usually lose it, whilst if the market goes against them, they have to take the stuff. There is evidently going to be a rush to deliver oats before prices get down, as very low values are expected.

BARLEY

The new barley referred to last week brought 40c. No more deliveries have followed.

OATMEAL.

Granulated held at \$2.60 per sack, and standard at \$2.45.

POTATOES.

Offered plentifully and selling at 35c to 40c per bushel.

EGGS.

Prices held strong at 15c in case lots, with deliveries not up to requirements.

BUTTER.

There is a good demand from the city trade for small lots of choice, and receipts of such qualities are light. For really choice and fresh butter, about 15c could be obtained. Stocks held from earlier spring and summer receipts are slow of sale at about 10c.

CHEESE.

Factorymen are somewhat unsettled in their views as to the value of their product, owing to the "boom" in cheese at eastern markets. City dealers have advanced their bids from 9c to 9½ to 9¾, and perhaps 10c. Factorymen, however, were generally inclined to hold. Small lots to the retail trade were still going at 11c to 12c. A sale of 5,000 pounds was made for shipment to British Columbia.

LARD.

Unchanged at \$2.30 per 20-pound pail nett; 10c allowed for pail on return.

PROVISIONS.

Packers are still kept busy and are unable to get any stocks ahead, as the product is taken up as fast as turned out. Prices for home-cured are unchanged. Imported provisions are strong and have advanced. Chicago hams are quoted at 15½ to 16½, and dry salt bacon at 11½ to 12c. Quotations for the home-cured product, plain, are now as follows: Long clear, 10c; smoked breakfast bacon, 12½c; rolls, 11½c; hams, 14c; pickled shoulders, 10c; canvassed hams, bacon and rolls, ½c to 1c advance on quotations; mess pork, \$13 per barrel; mess beef \$13 per barrel; Bologna sausage, 8c.

DRESSED MEATS.

Beef sides steady, at 5 to 5½c; pork firm and higher, at 7c; mutton, 10c; veal, 7 to 8c.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle hold at unchanged figures, 2½c being about the best price obtained at the yards here, with common to good cattle obtainable at 2 to 2½c. Hogs are scarce and firm, at 5c. One car was delivered at a cost of about 5c, and lots at the yards would be taken up readily at that figure.

Dairy Matters.

McNaught, of Rapid City, has sold milk to the Rapid City cheese factory, and has realized \$35 and a calf worth \$10 from each cow each year.

Grant & Horne, of Winnipeg, have made a shipment of 5,000 pounds of cheese—the product of the Crystal City, Man., factory—to British Columbia. A fair price was obtained.

Kirkwood & Rubidge, of Winnipeg, have forwarded Stonewall butter to British Columbia, which has been so favorably received that dealers there now ask for "Stonewall Butter" when ordering.

McKenzie & Mills, wholesale grocers, Winnipeg, purchased 10,000 lbs. of butter at Rapid City lately. Mr. Mills rates Rapid City as one of the best towns in the province for dairy produce.

The Birtle Cheese Manufacturing Co. have appointed a new committee consisting of Morton, Haines, Carpenter, Morrisseau and Dutton. Farmers who have supplied milk to the factory speak highly of the success of the undertaking and the profit realized from their cows is more than hoped for.

The Birtle *Observer* is authority for the statement that the cheese makers of Manitoba pro-

pose forming an association to look after the cheese interests of the province. There is already an organization, known as the Manitoba Dairymen's Association, in existence, of which fact the *Observer* may not be aware.

Every cheese factory in Manitoba should compete for the prize offered by the Frome agricultural society, of England. Another such opportunity for gaining a name for Manitoba cheese may not occur for many years. Particulars were published in *THE COMMERCIAL* a few weeks ago. We now repeat them: The Frome district agricultural society, of Frome, Somerset, England, offer jubilee cheese prizes of £90 at their next exhibition, September 28, 1887, for the best four cheeses of not less than 28 lbs. each, of any system of make, except Stilton's, made by the exhibitors, their families or their servants, during the year 1886. Open to Her Majesty's Dominions. First prize, £50; second prize, £20; third prize, £10; fourth prize, £6; fifth prize, £4. The first prize will consist of £30 in money and a silver cup valued at £20. Last day of entry, September 14th. Entrance fee, £1. Address Wm. Pulham, Secretary, Frome, Somerset.

Professor Barre has lately inspected the Manitou cheese factory, operated by Rockett & Burrows, and reports as follows: "The milk sent here is healthy, sound and of good average richness. It is sweeter, better kept than in many other localities, owing to the fact no sour whey goes back to the farm, and the cans are washed at the factory. In consequence the cheese is of prime and uniform quality, and should command the highest price in the market. I am particularly pleased to see that the whey remains at the cheese factory. Cheese factory patrons should bear in mind that drawing sour whey in milk cans is no wise policy. In doing so they may gain from one-fourth to one-half cent per pound of cheese, but also lose from one cent to one and a half cent per pound on the sale of it. I have found sour cans and tainted cheese wherever the whey is drawn in milk cans. I am glad to state that I have found no excess of water in the Manitou milk, but I have detected two cases of partial skimming from parties sending small messes of milk."

The fitting up of the offices of the Hudson's Bay Railway Company has been completed, and the president and officers of the company may now be found at the new quarters, 620 Main street. The principal business being transacted at present is in connection with the land department. Mr. Sutherland says that there is a good inquiry for land, and already a number of settlers have been located, including a number of Icelanders. The lands of the company situated between lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba are described as well adapted to mixed farming, being well watered and with plenty of timber. The company also has the privilege of selecting lands in other districts. When desirable settlers can be secured, especially in colonies, the company will give very favorable terms, the idea being the settlers will soon make a profitable local traffic for the road. Two gentlemen are now negotiating for land with the intention of starting a horse ranch on an extensive scale.