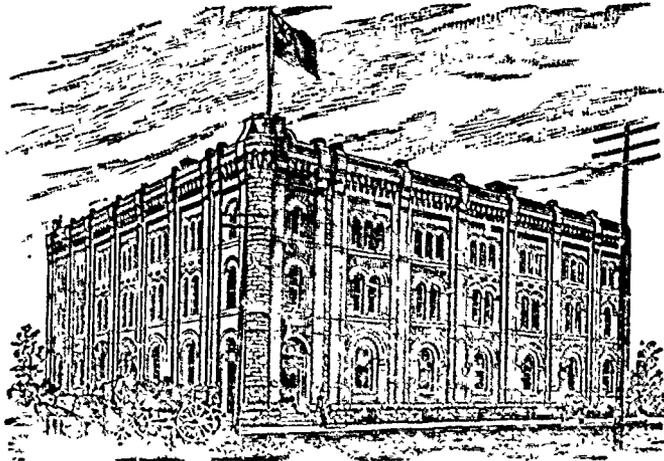


GOODS SOLD TO THE  
TRADE ONLY.GOODS SOLD TO THE  
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**G. F. & J. GALT,**  
**DIRECT IMPORTERS**  
**TEAS, SUGARS, WINES, LIQUORS and GENERAL GROCERIES**  
 CORNER PRINCESS AND BANNATYNE STREETS, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

AMONG the strong bull influences on the Chicago board of trade which caused the big bulge in wheat on Sept. 11 was the "startling report that eight inches of snow fell yesterday at Calgary in Manitoba and that the snow fall extended over a considerable territory." This is the way the matter is reported by a Chicago paper. They evidently need a little instruction in geography at Chicago. Calgary is just 640 miles west of the western boundary of Manitoba, and about 150 miles west of the most western point in Canadian territory where wheat is at present grown for shipment. A snow storm extending four or five hundred miles around Calgary should have no influence upon wheat, as there is no wheat grown within that radius worth speaking of—certainly not nearly enough for the limited local requirements, to say nothing of shipping. This western region is principally devoted to ranching and oats is the leading cereal crop grown, though there is no reason why wheat should not also be grown more largely than it is. The snow storm referred to started in the Rocky mountains and extended as far east as the western edge of the wheat growing districts, and south through Dakota. No snow fell in Manitoba to speak of, a few flakes being noticed in some sections, mixed with the rain, but not to lie on the ground. In the wheat district just west of Manitoba, however, there were a few inches of snow, but it would not be as injurious to the grain in shock as a warm rain.

THE sealing schooners are all returning to Victoria, B.C., from Behring Sea, and the general report is that the season has been unsatisfactory owing to bad weather. Few of the schooners have made a good catch. The weather was foggy and cold, and for long periods the schooners were unable to send out their boats. A sufficient number of the sealers have arrived home to size up the situation, and they all have the same report of bad weather and small catches. The season will therefore not prove very profitable to those engaged in the sealing industry. It is said that some of the schooners will not make their expenses, while few will have much of a surplus, unless prices for the skins average considerably higher than last year. Those engaged in the industry say

that they would require to receive \$15 per skin to make this season profitable to them. A recent large sale of the Pacific coast catch of seal was made at Victoria, and the price realized was said to have been \$10.50 per skin. This was considered a big figure. It is said that another sale of skins has been made at Victoria at \$11 each. This includes the catch of nine schooners, some of which had not then arrived, the sale having been made in advance. The catch of the new Alaska company is also reported to be short. Until full returns are in it would be unsafe to give an estimate, but the outlook is for rather a short supply of seal skins, and consequently firm prices.

THE collection of Manitoba products, sent south by the Northern Pacific Railway Company, for exhibition at fairs in the United States, is already drawing attention in that country. The St. Paul papers comment very highly on the samples from Manitoba, speaking of the vegetables as "mammoth" in size and the grain as "nearest perfection." The Northern Pacific Land Department, at St. Paul, is making up collections of products from the Northwestern States for exhibition at eastern fairs, and the Manitoba samples will be sent along with these. It is claimed these exhibits will be the finest ever sent east. Considering that the Northern Pacific has no landed interest in Manitoba, beyond that required for railway purposes, this decision to send samples of Manitoba products east with exhibits from the Northwestern States, is very commendable, and will be appreciated by Manitobans.

Now it is the agricultural implement business that is overdone. A meeting of the manufacturers of harvesting machinery was held at Toronto recently at which the leading Canadian manufacturers were represented. The general condition of business was discussed and it was the consensus of opinion that the stagnation is due to over production. It was decided to organize an association at a future meeting. Eastern manufacturers of harvesting machinery have been enlarging their factories and increasing their output steadily of late years, and they are still continuing on in the same direction.

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The principal object of an association would no doubt be to curtail production. Evidently a wider market is required by these manufacturers.

SOME very absurd reports have been published abroad about Manitoba crops this year, but one of the most ridiculous yet observed is to the effect that "the district swept by hail in southern Manitoba will produce an average crop." The same authority is reported to have said that "no damage whatever has been done by frost." These statements are true with the exception that the crops in the region swept by hail were utterly destroyed except a few acres on the edge of the storm, and that the frost had done some damage in districts. Like many other of the ridiculous statements about Manitoba crops, this one comes from an eastern party who is said to have made a trip through Manitoba. Where he got this "information" is hard to imagine.

THE British Columbia sealing schooners are all returning from Behring Sea and report a light catch owing to foggy weather. The schooner Lily has not been heard of since leaving Victoria, and it is feared she is lost. None of the sealers so far report any trouble with United States revenue cutters. The German sealer Adele, which arrived at Victoria with 431 skins, reports that she was boarded by a lieutenant from the cutter Rush, and a proclamation concerning Behring Sea was given to the captain, but beyond this nothing was done. Several other schooners report having fallen in with the cutter but they were unmolested.

Advices from Alaska, via San Francisco, report large packs of canned salmon. If the Alaska pack turns out big this year, another weakening factor will be presented, in the already depressed condition of the canned salmon market.

The universal visible supply of cotton on September 6 was 1,068,502 bales against 823,379 bales on the corresponding date in 1889 or 818,199 bales in 1888, showing an increase of 230,123 bales as compared with 1889, an increase of 250,303 bales as compared with the corresponding date in 1888, and a decrease of 108,3 bales as compared with 1887.