

### Wheat in Britain.

Speaking of the English wheat harvest, the London *Miller*, of October 5, says: "One of the most protracted harvests on record is the verdict that must be pronounced concerning a season when wheat cutting began on August 12, but not fully completed in the more forward counties until October 3. That the bulk of the crop has been reduced during September we do believe. Owing to the want of sun there has been no over-ripened grain to drop from the ears, and unless it be as this form of shed corn, the loss from a protracted harvest is in condition more than anything else. Reports which have come to hand during September have pointed to the yield in the south and west being smaller than at first supposed, and to that in eastern and east midland shires somewhat exceeding the earlier estimates. These modifications, however, are not yet certain, and, even if accepted, will about balance each other, leaving the total practically what we estimated its being a month ago.

The *Miller* reviews the British wheat market for September as follows:—

"The month's trade began with quiet markets. On the 3rd, at the Baltic, wheat cargoes gave way 6d per quarter. On the 5th new English wheat reached 2s. per quarter at Chesterfield, Colchester, Gloucester, Leicester, Northampton, Newcastle, Nottingham, Shrewsbury, York and Worcester. Where 40s had been asking, 39s was accepted. On the 7th, at Mark Lane, English wheat, new crop, made 33s to 43s for white, and 36s to 41s for red; foreign was neglected at 61 decline. On the 8th the Baltic for wheat cargoes was 6d lower from the 3rd, and a further decline of 61 was allowed on the following day. On the 10th new English wheat was in fair supply at Birmingham, and about 37s was the mean of value; foreign wheat was 1s lower on the week. On the 11th the London wheat average was 40s 8d per quarter, but the market was very depressed in tone, and Liverpool gave way 4d per cental on the fortnight. On the 12th the imperial average was 41s 2d, but new wheat only made 37s per quarter. On the 14th London declined 1s per quarter for new English wheat, and all foreign sorts favored buyers. Flour made 39s top price, and 30s country makes of old wheat. On the 15th Liverpool was steadier for American wheat, but Spalding was 2s 6d cheaper for new English. On the 15th Hereford was 2s lower, and a similar reduction was allowed at Boston. On the 17th Bristol was 6d lower for foreign wheat, and some new English was sold as low as 33s per quarter. On the 18th the London wheat average was 36s 6d, a fall of 4s 2d on the week. Liverpool, on the other hand, recovered 2-1 per cental on California wheat. The imperial average on the 19th was 36s 5d, or 4s 9d decline on the week. The price represented about the measure of difference between old and new crop. The London market on the 21st was steadier, but English wheat, new crop, was offered freely at 36s per quarter. On the 22nd American red winter was quoted 40s per quarter for cargoes. On the 23rd Russian wheat improved 6d per quarter at Mark Lane, and Indian No. 2 club was firm at 39s per quarter. The Scotch market was steady. On the 24th Bristol was firm, and Birmingham in sellers' favor, but the tone at Manchester remained flat. On the 25th red winter was sold for 39s

6d, making 2s 6d decline from that day month, and 6d fall from the 22nd. The London average for English wheat was stationary at 36s 7d per quarter. On the 26th the imperial average fell to 34s 5d. On the 28th at Mark Lane fine new English made over 40s, but the bulk of offerings were quoted at 36s per quarter. Foreign wheat was firm. On the 29th red winter was steady at 39s 6d, and No. 2 club at 39s per quarter, and the last day of the month accepted former currencies as a fair basis for business. The new English wheat was a rarity at markets till about the 19th, when a good bulk began to come forward. Condition left almost everything to desire, but quality and weight were by no means uniformly satisfactory.

"October has to complete the Scotch and Irish harvest, and that of at least a dozen English counties. The course of the markets will be to all appearance in buyers' favour for English wheat, while foreign sorts should be firm. With an unprecedented amount of trade to be done in the way of transporting grain from the countries holding an excess to those admitting a deficiency, the exchanges of Europe are likely to be more than usually susceptible."

### Toronto Live Stock Markets.

**Cattle**—All good grades of cattle found an active market at steady prices, but inferior stuff was not much wanted and a good deal of it was left over unsold. Exporters were buying good fat animals for immediate shipment pretty freely, but two firms were the chief purchasers. About 1,200 head are still wanted for distilleries and they will in all probability be purchased during the coming month. From 2½ to 3½c per pound was paid for this class of stock, classified as follows: Bulls weighing about 1,000 pounds 2½c per pound, and 1,200 pounds and upwards, 2½c per pound. Good steers, from 1,000 pounds upward, from \$3 to \$3.25 per cwt. and for extra choice heavy steers, \$3.50 per cwt.

**Stockers** for export met with a fair market at somewhat lower prices. Between three and four hundred head altogether were purchased at prices ranging from 2½ to 3½c per pound. Butchers' cattle were easier, owing chiefly to the large supply and rather inferior quality. Prices for this class ranged from 2½ to 3½c per pound.

**Sheep and lambs**—The demand for good sheep for export was active and all offered met with a good market at from \$5.50 to \$6.50 each. Lambs and butchers' sheep were rather slow of sale being quoted at \$3 to \$3.50 each for lambs, and \$3.50 to \$4.50 each for sheep. Butchers preferred to take sheep at these prices.

**Hogs**—The market was easier but moderately active for all fat hogs, which sold at \$4.40 to \$4.60 per cwt., with a few picked lots going up to \$4.80 per cwt. Mixed lots went at \$4.30 to \$4.40 per cwt. Stores and inferior animals were not wanted.—*Empire*, Oct. 17.

Graham, Horno & Co., of Fort William, have contracted with J. T. Coleman, of Toronto, for five million feet of logs to be delivered at Fort William over the Port Arthur Duluth & Western railroad during the coming winter. They have made a further contract for five million feet per year for the next three years as well. Graham, Horno & Co. will put in a camp for the winter months in the vicinity of Sand Lake and Iron Range Lakes. All their logs will be delivered over the P. A. D. & W. railway.



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