

ern mining points, to points west of Winnipeg, will no doubt lead to a much larger consumption of Lethbridge and western Anthracite coals throughout the west. The western coals are selling much lower this season at points as far east as Brandon. The reduction in freight rates permitted of a sharp cut in prices at points west of Brandon, but no reduction was made in freights to points as far east as Winnipeg. At points between Moose Jaw and Moosomin the reduction in Lethbridge coal will likely have the effect of increasing the use of that coal instead of burning wood fuel. Quotations in Winnipeg are \$8.50 to \$8.75 per ton for Pennsylvania anthracite as to quantity, \$8.50 for western anthracite and \$7.50 per ton for Lethbridge bituminous. These are retail prices delivered to consumers in the city, for regular stove sizes. Small sizes, suitable for steam and furnace \$7 to \$7.50. Souris coal sells at \$4.25 retail, and \$3.75 on track here, and at \$1.50 to 1.75 on cars at the mines.

#### HARDWARE AND METALS.

There is fair activity in some lines, including nails etc. Prices are about the same. In Ontario the price of barbed and plain twisted wire and staples has been reduced  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢. In the Winnipeg market prices are as follows:

TIN, lamb and 56 and 28 lb. ingots, per lb, 25 to 26¢.

TIN PLATES.—Charcoal plates, brand Alloy, I. C., 10 by 14, 12 by 12 and 12 by 20, per box, \$4.75 to \$5; I. X., same sizes, per box, \$6 to \$6.25; I. C., charcoal, 20 by 28, 112 sheets to box, \$9.50 to 9.75; I. X., per box, 20 by 28, 112 sheets to box, \$11.50 to 11.75.

TERNE PLATES.—I. C., 20 by 28, \$9.50 to 9.75.

IRON AND STEEL.—Bar iron, per 100 lbs., base price, \$2.75 to \$2.85; band iron, per 100 lbs., \$3.25 to 3.50; Swedish iron, per 100 lbs., \$5.25 to 6; sleigh shoe steel, \$8.25 to 8.50; best cast tool steel, per lb, 12 to 13¢; Russian sheet, per lb, 12 to 13¢.

SHEET IRON.—10 to 20 gauge, \$3.00; 22 to 24 and 26 gauge, \$3.25; 28 gauge, \$3.50.

CANADA PLATES.—Garth and Blaine, \$9.25 to 9.50.

IRON PIPE.—50 to 55 per cent. off list.

GALVANIZED IRON.—Queen's Head, 22 to 24 gauge, per lb.,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 26 gauge, per lb.,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 28 gauge, per lb.,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

CHAIN.—Best proof coil, 3-16 inch, per lb., 7 to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢;  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch, per lb.,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  to 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; 5-16 inch, per lb., 6 to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢;  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch, per lb.,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to 6¢; 7-16 inch, per lb.,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to  $5\frac{3}{4}$ ¢;  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch, per lb.,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to  $5\frac{3}{4}$ ¢.

SHEET ZINC.—In casks, 6¢ lb., broken lots, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

LEAD.—Pig, per lb., 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

SOLDER.—Half and half (guar) per lb, 18 to 20¢.

AMMUNITION.—Cartridges—Rim fire pistol, American, discount, 35 per cent.; rim fire cartridges, Dominion, 50 per cent.; rim fire military, American, 5 per cent. advance; central fire pistol and rifle, American, 12 per cent.; central fire cartridge, Dominion, 30 per cent.; shot shells, 12 gauge, \$6 to 7.50; shot, Canadian, soft,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; shot, Canadian, chilled, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

AXES.—Per box, \$6.50 to 15.50.

WIRE.—Galvanized barb wire, plain twisted wire and staples, \$3.50 per 100 lbs.

ROPE.—Sisal, per lb., 8 to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ base; manilla, per lb., 11 to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ base; cotton,  $\frac{3}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch and larger, 10¢ lb.

NAILS.—Cut, per keg, base price, \$2.75; common steel wire nails, 5 to 6 inch, \$2.55 per keg; 3 to 4 inch, \$3.27 keg; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch, \$3.50 keg; 2 inch, \$3.70 keg.

HORSE NAILS.—Pointed and finished, oval heads. List prices as follows: No. 5, \$7.50 box; No. 6, \$6.75 box; No. 7, \$6 box; No. 8, \$5.75 box; No. 9, 10 and 11, \$5.50 box. Discount off above list prices, 50 to 60 and 10 per cent.

HORSE SHOES.—Per keg, \$4.50 to 4.75; snow pattern horse shoes, \$4.75 to 5.

#### GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Wheat.—There has not been any radical change in wheat this week, either in the direction of higher or lower prices. United States markets have been quiet and prices have averaged slightly lower than last week. The visible supply statement on Monday showed an increase of 975,000 bushels, against an increase of 1,362,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year and an increase of 3,591,000 bushels the corresponding week two years ago. The total supply at principal points in the United States and Canada, except the Pacific coast, is now 70,189,000 bushels, and a year ago was 58,693,000 bushels. Wheat and flour on ocean passage decreased equal to 1,152,000 bushels. Wednesday was about the weakest day, when prices declined about  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ in United States markets, on lower cables, good receipts and foreign selling at New York. Corn was reported turning out better than expected in some states. At Minneapolis milling wheat is selling at a premium over futures. Exports of wheat, flour included as wheat, from both coasts, United States and Canada, this week have fallen off some, amounting to 2,512,000 bushels, against 3,537,000 bushels last week, and 3,490,000 bushels in the week a year ago. Two years ago the total was 4,045,000, three years ago 3,403,000, and four years ago 1,598,000 bushels.

In Manitoba the heavy movement continued in farmers' deliveries and shipments, which have been the largest on record here. Shipments on Wednesday by the Canadian Pacific Railway to Fort William were 364 cars, other days running between 200 and 300 cars. The Northern Pacific is taking out from 40 to 50 cars per day to Duluth. Country elevators at a number of points were full, which put a check at times to buying at some points. The movement would have been considerably larger if cars had been supplied as freely as wanted. The considerable movement in cattle and other traffic, with the rush of wheat, is giving the railways a tussle. The long spell of fine weather was broken by a drizzling rain and the week closes damp. This will stop threshing for a while and check farmers' deliveries. The rain was welcomed by the grain shippers, and no doubt also by the railway people, as both interests appear to have more to do than they can handle. Prices were easier, in sympathy with outside markets and influenced by the heavy movement. In some Manitoba country markets prices declined  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, but at other points there was no change, and country markets are a little more irregular, prices to farmers varying from 38 to 41¢ at different points, according to freights and local influences, for No. 1 hard. The large movement and fine quality of the crop is causing a tendency to increase estimates of the total yield, and no doubt a number of private crop estimates appearing in the press lately are excessive. In considering the heavy movement it should be born in mind that the harvest was early and the season has been a very favorable one, there being no checks from wet weather, everything favoring a heavy movement at an earlier date than usual. Car lot business has been done at about  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1¢ lower prices than last week, sales being made mostly at between 53 and 54¢ Fort William delivery, which includes freight and elevator charges. The close was weaker. Receipts for the week ending Sept 22 at Fort William were 393,158 bushels and

shipments 153,981 bushels. Stocks in store were 472,690, being a decrease of 191,570 for the week.

FLOUR.—Prices hold at the decline of 5¢ announced last week. We quote the price to the local trade, delivered in the city as follows: Patents, \$1.50; strong bakers, \$1.40. Low grades 75¢ to \$1 as to quality. Prices per sack of 98 pounds. These prices are the lowest ever quoted in this market.

MILLSTUFFS.—There is no change, though in view of the cheaper feed grains now obtainable, a decline has been looked for. Feeders claim that millstuffs are much higher proportionate to feeding value, than other feed stuffs. Still there is no abundance to be had. Shorts continue scarce, but there is usually plenty of bran. Millers hold at \$11 for bran and \$18 for shorts, with small lots held at 71¢ per ton higher.

OTATMEAL, ETC.—There is no change but the tendency is easy. Rolled oatmeal is quoted at \$2.25 for 80 pound sacks; standard, in 98 pound sacks, \$2.40 and granulated, \$2.40.

GROUND FEED.—Prices are easy. The range is from \$18 to \$20 per ton as to quality for pure oat and barley feed.

OATS.—Offerings have not been large, and in fact business has been restricted in oats so far this season. The movement of the wheat crop engrosses all attention in the grain trade. Farmers have been marketing some, and loads have been taken at about 21 to 23¢ as to quality, with 24 to 25¢ per bushel of 34 pounds paid for good milling oats. At country markets 16 to 17¢ has been paid for oats to ship eastward to north shore points, but there has been very little doing in car lots. The feeling is rather easier on the local market, and at present prices there is no disposition to buy to store.

BARLEY.—Very little doing. Farmers will likely feed most of their barley. City breweries have taken some farmers' loads at about 35¢ for malting samples, and we quote feed at about 30¢. No shipping trade doing.

OIL CAKE.—Ground oil cake meal is quoted at \$21 per ton in sacks, with small lots at 25¢.

BUTTER.—There have been some large purchases of creamery of late. The output of Manitoba creameries will be considerably larger than last year, the season having been a long and favorable one, and there are also a few new creameries in operation this year. Some of the factories will be kept running until about the first of November, while others have already closed down for the season. Practically all the output of creamery butter will go to British Columbia. In dairy butter the situation is about the same: good butter is readily saleable to ship east and to the coast, but medium to poor qualities are as usual slow. Unfortunately a large percentage of the butter held is not up to the standard of quality to meet the demand. There is lots of dairy butter in the country, but it is held too long. If country merchants would market right along, instead of accumulating a whole season's purchases, the trade would be more satisfactory to all concerned, as the earlier purchases are now off flavor. Dealers also complain that some country merchants select their finest butter, which they ship to retailers in consuming markets, and send the balance of their accumulations to produce dealers. This is a mistake. Good butter is wanted, poor is not. The choice packages will help to sell the poorer stuff, and if the best is picked out, it will be hard to sell the balance. The western trade will take the surplus selections, but the medium to poor stuff will have to go east and sell for what it will bring. A good deal of these latter grades, if marketed while retaining its fresh flavor, would have sold bet-