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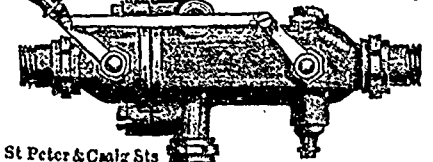
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Published by James E. Steen—Every Tuesday—Subscription, \$2 per annum.

VOL. 5.

WINNIPEG, OCTOBER 19TH, 1886.

No. 4.

The Commercial

Journal devoted to keeping a comprehensive record of the transactions of the Monetary, Mercantile and Manufacturing interests of Manitoba and the Canadian Northwest.

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[WINNIPEG, OCTOBER 19, 1886.]

W. CHAPMAN has opened a tin shop at Calgary.

JAMES SHEPPARD has opened a shoe shop at Boissevain.

A. LEIGHTON, shoemaker, Macleod, has given up business.

J. H. CLARE, grocer, Winnipeg, has sold out to H. J. Saunders.

J. G. WOODLAND & Co., printers, Winnipeg, has given up that business.

D. A. ROSS & Co., real estate, Winnipeg, have dissolved partnership.

V. TALANTO, grocer, Winnipeg, has given up business and opened an hotel.

THE Queen's Hotel has been opened at Prince Albert, Sask., by Thos. Oram.

J. R. COSTIGAN and E. P. DAVIS, lawyers, of Calgary, have formed a partnership.

C. N. DAVIDSON, jeweller, Calgary, will admit a brother into partnership.

S. JOHNS, of the Commercial Hotel, Morden, has sold out to R. H. Johnston.

A WAREHOUSE is in course of erection at Morden, to be used for the storage of flax.

JAMES CONNIE'S saw mill, at Port Arthur, was destroyed by fire on Thursday last.

THE *Northwest Vindicator* published at Brandon, has come out as a weekly newspaper.

WHITE & FREDERICKSON have opened a bakery and confectionery store, at Rapid City.

A. PEARS has retired from the firm of Cruthers, Tregent & Co., Fort Qu'Appelle.

COWDRY BROS. have announced their intention of opening a private bank at Macleod.

THE M. & N. W. Ry. is being surveyed from the present end of the track to Prince Albert.

THE Oxley Ranch Co., Macleod, braided over 2,000 calves during the spring and fall round ups.

J. S. CRERAR, of Birtle, has moved to Shoal Lake, where he will be engaged in purchasing produce.

THE Commercial Hotel at Killarney, has been closed, owing to a dispute as to the ownership of the house.

J. HEWER, of Neepawa, formerly of Rapid City, has returned to the latter place, where he will open a livery.

RICHARDSON & LEPPER, general storekeepers, Birtle, have dissolved partnership. J. W. Richardson will continue the business.

A MINERAL spring has been discovered at Regina which it is claimed will outrival the famous Banff springs in medicinal virtues.

CAREY & McFARLANE, of the Union Hotel, Calgary, have dissolved partnership. The business will be continued hereafter by Carey & Hunt.

AT Brandon prices paid for products are: Butter, 15 to 18c; eggs, 12½ to 15c; potatoes, 25c per bushel. Hogs bring 3c per pound, live weight.

AFTER a good deal of agitation and unnecessary delay, the people along the line of railway west of Manitou have at last been accorded the postal facilities which should have been provided months ago. On Tuesday mails were despatched west for the first time by train.

A DINING hall will shortly be opened at the Birtle station, which will prove a great convenience, owing to the distance of the town from the depot.

WINNIPEG 6 per cent. debentures are now quoted at 120 in the London, England market, an advance of 1. Winnipeg 5 per cents. are quoted at 113.

THE *Macleod Gazette* says: Cattle have never been in better condition in this country than they are at the present time. They are in fine fix to go into the winter.

THE output of the Rapid City cheese factory has been sold at 10c per pound to a Winnipeg buyer, to be delivered at Brandon. About \$4,000 will be distributed among the patrons of the factory.

TRACKLAYING will be completed on the southwestern extension, west of Boissevain, in about two weeks. The length of the division from Winnipeg to the end of the track will then be about 204 miles.

THE engineers lately engaged in surveying the railway line from Minnedosa to Rapid City, have surveyed a line from the latter place westward to the Assiniboine River, about 50 miles. It is proposed to construct this road next summer.

APPLICATION has been made to the Local Government for letters patent incorporating the Winnipeg, St. Boniface and Carillon Railway Company, for the construction of a line from Winnipeg to a point in the eastern part of the county of Carillon. Among the persons seeking incorporation are E. A. Brydges, H. M. Howell, W. R. Baker, W. L. Boyle, W. R. Allan, and J. E. P. Prendergast. The proposed road will be about 100 miles in length.

AT a late meeting of the Brandon board of trade the subjects of endeavoring to have a twine factory, cheese factory, and a cattle fair and city market established there, were discussed, but without definite conclusions. A resolution was passed recommending the city council to establish a fire limit. It was stated that the C.P.R. regulations compelling grain dealers to ship through the elevators, was injuring the trade of the city, as farmers were taking their grain to stations where there were no elevator charges. A committee was appointed to report on this question.

Business East. ONTARIO.

J. H. C. Meath, grocer, Port Colborne, is out of business.

Miss Somers, fancy goods, Toronto, was burned out.

Gummer & Anderson, tins, Wallaceburg, have assigned.

Ward & McMurchy, woollen dealers, Guelph, have dissolved.

Jas. Burns, wholesalo grocer, Toronto, has assigned in trust.

E. Downs & Son, furniture dealers, London, are compromising.

J. McGregor, grocer, Toronto, has sold out to Service & Crabb.

F. G. Miller, insurance agent, Victoria Road, has moved to Toronto.

Kearns & Co., sash and door factory, Brockville, were burned out.

F. McHardy & Co., wholesale grocers, Toronto,—F. McHardy dead.

S. James & Co., roofers, Toronto, have dissolved; S. James continues.

H. D. Johnson, general storekeeper, Lobo, has moved to Mount Brydges.

S. McBride, general storekeeper, Newton Brooke, has removed to Markham.

C. B. Griffin & Co., general storekeepers, Dunnville, have called a meeting of creditors.

Robinson & Cunningham, bakers, Toronto, have dissolved; A. W. Cunningham continues.

QUEBEC.

Bisson & Fortier, sculptors, Montreal, have dissolved.

N. Friedman, general storekeeper, Lachine, has assigned.

Aubin Douperceuzel, restaurant, Montreal, has assigned.

Patrick Corkery, shoe dealer, Montreal, has assigned in trust.

C. H. Taber, general storekeeper, Beech Grove, has assigned.

L. J. O. Branelle, saw mill, Noir Riviere, Bulstrode, has assigned.

W. Chamard & Co., hotelkeepers, Murray Bay, have assigned in trust.

Pascal D. Laplaine, builder and contractor, St. Francois du Lac, has assigned.

Robert White & Co., insole manufacturers, Montreal; James C. Forneret of this firm dead.

Gilmour Bros., wholesale fancy goods, Montreal, have dissolved; George W. Gilmour retires, and new firm formed composed of James D. Gilmour and W. Taylor Lindsay, under style Lindsay, Gilmour & Co.

NOVA SCOTIA.

James Parker, furniture dealer, Halifax, is dead.

A. McKimmon, liquor dealer, Baddeck, is away.

Jonathan Woodbury, physician, Middleton, is dead.

Mrs. Wildman, dry goods, Halifax—stock sold at auction.

Wm. Craigen, liquor dealer, Halifax, was sold out by sheriff.

Murdoch McLeod, general storekeeper, Westville, has sold out.

J. W. Hogg & Co., lobster packers, Pictou Island, were burned out—insurance \$1,500.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

H. McAllister, harness dealer, St. Stephen, has sold out.

H. F. Iddiols, safe manufacturer, St. John, has assigned.

I. Wilmot Slipp, general storekeeper, Woodstock, has closed up and gone away.

The 'State of Trade.

Special telegrams to *Bradstreet's*, while recording a moderate check in sales of some staples, as expected at this time, make plain new evidence of the exceptionally heavy volume of business. The bank clearings now begin to reveal the full proportions of commercial transactions, with a very heavy total for thirty cities. During the current week, the aggregate clearings were \$1,200,255,487 against \$996,843,528 last week, and \$936,738,195 in the like week of 1885, showing a gain of 20.4 per cent. this week and of 28.1 per cent. against last year. Heavy dealings in the New York stock market will account for a share of the increase at New York. The total earnings of forty-nine railways for September reported to *Bradstreet's* is \$20,250,000 against \$18,565,000 in 1885 and \$18,124,000 in 1884. For nine months the aggregate is \$139,508,000, or \$5,258,000 more than in 1885 and \$691,000 more than in 1884. The sales of dry goods, cotton, wool, and to some degree lumber, have been somewhat checked. But there remains confidence on all sides of a good demand in the near future. Pig iron is now \$1 per ton higher in all directions. Southern and western furnaces are heavily sold ahead, and a demand of 300 tons from a dozen consumers in New York for early delivery would put No 1 up \$2 per ton. For this grade \$19 is now asked, with a probability of \$20 by January 1. Dry goods are firm. Print cloths are higher, and brown and bleached sheetings fractionally higher. Stocks are not increasing. Wool is quieter, but strong. In spite of speculative buying, home prices are below foreign. The loss of cotton in Texas by the late storm is reported to amount to over 30,000 bales. Estimates of the loss to the western tobacco crop are placed at from 5 to 10 per cent. The industrial situation is disturbed by an extended strike and outlook of textile operators at Philadelphia, a threatened lockout of knitting-mill hands in the Hudson river valley, and the strike of 20,000 pork-packing employes at Chicago against the reinforcement of the ten-hour day. The total failures in the United States reported to *Bradstreet's* this week number 201, against 205 last week, 179 in 1885, 213 in 1884 and 166 in 1883. Canada had 21, against 14 last week and 25 last year. The total in the United States this year to date is 7,749, against 8,684 last year, a decline of 935, and as compared with 8,274 in 1884, 7,428 in 1883 and 5,411 in 1882. Canada has had 935, against 1,007 last year and 1,069 in 1884. Improved beet and cane crop prospects have further depressed sugar, and increased receipts of coffee have caused a decline of $\frac{1}{4}$.—*Bradstreet's*.

During the next forty days the Hastings Mill Company of Vancouver, will require to cut three millions of feet of lumber, which will be loaded into the vessels now in port and on the way.

Insurance Briefs.

The Dominion Plate Glass Insurance Company has deposited the necessary securities with the Government at Ottawa, and is licensed to do business in all parts of the Dominion.

Two funny customs in China are connected with fires. One is that the owner of the building where the fire breaks out is taken to a public place and severely beaten for his assumed carelessness in letting it happen. Another custom is that all the stores near the fire are obliged for several days to sell their goods cheap, out of gratitude that they did not burn too.

The Herring Run.

Herrings commenced to run for the first time this season yesterday. Several large shoals were observed. The seagulls secured hundreds of them. The birds fly over the surface of the water, and as soon as they see the herring within reach, they dive down and catch them. During the past four seasons, the run of herrings has been very scarce in the Inlet, although very plentiful elsewhere on the coast. Yesterday's shoals seem to foretell a good supply. The "run" lasts generally from the commencement of October up to the end of March. The quality of the fish decreases after January 1st.

The herrings come into the Inlet to deposit their spawn, which they do on the twigs and branches of the trees which lie along the shore. The Indians lay out small branches of trees in spawning places, and secure the eggs, which after drying in the sun, they use for food. The spawn is delicious, and when dried has about the same flavor as the Russian caviare, for which Kings have often sighed in vain.

During the season herrings are worth 25c a pail, about 20 pounds in weight. Some people prefer them to salmon, their flavor being very delicate.

The herring is an important article of food, both for the Indians and local residents. Eventually a large export trade will be opened up with eastern points, the salmon run ceasing just about the time that the herring season begins.—*Vancouver, B.C., News*.

Irrigation in the United States.

The arid region of the United States which can only be made productive by irrigation embraces over a million square miles. On this vast surface the rain fall hardly averages ten inches a year, when twenty is the least that produces crops. The arid areas embrace the whole of the states of Colorado and Nevada and the Territories of Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico, with a good part of Southern California and Eastern Oregon and Washington and Dakota Territories. To make this vast region productive the water must be taken from the streams, which are distant from each other, and carried many miles through canals, and thence through cross ditches. From the latter the water is distributed by artificial and skillfully regulated overflow, finally doing its work by the various processes of flooding, lateral percolation, and absorption.

In Southern California fifteen canals and ditches, aggregating 409 miles in length, and with a surface width of 750 feet, convey water from King's River through 1,600 farms, containing all told 125,000 acres. Other great irrigation works are now in construction, and others are constantly projected. The land and the water must be brought together by these artificial means, or they must remain separate and worthless.—*Journal of Commerce*.

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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, OCTOBER 19, 1886.

THE PROPOSED STOCK YARDS.

The interview held last Monday between Mr. Olds, General Traffic Manager of the C.P.R., and the deputations from the Board of Trade and City Council, has resulted in the accomplishment of but very little toward making any practical headway with the scheme of establishing stock yards at Winnipeg. Although promising every assistance on the part of the railway company in the line of freight rates, Mr. Olds made it clear that he was not in favor of any very extensive operations in handling and slaughtering cattle being attempted in Winnipeg. Indeed, his advice was: "Let others handle it for you; let Montreal men take it in hand." The objections urged against attempting slaughtering here were mainly the precariousness of the business in finding profitable markets, etc., and the disposition of the offal. In this latter connection Mr. Olds referred to what had been done at Chicago, Kansas City and other points in the Western States, but he thought it would not do to attempt the same here, owing to the limited home market for the disposal of that part of the animal which could not be made use of for export. Nevertheless, Mr. Olds promised that the railway company would co-operate and render all the assistance possible, should an attempt be made to slaughter here. In this connection he remarked:

"I will say that we will in the matter of rates aid you materially. The rate on beef from Kansas City to New York is 79 cents per 100 pounds, the distance being 1,333 miles. We will be glad to carry your beef from Winnipeg to Montreal, a distance of 1,430 miles, for the same money."

In shipping live stock, dealers here were promised every assistance by the company in low freights, etc. They would also be allowed to stop the cars here and take out animals which were not fit for export, replacing them by other animals, without additional charge over the through rate of freight from the point of shipment.

Although the views presented by Mr. Olds in regard to slaughtering here were decidedly discouraging, yet this should not by any means settle the question with our business men. Mr. Olds may and undoubtedly does possess a considerable knowledge of the subject under dis-

ussion, but his remarks could at best be taken only as opinions, and of course opinions differ. Then his frequent reference to Montreal as the point where this industry should centre, may account for his apparent disparagement of attempting anything in the same line here. The statement that "a surplus of 5,000 cattle would hardly justify any body of capitalists in investing money in beef slaughtering" was an argument of little or no weight at all. Although there may not be even 5,000 head of surplus cattle for export this year, yet there is every prospect that by the end of another season, the number of cattle available for export will be greater than could be handled here by a single slaughtering establishment, of such capacity as would be wise to establish at the outset. The intimation that cattle might not be obtained here at such prices as would enable packers to prepare them for eastern markets, is also of little moment. If the cattle could be obtained at such prices as would warrant their shipment as live stock, which is the more expensive way of exporting, they could also be obtained for slaughtering at home. In either case the cattle must be purchased on an export basis, and as slaughtering on the spot is the more economical way, therefore it follows that there need be no difficulty apprehended in this respect. If we have a surplus of cattle, that surplus must be disposed of by exporting, and prices will therefore rule at an export basis. The same line of reasoning may be followed in regard to the probability or improbability of finding a market. If the cattle could be shipped to Montreal, slaughtered there, and a market found for the product, what is the hindrance in the way of finding a market for the product more economically prepared here and shipped east. Another strong argument in favor of slaughtering here, and one which might be enlarged on to a considerable extent, is found in the terrible ravages made by that dreaded cattle disease, pleuro-pneumonia. This disease has been spreading to nearly all the leading cattle markets with increased virulence of late, whilst Winnipeg gives greater promise of freedom from it than any of the eastern and southern markets, owing to the well-known healthfulness of Northwestern cattle, and the exemption which this market must always enjoy from the transfer through it of cattle from southern portions of the continent.

Whilst, therefore, Mr. Olds' remarks as to using caution, etc., should be given due consideration, coming as they do from one who must possess a vast amount of information on the subject at issue, yet business men here should not be discouraged from following up the question. It would not be either necessary or wise to commence operations on a scale of magnitude equal to the large establishments of Chicago and other large slaughtering centres; but on the other hand good reason has not yet been shown, why a slaughtering and curing establishment, in keeping with the present ability of the city, to consume that portion of the animals not of use for export, could not be made a success here. A start could be made on a small scale and the industry extended as circumstances would permit.

In connection with the question of dressing, canning or curing meats for export, at Winnipeg, one thing should always be borne in mind, namely; that whatever advantages we may now enjoy, or whatever disadvantages we may have to contend with, this industry can never reach its full proportion here until the opening of the Hudson's Bay route. But with that route once in operation, it would be almost unnecessary to use argument to show that this city possesses advantages over any other place on the continent, for the establishment of this industry. In view, then, of the great possibilities of the near future, it would hardly seem too early (as Mr. Olds would have us believe) to make a commencement on a small scale, that we may be in a position to grapple more extensively with the cattle trade, when the time comes that we must do so.

DISCRIMINATING RATES.

The visit of Mr. Olds to Winnipeg was made use of to enter upon a further discussion of the question of discriminating freight rates, and also freight rates from Winnipeg to the Pacific coast. After the cattle question had been discussed, the committee took up the matter of rates to the Pacific coast points in British Columbia. Mr. Olds contended that the special rate of 55c. per 100 pounds on flour was enough to give Manitoba manufacturers control of the British Columbia markets. Oatmeal would be given the same rate as flour. Rates on dairy products, he said, were already too low, and could not be changed. He explained that the difficulty existing in connection

with rates to the Pacific coast at the present time was owing to the war of rates going on between the different transcontinental lines. When through rates were restored on these lines the difference would, he said, be 40 per cent. in favor of shippers here. At the present time there was no help for it but to submit.

In regard to the old question of discriminating rates, a very important concession was gained. At the time that the 15 per cent. reduction in freight rates was granted to dealers here, on consignments shipped to the western trade, it was supposed that this reduction would include all lines of goods, but it was soon discovered that the C. P. R. Co. would allow it to apply to imported goods only, and not to products of home manufacture. This matter was brought up by the committee, with the result that biscuits and confectionery, pork products and other manufactures of local industries will be given the most favored rates. On one point Mr. Olds was far astray, when he intimated that eastern dealers would carry their debtors longer than local houses. Mr. Galt's reply that "history would show that country storekeepers met with far more consideration from Winnipeg merchants than eastern dealers," was quite to the point. Indeed, it is a well-known fact that local wholesalers, who are more directly interested in the country, have always acted most leniently toward honest country traders, in instances where outside houses would have closed down upon them, without regard to the effect it would have upon the country.

The interview between Mr. Olds and the Winnipeg business men was on the whole a most cordial one, and gave evidence on the part of the former of a desire to do justice to the interests of this city as a trade centre. It is to be hoped that much good may be accomplished as a result of the better understanding now existing between the C. P. R. general traffic manager and the business public of this city. At the conclusion of the interview Mr. Olds said:—

"We have done a great deal and we cannot do anything more this year to reduce them. They are already too low, and we would like to advance them instead, we but will include the manufactures you have here, for the cheaper you can manufacture and sell, the better for you, and we will give you every point as quickly as opportunity offers, and if the result at the end of this year justifies us in do-

ing so, you will be given a further reduction without any noise and in the direction you complain of. I know a great deal of your troubles and will bear them in mind."

OTHERS HAVE GRIEVANCES.

Complaints against the Canadian Pacific Railway Company have been so numerous and so frequent that many would be led to believe, that we in the Northwest possess almost a monopoly of grievances against the company. However, it would appear that such is not the case, and that other portions of the Dominion, both east and west, have their grievances, to which they are compelled to submit by the great Canadian transcontinental road. From both the eastern and the western termini of the railway come frequent complaints against the management of the C.P.R., and a little examination will show that many of the complaints are founded on something more than imaginary grievances. A British Columbia paper complains that although there are in that province large quantities of surplus fruit, fish, etc., for export, and that in the Northwest there is an open market for such commodities, yet the freight rates are so high that the exportation of the articles named cannot be carried on. British Columbia papers are already complaining that a good deal of the trade they expected to do with Manitoba and the territories will never be realized, unless there is a change in the rates. In view of the great efforts being put forth by the C. P. R. to draw trade over their route from the States on the Pacific coast and the low freight rates offered on shipments from this source, the British Columbians naturally feel that this is a grievance of which they have good reason to complain. From the eastern end of the road come complaints of a serious nature, which are made jointly against the C. P. R'y and the Grand Trunk R'y. It is charged that these roads will carry small parcels of merchandise from the United States to Canadian points at car-lot rates, but refuse to grant the same privileges to Canadian shippers. This system, it is claimed, has the effect of throwing eastern Canadian markets into the hands of American producers of certain commodities, and seriously handicapping Canadian producers of the same lines of goods, owing to the great difference between local freight rates and the through rates. For instance, a retail dealer can order 100 pounds of bacon from Chicago at the same

rate as a wholesale dealer could bring in a car lot, and it is said that this business is being rapidly transferred to the Americans. The *Montreal Trade Bulletin* justly characterizes this an abominable contract, by which Canadian industries are strangled in the interest of foreigners.

THE NORTHWEST COUNCIL.

The continuous and rapid development going on in the territories of the Canadian Northwest has brought that region into greater prominence, and added to the importance of the legislative body which looks after the affairs of this vast stretch of country. It is pleasant to note the large number of commercial subjects referred to in the address of the Lieutenant Governor at the opening of the eighth annual meeting of the Council, on Wednesday last. The members of the Northwest Council have always taken a deep interest in the commercial and industrial welfare of the territories; and whilst other legislative bodies throughout the Dominion have generally devoted a large portion of the time to party bickerings, the members of the Council, to the extent of their limited power, have been engaged in furthering schemes for the development of the country. In this respect there has always been a cordial unanimity of feeling among the members, which has enabled them to gain many points not otherwise attainable. Last session a delegation from the Council was sent to Ottawa, for the purpose of asking certain concessions from the Dominion Government, many of these relating to commercial subjects. The greater number of these concessions were granted in full and others in part, including one giving the Council power to incorporate companies with territorial objects. A supreme court and court of appeal was also obtained for the territories. The address at the opening of the present session refers first to the agricultural development of the country. In this connection it was stated that, so far as returns were in, it was found that 71,951 acres of land were under cultivation in 1886, of which 32,714 were in wheat, 26,021 in oats, 8,933 in barley, and 4,233 in roots. About 14,000 acres of new land had been broken. The cattle industry was next referred to, and its importance to the country noted. The territory available for ranching purposes was placed at 45,000,000 acres. Railway development, Indian affairs, immigration, and many other matters receive a share of attention. Altogether the present session of the Northwest Council promises to be the most important one yet held.

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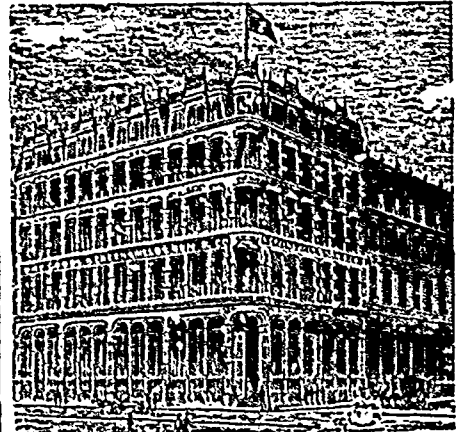
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WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET

The general commercial business usually done at the banks was not of quite as active a nature as during the previous week, the first week in the month usually developing an increased call for discounts. Payments have continued to be fairly well met, considering the season and the small amount of money yet put in circulation on grain account. However, the call for funds from grain circles has been steadily increasing and promised considerable activity from this source in a short time. From miscellaneous sources there has been a considerable demand for money during the last week or so, probably owing to the near approach of winter, which renders it necessary that undertakings in the nature of building and contracting should be pushed rapidly to completion. Funds for such purposes are usually readily obtained on reliable security. Rates of discount hold steady at 7 per cent. for first class paper in round sums, and from that up to 10 per cent. for small advances of a miscellaneous nature. In the real estate mortgage loan line considerable activity has now commenced in making collections of interest, which usually commences to come in about this time of the year, from advances on farm property. These payments are fairly well met as they fall due, and steadily improve as the season advances. There is not much doing yet in the way of new loans on farm property, but advances on city property have been much more numerous, with rates of interests on the latter at 7 per cent. upward. Loans on farm property are still made at 8 to 9 per cent.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE

There have not been any very marked new features in connection with wholesale trade during the past week. In season lines, such as dry goods, clothing etc., the slackening up in the work of sending out orders, noted last week, has continued and in these lines first orders have now been about all filled, and wholesalers are ready for the jobbing trade, which has commenced to some extent, though yet a little early for any great activity. The season's business in first orders has now been footed up, and the total will show a very respectable increase over last year. If the sorting trade holds out in the same proportion there will be little cause for complaint on the part of our wholesale trade. Values continue to rule firm for textile fabrics, and some lines show steadily advancing prices at the manufactories. In lines of every day consumption trade has held steady and in fair volume. In lines depending to a considerable extent on building and contracting, there has been a considerable livening up, owing to the advancing season, and to the fact that the time will soon come when such operations must cease for the year. Collections have averaged about fair.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY

In this branch active business is now considered over for the season. The only work now doing is in making collections, and in this respect payments have been met in a fairly satisfactory manner. The losses occasioned by prairie fires has in some instances made collecting difficult, but such cases are few in comparison with the whole.

BOOTS AND SHOES

There are still a fair number of drop orders coming in. The weather up to the middle of last week has not been conducive to a very large sale of boots and shoes, as during such fine dry weather people can do very well with their old shoes, and without rubber goods entirely. The change to wet weather last week, if it holds out for a while, will probably have the effect of breaking stocks of retailers, and cause some extra demand upon the wholesale trade.

CLOTHING

There were still a few first orders coming in from parties who have not before purchased for the winter trade, but these are now considered down to the end of the list. Quite a number of sorting orders have also been received, but the most active season for these has yet to come. Collections fair.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE

Dealers have enjoyed a continuation of the fairly active trade noted last week, and fancy lines have moved to some extent.

DRY GOODS

There has been a gradual slackening up in this branch, since the heavy rush in receiving and sending out first orders. These have now been about all cleaned out, and last week was somewhat quiet about the wholesale warehouses, though there was considerable doing in opening new goods and replenishing depleted stocks, to be in readiness for the sorting trade. For this it is yet too early to expect any very active call, as the stocks lately purchased by country merchants have not yet been sufficiently drawn upon by their customers to necessitate replenishing in the way of sorting orders.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

In this branch trade continues steady and fairly active. Quotations are as follows: Howard's quinine, 90c to \$1; German quinine, 80 to 90c; opium, \$4.50 to \$5; morphia, \$2 to \$2.50; iodine, \$4.25 to \$4.50; bromide potassium, 60 to 65c; American camphor, 40 to 45c; English camphor, 45 to 50c; glycerine, 25 to 35c; tartaric acid, 70 to 75c; cream of tartar, 35 to 40c; bleaching powder, per keg \$8 to \$10; bicarb soda, \$4.50 to \$5; sal soda, \$2.25 to \$2.50; soda ash, \$3 to \$3.25; chlorate potash, 30 to 35c; alum, \$3 to \$3.75; copperas, \$3 to \$3.25; sulphur, flour, \$4 to \$4.50; sulphur, roll, \$4 to \$4.25; American blue vitrol, 6 to 8c.

FANCY GOODS AND SMALLWARES

There has been a steady and fairly active trade in this line, and dealers are now commencing to arrange samples of fancies for the holiday trade.

FURS

There is nothing special to note, and the season has not yet opened for actual buying to any extent. We repeat quotations as a forecast of probable opening prices: Beaver, per lb, \$2.50 to \$4.00; bear, per skin, \$5.00 to \$20.00; bear, cub, per skin, \$1.00 to \$6.00; otter, per skin, \$5.00 to \$10.00; mink, per skin, 30 to 90c; martin, per skin, 60c to \$2.00; fisher, per skin, \$1.00 to \$6.00; lynx, per skin; \$1.00 to \$3.00; racoon, per skin, 40 to 60c; skunk, per skin, 40-60-80; muskrat, per skin, 1 to 5c.

FISH AND GAME

The supply of game is still scarce. Fish are

in plentiful supply for both fresh and salt water varieties. Oysters are now offered in bulk or cans. Quotations are: Lake Winnipeg white, 6c; Lake Superior trout, 9c; pickercel, 3c; salmon, 18c; cod, 10c; Haddock, 10c; Halibut, 17c; Flounders, 15. Oysters, standards, 45c per can; selects, 55c per can; bulk oysters, \$2.35 to \$2.65 per gal.

FRUITS

California pears are now out of the market. Oranges continue to be received, at last quotations. Winter apples had not arrived but were expected every day. Prices will be about \$4 per barrel in broken lots. Fall apples in plentiful supply, at almost any price, from \$1.50 to \$4.00, the low prices of course for inferior or damaged lots. Quotations are as follows: Jamaica oranges, in barrels, \$14 per barrel. Apples, \$3.25 to \$3.75 per bbl, with perhaps \$4 for some very choice. California pears, \$5 to \$5.50 per box; Lemons, \$10.50 to \$11. Bananas, \$2 to \$4 a bunch. California, Muskat and Tokay grapes, \$6 to \$7 per crate of 40 lbs; Malaga grapes, \$8.50 per keg; Ontario grapes 10 to 15c; Cranberries, \$12 per bbl; Figs, 50lb sacks, 12½c; Golden dates, 10c; peanuts, roasted, 17c; peanuts, raw, at 15c; walnuts, at 15 to 18c; almonds 15 to 20c; filberts 13 to 15c. Dried fruits are quoted as follows: Valencia raisins \$3.15 to \$3.25; London layers \$3.90 to \$4; black crown \$5 to \$5.25. Apple cider is worth \$10 a barrel; sweet potatoes, \$8.25 per barrel.

FUEL

No change to report as yet. Quotations are to some extent nominal as follows: tamarac on track in round lots \$3.25 to \$3.50; poplar \$2.25 to \$2.75. Anthracite coal is worth \$9 to \$9.50; bituminous \$6.85; and Lethbridge at \$6.50 on track.

FURNITURE

About the usual steady trade doing in this line, with the feeling rather quiet.

GROCERIES

Provisions rule firm and with advances in price and trade seasonably active. Prices are as follows: Canned tomatoes, 2½c higher at \$3.50; corn, \$3.25 to \$3.50; peas, \$5.75; yellow sugar 6½ to 7c; granulated 7½ to 8c; lump sugar, 9 to 9½c; Coffees, Rio, 12 to 13½c; Government Java, 28c, other Javas, 22c; Mochas, 31 to 34c. New season's teas are now quoted as follows: Japan season 1886-7, 25 to 45c; Congous, 1886-7, 20 to 60c; Indian teas, 35 to 50c. Old range, Moyune gunpowder, 25 to 70c; panfried Japan 23 to 45c, basket-fired, 25 to 40c; Ping Suey young hyson, 25 to 35c; Moyune young hyson, 25 to 50c; Season's congous, 1885-6, 20 to 55c. Syrups, corn \$2.00 to \$2.35; sugar, cane, \$1.85 to \$2.00; T. & B. tobacco, \$10.

HIDES

Quotations are unchanged and are as follows; Steers, Winnipeg inspection, No. 1 7c; No. 2, 6c; cows, No. 1, 7c; No. 2, 6c; bulls, 5c; cal., fine haired real veal, 7 to 13 pound skins, No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 8c. Sheep pelts, 30 to 65c. Tal low 3½c per lb.

HARDWARE AND METALS

There is very little change to note in this line, trade continuing very steady and moving in fairly satisfactory volume. Prices are: Cut nails, 10d and larger \$3.35 to \$3.75; I. C. tin

plates, \$3.50 to \$5.75; I. C. tin plates, double, \$11 to \$11.50; Canada plates, \$3.50 to \$3.75; sheet iron, \$3 to \$4.50, according to grade; iron pipe, 50 to 55 per cent. off list prices; ingot tin, 26 to 30c per lb., according to quality; bar iron \$2.50 to \$3 per 100 lb; shot, 6½ to 7c a lb; tarred felt, \$2.60 to \$2.85 per 100 lbs; barbed wire 7 to 7½c.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS

Trade continues steady and in fair volume and prices are unchanged and as follows: Spanish sole, 28 to 32c; slaughtered sole, 33 to 35c; French calf, first choice, \$1.35 to \$1.50; Canada Calf 90 to \$1.00; French kip \$1 to \$1.10; B Z kip, 85 to 90c; slaughter kip, 55 to 75c; No 1, wax upper, 45 to 50c; grain upper, 55c; harness leather, 33 to 35c for 1 amp stock. American oak sole, 45 to 60c; butte, 17 to 22c a foot; cordovan, 25 to 27c; pebble, 21 to 23c; colored linings 12c.

LUMBER

There has been a continuation of the active demand from the city trade. Quite a number of new buildings have been started, which will be rushed forward to completion before cold weather sets in and the call for lumber for these has kept dealers moving. From the country the trade is not so good proportionately, though fairly active.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS

Turpentine is held very firm, owing to a heavy demand from Europe, and large local consumption in the United States. Other prices here hold steady. Prices are: Turpentine, 68c; harness oil, \$1.10; Neatsfoot oil, \$1.50; linseed oil, raw 68c per gal., boiled 71c; seal oil steam refined, \$1.10; castor, 14c per lb; lard No. 1, \$1.25 per gal; olive, \$1.00 to \$2.00, according to quality; machine oils, black 25 to 40c; oleine, 40c; fine qualities, 50 to 75c. Coal oils, headlight, 26c; water white, 30c. American oils, Eocene, 36c; water white, 33c; sunlight, 30c; Eldorado, machine, 56c. Calcined plaster, \$3.75 per bbl; Portland cement, \$4.75; white lead, genuine, \$7.00; No. 1 \$6.50, No. 2 \$6.00; window glass, first break, \$2.25.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS

Dealers find a good demand from the country for general supplies. The manufacturing department is also kept busy at present, orders from railway contractors helping to swell the volume of business.

STATIONERY AND PAPER

The usual steady trade seems to be going on in this line, with a gradual improvement as the season draws near for a more active movement.

WINES AND SPIRITS

Dealers find their trade steadily increasing since cool weather set in. Prices are: Gooderham & Wort's five year old, \$2.40; 7 year old, \$3; old rye, \$1.75; Jules Robin brandy, \$4.50; Bisquet Debonche & Co., \$4.75; Martell, \$6.50; Hennessy, \$6.50; DeKuyper gin, \$3.50; Port wine, \$2.50 and upwards; Sherry \$2.50 and upwards; Jamaica rum, \$1.00 to \$1.50; DeKuyper red gin, \$11 per case; DeKuyper green gin, \$6.50 per case; Tom Gin, \$9.00 to \$10.00; Martell and Hennessy's brandy, \$13.50 per case of 12 bottles.

WOOL

Prices have not been altered here and are as follows: Leicester and Cotswold,

washed, 14c to 16c; cotted and broken, washed, 12c; unwashed 9c to 11c; unwashed and tags off, 10 to 12c; Montana sheep, unwashed, 11 to 12c.

THE MARKETS

WINNIPEG

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS

It does not appear that there has yet been any very brisk movement in wheat deliveries through the province, taken as a whole though at a few points deliveries have been fairly large, and at other places there has been some increase in the amount of grain coming in, but generally the markets have been quiet. The low prices which have continued to rule have no doubt caused a great many farmers who were not in pressing demand for funds, to hold, with the hope of realizing a better figure later on. The shortage in cars has also operated to a considerable extent against an active business, and greatly lessened the desire on the part of buyers to purchase liberally, owing to the fact that they have been unable to fill eastern orders readily, and sometimes not at all in time to be of any value to them. The prairie fires which have been raging throughout the province, have also no doubt kept a good many farmers at home to guard their property, who otherwise might have been hauling in grain. Coarse grains have also been light in deliveries, with a brisk demand for oats. Provisions have held steady and in about the usual demand.

WHEAT

Wheat prices have not changed to any extent during the week, and about the same figures have been paid all around since our last report. In the city loads brought in by farmers have been taken steadily at the mills at the old figures of 52c for No. 1 hard, and 53 to 59c for No. 2 hard and No. 1 northern. No. 2 northern, of which grade there is very little offered, brought 56c. Cars on track here for local milling purposes, might be quoted at the same figures, though prices for such would be purely nominal. For through shipment cars on track have sold at outside points at 53 to 55c, for No. 1 hard, according to freight rates from respective points, or equal to about 56c here. Shipments east have been retarded through a lack of cars, but an effort is being made to overcome this difficulty, and it is expected that cars will be more readily obtained in a short time.

FLOUR

The output continues in about the same proportion, and shipments going steadily eastward. Prices for standard grades for local consumption hold fairly steady, though low grades are somewhat easier, probably owing to the cheapness of high grades. Some lots of strong bakers' have been sold at prices considerably under quotations, but these have been of inferior qualities. Some of this grade from old wheat has sold at \$1.80; and sales of inferior qualities of patents have also been reported at cuts on quotations. Regular prices for broken lots, delivered in the city or f.o.b., are as follows: Patents, \$2.45 to \$2.50; strong bakers', \$1.90; XXX, \$1.30 to \$1.40; superfine, 90c to \$1.00.

BRAN AND SHORTS

Quotations are unchanged at \$8 for bran and \$10 for shorts per ton.

BARLEY

There has yet to be reported the first movement in this grain, and it is not unlikely that, owing to the low prices offered and the high prices and scarcity of oats, farmers will consume a considerable portion of their barley crop for feed. A good many samples have been sent in for the inspection of dealers here, and these

show a marked improvement in quality over last year. A great many samples would grade from No. 2 to No. 3 extra, whilst some would go as high as No. 1. The berry is usually plump and of good color. Dealers here have offered 23 to 30c per bushel, f.o.b. at outside points, for through shipment. For local use a good sample would probably bring from 35 to 40c delivered here.

OATMEAL

The heavy advance in the prices of oats has necessitated higher prices for oatmeal. Standard is now quoted at \$2.50 and granulated at \$2.75, in small lots.

OATS

In this grain there has been a genuine boom during the past week, and prices have jumped away up. It is a well-known fact that this crop suffered more from the drought during the past summer than any other grain, and consequently it has been expected that stocks would not be in excess of the home demand. This, together with the active demand which has existed for supplies for railway construction, and for filling western mounted police and other contracts, has had the effect of rapidly advancing prices. The local demand has been largely increased since the commencement of work on the Hudson's Bay Railway. Last week car lots were actually sold at 40c on track here, and it was reported that 41c had been offered. These prices were for ordinary oats for feed. It is not thought likely that these high prices can be maintained for any length of time, and that the sharp advance has been brought about principally owing to the demand from railway contractors, etc. When these are filled prices are expected to recede some, though the lower figures of last season will not likely be reached for some time again.

POTATOES

Car lots have been purchased at country points at from 25 to 35c per bushel, f.o.b., or equal to 30 to 40c here, for which latter figures the local trade has been supplied.

CHEESE

The steady and continuous advance in eastern markets has had an effect on prices here. Stocks in the city appear to be light and mainly the imported Ontario article, which is held at 13 to 14c in small lots.

EGGS

There has been a continued diminution in receipts of fresh, and a proportionate advance in prices. Lots of fresh arriving were picked up as soon as they came to hand, and a good many more would have been taken. Case lots sold at 20c for fresh. Stocks of pickled held in the city are said to be ample for all expected requirements during the fall and winter, and if prices continue to advance these will soon be brought into request. There is no probability whatever that there will be any importations of eggs from the east, notwithstanding that reports have been circulated to the contrary. Indeed, such an attempt would be attended with considerable risk, whilst stocks of pickled here hold out, unless eastern prices go a great deal lower than there is any likelihood of them doing.

BUTTER

Butter has continued to keep pace with eggs in the advance of prices, and receipts have not been large. Creamery brought 20c for the limited quantity offered, and selections from the best dairy also sold as high as 20c. Good dairy held steady at 18 to 19c. Medium qualities have been in plentiful supply, with the demand less active and with prices ranging from 12 to 15c.

BACON

There has been about the usual steady demand. Prices are for the home product, with imported selling ½ to 1c higher. Quotations are: Long clear, 8½ to 9c; smoked, not offered; breakfast bacon, 12c; spiced roll, 12c.

HAMS

Steady at 15c for plain, home cured.

LARD

Has sold in 20 lb pails at \$2.15 to \$2.25; 3 lb pails have sold at 43c each, and 5 lb pails at 65c each.

PREPARED MEATS

Pork has been readily taken at 5½ to 5¾, by packers. Beef sides steady and selling at 6 to 6½, mutton 9c, veal 7 to 8c. Venison is now offered freely. Moose and elk, in carcasses sold at 6 to 7c, and deer carcasses at 9 to 10c. Haunches of deer, 12½c, and moose and elk, 8 to 10c.

LIVE STOCK

Hogs continue to hold firm, though outside markets are easier. Choice light, fat, would bring 3½c off cars, and heavy easier. Cattle, good stock, steady at 3c and 5 per cent. off, of cars. Cows and oxen, 2½ to 2¾ on the market. Lambs, \$3 to \$4.

MINNEAPOLIS

Wheat continued to decline until yesterday, when bogus war news sent shorts to cover, and caused a slight bulge, which soon died away, the market closing at Monday's figures. Today the bulge was repeated, and after a slight reaction the market firmed up and closed at about top figures. The time worn war rumors were dragged out to do duty, and although there is no confidence, locally speaking, in the boom, there is a palpable feeling of nervousness, owing to the belief that the big operators, tired of the long inaction, are preparing to milk the market with a "soda water" boom. The wires will be kept hot, to-night, by flour buyers at home and abroad, but conservative men believe that bottom has not yet been touched, and a heavy reaction is looked for by them. "There is absolutely nothing to base a bull movement on," said a leading miller to-day. A veteran operator who heard the remark added: "I always advise selling on these bulges, and I believe it will win this time."

Receipts for the week were large, though not up to those of the corresponding week last year. Shipments were unusually heavy, indicating that millers of adjacent states, believe our wheat is cheap and propose to make lively competition for local millers.

The highest and lowest wheat prices by grade on change during the week ending Oct. 13th, closing prices, and the prices one year ago are:

WHEAT—	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	Oct. 14, 1885.
1 hard	70½	60	70½	94½
1 northern	68½	67	68½	92
" "	66	65	66½	86

utures showed proportionate weakness, but firmed up to-day, November 1 hard closing at 70½ and December at 72½. November 1 northern closed at 68½c and December at 70c. Coarse beans were steady, corn closing at 34 to 36c, oats at 24 to 26½c, barley at 40 to 53c and rye at 42 to 45c, all by sample.

GRAINSTUFF—Has been rather scarce, owing to being sold ahead. Bulk bran closed at \$7.25 shorts at \$8.25 to \$9.50 per ton.

MARKET—There has been no improvement in the flour market, but the boom in wheat may bring about some activity. The strike of switchmen in the local yards will greatly embarrass the millers if it lasts long, but they can do it better than the switchmen. Both foreign and domestic buyers are doing a handsome business, showing no disposition to

purchase more than is needed for immediate wants.

Quotations at the mills for car or round lots are: Patents, \$4.10 to \$4.20; straights, \$3.90 to \$4.10; first bakers', \$3.30 to \$3.50; second bakers', \$2.80 to \$3.00; low grades, \$1.70 to \$1.80, in bags; red dog, \$1.30 to \$1.40, in bags.

These quotations are on flour in barrels, except as stated. The rule is to discount 25c per bbl for 280 and 140 lb jute bags, 20c for 98lb cotton sacks, 15c for 49 lb cotton sacks, 10c for 24½ lb cotton sacks. In half barrels, the extra charge is 20c per bbl.

—Northwest Miller.

DULUTH WHEAT MARKET

The Government returns for October caused a weaker feeling on Monday, and a large amount of long wheat was thrown on the market, prices receding ¾c. At the close November was ¾c above Chicago. Trading was very heavy on Wednesday, transactions up to noon amounting to 6,000,000 bushels. Receipts here during the week continue smaller, and will be from 50,000 to 100,000 bushels less than last week. The outward movement is very good and will amount to about 900,000 bushels for the week. Closing prices for No. 1 hard during the week ranged as follows;

	Cash	Nov.	Dec.
Monday.....	73½	74½	76½
Tuesday.....	71	72	76½
Wednesday.....	71½	73½	—
Thursday.....	—	—	—
Friday.....	72½	73½	75½
Saturday.....	—	72½	74½

Montreal Trade Notes.

Flour values were lower and the market weak, but concessions failed to induce buyers to operate freely. The market, however, was quiet, with a moderate business at the decline. On Wednesday the price of Manitoba strong bakers' was reduced 10c to \$4.40, when best patents sold at \$4.50. Two cars of superior sold at \$3.90, 125 barrels extra at \$3.75, 5 cars Manitoba strong bakers' at \$4.40, 5 cars medium at \$4.10.

There was a continued easy feeling in the grain market. Quotations were:—Canada red winter wheat, 79 to 80c; white winter, 79c; Canada spring, 79 to 80c; peas, 65 to 66c per 66 lbs; oats, 27½c to 28c per 32 lbs; rye, 59 to 60c; barley, 55 to 60c; corn, 53 to 54c duty paid, and 45c in bond.

Business was fairly brisk, and choice qualities in butter continue to rule firm at quotations while medium and lower grades are dull. We quote:—Creamery, 20 to 20½c; Eastern Townships dairy, 15 to 18c; Western, 12 to 14c, according to quality.

There was a good demand for eggs and prices were firm at 17 to 19c per dozen, with strictly fresh bringing 20c.

There was an unmistakably easier feeling in cheese. Buyers were endeavoring to secure goods at less cost. Cable offers made on the basis of 11½c failed to bring out orders, and exporters acted cautiously, which gave a dull tone to the market. The public cable was unchanged at 56c, and the importers appear to be beginning to kick against the high prices. The latest English mail advices report that the home market is very large and the quantity fine.

A New Industry.

One of the most attractive features of the late Provincial Exhibition was the display of soaps made by the Royal Soap Manufacturing Co., of Winnipeg. This company commenced operations about the first of August last, at the old soap factory at St. Boniface. The factory was fitted up with new machinery throughout and the manufacture of laundry soaps commenced, the brands now ready for the market being Royal Iverine, Dominion, Hardwater and Royal Electric. In addition to the laundry soaps, the Company will also manufacture all kinds of toilet soap, a number of which brands they now have ready for the market. Their facilities in this respect will be considerably increased. In laundry soap, about 30,000 pounds are turned out per week. It is the intention of the Company to increase their building accommodation in the spring, when the manufacture of glue, lard oils, etc., will be commenced. A good deal of the material used in the manufacture of the soaps, such as resin, salt, cottonseed and coconut oils, etc., has to be imported. Even in tallow the local supply is not sufficient to meet demands; but this will be remedied in time. The wooden boxes used for packing the soaps are manufactured by the Keewatin Lumber Co. at their mills at Keewatin. The fancy pasteboard boxes for the toilet soaps, however, have to be imported from Chicago. In time, it is hoped this work will be done here. The Royal Soap Manufacturing Co. will undoubtedly prove a valuable addition to the industries of this country, and it is to be desired that the projectors will receive due encouragement.

British Emigration Statistics.

Mr. Robert Giffen, statistical secretary of the British Board of Trade, has just published some very interesting emigration statistics—especially interesting in their reference to the United States and the British colonies. They indicate very clearly that, notwithstanding their British prejudices, the Scotch and English prefer this country to the colonies of the mother country. Thus of the 98,332 persons who left England during the first eight months of this year, 55,467 came to the United States, 17,343 went to British North America, and 20,301 to Australia. The Scotch are more marked in their preference for this country. Of the 17,146 who emigrated from the land of Burns, 11,453 came here, 2,301 went to British North America, and 2,697 to Australia. The Irish emigration was mainly directed to America. The total was 45,878, of which 40,200—or 15,000 less than the English immigration—came to the United States, 2,514 went to British North America, and 3,240 to Australia. As the year advances the tendency toward emigration from England to this country increases. Thus in August 11,846 English immigrants came to America, against 5,258 who went to the British colonies. Another feature of the August immigration to the United States is the preponderance of the English and Scotch over the Irish. There were in August 14,124 British people—that is, English and Scotch who sailed for America—against 4,901 Irish. These facts correct the erroneous impression that the greatest number of our immigrants from the British Isles are Irish. The English and Scotch immigrants so far this year are nearly twice as numerous as the Irish, and in August they were more than twice as numerous.—Bradstreet's.

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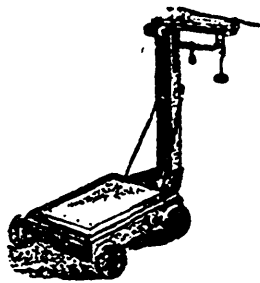
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EASTERN MARKETS.

CHICAGO

The depression of the previous week appeared to be the ruling feature in wheat at the commencement. On Monday cash wheat got down to within 2c of the lowest quotation in twenty years, which was on December 15, 1884, when cash was quoted at 69c. The heaviest deliveries appear to be now about over, the visible supply, as posted on Monday showing an increase of 1,500,000 bushels. Exports of wheat and flour from the Atlantic coast, for the week, posted on Monday, were 2,000,000 bushels. Exports show a rate of about 10,000,000 bushels per month, but so long as receipts crowd in heavily, the export movement is lost sight of. Wheat ruled stronger during the latter portion of the week, mainly owing to the foreign situation. It was said that a number of the heavy operators took little stock in the bulge, but the market remained that several old time bulls had changed their allegiance, and that there was a general disposition to sell at low prices. Aside from war news there appeared to be a feeling that prices had gone low enough, and a more marked advance would probably have occurred, but for the action of the banks curtailing credits, owing to the Ferguson failure. The official report of exports for the three months ended September 30, placed the amount at 42,000,000 bushels. Provisions were dull throughout the week, and influenced mainly by the strike at the stock yards. The general disposition was to await a settlement of the difficulties between the packers and employes, which it was expected would be adjusted shortly without serious trouble.

Wheat continued to rule weak on Monday. Cash sold down to 69c, and Nov. 71c. The strikes have had a depressing influence on the market, and the Ferguson failure has caused the banks to curtail credits, which has induced a panicky feeling. In the afternoon Nov. sold lower, but a reaction toward the close carried up prices 1c. Corn was depressed, owing to liberal receipts. Oats were active but lower. Provisions were irregular and dull, but heavy declines were prevented by manipulation. In the afternoon pork advanced 2 1/2 to 5c. Lard was weak at the opening but a shade better at the close. Closing prices were

	Oct.	Nov.
Wheat	69 1/2	71 1/2
Corn	33 1/2	34 1/2
Oats	24	24 1/2
Pork	8 90	8 92 1/2
Lard	5 60	5 72 1/2

Wheat opened on Tuesday at closing prices for the previous day. A decline in consols and news of heavy local buying caused a temporary bulge, but it turned out that only a few thousand bushels had been taken. The highest point reached was 72 1/2c for November. A reaction took prices back 1/2 to 2c. Corn and oats were firmer. Provisions were dull, pending a settlement of the stock yard strikes. Closing prices were

	Oct.	Nov.
Wheat	70	71 1/2
Corn	33 1/2	34 1/2
Oats	23 1/2	24 1/2
Pork	9 00	9 00
Lard	5 60	5 75

On Wednesday wheat opened stronger on warlike news from Europe, and better cables. November started at 72 1/2c, 74c for December and 81c for May, or 1c above Tuesday's close. Prices continued to advance to 73 1/2c for November, and 75c for December. At this point the market broke 1c on an attempt of some small traders to realize, but reports from New York that the French were buying up everything, again sent prices bounding upward. November touched 73 1/2c, December 75 1/2c and May 81 1/2c. At one o'clock prices were 1c under the top, but in the afternoon were strong again. Corn and oats were strong in sympathy with wheat. Provisions were very quiet, but fractionally higher. Closing prices were

	Oct.	Nov.
Wheat	72	73 1/2
Corn	34 1/2	36
Oats	24 1/2	25 1/2
Pork	9 12 1/2	9 12 1/2
Lard	5 72 1/2	5 80

Wheat opened 1c off on Thursday, and it appeared that the war scare had subsided. Considerable long wheat came out, but the market absorbed this without much effort, and prices again advanced 1c. Prices held steady until toward the close, when they receded to the lowest point of the day. Pork and lard were dull and lower. Closing prices were:

	Oct.	Nov.
Wheat	71	72 1/2
Corn	34 1/2	36 1/2
Oats	24	25 1/2
Pork	8 87 1/2	8 92 1/2
Lard	5 60	5 75

Wheat was fairly firm on Friday and the tendency of prices upward, though several reactions occurred. Consols were quoted lower, which had a strengthening effect, and several old time bears were noticed to have changed over to the bull side. There was a general absence of European news. Provisions were neglected. Closing prices were:

	Oct.	Nov.
Wheat	71 1/2	72 1/2
Corn	34 1/2	35 1/2
Oats	24 1/2	25 1/2
Pork	9 00	9 00
Lard	5 75	5 77 1/2

On Saturday wheat had somewhat changed its aspect and opened dull and lower. However prices were fairly steady during the session, and fluctuations confined to a limited range. December closed at 74 1/2c, or 1c above the lowest point, and 1c below the highest figure reached. January closed at 75 1/2c, and May 80 1/2c. Provisions ruled stronger and closed higher for pork. Lard steady. Closing prices were

	Oct.	Nov.
Wheat	72 1/2	72 1/2
Corn	34 1/2	35 1/2
Oats	24 1/2	25 1/2
Pork	9 10	9 15
Lard	5 75	5 77 1/2

ONTARIO

STOCKS

Quotations given this week will show a general decline over those of the previous week, in the leading bank stocks. The market was generally dull and transactions few in all the leading bank, loan and miscellaneous stocks. Closing prices for Wednesday, October 13th, as compared with the previous week, were as follows:

	Oct 6.		Oct 13.	
	ASKED	BID	ASKED	BID
Montreal	225 1/2	224	226 1/2	226
Ontario	123 1/2	122	122	121
Toronto	209 1/2	207	207 1/2	206 1/2
Merchants	130	128 1/2	130	129 1/2
Commerce	124 1/2	124 1/2	126 1/2	125 1/2
Imperial		136 1/2	137 1/2	136 1/2
Federal	113	111 1/2	113	112
Dominion	219	217	219 1/2	219 1/2
Standard	127	126	127	126
Hamilton		136	--	136
Northwest Lead	70	69	70	69 1/2
C. P. R. Bonds	106	105	104 1/2	104 1/2
do. Stocks		67 1/2	--	--

WHEAT

The past week has been another quiet one in this market. Offerings have increased somewhat, but they are still very small for this time of the year. The feeling on the part of buyers has been one of weakness and any bid given were generally lower than last quotations. As a result of this very little business has been transacted. Toward the close of the previous week No. 1 Northern Manitoba sold at 85c on track, but No. 1 hard Manitoba sold a few days later at 84c. No. 2 fall and spring and red winter were bid at 73c at the close, with no transactions. On the street prices closed at 74 to 76c for fall and spring.

FLOUR

There has been but very little demand in this market for flour, and with buyers holding out strongly against concessions, little trading has been done. However sales were made at 5c lower. Extra was quoted at the close at \$3.40 to \$3.45 and superior extra at \$3.50 to \$3.55.

OATMEAL

Quiet, with one car lot sold at \$3.80. Small lots sold at \$4.00 to \$4.25, the latter price for granulated.

OVES

Receipts have been liberal and the demand fairly good. Four samples of mixed sold at 31c. One car of choice white was offered at 33c without a buyer.

BARLEY

Prices still rule low, and late bids have been even lower. No. 1 sold at 60 to 61c; No. 2 at 55 to 56c; and 52c for No. 3 extra. The lower figures toward the close, 45 to 62c was paid on the street.

FEAS

Quiet at 52 to 54c on track.

POTATOES

Cars have sold slowly at from 45 to 50c. Street prices 65 to 75c.

APPLES

Have been offered plentifully on street at from \$1 to 1.50, but offerings have not generally been of sound fruit. Choice hand-picked would probably be worth \$1.75 to \$2. No movement in car lots reported.

POULTRY

Have come in very freely, and have been rather lower, at 40 to 50c for fowl and 45 to 60c for ducks, per pair; geese have brought 55 to 70c, or 7 1/2 to 8c per lb., and turkeys at 10 to 11c per lb.

BUTTER

There has been little change in this market. Selections have been readily taken at 16 to 18c. Sales for shipment were made at 12 to 12 1/2c for lots of medium, with white taken out. Other lots of medium sold at from 9 to 11c.

CHEESE

The last advance has not been maintained, and prices were fractionally lower. Small lots sold at about 12c. No sales of round lots reported.

EGGS

Receipts light and prices steady at 18c, with 20 to 22c paid on the street.

PORK

Moving in small lots at \$14, with some few going to \$14.50, and with a fair demand.

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Sales small and prices rather easy. Long clear sold in case lots at 8½ to 8¼c; Cumberland nominal. New rolls in better demand at 9½ for short and 10c for long; backs and bellies 10 to 10½c.

HAMS

New smoked offered and sold slowly at 13 to 13½c; scarcely any other moving, and supplies fully sufficient.

LARD

Quiet with sales small and confined to pails, at from 9½ to 10c for small lots.

HOGS

Were fairly steady until the close, when receipts increased and prices were easier at \$5.50 to \$6.

HIDES AND WOOL

Hides, No. 1 inspected steers, \$9; No. 1 inspected cows, \$8.50; No. 2 inspected, \$7.50; No. 3 inspected, \$5; calfskins, green, 11 to 13c; calfskins, cured, 13 to 14c; calfskins, dry, 11 to 13c; sheepskins, green, 60 to 70c; wool super, 22 to 23c; extra super, 26 to 28c; wool pickings, 9 to 10c; tallow, rough, 2c; rendered, 4½ to 4¾c.

Items of Interest.

Messrs Blondin & Gallon are erecting a new building for a harness shop at Calgary.

An onion measuring fifteen inches in circumference has been grown by D. Ross at Edmonton; also a potato weighing 4½ pounds.

The Calgary *Tribune* says: S. J. Hogg & Co. received on Wednesday the first consignment of lumber from New Westminster that has been brought to Calgary. The lumber is very clear stuff and can be sold at about half the price charged formerly for this class of lumber.

The Edmonton *Bulletin* says there are prospects of a larger catch of fur during the coming season than last year, especially of lynx.

The Montana *River Press* estimates the number of cattle driven across the line this season at thirty thousand. The Cypress Hills are being stocked with them chiefly.

On Oct. 1st the Canadian Pacific took over from the Dominion Government the telegraph system in British Columbia, and will hereafter work it as part of the Company's service.

Garnett who has been undergoing his trial at Regina for robbing the Prince Albert mail, was found guilty and sentenced to 14 years in the penitentiary at Stoney Mountain.

Judge Walker has passed an order legalizing the Birtle debenture by-law, but it is not likely that any great effort will be made to advance public improvements at this late season of the year.

Contracts at Edmonton have been awarded as follows: The police bran contract awarded to Fraser & Co. at 1c a pound; wood contract awarded to J. Irvine at \$1.25, and the coal contract of 70 tons to D. Ross at \$3.56.

Mitchell's saw mill, at the crossing of the Assiniboine, west of Birtle, shut down last week. A very large quantity of lumber has been cut and arrangements are made to take out a full supply of spruce logs during the winter.

Shipments of hogs from Manitoba to the east during the past three months were as follows: July, 12 cars; August, 20 cars; September, 29 cars, and October to date 5, a total of 66. Estimating seventy-five to the carload, which is a good average figure, this makes an aggregate of almost 5,000 hogs shipped from the province to the east.

What is a Monopoly?

Most assuredly the right to enjoy such privileges not shared in by any one else in England granted these monopolies to traders and manufacturers. The South Sea, the East India, the Hudson's Bay, the Bank of England, and hundreds of lesser ones in America are fond of pointing to the Bessemer steel companies as a monopoly; the 1700 railway companies as monopolies, and the government to purchase the railways, telegraphs to do away with monopolies. Is not that but just the one thing which would establish one, two or three great irresponsible unchangeable monopolies?—*Ex.*

Montreal Boot and Shoe Trade.

Few people have the faintest conception of the enormous amount of business in the boot and shoe trade of Montreal proper and large as it may appear, we are not estimating facts when we state that the aggregate transactions are about \$10,000,000. We know of no single branch of our industries which contributes so largely to the best interests of the community as that of the boot and shoe trade, and we may say that it gives employment to more hands than that of any other department. Quite a number of our manufacturers pay from \$1,200 to \$1,500 per week in wages alone, which are no inconsiderable factors in the labor market, and we no doubt that the late general improvement in business owes its existence in a great measure to the healthy condition of St. Cyprien's industrial empire.—*Trade Bulletin.*

History of Hosiery.

The first silk stockings made in England were knitted by Queen Elizabeth's silk-woman, Mistress Montague, who presented her Majesty with a pair of black silk ones, which she liked so well that she kept the donor knitting silk stockings as long as she lived. Before the end of her reign stockings were made of silk, jarnsey, worsted, crewel, or the finest yarn and thread that could be had, and Stubbs remarked the ladies were "not ashamed to wear hose of all kinds of changeable colors, as green, red, white, tawney, and else what not, cunningly knit and curiously indented in every point with quirks, clocks, open seams, and every thing else accordingly."

The fashion thus introduced by royalty was soon adopted by the under ranks. The first peer who indulged in silk stockings was that William Herbert called the "Proud Earl of Pembroke." Prouder than ever, we can fancy him, in the days of trunk hose, long-waisted doublet and huge ruffs, appearing at Court in his new fashionable knit hose, and perhaps dancing a measure with the "virgin queen," her head covered with feathers, her feet glittering in gold and silver embroidered slippers, wearing her black silk stockings as she coquetishly raised her brocaded skirt and shook her feet in the dance.

King James I, it is said, not only wore silk stockings, but was so fond of them that he lowered his kingly dignity so far as to ask one of his courtiers to lend him a pair.

This was royalty going a-begging with a vengeance, when we read in a letter still extant of how the King asked the loan of the "scarlet hose with the gold clocks," on one occasion, when he desired to give the French Ambassador an "extraordinary idea of his magnificence."

It was a fancy with some lovers of the olden time to have stockings made from their ladies' hair, they desiring, I suppose to have their feet, as well as their hearts to be entangled in the meshes of their mistresses' tresses. *Philadelphian Press.*

Grain and Milling Notes

About 50 is the highest price paid for wheat in Vanden.

Wheat still brings from 50 to 52c at Portage Prairie, and oats 30c.

About 52c is the highest price paid for wheat in Morden. Oats are quoted at 27c. Thirteen bushels of wheat were shipped on Tuesday.

A by-law will be submitted to the electors of the Salaberry municipality, Man., to grant aid to the amount of \$3,000 for the establishment of a flour mill and butter factory.

There is not much activity in the Manitoba grain market as yet, farmers evidently holding out for higher figures whilst prices are gradually getting lower. During the early part of the week 52c was paid for the best grade of wheat, at the close the price was 51c per bush. Rye, 25c, oats, 26c, with very little offering.

Wheat was quoted from 2 to 3c lower at Brandon last week, prices ranging from 48 to 50c, the latter price for best samples only. About 30,000 bushels were taken in during the

week. Large shipments went east, but were to fill orders taken some time ago, which owing to a scarcity of cars, could not be forwarded sooner. From ten to fifteen cars went out on some days. Barley has not been offered. Oats were in good request at 25 to 30c.

General Notes.

Apples are being sold in Halifax at from \$1.25 to \$1.75 per barrel in large lots.

A permanent exhibition of manufacturers will be opened in Toronto about the first of the year.

An engine using petroleum as fuel is successfully drawing trains between Cairo and Alexandria, Egypt.

A bill poster in Walkerton, Ont., has been fined for covering over posters whose date had not yet expired.

A movement is on foot in Halifax to start a Building and Loan Association on the Ontario model, and some well-known capitalists of that city have the matter in hand.

Under the recent treaty between Great Britain and Spain the latter country and her colonies are opened to Canadian trade on the same terms as the most favored nations.

An effort is being made to prevent, by injunction, the Montreal Street Railway Company from paying its current half-yearly dividend, on the ground that it has not been earned.

The Moncton Refining Company, at a meeting held on Tuesday last, were to be asked to abandon half their paid up stock, in order that \$100,000 preferential stock might be floated.

According to the calculation made by a scientific writer lately, it requires a prodigious amount of vegetable matter to form a layer of coal, the estimate being that it would really take a million years to form a coalbed 100 feet thick.

The total assessment of Toronto, as finally adjusted, is \$83,556,811 being an increase of \$10,841,278. The total population is 118,903, an increase of 6,603 on the year. If Parkdale and other suburbs are added, the population will be close upon 130,000.

Notice is given in the last Canada Gazette of an application for the formation of a company to manufacture patent stovepipe elbows and all sheet metal goods, headquarters Montreal. Among the incorporators are the names of Jas. Bissett and Edw. Hudson Bissett, Winnipeg.

A new textile product is coming out, made of merino wool, at present manufactured only on the coast of Sardinia. It is peculiarly soft in texture, and so durable that a shawl costing about \$12 can be worn in all kinds of weather for years. It is called bisso or golden wool. Textile manufacturers, who have been experimenting with jute, assert that it is capable of more extended and artistic applications than are yet known, since it can be made nearly as fine as silk.

The business of making iron seem to be slowly slipping from the hands of iron makers in eastern Pennsylvania. The returns of iron furnaces in blast Sept. 1 show a decrease of 2,200 tons weekly in capacity, an increase in charcoal and bituminous iron, but a decrease of 3,600

tons in anthracite iron. Since the maximum, July 1, the decrease in weekly output has been 4,700 tons. For the first time the average weekly production for three months has been equivalent to more than 6,000,000 tons of pig iron yearly, sixty per cent of the anthracite, 63.5 per cent of the bituminous and forty six per cent of the charcoal furnaces being in blast. The longer headed iron makers are buying ore and iron properties in the south and west.

From the report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the condition of the coal miners of Monro, a district of Belgium, it appears that the maximum earnings of a coal hewer, or, as we would term him in this country, a miner, are 60 francs a month, say roughly, \$12. It was learned from some of the witnesses that appeared before this commission that girls 16, 17 and 18 years of age are kept at work underground in the mines of this district from 16 to 18 hours a day. For this exhausting labor they receive from 1 1/2 to 2 francs, or from 30 to 40 cents a day. It would appear from this report that all of the shocking stories as to the brutalizing and demoralizing influence of the labor of women and girls underground in the mines brought out in the investigations in England some years since are being repeated in Belgium.

Personal.

W. F. Hefelman, of Charles Huston & Co., wholesale clothing, Montreal, is making a business tour of the country.

Mr. Kenneth Mackenzie, of Lyon, Mackenzie & Powis, left last week on a business trip to eastern Canadian and American cities.

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British Columbia.

Powis & Sullivan, hotelkeepers, Vancouver, have dissolved partnership, John Powis continuing.

Tenders are invited for restoring W. Heat-horn's, shoe manufacturer, business premises lately burned.

G. W. A. Lang & Son, watchmakers, Victoria, have dissolved partnership. G. W. A. Lang will continue the business.

Spratt's Ark has been stripped from a float-ing cannery and converted into a freight barge at an outlay of over eight thousand dollars.

The Hudson's Bay Co. have purchased land at Vancouver, for the purpose of erecting build-ings for a distributing depot for the province.

A report is brought that the Chinese are doing well on the creeks in Alberni, and that quite a quantity of gold has been taken out by them.

W. E. Slater, of the mercantile agency of Dun Wiman & Co., has been appointed resident agent for the company, in Victoria, for this province.

The Nanaimo Gas Works Company has been incorporated, with A. A. Green, G. L. Milne and C. D. Rand as trustees. The capital stock is \$45,000.

The Island Railway has been officially opened. The fare is \$3 between Nanaimo and Victoria. To and from the different way ports the rate is 5c per mile.

The collection at Victoria for the month end-ing 30th Sept., 1886, were . Duties, \$82,044.04; miscellaneous, \$344.51; Chinese Immigration Act, \$733.00; total, \$83,121.55.

For the month of September, the collections at New Westminster were Customs, \$14,975.92; other revenues, \$104.02, total, \$15,079.04. For the same month last year, \$8,198.58; in-crease, \$6,881.36.

M. P. Thomson, of the firm of Thompson Bros., of Portage la Prairie and Calgary, is looking for a place to open a branch at Van-couver, in stationery and fancy goods.

E. D. Edwards and A. C. Thicke, have leased the lot next to the Queen's Hotel, Van-couver, and will erect thereon a store, where they intend carrying on a dry goods and grocery business. Their stock of goods is now on the way from the east.

In regard to the reported seizure of the cargo of the tea ship Zoruy, on an investigation being made it was found that tea made up in fancy packages had been mistaken for other goods by the officer on watch, and the work of discharg-ing was accordingly proceeded with.

A fire at New Westminster did damage as follows; The Occident Hotel loss about \$18,000, insurance unknown; J Bunte's loss is \$3,000, insurance \$2,600; C. McDonough, loss about \$10,000, insurance, \$8,800; T C Atkinson, law office, Rand Bros., real estate, losses nominal; Temperance Restaurant, loss, \$800, in-surance, \$250; J. C. Armstrong's building on Front Street, loss, \$1,000; insurance, \$600; H. V. Edmonds, real estate, loss, \$2,500, insurance \$1,500; Palace Hotel, loss on building and furniture, \$4,000, insurance, \$600; on furniture of five Chinese buildings, loss unknown.

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