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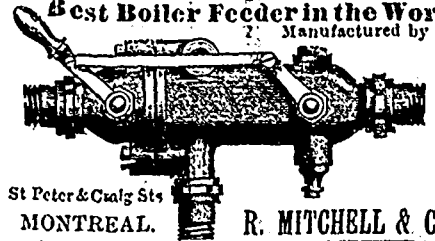
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Much of Goods of my own manufacture is also complete and am
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The Commercial

A JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE FINANCIAL, MERCANTILE AND MANUFACTURING INTERESTS OF THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.

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

VOL. 5.

WINNIPEG, OCTOBER 12TH, 1886.

No. 3.

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.

ISSUED EVERY TUESDAY

THE COMMERCIAL will be mailed to any address in Canada, United States or Great Britain at \$2.00 a year in advance.

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Office, 4 and 6 James St. East.

JAMES E. STEEN,
Publisher.

WINNIPEG, OCTOBER 12, 1886.

THE Travellers Hotel at Lethbridge, has been closed.

G. WIDMEYER, tins, Clearwater, has been burned out.

J. BIRCH, fruit dealer, Winnipeg, has given up business.

THE Moosomin Courier has been enlarged and improved.

A. ROBERTS, general storekeeper, Wapella, has assigned in trust.

J. NIXON will open a boot and shoe store at Macleod, Alberta Territory.

J. G. TRELEAVEN, of Manitou, will open a harness shop at Killarney, Man.

A LOAD of potatoes from Prince Albert, sold at Battleford at \$1.75 per bushel.

MISS A. ANDERSON has purchased the stationery stock of W. Pulford, of Stonowall. Pulford will open a drug store in Winnipeg.

THE North British Canadian Investment Co., has opened a loan office at Calgary.

It is reported that Cowdry Bros., of Regina, will open a private bank at Macleod.

Two cents per pound is being offered for freight from Swift Current to Battleford.

D. A. HORPER, grocer, Brandon and Rapid City, has given up business at the former place.

LAMBERT BROS., of Boissevain, have bought out the furniture store of Wilson & Co., of the same place.

THE Minnedosa Tribune announces that W. B. McArthur, general storekeeper, of that place, is winding up business.

THE firm of E. D. Moore & Co., wholesale oils, Winnipeg, has been dissolved, and the business will be wound up.

THE furniture and effects of the Potter House, Winnipeg, will be offered for sale by auction, on Thursday and Friday of this week.

A. J. D. BRAITHWAITE, has gone to Calgary, to take charge of the branch of the Bank of Montreal to be opened at that place.

T. J. SMITH, general merchant, Wapella, has bought out the business of Logan & Rowell, lumber merchants and contractors of the same place.

— LINDSAY, who has gone into partnership with — Parish, grain dealer, Brandon, was formerly a member of the firm of Sibbald & Lindsay, of Regina.

A CAR load of hogs has been shipped from Regina to Calgary. The price paid for the hogs at Regina was 30 per pound.

THE Manitoba Wine Co., of Portage la Prairie, have taken out a license for the manufacture of beer. This will make the third brewery for the Portage. The Wine Co. have heretofore confined their operations to temperance beverages.

REV. WYATT HAINATH, who lately arrived at Brandon, left that place suddenly after a short stay, but not before he had secured goods from the merchants to the extent of about \$1000. He also obtained goods at Plum Creek, Boissevain and elsewhere, for which he forgot to settle.

MATTERS are quite lively at Medicine Hat this fall, owing to the shipment from that place of considerable numbers of Montana cattle and sheep, destined for the Chicago market.

THE Saskatchewan coal mine, near Medicine Hat, has been leased by E. D. Moore, of Winnipeg. Work will be commenced at the mine at once, and it is expected the coal will be placed in the Winnipeg market within a few weeks. It is likely that a reduction in the price of fuel will result from the placing of this coal upon the market.

VOLUME 1, number 1, of *The Journal*, published at Regina, by C. J. Atkinson, has been received. The proprietor intimates his intention to make *The Journal* a "cosmopolitan North-western newspaper," and not merely a local sheet. The first issue presents a creditable appearance and gives evidence of fair support from the business community of Regina. We wish *The Journal* every success.

WORK was quietly commenced on the Hudsons' Bay Railway on Saturday, and it is expected that forty miles will be graded and ready for the ties in about a month's time. The first twenty miles is now covered by sub-contracts. The present starting point is near the northwest corner of the driving park; whence the road runs in a northwesterly direction for the first twenty miles. It has not yet been decided as to the exact location of the terminus in the city.

ON Saturday evening the joint committees of the Board of Trade and the city council, appointed to consider the advisability of securing stock yards and packing houses for the city, held a meeting to decide upon the course of action to take in view of the forthcoming visit of Mr. Olds, General Traffic Manager of the C. P. R. Mr. Kenneth Mackenzie, president of the Board of Trade, presided. There was a general discussion of the question, and Mr. Mackenzie was asked to meet Mr. Olds upon his arrival here this morning and arrange for a time when the committee could wait upon him and inform him of its views, on not only this question, but also others of great interest to the city, such as the discriminating rates in favor of Montreal and against Winnipeg, and the high freight rates between here and British Columbia;

Business East.

ONTARIO.

Robert Gray, grocer, Toronto, has assigned.
John Ayling, bricks, Shelburne, has assigned.
Geo. Chater, hotelkeeper, Windsor, has sold out.

Jas. R. Burns, pottery, Toronto, was burned out.

J. Ewing, clothing, Arthur, has assigned in trust.

J. Urwitz, jeweller, Toronto, has assigned in trust.

John Forbes, hotelkeeper, Woodstock, is dead.

— Rolph, hotelkeeper, Port Arthur, was burned out.

Robert Wood, jeweller, Port Arthur, was burned out.

S. R. Balkeville, hotelkeeper, Belleville, was burned out.

Sohn Glickland, billiards, Belleville, was burned out.

D. Houston, hotel barkeeper, Belleville, was burned out.

Norman A. Smith, saw mill, Comber, was burned out.

J. H. McKibben, druggist, Galt, has sold out to R. Ferrah.

David W. Elliott, hotelkeeper, Kingsville, has sold out.

J. W. Miller, shoe dealer, Peterboro, has assigned in trust.

Jas. Barry, butcher, St. Thomas, has assigned in trust.

Barker & Lewis, coal dealers, St. Thomas, have dissolved.

O'Donovan & Son, carriages, Whitby, were damaged by fire.

Wm. Duceau, bookseller, Paris, has sold out to C. Lloyd & Co.

Edward Tuck, general storekeeper, Mount Brydges, is dead.

R. W. Martin & Son, sewing machines, Otawa, have assigned.

F. Alexander & Co., general storekeepers, Lucan, have sold out.

J. R. McCrae, druggist, Peterboro, has sold out to G. A. Sherrin.

McBride Bros., general storekeepers, West Lorne, have assigned in trust.

R. H. Trimble, dry goods, Napanee; stock advertised for sale by auction.

A. J. Leitch, general storekeeper, Dutton, warehouse burned—loss \$5,000.

Simon Robertson, general storekeeper, Cassel, has sold out to Wm. Armstrong.

Ross Bros., Miller & Co., oil dealers, London, have called a meeting of creditors.

Mawson & Miller, builders, Toronto, have dissolved; Chas. Mawson continues.

Giroux & Sullivan, dry goods, Peterboro, have dissolved; M. Sullivan continues.

P. H. McCall, grocer, Petrolia, has admitted P. J. Reilly, and style will be McCall & Reilly.

Cobban Manufacturing Co., Toronto, have dissolved—John Bacon retires—F. J. Phillips continues.

QUEBEC.

Jas. Bailey, grocer, Three Rivers, has assigned.

F. Gelinas, grocer, Sorel, is offering to compromise.

Geo. E. Amyiot, dry goods, Quebec, has assigned.

Geo. Tanguay, wholesale fish dealer, Quebec, is dead.

M. Femer, clothing, Montreal, has assigned in trust.

T. L. Louthwood, stationer, Three Rivers, has assigned.

T. H. Brooks & Co., restaurant, Montreal, have dissolved.

A. Gingras & Co., shirt manufacturers, Quebec, have assigned.

E. Cousineau & Co., contractors, Pointe Claire, have dissolved.

M. A. Gauvreau, general storekeeper, St. Raymond, has assigned.

John McFarlane, general storekeeper, Portage du Fort, has assigned in trust.

L. N. Simoneau, general storekeeper, Athabasha Station; demand of assignment made on him.

Louis Rouillard, general storekeeper, St. Thomas de Pierreville; demand of assignment made on him.

NOVA SCOTIA.

John Macdonald, florist, Halifax, is dead.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

T. M. Carpenter & Co., grocers, Portland, have dissolved; Jas. T. Carpenter continues.

The State of Trade.

Special telegrams point to a volume of general trade quite equal to that reported in late weeks, with a satisfactory inquiry and demand. The movement of staple goods is increasing in the southwest and west, while in Kansas the demand is reported to be better than in a corresponding period in any preceding year. General trade is quiet at San Francisco, and at New Orleans it has been checked owing to the approach of the close of the month, as well as to the scare produced by the prediction of an earthquake. The bank clearings at thirty cities, as specially wired *Bradstreet's* point to an unmistakably full volume of commercial transactions, speculative and otherwise, exceeding in the aggregate late exhibits. The gross earnings of 43 railways for the third week in September, as reported to *Bradstreet's*, aggregate \$4,153,486, against \$3,950,290 in the like week of 1885. The earnings of 44 roads from January 1st to date are \$134,088,126, against \$123,427,600 last year, a gain of \$10,660,526 during nine months past. Prices of dry goods have been sustained, in some lines of cottons advanced, and the demand is good. The wool market continues very strong, as manufacturers are buying with more freedom. American wool prices are said to be lower than foreign. The total number of failures in the United States for nine months, as reported to *Bradstreet's*, is 5,582, against 8,423 in 1885. The total liabilities are \$77,110,644, against \$90,976,358, and the assets \$37,397,056, as compared with \$43,864,800 in three quarters of 1885. The total failures have fallen below like records for 1885 and 1884, and the proportion of assets to liabilities is fractionally higher. Canada has had 914 failures since January 1st, against 984 in 1885, but the liabilities have increased from \$7,190,967 to \$8,325,764, and the assets from \$3,391,103 to \$4,290,103. The do-

mestic iron trade continues active and prices very firm. An advance for next year is probable. Finished iron is about 1/10c higher per pound. Anthracite coal is fairly active at the ordered advances. But petroleum and sugar are lower. New Orleans advices point to a 25 per cent. reduction in the Louisiana sugar crop. Easier London markets, with slow demand for refined sugar, have resulted in lowest quotations on record.—*Bradstreet's*.

Personal.

W. E. Sanford, of Hamilton, wholesale clothing, is in the city.

Mr. W. H. Lyon, of Lyon, Mackenzie & Powis, was in the city last week.

Mr. J. A. Moore, of the China Hall, is on a tour of eastern Canadian and American cities.

J. A. Christie, lumber dealer, of Brandon, is able to be around again, after a serious attack of fever.

No Justice in it.

Mr. Wm. Wagner, in his address at the opening of the Manitoba Dairymen's Association, thus referred to the treatment meted out to this country by the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.:— "It is true (and for us a mournful fact) that the present policy of the C. P. R. Company is, as regards freight, against us. It is true that butter and cheese can be brought to British Columbia from Montreal cheaper than from Winnipeg. It is true that such policy is damaging to us at present, depending as we are for the sale of our products more in the west, although all of us living in the west have also advanced towards the Dominion loans to the C. P. R. when this Company was set upon by the enemy of Canadian enterprise, the Grand Trunk Railway. Yet it appears the eastern portion are the pets of the C. P. R. But, my friends, there is hope left yet for us, and we should, when seeing how we are treated, combine, and with all our power, feeble as we are, support the Hudson's Bay route for the export of our dairy produce.

Let the eastern dairymen send their goods to the west; we will send them to the east, to the market of Great Britain. Our produce going through a colder climate, will arrive in a better state than their's. But let us also hope that when the time arrives the good sense of the C. P. R. Company will show up as trump, and we will have cheaper rates to the west. That the western trade, if developed is not so bad, can be seen from the Custom House report of Victoria.

Imports to British Columbia for the year ending 30th June, 1885.—

Butter from the States	323,762 pounds.
Cheese	"	40,218 "
Eggs	"	88,812 dozen.
Eggs (in salt) from China	12,873 "

And in the year 1st January to 30th December, 1885.

From the Eastern Provinces, Ontario and Montreal:

Butter	67,364 pounds.
Cheese	76,826 "

Now this trade, if there is any justice in the world, belongs to us, if we only keep together and act jointly.

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In Kid, Calf-Kid, Buck, Antelope, Goat and
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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, OCTOBER 12, 1886.

HOME INDUSTRIES.

The labor organizations of the city of Winnipeg will have the sympathy and encouragement of all those interested in the industrial development and general commercial progress of the city, in their agitation in favor of supporting home industries and against the practice of sending to eastern cities for goods which may be procured at home. The question is one which not only Winnipeg, but the whole country, is specially interested in. The large attendance at the meeting held in the city on Tuesday evening to consider this matter, demonstrated that the people have become thoroughly aroused on the subject, and that the time has come when some effort should be made to minimize the evil. Many of the leading business men of the city were present, and the speeches were strongly condemnatory of the practice of sending out of the country to have work done or goods supplied which could be procured to equally good advantage at home, save in some instances at a trifling additional cost. The following resolution moved by Messrs. E. L. Drewry and J. H. Ashdown, and unanimously passed at the meeting, speaks for itself:

"Whereas it is the custom for many individuals and firms to send orders east for execution when the work could be done at home; and whereas such a practice is an injustice, both to employers and employed; therefore, be it resolved that this meeting denounces such practices, and urges upon our citizens the necessity of making all their purchases from local firms."

A resolution was also passed pledging those present to "encourage in every possible way our home industries, by the use by ourselves and families of the products of those industries, believing that in doing so it will materially conduce to the prosperity of our city and province." The speakers all endorsed the sentiment contained in the resolutions, and pointed out many advantages to be gained by purchasing as much as possible and having work done at home.

Few people who have not given the matter attention have any idea to what an extent this practice of sending east for goods is carried on. Almost every line of trade is injuriously affected directly, whilst the evil indirectly arising from this custom, must be very great in the aggro-

gate. If all the goods which could be manufactured in this country, but which are now frequently brought from the east, were purchased at home, the effect upon local industry would be something surprising. Our industrial population would be more than doubled, and every branch of business would receive benefit from the circulation of the money at home, which is now sent east. The influence of such a move would be to almost revolutionize trade all over the country, and the whole province would receive benefit far beyond present conceptions.

This matter is one in which the people of Winnipeg are specially interested, and the old saying that "charity begins at home" is applicable in the case. Winnipeg is desirous of securing trade from the towns and villages throughout the province and territories, and many of our merchants think, and justly too, that country merchants who order from the east, in preference to patronizing local wholesale manufacturers and dealers, are doing an injury to the whole country, themselves included, in retarding commercial and industrial development at home. But until the people of Winnipeg have learned to supply their own wants as much as possible at home, they cannot justly find much fault with the citizens of outside towns for sending their money east. From the city alone there are hundreds of thousands of dollars sent east every year, in single industries, for goods which could be manufactured at home, and which, if procured here, would add immeasurably to our wealth. Then the expansion of local industries would cheapen the cost of production and enable our manufacturers to compete to better advantage for the trade of provincial and territorial towns.

A great deal of the money sent out of the city is in small amounts, for work of an industrial nature, such as clothing and boots and shoes made to order, printing, etc. It is claimed that for tailoring not less than \$50,000 is sent out of the city annually, every cent of which could be expended to almost as good advantage at home directly to the purchaser, whilst the aggregate amount taken from the legitimate trade of the city is an injury to the whole community of no minor importance. Then in the item of printing and kindred industries, the work of this nature done in the east amounts to a very large sum, which expenditure if all made at home, would in itself help to support quite a

number of mercantile institutions. Many other examples could be given of a similar nature.

In the instances given nearly the whole expenditure would go into wages, and hence the city is robbed of the number of workmen who, with their families, would be supported in our midst, were the work done at home. The merchant who sends his money away from home for such little things as these, with the vain idea that he is saving a dollar or two, is pursuing a very short-sighted and suicidal policy. Allowing that ten per cent. is saved (which is probably a maximum figure) by having this work done in eastern cities, on every \$1,000 so sent out of the country there would be a saving of \$100. On the other hand the merchants of the city would be robbed of the profits which they would realize by the extra sales of \$1,000 worth of goods, which at 20 per cent. would make \$200. It is safe to estimate that for every dollar saved through sending work of this nature out of the country the whole community is the loser to double that amount.

In addition to the sending east of small sums for work of the nature previously indicated, there are many branches of local wholesale manufactures which should receive far better encouragement and support than has hitherto been accorded to them. Some of the branches already do a flourishing trade here, but if the money which is sent out of the country for such goods were spent at home, it would lead to the establishment of additional manufactories in the same line. In cigars for instance, there are two small factories located in the city, and the manufacturers claim that the facilities for turning out such goods here are as favorable as exist at any place in Canada. The goods made here compare favorably in quality and price with the imported article, yet the manufacturers have not been accorded anything like the support which they should receive from the city trade. The cigars consumed in Winnipeg alone would support fifty workmen where we now have five. The same thing will apply to ales, etc., though a much larger business proportionately is done in these than in cigars. Many other branches of wholesale manufacture might be referred to, but those mentioned will serve the purpose as examples. It is to be hoped that the agitation inaugurated by the labor societies will lead to a much needed reform of the practice of sending east for

goods or work which can be procured or done at home. When this reform is accomplished, then will Winnipeg dealers and manufacturers have more cause for complaint if residents of outside towns continue to send out of the country for their wants, in preference to encouraging home industry. Both the city and the provincial towns have much to learn in this respect, and when the matter is taken into proper consideration, we may expect to see the whole country greatly benefitted thereby.

SOME OF THE BENEFITS.

Since the first opening of the Canadian Pacific Railway through to the Pacific coast, the readers of the Canadian press have been treated to a continuous surfeit of eloquent bosh regarding the consummation of this undoubtedly important event. Editorial writers have soared away so far into the visionary in attempting to dilate upon the completion of this great undertaking, that it was a wonder they got back to *terra firma* in time for the next issue of their journal, whilst miscellaneous scribblers have gone into ecstasies of delight, and platform speakers have effervesced *ad nauseam* on the same theme. The glories of effete Asia, with which we have been brought in more direct contact, have been pictured to us, and we have seen (in our mind) the riches of the voluptuous Orient streaming across our broad prairies in a continuous cavalcade of glittering splendor. The Joss worshipping Mongolian, the savage Corean, and the timorous Hindoo have all been made to stand up in turn and do duty as a sort of background to the picture of Canada from ocean to ocean, via the C.P.R.

Now with all due deference to the many able writers and speakers who have considered this subject (and who in Canada has not) and bent their energies to produce a glowing picture, have we not had enough of this Don Quixote style of writing about the C.P.R. and the great country through which it runs? We have been puffing ourselves up over our enterprise in building this great railroad to such an extent, that like the venerable Mark Twain's frog, which tried to increase its proportions to the size of an ox, we may be in danger of sustaining serious injury. This waxing eloquent over the matter may do very well to arouse the spirits of the hypochondriacal or please the superficial mind, but the real and important issues attending the opening of the

railway through to the coast are very apt to be lost sight of in the attempt to produce a glowing picture.

That the inauguration of such a great undertaking as the opening for through traffic of the C.P.R. should be made use of for the display of a little eloquent enthusiasm and national vanity is perhaps quite natural as well as excusable, but ample time has been given for displays of this nature, and it might not now be out of order to take a more practical view of the whole matter. Eastern newspapers day after day contain paragraphs telling of some new benefit to the country from the opening of the road, and some western papers have also kept standing headings in their columns over items of a similar nature. But there are two sides to every question, and so it is with many of these reported "benefits," which upon investigation prove to be very doubtful ones. Indeed, people in Manitoba and the Territories are beginning to find out that many of the promised benefits from the opening of the road are rather slow in making themselves felt. Further, it has been discovered that under existing arrangements, a through line of railway to British Columbia has given the people of the Northwest new causes for complaint and placed additional injustice upon them.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is certainly a great undertaking. The building of the road over the prairies of the Northwest has to a great extent made this country what it is to-day. If managed in the interests of the people it should continue to prove an unmixed good to the people of the Northwest as well as to the whole of Canada. The railway was built with the money of the people of Canada, the Northwest contributing proportionately a very large amount. The road was not built for the benefit of one portion of the country, that an injustice might be done another portion, but for the equal benefit of the whole Dominion. Therefore the people of this part of Canada have a right to ask for and receive fair treatment from the C.P.R. Co. This is all we ask and all we have a right to expect.

Before the opening of the railway to the Pacific coast, we were frequently told in glowing language of the great impetus which would be given to trade and industry in the Northwest through the opening to us of the British Columbia markets. More than three months have passed since the completion of the road and very little has been accomplished toward estab-

lishing trade relations between Manitoba and the province by the Pacific. By a system of discriminating rates the producers of this country have been shut out of the British Columbia markets, and it has been clearly demonstrated that the railway company has determined that Manitoba shall not share to any extent in the Pacific coast trade. True, the markets of that province were not open to us before the completion of the C.P.R., but that does not in the least lessen our claim upon them now. In every sense of justice the markets of British Columbia belong to the Northwest in so far as we are able to supply that province with the products of our industries, and that we are now largely excluded from them shows how hopelessly and helplessly we are in the hands of this railway monopoly. If there is a man in the entire Northwest who will close his eyes to the position of this country in relation to railway monopoly, he must indeed care little for the prosperity and development of his native or adopted home. We have seen mercantile commodities, for the production of which this country is specially adapted, brought from fifteen hundred miles beyond our province, carried across our prairies, through the mountains and placed in the markets of British Columbia, whilst producers here of the same goods can but look on helplessly and bewail their position. A city contemporary a short time ago contained an article headed "One of the Benefits," relating to the through shipment of shingles from Oregon territory to the east via the C.P.R. In the article referred to this word "benefit" was given prominence by quotation points, we presume out of sarcasm on the part of writer. We ask the producers and shippers of Manitoba what *they* think of the benefits? We ask our butter and cheese manufacturers what they think of the benefit of having to pay about \$1.25 per 100 pounds more for shipping their product from Winnipeg to the Pacific coast than they could ship the same commodities from Montreal? We ask our country merchants what they think of the benefit of having to pay a higher rate of freight for their goods from Winnipeg to Calgary than rates on similar goods from Montreal to Victoria? We ask our wholesalers a similar question in regard to goods shipped from Winnipeg to the Pacific coast? And when these questions are honestly answered it will be seen that the opening of the C.P.R. to the Pacific coast has not proved an unmixed blessing to the Northwest.

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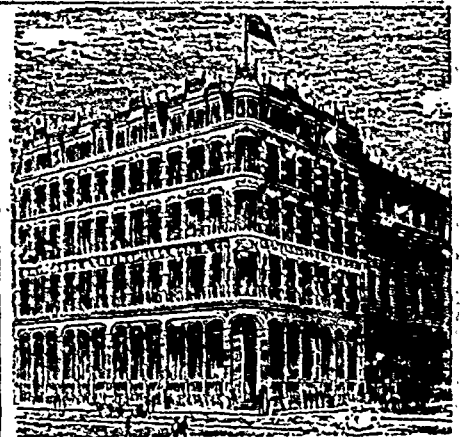
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Sample Rooms and Offices, 7 Spencer Block, Portage Ave.

J. W. DRISCOLL, Manager.

WINNIPEG

WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET

The 4th of the month coming on Monday brought the usual little extra stir at the banks. Considerable paper fell due on that date, and considering that very little money has yet gone into circulation for grain, payments were surprisingly well met. Scarcely any paper was allowed to go to protest, and an average portion of about 70 per cent. was met promptly. The balance was covered by wholesalers and generally considered good in the immediate future. The showing is a very good one for this time of the year, and gives indication of a sound financial standing throughout the country. This latter feature is also indicated from the fact that money is more readily obtainable, and is even seeking investment at concessions. For first-class security large loans can now be made at reasonable rates. Commercial discounts are negotiated at from 7 per cent for best securities to 9 for ordinary. In real estate mortgage loans rates of interest rule about the same, or from 7 per cent for city to 8 to 9 per cent for farm properties.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE

In city wholesale circles during the past week there has been a very steady and fairly active trade in nearly every branch. In a number of lines the most active season for sending out fall stocks is now over, and in dry goods, clothing, ect., the past week would see old orders about all cleaned out. However, new orders even in these lines continue to come to hand freely and the season will show a marked improvement over last year in about every department of wholesale trade. One feature of the past year has been shown in the generally steady season trade, which is in marked contrast with the spasmodic movements of former years. This indicates that trade affairs have come to a more regular basis, and will hereafter be done more on the principle of ordering stocks at seasonable times, with sorting orders interspersed between. In lines of every day consumption the business done during the week was of a very satisfactory nature all around, whilst some dealers have had all they could do. In fact from all quarters come reports of a steadily increasing volume of trade. One of the most hopeful features of the past week has been in the nature of improvement in payments. A considerable amount of paper fell due on the 4th inst., a large portion of which was met. One house had over 90 per cent of paper met on that date, whilst the average portion met would be about 70 per cent. This is a remarkably good showing, when it is considered that grain has scarcely commenced to move yet; and as one wholesale merchant remarked, "It is wonderful where the money is coming from."

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY

There is very little doing in this branch, the sales of plows even having now nearly ceased for the season. The next few months will be just about as quiet as possible, and collections will be the only thing receiving attention. In this latter respect a commencement has been made, though up to date but little has been done.

BOOTS AND SHOES

Repeat orders continue to come in freely in

this branch, and there are also a few late orders coming to hand from country dealers who had delayed purchasing their fall stocks as long as possible. These have combined to keep dealers fairly active during the week. Paper falling due on the 4th was exceptionally well met, and collections show a steady improvement.

CLOTHING

Orders partaking of a sorting nature have been coming in steadily and to such an extent as to cover a fair aggregate volume of business, and travellers are now on the road finishing up the season's work in fall goods. A steady drop trade is now expected for the balance of the season. Collections have improved somewhat and are turning out fully as good as could have been expected.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE

Dealers in this branch had a very brisk trade during the fair week, and orders taken during that time were not all filled until toward the close of last week. The run was principally for fancy lines, such as are not usually carried by travellers, and selected from stocks to suit the tastes of purchasers. A fair number of new orders have also been received during the week. Collections fairly good.

DRY GOODS

After the heavy rush during the fair week, there has been a temporary quietness in receiving orders, a good deal of the business coming in in a bunch at that time which would otherwise have been spread over two or three weeks. However a fair number of orders have been received for seasonable goods, and the work of filling these together with back orders, has kept dealers fairly busy. The close of last week would see most of the old orders cleaned out and leave wholesalers ready for the sorting trade. So far the fall trade shows a very good volume, and a decided increase over last year. Collections continue a little slow, but improving.

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

Trade in this line remains in a healthy condition, and although no great rush has been experienced, yet a steady and fairly active movement is regularly going on. Collections have been met in a manner that shows well for the season.

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; pickerel, 3c; salmon, 18c; cod, 10c; Haddock, 10c; Halibut, 17c; Flounders, 15. Oysters, standard, 45c per can; select, 55c per can; bulk oysters, \$2.35 to \$2.65 per gal.

FRUITS

Prices are very much the same as last given. Ontario fall apples in good supply at previous quotations. No winter apples yet offered. The first new season oranges are in the market, also Malaga grapes. Prices 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; California peaches \$3.50 a box; 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 \$2.25; 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 \$8.50 on track.

FURNITURE

Orders have been coming in steadily, though rather slowly, from the country, and generally for not very large amounts. Collections quiet.

GROCERIES

Sugars hold steady in price here. Teas firm. Provisions somewhat easier. Canned goods continue firm and some have advanced. Trade holds steady and fairly active, and collections about satisfactory. Prices are unchanged as follows: Canned tomatoes, 25c higher at \$3.50; corn, \$3.25 to \$3.50; peas, \$3.75; yellow sugar 6½ to 7c; granulated 7½ to 8c; lump sugar, 9 to 9½c; Coffees, Rios, 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 Sacy 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 ins, section No. 1, 7c; No. 2, 6c; cows, No. 1, 7c; No. 2, 6c; bulls, 5c; calf, 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, \$5.50 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 plump stock. American oak sole, 45 to 60c; buffe, 17 to 22c a foot; cordovan, 25 to 27c; pebble, 21 to 23c; colored linings 12c.

LUMBER

The call from the city continues steady and in very good volume, and if anything the demand during the past week has been augmented by the commencement of a number of new buildings, which will be completed before cold weather sets in. There has also been a fair movement toward country points, though not as active in this respect as might be expected at this time of year.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS

There has been a better business in this line, though still room for improvement, the movement not being up to expectations for this time of year. Quotations are: Turpentine, 75c; 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

About the usual steady business doing, which altogether is quite satisfactory to the trade.

STATIONERY AND PAPER

The leading features in this branch remain very much the same as last week, viz., a fairly active business distributed generally over all classes of goods, and with fancies coming more into demand.

WINES AND SPIRITS

There has been a steady and fair demand, at unchanged prices as follows. Gooderham & Wort's five year old, \$2.40; 7 year old, \$3; old rye, \$1.75; Jules Robin brandy, \$4.50; Bisquet Debouche & 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, \$4.00 to \$4.50; DeKuyper red gin, \$11 per case DeKuyper

green gin, \$6.50 per case; Tom Gin, \$9.00 to \$10.00; Martel 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 8c to 11c; unwashed and tags off, 10 to 12c; Montana sheep, unwashed, 11 to 12c.

THE MARKETS

WINNIPEG

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS

There has been some increase in the offerings of wheat at western provincial markets, but still the tendency is to hold back, and even buyers have not shown any very keen desire to take hold. With outside markets continuing weak and prices falling, local dealers have not been anxious to run the risk of sending cars east and perhaps find the market there a few cents lower. Some cars have been sent through all rail in order to avoid delays as much as possible, so as to lessen the risk of a further drop in the near future; but the quantity of grain sent out of the country up to the present time has been small, considering the early date at which harvesting operations were completed. At two or three markets in Southern Manitoba, a considerable quantity of wheat has already been delivered, principally from the Mennonite settlements. Prairie fires have probably retarded deliveries to some extent, in compelling farmers to remain at home to guard their premises. In coarse grains there has been nothing done yet in the way of exporting. Provisions have ruled easier, in sympathy with declining prices at Chicago.

WHEAT

Prices have continued to rule easier and offerings taken at lower figures. There have been no transactions in car lots reported here. Farmers' loads have been taken at the mills at 62c for best samples of hard, equal to No. 1. No. 2 hard and 1 northern brought about 58c. Offerings by farmers have been fairly liberal for this market. Car lots for local milling purposes would be worth nominally about the same prices. For through shipment cars have sold at provincial points at about equal to 56 to 57c here.

FLOUR

The movement continues about the same for local demands, with prices quoted unchanged, though in this respect there appear to be some irregularities on the part of some dealers. Shipments to eastern markets have been going on steadily since the commencement of grinding on new wheat, and the demand for the Manitoba product has held fairly good. Prices for broken lots delivered in the city or f.o.b. are given as follows: Patents, \$2.45 to \$2.50; strong bakers' \$1.80 to \$1.90; XXX, \$1.50; superfine, \$1.00.

BRAN AND SHORTS

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

BARLEY

No movement in this grain has yet been reported.

OATMEAL

Prices in this product are held firmly, owing to higher prices for oats and the light quality of the new crop. Quotations are \$2.25 for standard and \$2.50 for granulated.

OATS

Prices hold about the same as last week, and

the demand is principally for choice milling samples, which are rather scarce and command good prices. Export, of course, is out of the question at present values, prices being nearly the same here as at Toronto. Choice milling lots could be quoted at 30c. Mixed feed at about 28c.

CHEESE

Home manufacturers are generally still holding the bulk of their output, for which they are asking stiff prices. One small lot was recently taken by a dealer at 10c. However, stocks held here may be quoted at 11c to the trade, though it is doubtful if any quantity could be had at this figure.

EGGS

Receipts have continued to decline and prices have advanced in proportion. Once or twice last week no fresh could be had in the city. Case lots of fresh were disposed of readily at as high as 17c. Stocks of lined held in the city are not considered very large.

BUTTER

The tendency of prices has still kept strong, and choice lots of fresh have brought 18c as the outside price, with really good qualities scarce. Medium grades would range from 13 to 15c for fair, and 10c for poor, the latter not wanted.

BACON

Prices have ruled easier, owing to the decline at Chicago, and last week here were shaded about ¼c all around. Quotations: Dry salt, 9½ to 10c; smoked, 10½ to 11c; breakfast bacon, 12½c; rolls, 12c.

HAMS

Plain could be had at 15c, and canvassed at 15½ to 16c.

LARD

Steady, at \$2.25 for 20 pound pails.

DRESSED MEATS

Prices have held steady at last quotations as follows: Hogs taken at 5c to 5½, with deliveries increasing slightly. Beef sides sell at 6 to 6½c, mutton, 9c, veal, 7 to 8c.

LIVE STOCK

Hogs continue to hold firm, though outside markets are easier. Choice light, fat, would bring 4c off cars, and heavier 3½ to 3¾c. Cattle, good stock, steady at 3c and 5 per cent. off, of cars. Cows and oxen. 2½ to 2¾c on the market. Lambs, \$3 to \$4.

MINNEAPOLIS

While there is any amount of talk about a "natural reaction after such a steady, heavy decline," and a "falling off in farmers' deliveries as soon as they have supplied pressing wants," the market continues to drag along the bottom, with something happening each day to render the bears more confident and the bulls more disgusted. The unprecedentedly heavy movement of wheat from first hands in September seems likely to be followed by a similar surprise for the trade this month, October receipts having always been heavier than those of September and almost everything being favorable for a repetition of this experience on a larger scale this year. There is very little comfort for bulls in any reasonable view of the situation, at present, and about all that is left for them is to stand around and abuse the bears they cannot cope with successfully. Cash No. 1 hard was bid for at 69½c, one day last week, being the lowest figure ever quoted for it here, except once, when it sold for 69½c.

Receipts for the week have been very heavy and shipments large. Wisconsin mills are drawing heavily upon our elevators this year, owing to the light and poor crop raised there.

The highest and lowest wheat prices by grade on 'change during the week ending Oct. 6th, closing prices, and the prices one year ago were:

WHEAT—	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	Oct. 7, 1884.
No. 1 hard	72	70	71	89½
" 1 northern	70	68	69½	85
" 2 "	68	66	66½	80½

Futures were quite active and showed about the same fluctuations as the cash stuff, November 1 hard closing at 72½c, and December at 74c; November 1 northern at 69½c and December at 70½c. Coarse grains were easy, corn closing at 35c, oats at 25 to 27½c, barley at 45 to 53c, and rye at 42 to 45c, all by sample.

MILLS—Has ruled quiet, with a steady feeling, bulk bran closing at \$6.75 to \$ and shorts at \$8 to \$8.50 per ton.

LOUR—Extreme dullness continues to rule in the flour market, and despite a further reduction in prices, there is very little doing in either export or domestic trade.

Quotations at the mills for ear or round lots are: Patents, \$4.15 to \$4.25; straights, \$3.90 to \$4.10; first bakers', \$3.40 to \$3.55; 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 250 and 140 lb jute bags, 20c for 98 lb cotton sacks, 15c for 49 lb cotton sacks, 10c for 24½ lb cotton scks. In half barrels, the extra charge is 30c per bbl.

—Northwest Miller.

The Qu'Appelle Valley.

A drive of about twenty miles in a northerly direction from Qu'Appelle Station, over a rather hilly country, dotted with numerous bluffs of poplar and bushes, will take the traveller to the town of Fort Qu'Appelle. In ordinary seasons this region is well supplied with water, and ponds and lakelets are numerous all along the trail. This year, however, not a drop of water is to be found over the entire distance. The ponds are perfectly dry and the earth cracked in their bottoms. This will give some idea of the exceptionally dry weather which has been experienced.

Fort Qu'Appelle has long been a familiar name to those acquainted with the Northwest, owing to the fact that it has for many years been one of the leading trading posts of the Hudson's Bay Co. Long before the railway started on its course westward from the Red River, the beauties of the Qu'Appelle had frequently been described by travellers who had penetrated thus far into the then Great Lone Land. From Winnipeg to Fort Qu'Appelle and back formed one of the most popular trips through the country. It was the great desideratum of travellers who wished to do the Northwest, and up to a very few years ago the person who had made this trip was looked upon as a Northwestern traveller of no second order. Now, it is a very small matter indeed; and the trip one way can be made between breakfast and bed-time.

The town of Fort Qu'Appelle is charmingly located in the Qu'Appelle River valley proper. The river here winds its way through a beautiful valley of over a mile in width. The descent into the valley from the prairie above is accomplished by following one of the numerous ra-

vines to the bottom, and once here the place has the appearance of being surrounded by an amphitheatre of hills. The ravines are filled with poplar, cherry and other trees, which add to the beauty of the scene. This year the river is very low, owing to the drought, and has therefore lost a great deal of its attractiveness. Usually it is a very pretty little stream, and the numerous lakes formed in its course furnish excellent fishing and boating. There are several of these lakes quite close to the town, both above and below the place. Since the opening up of the country for settlement the Fort has grown from an ordinary Hudson's Bay Co. fur trading post to a general business point of considerable importance, and now quite a number of business institutions of various kinds are located here, in addition to the H. B. Co.'s stores. One of the first institutions to meet the eye is the roller flour mill, operated by Messrs. Joyner & Rickard. This mill was put in operation as a roller mill in March last, and has a capacity of 75 barrels per day. The wheat used at the mill is grown in the vicinity, and this season will come principally from north of the river, where the crops are said to have turned out much better than to the south of the town. Indeed, between the Fort and the Station, the crops had resulted very satisfactory. On August 4th. the mill commenced to grind on new wheat to some extent.

Messrs. Cruthers, Tregent & Co. opened in the banking and insurance business during the year. The Qu'Appelle Valley Hotel, the leading hostelry of the place and a very comfortable house, has lately passed into the hands of Mr. A. W. B. Joyner. Among the other leading institutions of the place are the H. B. Co.'s stores, the general stores of Finnerty & Moore and J. Zinkan; and J. Nixon, harness manufacturer. The trade of the town is done mainly with the settlers in the vicinity and with the half-breed and white settlements to the north.

The next point of importance in the Qu'Appelle country is the town of Indian Head, situated on the railway, about eleven miles east of Qu'Appelle Station. Here is located the famous Bell Farm,—famous for its great extent, forming one of the largest institutions of that kind in the world. The Farm company have extensive buildings near the town, and also own an elevator and flour mill at the Station. They own a large hotel in the town, which at the present time is not occupied. Messrs. Crawford & Robertson, A. J. Osment, and Murray & Brooks, carry on business in the general store line. W. R. Boyd keeps the Indian Head Hotel.

Eighteen miles east of Indian Head, and located on the railway line, lies the town of Wolseley. Since the first settlement of the country, Wolseley has been one of the best known points in the Qu'Appelle district. Owing to the natural beauties of the surrounding country and the excellent appearance of the soil for agricultural pursuits, the region was soon well filled up with a good class of settlers. In the immediate vicinity of the town the settlers are mostly Canadians, with a good sprinkling of English. A little distance north across the Qu'Appelle River, the English Primitive Methodist Colony is located. The people were many of them well-to-do settlers, and £5 Bank

of England notes were quite common around Wolseley in the early days. Some very fine crops have been raised around Wolseley since farming was first commenced, but the crops this season have been rather light, owing to the same causes which have affected other parts of the region. However, the settlers have full confidence in the capabilities of the district as an agricultural country, and this view is taken by many new-comers, as is shown by the number who have come in and taken up land this season. Indeed, all over the Qu'Appelle valley settlers have been steadily coming in, and this fall the entries for homesteads are increasing every day. With the settlement of the country the town of Wolseley has kept pace, and it now numbers about fifteen business institutions. A roller flour mill is one of the probabilities of the near future.

Sixteen miles east of Wolseley, and also on the C. P. R'y, we come to the town of Grenfell. This is almost exclusively an English settlement, both town and surrounding country, of a well-to-do class of people. The town has a population of about seventy-five persons, and there are a dozen or more business institutions. The storekeepers of Grenfell generally have a reputation with the wholesale trade for prompt payment of obligations and good business habits.

Coming eastward, the next place of importance will be the town of Broadview, fifteen miles east of Grenfell. Broadview is a division town on the C. P. R'y, the second west of Winnipeg, from which it is distant 263 miles. This place we shall consider as bounding the Qu'Appelle country to the east, and it will therefore be the last place noticed in this letter. The town has a population of about 150 people, and about nine or ten business institutions all told. The small number of business places in proportion to the population of the town, when compared with other towns in the district, is accounted for from the fact that the country to the north is all taken up by Indian reserves. This has excluded settlers from coming in and taking up land over a large portion of the surrounding country, and the growth of the town has therefore been curtailed. A large portion of the population are employed in connection with the railway company's shops, round house, etc., located here. The country around Broadview is considered a first-class agricultural district, and it is to be hoped that the portion reserved for the Indians may soon be brought under cultivation. To the south and west of the town, settlement has made considerable progress. The third exhibition of the Broadview Agricultural Society, held on September 23rd, afforded ample proof of the steady progress made in the development of the agricultural resources of the district, the display of grains, vegetables and stock being very good. A. G. Thorburn and J. Clementson carry on general stores. Palmer Bros., grocers, will add dry goods and boots and shoes to their business.

About 51c was the highest price paid for wheat at Virden last week.

A grain warehouse is in course of construction at Crystal City. It is expected that two or three buyers will be at that market this season.

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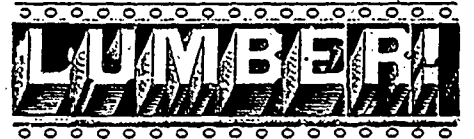
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EASTERN MARKETS.

CHICAGO

The wheat market made a bad start on Monday and continued in a very weak state during the fore part of the week. About the middle of the week there was a little better feeling, but prices continued to decline steadily from Monday until Saturday, closing quotations being lower each day, one after another. Trading was not by any means active, and although there seemed to be an undercurrent of strength on some days, yet there appeared to be a general disinclination to bite. Although there has been a gradual decline in prices, yet the total decline for the week has been small, and not any greater than frequently occurs in a single session of the board. Nevertheless, wheat was going down and therefore the host of speculators who buy on a bulge, avoided it. Weak markets here seem to have had an influence on foreigners, who do not care to buy while prices are going down. Exports, however, keep up at the rate of about 2,000,000 bushels per week and once the rush of first deliveries is over a better feeling may be looked for. Pork and lard were dull and easy during part of the week, the only feature being brought about by the strikes at the stock yards, which caused spasmodic fluctuations in prices. Corn and oats were easy in sympathy with wheat.

Wheat started weak on Monday, owing to easy cables and heavy receipts. The increase in the visible supply, though lighter than expected had no effect upon the market. Sales on Northwestern account were mostly in December, in which month there was heavy trading. December ranged from 76½ to 75½c, closing at 76½c. Corn was active and lower, selling down 1½c, with a considerable recovery toward the close. Trading in oats was lively at irregular prices. Provisions were dull and easy. Closing prices were:

	Oct.	Nov.
Wheat	72½	74½
Corn	35½	36½
Oats	24	25½
Pork	8.72½	8.72½
Lard	5.77½	5.77½

The markets were generally lower in all speculative commodities on Tuesday. Wheat started ¾c lower, and trading was very quiet. Prices broke ¼ to ½c on reports from Milwaukee and weak foreign markets. Corn and oats were quiet and easy. Pork and lard both sold off steadily, but recovered 2½ to 5c in the afternoon for pork. Closing prices were:

	Oct.	Nov.
Wheat	71½	72½
Corn	34½	36½
Oats	24	25½
Pork	8.50	8.50
Lard	5.65	5.65

On Wednesday wheat opened weak as usual, and although the close was not much better, yet there was a firmer feeling throughout the day, owing to better buying on New York account. December sold up to 75½c, but was easier in the afternoon. Provisions were slightly stronger in the forenoon, but pork declined 2½ to 5c in the afternoon, and January lard 2½c. Closing prices were:

	Oct.	Nov.
Wheat	71½	73½
Corn	35	36½
Oats	24	25½
Pork	8.02½	8.02½
Lard	5.72½	5.72½

Wheat was firm by spells on Thursday and cables were somewhat better. The principal movement for the day was in covering by shorts. December sold up to 75½c, and in the afternoon prices continued strong. Pork sold up to \$9.02½ for January, on liberal outside orders and the disturbance at the stock yards. Prices eased off toward the close, but pork advanced 7½c in the afternoon. Lard was also stronger. Closing prices were:

	Oct.	Nov.
Wheat	71½	73½
Corn	35	36½
Oats	24	25½
Pork	8.75	9.77½
Lard	5.72½	5.75

Friday was a quieter day in wheat, and prices were easy and without much change. The undertone of the market seemed to be stronger than for many days, though the feeling on the surface was quiet. The opening was strong at 73½c for November; 75½c for December, and 81½c for May. The one o'clock close was ¾c lower, and in the afternoon prices fold down to the close. Corn and oats were easier. Prices for pork fluctuated sharply, with light trading. January pork ranged \$9.72½ to \$9.95. November lard varied 10c in price. Closing prices were:

	Oct.	Nov.
Wheat	70½	72½
Corn	34½	35½
Oats	23½	24½
Pork	8.62½	8.62½
Lard	5.65	5.70

On Saturday wheat was weak and lower again, and the closing prices were the lowest for the week. December closed at 74½c, and May 80½c. Corn and oats were easier. Provisions continued unsettled and irregular. January pork closed at \$9.65, and January lard at \$5.90. Closing prices were:

	Oct.	Nov.
Wheat	70½	72½
Corn	33½	35½
Oats	—	—
Pork	8.75	8.75
Lard	5.62½	5.75

TORONTO.

STOCKS

The stock market has held very quiet since our last report, and values have changed but fractionally in any direction, some to higher and others to lower quotations. The feeling has generally been weak. Closing prices on Wednesday, October 6, as compared with the same day of the previous week, were as follows:

	Sept. 29.		Oct. 6.	
	ASKED.	BID.	ASKED.	BID.
Montreal	225½	224	226½	224
Ontario	225	121	123½	122
Toronto	210	207	209½	207
Mercantile	130	129	129	128½
Commerce	127½	127	124½	124
Imperial	137	136	—	136½
Federal	114	113	113	111½
Dominion	210	217	210	217
Standard	127	126½	127	126
Hamilton	—	136	—	136
Northwest Land ..	68½	67	70	69
C.P.R. Bonds	106	105	106	105
do Stocks	—	67½	—	—

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS

There has been some improvement in the grain markets, at least in the amount of business doing. Wheat has been offered more freely, though sales have usually been made for grain standing at outside points. Prices, however, have not improved, but on the contrary, have been easier. Stocks in store here have increased slightly during the week. Ontario farmers are apparently still holding their grain very closely, which seems to agree with the disposition of buyers here, who do not seem very anxious to make purchases. The provision trade has ruled steady and in about the usual volume.

FLOUR

The flour market has been characterized by a light demand and few sales, with buyers holding off for reductions. At the opening superior extra sold at \$3.65, and extra at \$3.55, but at the close prices were shaded 5c.

OATMEAL

Car lots have not been wanted, but sales of broken lots were made at \$3.90 to \$4.00.

WHEAT

Prices have tended steadily downward and closed lower, with trading very light for the season. No. 1 Manitoba hard, changed hands on Monday at 88c. At the close No. 2 fall for milling was worth about 75c, but shipping lots would not bring over 73 to 74c. Red winter and No. 2 spring were worth about the same price. On the street fall and spring by sample brought from 74 to 76c.

OATS

Oats have been offered freely and sold at easier prices. Prices ranged from 30 to 32c on track in car lots, and 32 to 34c on the street.

BARLEY

A number of sales were reported at outside points, but very little offering on the spot, with prices easier. No. 1 sold at 62c and No. 2 at 56½ to 57½c, f.o.b.

PEAS

Quiet, with sales at 54c.

POTATOES

Offerings have been in excess of the demand, and prices consequently lower. Sales of car lots ranged from 52 to 56c, the former price toward the close.

APPLES

One car of fall fruit sold at \$1.25, with very little demand. On the street prices range from \$1 for common fall to \$2 for choice.

POULTRY

Offered less freely, and apparently rather firmer at 45 to 65c for fowl; at 55 to 75c for ducks; geese have run from 60 to 80c; turkeys usually sold at 10 to 12½c per lb., and geese by weight at 8 to 8½c per lb.

BUTTER

Choice has remained in active demand, mainly for local use, at firm prices. Selections have been taken at 16 to 17c, and the remainder at 12 to 14c. One car of choice dairy, in small tubs, sold at 17c. Shipping lots have been in very little demand, though some medium was taken at 12 to 12½c. Rolls sold at 15 to 16c for good, on the street pound rolls sold at 21 to 24c and tubs and crocks at 16 to 19c.

CHEESE

Small lots of choice have sold at 11½ to 12c, and later at 12 to 12½c. At Ingersoll on Tuesday 8,000 boxes were offered, with 330 sold at 12½c. Fractory men were holding firmly.

EGGS

Prices have advanced to 18c for round lots, owing to receipts not being up to the demand.

PORK

The demand seems to have improved during the week with sales at about \$14.

BACON

Has been quiet with prices apparently rather easier. Old long-clear sold in small lots at 8½c. New long-clear and Cumberland have been selling at 8½c.; rolls at 9½ to 10c.; and backs and bellies at about 10½c. Stocks of all sorts are very small, but seem to be sufficient, as the season is nearly closed and the demand slackening.

HAMS

Rather easier; new smoked have been selling at 13 to 13½c, but some old canvassed are stated to have sold at 13½ to 14c.

LARD

Quiet and easy, at 9½c for large pails and 10c for small, in small lots.

HOGS

Prices ran very low last week, but closed at a recovery with all offered readily taken at \$6 to \$6.50.

LIVE HOGS

Light fat have held in good demand at \$4.70 to \$4.75 for choice, and \$4.50 for second pick, off cars. Heavy fat were quoted at \$4 to \$4.25 and store at \$4 to \$4.12½.

CATTLE

The movement in export cattle in the local market continues light, and the demand inactive, business being confined to a few buyers; prices nominally unchanged at 3½ to 4c for good export and 4½ for something choice.

HIDES AND WOOL

Prices steady as follows: 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.

DULUTH WHEAT MARKET

No. 1 hard closed in Duluth (Monday) at 70½c for cash; November 71½c, and May 80½c.

Grain and Milling Notes

About 80c per bushel is paid for flax at Emerson.

C. P. Brown's grist mill at Gladstone is being moved to Westbourne.

No opposition has been manifested to the mill bonus by-laws in Rockwood municipality.

J. R. Neff, of Moosomin, shipped the first consignment of wheat east from the territories, consisting of two cars of No. 1 hard, billed for Montreal.

T. Fletcher, who in connection with Hughes was erecting a roller mill at Moosomin, Assa., has withdrawn from the undertaking, which will be completed and run by Hughes.

Owing to the elevator charges at Brandon, having been advanced to 2½c, some of the smaller grain dealers are bagging their wheat. They claim to be able to save ½c per bushel in this way.

The Regina Milling Co. expect to commence the running of their flour mill about the first of next month. Arrangements are being made for securing wheat from the Wapella and Moosomin districts.

There was no change in the prices of wheat at Brandon for the past week, which remains at 52c and about 5,000 bushels per day was being marketed. Oats brought 28c for best samples and 25c for light. Barley not offered.

The electors of the municipality of Shoal Lake, Man., will vote on a by-law to bonus a

flour mill and elevator to the amount of \$5,000, on the 25th of October inst. A bonus by-law was recently passed by the municipality for the same purpose, to the amount of \$3,000, but it has since been nullified through the party who undertook to build the mill not coming to time.

Items of Interest.

Lumber is arriving at Fort William from Georgian Bay...

A flock of mutton sheep numbering 2,000 arrived here last week from Montana.

There is a growing demand for Brandon city property, according to a local paper of that place.

Portage la Prairie has a population of 2,429, according to the latest census returns, just completed.

The *Echo* says:—Fort William may now be regarded as the coal centre of the Northwest, if one is to judge by the immense piles of the glistening black diamonds that line the banks of the river.

Seech & Shoults have finished the contract on the extension of the Southwestern Railway west of Boissevain, and returned on Monday to Winnipeg. About twenty-two miles of grading was done, and track-laying is now going on. The weather has been very favorable for railroad work, and the contractors have finished the job quickly and in good shape. The terminus is five miles west and one mile north of Deloraine.

W. J. OVENS, grocer, Winnipeg, has assigned.

Mr. W. C. Woods, has left to join his father, Mr. Alex. Woods, in Montreal, and the two will proceed to Australia, via England. Mr. Woods, sr. has been very successful in interesting Canadian manufacturers in the exhibit of Canadian wares which he will have charge of in Australia. A large number of manufacturers will send samples for exhibition.

Mr. J. BARTLES, manager in this city for the Standard Oil Co., has been appointed to a position in connection with the same company at St. Paul, Minnesota. Mr. Johnston, will succeed to the position of manager here.

The Willford & Northway Mfg. Co., of Minneapolis, Minnesota, the extensive manufacturers of roller flour mill machinery, are preparing to extend their operations into Manitoba. Their announcement will be made in the next issue of THE COMMERCIAL. This company is now fitting up a number of mills in Dakota and Minnesota. Parties in Manitoba building or remodeling mills, should correspond with this company.

Montreal Trade Notes.

Some very ordinary lots of famous apples have been brought to market and have realized from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per bbl, whilst very choice lots have commanded as high as \$3.50 to \$4.00 in a jobbing way.

The amount of money seeking investment is large, and the rates at which it is loanable upon first-class collateral are unusually low. So plentiful in fact is money, and so difficult is it to place at a safe interest, that we know of

large sums having been deposited of late in our banks upon which not a cent of interest is allowed, the sum referred to being simply banked for safe keeping until such time as some profitable investment may present itself.

In wheat there was very little business doing here, and prices more or less nominal, as follows:—No. 1 hard Manitoba wheat, 86c; No. 1 hard Duluth wheat, 86c; Canada red and white winter, 80c to 82c, and spring do. 81c to 83c.

Dry goods travellers have sent in quite a number of orders, and some houses report a fair amount of calls from country visitors. A few spring orders for tweeds have been taken, and by the 25th of October it is expected that travellers will be out with a full set of samples of spring tweeds. Flannels and woollens have advanced 10 to 15 per cent. The advance of ½c. in white shirtings has been sustained, and a further advance in greys is expected next week.

Paper is about to monopolize another branch of industry, which is no less a one than the making of gentlemen's headgear. By a new process of manipulation, hats more serviceable and finer than anything now on the market are made of wool pulp. They are impervious to water and not wanting in flexibility. It is believed that felt hats will have to take a back seat as soon as these new hats can be placed in the market in sufficient numbers to supply the demand. They are certain to revolutionize the hatters' trade, as they can be moulded into any shape or style desired, and colored to meet the taste of the public. They can be made to represent a glossy or nappy appearance.

The easier feeling reported in flour last week has become more pronounced, although a good business has been done at a lower range of values. Since our last report prices have declined fully 5 cents all round. Ordinary superior is offered freely at \$4.00, and extra at \$3.90. Further sales of Minneapolis and St. Louis flour have been made on this market, for city account and through shipment. The lower grades are still hard to dispose of, owing to the cheapness of the leading qualities. The export trade is quiet, and the advance of 2s. 3d. per ton in freight rates to Liverpool has not helped it any. We have just heard of one or two round lots of Manitoba bakers' change hands at from \$4.10 to \$4.40 as to quality, and several lots of superior have been taken for shipment.

A further gain of ½c, to ¾c, has been recorded in the cheese market since our last report, sales having been made in this market of fine to finest Septembers at 12c, to 12½c, a lot of about 2,000 placed at 12½c. The strength of the market now appears to be undoubted, and the buyers operate with more confidence than when prices were much lower. One of the New York buyers, was here last week, has returned, on account of his former purchases having turned out satisfactory. We learn that some of the uncontracted factories in the Brockville district refuse to part with their September make under 12½c, and some appear to be very sanguine that it will not be long ere they get it. There can be little doubt about the short make, and it is now admitted by parties who have all along possessed bearish proclivities, that even with a continuation of favorable weather the fall make

will be considerably short of that of last year, which of course adds a strong factor to the position of the market.—*Trade Bulletin.*

General Notes.

Cheese has advanced 4½ to 5c per lb from midsummer prices, and butter 2 to 3c per lb. The exports of butter and cheese from Montreal at the close of the season of 1886-7 will aggregate between \$6,000,000 to \$7,000,000, a sum total to be in no wise despised.

A Montreal wholesale hardware dealer, in speaking about the prospects of that trade, says: "There is of course a limit to low prices, and already indications point to an advance. The British and American manufacturers and the Canadian market seem to be in a healthier condition than last year. The most important evidence bearing on this fact is found in their unwillingness to book orders for forward delivery. English manufacturers are having demands from their workmen for advanced wages; while all they ask for will not be granted, a compromise will likely be effected. This will have a tendency to add to the cost of goods and consequently stiffen prices."

Available Supply of Wheat.

Available supply of wheat October 2, 1886, and corresponding date last year:

	1886, bus.	1885, bus.
Visible supply in the U.S. and Canada, east of Rocky Mountains..	51,220,379	45,140,901
On passage—		
Wh't and fl'r for Cont..	6,000,000	1,200,000
" for U.K..	16,480,000	10,400,000
Total	73,700,379	56,740,901
Sept. 25	72,780,078	56,246,479
Sept. 4	67,525,555	56,444,381
Aug. 7	58,192,992	56,419,409
July 3	52,778,752	63,440,303

Selections.

A working man states that "two drinks of whisky cost a pound and a half of beefsteak; two beers, a dinner of mutton chops; one cocktail, an egg plant or a head of cauliflower. 'What will you take, Charley!' stands for a nice oyster supper for the whole family on Sunday. 'Set 'em up again!' means sugar in the house for a month." This is a bit of practical economy.

Quite often one sees in our papers notices of former residents who had roamed in search of they hardly know what, returning to Manitoba or one of the Territories, contented to resettle and remain here. Happy is the contented man, and the roamer is to be pitied, for he finds some drawbacks in every country and keeps moving along to settle at last perhaps worse off in health wealth and location than when he started.

Crossing a beautiful stretch of country in Southern Manitoba one summer day, driving with a very successful farmer whose fine place had just been left, and calling at another equally as good, there was seen one between with very evident signs of failure. Asking our host how this was where the land was just as good, he said "well I don't know unless its because this

man is not a farmer and does not attend to his farm, his wife dislikes farm life, and though he started with £400 capital, and should have been in a fine position, he is going down hill fast."

The *Scientific American* says: Sunflowers are used in Wyoming Territory for fuel. The stalks when dry are as hard as maple wood and make a hot fire, and the seed heads with the seeds in are said to burn better than the best hard coal. An acre of sunflowers will furnish fuel for one stove a year. This should be a good hint to Manitoba and Northwestern farmers. Sunflowers are known to attain enormous size here.

M. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu gives the following figures showing the quantity of tobacco consumed in the different countries of Europe, and the rate per 100 inhabitants is, according to him, as follows: Spain 110 pounds, Italy 128 pounds, Great Britain 138 pounds, Russia 182 pounds, Hungary 207 pounds, France 210 pounds, Denmark 224 pounds, Norway 229 pounds, Austria 273 pounds, Germany 336 pounds, Holland 448 pounds and Belgium 560.

Wooden sidewalks are denounced by the chairman of the Montreal Board of Health as a fertile source of disease, especially among young children, who are more exposed to emanations from the surface of the ground than older persons. The space under the boards become filled with dust and other matter, washed in by the rain, the hot weather causes fermentation, and noxious gases arise, causing diarrhoeal diseases, low fevers, etc.

"Yes," said a Kentuckian who had been in the far west, "Indians are powerful fond of whiskey. Let 'em once get the taste of whiskey, an' they'll give up everything for it. An old chief out in western Dakota offered me a pony, saddle, bridle, blanket and I don't know what else for a pint of whiskey I had with me."

"And you wouldn't give it to him?"
"Not much. That was the last pint I had left. But it shows how fond Indians are of whiskey.—*New York Sun.*

Underselling established prices is one of the worst evils which fair traders have to contend against, and country buyers would best study their own interests by discouraging the practice of cutting under regular rates on the part of travellers. If a buyer, before closing a bargain with a party who offers him goods at below card rates, would first consider for a moment, and ask himself the question: "What guarantee have I that this party will not go to my neighbor and offer him goods at even a cut upon my cut, rather than miss an order?"

About twenty miles from Port Arthur and lying about 3½ miles from Rabbit Mountain silver mine, between it and Lake Superior, is a small lake opening out of Lake Oliver. On the rocky walls of one of the shores are pictures in colors, but of the artists no tradition remains. There are figures of men, canoes, paddles, crabs, serpents, etc., and in one place the letters "Be-mo," executed with differing degrees of artistic skill, some of them of a high order. Did these mysterious painters belong to the mound builders and copper workers of the Northwest?—*The Emigrant.*

It was a Maine girl of whom the story is told that she refused to marry a most devoted lover

until he should have amassed a fortune of \$10,000. After some expostulation he accepted the decree and went to work. About three months after this, the avaricious young lady, meeting her lover, asked, "Well, Charlie, how are you getting along?" "Oh, very well, indeed," Charlie returned cheerfully: "I've got \$18 saved." The young lady blushed and looked down at the toes of her walking boots, and stabbed the inoffensive earth with the point of her parasol. "I guess, Charlie, that's about near enough."

The newest departure is the insurance of plate glass on the assessment plan. Several of the cities and towns of Ontario have such societies. Their operations are illegal and are liable to be stopped by setting the law in motion against them. Some of the fire insurance companies also are insuring plate glass against accidental breakage as well as against fire.

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British Columbia.

Henderson & Co., of Montreal, will open a drug store at Vancouver.

About \$50,000 will be expended in street improvement at Vancouver this season.

Cranberries gathered by the Indians in the vicinity, sell in Vancouver at 75c a gallon.

Shipments of coal from British Columbia mines to San Francisco are going on actively.

O. S. Bergelan & Co., have opened in the tobacconist and gents furnishings lines at Vancouver.

The Hudson Bay Company shipped via the C.P.R. from Victoria last week to London, 24 packages of furs valued at \$40,000.

Colonel Black states that it is the intention of the British Government to make Esquimalt an impregnable harbor, and also to make it an important depot for munitions of war.

At a meeting of the directors of the British Columbia Milling and Mining Company, it was resolved to proceed with the development of their claim on the Bonanza ledge in Cariboo.

The Finance Committee of Vancouver has decided to pass a by-law to raise the amount of \$20,000, to be expended for fire purposes, erection of city hall and for street improvements.

Geo. H. Campbell, general agent of the Allan and Dominion royal mail steamships, has opened up agencies at Port Moody, Vancouver and Victoria; and also at Seattle, Washington Territory, and Portland, Oregon, and he is now preparing to open up one in San Francisco. The object in opening up these agencies is to facilitate through travelling via the C.P.R. all-rail route from the Pacific Coast to points in the old country.

The *Victoria Standard* says. While discharging the cargo of "tea" from the ship *Zoroya* at Port Moody, two chests happened to break way and fell down the hold which broke them open. Upon examining the contents strewn about the bottom of the hold, it was discovered that they contained (although consigned as tea) valuable, duitable goods. The whole cargo valued at \$250,000 has been seized, which was consigned to a Montreal firm.

It is stated that the North American Telegraph Co. will extend the lines to Winnipeg to connect with the Canadian Pacific system, and give the North American another eastern outlet via Montreal.

A fine exhibit of fruit passed through the city the other day en route from Kamloops to the Colonial and Indian exhibition. It comprised apples, pears, squash, turnips and watermelons. Some of the apples weighed 1 1/2 ounces each, while one squash tipped the beam at 60 lbs. Samples of Chiliwick pears measured 9 1/2 and 10 inches in circumference.

The Winnipeg market superintendent reports as follows for September Hay, double loads, 491; single loads, 116; wood, 443 loads; potatoes, 2,130 bushels; oats, 1,120 bushels; cattle, 114,116 lbs., (120 head); milch cows, 22; hogs, 14,210 lbs.; poultry, 3,600; ducks, 580 pairs; vegetables, 504; eggs, 2,000 doz.; mushroom, 608 pails. Fees, \$150.60. Number of tickets issued, 1,950.

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