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

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The Commercial

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Publisher

WINNIPEG, SEPTEMBER 19, 1887.

—HUSTON, tinsmith, of Winnipeg has opened business at Stonewall, Man.

—McLEOD, general storekeeper, Cypress River, Man., contemplates resuming business.

TODD BROS, bakers and confectioners, Birtle, Man., have sold out to G. P. Smith, lately of Solsgirth.

McBAIN & TALLING, furniture dealers, Winnipeg, dissolved; business continued by G. F. McBain alone.

THE business of Goldsmid, Flindt & Rendell, general merchants, Binscarth, Man., will in future be continued under the style of Goldsmid & Flindt, Rendell having retired from the partnership.

THE firm of Parish & Lindsay, grain and produce merchants, Brandon, has been dissolved. W. H. Lindsay and F. B. McKenzie, of McKenzie & Coombs, have entered into partnership in the grain, produce and provision trade.

M. HAVERTY, hotel-keeper, Winnipeg, offers business for sale.

DOLAN & KILLET, general storekeepers, Chapeau, Ont., have assigned in trust.

M. E. PARMENTER, stationer, Winnipeg, is adding gents' furnishings to her business.

GEO. A. LUNO, watchmaker, Stonewall, Man., has added furniture to his business.

STEPHEN BREWSTER, Advocate, Prince Albert, Sas., has taken into partnership Jas. McKay.

M. McTAVISH, of the Royal hotel Deloraine, has rented his house to D. C. McKinnon, late of the Central hotel, Brandon.

GEO. CLEMENTS, tailor, Winnipeg, contemplates admitting W. R. Donough into partnership, under style of Clements & Donough.

E. J. DAROCH, formerly of Dennison & Darroch, Minnedosa, is opening a general store at Newdale, Man., on the Northwestern railway.

HUGH S. MCKINNON, general merchant, and J. E. SAUNDERS, dry goods dealer, etc., both at Deloraine, have decided to amalgamate their respective businesses.

THE Hudson's Bay Company's store at Deloraine, Man., has been completed and is now being stocked with goods. Alex. McKay, formerly connected with the company's store at Morden, will have charge of the new post.

THE estate of the Manitoba Co-operative Society, limited, doing business in groceries at Winnipeg, has been disposed of in job lots to city grocers. The liabilities of the concern were not very heavy, eastern houses being mainly interested, through A. T. Moore, who acted as assignee.

A. LONGPRE, dealer in tinware, and also a small stock of stoves and hardware, Winnipeg, disappeared last week, and the bailiff was soon in possession for rent. When this became known some local creditors paid off the bailiff and there was a general scramble for the stock, which was soon gobbled up. The liabilities were not very heavy, and distributed among a number of local dealers. Longpre came from St. Boniface, where he did business in the firm of Longpre & Gasparo.

—The N. W. C. & N. Co.'s Lethbridge coal mines are now putting out 400 tons daily.

The sale of lands for taxes in North Norfolk, Man., will be held on the 4th of October.

The fair of the Emerson Electoral Division Agricultural Society takes place at Dominion City on Oct. 3rd and 4th.

At Portage la Prairie wheat last week was quoted at 53c, oats 25c, butter 15c per lb, eggs 15c per doz., potatoes 25c per bushel.

HUNTER & MOORE, who purchased the general stock of the estate of Cox & Co., Crystal City, Man., intend continuing the business themselves, and the stock has not been bought in for the original proprietors, as is generally supposed. The estate will pay between 55 and 60 cents on the dollar. There is some talk to the effect that the eastern firm which forced the assignment, and which has since obtained judgment, will make an effort to break the settlement, on the ground of informality. The assignee, however, thinks that no flaw can be found in the proceedings.

THE COMMERCIAL subscription list is "coming" and orders are received by every mail. Country business men are in such a hurry to receive the paper that they cannot wait for the slow process of writing, and lest they should miss a number, they are sending in orders by telegraph. Several new subscriptions have actually been received by telegraph within the past week, mostly from grain dealers, who have commenced buying at country points, and cannot get along without THE COMMERCIAL.

It is said that Senator Sanford, of Hamilton, will spend \$200,000 next spring in erecting a magnificent block on his property on the corner of Main street and Portage avenue, Winnipeg.

Mr. Mackenzie and son, of Wingham, Ont., who have been importing horses into Manitoba for the past four or five years, have taken a new departure in the horse line business. Mr. Mackenzie thinks that it will pay him to take back as a return cargo some of our native horses and bronchos, and he has accordingly made a shipment of these animals eastward.—Brandon Times.

FATHER LABELLE'S great lottery scheme has proved a financial failure, so we are now informed, and to many the announcement will not be received with regret. Lotteries are prohibited by law, because they are supposed to exert an injurious, if not an immoral effect upon the public. The exception, however, is made in case of lotteries supposed to be for the benefit of religious or benevolent institutions. To put it mildly, this is certainly a strange anomaly. Literally it means that evil may be done to accomplish a certain result, whilst for another purpose it must not be permitted. Now, if gambling be wrong (for the lottery is simply a form of gambling) its association with religion or charity cannot make it right. Indeed, in the case of religion, the injury done must be very much greater, inasmuch as it can only bring about a disrespect for religion in those viewing the means employed with disfavor. As to the injurious influence which public lotteries have upon a community, there can be no two opinions, their effect is so apparent in countries where they have been largely indulged in, even when carried on in the name of religion. In the case of the lottery in question, its association with a semi-religious object has not shielded it from hints of "mismanagement," now that it has proved a failure. Various charges have been made, and an investigation is being held. Some hints have even been made of crookedness, but should anything of this nature be discovered, it is not at all likely that it would be given to the public. It is to be hoped the failure of this Quebec lottery scheme will exert a wholesome influence in preventing future enterprises of a similar nature. The very word "lottery" is associated with that of "swindle," and the country can well afford to be free from them.

A GOOD deal of attention has been given in the press of late to the fact that a number of Mormon settlers have located in our western territory of Alberta. The matter has been discussed by the public journals of both Eastern and Western Canada, and a variety of opinions have been expressed as to the advisability of permitting the settlement of these peculiar people in the country. Some journals think that as long as the new arrivals obey the laws of the land wherein they have located, they should be permitted to remain in peace. Other more outspoken papers, perhaps of the Puritanic stripe, think they should not under any circumstances be allowed to remain in the land. The name Mormon is associated with polygamy, hence the objection to these people. They are taught, as a religious belief, that the practice of polygamy is right and proper. Such a belief, however, is not only opposed to the laws of this country, but is utterly abhorrent to the very great majority of our people. Public opinion in Canada at least differs very much from the customs in vogue during the time of Abraham, and polygamy is (and no doubt justly so) now looked upon as a degrading and abhorrent crime, as well as a sin in the proper meaning of the word. It is no wonder then that the coming amongst us of these people has called forth general attention from the press. The Mormons who have located in our territory are described as an industrious and persevering

people. They belong to the agricultural class, and are of the calibre likely to succeed in this country. Moreover, it is said they disclaim any intentions of attempting to disobey the laws of the land. So long as they follow this line of action, and obey the laws, they cannot be proceeded against in a constitutional manner. Citizenship in Canada is upon a broad and liberal basis. It does not call for acquiescence in any particular set of doctrines and dogmas. The Mormons therefore, so long as they obey the laws, must be tolerated, ay, and defended and protected in the enjoyment of all the rights, civil and religious, which in the name of liberty are upheld by a British constitutional form of government. There is, however, another side to the question. The Mormon settlers believe in polygamy. Whilst in a minority they may appear willing to obey the law; but in a territory like Alberta, yet scarcely opened to settlement, a large influx of these people may give them complete control of that region in the future. The same thing has already happened in the United States, in the case of the Territory of Utah, and the whole force of a powerful nation seems incapable of meeting successfully the emergency. It is quite within the possible that by a large and organized movement, the Mormons might become a very important factor in the population of the territory, as they have already done in Utah, and that in such an event they might endeavor to carry into practice their belief in polygamy. In the event of their becoming a power in the land, they would certainly claim the privilege of carrying into practice fully their peculiar beliefs. The country would then have to face a problem similar to the Mormon question in the United States. Thus at some future date, and in view of the fact that special privileges have already been granted in this country to religious organizations, the people might be called upon to decide whether the Mormons should or should not be given the privilege of teaching, preaching and practicing a belief which is now prohibited by civil law. A decision in the negative might lead to serious internal strife. This of course is merely supposition, but in view of what has already happened in connection with the Mormon movement in the United States, it is not at all improbable.

MANY indications have been given of late as to the great unpopularity of the liquor regulations at present in force in the territories, if not of the complete abhorrence of the laws in this respect. These territorial regulations regarding intoxicating liquors have been so universally condemned and in such adverse ways, that there can scarcely be any ground left to favor a continuance of the existing system. The people of the territories should certainly be the best able to judge of the advantages and disadvantages arising from the present regulations, and from them comes scarcely a word in favor of the so-called "prohibitory" system now in vogue. On the other hand there has long been the most outspoken hostility to the existing order of things, from all classes of the people. Outsiders not acquainted with the circumstances of the case seem inclined to the belief that it is the rougher element in the population,

including those in favor of "free liquor," who find the "prohibitory" regulations so obnoxious; but this is far from the truth. Indeed, the present system is supported by the very worst element of the population, and its abrogation would take away a mode of livelihood from a desperate class of whiskey smugglers and others who now flourish under the existing order of things. Investigation will show that the temperance people are included among those opposed to the present laws. At a public meeting held in a church in a western town a short time ago, for the purpose amongst other things of forming a temperance society, a resolution was unanimously passed, denouncing the regulations now enforced. The following is the text of the resolution: "That the present prohibition law in force in the Territories, is distasteful to a majority of the people on account of its origin, and that the members of the N.W. Council, about to be elected, be asked to advocate in the Council a strong request to the Dominion Parliament to grant to the Territories the same power of dealing with the liquor question as is accorded to the other provinces." The temper of the people regarding the liquor regulations may be further surmised from the manner in which they view the action of the "whiskey informers." The following from the *Medicine Hat Times* will explain the case: "It is considered by the majority of people in Medicine Hat to be a low, mean and infamous piece of business to inform on a fellow citizen under such arbitrary laws as control the liquor traffic of the Northwest. Any words of condemnation are inadequate to express the opinion of the people of such despicable, degrading and disingenuous conduct on the part of any man. The most vile oath would be far too sacred to apply to a man so wholly depraved, unworthily artful and devoid of all honor, as to inform on a man, or a number of men, who had at all times befriended him. A man—but can he be called a man—branded with the word "informer" is spotted. His career in the Northwest is closed, and the people shun him, as they would the most venomous reptile. Let him be a king or an exile, he must seek new fields where for a short time he may be allowed to wallow in his infamous malevolence." The above shadows the utter contempt which the people of the territories have for the liquor regulations. It shows, moreover, that the majority of the people have no regard whatever for the laws so far as liquors are concerned, and such a state of things must certainly be deplored. The question is, are the regulations wrong? or are the people wrong in the contempt which they show for the laws? Under the circumstances it must be concluded that the fault lies with the regulations, for in other respects the people of the territories have shown themselves a law-abiding class. It must therefore be a matter for regret, that these liquor regulations, which are called prohibitive, but which only serve to open the door to all sorts of abuses, and which by no means secure the desired end have been allowed to continue so long in force in the territories, with the result of training the population to a disregard of the laws. Unjust and obnoxious regulations cannot be successfully enforced upon an intelligent and educated

people; and they may, if continued for a length of time, even lead to a disregard of just laws. In this respect alone, through educating the people to a habitual disregard for the laws, the liquor regulations in the territories must have already done a very serious injury in that part of the country.

Lumber Cuttings.

The *Abyssinia* took 50,000 feet of lumber to Japan, on her last trip from Vancouver.

The Commercial Mills of Vancouver, Leamy & Kyle, proprietors, have shipped twelve carloads of lumber to Winnipeg.

M. C. Beecher, of the Royal City Planing Mills, New Westminster, B.C., has left that place for Winnipeg on a business trip.

T. L. Fox has purchase from the government the sole right to cut the timber on the town-site at Illecillewaet, B.C., and has a gang of men employed clearing it off.

Mississippi Valley Lumberman: Geo. W. Hotchkiss, ex secretary of the Lumberman's Exchange, of Chicago, and editor of the Lumber Trade Journal of that city is to lead a party of lumbermen out to the far west over the Canadian Pacific. The party will be absent about twenty-one days.

The steamer *Minnow*, owned by the Galt company, of Lethbridge, and lying on the South Saskatchewan at Medicine Hat, has been sold to J. Lamoureux. She will be taken down the South Saskatchewan to the north branch, where M. Lamoureux will use the boat in his lumbering enterprise in towing rafts from Edmonton to Prince Albert, and carrying supplies back. This year to date he has delivered at Prince Albert 300,000 feet of lumber, 200,000 shingles and 150,000 laths.

Dairy Matters.

Birtle merchants shipped out three tons of butter in one day recently.

The Rapid City factory recently made a shipment of cheese to Winnipeg.

The Birtle cheese factory will close for the season about the end of September.

Patterson, proprietor of the Rapid City cheese factory has shipped a quantity of cheese to British Columbia.

The directors of the Meadow Lea, Man., cheese factory expect to turn out fifty thousand pounds of cheese this season.

Intelligence has been received that at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition, Manitoba has been awarded the second prize for the best creamery butter, in competition with the best creameries of the Dominion. The butter went in a car containing vegetables, etc., and this fact, together with the long journey, placed it somewhat at a disadvantage.

The Port Arthur *Sentinel* speaks very highly of the Algoma district as a dairy country. There are undoubtedly large districts of country lying between the prairies of Manitoba and the settled districts of eastern Ontario, which are well adapted to dairying pursuits, though too rough and broken for extensive agricultural operations.

The following is an estimated summary of

the make of cheese in Canada by an uninterested party: Between Brockville and Montreal same as last year; between Brockville and Kingston 10 per cent. less; between Kingston and Napanee 20 per cent. less; between Napanee and Belleville 25 per cent. less; west of Toronto, including London and Ingersoll, 30 per cent. less. The French section in the Province of Quebec it is estimated will show an increase in production of 10 to 15 per cent. over that of last year.

Business East.

ONTARIO.

J. W. Ford, miller, Markdale, has assigned. Hugh Quinn, grocer, Ottawa, was burnt out. Hugh Daly, hotelkeeper, Hamilton, has sold out.

Wm. Grange, druggist, Newburgh, was burnt out.

Hugh McLarty, butcher, Stratford, has sold out.

J. O'Grady, hotelkeeper, Toronto, has sold out.

Stone & Co., coal dealers, Windsor, have assigned.

D. J. Bradley, dry goods, Toronto, has assigned.

G. H. McCann, druggist, Wallaceburg, has sold out.

W. D. McGloughlin, jeweller, London, has sold out.

John Matheson, marble dealer, London, has assigned.

Wm. Lailey & Co., dry goods, Toronto, have dissolved.

T. L. Nichols, lumber, Welland, was sold out by sheriff.

Samuel Harris, grocer, Hamilton,—bailiff in possession.

McDougall & Son, grocers, Hamilton,—bailiff in possession.

S. H. Pavey, gents' furnishings, St. Thomas, has assigned.

Roche, Danford & Co., dry goods, Toronto, suspend rating.

Toronto Engineering and Supply Co., Toronto, have assigned.

Dolan & Kellett, general storekeepers, Chapeau, have assigned.

Chas. Smith, jr., paper boxes, Hamilton,—bailiff in possession.

W. J. Riseborough, tailor, Toronto, has moved to Strathroy.

Eliza Stephenson, general storekeeper, Dunbar, has assigned in trust.

P. H. Chabot & Co., clothing and dry goods, Ottawa, have assigned in trust.

Wm. Kennedy, general storekeeper, South Mountain, has assigned in trust.

John Heard & Co., hub makers, etc., Amherstburg, have moved to St. Thomas.

McMurtry & Latimer, blacksmiths and carriage dealers, Carp, have assigned in trust.

John Agnew, shoe dealer, Brantford and Woodstock, has sold out Woodstock branch.

Williamson & McCarney, forwarders, Ottawa, have dissolved; James Williamson continues.

Grant & Underhill, groceries and crockery, Ridgetown, have dissolved and Grant continues alone.

A. M. Smith & Co., wholesale and retail

grocers, London, have dissolved; E. B. Smith continues the retail and A. M. Smith & Co. the wholesale.

The following were burnt out at Newburgh: T. Johnston, general storekeeper; E. O. Lanfear, harness dealer; John C. Wells, harness; Richard Rook, jeweler; E. L. Knight, grocer; Joseph Taylor, axe maker; Henry Finklo & Son, carriages; and R. B. Hope, hotelkeeper.

QUEBEC.

Oliver Seguin, tailor, Montreal, has assigned. Wm. Garbutt, butcher, Montreal, has assigned.

Ovila St. Charles, hotelkeeper, Montreal, has assigned.

J. Belanger, foundry, St. Raymond, was burnt out.

Dupont & Tardif, shoe manufacturers, Montreal, have dissolved.

Jas. Sheppard & Son, sawmill and lumber, Sorel,—sawmill burned.

B. & S. H. Thompson & Co., merchants, Montreal, were burnt out.

G. R. Prowse, stoves, etc., Montreal, were damaged by fire and water.

W. S. Thompson & Co., wholesale fancy goods, Montreal, have assigned.

James Pringle, fruits, etc., Montreal, had bailiff's sale advertised for 10th inst.

Estate of Wm. Darling & Co., wholesale hardware, Montreal, damaged by fire.

Frank E. Mosely & Co., tannery and leather, Montreal and St. Henri,—tannery at St. Henri burned.

Thos. R. Barton & Co., stoves and hardware, Montreal, have dissolved; T. R. Barton continues alone.

Quick Time to Chicago.

Judging from the following circular, it would appear that the slow-coach movement between St. Paul and Chicago has come to an end.

Commencing Sunday, Aug. 21, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway will improve its train service, and its through train will leave St. Paul as follows: For Milwaukee and Chicago (fast line), 7.30 p.m. daily; for Milwaukee and Chicago (Atlantic Express), 2 p.m. daily for La Crosse, Milwaukee and way (Day Local), 7.25 a.m., except Sunday. All these trains run via River Division, through Winona, La Crosse and Milwaukee, and all classes of tickets will be honored on them. The "Fast Line" train makes the run from St. Paul to Chicago in fourteen hours, serving breakfast in the Dining Car before arrival. This is the quickest time made by any route between these cities. With its elegant Day Coaches, magnificent Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars of the newest and most approved pattern, the finest Dining Cars in the world, and the beautiful scenery of the Upper Mississippi River, this line offers to its patrons advantages and accommodations that cannot be excelled. For Time Tables and Map Folders showing details of time in both directions apply to any coupon ticket agent in the Northwest.

The Berthier beet root sugar factory, Quebec, will be reopened next summer the necessary capital having been secured. A committee has been appointed to see the farmers so as to secure the necessary quantity of beet root.

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, SEPTEMBER 19, 1887.

NOT AS REPRESENTED.

Owing to the loud and frequent utterances of certain irresponsible parties at Brandon, it was at one time supposed that there was a considerable minority in that district opposed to the construction of the Red River Valley Railway. It was even declared that the people of the extreme western districts of the province did not uphold the action of their representatives in the Local House, in unanimously supporting the Government in its determination to build the railway. Investigation has shown, however, that this supposed opposition to the railway policy of the Government has little or no existence in fact. All the loud talk indulged in appears to have emanated from an insignificant clique of C.P.R. and Dominion Government hirelings. It is pretty well understood that these parties were entrusted by the C.P.R. to work up an opposition in the west to the construction of the Red River Valley road. It was hoped that this could be accomplished by means of working upon the local jealousies of the people, through persistent representation that the proposed road would be solely for the benefit of Winnipeg and the eastern portions of the province, and that although the western portion would be compelled to bear its share of the cost of construction, it would receive nothing in return. The clique forthwith went to work on this line, and though through their loud tooting they succeeded in making outsiders believe that there really was a considerable opposition to the construction of the road, centered about Brandon, they seem to have utterly failed in convincing even a small portion of the western people of the justice and reasonableness of their cause. The whole scheme was so transparent to those acquainted with the parties heading the movement, that little attention was paid to their vaporings.

By their refusal to be worked upon by local jealousies, and by their firm determination to stand by the rights and for the welfare of the whole province, even though personal benefit might not immediately accrue to them, the people of the western portion of the province have proved themselves worthy of citizenship amongst a free and enlightened people.

The solid business men of Brandon, as shown by a series of interviews published in the *Sun* newspaper of that place, have declared themselves unanimously with the Local Government in the construction of the Red River Valley road. Indeed, more pronounced statements in support of the provincial cause could not have been obtained even in Winnipeg, than were the utterances of these Brandon merchants. With such a unanimous feeling in the west in support of free railways, it is useless for Hon. Thomas White to bring up the old lie of "Winnipeg agitation," as he did recently at Ottawa, on his return from his western trip. No one knows better than Mr. White that there is not a shadow of truth in the statement.

The Brandon people in the interviews all expressed their desire for western connection with the Red River Valley road, and they may depend upon it, that so far as the business men of Winnipeg are concerned, the same feeling prevails here, and that with the least possible delay. But obviously an outlet must be had before connection can be accomplished, and when the former is established the latter will be easily secured, and cannot be prevented in the natural course of events.

COST OF RAISING WHEAT.

The cost of raising cereals, and wheat in particular, is a matter which has been frequently discussed in this country, both on the platform and in print. An immigration pamphlet is not complete without an estimate of the cost per bushel in raising wheat. Public speakers, who probably never grew a bushel of wheat, and who could not tell a sample of No. 1 hard from a No. 2 northern, have "proved conclusively" on the platform that wheat could be raised in Manitoba at a cost of less than 20 cents per bushel. Editorial writers, equally lacking in practical information upon the subject, have also tried their hand in the same direction, and to about the same effect. Undoubtedly wheat can be raised very cheaply in Manitoba, but at the same time there is good reason to believe that these estimates are usually considerably below the real cost. One thorough practical experiment must be taken as more conclusive than many of these paper estimates. It will therefore be interesting to review a report of the practical experience gained on the Dalrymple farm published in the *Northwestern Miller*, of Minneapolis.

The farm is located in the Red River valley, at Hillsboro, Dakota, with a soil and climate similar to a portion of Manitoba, and where the conditions would very closely resemble this country. What would apply there would therefore suit the case here very accurately. This farm, it is well known, is conducted on a gigantic scale. It consists of some 40,000 acres of land, and the work is done in the most approved manner as to the machinery employed and the mode of tillage. The soil is described as a deep, black loam, possessing that sticky consistency when moistened which at once proclaims it the genuine Red River Valley article. The expenses of the farm are said to be kept to a nicety, and the cost of raising the grain can therefore be figured down to a fine point. The cost of labor has been reduced even to the amount chargeable to each meal, and the cost of machinery has by practicable experience extending over a series of years, been accurately calculated, the length of time which a machine will do service being taken into consideration. The cost of putting in, gathering and marketing the crop it is claimed has been reduced to a fraction of a cent. The cost per acre on the farm for plowing, seeding, harvesting and threshing has been shown to average \$7.20. The yield will determine the cost per bushel. To the cost per acre as stated must be added interest on the investment, shrinkage of machinery, buildings, etc. Accounting for all these items the cost of raising wheat on the Dalrymple farm has been found to average about 40 cents per bushel, and this does not include getting the wheat to market, but only to the farm elevators. For the past ten years the wheat crop on the farm has averaged 19 bushels per acre, which makes a good showing. For the same time oats averaged 47 bushels per acre.

Now that we have the experience of the Dalrymple's in "bonanza" farming, the question is, whether wheat can be raised more cheaply in a small way. Farming on the large scale certainly has some advantages, as for instance in the purchase of machinery in quantities and at low prices for cash. Thus in the item of binding twine alone, the farm in question made a saving of about \$600 last year, by buying in car lots. The farm also has its own elevators, and can make a saving in the cost of handling grain. The farm has shipping conveniences, and the wheat stored in the elevators upon

the farm is in such a position that advantage can be taken of the market during an upward movement in prices, whereas the small farmer can only deliver his wheat load by load, and must accept a price somewhat lower than the value of wheat in the elevators, to cover cost of handling, and the profits of the grain buyer. On the other hand the small farmer could probably make a saving in many little items, by giving his personal supervision to the work, whereas this could not be so closely done in farming on a gigantic scale, where so much would have to be entrusted to hired help.

But whilst wheat farming may be conducted on a large scale to as good if not better advantage than in a small way, it is obvious that in mixed farming the small farmer will have a very great advantage. It must be by a judicious system of mixed farming that the farmers of Western Canada will succeed. By giving attention to the numerous sources of small but quick profits, the avenue is opened to success. There are a hundred and one little things about a farm which by the thrifty person will be made to yield almost a clear profit, with but little outlay. The small farmer by his personal supervision has it within his power to take advantage of these matters, many of which, though trifling in themselves, in the aggregate amount to a considerable sum. Herein lies the great difference between the "bonanza" farm and the small holding. The "bonanza" farmer, depending upon hired supervision, can only follow a few leading branches of agriculture, such for instance as wheat-growing, and the small sources of profit must be neglected. On the other hand the small farmer, if a thrifty person, can take advantage of all these little matters, and that without interfering with his leading branches.

THE WESTERN CATTLE SEIZURES.

The fishery troubles of the Atlantic coast and Behring's sea are apparently not the only causes of difficulties with the United States. Right here in the Northwest we have a source of disquietude, which though of an unimportant nature in comparison with the fishery dispute, may perhaps lead to international correspondence. Reference is made to the recent seizures in Alberta, by the Customs officials, of cattle supposed to have been driven in from the United States, with the intention of evading the Customs

duties. The western papers in our territories, as well as the press of Montana and neighboring districts to the south of the boundary, have been ventilating these seizures very thoroughly, and from a perusal of these papers it would appear that the Canadian officials, to say the least, have acted improperly in the matter. At all events, there is good ground for a thorough investigation, and if our officials have exceeded their authority, they should be called to account. It may, however, appear that whilst the officials have not gone beyond the letter of the law, they may have been guilty of exercising undue harshness in connection with the seizures. If such should turn out to be the case, there will be but slightly less reason for regret, than if the officials had actually exceeded their authority. The Customs regulations should be carried out in a friendly spirit on both sides of the line, devoid of undue harshness, and worthy of the good relationship which should exist between a neighboring people of the same race, and language and with similar institutions.

The stockmen of Montana are very indignant over the seizures of cattle from their territory, and if the facts are as represented, they have good reason to complain. It is claimed that in every case, with possibly one exception, the seized cattle had merely strayed across the boundary, generally in search of water, and that there was no desire on the part of the owners to drive the cattle in with the intention of defrauding the Customs of the duties. A representative of the Montana stock association, who was deputed to investigate the matter, claims that the Canadian mounted police are ever ready to seize upon any cattle which may stray across the imaginary boundary, their incentive to do so being greatly stimulated by the portion of the fine which they receive from such seizures. The Montana people go further, and make the serious charge, that the mounted policemen have actually driven cattle from the United States' side of the boundary, into Canadian territory, for the purpose of making seizures. This is a very serious charge, and the matter should not be allowed to rest until thoroughly investigated, and either proved to be false, or if true, indicated by portioning out the proper punishment to the guilty parties. It is more than likely, however, that there is nothing in the charge. As to the complaint that the seized cattle had merely strayed across the boundary, there appears to be good reason to believe that at least in some instances this is true. The *Macleod Gazette*, generally the best informed paper in the west on matters pertaining to the

ranching industry, is inclined to agree with the Montana stockmen in this complaint. The Montana stock association has taken up the matter, and the Alberta association is also assisting in the investigation. Canadian cattle sometimes stray across the boundary into Montana, and in such cases have been handed back to their owners. This is the right spirit, and in justice the Alberta stock-growers will certainly do all in their power to see that the Montana people receive like justice.

As to the "whiskey-informer" style of allowing officials to share in fines imposed by the Customs authorities, the system has heretofore been strongly denounced in this journal. If it be proved that seizures of cattle have been made for the purpose of sharing in the "boodle" the result can only go to show the necessity for a change in the system, which places a premium upon dishonorable conduct, and impels men to low and mean acts.

THE SITUATION.

The local railway situation has again assumed a new phase, by the application on behalf of the Dominion Government, for an injunction preventing the further construction of the Red River Valley road through certain Dominion lands. It was at one time supposed that the Dominion authorities would cease their opposition to the road with the disallowance of the acts of the Legislature, but it now appears that they have all along been in sympathy with the obstructionist policy pursued by the C.P.R. The local authorities think they see a way over the new difficulty, and will rest their case upon the claim that the lands in question are really not the property of the Dominion, but belong to settlers who held possession before the formation of the province. At any rate it is said construction will go on whilst the matter is being considered in the courts. The real difficulty seems to be the financial one, and there is yet no definite assurance that the bonds have been floated. The Premier is still absent, supposed to be on the financial mission. Sufficient funds have been raised at least temporarily, to release the rails held at Montreal, and they are expected to arrive here shortly, when it is said the work of ironing the road will commence. The last move on the part of the Dominion has caused a great deal of comment of a bellicose nature, on the part of a portion of the local press. It is doubtful, however, if this kind of talk can do any good, whilst it may do a great deal of harm. The present is a time for cool, collected and common-sense action, and not for a display of heated passion. At any rate, there is no reason to believe, in the present state of public opinion not only in the West but in the East, that the Dominion authorities would be so foolish as to attempt to stop the construction of the road by force.

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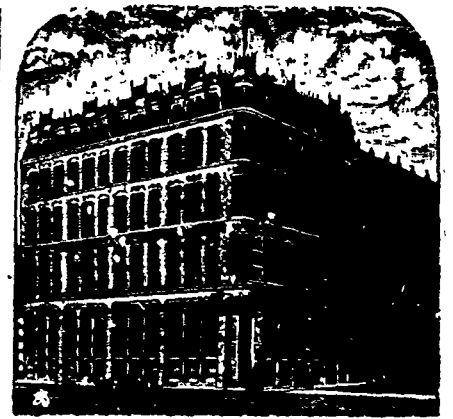
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Sole Agents Manitoba, Northwest Territories
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WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

No improvement has yet been noticed in the direction of greater freedom of the circulating medium. Wholesale dealers still report collections very close, and without any change from the past two months. An improvement, however, is expected in the course of a few weeks, now that the grain movement may be said to have commenced.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

There was generally an improved feeling in wholesale circles last week, due to an apparently healthy and gradually increasing volume of business. There was no rush in any particular branch, but a steadily improved movement of commodities of all classes. With the grain markets now on the eve of opening actively, it is thought that trade will soon be stimulated to a brisk stage. The retail trade of the city also showed some improvement in the direction of larger daily sales.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

This branch has remained quiet, since fall orders were sent out. Sorting trade is slowly commencing, but it is yet too early to look for much in this direction.

CLOTHING.

Fall orders have been about all sent out, and already some travellers have again taken to the road for sorting and pick-up orders in special lines. It is yet too early to expect much business of the latter nature, as in some instances retailers have hardly had time to open their fall stocks. However, a fairly large number of orders for the season are said to be coming in.

DRY GOODS.

In this branch, as in clothing, fall orders have been pretty well cleaned out, and work will soon commence on sorting business, in which direction there is every hope of a large trade this fall and winter. It is yet too early to look for a very active sorting movement, as stocks have not yet been drawn upon to any extent. Still a fair business is doing even now, of this nature.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Business continues steady, with prices unchanged as follows: Howard's quinine, 75 to 90c; German quinine, 65 to 75c; opium, \$6 to \$6.50; morphia, \$2.50 to \$3; iodine, \$4.25 to \$4.50; bromide potassium, 65 to 75c; American camphor, 40 to 45c; English camphor, 45 to 50c; glycerine, 30 to 40c; 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, 25 to 30c; alum, \$3 to \$3.75; copperas, \$3 to \$3.25; sulphur, flour, \$4 to \$4.50; sulphur, roll, \$4 to \$5.25; American blue-vitrol, 6 to 9c.

FRUITS—GREEN, VEGETABLES, ETC.

Apples have continued easier, and prices are again quoted lower, with stocks of good quality plentiful. California fruits sold lower last week, on account of the arrival of a car lot of those varieties. Prices, however, are expected to advance to old figures, as the usual mode of shipping, in smaller quantities, will not admit of selling at present prices. Bananas are about out of the market, and it is not likely that many more will be brought in this season. A

few home-grown tomatoes may be had, but not in any quantity. There has been considerable cutting in Ontario plums, pears and grapes, but the lower prices have usually been for damaged lots. Spotted and otherwise damaged crab apples have also sold as low as \$2.50 per bbl, but sound fruit are worth quotations below. Watermelons are about out of the market, though a few might be had. Prices are: Rold oranges \$9 per box, 200 count; Messina lemons, \$7.00 to \$8.00 per box; bananas, \$3 to \$5 per bunch; cucumbers, 20c per doz.; new apples, \$3.25 to \$4 per barrel; Ontario peaches, \$2.25 per basket, 18 lbs.; California peaches, \$2.75 to \$3 per box; California plums, \$3.00 to \$3.25 per box; Canada plums, Lombards, damsons and greengages, according to quality, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per basket; California pears, \$4.25 to \$5.00 per box; Southern Concord grapes, 85c. per basket of 8 lbs.; Ontario grapes, Concord and champion, 8 to 10c per pound; Delaware and Niagara grapes, 12 to 14c; California muscat grapes, \$2.75 to \$3.00 per crate of 20 lbs.; California Tokay grapes, \$3.50 per crate of 20 lbs.; crab apples, \$5.00 to \$6.00 per barrel; Ontario pears, \$8 to \$10 per barrel or \$1.00 to \$1.50 per basket; southern onions, \$3.00 per 100 pounds; Egyptian onions, \$7 per case of 100 lbs.; apple cider, \$7 per keg of 15 gallons; cabbages, 30c to 60c per dozen; cauliflower, 60c to \$1.50 per dozen; celery, 35c per dozen bunches; peas, 75c to \$1 per bushel; beans, 50c to 75c per bushel; radishes, onions, carrots and beets, 20c per dozen bunches; corn, 5 to 8c per dozen ears; turnips, 25c bush; vegetable marrow squash, 50 to 75c per dozen; native onions, \$1.50 to \$1.75 per bush.; beets, 40c per bush.; green tomatoes, 75c. to \$1 bush; citrons, 3c pound.

FRUITS—DRIED, AND NUTS.

The California raisin pack this year is expected to reach one million boxes. Last year the total was 750,000 boxes. Offerings of new crop raisins are being made from the Pacific coast. Sellers there offered to make prompt shipments when the crop available at \$1.55 f.o.b. for two-crown loose and \$1.65 for London, which quotations are figure as equivalent to \$1.85 and \$1.95, respectively, laid down at New York, where the stock of old goods is passing out freely, and the principal holders consider the situation as warranting a further advance. No new fruits or nuts have arrived here yet, but are expected in the course of a month. Quotations here are as follows: Figs, Turkey, in boxes, 10 to 11c, new Elme, figs, in layers, 15c per lb., or \$2 per dozen in 1 lb. boxes; golden dates 10c; Valencia raisins, \$2.25; London layers, \$3.50; evaporated apples, 16 to 17c; dried apples, 8 to 8½c; new Turkey prunes, 6½ to 7c. Nuts are quoted: Peanuts, roasted, 17 to 18c; peanuts, raw, 15c; walnuts 18c; almonds, 20c; filberts, 12½c; Texas pecans, 17c; cocoanut, \$12.50 per 100; maple syrup, \$15 per dozen cans of 1 gallon; maple sugar, 13c per pound, in cakes, new.

FISH

Oysters are now arriving in cans and quoted at 70 to 75c per can for selects. Fresh fish are quoted. B.C. salmon, 12c; Lake Superior trout, 7½c; Lake Winnipeg white, 6½c.

GROCERIES.

Sugar is strong at London and New York,

and domestic refiners have advanced prices. Hamlen's London circular says: "At the close there is every appearance of a continued advance. Refine. has been very active and risen much faster than raws. The rise now beginning is the natural result of the consumption of the world having got ahead of the production once more. Total stock in the United States is reduced 12,838 tons for the week, and in all countries the stock is 700,854 tons against 888,517 tons last year, and against last week's figures of 797,724 tons and 997,606 tons. Local prices have been advanced. At Montreal further importations have been made by the anti-combination grocers. Low grade Japan teas are reported to have advanced in outside markets. The supply of Pingsuey is said to be less than last year. Good qualities of Formosa are also scarce. The consumption of coffee has fallen off, due to the substitution of other substances in ground coffees, on account of high prices. "It is estimated that since July 1st the consumption of the world was 903,000 bags, against 1,702,000 bags in 1886. The supply of the world on August 1st was 4,174,000 bags, against 4,026,000 in 1886 and 5,050,000, 1885. On September 1st the world's stock was 4,047,000 bags, against 3,929,000 in 1886 and 3,235,000 in 1885. Quotations here are as follows: Dark yellow sugar, 6½c medium to bright, 6½ to 7½c; granulated, 8c to 8½c; lump sugar, 8½ to 9c. Coffees—Rios, 25 to 29c; Government Java, 33 to 35c; other Javas, 25 to 30c; Mochas, 31 to 35c. New season's teas are now quoted as follows: Japan season 1886-7, 20 to 45c; Congous, 1886-7, 20 to 60c; Indian teas, 35 to 50c. Old range Moyune gunpowder, 25 to 70c; pan-fired Japan, 23 to 45c; basket-fired, 25 to 40c; Pingsuey young hyson, 25 to 35c; Moyune young hyson, 25 to 50c; Season's congous, 1885-6, 20 to 55c. Syrups, corn, \$2.25 to \$2.60; sugar cane, \$2.10 to \$2.35; T. and B. tobacco, 56c per pound; P. of W., butts 47c; P. of W. caddies, 48c; Honeysuckle, 7s, 55c; Brier, 7s, 55c; Laurel Bright Navy, 3s, 57c; Index d. thick Solace, 6s, 48c; Brunette Solace, 12s, 43c.

CANNED GOODS.

Quotations here are still as follows: Salmon, \$7.00; mackerel, \$6.00; lobsters, \$6.50 to \$7; sardines (French), ½ tins, 14c; ¼ tins, 24c; cove oysters, \$5.25; corn, \$3.25, peas \$4, tomatoes \$3.75, baked beans \$2.75 per dozen, corned beef \$3, lunch tongues, 2 lbs. \$8.50 to \$7.00; 1 lb. \$3.25. Fruit in 2 lb. tins, per doz: pears, \$2.50 to \$2.75, strawberries, \$2.50 to \$2.75; plums, \$2.25 to \$2.50, peaches, \$3.75, raspberries, \$2.50 to \$2.75.

HARDWARE AND METALS.

Business remains quiet and prices steady. Quotations are as follows: Cut nails, 10d and larger, \$3.75 to \$4.00; 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, \$3.50 to \$5.00, according to grade; iron pipe, 35 to 40 per cent off list prices; ingot tin, 28 to 30c per lb., according to quality; bar iron, \$3.00 to \$3.50 per 100 lbs.; shot, 6½ to 7c per lb.; tarred felt, \$2.75 to \$2.95 per 100 lbs.; barbed wire, 7 to 7½c.

HIDES.

Prices unchanged. Quotations are: Winnipeg

inspection, No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 5c; bulls, 4c; calf, fine-haired veal, 7 to 13 pound skins, No. 1, 8c; No. 2, 6c; sheep pelts, 30 to 65c; tallow, 3½ to 4c.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

Several changes will be noted in the following quotation: Spanish sole, 28 to 31c; slaughter sole, 33 to 35c; French calf, first choice \$1.25 to \$1.50; Canadian calf, 90c to \$1.00; French kip, \$1 to \$1.10; B Z kip, 85 to 90c; Bourdon kip, 75c; slaughter kip, 55 to 65c; No. 1, wax upper, 45 to 50c; grain upper, 55c; harness leather, 31 to 34c for plump sk. American oak sole, 45 to 60c; buffe, 17 to 22c a foot; cordovan, 23 to 25c; pebble, 21 to 23c; colored linings, 12c.

RAW FURS.

It is yet early to take note of this line, but already the situation is being canvassed. It is thought that beaver and bear will hardly hold the high prices which they commanded last season. It is reported that an easy feeling prevails at Leipsic, where dealers are said to be selling at low price, with the belief that they will be able to replace stocks at very low prices. The Montreal Trade Bulletin says: "We again call the attention of trappers to the folly of killing fur-bearing animals out of season, as it does not pay for the trouble of skinning and preparing for market, as prime skins not being required as in former years. For instance a consignment of these early killed and almost worthless skins was received in this city from the Northwest not long since, and instead of realizing \$150, as it would have done if prime, it was not worth \$10, and consequently there is a debit balance against the shipper for freight and other expenses."

THE MARKETS.

WINNIPEG.

GENERAL WHEAT REVIEW.

There is no improvement to note in the general situation regarding wheat. Values in outside markets during the past week have not advanced and have hardly been maintained, the feeling being one of weakness, or at least indisposition to do business. The lack of speculative activity has a great deal to do with the depression. If once the big operators in wheat centres would take hold and buy a little, the smaller fry would follow suit. So long as there is no speculative activity, there can be little advance in prices, unless stocks were absolutely short for consumption. On account of the large quantity of wet and damaged wheat being marketed at Minneapolis and Duluth, old wheat holds at a good premium and stimulates prices for choice samples. It is now apparent that the sample of spring wheat in the northwest of the United States will be far below the quality of last year. Last year during September cash wheat at Chicago ranged from 72½ to 76½c; during September, 1885, the range was 76½ to 86½c; September, 1884, the range was 73½ to 79½c; September, 1883, the range was 93 to 99½c. The range this year during the present month has been from 67½ to 69½c. The prices are therefore considerably lower than for the past four years, and the very narrow range shows the general stagnation in speculation. The last United States official crop report est

imates the wheat crop at 431,000,000 bushels, against 477,000,000 bushels last year. The Mark Lane Express says; "The samples of native wheat that have been delivered have shown a variable condition. The average price rapidly approaches the lowest quotation recorded. Perfect samples of red wheat, weighing over 66 pounds per bushel, have sold in London for 33s. In some provincial markets the full price recorded was 27s. per 480 pounds. Such prices are calamitous, but the trade must expect still lower." The Chicago visible supply statement showed an increase of 524,207 bushels for the week ended Sept. 10th. During the same week last year the visible supply increased about 2,000,000 bushels and the total was 44,870,796 bushels, or 13,860,000 bushels greater than this year.

WHEAT.

The rains came as usual at the commencement of last week, and were heavy and general pretty well all over the country. A heavy and cold wind followed, which would prevent any serious damage from bleaching. Still stacking would be further delayed for several days. The latter portion of the week was very favorable. At the commencement of last week there was still a great deal of grain in shock in some districts, amounting to about one-half the entire wheat crop in those sections where the harvest was late, rains having greatly delayed stacking. There is some fear that some grain may have been stacked on the damp side, or perhaps damaged by the rains after stacking or from careless stacking. Some damp grain has already been marketed, but it is thought that this had been threshed from the stock. There has not yet been enough grain marketed to decide as to whether or not any considerable quantity has been damaged by the rains. At Regina and Manitou a good deal of wheat was being marketed last week, but at other provincial points there was nothing of any account doing. A few loads of damp grain were turned away at those points. A few cars have gone through to Lake Superior ports, and the quality so far has been good. From all parts of the country where threshing is going on come reports of enormous yields. Forty bushels of wheat to the acre, for single fields, is of common report, whilst 50 to 60 bushels have been vouched for in some instances. The average yield in districts has scarcely been placed under 30 bushels to the acre by the threshers. Fields of oats returning 100 bushels to the acre have been reported. Undoubtedly there are some very heavy crops in Manitoba this year, but the writer does not vouch for the correctness of these individual reports. As to prices there has been no change. At Winnipeg is the ruling prices for No. 1 hard, with 53 to 55c paid farmers at provincial points.

FLOUR.

Flour generally holds firm for old, which is now getting scarce, with new coming on the market. Manitoba flour from old wheat has sold at an advance at Montreal on the same account. Mills are now commencing to grind on new wheat, and some shipments eastward of new wheat flour have already been made. Prices to the local trade here are: Patents, \$2.15; strong bakers', \$1.89 to \$1.90; XXXX, \$1.35 to \$1.40; superfine, scarce at \$1.15 to \$1.25.

MILLSTUFFS

Steady, at \$10 for bran and \$12 for shorts, per ton; Ground feed, \$25 to \$30 per ton.

OATS.

Oats have been selling on the market at 27 to 30c. Little doing in car lots, but prices would be about the same on track here. Some new oats have been shipped westward to Territorial points from provincial points.

BARLEY

Inquiries have been received from Eastern Canada for samples of Manitoba barley, and

some dealers expect to make shipments in that direction. There have been but few offerings yet, and prices not established.

OATMEAL.

Manitoba millers will likely export both to Eastern Canada and British Columbia this season. Quotations have been asked for from the East. Prices to local dealers are: \$2.55 for granulated and \$2.40 for standard.

POTATOES.

Quite an extensive business is being done in shipping to Eastern Canadian markets. The usual price paid by dealers is 25c per bushel.

EGGS.

Steady at 15c in case lots, with receipts light, and quality not always good.

BUTTER.

Our remarks of last week will apply to the present situation, and may be read over to advantage by many. The supply here is still light, and choice qualities bring good prices. The trouble seems to be, however, that shippers of butter to this market often entertain a higher opinion of their product than will the purchaser here. Butter which may have been first-class when put into the cellars of country stores, comes out a very different article a short time after. It is well known that butter is one of the most sensitive of substances, and readily becomes tainted from the air of a cellar, or from any article, vegetable or otherwise, which may be in the same apartment. Careful buyers are very ready to detect any such taint, and will not purchase except at a lower price. Ordinary qualities of butter have been selling at from 12 to 14c, with choice qualities ranging as high as 15 to 17c. In small quantities to the city trade a No. 1 sample might occasionally bring even a higher price, but a higher figure cannot be safely quoted. A car lot costing from 7 to 15c was shipped to Montreal on Wednesday. It is reported that shippers from Manitoba to eastern markets have not properly discriminated in packing their butter, and the value has been greatly lessened by mixing colors. This is one of the most damaging features in packing butter for shipment. Packers should see that butter is carefully assorted, as regards both color and quality.

CHEESE.

Some lots have been received, reported to have cost 11c at the factory, at about which price it is said offered to sell are being made.

LARD.

Unchanged at \$2.25 to \$2.30 per 20-pound pail.

PROVISIONS.

Local packers are almost out of stocks, owing to the short supply of hogs. Prices are advancing. The lowest quotations for the home cured product are as follows: Long clear 11c; smoked breakfast bacon, 14c; rolls, 12½c; hams, 15c. Prices for the plain product, and canvassed subject to an advance of ½c. Eastern Canada provisions are quoted in this market at 15 to 15½c for hams; plain roll, 12½c; long clear, 11c. Chicago hams, 15½ to 16½c etc.

DRESSED MEAT.

Beef steady at 4 to 5½c for sides. Pork very scarce and strong at 9½c. This price will not long be maintained it is thought, and may be reduced this week. Mutton quoted at 10c and veal at 7c.

LIVE STOCK.

There is no change in the situation as regards cattle, and plenty are to be had, at 2½c for choice, and 2 to 2½c for medium to good. Hogs are very scarce. Packers have been obliged to almost suspend operations, and butchers can hardly keep up their stock of fresh pork. Only one small lot was reported in the market by rail up to Saturday. Prices are firm, and from 5½ to 6c could be obtained at the yards here. Packers are even figuring on importing from Montreal, whence hogs could be laid down here at less than present ruling values.

EASTERN MARKETS.

CHICAGO

On Monday there was little life in the wheat market. September opened at 68½c, and after an advance of ½c, receded slowly to 68¼c, closing at the bottom, ½c under Saturday. Corn opened ½c higher and closed ¾c lower than the opening. Closing prices were:

	Sept.	Oct.
Wheat	68½	69½
Corn	41½	42
Oats	25½	25½
Pork		
Lard	6.57½	6.57½
Short Ribs	8.92½	8.92½

Wheat was dull but steadier on Tuesday. September opened ¾c higher and ranged from 68½ to 68¾c during the day. No features of interest. Closing prices were:

	Sept.	Oct.
Wheat	68½	69½
Corn	42½	42½
Oats	25½	25½
Pork		
Lard	6.52½	6.52½
Short Ribs	8.95	8.95

Wheat was stronger at the opening on Wednesday, and October sold up to 70c, but soon weakened and remained depressed. Year pork was held at \$12.25 and January at \$12.50. Closing prices were:

	Sept.	Oct.
Wheat	68½	69½
Corn	42½	42½
Oats	25½	25½
Pork		
Lard	6.45	6.47½
Short Ribs	8.95	8.95

On Thursday wheat was again dull and prices fell away from sheer weakness and lack of speculative activity. Corn was similarly affected and also provisions. Closing prices were lower along the entire line, except oats, as follows:

	Sept.	Oct.
Wheat	67½	68½
Corn	41½	42
Oats	25½	25½
Pork		
Lard	6.37½	6.37½
Short Ribs	8.82½	8.82½

On Friday the markets were more active, and wheat advanced ¾c, but about lost the gain in the afternoon. Corn was weak. January pork closed at \$12.30, and year at \$11.95. Closing prices were:

	Sept.	Oct.
Wheat	67½	69
Corn	41½	41½
Oats	25½	25½
Pork		
Lard	6.35	6.35
Short Ribs	8.17½	8.17½

On Saturday, October wheat opened at 69c. There was very little life in the market, and up to noon prices only fluctuated ½c, October ranging from 68½ to 69c. November ranged from 70½ to 70¾c. May was quoted at 77½c. October corn opened at 41½ and sold down ½c, up to noon, with closing prices to hear from.

MINNEAPOLIS.

WHEAT—The feeling was easier toward the close of the week ending on Thursday, owing to increasing receipts and light shipments. Receipts about 350 cars per day. There was a good demand for old wheat from millers, but new low grades, of which there were large

offerings, were weak. Closing prices on Thursday were:

	Cash.	Oct.	On track.
No. 1 hard	75½	69½	77
No. 1 northern	74½	68	76
No. 2	71½	63	73

Prices for old wheat. New on track is quoted: 1 hard 71½c; 1 northern, 78c; 2 northern, 63c.

FLOUR—There is a good, steady domestic demand for patents at the advance, though buyers keep up the fight for concessions, vainly hoping to base prices of Minneapolis flour on prices of Chicago wheat. It is almost impossible to sell patents abroad, but the foreign trade in bakers' grades is very good, through at low prices. Strictly old wheat flours are very firm. —*Northwestern Miller*, Sept. 15th.

Flour quotations were: Patent sacks to local dealers, \$4.10 to \$4.25 patent, to ship sacks, car lots, \$4.05 to \$4.15 in barrels, \$4.20 to \$4.30; bakers', \$3.35 to \$3.60; superfine, \$1.85 to \$2.40; red dog, sacks, \$1.45 to \$1.55; red dog, barrels, \$1.70 to \$1.80.

DULUTH WHEAT MARKET.

Receipts have averaged over 50 cars per day. On Thursday they were 87 cars. Closing prices for No. 1 hard on each day of the week were:

	Cash.	Oct.	Dec.
Monday	71½	71½	—
Tuesday	71½	71½	70½
Wednesday	71½	71½	78½
Thursday	—	70½	72½
Friday	—	70½	72½
Saturday	—	70	72½

MONTREAL MARKETS.

GRAIN.

Quotations were given for grain as follows: Manitoba No. 1 hard, 87c; Manitoba 2 hard, 85c; Manitoba 1 northern, 85c; Canada red winter wheat, 81c to 83c; white winter, 81c to 82c; Canada spring, 81c to 83c; peas, 72 to 73c per 60 lbs.; oats, 32c per 32 lbs.; rye, 50c to 55c; barley, 48 to 55c.

FLOUR.

Steady, firm. Manitoba strong bakers' was quoted at \$4.35 to \$4.45.

BUTTER.

Feeling easier. Prices: Creamery, 21c to 24c; townships, 17c to 21½c; western, 15 to 18½c; low grades, 8 to 12c.

CHEESE.

Quotations were unchanged, but trade quiet: Finest July, 11½c to 12c; fine, 11½ to 11¾c; medium, 10½ to 10¾c; finest August, 12½ to 12¾.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle changed hands at 3½ to 4½ for export. Butchers' cattle 2½ to 3½c. Hogs weak with large supplies and sales at 4½ to 5c.

Personal.

Mr. Geo. D. Wood, of Geo. D. Wood & Co., wholesale hardware, Winnipeg, left last week for Lethbridge, Alberta, for a business trip.

Messrs. McMillan, Maulson and Hastings, the three delegates from Winnipeg to the Dominion Board of Grain Examiners, left for Toronto last week, to assist in fixing the grain standards.

Mr. Willie Moore, traveller for John A. Moore & Co's. China Hall, who has been ill with typhoid fever is around again and will shortly start out on another visit to the Northwestern trade.

General Notes.

The well-known wholesale dry goods house of S. Greenshields, Son & Co., of Montreal has opened sample rooms in Toronto.

The hay crop is so short in Cape Breton and other parts of Nova Scotia that farmers are selling their cattle at any price, and many of them are slaughtering their oxen and cows and turning them into beef.

The value of the imports and exports at Montreal for the past seven months excluding coin and bullion, was \$34,351,443, an increasing of \$1,925,301 compared with 1886 and of \$4,952,250 compared with 1885.

Prof. Saunders, of the experimental farm, Ottawa, has left for British Columbia to examine several properties there that might furnish a suitable site for an experimental farm station, and to investigate the condition of agriculture, horticulture, etc., in the Pacific province.

There is some talk of starting a retailers refinery at Montreal, which would sell direct to the retail storekeeper, the capital is to be a million dollars in one hundred dollar shares. "A million dollar concern" remarks the *Journal of Commerce* necessarily requires some thought and it is still in the thinking stage.

The shareholders of the Pictou Bank met at Pictou to appoint liquidators and otherwise conform to the provisions of the special winding up Act obtained at the last session of Parliament. The wretched mismanagement of this bank has resulted in a total loss of the paid up capital.

Hong Kong, the Asiatic terminus of the C.P. R. trans-Pacific line of steamers, now ranks as fourth shipping port in the world, being only exceeded by London, Liverpool and New York. The tonnage of civilized powers entered at the port last year largely exceeded 7,000,000 tons, and they were the innumerable junks coming from all parts of China. It is rapidly becoming one of the greatest emporiums in the world, as the greatest part of the Chinese and Japanese trade with Europe goes through it, and there are arrivals of from fifty to seventy European and Americans ocean steamers every week.

Professor Dodge, the statistician of the Bureau of Agriculture at Washington, has supplied figures which place the value of the leading farm products at \$4,014,600,000 annually. According to Prof. Dodge, corn is the crop of chief value, estimated at \$627,000,000. Wheat comes next, \$440,000,000. Dairy products third, \$370,000,000. Hay stands fourth, \$360,000,000. Then follow beef, pork, cotton, poultry, and so on. It will be seen that cotton is far from being "king," as it stands seventh in the list. Its value is not much more than one-third that of Indian corn. It is \$120,000,000 below that of dairy products, and only \$50,000,000 greater than poultry products. It is, however, the most important single article of export.

At a public meeting held at Vancouver, it was decided to form a board of trade. The following committee was appointed to make necessary arrangements: Alderman Clark, Mr. Taylor, J. M. Clute, Mayor MacLean, Wm. Brown, Capt. Mellon, H. T. Ceperley, Allan McCartney, J. J. Blake and John Devine.

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Platform Scales—all sizes.

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Hay, Coal and Stock Scales.

Grocers, Counter and Union Scales.

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365 MAIN STREET,

WINNIPEG.

Northwest Trade and General News.

The Cypress Division Agricultural exhibition will be held on Oct. 11th.

Three hundred more Icelandic immigrants have arrived at Winnipeg.

Christie & Fares, of Emerson, lately shipped a car of cattle to Winnipeg.

The new woolen mill at Rapid City, Man., is finding a good demand for its yarns.

The proposed branch of the bank of Ottawa will be opened at Keewatin, on October 1st.

Norris & Carey, of Edmonton, Alberta, recently made a large shipment of fur to Winnipeg.

Considerable building improvements are being made at Moose Jaw, Assa., as a result of the good crops.

A good trade is being done by the steamers plying between Rat Portage and the Rainy River country.

The date of the meeting of the Northwest Council has been postponed from the 4th to the 14th of October.

John A. Macdonald, of the Prince Albert district, has secured the beef contract for the mounted police.

Potatoes are selling at seventy-five cents a bushel at Battleford, with every prospect of being still cheaper.

Sheriff & Davis, of the Springhill brewery, Minnedosa, Man., contemplate the erection of a malt house this fall.

F. Lamoureux left Edmonton for Battleford with a large raft of lumber and 60 tons of coal for the industrial school.

Posters have been issued announcing the York agricultural exhibition, which takes place at Yorkton, Assa., on Oct. 6th.

A Regina correspondent writes to the effect that F. W. Stobart, of Winnipeg, is fitting up a building at that place for a store.

Some 70,000 railway ties, seized by the Crown under the Dominion Lands Act, will be sold by auction, at Brandon, on Sept. 27th.

Regina will require to raise \$6,815 for current municipal expenses, which will necessitate an assessment rate of 15 mills on the dollar.

The new fire hall at Rat Portage was well under construction before the vote was taken on the by-law to provide the necessary funds.

A prairie fire did some damage about Reburn, but was extinguished by the heavy rain of Monday last. Some hay stacks were burnt.

President Porter of the Duluth and Iron Range railway, states that the road will be pushed through to connect with the C.P.R. at Port Arthur.

— Scott, general merchant, Shoal Lake, Man., is having a large addition built to his store, so that he will have twice the amount of former accommodation.

It is believed that new depot buildings will soon be built at Pilot Mound, Killarney, Boissevain and Deloraine on the Pembina Mountain branch.

P. B. Richard has left Battleford, Sask. for Isle a la Crosse, where he will open a trading establishment and remain until next summer, if not permanently.

The rate of taxes at Port Arthur will be 15 mills on the dollar.

Sargeant, butcher, Virden, Man., lately shipped a car of hogs to Winnipeg.

The town of Birtle, Man., has by public vote decided to grant no licenses for the sale of liquors.

R. Anderson, Binscarth, Man., has gone to Ontario and will bring back a car load of sheep and a car load of other stock.

The C.P.R. Co. propose erecting a new depot building at Regina, but the date of commencement has not been decided upon.

R.J. Bird, formerly of the firm of Walton & Bird, Emerson, Man., lately visited that place. He is now travelling for a Chicago house.

The Fort William *Journal* is anxious to have its town made a port of entry, and presents statistics to show the importance of its argument.

W. C. Dobie, F. Gibbs and Bowerman were appointed delegates by the Port Arthur Board of Trade, to attend the meeting of grain examiners in Toronto.

J.W. Harris, Winnipeg, has let the contract for a solid brick and stone building, which will be occupied when completed by Kirkwood & Rubidge, wholesale grocers.

The value of goods imported through the customs port of Regina for August was \$2,833, and the amount of duties \$580.52. The amount entered as free goods was \$562.

Wm. Thompson, of Oak Lake, Man., shipped to British Columbia lately two car loads of potatoes and two of oats. The former went to Golden City and the latter to Roger's Pass.

The new colony on the Northwestern railway, at Langenburg, forming under the auspices of the company recently organized in England, will be known as the Castleton colony.

The Hand in Hand ranche company promise to put 8,000 head of cattle on their ranche on the Rose Bud near the Hand hills, Alberta, this fall, and to develop a coal mine on the property during the winter.

The amount of customs duties collected at Port Arthur for the month of August was \$13,310.98. The value of the goods entered for export amounted to \$105,969, and the value of the imports reached \$57,009.

F. G. Lewis, general storekeeper, Birtle, Man., will have a new store completed in a few days. T.F. Patterson, furniture dealer, of the same place, also has a new place of business about ready for occupation.

The new stone warehouse to be built for Kirkwood & Rubidge, wholesale grocers, Winnipeg, will be located on the north side of the Market square on the premises lately occupied by the Royal Oak hotel, now moved away.

The *Alberta Live Stock Journal* does credit to western journalism. Its publication speaks well of the importance of the ranching industry of Alberta, when such a creditable representative of the industry finds support sufficient to maintain such a degree of excellence.

Tenders are called for supplies for the Manitoba asylum, at Selkirk, for the year ending June 30th, 1888, for bacon and hams, flour, oatmeal, cornmeal, bran, fresh meats, oats, hay and bread. Tenders close on Monday, Sept. 26th.

—Loaden, of Oak Lake, Man., has been fined \$100 for selling liquor without a license.

Oak River district holds its fall fair at Oak Lake, Man., on Tuesday, the 4th of October.

The council of the Regina board of trade has agreed to accept Reynold's tender for the Boggy Creek bridge. The council by resolution decided hereafter to meet every Thursday morning.

A Minnedosa correspondent says: There is a great rush to secure the abandoned and cancelled pre-emptions thrown into the market as homesteads in this district, but there are still many good ones left.

Prices at Brandon last week were: Wheat, No. 1 hard 50c; oats, 20 to 25c; one ear sold for 23c; butter, 13 to 15c; eggs, 13 to 15c; potatoes, 20 to 25c; hogs scarce and not sufficient supply for the local demand, at 5c live weight. Some choice cattle sold at 2½c live weight.

The rails for the Red River Valley road were released at Montreal on Sept. 10th on the payment of \$47,000 to Jas. Hutton & Co. from whom they were ordered. They were paid for out of a loan of \$50,000 negotiated by Mr. LaRiviere with the Seminary of St. Sulpice at the rate of five per cent. interest.

The steamer Northwest arrived at Battleford on Sept. 1st with 112 tons of freight, 40 of which were for that place and the remainder for points up the river. The captain decided that it would not be wise to go any further and accordingly unloaded and turned back. Amongst the goods left were forty tons of flour for Edmonton.

Nepawa *Register* says: Mrs. Hartford, of Minnedosa, was here endeavoring to rent a building in which to open a general store, but found none vacant. We are not anxious to see another general store opened. Our merchants are quite capable of supplying the wants of the community. What we want is a millinery and dressmaking establishment and a good shoemaker.

THE COMMERCIAL job printing department is becoming noted for the fine class of work turned out. A programme recently prepared at this office, by the ordinary mode of printing, was described by a city daily as a "handsome lithograph." The idea was that such fine work could not have been turned out by ordinary process of printing.

The dates of the following fall exhibitions have been published: Central Saskatchewan at Saskatoon, Sept. 21st; at Moosomin, N.W.T. Sept. 28th; St. Andrews at Selkirk, Sept. 29th and 30th; at Whitewood, Sept. 30th; at Broadview, N.W.T., Oct. 1st; at Grenfell, N.W.T., Oct. 3rd; at Wolsley, N.W.T., Oct. 4th; at Indian Head, Oct. 5th; at Fort Qu'Appelle, Oct. 6th; at Yorkton, Oct. 6th; and at Qu'Appelle, Oct. 7th.

Lloyd & Co., of Nebraska, have leased the buildings of the Winnipeg Warehousing company for pork-packing purposes, intending to carry on this business on a large scale. Understanding that the province has not many hogs this year they do not expect at present to do much slaughtering; but they propose to handle dressed hogs. They are also interested in cattle in Montana and will bring a large number

over to Manitoba side next spring. The business here will be carried on in combination with similar enterprises of the firm in Nebraska.

Brandon Sun: A. Wood, living across the Assiniboine from Virden, threshed five acres of wheat the other day, producing 253 bushels of magnificent wheat, averaging a little over 50½ bushels per acre.

Virden Advance: Sixty-three bushels of wheat to the acre was the yield of five acres belonging to T. Wood, of Michie, north of Virden, threshed last week by Nichol & Michie.

Macleod, Alberta, Gazette: The crops throughout the district ripened rapidly under the influence of several warm days. Harvesting has been pushed ahead, and there is good reason to believe that one of the largest and best crops in the history of the country will have been safely gathered before we get any worse weather.

Irving & Southerland, wholesale oil and hardware merchants, Montreal have made a judicial abandonment of their estate. The liabilities are placed at about \$25,000

Grain and Milling News.

A grain buyer is wanted at Glenboro, Man.

Prince Albert, Sask., people talk of forming a joint stock company to build a flour mill.

W. Zink will build a grain warehouse at Rapid City, Man., and buy grain at that place.

The Ogilvie elevator at Oak Lake, Man., will be enlarged and improved with new machinery.

Charles McMullen has located at Emerson, where he will buy wheat for the Ogilvie company.

Mr. McLaurin expects to have his new elevator at Brandon, Man., ready in about two weeks.

Mr. C.W. Bourne, of the Marquette Mills, Portage la Prairie, Man., reports business in his line brisk.

The *Calgary Tribune* urges the settlers of Alberta to test the adaptability of that region for fall wheat.

N. Bawlf, of Winnipeg, will build a large grain warehouse at Rapid City, Man., so says the local paper.

Geo. McCulloch, of the Plum Creek and Rapid City mills, has returned from an extended visit to Ontario.

Wm. Gillapsie, a grain buyer of Hamilton, Ont., was in Minnedosa, Man., lately, making arrangements to purchase grain at that place.

A. P. Campbell is erecting an elevator at McDonald station, Man., where he will buy grain and pay prices current at Portage la Prairie.

Leitch Brothers, the millers of Oak Lake, Man., have shipped to Montreal four carloads of new flour. The mill is running at its full capacity day and night.

The Regina Milling Company has received an order for five car loads of flour from Montreal. Thus the exporting district is gradually extending westward.

T. Fletcher will erect a grain and flour warehouse in connection with his new mill at Moos-

omin, Assa., the dimensions of which will be 28 x 40 and 14 feet high. The mill will be ready for grinding in about two weeks.

It is reported that Drummond-Hay will erect a grain warehouse at Glenboro, Man.

Mr. Thompson has returned to Brandon from Scotland, and intends resuming grain purchasing at that place.

A large gang of men are busy on the Balmoral roller mill, and intend pushing it to completion as fast as possible.

Mitchell & Rucknall's mill at Millwood, Man., which they have been establishing in connection with their lumber mill, will be completed next month.

An elevator will be erected at once, in connection with the new mill at Rapid City, Man. Mr. Herriot has arrived from Plum Creek to take charge of the mill.

W.W. Fraser has returned to Virden, Man., and will buy wheat for the Ogilvie Co. S. S. Colter will buy grain for McBean Bros., of Winnipeg, at the same place. Both these firms have elevators at Virden.

The following milling and grain dealers will likely have buyers at Portage la Prairie this season: Assiniboine Milling Co., of Portage, and the Ogilvie Co., Hudson's Bay Company, and Messrs. Bawlf, Mitchell, McMillen, and Spink, of Winnipeg.

According to recently published statistics the mills of Hungary numbered 21,794 in 1863, while in 1873 the number was 20,513, and in 1885 it had fallen to 14,077. Steam mills numbered 157 in 1863, 482 in 1873 and 877 in 1885. Water mills fell from 13,206 in 1863 to 9,355 in 1885, wind mills increased from 475 in 1863 to 649 in 1885, and dry mills fell from 7,966 in 1863 to 3,196 in 1885.

Mr. Johnston, of the Pioneer Oatmeal mill, at Portage la Prairie, Man., recently visited British Columbia, with the object of opening a market in that direction for his product. He says the Pacific Province draws all her meal supply now from the States or from Montreal, but he thinks he can drive both competitors out of the market. The article he will send, he says, will be cheaper and of a much superior quality to that now supplied.

J. A. Mitchell, our Winnipeg grain dealer, is sometimes mistaken for his namesake the "great grain buyer" of Montreal. Mr. Mitchell feels somewhat disgusted at these mistakes, and the other day when a reporter attempted to interview him, whilst laboring under the same error, he replied crustily that he "handled grain, and did not do his business in talk through the papers."

Few persons have any idea of the transportation facilities required for handling the Manitoba wheat crop this season. Placing the export at seven million bushels, the handling of the crop will require 11,666 cars, of 600 bushels each, or 583 trains. Moving three trains per day, 194 days, or six and a half months, would be occupied in getting this amount of wheat out of the country. It is quite evident that the time is not far distant—in fact, is near at hand—when one railroad cannot handle the business of this country, and that a serious blockade must result. Yet some people think the province should submit quietly to a fourteen years' monopoly!—*Winnipeg Sun*.

Mr. Ovas, has resigned his position as manager of Coswarth's store at Souris, Man., and intends moving to Rapid City to take an interest in the flour mill at that place.

Wheat rates on the Manitoba Northwestern railway to Port Arthur have been reduced to correspond with the new C.P.R. tariff. The following are the new Northwestern rates: From Macdonald to Minnedosa, inclusive, to Port Arthur, 25c per 100 pounds; Riverdale to Kellogg, inclusive, to Port Arthur, 26c per 100 pounds; Solsgirth to Binscarth, 27c; beyond Binscarth to the end of the track, to Port Arthur, 28c. The C.P.R. has also reduced its all-rail wheat rate from Northwestern points to Montreal 4 to 5c per 100 pounds, making the through rail rate from Winnipeg to Montreal 46c per 100 pounds instead of 50c as formerly. This rate will apply to wheat, flour, oatmeal and feed. The rate for barley and oats has not been changed and remains at 42 cents per 100 pounds from Winnipeg.

W.D. Cook, of Wolseley, Assa., writes to the *Dominion Mechanical and Milling News*, of Toronto, as follows: Last summer I took a trip through the Southern and Western States in order to examine into the working of the short system of milling which was creating such a stir in milling circles. After a three months' trip I returned to the Northwest Territory, somewhat dissatisfied with the result of my trip. Every person with whom I came in contact had short system machinery for sale or machinery to carry out their own ideas. I decided not to buy short system machinery, but set to work on my return experimenting on three breaks for wheat. I did not have such success as I had expected, but on repeated efforts got nearer to the point I wished to reach. I found, however, that my scalpings were wrong, and that what was right for six breaks was wrong for three. Finding where the defects lay, I came to the conclusion that the change of a long system mill to the short system was very great, while the company were unwilling to undergo the expense and loss of time necessary for the change. In order to meet my wants I decided to build a mill of my own, so that I could carry out my own ideas and my own system. That is the reason I built this mill and elevator. I made out my plan for the buildings, which are frame on heavy stone foundations with a solid stone engine house. I also planned my own shafts and gears. I make three breaks on wheat and four on middlings, and use two large purifiers made on a principle of my own—altogether different from any others. I have four dressers, besides six other reels and scalpings. I only use one wire cloth in the mill. I use four wheat cleaners, but do not get my wheat as clean as I would like. My flour, however, is all that I could wish for, and sells as fast as it is produced. My bran is broad and clean, while my shorts are excellent. I do not make a pound of low grade flour, and at some future time I will send you a flow sheet which will probably help some millers who, with a mill full of rolls and machinery, are not able to clean up. If these men had less machinery put in the right shape, they might be able to do better work, and still clean up. I make 100 barrels a day with ease with seven reductions. I am a strong believer in the long surface rolls.

WHAT ARE WE DRINKING ?

IT IS A FACT that there is an enormous quantity of **something** being sold at the present time under the name of **Coffee** which is an insult to the name and an imposition upon the public. In view of this fact it is the **duty** of every dealer to purchase his **Coffee** of a reliable house and to protect his own interests by giving his customers **pure Goods**. We have established a reputation for **Pure Coffee** which is equalled by no firm in the Dominion, and we intend to hold fast to a reputation so justly earned.

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British Columbia.

Wm. Denny, dry goods, Victoria, is out of business.

R. Attwood & Co. have opened a drug store at Victoria.

Mrs. A. Astrico, hotel, Victoria, has given up business.

John Stewart, plumbers, etc., Victoria, has assigned in trust.

D. E. Campbell, drugs, Victoria, has admitted J. F. Jaek into partnership.

Bunker & King have opened a grocery store in the Hamilton Block, Vancouver.

W. F. Wood, boot and shoe commission merchant, Vancouver, has been closed out.

Frequent shipments of canned goods are being made to England and eastern Canada.

The Canadian Anthracite Coal Company of Banff, has shipped 500 tons of coal to Vancouver.

Some 5,500 cases of salmon were shipped from Victoria to England on the Hudson's Bay Co's ship Titania.

R. Campbell, late of the Arlington hotel, New Westminster, has leased the Sunnyside hotel at Vancouver.

A. Offner, who lately disposed of his wholesale grocery business in Victoria to Angus & ordon, has gone with his family to Germany.

A colony of Norwegian settlers who located some months ago in the Squamish River district, are being augmented by the arrival of friends.

A large shipment of furs, consisting of 38 casks, valued at \$20,000, was made from Victoria via the C.P.R. to Messrs. C.M. Lampson & Co., London, England.

A Yale correspondent says: Foo Yuen and several other prominent Chinese merchants here have found business rather dull of late, and have sent most of their stock to Kamloops.

The total salmon pack to recent date for British Columbia is 160,000 cases, against an estimate of 250,000 cases. It is thought that the pack may be considerably increased, perhaps to 200,000 cases.

The province has produced nearly \$50,000,000 of gold, and although the production has declined to a little over \$600,000 per annum, it is expected that the prosecution of quartz mining, will, in the near future, become an important industry.

Capt. Melon, of Vancouver, has been appointed agent for the California Board of Marine Underwriters of San Francisco. He has been authorised by English underwriters to write policies amounting to £20,000 on each Canadian Pacific Line steamer at 5-16.

Alexander Begg left lately for Scotland, previous to which he made arrangements with the Provincial Government to act as Immigration agent, and will, upon his arrival in Scotland, use his efforts to induce the crofters and fishermen to emigrate to the Pacific coast.

At a late meeting of the Vancouver city council, a communication was received from Alexander McKelvie & Co., of Quebec province, asking for bonus and exemption from taxation for machine shop and foundry, and stating that they thought of erecting works costing \$20,000 at first, and having them in operation in from three to four months. The matter will be taken into consideration.

Rand Bros., real estate, etc., Victoria and Vancouver, have closed out their Victoria branch.

The sealing schooner Mary Ellen, Capt. McLean, has arrived at Victoria from Behring Sea having on board 2457 seal skins for the season's catch.

The programme of the British Columbia Agricultural Association has been issued. The annual exhibition will be held at Chilliwack, from the 23th to 30th September.

Victoria Standard: The Goat River gold mines excitement has subsided. The latest reports from these mines are that there is plenty of ground to prospect but the gold is very scarce.

J. H. Tood & Co., of New Westminster, shipped six car loads of salmon yesterday by the C.P.R., of which two car loads were consigned to Toronto, two to Hamilton and two to Winnipeg.

Prices current at Vancouver last week were: Manitoba patent flour, \$6 per bbl; strong bakers', \$5; oatmeal, \$5 per 100 pounds; hams, 18c; bacon, 13 to 18c; potatoes, \$1 to \$1.40 per 100 pounds; eggs, 25 to 30c per dozen; butter, 25 to 35c lb; cheese, 20 to 25c lb; wild ducks, 75c a pair; cabbage, 3c per lb; radishes, 25c per dozen bunches; green onions, 25c per dozen bunches; lettuce, 25c per dozen bunches; cauliflower, 15c per head.

Vancouver News: Jas. Gray, manager of the Ophir Gold Mining Co., of Big Bend, B.C., has arrived in the city. He reports the mining operations of that section as being in a prosperous condition. The Big Bend mines are situated about 100 miles north of Revelstoke. There are several companies operating in the vicinity, and are receiving encouraging returns for their labor. The Ophir Co. is the most extensive in its operations of any gold mining company in B.C. This spring they put in the very best mining machinery which could be procured, and the result has been that the yield of the coveted metal has been beyond the expectations of the most sanguine. Mr. Gray is of opinion that there is abundance of gold all through that upper country, and that although it will take a very large outlay of money to develop the mines the prospects are sufficiently encouraging to justify the same.

The population of British Columbia is only about 70,000, of which about half are Indians and Chinese, the exports of our most westerly province amount to nearly \$4,000,000 annually, and consist of minerals, (chiefly gold and coal) sea products, (chiefly salmon and oil) timber, furs, skins, etc. According to correspondence recently published by Rev. Hugh Johnson, inlets and rivers of the province swarm with fish. Herrings, oolahan, trout, sturgeon, bass, flounders, skate and halibut abound, while the cod banks are superior to those of Newfoundland. Whales are numerous in the North Pacific. Seals and sea otter abound in the Straits of Fuca, and ten or fifteen schooners are engaged in sealing, with an annual catch of 10,000 fur seals, valued at \$10 each, and 3,000 hairy seals of less value. In fact fish and sea food are practically inexhaustible. Of salmon there are five varieties, caught in multitudes and the canning industry is one of the most important on the Pacific coast.—Canadian Trade Review.

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