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IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

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Capital Paid up..... 1,954,825.00
Reserve..... 1,162,252.00

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William Ramsay, Robert Jeffrey, Hugh Ryan,
T. Sutherland Stayer, Hon. John Ferguson.

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Fergus..... O. Forrest..... "
Galt..... G. C. Easton..... "
Ingersoll..... J. A. Richardson..... "
Niagara Falls..... J. A. Langmuir..... "
Port Colborne..... E. C. F. Wood..... "
Rat Portage..... W. A. Weir..... "
Sault Ste. Marie..... J. M. Wemyss..... "
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St. Thomas..... M. A. Gilbert..... "

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Yonge & Queen Sts. O. F. Rice..... "
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GREAT BRITAIN—Lloyd's Bank (Limited), Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Co. (Limited).
UNITED STATES—New York, Bank of Montreal; Buffalo, Bank of Buffalo; Boston, National Bank of the Commonwealth; Chicago, First National Bank; Detroit, Detroit National Bank; Duluth, First National Bank; Philadelphia, Farmers and Mechanics National Bank; St. Paul, Second National Bank.
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Reserve Fund.....£276,000 "

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Brandon, Kingston, Paris, Vancouver.
Fredericton, London, Quebec, Victoria.
Halifax, Montreal, St. John.

Winnipeg, Main Street—D. Simpson Manager.
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HEAD OFFICE: OTTAWA.

Capital Authorized & Subscribed, \$1,500,000.00
Capital Paid up..... 1,478,910.00
RNST..... 843,636.75

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RESERVE FUND..... \$350,000.00

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BRANCH OFFICES: Winnipeg, W. M. FISHER, Manager.
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Rest.....1,200,000

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Reserve Fund..... 250,000

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E. S. WEBB, Gen. Mgr. J. G. BILLETT, Inspector
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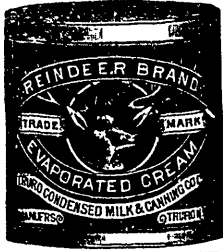
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The Commercial

A Journal of Commerce, Industry and Finance, specially devoted to the interests of Western Canada, including that portion of Ontario west of Lake Superior, the provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia and the Territories.

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JAMES E. STEEN,
Publisher

The Commercial certainly enjoys a very much larger circulation among the business community of the country between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast, than any other paper in Canada, daily or weekly. By a thorough system of personal solicitation, carried out annually, this journal has been placed upon the desks of the great majority of business men in the vast district designated above, and including northwest Ontario, the provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia, and the territories of Assiniboia, Alberta, and Saskatchewan. The Commercial also reaches the leading wholesale, commission, manufacturing and financial houses of Eastern Canada.

WINNIPEG, SEPTEMBER 3, 1894.

THE COMMERCIAL.

Owing partly to delay in arrival of new stock of paper, and partly to neglect in not ordering soon enough, a few issues of this journal have been printed on an inferior quality of paper. The use of this paper, however, will be for a brief time only.

The new volume of The Commercial, which begins during next month, will be marked by the appearance of the journal in a complete new dress of type.

Manitoba.

Paul Magnuson, general store, Selkirk, has assigned.

J. M. Teichman is opening in teas, etc., at Winnipeg.

R. McKiehan is starting in dry goods, etc., at Winnipeg.

The Fort Garry Park Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, has been incorporated.

The Winnipeg Conservatory of Music, Ltd., has been incorporated.

Louis Payment, St. Norbert, is opening a branch general store at St. Malo.

The sheriff is in possession of the stock of Misses Covert, millinery, Winnipeg, sale advertised for Sept. 3.

Scott & Leslie, furniture, Winnipeg, have dissolved partnership. The business will be continued by Leslie Bros.

Travellers should be aware of the changes in the running of trains which went into effect on September 2. All Canadian-Pacific railway time cards have been changed.

The stock of W. Watson, cigars, Winnipeg, will be sold at a rate on the 5 on Saturday, September 1, consisting of the following: Cigars, \$555.72; tobacco and pipes, \$318.58; show case, shop furniture, etc., \$265.05.

The firm of R. Score & Sons, merchant tailors of Toronto, have opened a branch in Winnipeg with T. W. Score resident manager.

H. Wilson & Co., fruit dealers, Winnipeg, offers his business for sale. Harpor Wilson, of this business, has accepted a position with Rubles, Riddle & Co. as traveller.

A new gas company is proposed for Winnipeg. The projectors are minded men and they say that if given a chance by the city council, they will greatly reduce present rates.

The business carried on by Corner & Jackson at High Bluff, general merchants, has been dissolved by mutual consent. Alfred Corner retires, and Geo. M. Jackson takes over the business, past and future.

The Canadian Pacific railway is getting together a collection of grains and grasses for shipment to fall fairs and agencies in the east and Europe. All the samples are this year's growth. They are being stored and arranged in G. F. Stephen's warehouse, Winnipeg. A carload of material is expected in this week from Alberta territory.

The improvements to the Donaldson block on the corner of Portage Avenue and Main Street, Winnipeg, have been settled upon. The amount to be expended is about \$12,000, in a new roof, new entrance, stairways, vestibule, large vaults, hot water heating and changes to the corner front. The contract for the greater portion of the work has been let to C. W. Sharp & Co. for about \$8,000. The bank of B. N. A. will occupy the corner store when it is completed.

They are having a lively row among the Manitoba Patrons about the price of binder twine. Mr. Braithwaite promised to resign the presidency of the Patrons of Industry if the Patron twine did not measure 600 feet to the pound. Now the twine turns out to run only about 500 feet to the pound, and costs more per pound than better goods which run 600 feet to the pound. The farmers who supported the order are kicking vigorously. Will the president resign? is now the query.

Assiniboia.

There is likely to be a gold fever at Medicine Hat, says a telegram. Several outfits are now busy at work on the sand bars about ten or twenty miles down the South Saskatchewan. Several claims have been staked out and before another week has gone some of the citizens will follow suit. The yield from some of the bars is reported good.

Alberta.

Hugh Nelson, furniture, is opening business at Calgary.

Walters & Crookart, carriage makers, South Edmonton, have dissolved.

H. A. Finch harness dealer, Edmonton, has sold out to Hutchings & Riley.

Wolly & White, blacksmiths, have opened business at Fort Saskatchewan.

Francis Harding, furniture & undertaker, Calgary has assigned to thos. O'Brien.

Edmonton Bulletin: A family of ten from Minnesota, two settlers from Kansas, one from Washington Territory and one from Colorado were the new arrivals by Monday's train.

Twenty-eight cars of cattle, forming one of a series of trains to be forwarded from the west for export by Gordon & Ironsides during September and October, were shipped from Lethbridge on Aug. 29.

Seven families of settlers, with several hundred head of horses, says the Macleod Gazette, came in from the south on Monday. They were from Washington State and all but one, who was making for Beaver Lake, north of Edmonton, were bound for the Red Deer country.

Macleod Gazette: Who says Macleod is not going ahead? Here is a partial list of the

buildings erected during the past month or now in process of erection: C. Ryan, handsome two story store and dwelling house; Barker & Miller, extensive addition to their store, to make room for dry goods department; D. Cairns, story and a half building, to be used as a restaurant; C. J. Resch, large general two-story store, commenced yesterday; W. Gardiner, handsome and commodious two-story dwelling house; Mr. Newton, one story dwelling house; H. Bates, extensive addition to his house; Geo. Pearson, one-story dwelling house.

The Edmonton Board of Trade has draughted a memorial to the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., asking for a further reduction of grain freight rates to Calgary and the Pacific coast cities. The memorial points out, that while it has been possible to ship grain to Vancouver at a slight profit, it has been impossible to compete with the United States shippers at Victoria, consequent upon the fact that the markets of Victoria and Vancouver are both reached by United States shippers at the same rate, whereas the shippers of Edmonton who must ship by water from Vancouver to Victoria, cannot ship at a profit to the latter place, due to the necessarily extra cost. The board is asking for a rate that will permit shippers here to compete with shippers from the Western States at both Victoria and Vancouver, viz 25c. instead of 35c. The memorial also points out that while the through rate to Vancouver is 35c. per 100 lbs., the rate to Ashcroft, this side of Yale, is 56 1/2c. They ask that the rate be made uniform from Ashcroft to Victoria. The board further asked for a rate of 52 1/2c. per 100 lbs. on cattle to the same market. The matter of potatoes, vegetables, hay and coal is also referred to. It is asked that the rate on coal to Calgary be \$2 per ton, that the rate on millstuffs, potatoes and vegetables in mixed car load lots be 17c. per 100 lbs. to the same point and that \$2 per ton be charged on hay and straw in car load lots of twenty thousand pounds.

North-West Ontario.

Richard T. Inglis, soda water manufacturer, Port Arthur, is dead.

A carload of machinery has arrived at Rat Portage for a new steamer which will be built by Capt. Lewis, owner of the Shamrock. The new boat is to be 110 feet long and 22 feet beam, and will be a stern wheeler, with a speed of fifteen miles per hour. She will be fitted up for the Lake of the Woods and Rainy river traffic, and will have stateroom accommodation for seventy-five passengers.

Messrs. Cleague, of Bangor, Maine, and Douglas, of Philadelphia, visited the Kakabeka falls near Port Arthur recently, and were much impressed with the water power there undeveloped. John Bogart, chief engineer of the Niagara Power company, of New York, and T. A. T. Balter, also a New York engineer, also went out to the falls for an inspection trip. The proposal is to erect a large pulp and paper mill there, specially for export trade, if the conditions are suitable.

Silver.

The rising tendency of silver continued this week. There has been heavy buying at London both for Chinese account and for the continental interests supposed to be negotiating for a Chinese loan. Reports are also current that the India government has determined to coin a new trade dollar for the China trade; India exchange shows a noteworthy firmness in demand, and allotments of Council bills were made this week at as high as 13 1/2d. per rupee. The amount of the applications on Wednesday last was, however, smaller than had been expected, and this fact was reflected in the reaction which occurred at the close of the week in silver quotations, which, after a rise of 30 1/2d. per ounce, fell on Friday to 29 11-16d. Prices August 23rd were 29 11-16d. London and 65 1/2c. at New York.—Bradstreet.

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It contains no grain spirit, or other Whiskies one knows nothing of, and the most eminent Physicians of the day prescribe it where a stimula is required.

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PURE OLD BLEND
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AS PATRONIZED BY ROYALTY AND THE LEADING
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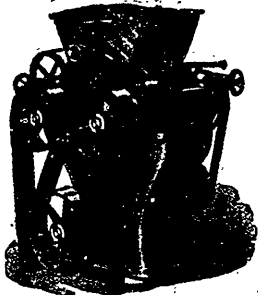
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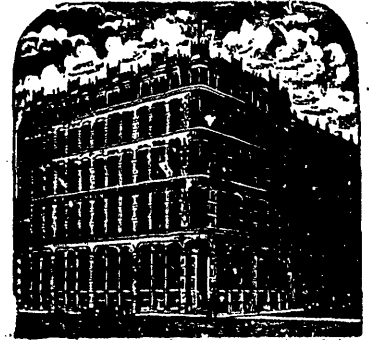


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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, SEPTEMBER 3, 1894.

EDUCATION.

Considerable discussion has been provoked in Winnipeg of late regarding our educational system. It is felt by many that the cost of keeping up our educational system is to great. The wisdom of providing higher education at the expense of the state, has been called in question much of late, in many parts of Canada, and the feeling seems to be gaining ground that the state should be satisfied when it provides a good primary education. There is good reason to believe that our educationists have been going ahead too fast, and have built up a top-heavy system. In establishing an elaborate and expensive system of higher education, it is just possible that they have neglected what is of vastly more importance to the country—the perfecting of a thorough and practical system of education suitable for the masses of the people in everyday life. The great object of education should be to impart practical knowledge to the rising generation. This is what has been lost sight of to too great an extent by our educationists. Of course the young people cannot learn to be skilled mechanics at school; but their education should be of such a nature as to serve them to the very best possible advantage, in preparing them for some useful position in after life. It is the complaint of some who have given the question much intelligent thought, that our system has a tendency even somewhat the opposite of this. It operates to encourage young people to attain a high education, but in so doing they are unfitted for the ordinary positions of life. Certainly there are many useless persons in the world who have attained a high position in education. This, however, proves nothing; for there are perhaps many more useless individuals who can scarcely read or write. At the same time, there seems to be some reason for the belief that the encouragement of higher education is depleting the farm and the workshop, and unduly multiplying the ranks of the professions, or adding to the increasing list of those who are said "to live by their wits." If we admit for the sake of argument that the tendency of higher education is to rob the farm, etc., the unwisdom of offering encouragement to this end is at once apparent. Instead of increasing taxation to provide free education of the highest order, the interest of the state would be to discourage higher education for the masses. A mechanic with an M. A. or B. A. attached to his name should not be regarded as a monstrosity. If the world could attain to the ideal of some of our educationists, we would all have the liberty of wearing such titles, which would then cease to be a mark of distinction. In theory, there is nothing incompatible in the possession of higher education by the farmer or the mechanic, but in practice we know that it does not work that way. A good, every-day, practical education seems really more suitable for the ordinary walks of life, and the mind that has been crammed with

literature, mathematics and the long list of dogmas, is very likely to be somewhat unbigged for following the plow or wielding the blacksmith's hammer.

Really the great need of the age, educationally, is for reform in the direction of providing more practical education for the masses. Where the state has provided a good practical education in the ordinary branches, and makes this education compulsory upon all young people, providing a way for all to attain it, it is as much as can be expected. Instead of increasing expenditure to provide free higher education, attention should be directed to the education to a moderate extent of the orphans, the waifs or others who from one cause or another are liable to have their rudimentary education neglected. This is the true duty of the state. Higher education, which it is claimed takes young people from the farm and the workshop, could be well neglected by the state, in favor of providing means for the education of those whose education would otherwise be entirely neglected. If the energy now spent in building up a top heavy and expensive system of higher education, were directed to the securing of a good common education for the neglected ones, the interest of the state would be vastly conserved, and crime, viciousness, misery and poverty would be greatly reduced. The imparting of a good common education to one young person who would otherwise grow up an ignorant, is of more importance to the state than the higher education of a number of citizens. At any rate, higher education would not suffer if the state should go out of the business. There are now many excellent colleges and other private institutions competing with the state in the work of higher education, and there are ample means of obtaining higher education for all those who have the ability and inclination to acquire it, outside of the state schools.

Altogether it seems reasonable to believe that the state should be satisfied with providing a good common education, such as is suitable for the masses. Those who desire to go up higher, should look more to their own exertions to obtain this higher education. The energy and expenditure now applied to higher education by the state, could, as we have pointed out, be applied to the education of those who are being entirely neglected, with better results to the community at large.

Even in the primary divisions of the public schools of the cities, there might be room for a reduction in the list of studies. As the primary schools are now constituted, the object seems to be mainly to crowd the pupils through a sort of preparatory course for the higher branches. If the state undertook only to give a good primary education, more attention would doubtless be paid to making this education thorough and practical. As the system is now established, however, the primary schools are merely stepping stones to the higher divisions, in which the pupils are given a smattering of a considerable list of studies. The shortening of the list of studies, and a more thorough and practical drilling in the remaining ones, would be to the advantage of the majority of pupils. This spreading of the list

of studies in the primary divisions, is an outgrowth of the system of higher education by the state.

In conclusion we repeat that we cannot but believe that what is required of the public school system is provision for a more practical and thorough education of a primary nature, with special energy directed toward the education of those who are growing up in ignorance, leaving the higher field to individual or private effort. After a good primary education has been obtained, what is of infinitely more importance to the vast majority of young people is technical education, to fit them for the practical duties of life and make them useful citizens of the state. These remarks will apply in a general way to the discussion which has been going on in Winnipeg of late regarding the Collegiate institute.

TRADE WITH BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Manitoba is not supplying as much produce to Pacific coast markets as was shipped from here a couple of years ago. We have of late increased competition in Australian products, which are finding their way into Canadian Pacific coast markets since the establishment of the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line. The growth of settlement in western portions of the territories, is also increasing competition in the coast markets. During the last two years, since the opening of that portion of Alberta territory north of Calgary to Edmonton, quite a number of settlers have gone into that region, which is well adapted for agricultural settlement, and recently they have begun to ship considerable produce to British Columbia. Within a few years northern Alberta will be almost able alone to supply our Pacific coast cities with such quantities of butter, eggs, grains, etc., as they may require over local supplies. Of course, considerable stuff is still going to the coast from Manitoba, including butter, cheese, eggs, flour, feed, grain, oil cake, meats, live stock, etc., but in some lines, particularly butter and oats, new western competition has tended to reduce the demand from the eastern and older settled portions of the prairie belt. If the northern Alberta settlers are given freight rates comparatively the same as Manitoba in proportion to distance, they will of course have considerable advantage over the eastern districts, as they are considerably nearer the coast than any part of Manitoba. As the western people, however, have a much higher freight to pay on their eastern shipments, Manitoba cannot reasonably grudge them any advantages they may secure in the coast markets.

Another feature which the producers of the prairie country must take into consideration in considering trade with British Columbia, is the possibility of further reductions in the tariff. Most of the products which we ship to the coast cities can be obtained more cheaply by British Columbians from the states to the south of them, so far as first cost and freight is concerned. The cost of freight from Pacific coast points in the United States to British Columbia is trifling in comparison with the freight rates from Manitoba and the territories to the coast. At the present time the duties on these pro-

ducts coming from the United States offset the increased cost of freight from Manitoba to a considerable extent. Notwithstanding the duty, however, a good deal of stuff can be brought in from the States cheaper than it can be sent from the prairie districts, owing largely to the low freights by water from points south to Victoria and Vancouver. Thus we find that considerable quantities of butter, eggs, flour, feed and grains, meats, live stock, etc., are brought in from the south, and sold in competition with prairie products, which are subject to the long and costly railway haul across the mountains. With a general reduction of the duty on agricultural products, this trade between the Pacific coast cities and the prairie country would be about obliterated, through the advantage in freights enjoyed by producers of such products in Pacific coast states to the south.

As stated, more recently competition has been felt from Australian products in coast markets. Australian butter has been sold in British Columbia, and considerable Australian mutton is also handled there, the mutton being brought in in refrigerator compartments in the steamships. This competition from Australian mutton has been a very severe blow to sheep raising in the prairie country this year. Even with the duty on Mutton, the Australians are able to sell the mutton very low in Vancouver and Victoria. A considerable sheep ranching industry has grown up in the territories of late years, the ranchers finding a profitable market in the coast cities and Winnipeg. The Australian competition has so reduced prices that the ranchers claim there is no profit in shipping sheep to the coast, and they have forced their sheep upon the Winnipeg market, with the result that there has been an oversupply here and a great reduction in prices in the Winnipeg market also. Sheep have consequently shrunk heavily in value all over the country, and we hear that one of the largest and probably the most successful sheep rancher in the territories is going out of the business entirely in consequence of this change in the situation. This is one respect in which increased trade with Australia has not been beneficial to an important interest in Manitoba and the Territories. The reduction in the duty on mutton to encourage trade with Australia, has therefore been a bad thing for our sheep-raising interest. If the duty on mutton were entirely removed, it would be out of the question to ship sheep from this side of the mountains to the coast.

We have heard a great deal about the natural interchange of commodities between British Columbia and the prairie region. The one is a mineral and timber country very largely, and the other an agricultural and pastoral region. To this extent the conditions are favorable for an interchange of products. It is evident, however, that the prairie country has not very plain sailing in supplying coast cities with farm products. What with competition from the Pacific coast states, favored by low freight rates; competition from Australia, and competition from the local producers of British Columbia, the best the prairie country can do is to obtain a share of the trade.

Even that share, as we have seen, depends for its existence upon the duties which imports from other countries are subject to, and with the removal of the duty it would be almost obliterated.

LOWER FREIGHT RATES, AND REDUCED ELEVATOR CHARGES.

Several important announcements of special interest to Manitoba farmers and consumers, have been made this week. One is the reduction in the charges for handling grain at both interior and terminal points. This was foreshadowed by The Commercial two weeks ago. Canadian Pacific railway terminal elevator rates have been reduced about 50 per cent., and a reduction of 3 cent per bushel has been announced in interior elevator rates. This will amount to a saving of about one-quarter million dollars in handling this crop, and will be of great direct benefit to the farmers.

Another important matter is the reduction in the freight rates on lumber from the Lake of the Woods mills to Winnipeg and western points. This was also foreshadowed in The Commercial last week, and is an outcome of the lowering of the duty on lumber. Owing to the reduction in the duty, lumber has been coming in from the United States. The lumber manufacturers here reduced their prices some time ago, but it did not stop importations, and they claimed that they could not make any further reductions in prices unless through a reduction in freight rates. This reduction in freight rates will be a direct benefit to the consumer, as the price of lumber will be lowered proportionately. It will amount to quite a sharp reduction per thousand on lumber, as the freight rate shows a reduction of as much as 35 per cent. to some points. The rate to Winnipeg has been reduced from 15½ cents to 10 cents per 100 pounds. If the reduction had been made earlier in the season, it would have been of greater benefit; but it is none the less welcome now.

The third important announcement is the reduction in coal freights from the western mining points of Lethbridge, Oamore and Anthracite. The new rates are published elsewhere in this issue. With cheaper fuel, cheaper lumber, and a reduction in the cost of handling grain, the conditions are more cheerful for Manitobans.

UNITED STATES WHEAT CROP.

The official crop report of the United States, so far as wheat is concerned, is considered this year to be more unreliable than ever. The actual movement of wheat from recent crops, has proved that the official report has been far under the actual production of this cereal. The official report of the Washington department of agriculture, for August, would indicate a total crop of 391,528,000 bushels of wheat for 1894. This indicates both winter and spring wheat. Private and other estimates of the crop, however, agree upon a much larger production than is indicated by the official crop. The latest reports indicate a larger crop than earlier estimates. In fact the estimated production of wheat this year in the United States is steadily creeping up, until now some good

authorities believe that the crop will approximate 500,000,000 bushels. That very trustworthy authority, the Cincinnati Price Current, for August 24, in its weekly review of the corn and wheat trade, has the following to say of these crops:—

The recent rains have done something at arresting damage to late portions of the corn crop. Conditions are quite variable, so that it is difficult to reach reliable conclusions as to the general average status of the crop, but there is little to support calculations exceeding a total of 1,600,000,000 bushels, and it does not appear likely that the outcome will show less than 1,500,000,000.

Spring wheat information encourages higher estimates of yield than have heretofore prevailed, displaying much in this direction similar to the developments concerning winter wheat. If the wheat crop should in fact reach 500,000,000 bushels, which appears within the range of possibilities, and 10 per cent. of it (which is a full calculation) should be absorbed by animals, there would be remaining enough, with the surplus of previous production, to furnish usual domestic requirements and afford 135,000,000 bushels or more for exportation during the year, by reducing supplies to a low or minimum point.

THE PATRONS' TWINE.

Considerable discussion has taken place in the papers regarding the binder twine deal of the Patrons. This association undertook to supply its members with twine purchased by the executive to the association, expecting no doubt to be able to supply the members at a lower price than they could otherwise procure the twine for. As it turned out, however, the Patrons' twine has been about the dearest in the market, the price the members have had to pay being considerably higher than the prices of the regular dealers. The Patrons bought there twice from a factory in St. Paul, Minnesota, which made it subject to the import duty of 12½ per cent.

To show the high price of the Patrons' twine, comparison may be made with some other brands in the market. We will take for instance the "Maple Leaf" brand of twine manufactured at Kingston. This twine has sold at 8½c per pound, in car lots, delivered, in Manitoba. We understand the Patrons' twine cost 8½c delivered here. This is 3c per pound in favor of the home twine; but the difference does not stop here. The Patrons' twine is a lower grade than the Maple Leaf, and measures about 500 feet to the pound. Thus 600 feet of the Patrons' twine would cost 10½c. The Maple Leaf measures 600 feet of high quality twine to the pound, thus showing it to cost 8½c per pound, of 600 feet, as compared with 10½c for the same quantity of the Patrons' twine. The home twine is therefore really 2½c per pound cheaper than the Patrons' twine, or \$45 per ton cheaper. As the Patrons' brought in 200 tons, it follows that they paid \$9,000 too much for their twine. The other high class brands of Canadian twine, such as Blue Ribbon, Manitoba Extra, etc., would occupy about the same relative value to the Patrons' twine as the Maple Leaf.

Another point, worthy of note, is the margin charged by the Patrons' executive on their twine. The twine costing 8½c net, was sold

(Continued on page 1222.)

Carpenters' and Joiners' Tools.

Tinners' Tools, Full Line, both American & Canadian.

Double Truss Cornice Brakes.

Engineers' Plumbers' and Steam Fitters' Supplies.

M. & L. Samuel, Benjamin & Co.

26, 28, 30 Front St., W., Toronto.

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James Hall & Co.

BROCKVILLE, ONT. WINNIPEG, MAN.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

Gloves, Mitts, Moccasins, Arctic Socks, &c.

In addition to our regular line we have the exclusive control of the Celebrated Chester & Workers Suspenders for the Dominion. Neatest, Strongest and Best Suspender in the market at popular prices.

Customers may have sorting orders in any of our lines filled promptly from stock at our **Winnipeg Branch, 150 Princess St.**

W. R. Johnston and Co.

(Late Livingston, Johnston & Co.)

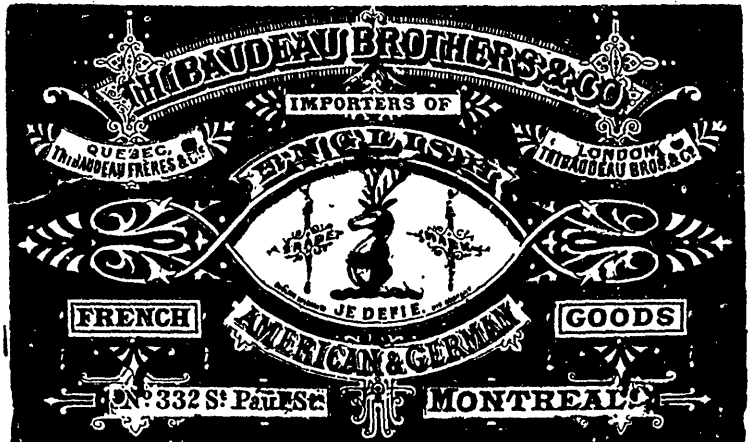
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CLOTHING.

Cor. Bay & Front Sts., TORONTO.

Samples at McIntyre Block, Winnipeg } REPRESENTATIVE: A. W. Leaser W. W. Armstrong.



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LATEST STYLES.

Stock Complete in all Departments.

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* **BELTING** * OAK TANNED "EXTRA" BRAND. MONTREAL AND TORONTO. THE J. C. McLAREN BELTING CO.



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The Largest Factory of its kind in the Dominion.

LION "L" BRAND.

PURE VINEGARS

Manufactured Solely under the Supervision of the Inland Revenue Department.

Mixed Pickles, Jams, Jellies & Preserves

-PREPARED BY-

MICHEL LEFEBVRE & CO., MONTREAL.

Established 1849. Gold, Silver, and Bronze Medals. 20 1st Prizes.

GALT BLEND

BLACK TEA.

½lb, 1lb and 2lb Metal Canisters, packed 48lb in case.

The best article in the market—No grocery stock is complete without it. Prices mailed on application.

THE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.

Perfect Gem Vegetables and Fruits. California Evaporated Fruits, New Turkish Prunes, hhds, bbls and cases, English Malt Vinegar in quarter casks, West India Molasses, New Cheese

G. F. & J. GALT,

Wholesale Grocers,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Hudson's Bay Company,

Fort Garry Mills, Winnipeg.

Registered Brands:

Hungarian and Strong Bakers Flour

Chopped Feed, Oats, Bran, Shorts, etc.

Sole agents in Manitoba, Northwest Territories and British Columbia for

MYERS ROYAL HORSE AND CATTLE SPICE

In use for a quarter of a century. For full particulars, circulars, &c., address Chas. H. Steele, Manager, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE. TINWARE - -

1 Steel Return Tubular Boiler, 15 horse power; also 1 Power Attachment for connecting electric motor with hand hoist.

The above are both nearly new, only having been used a few months. Will close them out at a low price for cash.

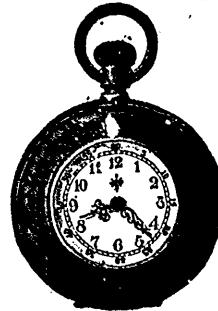
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PORK PACKERS, WINNIPEG.

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Dealers in all Classes of

Writings and Printings,
Linen, Ledger and Bond Papers.

Quotations and Samples on Application.



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Winnipeg Jewellery Co.
Wholesale Jewellers

In order to reduce our large stock of Jewellery, we will give to all our customers calling on us during Exhibition week and up to July 30th, a discount of

25 per cent. for Cash.

433 & 435 Main St., Winnipeg.

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GRAIN EXPORTERS,

BOARD OF TRADE. CORN EXCHANGE.

TORONTO, MONTREAL.

The Barber & Ellis Co'y,

Nos. 43, 45, 47 and 49 Bay Street,

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Manufacturers of ACCOUNT BOOKS,
ENVELOPES, PAPER BOXES.
Importers of all Grades of Staple Stationery.

—DEALERS IN—

PRINTERS' SUPPLIES,
BOOKBINDERS' MATERIALS AND
BOXMAKERS' REQUISITES

HO! IMPROVED Compressed Mince Meat.

Put up in neat paper packages and packed (3) three doz. in a case. Price per gross net \$10. GUARANTEED STRICTLY PURE.

HORSERADISH—Put up in 16 oz. bottles 2 doz. in a case. Price per doz. \$2.50 Patronize home industry.

J. S. Carveth & Co., Winnipeg,
Preparers and Packers.

WINNIPEG WANTS

PRODUCE I BUTTER AND EGGS.

At Highest Market Value. Write for full market Quotations to

PARSONS PRODUCE COMPANY,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

\$50 TO \$100, FIRST PAYMENT, WILL buy a good farm in the Winnip. district. Balance very easy terms. Apply at the Commercial office, by letter or personally.

Stamped,
Plain,
Retinned,
Japanned,
Galvanized,
Wire Goods.

Get our Catalogue from Merrick, Anderson & Co., Winnipeg, or direct.

Thos. Davidson & Co.,
MONTREAL.

CIGARS!

For a Pleasant Smoke try **REPUBLICS.**
For Perfect Satisfaction try **LA HISPANIA**

—MADE BY—

Bryan & Co
WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

WINNIPEG, September 1.

Business has improved slightly in some wholesale branches this week, though trade is still quiet. The month just closed has shown a decidedly small movement of trade generally. The continued fine weather for the harvest is creating a more confident feeling, and country merchants, who have refrained to place fall orders, are now doing so. Altogether the outlook is quite hopeful, though of course the low price of wheat is somewhat discouraging. The grain movement at country markets began quite heavily at some country points this week, and by another week the movement eastward will have set in to a considerable extent. If the weather keeps favorable for threshing, we will have an unusually long season to get the grain out before the close of navigation, owing to the early harvest, thus permitting of the rapid turning of the grain into cash. A considerable export movement of cattle is now going on, shipments from the western ranges being on the increase.

Winnipeg Markets.

WINNIPEG, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Sept. 1. (All quotations, unless otherwise specified, are wholesale for such quantities as are usually taken by retail dealers, and are subject to the usual reduction on large quantities and to cash discounts.)

GREEN FRUITS.—As usual at this season, fruit has been arriving in large quantities, and this has been one of the heaviest weeks of the season. Car lots have been coming forward from California, Ontario and Oregon, including California grapes, plums, pears, peaches, Oregon pears and plums, and Ontario peaches, plums, pears, etc. Watermelons have arrived freely, and Ontario apples are coming along fast. Owing to the large supply of local tomatoes of good quality, together with receipts from Ontario, prices are very low. Prices are: Lemons at \$8.50 to \$7.00 per box. Apples, \$3.25 to \$3.50 per barrel; California fruits, peaches, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per box; pears, \$2.50 to \$3.00 per box; plums, \$1.50; tokay and muscat grapes, per crate, \$3.50; Oregon pears, \$2.50 per crate; Oregon plums, per crate, \$1.35; bananas, \$3 to \$3.50 per bunch; watermelons, \$3.00 per dozen; tomatoes, 70 to 80¢ per 20 lb. basket; blueberries, scarce 7 to 8¢ per lb.; southern concord grapes, 40 to 50¢ per 10 pound basket.

CANNED MEATS:—

Corned Beef	..... 2 lb tins, per case of 1 dozen	\$2 65
Roast Beef	..... 2 " " " 1 " "	2 76
Brown	..... 2 " " " 1 " "	2 65
Pigs Feet	..... 2 " " " 1 " "	2 25
Lunch Tongue	..... 2 " " " 1 " "	7 85
Ox Tongue	..... 1 " " " 1 " "	6 70
Chipped Dried Beef	..... 1 " " " 1 " "	5 25
Compressed Ham	..... 1 " " " 2 " "	4 50

NUTS.—Soft shelled almonds are quoted at 16 to 18¢, walnuts, 14 to 17¢, peanuts, roasted, 14 to 15¢, filberts, 12 to 15¢, pecans, 16 to 17¢, Brazils, 14 to 15¢. Figs, 14 to 18¢; dates, 10¢, Coccenuts, \$1 to \$1.10 per doz.

GROCERIES.—Sugars are firm. New York advanced another 3¢, which makes the Canadian market firm. New York quotes 4 13-16 for granulated. Eastern Canada refiners quote 4 1/2 to 4 3/4 for granulated and reports brisk orders, at latest advice, and an advance in sympathy with New York is not unexpected. Teas are rather firmer, especially for Japan, though the war over there does not seem to have much influence on prices, the protection of the treaty ports being guaranteed, so that these ports will not be disturbed by the war. The rise in the price of silver stimulates products in the silver countries, and particularly tea. J. S. Carveth & Co., Winnipeg, have reduced the price of their mince meat from \$12 to \$10 per gross of

packages. They have also reduced their prepared horse radish to \$2.50 per dozen bottles.

FISH.—Prices are unchanged for fresh fish. British Columbia salmon is coming in freely, and is offering at 14¢ lb. Lake Superior trout of nice quality are being constantly received at short intervals, and held at 9¢; whitefish, 6¢; pickerel 3 to 4¢. Smoked whitefish, 8¢ lb; smoked goldeyes, 30 to 35¢ dozen; red herring 20¢ box.

FLUID BREW, ETC.—Following are prices of the goods put up by the Johnston Fluid Beef Company of Montreal:—Johnston's Fluid Beef—No. 1, 2-oz. tins, per dozen, \$2.70; No. 2, 4 oz., \$4.50; No. 3, 8-oz., \$7.85; No. 4, 1-lb., \$12.85; No. 5, 2-lb., \$24.30. Staminol—2 oz. bottles, per dozen, \$2.55; do, 4-oz., \$5.10; do, 8-oz., \$7.65; do, 16-oz., \$12.75 Fluid Beef Cordial—20-oz. bottles, \$10. Milk Granules—In cases of 4 dozen, \$5.10. Milk Granules with Cereals—In cases of 4 dozen, \$4.25.

DRY GOODS.—The feeling is steadily growing more hopeful as the harvest progresses under most favorable weather conditions, and crop reports continue to improve. Quite a number of late orders for fall goods have been coming in, and those who have delayed placing orders, can now do so with considerable confidence. Woollens are firm. The mills are said to be buying wools freely, probably expecting an advance, as Canadian wools can now go into the United States free of duty. The advance of 7 1/2 to 10 per cent. at the last London wool sales, gives a firm tone to the market, both for wools and woollens.

HARDWARE, PAINTS, ETC.—There has been considerable call for ammunition of late, owing to the advent of the hunting season, but in nearly everything else business is decidedly quiet, particularly so in paints. Glass is firm and an advance is not unexpected.

FURS.—Some lots of far northern furs are now coming in.—The Edmonton Bulletin says: "The furs belonging to R. Secord, arrived from the Athabasca Landing on August 24. They are the most valuable lot of furs brought in this season, embracing as they do every known fur of this northern climate. There are some excellent martin, fisher and silver fox, very few musk ox, a good proportion of beaver and the average number of bear. The lot are valued at about \$30,000." The destruction of many bears is reported lately from Manitoba points, which is to be regretted, as the skins are worthless at this season.

WOOD.—Tamarac is held at \$4.50 to \$4.75 per cord on track here in car lots as to quality. Oak about \$3.75 to \$4, mixed pine, spruce, etc., can be had at \$3.50 to \$3.75. Poplar has sold at from \$2.50 to \$3 on track as to quality; green cut poplar brings the best price, though green cut poplar has been offered at \$3.75 per cord on track. Ash has been offered at \$3.75 per cord on track here.

LUMBER.—The feature of the week of course is the long expected reduction in freight rates from the Lake of the Woods mills to Winnipeg and western points. The new rates are given elsewhere in this issue. The reduction is 5¢ per 100 pounds, making the new rate to Winnipeg 10¢ instead of 15¢ as formerly. Owing to the rebate formerly given, the actual reduction is 3¢ to Northern Pacific competing points, though the nominal reduction is 5¢. The points which did not get the rebate, the full reduction of 5¢ will be felt. It is not expected that any rebate will be given from the reduced rate to competing points: It is understood that a new price list will be issued at once, giving a revision of prices on the basis of new freights, with particular attention to such lines of lumber as have been brought in from the States, with the object of keeping it out. However, as two reductions had been made in the price of dimension and some other lines, previous to the new freight tariff having been issued, the effect of the change in freight rates has been already pretty

well discounted. These reductions in prices were no doubt made in anticipation of a reduction in freights.

COAL.—The most interesting feature of the coal trade this week is the publication of a new freight tariff on coal from the western mining points of Lethbridge, Anthracite and Canmore. The rate to Winnipeg has not been changed by the new tariff, so that the local market is not affected, but there has been a general lowering of rates from the various mines to points west of Winnipeg. The most marked reduction is from Lethbridge to nearer-by western points, and the proportionate reduction in the rate decreases coming eastward, until it disappears entirely at Winnipeg. The new rate will make coal considerably cheaper at some western points. The new tariff will be found in another column this week. In Winnipeg there is not likely to be any further change in the price of coal, reductions in the price having been announced in recent previous issues of The Commercial, prices having been reduced \$1 per ton for imported Anthracite, and 50¢ per ton for both western Anthracite and Lethbridge bituminous. These reductions, without any change in freight to this point, make any further reduction almost impossible in this market, and indicate that dealers' profit in coal this coming season will be materially curtailed. No change has been announced in rate from the Souris mines. Unless the latter coal can be placed upon the market at a considerably lower price than formerly, it is not likely to have much sale, as with the reduced prices in the better qualities of coal, there will be less demand than ever for the Souris lignite. Quotations in Winnipeg are:—\$9.50 per ton for Pennsylvania anthracite, \$8.50 for western anthracite and \$7.50 per ton for Lethbridge bituminous. These are retail prices delivered to consumers in the city. Souris or Estevan coal sells at \$4.25 retail, and \$3.75 on track. Roche Porcee mine, Souris coal is quoted 25¢ higher per ton than from the Estevan mines, or \$4.50 to consumers and \$4 on track.

REFINED PETROLEUM.—Reports from the east talk about firmness in petroleum oil, and an advance is said to be expected. There is not much prospect, however, of any change in local prices. Quotations in Winnipeg, delivered from tanks, are as follows: silver star, 16¢, creosote 20¢, oleophene 22¢. In barrels, for shipment to country points, add 2¢ per gal. for silver star and 1 1/2¢ per gallon for other grades to above prices. Canadian oils are now sold retail in the city at 20¢ for ordinary grade, and 25¢ for creosote. United States oils in barrels are quoted at 23¢ for creosote and 24¢ for sunlight.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—Business is just now very quiet in this branch. The trade in harvesting goods is about over, except the call for repair parts, and even this is about done. Plows for the fall trade will be the next line in demand, but there is very little call yet for plows. The trade in harvesting goods has been very light. This is what was expected. The old firms started the season with the determination to do a very light business, or what was equivalent to this, to cut down credit business to the lowest possible notch. In places where between 50 and 100 binders would have been sold a few years ago, this year some of the largest home firms have sold about half a dozen machines. This great curtailment of business has not been owing so much to the desires of the farmers, as to a refusal of the dealers to accept credit business except where ample security is obtainable. Most of the binders sold in Manitoba this year have been imported goods, handled by new companies in the field, and this has been due to the freer credit terms offered by the dealers of the imported machines. The free selling of imported machines, mostly to parties who are not considered entirely safe customers by the old firms, is rather to be regretted than otherwise, as it is evidently in the general interest of the country that credit business should be curtailed as much as possible.

McKenzie, Powis & Co., wholesale grocers of Winnipeg, says the Edmonton Bulletin, purpose opening a branch house at Edmonton at an early date. The lumber is now on the ground for the erection of a warehouse on the H. B. reserve, west of First street, which will be occupied by the firm when completed. Mr. McKenzie is here in the interests of the firm. T. Hourston will manage the business here.

CALGARY.

Broker & Commission Agent.
Financial & Real Estate Agent.

The only Commission House in Alberta. All transactions carried on under the best management. Agencies and Correspondence solicited. References: Molsons Bank, Calgary.

A. J. Ellis.

MILL FOR SALE.

A BARGAIN.

75 barrels Roller Flour mill, steam power, roller process, built 2 years ago. A good chance for a man with small capital to form a partnership. For further particulars write to

BAND & McDONELL,
BALDUR, MAN.

A Bookkeeper,

Thoroughly competent, wishes a situation. Experience in wholesale establishments and banking. For references or further information address.

"THE COMMERCIAL,"
 Winnipeg.

Situation Wanted

First-class dry goods hand wishes situation as salesman or representative. 12 years experience in the west. Can furnish first-class reference.

"BOX COMMERCIAL."

SHEEP
FOR SALE.

100 EWES AND A FEW
 GOOD RAMS TO BE
 SOLD AT ONCE,

APPLY TO **E. S.,**

"THE COMMERCIAL" OFFICE.

Greene & Sons Company,
 Manufacturers and Importers of

Gentlemen's FURS.

Fall, 1894. & Fall, 1894.

HATS, & Furnishings.

Our Travellers are
NOW ON THE ROAD.
 517 to 525 St. PAUL ST. - MONTREAL.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT BINDER TWINE

Maple Leaf and Beaver Brands.

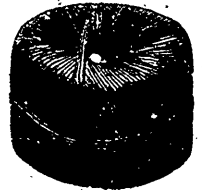
Just Received!

A Second Consignment of fifty tons of the above Brands.

Orders will be filled promptly by addressing,

JOHN CONNOR,

Leland Hotel, Winnipeg



BROWN BROS.,

Wholesale and Manufacturing

STATIONERS,

64 to 68 KING STREET, EAST,

TORONTO.

SPECIALTIES.

- Account Books Paper—all kinds
- Office Supplies Stationery
- Wallets, Pocket Books
- Ladies Hand Satchels
- Pocket and Office Bibles
- Leather Goods Binders' Materials
- Printers' Supplies

COCHRANE, CASSILS & CO.

Wholesale Boots & Shoes

Cor. Latour & St. Genevieve Sts.,

MONTREAL.

Manitoba and N.W.T. Agency: J. M. MACDONALD

McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

British Columbia Branch: WM. SKENE, Van Horne Block, Vancouver.

KIRKPATRICK & COOKSON

Established 1860.

MONTREAL,

Commission Merchants,

Flour, Grain, Butter, &c.

Advances made on Consignments to British or Continental markets

Columbia and Kootenay
Steam Navigation Company, Ltd.

TIME TABLE NO. 4,

In effect Thursday, July 12th, 1894.

Kaslo Route—Steamer Nelson.

Connecting on Saturdays and Wednesdays with Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway for Kaslo and lake points.

Leaves Nelson—
 Tuesdays at 3 p.m. Leaves Kaslo for Nelson—
 Wednesdays at 5.40 p.m. Wednesdays at 2.30 a.m.
 Fridays at 3 p.m. Saturdays at 2.30 a.m.
 Saturdays at 5.40 p.m.

Bonner's Ferry Route—Steamer Nelson.

Connecting with Great Northern Railway for all points east and west.

Leaves Nelson for Bonner's Ferry, via Kaslo on Saturdays and Wednesdays at 5.40 p.m.
 Leaves Kaslo for Bonner's Ferry direct on Mondays and Thursdays at 6 a.m.

Leaves Bonner's Ferry for Kaslo via Nelson on Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 a.m.

Revelstoke Route—Steamer Lytton.

Connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway (main line) for all points east and west.

Leaves Revelstoke on Tuesdays and Fridays at 3 a.m.
 Leaves Robson on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 8 p.m.

Northport Route—Steamer Lytton.

Connecting at Northport for points north and south on the Spokane Falls and Northern Railway.

Leaves Robson Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 a.m.
 Leaves Northport Wednesdays and Saturdays at 1 p.m.

The company reserves the right to change this schedule at any time without notice.

For full information as to tickets, rates, etc., apply at the company's office, Nelson, B.C.

T. ALLAN, Secretary. J. W. TROUP, Manager.

Better Spend a winter in Winnipeg Business College and Short-hand Institute. It will pay you every day of your life afterwards. Write for free announcement giving terms, etc., C. A. FLEMING & CO., Winnipeg, Man.

BINDER TWINE.—Considerable interest has been maintained in binder twine this week, notwithstanding that the outling of grain was almost completed a week ago in most districts. The late fields of grain have turned out heavier than was counted upon, and have taken more twine than was expected. In fact the late oats have turned out the best and have called for twine to bind fields which at one time it was thought would not be cut at all. Thus there has been quite a number of orders for twine coming in after it was thought the season was practically over. About the only twine in the market this and most of last week was from the Dominion Government factory at Kingston, and this twine has come in very opportune. In fact, had it not been for the arrival of this twine, farmers in some districts would have been very seriously inconvenienced. The principle shortage in the supply was at points along the Manitoba northwestern railway, though there was a scarcity at Brandon, Morris, Carman and some other points in other districts. However, by expressing small lots to the different points, things have been kept going fairly well. Of course, the cost to the farmers has been increased considerably by express charges etc., owing to their neglect in not ordering in reasonable time. A car of twine arrived from St. Paul this week, and was handled by a Winnipeg party, helping to relieve the demand some. A further supply of Dominion Government twine also came to hand yesterday and this will likely prove ample to meet all wants for the balance of the season. Mr. John Connor who is handling the Kingston factory twine, says it was the full intention of the government to send some of this twine to Manitoba, and the lateness of the twine arriving was not therefore owing to the inability to sell it east, as they had more demand in the east than they could fill. The twine sent here is of very good quality. One effect of the scarcity will be the close cleaning up of all stocks of twine this year, whereas last year a very large quantity of twine was carried over to this season. No one can be blamed for any inconvenience which may have been caused this year from the temporary scarcity at some points except the farmers themselves who neglected ordering in time to give dealers time to bring in supplies. Owing to the larger number of dealers in the market handling twine this year, the old firms expected their trade would be greatly reduced, and they were more cautious about bringing in stocks. Last year a very large quantity of twine was carried over, and the Patrons issued notices advising farmers not to buy any twine which had been held over from last year, as it would be worthless. Under these circumstances, it is not to be wondered at that the dealers were not anxious to carry any considerable stocks over this year. Besides, the margin on twine is such a mere trifle, that there was no inducement to take any risk in carrying over stocks. In an article like binder twine, every farmer should make sure that he has ample stock secured before the harvest begins, and if all had followed this rule this year, the cost of twine to many of them would have been much less, as it has been an expensive matter sending supplies in small lots by express all over the country.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT.—The markets have been uneventful this week and the tendency in prices has been generally lower. The visible supply statement on Monday showed an increase of 871,000 bushels, which was smaller than was expected. The total supply at principal points in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, is now 64,781,000 bushels. Stocks on ocean passage decreased 504,000 bushels. The Vienna congress estimated the French wheat crop at 553,000,000 bushels, which is nearly 50,000,000 bushels larger than earlier estimates. United States markets were easy on Tuesday, and cables were all lower.

Receipts of new wheat were large at northwestern points. There was not much of interest on Wednesday. Large receipts of new wheat, amounting to 1,335,000 bushels at leading western markets was a feature of the day. Cables continued lower on Thursday, but United States markets were a little better. The situation was much the same on Friday. Boerbohm estimated the world's wheat crop at 2,427,000,000 bushels against 2,420,000,000 last year. The North Dakota crop was estimated at 12 bushels per acre, making a total of 26,000,000 bushels.

Exports of wheat (and flour included as wheat) from both coasts of the United States and Canada this week amounted to 3,420,000 bushels, against 3,182,000 bushels last week, as compared with 5,592,000 bushels in the last week of August, 1893, with 3,241,000 bushels in 1892, 5,411,000 bushels in 1891, and with 1,570,000 bushels in 1890.

Total receipts of wheat at the four principal winter wheat points, Toledo, St. Louis, Detroit and Kansas City from July 1 to date are 16,578,000 bushels, against 16,158,201 bushels in 1893 and 22,234,700 bushels in 1892. The total receipts at the four principal spring wheat points since August 1, the beginning of the crop year, foot up—Minneapolis, 2,452,800 bushels; Duluth, 1,735,486 bushels; Chicago, 9,640,402 bushels; and Milwaukee, 692,319 bushels; making a total of 14,521,037 bushels, against 5,914,739 bushels during the same time last year and 15,008,092 bushels in 1892.

The beginning of the movement in new wheat has stirred up more interest in the situation in Manitoba markets. At some country points deliveries of new wheat were quite heavy this week, but the most of the grain was going into store in country elevators, as the buyers were not on the market. Most of the shippers will have buyers on the market on Monday. Prices offered in Manitoba country markets to farmers range about 40 to 42c per bushel, average freight rates. The wheat now coming in is from threshing direct from shock, for which the weather has been favorable. The sample is good. Prices were easier again this week, in sympathy with lower markets elsewhere. We quote No. hard at 58 to 59c. per bushel, delivered afloat Fort William and new wheat about 57c. Stocks in shore at Fort William on August 25 were 759,761 bushels. Receipts for the week were 107,786 and shipments 245,228 bushels. A year ago stocks were 1,231,000 bushels, being a decrease of 118,899 for that week. The reduction in terminal elevator rates to 3c per bushel for handling, (including storage for twenty days), and 3c for 30 days subsequent storage, is a not unexpected feature of the week.

In the country stacking and threshing has made good progress, under excellent weather conditions, and the marketings show a splendid sample of hard wheat. The western board of grain examiners meets on September 11 in Winnipeg. As the crop is very similar in condition to last year, the work of fixing the standards for grading the crop should be comparatively easy.

FLOUR.—We quote lots to the local trade, delivered in the city unchanged as follows:—Patents, \$1.55; strong bakers, \$1.45, with some brands quoted 10c higher. Low grades, 75c to \$1.00 as to quality. Prices per sack of 98 pounds.

MILLSTUFFS.—The market is firm, and stocks kept well sold up. Millers hold at \$11 for bran and \$13 for shorts, with small lots to dealers held at \$1 per ton higher.

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

GROUND FEED.—Prices range from \$20 to \$22 per ton as to quality for pure oat and barley feed.

OATS. The feeling is easier. Car lots have been offered on track here at 50c per bushel of 34 pounds for old oats. A few loads of new

oats have been marketed by farmers, at about 25 to 26c in country markets, for local demand at the country markets.

BARLEY.—No business reported in this grain.

FRESH WHEAT.—Locally scarce. A good price could be obtained for a limited quantity. Wheat for chicken feed has brought the comparatively high price of 55c, at which price it has sold in lots of 50 to 100 bushels. But with new wheat now moving the price will be lower.

Oil Cake.—Ground oil cake meal is quoted at \$24 per ton in sacks, with small lots at \$25.

BUTTER.—The movement is slow and demand dull. We quote small lots 13 to 14c for selected dairy and round lots at 10 to 12c per pound for fair to good quality.

Cheese.—The market is firm. Good lard cheese is held at 9 to 9½c, and jobbers are selling at 10 to 10½c lb. The Liverpool cable advanced 1 shilling on Tuesday. At Belleville, Ontario, on August 23, 10½c was offered for the cheese on the board, but refused.

EGGS.—There has been a further decline in eggs. A round lot sold at 8c, and 9c quoted for good quality, with case lots held at 10 to 11c for candied stock.

CURED MEATS.—The firmness in meats has led up to another sharp advance. Quotations now are: Hams, 12c for heavy, and 13c for assorted sizes; breakfast bacon, backs, 13c; bellies, 13½c; dry salt long clear bacon, 8½c; smoked long clear, 9½c; small smoked sides, 10c; dry salt shoulders, 8½c; dry salt backs, 10½c; spiced rolls, 9½c; mess pork, \$15.00, selected mess, \$18 to \$18.50 per barrel. Sausage is quoted: Fresh pork sausage, 8c; bologna sausage 7½c per pound; German sausage, 7½c; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 10c per half lb. packet. Pickled hogs tongues, 5c lb. Pickled pigs feet, \$1.40 per pair; pickled hocks, 3c lb; smoked jowls, 6c.

LARD.—No change. Pure, \$2 for 20-lb pails, and \$5.00 in 50 lb. pails; compound at \$1.70 per 20 lb pail; compound in 3, and 5 pound tins, \$6.00 per case of 60 lb. Pure leaf lard in 3, 5 and 10 pound tins, quoted at \$7.00 per case of 60 pounds.

DRESSED MEATS.—Most of the beef is selling now at 5c. per lb. for good quality, though ½ to ¾c higher is obtained for fancy sides. We quote 5 to 5½c for beef. Hogs, 6½c for country dressed, with city dealers selling at 6c. Mutton, 8c; lamb, 10c. Veal, dull at about 6c.

POULTRY.—Prices are: 14c for turkeys dressed, or 10c per pound live weight. Ducks about 60c per pair, or 10c per pound live weight. Chickens, 45 to 50c per pair, as to quality, and spring chickens 30 to 35c per pair.

VEGETABLES.—There are large offerings of locally grown tomatoes, and the price has declined heavily. Onions are also ¾c per lb lower. Other lines are much as before. Potatoes have sold at 30 to 35c per bushel for loads on the market. Prices are: Onions, 2½ to 3c per lb; cabbage, 40c per dozen; peas in pod, 60c per bushel; green beans, 60c per bushel; cauliflower, 30 to 50c per dozen; celery, 20 to 25c per dozen. Green stuff by the bunch is quoted: Lettuce, 10c; onions, 15; radishes, 10c; turnips, 15c; beets and carrots, 15c. Green corn, 8 to 10c per dozen ears. Tomatoes, 2 to 3c per lb. Cucumbers, 7 to 10c per dozen as to size. Citrus, 75c per dozen.

WOOL.—We quote 6 to 8½c for unwashed Manitoba fleeces. Very little doing.

HIDES.—Sheepskins will be advanced 5c next week, and we quote the advance. Other prices the same. Some local dealers quote 2c for No. 1 cows, 1½c for No. 2, and 1c for No. 3, and 2½c for No. 1 steers and 1½c for No. 2 steers, 1½c for heavy branded steers. One house quotes 2½c for No. 1 cows and steers alike, 1½c for No. 2 and 1c for No. 3. We quote: Calif. 8 to 13-lb. skins, 4 to 5c per

WHY NOT NOW?

YOU should have a Furnace, and you are not in it unless you have one of **Clare Bros. & Co's**, famous **Marvel** or **Hilton** Furnaces for coal or wood. They are the best furnaces in Canada. They have many imitations, and no rivals. We also handle their **Heating and Cooking Stoves**, which are unexcelled in this market. We are also agents for the celebrated **Volman Perfect Washer**. Thousands sold in Manitoba and the North-West, every one giving satisfaction. Have you tried any of our **Paints**, or **Mander Bros. English Varnishes**, the standard for excellence for 100 years. **Simmes' Brushes** of all kinds. We carry a full line of tinware, Japanned and Galvanized Ironware; also the only complete line of **Artist's materials** in Winnipeg.

Send us your Orders and increase your business.

Wilson & Co.

180 Market St., E., WINNIPEG. Box 1406.

One Pound of Johnston's Fluid Beef

CONTAINS MORE OF THE FEEDING QUALITIES OF BEEF

Than 50 pounds of Extract of Beef.

EXTRACTS OF BEEF

ARE VOID OF ALL NUTRITIVE QUALITIES.

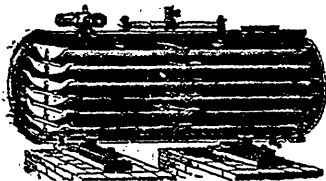


JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF

Is rich in the life principle of Prime Beef. Who would choose a Beef Flavor only when a perfect Beef Food is available?

THE ROSEBUD CLEARED ALL UP.

He had just finished the addition of fourteen columns of tantalizing figures, and was brain weary, when a friend and customer entered his private room. There was temper-plain upon the intruder's face, for he was a man easily irritated, though generous to a fault. There was a mis-understanding, and he came not to clear it up, but to mix it up worse in a loud and useless wrangle. Ere he had finished his first burst of temper in loud words, his friend handed out the box containing "Reliance Rosebuds." The visitor grasped one 'bit the end off savagely, and wasted three matches ere he got it lighted. This act interrupted for a little his voluble irritation, but his first puffs were nervous and quick in succession. Before he was well seated and prepared for more loud talk, his friend had got in a few calm sentences, and as the misunderstanding was simple, the explanation was short and lucid. Few men have the blunt moral courage to acknowledge their mistake the moment after it is made, but as the smoke curled up from that cigar, the visitor saw clearly and acknowledged his, and a few minutes later left the room with expressions of perfect satisfaction, and avowals of continued friendship. This is but one of a hundred such instances. Cigars made from a coarse rank tobacco only increase the ill-temper of an irritated man; but the "Reliance Rosebud" contains the finest Havana tobacco, and smoking it never fails to soothe the nerves, and calm the temper. Try one when you are bothered and annoyed, and all doubt upon the matter will quickly vanish. This cigar is manufactured only by **Tasse, Wood & Co., Reliance Cigar Factory, Montreal.**



Live Steam Feed Water Purifier.

Will remove Alkali, Carbonates, Mud, Sand and all impurities. You will save fuel and the expense of repairing your boiler by using pure water.

WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., LTD., - Winnipeg, Man.

DICK, BANNING & CO

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lumber, Shingles and Lath,

DOORS AND BASH.

MILLS AT KENWATIN. OFFICE: OPPOSITE C.P.R. PASSENGER DEPOT, WINNIPEG

RUBLEE, RIDDELL & CO.

Commission Merchants

AND IMPORTERS OF

Green and Dried Fruits.

15 OWEN STREET,

WINNIPEG

JOHN L. CASSIDY & COMPANY,

—IMPORTERS OF—

China, Crockery and Glassware,

Offices and Sample Rooms:

339 and 341 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL

Branches: 122 Princess St., Winnipeg, Man. Government St., Victoria, B.

ROBIN & SADLER



RAMSAY'S . . .

CELEBRATED

Unicorn Pure Lead

Russian Pure Lead

ARE ALWAYS RELIABLE

A. RAMSAY & SON

MONTREAL.

COMMERCIAL JOB DEP'T

Awarded First Prize for Job Printing Winnipeg Industrial '01 and '02.

pound. Kips about the same as hides. Sheepskins, 20 to 25c, lamelkins, 20 to 25c. Tallow, 4½ rendered; 2 to 3c rough.

SENROA ROOT.—There has been a tendency to rather advance the price of root. The bulk of the crop has now been marketed, and as it is held in few hands, the tendency is to keep prices up firm. 20½ is reported to have been paid here for a round lot of good root, but this is an extreme price, and we quote 23 to 25c for fair to fancy quality. A leading local buyer has the following to say about the root: "Up to date no good root has brought less than 23c at competition this season and very little as low as that; coarse, corky root with large heads has in a single instance or so been sold at 22c. Some buyers to whom direct shipments have been made, not desiring to increase their holding, have offered customers 20c per lb. during August, offering to hold to order if the price was not accepted; such lots during the past week have mostly been settled for at 24 to 25c, while large parcels for competition brought even a fraction over the latter figure during the flurry. The demand having been now fully met, prices are now quotable at 24c for good to 25c for fancy. Over 80 per cent of the crop having now been marketed, no violent fluctuations need be looked for especially as the crop is more than equal to the demand for consumption.

HAY.—Offering at \$4.00 to \$4.50 on track, country points, per ton.

LIVE STOCK.—There is not much change. The feeling is easy for local butchers' cattle, and we cannot quote over 2½ for good butchers' cattle here. Western range cattle are going through in train loads in increased numbers, for export. Sheep are very dull and heavy in price, and we cannot quote over 3c per lb here. Hogs are the only firm line. About 4c is being paid in the country for good shipping hogs, and we quote 4 to 4½ off cars here as to quality, good packing hogs commanding the best prices. J. Y. Griffin & Co. will resume operations at their Winnipeg packinghouse about September 10 to 15. At Toronto on Tuesday, August 28, export cattle sold at 3½ to 4c. Good butchers in demand at 3½ and down to 2; for rough stock. Sheep were ¼ to ½ higher at 3½. Hogs firm at \$5.50 for best packers, \$5 for thick fats, stores \$1.75, sows, \$1.25 to \$1.40; stags \$2 to \$2.25.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

Wheat was easier on Monday, and quiet throughout the session, with a narrow range. Prices declined about ¼ to ⅜ under Saturday and closed as follows:

	Aug.	Sept.	Dec.
Wheat.....	53½	54½	57½
Corn.....	55	55	—
Oats.....	30	30	—
Pork.....	—	13 57½	—
Lard.....	—	7 96	—
Short Ribs.....	—	7 47½	—

On Tuesday there was some free speculative selling, but there was good buying at the decline, December wheat being in demand at 57c. Prices at the close were weak and about ¼ to ⅝ lower. Corn was ¼ to ⅝ lower. Closing prices were:

	Aug.	Sept.	Dec.
Wheat.....	53½	53½	50½-57
Corn.....	54½	54½	—
Oats.....	29½	29½-29½	—
Pork.....	—	13 65	—
Lard.....	—	8 12½	—
Ribs.....	—	7 50	—

On Wednesday, prices continued downward, closing at ⅜ to ⅝ lower. The opening was weak and about ⅝ lower. There was considerable buying of cash wheat at ¼ to ⅝ decline. Closing prices were:

	Aug.	Sept.	Dec.
Wheat.....	52½	53½	50½
Corn.....	54½	54½	—
Oats.....	29½	29½	—
Pork.....	—	13 75	—
Lard.....	—	8 20	—
Ribs.....	—	7 62½	—

On Thursday there was an improvement in the wheat market, and there was a moderate

improvement in prices. The opening was a little lower, but prices improved and closed about ⅝ higher which was within ⅝ of the top for the day. Closing prices were:

	Aug.	Sept.	Dec.
Wheat.....	53½	53½	57
Corn.....	55½	55½	—
Oats.....	29½	29½	—
Pork.....	—	13 80	—
Lard.....	—	8 25	—
Ribs.....	—	7 70	—

On Friday wheat opened easy, with free selling, but later prices turned upward, with some fluctuations, closing a shade higher. Closing prices were:

	Aug.	Sept.	Dec.
Wheat.....	53½	53½	57½
Corn.....	56½	56½	—
Oats.....	30	30	—
Pork.....	—	13 85	—
Lard.....	—	8 37½	—
Ribs.....	—	7 72½	—

On Saturday, Sept 1, wheat closed at 53½ for September, 56½ for December and 61½ for May. A week ago August wheat closed at 54½, 54½ for September and 57½ for December.

Duluth Wheat Market.

No. 1 Northern wheat at Duluth closed as follows on each day of the week:

Monday—Sept., 65½; Dec., 66½; May., 61.
Tuesday—Sept., 64½; Dec., 66c; May., —.
Wednesday—Sept., 64; Dec., 65½; May., 60c.
Thursday—Sept., 64½; Dec., 65½; May., 60c.
Friday—Sept., 64½; Dec., 65½; May., 60½.
Saturday—Sept., 64½; Dec., 65½; May., 60½.

A week ago prices closed at 56 for Aug. delivery per bushel, 58 for September and 57c for December. A year ago September wheat closed at 60½, and December at 65½ per bushel.

Minneapolis Wheat.

No. 1 Northern wheat closed on Saturday at 52½ for September. December delivery closed at 54½; and May at 58½. A week ago September wheat closed at 53½ and Dec. at 54½.

New York Wheat.

On Saturday, September 1, wheat closed at 57½ for September. December closed at 61c, and May at 65½. A week ago September wheat closed at 58½, and December at 61½.

Live Stock Markets

The cable from Liverpool on Aug. 27, says: The receipts of Canadian and United States cattle were heavy and the general supplies were fair, with a weak demand, but values showed no change from a week ago, tops being quoted at 10½, as against 11 to 11½ this time last year. Sheep were weak and prices show a decline of 1c per pound as compared with last week, which is, no doubt, due to the heavier receipts and a limited demand. Prices were: Finest steers, 10½; good to choice, 10c; poor to medium, 9c; inferior and bulls, 6½ to 8c; best sheep, 11c; secondary, 9 to 10c; merinos, 8½ to 9½; inferior and rams, 6½ to 7½.

At the Montreal stock yards, Point St. Charles, on August 27 business was quiet, owing to the large off rings, due to a lot of stock being left over from last Thursday's market. There was no enquiry for export cattle from shippers, consequently business in this line was dull. The demand for local stock from butchers and speculators was also slow on account of the heavy supply already at the East end market, and in consequence of which quite a few were left over unsold. The tendency of the market was easier and lower prices were looked for. Some sales of good butchers' cattle were made at 3½ to 3½; fair at 2½ to 3, and common at 2 to 2½ per lb. live weight. Sheep were a glut on the market, owing to the fact that there was little or no demand from shippers on account of the recent decline in prices in the old country, and values here were lower, some sales being made at 3 to 3½ per lb. live

weight. Lambs met with a fair sale to butchers, and a number of small lots were taken at \$2 to \$3 each, as to size. The receipts of live hogs were small, and as the demand was good, prices were steady at 5½ per lb.

The Montreal Gazette of August 27 says: "Owing to the scarcity of space for this week, for which there has been considerable enquiry, the market has ruled stronger and rates are fully 6 shillings higher. It is reported that James Aitkins, of Port Hope, engaged the whole of the Oregon, except 100 spaces, at 50 shillings. We quote Liverpool, London and Glasgow, at 45 to 50 shillings and Bristol at 40 shillings."

Late Western Business Items.

Dr. Loughhead, of Glenboro, Man., is opening a drug store at that place.

Carley Bros., clothing, Winnipeg, are in financial difficulties. Their liabilities are principally to J. W. Keddie & Co., of Montreal.

John Stewart, merchant, and mayor of Prince Albert, died at his residence on Aug. 31, after a two days illness from inflammation of the bowels.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co. has reduced the rate on dairy produce from all stations on the Edmonton branch to points on the main line from Cammore and west. The reduction will be in the neighborhood of 25 per cent.

Advance in Glass.

A Toronto firm has within the last few days received a cable announcing an advance in Belgian window glass.

The advance is equal to 15 per cent. all round, and the cable intimated that another advance was expected inside a week.

The reason assigned for the advance is the settlement of the tariff in the United States.

Last year the total value of glass of all kinds imported into the United States from all countries was \$5,216,653, but the proportion of it that was common window glass appears to have been small. The tariff, in fact, was too high for it to be otherwise.

Now the duty is considered low enough by the European glass makers to enable them to get access to the United States market again. On account of this fact they look for higher values in the glass market; and, in fact, they are already initiating them.—Hardware Merchant.

Insurance and Financial News.

A writ has been issued against the Great West Life Insurance company of Winnipeg, at the instance of David Blackley, of Hamilton, Ontario. The action, which is of much interest to insurance men, is for \$10,000, the amount of a policy held by Blackley on the life of the late John Taylor, of Toronto. The policy was issued only a year ago and at that time considered risk, but in January last the company claimed there were untrue statements in the application and notified the parties that the policy was cancelled. The company insisted on a full yearly premium being paid, which was resisted. Blackley being willing to pay only for the time actually insured. The company sued and gained their point. Three months ago Taylor died suddenly, and the present action will determine whether the policy was in force at the date of his death. Blackley contending, the company on its own motion cannot cancel a policy.

It has been decided to deepen the Lochine canal to a uniform depth of fifteen feet. Tenders have been called for and the specifications published. The estimated cost is \$250,000, and the work is expected to be finished in the autumn of 1896.

Deep Water Ways Convention.

The Commercial has received the official notification of the convention to be held at Toronto, on September 17th and following days, the notification says:

For years throughout the West the question of improved water communications with the East has been agitated. Conventions to further this object have been held at Grand Forks, Detroit, Washington, and St. Paul. A 20-ft. channel to the sea would reduce the freight and increase the price of the products of the soil throughout the whole of the West and North West. The States of North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, the North West Provinces of Canada and Ontario, parts of Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado, are largely interested in this question. Twenty-six millions of people live in the eight States that border on the Great Lakes, and six millions in adjacent territory depending on them. It is of immense importance to these people to have a 20 ft. channel clear to the Atlantic. The enhanced value of one year's crop would pay the total cost. In a speech delivered in the Canadian House of Commons, 30th April, 1894, by Mr. Cockburn, of Toronto, in favor of deepening the canals, that gentleman estimated that deep waterways would add \$120 to the value of a crop from a 160-acre farm. This is only allowing five cents per bushel, and is well within the mark. With a 20-ft. channel ocean vessels will be seen in the harbors of Toronto, Detroit, Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago, Duluth, etc., bringing cheap coal, and taking away the products of forest and field, and the magnificent fleet of steamers now land-locked in the Upper Lakes will have access to the ports of the world. This is not a local or sectional question; the people of the Western States and Canadian Provinces are equally interested. The Great Lakes and St. Lawrence are free without restriction, and the resources of our civilization will doubtless find some means of making the connecting links on an equitable basis. Without formulating and particular policy, a Convention will be held at Toronto, Sep. 17th to 20th, 1894, to discuss this great question and the best means of securing these objects. It is desired that all business interests, irrespective of nationality or politics, be represented. A programme of the proposed proceedings will be forwarded later. The Toronto Hotels will grant special rates, and it is expected that the Railways will make similar concessions.

Stevens and Burns.

The difficulties of the firm of Stevens & Burns of London Ontario, thresher manufacturers etc., is due mainly to extended credit business and inability to collect in reasonable time. A statement of the assets and liabilities shows assets nominally of \$240,000, liabilities \$180,000, credit balance \$60,000. The assets consist of customers' paper to the amount of \$130,000 or more, of which \$120,000 is held between the Union Bank, of Winnipeg, the Bank of British North America, and the Bank of Commerce, nearly half of which is now past due, the plant, valued at \$95,000, and other items amounting to about \$25,000. The liabilities are made up of two mortgages, aggregating \$98,500, bank discounts of nearly \$100,000, bills and accounts payable of \$40,000, and \$2,400 of preferred claims, including \$1,439.91 wages. The creditors decided to give the firm two more weeks' time in order to arrange some of the more pressing claims and resume business without delay.

Pork Packing.

Dry weather and the short corn crop in the United States is forcing farmers to market their hogs earlier than usual. The Cincinnati

Price Current, in its last weekly review says: "The movement of hogs has been lessened although still showing a liberal aggregate. Packing returns throughout the west indicate a total of 270,000 hogs for the week, compared with 315,000 the preceding week, and 210,000 last year. From March 1st the total for the west is 6,475,000, against 4,760,000 a year ago. For the week there is an increase of 60,000 hogs, and for the season 1,715,000, compared with last year. While there has been an improving tendency in the quality of stock in some instances the general average is not satisfactory, continuing to reflect the offering of unfinished stock. This is the natural order of things under the shortage in feed material brought about by the prolonged drought in the west. In various regions stock is being fed very much as in winter months, owing to the practically complete lack of pasture resources.

The Profit on Glass.

"There is not much profit in glass these days I can tell you with first break going at \$1 10 to \$1.15," remarked a Toronto dealer the other day. "Look here, there is duty 20 per cent., freight 2s. 6d. per ton, the case and the packing, the agents' commission, and the cost of cutting to size. Practically the only ones who make money on glass are the commission men, the carriers and the government. The manufacturers and the men who sell the glass get blessed little out of it. People as a rule don't think of this."

Prohibition in the Territories.

In the Territorial Legislature at Regina on Wednesday, Mr. Oliver, seconded by Mr. Dill, moved the following resolution: "That it is desirable that legislation be passed to prohibit the traffic in intoxicating liquors in the Northwest Territories."

Mr. Mowat, seconded by Mr. Myers, then moved the following amendment: "That all the words after 'that' to the end of the motion be struck out, and the following substituted in lieu thereof: "Whereas this House has no information from which the views of the country in regard to the traffic in intoxicating liquors can be ascertained; and, whereas, such views could only be ascertained by a plebiscite taken for that special purpose; therefore, be it resolved, that, in the opinion of the House, it is not desirable that any legislation should be passed for the suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquors pending the expression of the views of the country on the subject." The amendment was carried.

Where Drought is Severe.

London, Ont., Aug. 29.—As a result of the severe drought a number of cheese factories in Western Ontario have been shut down, feed for cows having become so scarce that the yield of milk has enormously decreased. For weeks farmers have been feeding hay to their cows and now special feed has to be given to sheep and pigs two months before the usual time.

A telegram says: "There will be suffering on Western Kansas and Nebraska, where the crop practically has been a total failure, and the farmers will require assistance from the outside to enable them to get through the winter. In other parts there is from half to two-thirds of a crop."

The creditors of James Eston & Co., Toronto, met recently. The report showed total liabilities \$134,806 and total assets of \$116,051. In spite of the expectations no offer of settlement was made and the creditors decided to wind the estate up.

Failures in First Half of Year.

According to Bradstreet's returns, 937 failures were reported in the Dominion for the six months ending June 30th last, as against 837 in the first half of last year, an increase of 70, or 8 per cent. Total liabilities are given at \$9,509,342, compared with \$8,216,769 in the first half of last year, an increase of 16 per cent. Against this there is an increase in the assets of 42 per cent. The province of Ontario reports 38 more failures for six months of this year than last, the province of Quebec 49 more, New Brunswick 5 more, Manitoba 4 more, and British Columbia 2 more, all others reporting fewer. It is worthy of note that while business failures throughout Ontario carry with them an increase of 12 per cent. in liabilities, those in the province of Quebec show an increase of debts amounting to 62 per cent. The following table, giving a comparison between this and last year, will be found interesting:

Province.	Number of Failures.	Assets.	Liabilities.
Ontario	1894, 1893.	1894.	1894.
Quebec	1894, 1893.	1894.	1894.
New Brunswick	1894, 1893.	1894.	1894.
Manitoba	1894, 1893.	1894.	1894.
British Columbia	1894, 1893.	1894.	1894.
Northwest Territory	1894, 1893.	1894.	1894.
Prince Edward Island	1894, 1893.	1894.	1894.
Newfoundland	1894, 1893.	1894.	1894.
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A Common Error.

CHOCOLATE are by many supposed to be one and the same, ONLY that one is powder (therefore more easily cooked) and the other is not

THIS IS WRONG

Take the Yolk from an Egg,
Take the Oil from the Olive,
WHAT IS LEFT?

A RESIDUE. So with COCOA.

—IN COMPARISON—

COCOA is skimmed milk.
CHOCOLATE pure cream.
C. A. CHOUILLOU,
12 and 14 St John Street, - MONTREAL.

Western Milling Co., Ltd.

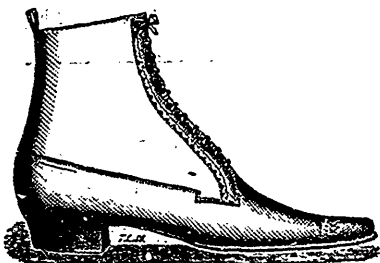
STRONG BAKERS AND HUNGARIAN PATENT FLOUR.

Awarded medal and Diploma Columbian Exhibition, Chicago, 1893.

Manufacturers of Flour, Feed, And dealers in Grain.
Best Hard Wheat only used.
REGINA, N.W.T.

Savage Indians Used to wage war where Minneapolis and St. Paul now stand. To-day these great cities are inhabited by people of culture and good taste and they travel via **The North-Western Line.**

THE J. D. KING COMPANY, Ltd



Manufacturers, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in **Fine Boots and Shoes.**

122, 124 and 126 Wellington St. West, TORONTO.

One of the comforts of life is to have a new Boot or Shoe that fits your foot so nicely and comfortably that you are not conscious that it is the first time you have worn them. Such boots are made by the J. D. King Co., Ltd. in sizes and half sizes, and from two to six different widths. You will find our boots sold by all the principle dealers.

BOECKHS'

BRUSHES & BROOMS
Always Reliable.

Woodenware,
Clothes Pins, Wash Boards,
Tubs and Pails all A 1.

Butter Tubs equal to the best with the required number of Hoops.

Jno. E. Dingman, Agent,
WINNIPEG.

Robt. Wm. Clark,

BROKER

And Commission Agent,

Vancouver, B.C.

Correspondence Invited.
Consignments Solicited.

Andrew Allan, President. John McKechnie, Supt
F. H. Brydges, Vice-President. W. R. Allan, Sec.-Treas

THE VULCAN IRON COMPANY,

OF MANTONA LIMITED

MILL ROLLS GROUND & CORRUGATED.
Architectural Iron Work.

ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS,

GENERAL BLACKSMITHING.

POINT DOUGLAS AVE., WINNIPEG.

MUNROE & CO,

Wholesale Dealers in

Wines, Liquors and Cigars

OF THE BEST BRANDS

9th STREET, - BRANDON

Victoria Rice Mill

VICTORIA, B.C.

CHINA and JAPAN RICE,

RICE FLOUR AND BREWERS' RICE.

WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY.

HALL ROSS & CO. - Agents

Crows Fly

From point to point by shortest distances so when they fly from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Chicago they follow **The North-Western Line.**

Stewart, Lewthwaite & Co.

WHOLESALE

Commission and Fruit Merchants,
Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Flour,
Grain, Fruit.

Consignments Solicited.

VANCOUVER, B. C.

B. C. Milling & Feed Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

ROLLED OATS, OAT MEAL, GRAHAM FLOUR
Split Peas and all kinds of Chop Feeds.

QUOTATIONS SOLICITED for Barley, Oats,
Wheat and Peas for milling and feed purposes in sack or bulk car load lots. **BATCHELOR & QUINE,**
New Westminster Mills, B.C.

MAJOR & ELDRIDGE,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Vancouver, - B.C.

Butter, Eggs, Cheese and Pork Products
FRESH EGGS WANTED.

Sole Agents for Vancouver, New Westminster and District for Leitch Bros. Celebrated Oak Lake Manitoba Flour.

The Brackman & Kerr Milling Co.,

LIMITED

Oatmeal and Ground Feed Millers.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

VICTORIA, - - B.C

J. & A. Clearihue,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

—DEALERS IN—

FRUITS AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

Special attention to consignments of Furs and Skins, Butter and Eggs.

Yates Street, VICTORIA, B.C.

P. O. BOX 536

AGENTS for the Oil Works, B. C. D. Richards, Laundry Soap, Woodstock, Ontario; Toller, Bothwell Co., Montreal, Portland Washing Blue.

We have a large coal washhouse with good facilities for handling Butter and Produce in quantities.

Consignments Received in all Lines. Correspondence Solicited.

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—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—

BUTTER, EGGS, FRUITS AND PRODUCE

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OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE

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IS CLOSE TO HAND!**

HAVE YOU OBTAINED YOUR SUPPLY OF _____

**— TWO BUSHEL —
WHEAT SACKS!
WE HAVE THEM
Jute and Seamless Cotton.**

Write us for Samples || **W. F. Henderson & Co.**
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**LEITCH BROS.
OAK LAKE
"Anchor Brand"
FLOURS**

— FROM —
No. 1 Hard Wheat.

BRAN, SHORTS
AND ALL KINDS OF

Chopped Feed and Grain.

— ADDRESS —
OAK LAKE
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**A. GARRUTHERS
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Dealer in Hides, Skins, Furs, Wool,
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MANUFACTURER'S AGENTS

AND

SPECIALTIES:

LACES,
DRESS GOODS.
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SMALLWARES.



IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS.

MONTREAL.

Northwestern Representative, J. M. McDONALD, McIntyre Block, Winnipeg

"MONSOON"

PURE INDIAN TEAS.

Always reliable, never changes. In cases of 60
1 lb caddies, or 120 halves.

STEEL, HAYTER & CO.

Growers' and Importers,

Write for Samples, **TORONTO.**

GEO. FARR, Agent, 316 Edmonton Street.
WINNIPEG, - MAN.



British Columbia Farmers' Convention.

The farmers have had their day at Agassiz according to their programme. Considering it was the initial farmers convention of the Province it was a pronounced success. Every part of B. C. was represented, and over 150 cultivators of the soil discussed questions of momentous interest to themselves.

In a nutshell the business was done as follows; The Dominion Government will be asked directly for aid in dyking the valley of the Fraser. The provincial Government will be invited to co-operate with the farmers in promoting a scheme of dyking and to aid in widening the channel where required. The Local legislature will be asked to stop the hydraulic miners dumping their refuse into the river and causing constant silting of the bed of the Fraser.

A committee was appointed to investigate the cause the and means of preventing the spread of tuberculosis among cattle in the province and ask the Government to reimburse those whose cattle are shot by the health inspector. They will ask the Dominion to send Professor Robertson's travelling dairy dairy through the province and all necessary supplies to work with.

The Dominion Government will be asked to irrigate the large tracts of land east of the Cascade Mountains for wheat raising.

The following important report was also presented.

To the Chairman and Members of the Farmers' Convention.

GENTLEMEN,—Your committee appointed to report upon the causes which most seriously affect the thorough development of the agricultural-possibilities of this province are of opinion that any legislation, agitation or corporation that will lead toward the removal of the following will be beneficial. 1st Large areas of land suitable for cultivation and held for purely speculative purposes; 2nd. High prices at which land partially cleared is held; 3rd. The large size of many holdings and their partial cultivation; 4th. Agriculturist not adapting himself to the needs of the country; 5th The lack of sympathy between town and country; 6th. Scientific education needed within the province; 7th. Necessity of small experimental stations in different portions of the province; and your committee is of opinion that a more thorough system of government and municipal taxation will tend to remove causes 1, 2, and 3, and recommend that a system of specific taxation having a low rate on land in cultivation as a basis be adopted, and that all speculative land be taxed at a rate which would make this class of tenancy unprofitable; and that all improvements be exempt from taxation, and that system be enforced throughout the province. Your committee hoped that careful observation and continued study of the products which are imported into the province and which might be profitably produced within the province, and the placing of products in such a marketable manner as will ensure profitable returns, will remove cause 4; the remedy suggested in previous clauses will in great measure accomplish this very desirable end; and your committee hope that the press of the province will agitate for the removal of the causes which so materially affect the agricultural possibilities of the province. Your committee are of opinion that the time is most opportune for the establishment of an agricultural college in the province, and your committee believe that there is a large number of young men in the province who are anxious to avail themselves of such education. In pointing out the necessity for small experimental stations throughout the province, your committee strongly recommend that the government be urged to expend a small amount annually toward this, as the large extent of the province and the different conditions under which horticulture has to be pursued points out that a number of small

experimental stations are essential to successful horticulture. Your committee recommended that the suggestions in this report, if adopted by your convention, be referred to a committee for presentation to the government. Your committee consider that a large attendance at this convention is a matter of congratulation, and having been so happily inaugurated may it continue and its usefulness be increased from year to year. All of which is respectfully submitted."

The hop ranches and the Dominion experimental farm were visited by the delegates during their stay in Agassiz. The farm now comprises three hundred acres, 115 acres of which are under cultivation, and seven hundred acres of mountain land. At the present time 150 varieties of grain are under test, 60 varieties of potatoes and over 500 varieties of apples, 150 of pears, 150 of peaches, 100 of plums, 100 of berries, and 110 of grapes, 20 of figs, and 75 varieties of grain hybrids. The most noticeable in the fruit line were the plums and blackberries, the latter were of enormous size and magnificent flavor, and some of the plums were said to be ahead of anything of their kind in the world, the apples and pears lacked flavor. Almost in every instance the fruit high up on the mountain side was in splendid condition. The different varieties of cattle looked remarkably well. Strange that in British Columbia we cannot get good milk and good butter. Cattle thrive and we have magnificent pasture land. We need the travelling dairy very badly, it must be the dairymen themselves that are to blame. The hops on the adjoining private ranches were in splendid shape, they are a very profitable crop in this province, being preferred by the English brewers to almost any hops in the market, but they require great attention and skilled labor is required to bring them to perfection.

Cranberries.

The New York Journal of Commerce has the following about this important article of commerce: Cranberries appear in the market the middle or latter part of August, and after the first week in September the supply is generally large. As the time draws near for the season to open dealers commence to turn their attention to this fruit. From present indications it would appear that the yield is going to be unusually small this year at all producing sections, though growers are inclined to claim the crop a failure at about this time of the year, in hope's of opening the market high. The first berries come from Cape Cod, and as a rule Jersey growers hold back their crop until the Cape stock is marketed, though moderate shipments are also made early in the season from Jersey. Leading growers in Cape Cod report that the late frosts last spring injured the crop to such an extent that there is only a very light yield, probably less than half a crop, and Jersey reports also indicate a partial failure. Ocean county last year is said to have shipped 150,000 crates. In some other sections reports are not so bad; but the continued unfavorable weather has hurt the crop more or less at all points, and the trade here do not estimate over half a crop from advices received from most heavy growers. The drouths west have cut down the crop in Wisconsin materially, and all indications point to a most limited supply for the coming year.

Last year prices ranged unusually low, owing to the large crop on the Cape, and growers and shippers made little money, though at the close of the season the position strengthened and prices ruled high. This year, should the crop be as light as generally promised, prices will certainly range high and it will doubtless be a very satisfactory season.

According to the Montreal custom house returns, no less than 5,280 French Canadian families, estimated at 41,400 souls, returned to Quebec province from the New England states during 1893.

Increasing Gold Production in Australia.

The revival in gold mining continues. This revival of course owes much of its importance to the depression in trade, which forces so many men into mining, but the fabulous finds in western Australia, while in part an effect, are also a most potent cause. As a result of the much larger force at work and the new fields opened, a considerable increase in the output of gold is confidently expected this year. The official statistics of gold production in the various colonies for the six months ended June 30, 1894, are as follows:

	Ounces.
Victoria	300,350
Queensland	296,100
New South Wales	110,263
New Zealand	47,493
Western Australia	82,764
South Australia	16,655
Tasmania	20,970
Other Sources	6,625
Total	941,307

On the basis of these results for the half year, and after consultation with eminent authorities in Australia, the following estimate for 1894 is submitted, comparison being made with the official figures of 1893:

	1893.	1894.
	Ounces.	Estimated ounces.
Victoria	671,126	710,000
Queensland	618,940	632,000
New Zealand	220,511	195,000
New South Wales	179,283	200,000
Western Australia	110,800	200,000
South Australia	23,820	31,000
Tasmania	37,937	40,000
Total	1,370,522	2,001,000

It will be seen that the estimate for Western Australia makes the production almost double that for the previous year, 1893.

In Victoria, though few new fields have been opened, an increased output is already apparent. A belt of country in the eastern district, once unpopular by reason of the occurrence of lead and iron with the gold, is now being worked with considerable success. In some directions tailings are being worked over again by one or other of the many processes in the market, and, generally, mining is being carried on in a more scientific and economic method than ever before.—Financial Chronicle, Melbourne Letter.

Lives of Women and Men.

The relative longevity of men and women is a subject in which interest has long been taken. Some statistics bearing upon it are furnished by Mr. Brandreth Symonds, an insurance company's medical officer in the old country. From these it appears that the toughness of the elderly women, which has become a proverb, is a fact as well, and exists indeed throughout later life.

The female makes a better showing, in the matter of longevity, than the male. It appears from Mr. Symonds' figures that even from birth the mortality of boys is greater than that of girls, the lines crossing at one point only during a critical period of development from twelve to sixteen. At that age the mortality among girls is 1.68 per 1,000, and of boys only 1.18. From sixteen to twenty, however, the position is reversed, the mortality being 1.70 for females and 2.21 for males. From that point onwards the difference is gradually diminished, and at the age of forty-five years the sexes are practically neck and neck, the mortality being 11.11 in each. The record of the decade which follows is curious, as being unexpectedly bad in the case of men, and unexpectedly good in the case of women, for which it is usually supposed to represent another critical period. They fall off, however, in the race for longevity, between 65 and 80. At this the men are nowhere in the struggle for existence, and women (especially widows and pensioners) are easy winners in the comparison.

J. & T. BELL
FINE
BOOTS & SHOES
MONTREAL.

Representative for Manitoba, N. W. T. and
British Columbia,
L. GODBOLT, WINNIPEG, McIntyre Block.



Ram Lal's
PURE
INDIAN TEA

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE
AS MANUFACTURED ON THE
GARDENS IN INDIA

Sold by Turner, Mackend & Co., Wholesale Grocers, Winnipeg.

FARMERS !

DO NOT be led astray by reports circulated throughout the country that a shortage in Binder Twine is probable. We will have ample Supplies to meet all requirements.

We Guarantee . . .
Low Prices,
Standard Brands,
Liberal Treatment.

Blue Ribbon and Redcap are still Unequaled.

CONSUMERS CORDAGE Co., Limited.

New York Life Building, Montreal.

GRANULAR **OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN** CREAMY
FLOUR. HAS NO EQUAL. HAS NO EQUAL.

STANDS unparalleled in its Distinctive Qualities and Peculiar Advantages. We are aware others are attempting to imitate our Brands, which is the Strongest Guarantee of the Superiority of
"OGILVIE'S FLOUR."

WINNIPEG, Oct. 5th, 1893.

Messrs. Ogilvie Milling Co.,

GENTLEMEN:—I have great pleasure in giving you my opinion of the two grades of flour, Patent and Bakers, you are now manufacturing. It excels all other flours that I have ever used, and makes more bread per barrel, and gives me splendid satisfaction in my business, and I am very glad to express my opinion after a number of years experience in flour. Yours is certainly the best I have ever used. H. LISTER, Baker.

—IN HANDLING—

OGILVIE'S FLOUR

YOU HAVE

THE BEST

Each bag guaranteed. Sewn with our Special Twine, Red White and Blue.

OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN,

Unequaled for fine Cakes and Pastry. Stands unrivalled for Bread Making. Make the sponge thin. Keep the dough soft. Do not make it stiff. For pastry use little less flour than usual.



FARMERS' WHEAT BAG!

Will hold two bushels and tie easily.

Our K Bag is fast superseding the seamless cottons, and is nearly 50 PER CENT. CHEAPER, and will leave the retailer a far better margin of profit.

Quotations and Samples on application to our Manitoba and Northwest Agents:

MERRICK, ANDERSON & CO., Winnipeg.
DOMINION BAG COY. LTD., MONTREAL.

WILLIAM L. KEENE & CO

(Successors to Chipman, Morgan & Co.)

SHIPBROKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

632 Cordova St., Vancouver, B.C.

Importers of Rice, Sacks, Japan, Indian and China Teas, Steel, Iron, Rope, Cement, Oils, Fruit, Canned Goods, Etc., Etc.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Business Review.

Aug. 27, 1894.

Empress of Japan sailed on Monday with a full passenger list and 2,000 tons of freight. Last night the Vancouver harbor presented a pretty sight, Her Majesty's ships Royal Arthur and Garnet were in port, and from the former, brilliantly lighted, floated strains of melody; the Empress of Japan lay alongside the wharf, close to one of the long, white graceful Sound steamers, loading flour for China. In the stream were lumber and tea ships of all nations and all floating the flags of their countries. A stranger looking upon the picture would have the impression conveyed to him that Vancouver is prosperous and her people are happy. It would seem to be so; the hard times cry is seldom heard now, and if times are not as prosperous as they might be, people are particularly hopeful.

Business has shown an improvement during the last few days, though failures are reported in Nanaimo and Victoria. There is still marked activity in the fruit trade. Advances have been received that the Warimoo is bringing another full cargo on her trip. New lumber charters are constantly being received. The salmon run at this writing does not average more than 75 a boat. The run commenced late and ended early. An agitation is on foot to ask aid of the Dominion Government for the establishment of a factory to utilize the oil from the canneries, which checks the run of the salmon besides breeding fever always prevalent around fishing villages. The oil difficulty is now the principal topic of conversation in trade circles.

B. C. Market Quotations.

BUTTER—Eastern creamery, 23 to 24c; California butter, 22c; dairy, 15 to 18c; California cheese, 13c; Canadian, cheese, 12c.

CURED MEATS—Hams, 13½c; breakfast bacon, 14½c; backs 12½c; long clear 10½c; short rolls, 12c. Lard is held at the following figures: In tins 12c per pound; in pails and tubs, 12½c; mess pork, \$18; short cut, \$22.

FISH—Prices are: Spring Salmon, 6c; sockeye, 5c; steelheads, 7c; flounders, 4c; smelt, 5c; seabass, 6c; cod, 8c; halibut, 8c; smoked salmon, 12c; smoked halibut, 10c; bloaters, 10c; kippered cod, 10c; colicans, 6c; sockeye salmon, 4c. Halibut and cod scarce.

VEGETABLES—New potatoes, \$18 per ton; onions, red, 1½; cabbage, 1c; carrots, turnips and beets, 1c a lb.

Eggs—Manitoba, 15c; fresh local, 25 to 30c.

FRUITS—Lemons, California, \$1.50 to \$5.00; bananas, Honolulu, crate, single, \$3; pine-apple, per dozen, \$2.00; coconuts, per dozen, 60c; apricots, per box, \$1; pears, per box, \$1.25; raspberries, \$2 per box; plums, \$1.00; peaches, \$1.25; California grapes, ½ box \$2, full \$3; Australian lemons, \$3.00; melons, per crate, \$5.50; Australian oranges, \$2.50 nectarenes, \$1.22.

FLOUR—The Ogilvie Milling Co. and Keewatin Milling Co. quote, in car load lots at Victoria, and Vancouver: Patent, per barrel, \$4.00; strong bakers, \$3.80. The Columbia

Every Mackintosh

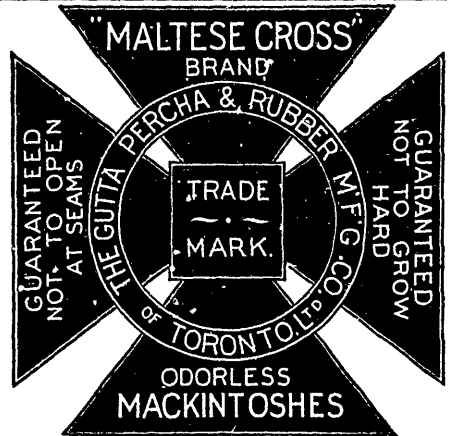
Bearing this Trade Mark is

Thoroughly Guaranteed.

These are not merely "dew proof" or "shower proof" goods they are **THOROUGHLY WATER PROOF** and will absolutely withstand all changes of climate.

For Sale by all the Leading Wholesale Houses.

Try them and you will Buy Again.



Flouring Mills quote Enderby flour in car lots at Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster: Premier, \$4.50; XXX, \$3.75; strong bakers, or XX, \$3.50; superfine, \$3.10, Oregon, \$3.80; Oak Lake patent, \$4.00; strong bakers, \$3.70.

GRAIN—Manitoba oats, per ton, \$31; United States oats, \$31; wheat, \$25; hay, \$10 on bank. New hay, \$15.

MEAL—Oatmeal—National mills, Victoria, at Victoria, 90-lb sacks, \$3.30. Cornmeal, per 98-lb sacks, \$2.15; per 10-10, \$2.55.

GROUND FEED.—Add freight and duty to the quotations on stuff from the United States. Manitoba chopped feed, \$28 per ton; feed wheat, United States, \$18 per ton; Canadian chop barley, \$28; California chop, \$19.00.

Mills' off—Bran, \$20.00; shorts, \$22; oil cake, \$32.

DRESSED MEAT.—Beef, 6½ to 7½c; mutton, 8 to 8½c; pork, 8 to 10c; veal, 9c; lamb, per head, \$3.50 to 4.00.

LIVE STOCK—Calves, 5 to 6c; steers, 3½ to 4c; sheep, 3½c; hogs, 6 to 7½c; cows, 2½ to 3c.

SUGARS—Powdered and icing, 6c; Paris lump, 5½c granulated, 4½c; extra C, 4½c; fancy yellow, 4½c; yellow, 4½c; golden C, 3½c.

SYRUPS—30 gallon barrels, 2½c per pound; 10 gallon kegs, 2½c; 5 gallon kegs, \$2 each; 1 gallon tins, \$4.25 per case of 10; ½ gallon tins, \$5.75 per case of 20.

Brief Business Notes.

J. A. Caldwell, tailor, Nanaimo, is offering to compromise.

John Paulson, Mount View hotel, Nanaimo, has assigned.

Janey & Crossan, general store, Northfield, have assigned.

McLoughlin & Yates, real estate, Vancouver, have dissolved.

P. Cavey, hotel, Vancouver, is succeeded by Freeman & Cote.

Joseph Marymont, men's furnishings, Victoria, is burned out.

W. Wilkie & Co., general store, have opened business at Langley.

Richardson & Stewart, general store, Ashcroft, have dissolved.

Geo. Boleau, fruit and cigars, has opened business at Kamloops.

The stock of J. T. Burrows, tailor, Victoria, is damaged by fire; insured.

J. Harling, cigar manufacturer, Vancouver, reported moving to Kamloops.

Wm. Grimm, carriages, etc., Victoria; stock sold by auction by mortgagees.

David Rushworth, cigars, tobacco, etc., is starting business at Victoria.

Misses Wooldridge, millinery, etc., Victoria, stock and fixtures offered for sale.

The sheriff is in possession of the stock of Geo. Maidment, grocer, Victoria.

The estate of J. Johnston & Co., stationery, Victoria, is advertised for sale by auction.

Hirst Bros., general store, Nanaimo, have assigned to C. N. Westwood and J. P. Planta.

Samuel Gray, planing mill, Victoria; Mortgagee's sale advertised for 30th and 31st inst.

Sloan & Scott, dry goods, etc., Nanaimo and Welling, have sold out Wellington branch to C. R. Masters.

George Hydman, of Portage la Prairie, Man., will enter upon merchantile pursuits at the partner of Mr. Ellis of Lumby.

The annual agricultural exhibition will be held at Kamloops on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, October 3rd 4th and 5th.

The sealing schooner E. B. Marvin arrived at Victoria on Aug. 29 with 2,111 skins, representing the catch for the season. Of the skins 233 were taken after the vessel left Hakodate.

The farmers of Enderby district are all busy with their harvesting and thrashing. Owing to the continued drought the crops are considerably lighter this year than usual. Fall wheat however, is good, and those who have a large acreage of it are most fortunate.

It is reasonably certain that a brewery and soda water works will be started in Kamloops before long, says the Sentinel. On Monday, B. Welfritz came in to consider the inducements offered. He has decided to go into the business and has made arrangements for lots on which to build. Mr. Welfritz had a brewery at Conocouilly, Wash., but it was washed away by the floods of June last, and out of the wreck he saved part of his plant. This he took to Vernon with the intention of starting there, but a gentleman who previously had lived in Kamloops advised him to try this place.

Winnipeg Clearing House.

Clearings for the week ending Aug. 30, were \$556,587; balances, \$140,054. For the previous week clearings were \$634,070.

Following are the returns of other Canadian clearing houses for the weeks ended on the dates given:

	Clearings.	Aug. 23th.	Aug. 16th
Montreal	\$10,634,092	\$9,373,868	
Toronto	5,837,514	4,112,662	
Halifax	1,165,908	1,298,990	
Winnipeg	634,670	845,289	
Hamilton	529,501	535,869	
Total	\$18,801,682	\$16,166,668	

O'LOUGHLIN BROS. & CO.,

Clearing Sale of

BOYS' SAFETY BICYCLES,

WITH IRON OR RUBBER TIRES, AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

WRITE FOR TRADE DISCOUNTS

WHOLESALE PAPER, STATIONERY, AND GENERAL JOBBERS AND PRINTERS

41 PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG.

Toronto Markets.

Wheat.—New winter wheat offered, middle freights west, at 52c, and old at 55c. No. 1 Manitoba hard sold west at 68 to 69c, and east at 70c. Holders aloft, Fort William, ask 60c.

Flour.—A car of straight rolled, middie freight west, sold at \$2.55, and a car of 90 per cent. patent at \$2.70. Straights, Toronto freights, are quoted at \$2.55 to \$2.70.

Millfeed—Shorts, active and firm. Car lots, Toronto freights, are selling at \$16 to \$16.50. Bran, in fair demand, at \$12.50 to \$13, Toronto freight.

Oatmeal.—Easy, at \$4 for rolled oats in bags on track.

Oats.—Feeling rather steadier. New white oats sold west to-day at 27c, and mixed were quoted at 26c. Street prices were a cent up to-day.

Barley.—Quiet, nothing doing in malting grades. Feed, quiet and easy, on account of free offerings of oats at the low prices.

Butter.—Demand for choice dairy butter continues active and prices steady. Medium dairy slow; creamery active and steady. Quotations are: Dairy tubs, choice to extra choice, 17 to 17½c; good to choice 15 to 17c; store-packed tubs, choice, 15c; inferior to medium, 12 to 13½c; crock 17 to 17½c; large dairy rolls, 17c; pound rolls, 20 to 21c; creamery pounds, 22 to 23c; creamery tubs, 19½ to 21c.

Cheese.—Jobbing demand is fair and prices firm. Quotations are: Factory made full cream, June and July, 10½ to 10¾c for full sized cheeses, and 19½ to 11c for half sizes; Little Stiltons, 13½ to 15c.

Toronto Grocery Market.

Canned Goods.—There are not many tomatoes selling, and prices are unchanged at 90 to 95c. The idea for peas is 85 to 90c., but there are only a few selling. Canned fruits are quiet. We quote: Peaches, \$3.00 to 3.25 for 3's, \$2 to 2.25 for 2's; raspberries \$1.65 to 1.80; strawberries, \$1.90 to 2.10; apples, 3's, \$1 to 1.10, gallons \$2.65, to \$2.80 and preserved fancy quarters at \$1.35 to 1.40. Demand keeps brisk for salmon at unchanged prices. We quote \$1.30 to \$1.40 for first-class, and \$1.10 to \$1.20 for second class. There is a good demand for Lobster in ½ lb flats, but otherwise trade in this line is quiet. We quote: Tall tins, \$1.80 to \$2.00; \$2.40 to 2.50 for flats; and \$1.35 for new flats, ½'s. Potted meats and sardines are still in good to fair demand.

Coffee.—Green Rio coffees are scarce on the spot. New crop is expected to arrive about middle of September. Fine coffees are slightly higher, while mediums are a little lower. We quote green, in bags, as follows: Rio,

20½ to 22c; East Indian, 27 to 30c; South American, 21 to 23c; Santos, 21½ to 22½c; Java, 30 to 32c; Mocha, 27 to 28c; Maracaibo, 21 to 23c; Jamaica, 21 to 22c.

Rice.—We quote:—"B" 3½ to 3¾c; extra Japan, 5½ to 5¾c; imported Japan, 5¾c to 6¼c; tapioca, 4½ to 4¾c.

Spices.—The long expected advance in the first cost of certain spices has at last materialized. Nutmegs are from 3 to 5c higher, and pepper 1c. Cloves are also firmer. No actual change has taken place here. We quote: Pure black pepper, 12 to 14c; pure white, 20 to 28c; pure Jamaica ginger, 25 to 27c; cloves, 25 to 30c; pure mixed spice, 25 to 30c; cream of tartar, 20 to 25c per lb.

Sugar.—The price of granulated rules at from \$4.40 to \$4.50; 3½ to 3¾ is the ruling idea for yellows, with a dark sugar selling at 3½c. Raws is unchanged at 3¼c.

Syrups.—Syrups continue to show increased movement at firmer prices; the idea for prices range from 2 to 3½c per lb. We quote: Dark, 25c; medium, 28 to 30c; bright, 35 to 40c; very bright, 45 to 50c.

Molasses.—We quote: New Orleans, barrels, 26 to 28c; half-barrels, 30½ to 32c; Barbadoes, barrels, 28 to 32c; half-barrels, 30 to 34c.

Tea.—There is still a good deal of high and low grade and medium new season's Japan tea moving at from 17 to 25c. A fair enquiry is reported for last season's growth of Japan teas at 12½ to 15c. A good many new season's Japan teas are understood to have been sold in Chicago during the last few days by Toronto houses. The feeling in Japan teas is strong on account of the war. A little improvement is announced in the demand for Indian and Ceylon teas at from 18 to 35c, but business cannot be called brisk in these lines. China blacks are quiet; and the same may be said of young Hyson's, but as far as China teas are concerned people are of course now awaiting the new crop.

Dried Fruits.—Valencia raisins continue scarce and higher. Ordinary off-stalk seems to be about the only kind now to be had on this market and it is quoted at 6½ to 7c. A cable states that the first shipment of new season's Valencia raisins were shipped from Denia Monday last. We quote off-stalk at 6½ to 7½c; fine off-stalk at 6½ to 7½c, and layers at 8½ to 9c. It is said by a competent authority that there are buyers on spot for 10,000 boxes of Valencia raisins if they could be had. Currants are getting more active on account of the scarcity of Valencia raisins. The first of the new crop will be shipped about the 28th inst. Quotations are still: Provincials, 3½ to 4c in barrels, half barrels, 38 to 44c; Filiatras, 4 to 4½c in barrels, and 4½ to 5c in half barrels; Patras, 5 to 5½c in brls, 5½ to 5¾c in half brls, 5 to 5½c in

cases; Vostizas 8½ to 7½c in cases, 6½ to 7½c in half cases; Panariti, 8½ to 9c. There is very little demand for prunes, but no stocks are held here. A cable received by P. L. Mason & Co. on Tuesday quotes Turkish prunes a little lower. We quote: U's, 5½ to 5¾c; B's, 7½c; bag's 3¾c; casks 4½ to 5c.

Lard.—Pure Canadian, 9 to 9½c in tubs, 9½ to 9¾c in pails, and 8½ to 8¾c in tierces. Compound, 7½ to 7¾c.

Dried Apples.—There has been sales at 6½ to 7c during the week, and a few more could probably be placed at the same figure, but not many.

Evaporated Apples.—The factories are asking for bids for new season's fruit, but neither transactions nor bids are heard of.—Canadian Grocer, Aug. 24.

Toronto Live Stock Market.

Export cattle.—Offerings were large to-day and buying slow. Some extra thick heaves, however, brought 1c more than Tuesday's top figures. Three loads of extra cattle sold at 4½c a lb., and odd fancy loads were held at the same figure. The general run of sales, however, were made at from 3½ to 4c. Medium to good loads sold at 3½ to 3¾c, and good to choice from 3¾ to 4c.

Butchers' Cattle.—Offerings were heavy and buying only moderate. A good few lots were left over at the end of the day. Prices were weak for poor to medium stuff, and steady for choice to fancy lots. Light bulls and old dry cows sold as low as 2c a lb; thin grass cattle at 2½ to 2¾c; medium grass cattle at 2¾ to 3c; choice loads at \$3.12½ to 3½c, and fancy picked lots all the way from 3½c to \$3.90.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep were easier but in fair demand at the decline. Export sheep, ewes and wethers, weighed off car, sold at 3½ to 3¾c, but the bulk of the sales were a gius again. Altogether too many here for the demand and prices sharply lower. Good fair-bunches of lambs sold from \$1.75 to \$2 each. Best sold at \$2.25 to \$2.40, and calls down to \$1.25.

Hogs.—Prices for bacon hogs were about 15c higher, and for other grades unchanged. We quote: Large lean hogs, or 160 to 220 lbs weighed off car, \$5.50 per cw.; black feet, \$5.; stores, \$1.75; sows, \$4.25 to \$4.40, and stag, \$2 to \$2.55.—Empire, August 24.

A London cablegram says the new Canadian Pacific Railway steamship the Princess Rupert, built for service at Vancouver, was taken out recently on her trial trip. She made eighteen and one half knots an hour, and maintained an even speed throughout. Her builders were well satisfied, and expressed the belief that she will be able to easily go twenty knots an hour. She was launched at Skelmorie.

Montreal Markets.

Flour—There is some enquiry, with sales of Manitoba patents reported for Liverpool and Glasgow. It is very difficult to obtain an advance in prices, although some assert that they have been able to get a little more money for well known and attractive brands. In the market sales of Ontario straight rollers have been made at \$2.85 to \$2.90 on track. Considerable Ohio straight rollers have been purchased for Newfoundland account at \$2.50 to \$2.60 laid down here in bond, which, of course, Ontario millers cannot compete with. Low grade flours, such as red dog are very scarce.

Oatmeal—The easier feeling has been emphasized, but there is no great change in prices and we quote jobbing prices as follows:—Rolled and granulated \$1.35 to \$1.50; Standard, \$1.25 to \$1.35. In bags, granulated and rolled are quoted at \$2.15 to \$2.20, and standard at 2.10 to \$1.15. Fancy brands of both granulated and rolled are selling at higher prices. Pot barley is quoted at \$3.75 in bbls, and \$1.75 in bags, and split peas \$3.40 to \$3.60.

Bran, etc.—The market remains firm under a good enquiry for bran, sales of which are reported at \$15.25 and \$15.50 for car lots. It is difficult to get, however, owing to scarcity, the Western mills being able to dispose of most of their bran at the mills.

Wheat—No. 1 Manitoba hard is quoted here at 69c to 70c.

Oats—New No. 2 Ontario oats are offered at 26c in the west, which is equal to 32c laid down here, on the export rate, and about 33c on the regular rate. Old oats have been sold at 30c for the local trade.

Barley—Feed barley is firm and higher 43c being now asked. Malt barley is quiet but firm at 50c to 55c.

Pork, Lard, &c.—We quote: Canada short cut pork, per bbl. \$18.00 to \$20.00; Canada short cut light, per bbl. \$18.00 to \$18.50; Chicago short cut light, per bbl. \$18.50 to \$19.00; Extra mess beef, per bbl. \$12.25 to \$12.50; Plate beef, per bbl. \$16.25 to \$16.50; Hams, per lb. 9c to 10c; Lard, pure, in pails, per lb. 9c to 10c; Lard, compound, in pails, per lb. 7c to 7c; Bacon, per lb. 10 to 11c; Shoulders, per lb. 9c to 9c.

Butter—The demand is chiefly for late made August creamery, sales of which have been made on the basis of 19c in the country at nearby points costing about 19c laid down here. Sales of round lots of fine Eastern Townships have been made at 16c but buyers complain of this class of dairy butter running very uneven now that some of the best dairies have gone into cheese making or the manufacture of creamery butter. Western is quiet with a few sales reported at 15 to 16c, the latter figure for selections. A large fall make is said to be in progress and there is no prospect of any falling off in production, we quote prices as follows: Creamery, fresh per lb. 18 to 19c; Eastern Townships dairy 16 to 17c; Western 14 to 16c; Add 1c to above for single packages of selected.

Cheese—The market is firm and higher, cheese amounting to about 5,000 boxes by boat, and rail being disposed of at 9c to 9c which is 1c to 1c higher than the week previous; but the cheese were August make and a better class of goods. Prices, however still show an advance.

Eggs—Further shipments of eggs have been made to England both from the city and Western points. Here the market is quiet but fairly steady at 9c to 10c sales having been made at both figures for good to choice stock. Culls have sold down as low as 7c.

Apples—We quote prices as follows:—Astricans \$1.25 to \$1.75 per barrel, and baskets 20c to 30c. Duchess \$1.50 to \$1.75 baskets 20c to 30c.

Hides—The fight between dealers is still on and, prices are of course going up irrespective

of legitimate supply and demand. This is good for the butchers of course, if it only lasts. Although deliveries have been made this week at 4c by regular customers, some dealers have paid 4c to 4c for No. 1 light; but this it is claimed, was done to get their rival's customers. Still, the regular price after this will no doubt be 4c. Then again the regular price of heavy steers was 4c, but the buyers above referred to, in trying to get each other's customers, have paid 5c to 5c, although the out side figure is the top rate that can be had from tanners. Then there is another fight over lambskins, the regular price of which was 35c; but some dealers are paying 42c to 45c, although they cannot be sold to tanners at these figures at profit; and thus the fight goes on. We quote prices as follows:—Light Hides at 4c for No. 1, 3c for No. 2, and 2c for No. 3 to dealers, and 3c more to tanners. Heavy hides are quoted at 4c to 5c; calf, 5c to 6c; lamb skins, 35 to 40c.

Wool—There is some improvement in this line this week; although sales are not very large, there seems to be a great deal more inquiry and prices have advanced fully 3c for Cape wools in this market, while on the other side there has been an advance of fully 6 per cent. to 7c per cent on all fine wools. We quote prices as follows: Greasy Cape 14c to 16c; Washed Canadian fleeces 17c to 20c; B.A. scoured 28c to 32c. In pulled wool, 20c to 21c is quoted for suppers, extra 23c to 26c; Northwest wool 11c to 12c.—Trade Bulletin August, 24.

Montreal Grocery Market.

The demand for sugar on spot has improved to some extent during the past week, and refiners report business more active. On the whole the market is firm and values are well maintained at 4c for granulated, and 3c to 3c for yellows as to quality. The New York market for refined sugar was strong, and a further advance of 3c took place to day.

Since our last the demand for syrups has improved and a fair amount of business is reported, sales of some round lots having taken place at 2 to 2c for bright grades, and 1 to 1c per lb. for dark.

The demand for molasses has been slow and the market rules quiet and steady. The stock on spot is estimated to be about 1,500 puncheons larger than this time last year. All the cargoes for this season have arrived. The Runnymede cargo which went into store last week is now held at 27c. For car lots, the combine price is 29c, and 30c for single puncheons.

A fair amount of business is reported in rice, and the market rules moderately active and steady. We quote standard \$3.45 to \$3.70; Japan, \$3.95 to \$4.25, and Patna \$4.25 to \$4.75.

There was no important feature in the tea market to note. The demand has continued good from both local and country dealers, consequently the market has ruled active with a large volume of business doing at firm prices.

There has been no important change in the situation of the canned goods market since our last. We quote: Lobsters at \$3.00 to \$3.50 per case; sardines at \$3.50 to \$3.60; salmon at \$1.15 to \$1.30 per dozen; tomatoes at 80 to 85c per dozen; peaches at \$2 to \$2.10 per dozen; corn at 85 to 90c per dozen; and marrowfat peas at 85 to 90c per dozen.—Gazette, Aug. 24.

Montreal Hardware and Paint Prices.

There is no special feature in the pig iron market to note. The demand is slow and outside of a few fair sized lots which have changed hands, business has been principally of a jobbing character. Tin plates have changed hands at \$2.75 to \$2.90. Bar iron has sold in fair sized lots at \$1.70 to \$1.75. A good business is reported in general shelf hardware. We quote:—Summit, pig iron, \$19.50 to 20.00; Eglington, \$18.50; Cambridge,

\$18.50; Ferrons, \$16.50 to 17.00; Siemen's, No. 1, \$16.50 to 16.75; wrought scrap No. 1, \$15.00 to 16.00; bar iron, \$1.70 to 1.75. Tin plates, cokes, \$2.75 to 3.00; I.C. charcoal, \$3.25 to 3.50; Canada plates, \$2.10 to 2.15; terra plates \$0 to 0.25; galvanized iron 4c to 5c as to brand. Orford copper, 9c to 10c; ingot tin, 10c to 18c; lead at \$2.00 to 2.05, and spelter a \$ 50 to 4.75; out nails, \$1.80 to \$1.85.

PAINTS, OILS AND LEADS.

There has been no improvement in business during the past week, but a better feeling pervails in sympathy with stronger primary markets and values on glass; lead and zinc are firmer, but no actual change has taken place here yet. The general impression among the trade is that values will advance and trade improve in the near future, as travellers are now preparing to go out. We quote:—Choice brands white lead Government standard, \$4.75; No. 1, \$4.50; No. 2, \$4.25; No. 3, \$4; No. 4, \$3.75; dry white lead, 4c; red lead, pure, 4c; do. No. 1, 4c; zinc, white, pure, \$7.25; No. 1, \$3.25; No. 2, 5.25; glass, \$1.25, first break; \$1.35 second break per 50 feet; \$2.90 for first break per 100 feet; linseed oil, round lots, raw, 54 to 55c; boiled, 58 to 58c; putty in bulk, \$1.85.

The demand for cement has been good. The stock on spot is light and there is a disposition on the part of importers to advance prices in sympathy with the recent advance already made by makers on the other side. There is not sufficient stock on spot at present to fill the requirements of the trade, but as there are some large lots on the way, which will arrive early, next week, importers will be in a position to fill all orders on hand. We quote spot prices at \$1.95 to 2.05 for English brands, and \$1.85 to 1.90 for Belgian, and to arrive, English brands, \$1.90 and Belgian, \$1.80 to 1.90. The market for fire-bricks is very firm and the advance in prices noted last week has been well maintained. Sales are being made freely at \$15.50 to \$22 per 1,000 as to brand.

The feature in the market for naval stores has been the weakness in turpentine, prices have declined 1c per gallon, sales of round lots having taken place at 4c and smaller quantities at 4c per gallon. In other lines a fair amount of business has been done for the season, and values show no change. We quote: Turpentine, 45 to 46c; rosin, \$2.75 to \$5.25, as to brand; coal tar, \$3.25 to \$3.75; cotton waste, 5 to 7c for colored and 7 to 10c for white; oakum, 5c to 7c, and cotton oakum, 10 to 12c. Cordage, sisal, at 7 to 7c for 7-16 and upwards, and 14c for deep sea line. Pure manilla, 9c for 7-16 and upwards, and 9c for smaller sizes.

The market for petroleum shows no important change during the past week. We quote: Canadian refined at 11c in shed in Montreal for round lots, and 12c for small quantities. United States petroleum, 14 4c in car lots, 15c in 10-barrel lots, 15c in 5 barrel lots, and 16c for single barrels, net cash; United States benzine, 23 to 25c; Canadian benzine, 10c; Petrolia; 12c Montreal.—Gazette, August 24.

Cheese Markets Advance.

Brookville, Aug. 23.—About 2,600 boxes of cheese were boarded here to-day. Sales were: 931 boxes of colored at 10c, 59 white at 10c.

Kingston, Aug. 23.—Cheese board report: Offerings, 150 white and 225 colored; sales, 145 at 10 3 16c, and 30 at 10 1 8c.

Liatowell, Aug. 23.—At the cheese fair here to-day 19 factories boarded 3,982 boxes, mostly July cheese. The sales were confined to four lots of July, or which were part of July and August; 200 boxes selling at 9c, 185 at 9c, and 120 at 9c. The factorymen showed no disposition to put a price on their August make, and refused bids of 10c and 10c for first half. One lot was offered at 10c; but not taken.

THE PATRONS' TWINE

(Continued from page 1206.)

to the members of the order at 9½c per pound, leaving a margin of 3c to the executive for cost of handling. The regular dealers sold twine in small lots to farmers at 1c margin over car lot prices. Evidently the Patrons would have done a great deal better if they had taken sufficient interest in home industry to have given the home factories a chance to compete for their order.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE new tariff bill went into force in the United States and became law on Monday. According to the constitution of the United States, a bill becomes law as soon as it is signed by the president. If the president neither signs nor vetoes it within ten days, it then becomes law without the signature of the president. President Cleveland has taken the latter course, and shown his disapproval of the bill by allowing it to become law without his signature.

A BILL was introduced in the territorial Legislature at Regina last week, to give threshers a lien upon a sufficient quantity of grain to cover the cost of threshing; also to give threshers priority over all other liens or charges against the grain. The bill was rejected on a small vote. This is no doubt a wise decision. In Manitoba a law was passed at the last session of the Legislature, giving threshers a lien upon grain threshed by them. The wisdom of such grain legislation, however, is very questionable.

As a result of the settlement of the Behring Sea difficulty, a convention has been agreed upon by Secretary Gresham, of the United States, and Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Minister at Washington, providing for a commission to meet at Vancouver to consider the amount of damages to be paid by the United States for unlawfully seizing Canadian sealers during the season from 1886 to 1890, inclusive. Twenty such seizures appear to have been made according to the findings of the Paris Arbitration. An estimate has been made as to the amount of damages amounting to between \$500,000 and \$600,000.

THE Regina Leader calls earnestly for a concerted effort to destroy the gophers. The Leader urges that a bounty of 5 cents for each gopher destroyed should be paid, and that a permanent law should be enacted to this effect. That journal says that the gophers have cost the Regina district \$100,000 this year, through the destruction of crops. In the dry seasons the gophers leave the uncultivated prairie and attack the crops in great number. According to the Regina paper, many farmers in that district would have had some crop where there is now nothing, notwithstanding the drought, but for these gophers or ground squirrels. In any move to exterminate the gophers, the railway grades should not be neglected. The railway grade is said to be a favorite breeding-ground for the gophers. They find it convenient to burrow in the sides of the grades, whence they issue to attack the crops. Mr. Thompson, of the Ogilvie Milling Co., Winnipeg, reports having witnessed experiments in exterminating

gophers, during his recent trip through the country. The plan is to suffocate the gophers by a chemical gas, obtained by placing a lighted candle of the substance in their holes for a few minutes. It is said to kill the gophers in a few seconds.

IN British Columbia the authorities are taking vigorous means to stamp out tuberculosis, and a large number of animals have been destroyed. The law there, it appears, allows the veterinary authorities to order the immediate destruction of infected animals, and the owners are not allowed anything for the animals so destroyed. This seems something of a hardship. Hundreds of animals affected with the disease are being sold to the butchers in other parts of Canada, including Manitoba, and in the early stages of the disease, where it has not made sufficient progress to impair the condition of the animal, it hardly seems necessary to condemn the animals entirely. They might, we believe, be made safely into beef.

Many animals in the earlier stages of tuberculosis would no doubt make more healthful beef than considerable of the beef that is regularly sold in the market. Thorough cooking destroys the germs of the disease. In the case of dairy cows, however, it is different. The sale of milk from infected cows, should not be permitted under any consideration, and every cow whose milk is used for food should be closely examined for tuberculosis. If such an examination were made of Winnipeg dairies, we fancy the condition would not show any improvement over Vancouver, where a large number of cows were ordered to be summarily destroyed.

THERE is more or less discussion every year as to the best time for holding the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition. The Commercial was about the first journal to urge a summer fair, and we still hold to the belief that the summer season is best adapted to a fair in Manitoba which claims to be anything more than a local institution. Local country fairs which last for one or two days, may do very well in the fall; but a fair extending over a full week, and dependent upon exhibits and visitors from a great distance, could hardly achieve success in the busy fall season. In discussing this matter, the Birtle Eye Witness suggests that the various societies and associations in which the farmers are interested, should meet in Winnipeg at the same time as the Exhibition is held. This is an excellent idea and one which should be referred to the directors of the exhibition. The directors might find it advisable to confer with the officers of such organizations as the Manitoba Dairy Association, the Farmers' Institute, the stock associations, etc., with the object of inducing these associations to hold their annual meetings in Winnipeg during exhibition week. It would be in the interest of the various associations to comply with a request of this nature, as they would secure a larger attendance than could be drawn together at any other time. Some of the live stock associations now hold their annual meeting during exhibition week.

Mallett, jeweller, Souris, Man., advertiser selling out and leaving the place.

Freight Rates and Traffic Matters.

The Montreal Trade Bulletin of August 24th says: The market for grain freights is very dull at 9d to 1s Liverpool, 1s to 1s 3d London, Bristol 1s to 1s 8d and Glasgow 1s 3d to 1s 6d with a good enquiry for space for the last named port. Engagements have been made of sack flour at 4s 6d Liverpool, and 8s 9d Glasgow and London. Cut meats have been taken at 7s 6d Liverpool, and 15s London and Glasgow. Cheese has been engaged at 15s Liverpool and 20s Glasgow and London. Cattle rates are firm at 46s to 50s Liverpool and London, 40s Bristol. A few lots of apples have gone forward, and rates are quoted at 2s 6d per bbl Liverpool, and 3s Glasgow and London. Deals are quoted at 40s Liverpool last half of September shipment. The shipping trade is demoralized, as far as dead freight is concerned and the outlook very discouraging.

The Duluth Market Report of August 25th says: The marine situation is brighter than at any time during the present season of navigation. During the week the rate has advanced from 13c per bushel to Buffalo, to 2c and is strong at that with indications of a still further advance at no distant day. The rate to Kingston is 3½c nominal, there being no demand for tonnage. Shipments were about 475,000 bush. The ore rate is strong at 75c per ton. Lumber is strong at \$1.62½ per 1,000 feet to Lake Erie ports and \$1.75 to Chicago. An advance is looked for next week. The rate on coal is 40c per ton for hard and 30c for soft.

The Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin of August 22nd says: Moderate business with the railroads and rates were held steady on the basis of 20c per 100 lbs for flour and grain and 30c for provisions to New York. Ocean rates steadier, and business light. The rate on flour to Liverpool was 20.30 to 21.75c; wheat, 7½c per bu, and corn 7½c per bu. Provisions 35½ to 41½c per 100 lbs. Glasgow and Antwerp were about 1c over Liverpool rates. Through rates to New York were steady at 6½c for wheat, 6c for corn, and 5½c for oats. Flour rates via lake and rail were steady at 15c per 100 lbs. New England rates were steady at 8½c per bu for corn and 5½c for oats. A fair demand existed for vessel room and Lake rates were firmer at 1½c for wheat and 1 to 1½c to Buffalo, 2½c for wheat to Kingston and 1c for oats to Port Haron.

A new coal tariff has been issued by the Canadian Pacific Railway. There are reductions to many western points from Anthracite, Canmore and Lethbridge. There is no change in the rate to Winnipeg. The old and new rates to some of the principal points are as follows:—

To	From.	Anthra.	Can-	Leth-
		cite.	more.	bridge.
Calgary, old rate.....	\$1.80	\$1.70	\$3.40	
" new rate.....	1.65	1.60	3.00	
Moosejaw, old rate.....	3.91	3.91	4.05	
" new rate.....	3.65	3.60	3.25	
Regina, old rate.....	3.91	3.91	4.05	
" new rate.....	3.75	3.75	3.65	
Qu'Appelle, old rate.....	3.91	3.91	4.65	
" new rate.....	3.80	3.80	3.65	
Broadview, old rate.....	3.91	3.91	4.65	
" new rate.....	3.90	3.90	2.25	
Grenfell, old rate.....	3.91	3.91	4.65	
" new rate.....	3.90	3.90	3.80	
Moosomin, old rate.....	4.19	4.13	4.66	
" new rate.....	4.15	4.10	4.10	
Virdein, old rate.....	4.42	4.36	4.66	
" new rate.....	4.40	4.30	4.25	
Brandon, old rate.....	4.71	4.66	4.66	
" new rate.....	4.70	4.65	4.40	
Portage la Prairie, old rate.....	5.00	5.00	4.66	
" new rate.....	5.00	5.00	4.55	
Souris, old rate.....	4.76	4.70	4.66	
" new rate.....	4.75	4.70	4.45	
Glenboro, old rate.....	5.00	4.97	4.66	
" new rate.....	5.00	4.95	4.55	

Grain and Milling.

The total amount of wheat expected to be marketed at Moosemink Assn. this crop is upwards of 200,000 bushels.

A special meeting of the Brandon Council was held last week for the purpose of reading the by-law to grant a bonus of \$9,000 to Alexander Kelly & Co., to aid them in building a roller flour mill with a capacity of 300 barrels a day and an oatmeal mill with a capacity of seventy-five barrels. The by-law passed its second reading and will be voted on on the 14th of Sept.

There is some prospect of the erection at once of a large handling elevator in Winnipeg, by the Northern Elevator Co., to replace the one burned recently, if this is done, the new elevator will be a great improvement on the old one. Nothing has been heard of late of the proposed Canadian Pacific Railway elevator at Winnipeg, and it seems doubtful if the railway company will do anything this year in establishing an elevator at Winnipeg.

The new roller flouring mill at Vernon, British Columbia is now well under way; it is expected that manufacturing will commence early in October. The location is along the Canadian Pacific Railway track. The main building is 33 by 43 feet, four stories high, with large storage elevator in one end, power house 24 by 36 feet, two stories high. The whole foundation is substantially built with a good class of stone; the machinery is expected daily from Toronto. The capacity is to be 60 barrels a day.

The following is the board to select the standards of grain grown west of Part Arthur: Samuel Spink, chairman, J. A. Mitchell, S. A. McGaw and J. Harris, Winnipeg; W. B. Bell, Angus McKay, Indian Head; J. Elder, Virden; W. Postlethwaite, Brandon; Chas. Braithwaite, Portage la Prairie; T. Baker, Moose Jaw; C. B. Watts, G. H. Champion, Toronto; J. Carruthers, T. A. Crane, Montreal; F. E. Gibbs and D. Horne, departmental inspectors; C. N. Bell, secretary. The board meets in Winnipeg, on Sept. 11th.

Following the announcement of the Canadian Pacific railway company of a reduction in elevator rates the Lake of the Woods and the Ogilvie Milling companies and the Northern Elevator company, who have elevators at the chief grain shipping points in Manitoba and the Territories, have declared their intention of making a reduction of half a cent per bushel in their charges for handling grain at their interior elevators from farmers' teams to cars. The present rate is two cents per bushel, including twenty days' storage; the new rate will be one cent and a half.

As foreshadowed in THE COMMERCIAL, the rates charged by the Canadian Pacific Railway at their Fort William elevators have been reduced. The reduction takes effect on September 1. The rate for elevating, including storage for 20 days and discharging, has been reduced from 1 1/2 to 3/4 cents per bushel. Storage for each succeeding 30 days will now be 1/2 cent per bushel, the rate formerly being 3/4 cent for 15 days. Cleaning and blowing will be 1/2 cent per bushel, instead of 3/4 as formerly. The new rate will correspond closely with the recent reduction made in elevator rates at Duluth. The new rate at Duluth is 1/2 cent for receiving, elevating and discharging, including storage for fifteen days, and 3/4 cent for storage for 30 days additional.

The Crop Situation.

Burnside, Aug. 27.—The grain in this vicinity is all out and stacking will be finished this week. Threshing commenced last Friday and was general on Monday. Oats and barley are averaging between thirty and thirty-five bushels per acre, wheat on an average will not go much over twenty.

Arden, Aug. 27.—Harvest would have been nearly over by now, if the supply of twine had

continued; many are stopped for the want of it, and some are talking of starting binding by hand; the yield is much larger than expected and is of good quality; oats will also be better than looked for.

Stonewall, Aug. 27.—Speaker Jackson, of the Manitoba Legislature finished threshing on his big farm and has reaped a good crop. Some of the fields of wheat ran as high as thirty-two bushels to the acre and the average will be at least twenty-three bushels.

Griawold, Aug. 27.—Threshing is in full swing a great many are threshing out of the stock. Wheat is a splendid sample.

Sidney, Aug. 27.—The wheat is all out. Stacking and threshing is now the order of the day. If the weather continues fine this week most of the oats will be cut.

Gladstone, August 27.—All the grain will be out this week and with the continued weather of the past month all the grain should be stacked next week in A 1 condition. It is impossible to give a correct estimate of the yield, as every second man you meet has a different idea and is sure his estimate is correct. Wheat 20 to 25 bushels per acre; oats 50 to 60; barley, 35 to 40, but there was very little of the latter sown and will be required for seed and feed.

Birtle, August, 27.—Ninety per cent of wheat out in good condition, yield 18 bushels per acre; fifty per cent of oats out, yield 40 bushels per acre. Very little barley in this vicinity. All kinds of vegetables a good crop.

Neopawa, August 27.—Harvesting is general. Some farmers with small acreage have finished cutting, and are now stacking. It was expected that the yield would be thirty per cent more than last year, but it is now concluded that it will be fifty per cent, if not in excess of that. Threshing will be commenced next week, and will be general the following week.

Minnedosa, August 27.—Wheat cutting is practically finished. The yield is safe at from 20 to 25 bushels per acre, without injury to sample. Oats 75 per cent harvested, 45 to 60 bushels per acre. Barley completed, 35 bushels per acre. The harvest is most satisfactory, and said to equal 1887 in this district.

Moosomin, Aug. 27.—Cutting is now about finished in the Moosomin district and stacking well advanced, returns are better than expected. Samples of new wheat are coming in, and all No. 1 hard. In fact, the quality of the grain has never been excelled. Twenty-five, thirty and more bushels to the acre many farmers will have, and the average yield will be well up to the best of years.

Morden, Aug. 27.—Threshing has commenced. The sample of wheat is A 1 and the yield will be better than expected a few weeks ago. So far the reports give sixteen to twenty-two bushels per acre for wheat.

Lumber Trade News.

The Brandon Times says that every freight train over the Northern Pacific brings to that place cars of lumber from the States.

Mitchells new saw mill at Selkirk is now in operation. The capacity is 35,000 feet per day. The logs are towed from Lake Winnipeg. Mr. Mitchell has purchased the steamer Aurora for towing logs.

The Brunette Saw Mill Co., Ltd., of New Westminster, British Columbia, have shipped to Montreal a double carload of Douglas fir timber. Three of the largest pieces were of the following dimensions: 24x24x80, 24x30x54, 36x36x60, square on four edges, and the largest piece without a single knot. The sticks are to be used in dredge building for the Montreal harbor commissioners.

One of the biggest fires Ottawas has ever seen occurred on August 26. It was set,—for it was undoubtedly incendiary—in the centre of J. R. Booth's piling grounds in the south-east quarter of the city, and rapidly spread until it

covered ten acres of ground and destroyed about 8,000,000 feet of lumber. Besides it burned Cedar street public school, eight railway cars, a portion of the bridge over the St. Lawrence & Ottawa railway, and one frame building. The total loss is about \$200,000, of which 60 per cent is covered by insurance. During its high, the fire was a magnificent spectacle, and was witnessed by about 10,000 people. On June 30th last there was a \$250,000 incendiary fire in his big mill at Chaudron.

The sale of Ontario and Quebec timber limits held in the board of trade rotunda, Toronto, on August 29, was fairly well attended, but the bids were scarce. The limits offered have an area of 1,864 square miles, of which 817 are in Ontario and 1,047 in Quebec. The first lot offered, thirty-six square miles in Caldwell township, Ontario, was sold to Nicholas Garland, of Toronto, for \$140 per mile. Several other lots were put up, but in no case was the reserve price reached, and the sale was adjourned.

The long expected reduction in freight rates on lumber from the Lake of the Woods mills to western points has been announced at last. The new tariff shows a reduction of about 5 1/2 cents per 100 pounds. Following shows the old and new tariff, in carload lots, per 100 pounds:

From Rat. Portage or Keewatin to—	Now Rate.	Old Rate.
Winnipeg.....	10 cents.	15 1/2 cents.
Portage la Prairie.....	18	18 1/2
Brandon.....	16	21
Virden.....	18	23
Moosomin.....	19 1/2	25
Regina.....	26	29 1/2
Morden.....	18 1/2	19
Duloraine.....	19 1/2	25
Carman.....	18 1/2	18
Glenboro.....	16	20 1/2

New Biscuit and Confectionery Business.

Last week we briefly announced that the biscuit and confectionery business, lately carried on in Winnipeg by Wm. Bateman & Co., had been purchased by Rublee, Riddell & Co., The new proprietors of this important local industry have quickly overhauled the plant, putting it in good working order, and began work in the biscuit department on Tuesday last. The factory possesses first class machinery for the manufacture of all kinds of biscuits, plain and sweet, snaps etc., and it will be the continual effort of the proprietors to turn out first class goods fully equal to the best brought in from the east.

The confectionery department had not been put in operation at the time of the visit of a representative of The Commercial to the establishment, but it would be ready for work in a few days. Some new machinery has been purchased for this department, which will add very much to the facilities of the plant. First-class candy makers have been engaged in Chicago for the confectionery department, including an expert in chocolate and cream goods, and a skilled man for the boned goods department.

The factory affords ample room within its four large floors to carry on a large business, and with the new plant now being added and the general overhauling which has been made, there will be every facility for doing first-class work. Quality, rather than quantity of goods turned out will, however, be the aim of the proprietors, with the object of establishing the business on a solid basis. The proprietors believe, that by giving every care to the production of high class goods, they will be able to supply the western trade with much of the goods which are now apparently unnecessarily brought from the east. This money which is now sent away will be kept in the country. Their aim will be to compete with the very finest goods in the market.

The wholesale fruit business of the firm will be continued as before,

Immigration and Population.

For the year ending June 30, 1894, immigration into the United States is shown to have been smaller than for any previous year since 1880, and with that exception the smallest in the entire period since 1879. The year's total, as indicated by the preliminary statement of the Treasury Department, was 301,404, which represents about 99 per cent. of the complete exhibit. For the preceding year the total was 502,917, and for ten years ending with 1893, the annual average was 487,000; for ten years ending with 1890 the annual average was 533,000.

The year's average rate of gain of population from 1880 to 1890, according to the census returns, was 1.3 per cent., exclusive of immigration, as compared with 2 per cent. for such increase in the preceding decade. Applying the 1.3 per cent. rate to find the natural increase in population, and adding the yearly immigration, the indicated population of the United States on July 1 of each year since 1880 is shown in the following compilation by the Cincinnati Price Current:

Year	Natural Increase	Immigration	Total gain.	Population.
1880	.....	.....	.....	50,165,783
1881	652,025	609,431	1,311,456	51,477,239
1882	639,204	788,902	1,458,196	52,935,435
1883	606,322	688,100	1,294,422	54,226,817
1884	704,950	618,692	1,223,642	55,450,459
1885	720,355	395,846	1,116,201	56,566,660
1886	735,360	334,203	1,019,569	57,586,229
1887	749,271	490,109	1,239,380	58,876,609
1888	765,853	546,889	1,312,742	60,187,351
1889	782,443	444,427	1,226,870	61,414,761
1890	752,197	455,302	1,207,499	62,622,250
1891	814,100	500,800	1,374,900	63,997,600
1892	832,000	623,100	1,455,100	65,451,700
1893	850,900	502,900	1,353,800	66,805,500
1894	8,850	315,000	1,183,500	67,989,000

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And every month thereafter.

ROBERT KERR,

General Passenger Agent. WINNIPEG.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME CARD.

Taking effect on Wednesday, June 29, 1894.

Read Up.		MAIN LINE		Read Down.	
North Bound				South Bound	
Freight No. 183. Daily.	St. Paul Ex. Press No. 107 Daily.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	St. Paul Ex. Press No. 108 Daily.	Miles from St. Paul.
1.20p	8.00p	0	Winnipeg	11.30a	5.80a
1.00p	2.49p	0	Portage Junction	11.42a	5.47a
12.40p	1.33p	9	St. Norbert	11.55a	6.07a
12.25p	2.23p	15	Cartier	12.08p	6.25a
11.54a	2.05p	23	St. Agathe	12.24p	6.61a
11.31a	1.57p	27	Union Point	12.33p	7.02a
11.07a	1.40p	32	Silver Plains	12.45p	7.19a
10.31a	1.25p	40	Morris	1.00p	7.45a
10.03a	1.16p	48	St. Jean	1.15p	8.23a
9.22a	1.05p	53	Letellier	1.34p	9.18a
8.50a	1.00p	60	Emerson	1.55p	10.15a
7.00a	1.16p	68	Pembina	2.05p	11.15a
11.05p	8.30a	168	Grand Forks	5.45p	8.25p
1.30p	4.59a	223	Winnipeg Junction	9.25p	1.20p
	8.30p	453	Duluth	7.25a	
	8.30p	470	Minneapolis	6.20a	
	8.00p	481	St. Paul	7.00a	
	10.30p	833	Chicago	9.35p	

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

East Bound.				West Bound.	
Ex. No. 120	Ex. No. 128 Tue, & Sat. 7.30p & 8.15p	Miles from Morris.	STATIONS.	Ex. No. 127 Wed. & Fri. 7.00a & 7.15a	Ex. No. 129
1.20p	3.00p	0	Winnipeg	11.30a	5.30p
7.50p	12.55p	0	Morris	1.35p	8.00a
6.58p	12.37p	10	Low Farm	2.00p	8.44a
5.49p	12.07a	21	Myrtle	2.28p	9.21a
6.29p	11.50a	25	Rolland	2.50p	9.50a
4.39p	11.38a	33	Rosebank	2.58p	10.23a
3.58p	11.24a	39	Miami	3.16p	10.54a
3.14p	11.02a	49	Deerwood	3.30p	11.44a
2.51p	10.50a	54	Altamont	3.49p	12.10p
2.15p	10.33a	63	Sawcoot	4.08p	12.57p
1.47p	10.18a	68	Indian Springs	4.28p	1.00a
1.19p	10.04a	74	Maricopolis	4.50p	1.28p
12.67p	9.53a	79	Greenway	5.07p	2.55p
12.37p	9.39a	86	Baldur	5.23p	3.25p
11.57a	9.24a	92	Baldur	5.45p	4.15p
11.17a	9.07a	102	Edmonton	6.10p	5.05p
10.37a	8.45a	108	Edmonton	6.21p	5.25p
10.18a	8.29a	117	Wawanesa	6.29p	5.47p
9.48a	8.22a	120	Ellotts	6.40p	6.04p
9.39a	8.14a	128	Bonithwaits	6.53p	6.37p
9.06a	8.00a	129	Martinvile	7.11p	7.15p
8.25a	7.43a	137	Brandon	7.30p	8.00p
7.50a	7.25a	145			

Number 127 stops at Baldur for meals.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

East Bound				W. End	
Read Up Mixed No. 144, every day ex. Sun.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	Read Down Mixed No. 143, every day ex. Sun.		
12.00 noon.	0	Winnipeg	4.00 p.m.		
11.43 a.m.	3.0	Portage Junction	4.15 p.m.		
11.10 a.m.	11.5	St. Charles	4.40 p.m.		
11.00 a.m.	13.5	Readingly	4.40 p.m.		
10.30 a.m.	21.0	White Plains	5.10 p.m.		
9.32 a.m.	35.2	Eustace	5.55 p.m.		
9.05 a.m.	42.1	Oakville	6.36 a.m.		
8.20 a.m.	55.5	Portage La Prairie	7.30 a.m.		

Stations marked -1- have no agent. Freight must be prepaid.

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