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HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL, QUE.  
 Capital Paid Up - - - \$6,000,000.00  
 Rest - - - \$3,000,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—Andrew Allan, Esq., (of H. & A. Allan) President; Robert Anderson, Esq., Vice-President; Hector Mackenzie, Esq. (of J. G. Mackenzie & Co.); Jonathan Hodgson, Esq. (of Hodgson, Sumner & Co.); H. Montague Allan, Esq. (of H. & A. Allan); John Cassils, Esq. (of Shaw Bros. & Co.); J. P. Dawes, Esq. (of Dawes & Co., Lachine); T. H. Dunn, Esq., Quebec; Sir Joseph Hloson.

Geo. Hauser, Gen'l Mgr. JOHN GATLY, Asst. Gen'l Mgr  
 New York Agency—52 William St.

**WINNIPEG BRANCH.**

The Pioneer Bank of the Prairie Province.  
 Accounts of Merchants, Manufacturers, Corporations and Individuals received on favorable terms. Canadian and Foreign Exchange bought and sold. Interest allowed on deposits at the best rates. Particular attention given to Canadian and American collections. Ample facilities and low rates. Prompt returns made.  
 A general banking business transacted.  
 ARTHUR WICKSON, Manager.

**IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA**

Capital authorized..... 2,000,000.00  
 Capital Paid up..... 1,956,524.00  
 Reserve..... 1,152,252.00

DIRECTORS: T. R. Merritt Vice-Pres.  
 H. S. Howland, President. William Ramsay, Robert Jaffray, Hugh Ryan, T. Sutherland Stayer, Hon. John Ferguson.  
 HEAD OFFICE, Wellington St., TORONTO.  
 D. R. Wilkie, Cashier. E. Hay, Inspector.  
 B. Jennings, Asst. Cashier.

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 Essex..... C. White..... Manager  
 Fergus..... C. Forrest..... "  
 Galt..... G. O. Easton..... "  
 Ingersoll..... J. A. Richardson..... "  
 Niagara Falls..... J. A. Langmuir..... "  
 Port Colborne..... E. O. F. Wood..... "  
 Port Portage..... W. A. Weir..... "  
 Sault Ste. Marie..... J. M. Wemyss..... "  
 St. Catharines..... C. M. Arnold..... "  
 St. Thomas..... M. A. Gilbert..... "  
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 Yonge & Queen Sts..... O. F. Rice..... "  
 Yonge & Bloor Sts..... G. E. S. Clarke..... "  
 Welland..... S. D. Raymond..... "  
 Woodstock..... S. B. Fuller..... "

BRANCHES IN THE NORTHWEST.  
 Winnipeg, Man..... C. S. Hoare, Manager.  
 Brandon, Man..... A. Jukes..... "  
 Calgary, Alta..... M. Morris..... "  
 Portage la Prairie, Man..... N. G. Leslie..... "  
 Prince Albert, Sask..... J. E. Young..... "  
 Edmonton, Alta..... G. E. F. Kirkpatrick..... "  
 Foreign Exchange bought and sold. Drafts issued payable at all points in the United States.

AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS.  
 CANADA—Bank of Montreal and Branches.  
 GREAT BRITAIN—Money may be deposited with Lloyd's Bank (Limited), 73 Lombard St., London, for transfer by letter or cable to any of the above branches.  
 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 Merchants' National Bank; St. Paul, Second National Bank.  
 Agents in Canada for the CREDIT BANK, (Limited). Cheques issued to tourists and others, available in any part of the world.

**Western Loan and Trust Co., Ltd.**

Incorporated by special act of the Legislature.  
 Office: No. 18 St. Sacramento Street, Montreal, P.Q.

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 VICE-PRESIDENT.—J. S. BOUSQUET, Esq.,  
 (Manager la Banque du Peuple).

This Company acts as administrator, executor, trustee, receiver, committee of lunatic, guardian, liquidator, assignee, etc.; also as agent for the above offices.

All manner of trusts accepted; moneys invested, estates managed; rents, income, etc., collected; bonds, debentures, etc., issued and countersigned; highest class of securities for sale. Send for information to the Manager,  
 W. BARCLAY STEPHENS.

*Better* Be prepared for promotion in your employment or to enter business yourself by getting a sound business education at Winnipeg Business College. Write for free circular.

**BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.**

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

Paid-up Capital.....£1,000,000 Stg.  
 Reserve Fund.....£275,000 "

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 COURT OF DIRECTORS—J. H. Brodie, John James Cater, Henry R. Farrer, Gaspard Farrar, Richard H. Glyn, E. A. Hoare, H. J. B. Kendall, J. J. Klugstorf, Frederic Lubbock, Ged. D. Whatumson.

Head Office in Canada—St. James St., Montreal.  
 H. Shkeman, General Manager.  
 E. Stanger, Inspector.

BRANCHES IN CANADA:  
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 Brantford Kingston Paris Vancouver  
 Fredericton London Quebec Victoria  
 Halifax Montreal St. John  
 Winnipeg, Main Street—D. Simpson Manager.

AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES:  
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 Foreign Agents—Liverpool, Bank of Liverpool, Australia, India bank of Australia, New Zealand, Union bank of Australia, India, China and Japan—Chartered Mercantile bank of India, London and China, Agra bank (limited), West India, Colonial bank, Paris, Messrs. Marcuard, Krauss et Cie. Lyons, Credit Lyonnais.

**BANK OF OTTAWA**

HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA.

Capital Authorized & Subscribed, \$1,500,000.00  
 Capital Paid up.....1,500,000.00  
 REST.....925,000.00

DIRECTORS:  
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 David MacLaren, Denis Murphy.  
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AGENTS IN CANADA—Bank of Montreal and Bank of British North America.  
 " NEW YORK—Messrs. W. Watson and R. Hebdon.  
 " CHICAGO—Bank of Montreal;  
 " ST. PAUL—Merchants National Bank;  
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ESTABLISHED 1882.  
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 Drafts issued on all the principal points in Canada, also on New York, Chicago and St. Paul and London, Eng. This Branch has special facilities for making Collections in Manitoba and North West Territories. Lowest rates are charged, and remittances promptly made.  
 J. R. MONK, Manager.

**The Western Canada Loan & Savings Co**

CAPITAL, - - - \$1,500,000.00.  
 RESERVE FUND, - - \$850,000.00.

HEAD OFFICES: Toronto, WALTER S. LEE, Man. Director.  
 BRANCH OFFICES: Winnipeg, W. M. FISHER, Manager.  
 Moneys advanced upon Farm and City Properties, MORTGAGES, MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES & SCHOOL DEBENTURES purchased. Scrip held for use of Clients. Clients title deeds are not sent out of the Province but are lodged in the Company's vaults at Winnipeg, where they may be examined at all times. Agents at all principal points throughout the Province.  
 For further information write to the Manager of the Winnipeg Branch.

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**STATIONERS,**  
 AND PAPER DEALERS  
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**PRINTERS' STOCK**

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 Wrapping Paper, Paper Bags and Twines.  
 HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

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HEAD OFFICE - - TORONTO.

Paid-up Capital.....\$6,000,000  
 Rest.....1,200,000

DIRECTORS—Geo. A. Cox, Esq., President.  
 JOHN I. DAVIDSON, Esq., Vice-President.  
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 Jas. Orathern, Esq. Matthew Leggat, Esq.  
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 B. E. WALKER, General Manager.  
 J. H. PLUMMER, Asst. Genl. Manager.  
 A. H. Ireland, Inspector G. de C. O'Grady, Asst. Inspc'r  
 New York—Alex. Laird & Wm. Gray, Agents

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 Alsea Craig, Hamilton, Parkhill, City Bch's  
 Avy, Jarvis, Peterboro, 712 Queen E  
 Barrie, London, St. Catharines, 450 Yonge St  
 Belleville, Montreal, Sarnia, 791 Yonge St  
 Berlin, Sault Ste. Marie, 263 College  
 Blenheim, 167 St. James, Toronto, 415 Parli'm't  
 Brantford, 157 St. James, Simcoe, 128 King E  
 Cayuga, City Bch's, Stratford, Toronto Jct.  
 Chatham, 19 Chabville Square, Walkerton,  
 Collingwood, Dundas, Thorold, Waterville,  
 Dundas, 276 St. Lawrence, Toronto, Waterloo,  
 Dunnville, Galt, Orangeville, Windsor,  
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 INDIA, CHINA AND JAPAN—The Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China.  
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 AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND—Union Bank of Australia.  
 BRUSSELS, BELGIUM—J. Mathieu & Fils.  
 NEW YORK—The Amer Exchange Nat'l Bank of NY.  
 SAN FRANCISCO—The Bank of British Columbia.  
 CHICAGO—The Amer Exchange Nat'l Bk. of Chicago.  
 BRITISH COLUMBIA—The Bank of British Columbia.  
 HAMILTON, BERMUDA—The Bank of Bermuda.  
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Commercial Credits issued for use in all parts of the world. Exceptional facilities for this class of business in Europe, the East and West Indies, China, Japan, South America, Australia and New Zealand.  
 Travellers circular Letters of Credit issued for use in all parts of the world.

**Winnipeg Branch.**  
 A General Banking Business Transacted.  
 F. M. MATHEWSON, Manager.

**UNION BANK OF CANADA.**

HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC.  
 Capital Paid up - - - \$1,000,000  
 Reserve Fund - - - 250,000

DIRECTORS:  
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 John Breakay, D. C. Thomson, G. Gilroy, E. J. Hale,  
 Jas. King, M.P.F.  
 E. E. WEBB, Gen. Mgr. J. G. BILLET, Inspector

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 Alexandria, Ont. Montreal, Que. Smith's Falls, Ont.  
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**Winnipeg Branch, Main Street;**  
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 Interest allowed at current rates in Savings' Bank Department and on Special Deposits.

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 WHOLESALE  
**DRUGS AND MEDICINES**

Every requisite for the Drug Trade promptly supplied.  
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 —WHOLESALE—  
**Wines, Liquors and Cigars**  
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JUNE, JULY, AUGUST,  
YOUR CUSTOMERS WILL WANT

FINEST QUALITY



FINEST QUALITY

Condensed Coffee.  
Condensed Cocoa.  
Condensed Tea.  
Evaporated Cream.

SEE THAT YOU HAVE  
**REINDEER BRAND** in Stock.  
Your Wholesale Grocer can supply you.

SOLD FROM WINNIPEG TO VANCOUVER.

**DOW & CURRY'S,**

Diamond Brand,

**Rolled Oats**  
**Granulated Meal,**  
**Standard Meal,**

In 20, 40, 80 and 98 pound Sacks.  
**Sweet and Clean.**  
Order from your Wholesale Grocer.

**INCREASE YOUR SALES OF**  
**STARCH!**

In the summer months by selling  
**EDWARDSBURG BRANDS**  
Silver Gloss. Canada Laundry.  
Satin Gloss. No. 1 White.  
Benson's Corn Starch.  
Canada Corn Starch.  
No trouble selling Edwardsburg Starch.  
Sold by all Wholesale Grocers.

QUALITY and MERIT  
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**SNOW DRIFT BRAND**

**BAKING POWDER**  
Make it stand above all  
others as a

**PURE BAKING POWDER.**

Have your customers try and test it.  
PACKED IN  
**1, 3 and 5 lb Tins.**  
Order a sample case from your Wholesale Grocer.

**Canned Meats**

Are now in demand  
For the **Camp, Pic-nics and**  
**Excursions,**

**STOCK UP WITH REX BRAND,**  
Patent Key Opening Cans.

**Corned Beef. Pigs Feet**  
**Brawn. Lunch Tongue**  
**Roast Beef. Ox Tongue.**  
**Chipped Beef.**  
Uniform in Quality.  
Sold by all Wholesale Grocers.

**W. F. HENDERSON & CO., Winnipeg, Wholesale Agents.**

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GREAT NORTHWEST

**Saddlery House**

opposite the City Hall, Corner  
Main and Market Sts.,  
519 Main St. & 191 to 195 & 126 Market St.  
The Largest Stock and Best Equipped Establishment  
Canada. Lowest prices and Best Goods is our Motto.  
TRUNKS, VALISES, LEATHER AND SHOE FIND  
INGS, SADDLERY HARDWARE, WHIPS, &c.  
Don't forget the new premises.  
**E. F. HUTCHINGS, Proprietor, WINNIPEG.**  
Send for our new Illustrated Catalogue.

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**FANCY GROCERIES.**

Special attention given to  
**Teas, Coffees, Dried Fruits,**  
Canned Goods, Butter, &c.

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WINNIPEG, - MAN.

**ALABASTINE**

Full assortment  
of Shades for  
Fall Trade

**G. F. Stephens & Co.**

MARKET ST., WINNIPEG.

**Mackenzie, Powis and Co.,**

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

JUST ARRIVED.

First direct shipment of New Season  
Prime Selected Valencia Raisins and  
Imperial Selected Layers from Denia.  
Also two cars choicest Evaporated  
Apricots, Peaches and Prunes.  
**Over 1,000 packages, New seasons**  
**First crop, Congous all**  
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or. McDermott & Princess Sts., WINNIPEG.

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**Specifics.**

Complete Outfits or assortments supplied  
to the trade.

We also have in stock full Supply  
**DENTAL GOODS,**

Plain, Gum and Crown Teeth, Gold,  
Amalgam, etc., etc.

**MARTIN, BOLE & WYNNE CO.**  
WINNIPEG.

**J. W. PECK & CO.**

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**CLOTHING,**  
**SHIRTS**

**FUR GOODS**

And Wholesale Dealer in Men's Furnishings  
OF MONTREAL  
WINNIPEG, Man. VANCOUVER, B.C.  
Factory

# The Commercial

A Journal of Commerce, Industry and Finance, especially 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.

FOURTEENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.  
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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 a great majority of business men in the vast district described above, and including Northwest Ontario, the provinces of Manitoba, and British Columbia, and the territories of Assinibolia, Alberta and Saskatchewan. The Commercial also reaches the leading wholesale, commission, manufacturing and financial houses of Eastern Canada.

WINNIPEG, SEPTEMBER 30, 1895.

## Manitoba.

The new lighthouses in Lake Winnipeg are a great benefit to mariners on the lake, particularly in entering the Red river from the lake.

The high winds recently have done much damage in spreading prairie fires, and a number of farmers have had stacks burned.

W. W. Stevenson is opening business at Neepawa in dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, crockery, etc.

J. M. Tombs has opened a furniture store at Stonewall and also contemplates starting a weekly paper to be called the Stonewall Banner.

J. Y. Griffin has returned to Winnipeg from an eastern trip. Work on the enlargement of the pork packing house of his firm will be proceeded with at once.

The premises formerly occupied by the Commercial Bank of Manitoba, at Portage la Prairie, have been leased to the management of the Bank of Ottawa with the object of opening a branch of that bank at once at the Portage.

J. A. Osborne, publisher of the Western Workman and until lately connected with the Winnipeg civic service, is moving to Brandon, where he takes a responsible position on the Sun newspaper. He will also continue the publication of the Workman, which will hereafter be issued from the Sun office at Brandon. Mr. Osborne is an old resident of Winnipeg, having resided here for the past fourteen years, during a portion of which time he has been connected with newspaper enterprises here.

Mr. Hope-Johnston, representing Mackie & Co., wine and spirit merchants, Glasgow, Scotland, was in Winnipeg last week. This firm is best known in Winnipeg as proprietor of the celebrated Lagavulin brand of Highland Scotch Whiskies, which are quite popular in this country.

The Winnipeg district, which is the principal vegetable section of Manitoba, has produced an enormous crop this year. In the market gardens near the city it is an easy matter to find onions weighing two pounds, celery more than thirty pounds per dozen heads, while cabbages weighing 20 to 25 pounds are quite common. One gardener lately gathered nearly fifty pounds of rhubarb

from one plant. Where scientific pruning has been resorted to, gardeners have succeeded in growing a fine crop of ripe tomatoes. Some of the gardens were not injured by frost up to the first of this week.

Brandon has been noted for some time for the tendency among some of its business men to engage in price-cutting contests. A press correspondent writing from there says: "About a year ago all the dry goods men in the city engaged in a war of prices, a large quantity of goods being sold below actual cost prices. Shortly afterwards a firm of wholesale grocers entered the retail field and cut the prices of groceries, etc., nearly in two. Then the lumbermen also caught the keen competition fever and in spite of the persistent efforts of the lumber combine, the products of the forest were sold at ruinous prices. The latest to join in the procession are the coal dealers, with the result that the best American anthracite coal can be bought here now for \$8 per ton in small lots and delivered. This war of prices is still on here in all these lines, and it is needless to say that purchasers are taking advantage of the same. At one time Brandon was looked upon as a place of very high prices, now the pendulum has swung the other way and it is believed that there are quite a number of merchants doing a large trade whose expenses far exceed their profits. Something must give in time.

## Alberta.

Settlers continue to come into Northern Alberta. The Edmonton Bulletin says:—"There were seventeen settlers came up on last train. Twelve were from Dakota, three from Ontario, two from Kansas. Twelve got off at Wetaskiwin, two at Leduc and three came through to Edmonton. Three cars of settlers' effects came from Kansas, two of these were left at Leduc and one at Innisfail.

John Cameron, of Edmonton, was delegated by the board of trade to go to British Columbia to investigate the market there for Edmonton district products. He went first to the Kootenay country, visiting the mining towns of that district. At Nelson, Kaslo, Rossland and other places he found that large quantities were required of such products as the Edmonton country has to sell, but as the merchants are nearly all from the United States they trade with the people just across the line in Washington. However, they expressed their willingness to give Edmonton oats a trial. On leaving the Kootenay country Mr. Cameron went to Spokane, in Washington state, and returned home via Vancouver. When asked as to prices that could be paid at Edmonton for oats for shipment to the Kootenay, Mr. Cameron said: Oats are now \$13 per ton at Spokane, freight to Nelson \$6.20, duty \$6, making the cost of United States oats there about \$25 per ton, and although our oats are of a much better quality than theirs, we would have to place them there at the same price until they have gained a reputation that would command a better price. The Canadian Pacific Railway has given a rate of 60c. per hundred to all points in the Kootenay, or \$12 per ton, which would leave \$15 per ton loaded on the cars here at Edmonton, or 22 cents per bushel. Now, as these oats will have to be sacked and most of them cleaned before shipping, these charges must be deducted. After deducting 3 cents per bushel for sacking, 1 cent for cleaning, 1 cent for loading, and 2 cents for storage and merchant's profit, the price to the farmer would be 15 cents per bushel, and unless the price in Spokane improves, or our oats can command a better price than theirs, that would be all the merchant could pay for them here." Mr. Cameron said: "While the Canadian Pacific

Railway rate of 60 cents per hundred to the Kootenay country will let us into all points except Rossland, it will not, at present prices on the United States side, allow the merchant here to pay over 15 cents per bushel, and give the dealer a margin of 2 cents per bushel for handling." When asked if he found any other point to which oats could be shipped to better advantage, he replied: "No, this is the only opening at present for any quantity." He also said that he saw Alberta butter on the market there, and that timothy hay, pressed, was worth from \$18 to \$22 per ton.—Bulletin.

## Toronto Grain and Produce Market.

Wheat—There is a fair demand for milling. Cars of white sold on the Northern to-day at 61c, and on the Midland at 61c. Cars of red sold north and west freights at 59c. Manitoba wheat—cars of new No. 1 hard sold at points west of Toronto to-day at 70c.

Barley—Cars of feed are quoted at 33c country points.

Flour—Cars of straight roller are quoted at \$2.80 to \$2.85 Toronto.

Oats—Cars of white sold on the Midland to-day at 25c and mixed sold at west points at 22½c and white at 23½c.

Butter—The best dairy tubs sell at 15c to 16c, and low grades at 7c to 9c. Creamery is steady at 21c to 22c for rolls and 13c to 13½c tubs.

Eggs—The market is steady at 12c to 12½c. Potatoes—The demand is slow and the market is easy at 25c to 30c per bag.

Baled Hay—Cars on the track here are quoted at \$12 to \$13 per ton.—Globe, Sept. 24.

## Comparative Prices in Staples.

Prices at New York on Sept. 22 and a year ago.

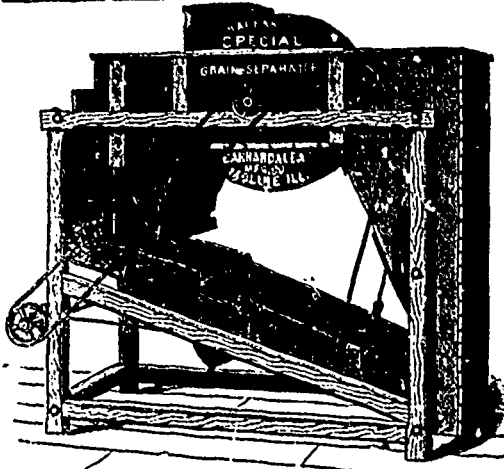
	Sept. 20, 1895.	Sept. 21, 1894.
Flour, straight spring...	\$3.60 to \$3.35	\$3.00 to \$3.50
Flour, straight winter...	\$3.00 to \$3.30	\$2.45 to \$2.85
Wheat, No. 2 red.....	62½c	56½c
Corn, No. 2 mixed.....	33½c	59½c
Oats, No. 2.....	24½c	33½c
Rye, No. 2, Western.....	45 to 49c	....
Barley, No. 2 Milwaukee	50c	....
Cotton, mid. upld.....	8½c	6.11-10c
Print cloths, 64x64....	3½c	3c
Wool, Ohio & Pa., X....	17 to 18c	18 to 18½c
Wool, No. 1 cmbrg.....	22 to 23c	22 to 24c
Pork, mess new.....	\$10.00 to \$10.25	\$15.25 to 15.75
Lard, westn., stm.....	6.25 to 6.30c	9.25c
Butter, creamery.....	21c	24c
Cheese, ch. cast (br.)...	7 to 7½c	10½c
Sugar, centrif., 90%...	3 5-16c	3½c
Sugar, granulated.....	4 3-16c	4½c
Coffee, Rio, No. 7.....	10½c	16½
Petroleum, N. T. Co....	\$1.33	83c
Petroleum, rid. gal....	7.10c	5.15c
Iron, No. 1 anth.....	\$14.00	\$12.50
*Iron, Bess., pg.....	\$16.00	\$11.40
*Steel billets, ton.....	\$24.75	\$17.25
Ocean Steam Freights—		
Grain, Liverpool.....	2½d	1d
Cotton, Liverpool.....	3-32d	3-32d
	* Pittsburgh.	

## Winnipeg Clearing House.

Clearings for the week ending September 26, were \$1,028,639; balances, \$194,787. For the previous week clearings were \$997,424. For the corresponding week of last year clearings were \$1,272,122. For the month of August clearings were \$3,937,780, as compared with \$3,695,874 for August last year.

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

	Sept. 12.	Sept. 19.
Montreal..	\$11,618,090	\$11,679,549
Toronto...	5,720,091	5,476,255
Halifax...	1,241,548	1,115,148
Winnipeg.	935,549	997,424
Hamilton.	916,046	780,876
Total	\$20,181,309	\$20,049,247



# Waterous Engine Works

COMPANY,

Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Engines and Boilers.  
Barnard's Special Separator  
Elevator Machinery,  
Saw Mills.  
Northey Steam Pumps,  
Creamery Engines & Boilers,  
Shafting Pulleys, etc.

482 MAIN STREET

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*Business College*

ESTABLISHED 1882.

THE ONLY COMPLETE COMMERCIAL SCHOOL IN CANADA  
WEST OF TORONTO.

**COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.**

1. Business Course
2. Post Graduate Business Course.
3. Shorthand and Typewriting Course.
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5. Civil Service Preparation.

Addresses beautifully Engrossed in India Ink. Mail Orders promptly executed.  
For full particulars call at Office, or write for Announcement and College Journal.

C. A. FLEMING, Pres.

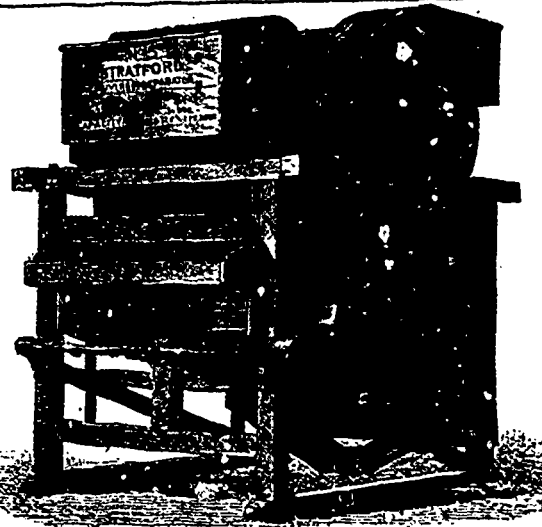
G. W. DONALD, Sec.

## STUART & HARPER

AGENTS FOR

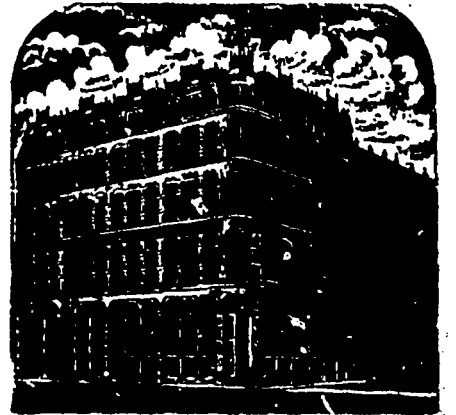
Stratford Mill Building Co.  
Flour Mill and Elevator Machinery  
Dustless Warehouse and Elevator  
Separators  
Dodge Wood Pulleys  
New and Second-hand Machinery  
of all kinds.

758 to 764 Main Street,  
Winnipeg.



## S. Greenshields Son & Co.

MONTREAL AND VANCOUVER, B.C.



### Scarce Goods.

White Swiss Spot Muslins, Black and  
Colored Satin Ribbons,  
Just to Hand. Full Assortment.

Large clearing lines in Canadian Cotton Goods, Prints  
Small Check Gingham, Flanellette Skirting,  
Crinkles and Cotton Crepons.

Full stock of Priestley's Serges and Cravennettes just  
opened.

Our travellers are now showing complete ranges of  
Fall samples in imported and Canadian goods.

Samples with C. J. REDMOND, Room 18,  
McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

## McMASTER & CO.

—WHOLESALE—

Woollens, Tailor's, Trimmings.

CARPETS,

AND GENERAL DRY GOODS.

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REPRESENTED BY E. C. S. WETMORE.

## JAS. McOREADY & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,  
MONTREAL

W. WILLIAMS, AGENT.

SAMPLE ROOM—Room M, McIntyre Block,  
MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

## Protect Yourself

....By getting our prices on....

# - FURNITURE -

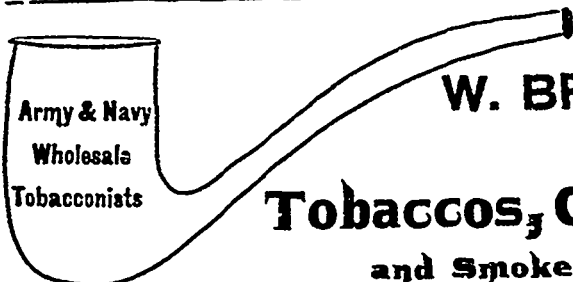
IRON BEDS, SCHOOL DESKS.

Always the Lowest Prices. Send  
for photo of our \$10 sideboard.

## LESLIE BROS.

[Late of Scott & Leslie.]

The Low Priced Furniture house, 298 MAIN & 293-295 FORT ST  
WINNIPEG



Army & Navy  
Wholesale  
Tobacconists

## W. BROWN & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

# Tobaccos, Cigars, Pipes and Smokers' Supplies.

We can give you a large quantity in a small purchase at rock-bottom prices, thus  
avoiding overstocking. Leading brands of Domestic and Imported Cigars and Tobaccos  
always on hand.

GIVE US A TRIAL

537 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

# The Commercial

WINNIPEG, SEPTEMBER 31, 1895.

## THE OUTLOOK FOR FLAX SEED.

Flax has suddenly come into prominence in Manitoba as an important crop. The area sown this year was enormously increased over any previous year, this no doubt being due to the very high price which ruled for flax last year, taken along with the very low price which ruled for wheat. Last year the flax area in Manitoba was about 30,000 acres only, while this year the area is placed at 82,500 acres. The crop last year, at an average yield of 12 bushels per acre, produced a total of 866,000 bushels. This year, with an average yield of 15 bushels per acre, the crop is estimated to be about 1,240,000 bushels.

This large increase in the area and quantity of the crop makes the question of prices a more important one in Manitoba than it has ever been before. The very high prices of last year could hardly be expected to prevail for two years in succession, and at present the price of flax seed is much lower than it was a year ago in the world's markets. The crop of flax seed in the United States was very small last year, having amounted to only about 7,500,000 bushels. To this fact was mostly due the high prices paid last year. The short supply was made up by importations to New York from India. The high prices also stimulated the sowing of flax in the United States last spring. In the state of Minnesota alone the area is said by some authorities to have been doubled this year. In the two Dakotas the area was also largely increased and the crop is a good one, so that it is estimated the flax crop of the United States will be the largest since 1891, which was about 19,000,000. The average annual flax crop of the United States is about 14,000,000 bushels, and the crop of 1891 was the largest ever produced. The flax crop of the United States is produced almost entirely in the northwestern states, the three states already named, with Iowa and Nebraska, produce the bulk of the crop. The only other important flax state is Kansas.

The price of flax seed at Chicago—the principal flax seed market in the United States—has ranged from 90c to \$1.00 per bushel lately, as compared with \$1.40 to \$1.50 per bushel a year ago. This will give an indication of the decline in values since last season. A considerable portion of the Manitoba crop was shipped to the United States last year. There is a duty of 20 cents per bushel on flax seed going into the United States. Deducting the duty and cost of freight to Chicago, the value of flax seed in Manitoba would be reduced to about 60 to 65c per bushel on a basis of Chicago prices. But as our flax seed is required for crushing here and in Eastern Canada, the price should not be governed by the value for export to the United States.

## OUR DAIRY INDUSTRY.

It is pleasing to note that Manitoba dairy products have been so well received in outside markets as they have this year. Manitoba has this year for the first time fairly entered the arena as an exporter of butter and cheese, and the product sent out has met with even better success than could have been expected. While we did not expect and could not hope to compete with the choicest eastern goods right at the start, we have on the whole done fairly well. A recent report from Montreal says that a lot of Manitoba creamery butter sold there at the very top price obtained for the finest goods. This is something, indeed, to be proud of, and should stimulate other factories here to endeavor to attain like enviable results.

There never was any question as to the adaptability of the country for the manufacture of the finest dairy goods. The climate here is favorable for dairying, and our prairies afford rich grazing for cattle. The only questions were as to the skill of our operators, the completeness of our appliances for manufacture, and the system upon which they operated. As regards the skill of our dairymen, we no doubt have some thoroughly competent men, while a good many, no doubt, have something yet to learn. It is but natural to expect this in a new country. The efforts being made by the Dominion and provincial governments will certainly in time provide the education necessary, along with the practical experience being gained, to make all our dairymen thoroughly efficient in their work.

The second disadvantage, that of accommodation and appliances, has been a real one. The majority of our factories are new, and owing to the sparse settlement of our country they are obliged to operate on a small scale. A large portion of the butter and cheese exported was made in factories which were not established until late this present season. These factories will be in better shape to carry on operations another year, and there will no doubt be a general improvement in the appliances and accommodations available at the factories another season, for the carrying on of the industry.

The third disadvantage which we are supposed to labor under arises from the sparse settlement of the country, and refers more particularly to creameries. Owing to this sparse settlement, creameries are obliged to adopt the cream-gathering plan, which is certainly not the best plan of operating such industries. At the same time the results obtained have been very gratifying in many cases. While the system is not the model one, it has been shown that choice butter can be made by this system, where every care and precaution is taken to secure the best results. Under this plan, however, the factory is obliged to rely upon its patrons to a great extent, to secure desirable results. It is therefore necessary to instruct the patrons in the proper care of handling their milk and cream. If the farmers who send their cream to the factories will co-operate with the factories, so

as to keep their cream pure, sweet and clean, it will be found possible to make choice butter by this plan. The farmers should be as deeply interested in attaining the best possible results as the manufacturers of the butter, and no doubt they will readily appreciate the necessity for their co-operation in the work. In time no doubt many of the factories will be able to adopt the plan of creaming the milk at the factories, instead of being obliged to gather the cream as at present from the patrons.

The good results attained this season, under the disadvantages and drawbacks incident to the establishing of a new industry in a new and thinly settled country, indicate wheat we may expect in the future. That Manitoba is to become a great dairy as well as a great wheat country, is now evident. There is no class of goods in which quality counts for more than in dairy products. It is therefore necessary that every effort should be made to excel in the matter of quality, at the outset. Attention should be given to every little detail, such as the marking of the packages, mode of packing and every other feature which will in any way make our goods more presentable in the great markets to which it will be sent. Our factorymen are no doubt doing this, for only by constant vigilance in this direction can they hope to gain, and keep a reputation after it is made, for Manitoba dairy goods.

## EXPENSE OF HARVESTING A BIG CROP.

The quantity of binder twine consumed in Manitoba this year is very great. The area under crops requiring twine is estimated at 1,862,296 acres. Estimating that three pounds of twine per acre were required, which is considered a moderate amount in view of the very heavy growth of straw this year, we would have 5,586,888 pounds of twine used. At an average cost to the farmer of 8 cents per pound, the amount expended for twine would be \$446,951. The customs returns of the customs port of Winnipeg show that 2,109,509 pounds of binder twine were imported this season up to the close of August, thus showing that United States manufacturers got quite a slice of the Manitoba trade this season, notwithstanding the very close margin on which twine is sold. The Patrons of Industry purchased their twine from a United States factory, and this helped to swell the amount of imported twine very considerably, though The Commercial is informed they could have bought to as good advantage at home.

The cost of wages is another important consideration in harvesting a big crop. Nothing like a satisfactory estimate can be made of the amount paid in wages to save the present crop in Manitoba. One estimate made in the official crop bulletin, said that 6,000 extra men were required to harvest the crop. Allowing that these men cost on an average \$30 per month, including the cost of their keep, and that they are employed for three months, we would have the sum of \$540,000 paid in wages during the present

season for extra help alone, and not counting the ordinary help required by the farmers. This sum we think is a moderate estimate of extra help to the farmers of Manitoba.

Then there is the cost of threshing say 60,000,000 bushels of grain at about  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per bush, making a further charge of \$2,100,000. Few people would imagine that it will cost this enormous sum to thresh our big crop, but if estimates are correct it will not be far from the amount stated. In some cases threshing is done we believe at 2 to 3 cents per bushel.

Then there is the item of agricultural implements. Of course the amount expended in implements could not be charged against a single crop, but the large expenditure for implements every season indicates how quickly they wear out. True, many farmers are careless with their implements, and the rough usage they give them causes them to wear out much quicker than they would do with reasonable care. It would be difficult to make any estimate of the proportionate cost of implements for one harvest, but for a harvest like the present year it would probably run not under \$250,000.

All these items are for the harvest alone, and do not take into account cost of seed, tillage of the soil and all the various expenses the year around which go to produce the harvest, and which only culminate with the marketing of the crop. And then, as the farmer draws in the shekles, he will find his creditors following him up closely, on the look out for their share of the proceeds.

He has labored hard throughout the season, and at times has been sorely perplexed with anxiety or cheered with bright future prospects as the ever shifting weather conditions augured good or evil for his crop. All will wish him the fullest benefit from the big crop of 1895, and, *The Commercial* will add, "many returns of the season."

When we think that all this vast expenditure, a few of the items of which we have enumerated above, is made by the handful of farmers of Manitoba, numbering all told less than 25,000, the thing seems amazing. Truly it is the farmer who has to be relied upon to make things hum after all. Agriculture is surely our greatest industry, upon which all others are dependent. We can prate about national policies to build up manufactures, but our great national policy should be to guard and encourage our magnificent agricultural industry, and all other things will come with the prosperity of this greatest of all interests.

### A Great Railway Project.

The project of a continuous railway from the Manitoba line due south to Galveston, on the Gulf of Mexico, a distance of 1,500 miles or more, which was inaugurated a few years ago as a farmer's enterprise, has been revived, says the *Railway Age*, under different auspices and is now making some progress. As the Gulf and Interstate Railway it has graded seventy miles from Galveston

north to Beaumont. From there to Kapsas City, a distance of some 700 miles, the link is to be furnished by the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf, of which 280 miles at the north end are in operation, and grading southward is in progress. It is promised that the line from Kansas City to Galveston will be completed by the end of 1896. In Iowa a little work is being done under the name of the Manitoba and Gulf, but the prospect of covering the 800 miles or more north of Kansas City seem to be rather vague—in fact it is not easy to find room for another road across Iowa at present. The southern half of this transcontinental enterprise, however, seems to be assured of completion, and it is not impossible that through cars may eventually be running between Winnipeg and Galveston over the completed Gulf, Interstate & Manitoba Railway.

When this railway reaches Winnipeg, as outlined by the *Railway Age*, it may be able to connect here with a railway to Hudson Bay. Such a link would make the projected road complete. It would then form a new kind of transcontinental road, not from the Atlantic to the Pacific, but from the great northern sea to the salt water of the south. *The Commercial* will go one better than the *Railway Age* and predict that at some future date through cars will be running from a port on Hudson bay, through Winnipeg, to a port on the Gulf of Mexico.

### A Peculiar Season.

The present season in Manitoba has been in many respects a very remarkable one. Spring came in early and very warm, but after a couple of weeks of unusually warm weather for the season.—in the early spring—the weather turned cool, and cool weather predominated all the summer. In fact, the entire season, with the exception noted in the early spring, has been remarkably cool one. The usual spell of very warm summer weather was conspicuous only by its absence, and the warmest days experienced could not be called more than moderately warm. Even the moderately warm days were few, and were quickly followed by spells of cool weather. It is almost a wonder that crops matured so well and early as they did, considering the cool weather which prevailed.

In the more elevated sections of the country unusual frosts were experienced, and in the most favored sections frost came earlier than usual. However, had the season been as warm as the average summer the grain would have all been out before the frosts came. As it is, more or less damage has been done to the crops over a large area of country, the frost covering nearly all the grain districts of the territories and a large portion of Manitoba before all the grain crops were out.

The eastern portion of Manitoba, owing to its lower elevation above the sea, escaped damage. The eastern districts of Manitoba have a much lower elevation above the sea than the western country, and to this fact may be traced its escape from the severe early frosts felt this year. The elevation of the Red River valley averages about 750 feet. The lower Assiniboine valley, taking in Portage la Prairie plains and the region immediately to the south-west of Lake Manitoba, has an elevation of 750 to 850 feet. The great western portion of the province varies in elevation from 1800 to 2000 feet above the sea.

This region of lower elevation in Manitoba is supposed to have been the bed of an ancient lake. It extends from the Red river westward about 85 miles in southern Manitoba, and an increasing distance from the river as progress is made northward, to 50 to

70 miles west of the Red river. Some of the maps of Manitoba show the approximate boundary of this ancient lake, running northward from the United States boundary to near the town of Morden, thence to near Miami on the Northern Pacific, thence to Rathwell on the Southwestern, and thence running northward up the west side of Lake Manitoba. All the country east of this line to the Red river has a comparatively low elevation. This lake bed also takes in a stretch of country on the east side of the Red river. The influence of this lower elevation has a marked effect upon the climate, giving the country within the supposed lake bed an exemption from severe frosts for from one to three weeks later than many sections of the country lying beyond. This year, notwithstanding the severe frosts experienced at an earlier date than usual in many sections of the western country, we find such tender plants as corn and beans in the vicinity of Winnipeg showing, no traces of frost up to the 23rd of September. The writer picked a couple of quarts of green beans from his garden on Saturday, September 21, and the plants were then blooming freely and showed no trace of frost. On the night of September 22nd, however, they were cut soverly by frost.

While this region of lower elevation in Manitoba has this advantage of greater exemption from early fall frosts, it has its disadvantage in requiring drainage to adapt a large portion of the region to successful farming; while throughout western Manitoba drainage, except in certain localities, is not urgently required. In fact until a comprehensive system of drainage is carried through, a considerable portion of eastern Manitoba will not be well adapted to tillage. When this is done, however, the possibilities of agricultural development in the rich, black lands of the eastern districts of this province are grand to contemplate. There are of course considerable areas which are naturally drained by the rivers and streams, and some of these lands have long been under cultivation by the original settlers. Here another difficulty to the progress of eastern Manitoba comes in. Most of these early settlers can hardly be called farmers at all. They simply live on the land and work out a precarious existence. Their mode of farming has been such as to encourage the spreading of noxious weeds, and many fine districts have been overrun by weeds. The farming methods of many of these old settlers have injured the reputation of some of the best districts of eastern Manitoba not a little, causing the impression that the soil was defective. Of late years, however, a better class of settlers have been coming in, and they are showing what these districts are capable of doing when the soil is properly cultivated. Quite a number of new settlers have located in the Winnipeg district within a few years. They have taken some of the old farms which were run down by bad farming and have made them produce splendid crops, by a little careful cultivation. When we get in more of this class of settlers, the appearance and reputation of the districts inhabited by the old native settlers will be greatly improved.

### EDITORIAL NOTES.

Mr. Nelson, of London, England, who has been making an extensive inquiry with a view to investigating the desirability of extending the Manitoba and Northwestern railway, is understood to be in favor of extending the road to Prince Albert at once. These investigations have been made in the interest of the bondholders of the road, who

Continued on page 55.

# FALL OPENING!

SEPTEMBER 2, 3, and 4.

WE INVITE the trade to call and inspect our immense stock on above dates.

For the convenience of Manitoba, the Territories and British Columbia, we will be prepared to fill orders in advance. Any one calling will receive attention.

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Wholesale Millinery and Fancy Dry Goods,

TORONTO - and - MONTREAL.

## Threshers Gloves

To meet the unusual demand for the above goods this Fall, we have put in an extra large stock at our WINNIPEG BRANCH and WESTERN MERCHANTS can have all orders filled at shortest notice.

The largest assortment of GLOVES, MITTS, MOCCASINS, etc., in the west to choose from at lowest prices.

Our travellers are now out with a full range of specialties.

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Sole Manufacturers of the Celebrated  
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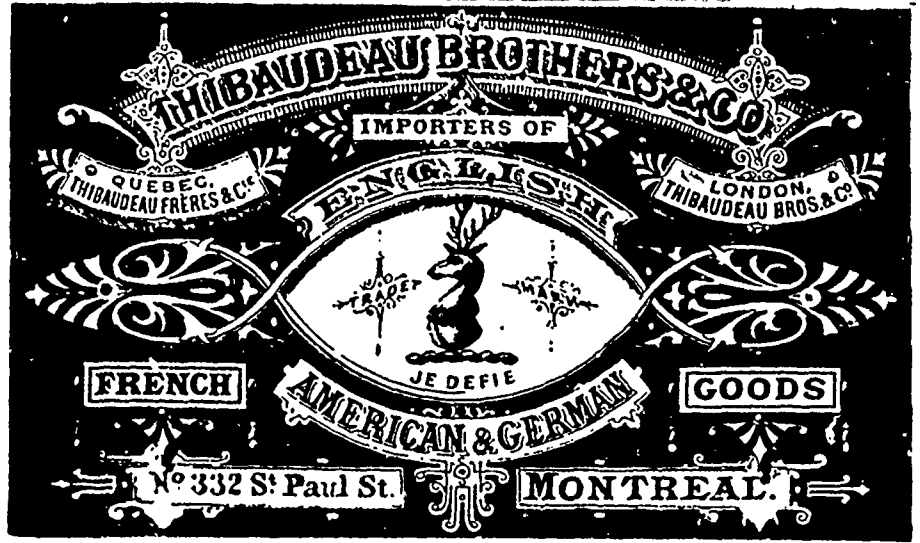
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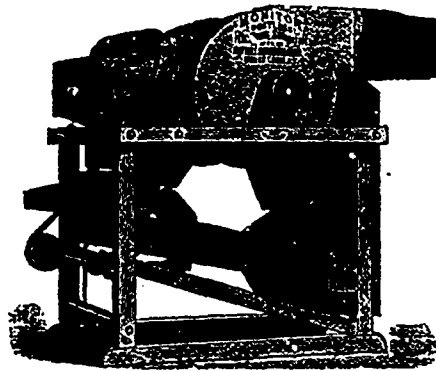
GLASSWARE, CHINA,

Silverware, Cutlery, Lamps,  
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## "MONITOR" Grain Cleaners.



Wheat Scouring, Polishing and Separating Machine.  
Dustless Receiving and Elevator Separator.  
Dustless Milling Separator.  
Dustless Malt and Barley Separator.  
Barley and Malt Scourer.  
Oat Clipper and Scourer.

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## Manitoba Hotel

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The Finest Dining Hall in Canada.  
Service the very best. Cuisine  
is excellent. Bathrooms in  
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RATES: F. W. SPRADO,  
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AGENCIES— 150 Portage Avenue East.  
 ROYAL DISTILLERY, Hamilton,  
 Early Dew Old Rye, Malt and Spirits.  
 JOHN LABATT, London, Canada,  
 Ale and Stout  
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 Clarets, Wines and Brandies.  
 H. DYKEGAUTIER, (Successor Marett & Co.)  
 Cognac Brandies.  
 RONALDSON & CO., London and Glasgow,  
 Scotch and Irish Whiskies, etc.  
 HAMILTON VINEGAR WORKS CO., LD.  
 Vinegars, Pickles and Jams.  
 FRANCIS PEEK WINCH & CO., London,  
 Indian and China Teas.  
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**BUTTER****AND EGGS.**At Highest Market Value. Write for full market  
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IMPROVED

Compressed Mince Meat.

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three doz. in a case. Price per gross net \$10.

GUARANTEED STRICTLY PURE.

**HORSE RADISH**—Put up in 16 oz. bottles  
3 doz. in a case. Price per doz. \$2.50. Patronize home in  
dairy.**J. S. Carveth & Co., Winnipeg,**  
Preparers and Packers.**Hudson's Bay Company,**

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Registered Brands:

**Hungarian and Strong Bakers Flour**

Chopped Feed, Oats, Bran, Shorts, etc.

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address Chas. H. Steele, Manager, Winnipeg.**TO THE TRADE.**CASH and PROMPT PAYING BUYERS will find it to their advantage  
to get our prices before purchasing elsewhere,**G. F. & J. GALT,**

Tea Importers and Wholesale Grocers.

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OFFICIAL ASSIGNEEFor the province of Manitoba, under the recommend-  
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Insolvent and Trust Estates Managed with Promptness  
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WINNIPEG, MANAndrew Allan, President. John McKechnie, Sur.  
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OF MANITOBA LIMITED

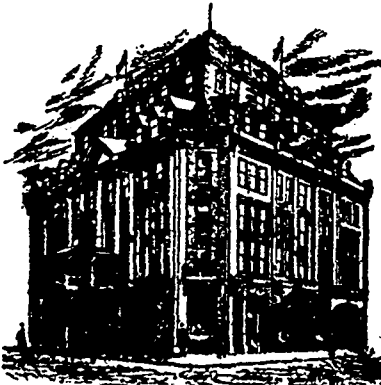
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Architectural Iron Work.**ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS,**

GENERAL BLACKSMITHING.

BRIDGE BUILDING A SPECIALTY.

TENDERS SOLICITED.

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**HOTEL LELAND,**The palace Family and Commercial  
Hotel.

→ RATES, 2.00 TO \$4.00 A DAY. ←

Second to nothing in Canada.

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City Hall Square, WINNIPEG.

OAK TANNED "EXTRA" BRAND

**BELTING**

MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

**THE J. C. McLAREN BELTING COMPANY.**

## THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

WINNIPEG, Saturday, Sept. 28.

Unfavorable weather has further delayed the stacking and threshing of the crops, and the movement of wheat is also much less than it should be owing to the same cause, though the alleged tendency among the farmers to hold may also have something to do with light deliveries of wheat. The direction of wheat is toward higher prices this week, though late European crop reports are more favorable. The wheat outlook on this continent, however, is certainly very strong, viewed aside from foreign countries, the only weak feature in America being the huge crop of corn, which exerts an influence upon wheat. The Commercial has taken a hopeful view of the future of wheat, but we could not advise Manitoba farmers to hold as long as local prices are sharply in advance of export values. With prices here so far above an export basis as they have been of late, it would require a great confidence in the future to advise Manitoba farmers not to accept the comparatively high prices which they have been offered the last two weeks. Sugar appears to be getting into a stronger position. The outlook for coarse grains is not encouraging. Bank clearings at Winnipeg show a decrease of over 10 per cent. this week, as compared with the corresponding week last year. This is owing to the backward grain movement.

There were 1,336 mercantile failures reported in Canada by Bradstreets during the past nine months, 81 fewer than in the like portion of last year. The reduction in the total volume of liabilities of failing traders is even more marked being 37 per cent.

## WINNIPEG MARKETS.

WINNIPEG, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Sept. 28.

(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.)

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**—The situation is very uncertain in this branch, owing to the present high price of leather and the fear of a decline. Altogether, the market is in quite a nervous state. Manufacturers have their samples of spring goods ready, and travellers will be out at once looking for orders, but the trade will likely hold off for a while in view of the uncertainty as to prices. Manufacturers, however, have bought, or will have to buy their raw material very soon, and the prospect for any sharp decline in leather previous to the purchasing of supplies for the trade does not seem very great.

**CORNBWOOD.**—We quote the following prices for car lots on track here: Tamarac, \$3.75 to \$1 per cord; pine, \$3.50 per cord; spruce \$3 and poplar \$2.25 to \$2.50 per cord.

**COAL.**—The coal trade paper Black Diamonds says: "The era of low prices in the anthracite trade, it is confidently believed, has entirely passed away, and the advance in prices which has already taken place is simply a premonitory action indicating that harmonious relations are now in view and other advances may be expected shortly." The following are the nominal quotations for anthracite coal per 2,240 lbs., delivered free on board vessels at Buffalo: \$1.05 for grate and \$1.90 for egg, stove and chestnut. The wholesale price of coal at Duluth, Pennsylvania anthracite, is \$4.50 per ton f.o.b. cars. Win-

nipeg prices are the same and we quote: Pennsylvania anthracite, \$3.50 per ton, delivered to consumers. Souris lignite \$1.25 per ton delivered to consumers and \$3.85 at the yard here. Lethbridge bituminous, \$3.50 per ton to consumers, delivered. A telegram yesterday reported an advance at Duluth in the wholesale price of 50c per ton, to \$5 per ton, on cars there. This would make the cost \$8 per ton on track Winnipeg, making the outlook favorable for a further advance in this market.

**DRY GOODS.**—About the same features are apparent as last reported. In hats and caps, furnishings, etc., samples were being prepared for travellers to take the road for spring business.

**DRUGS.**—Cream of tartar, glycerine, and sulphate of copper are firm and higher abroad. Following prices are for small parcels, and will be shaded considerably for full package orders: Allam per pound, 3½ to 4½c, alcohol, \$1.75; bleaching powder, per pound; 6 to 8c; bluestone, 4½ to 5c; blue vitrol, 5 to 8c; borax, 11 to 18c; bromide potash 55 to 75c; camphor, 75 to 85c; camphor, ounces, 80 to 90c; carbolic acid, 40 to 65c; castor oil, 11 to 15c; chlorate potash, 28 to 35c; citric acid, 55 to 65c; coparas, 3½ to 4c; cocaine, per oz., \$7.50 to \$8.00; cream tartar, per pound, 28 to 35c; cloves, 20 to 25c; epsom salts, 3½ to 4c; extract logwood, bulk, 14 to 18c; do., boxes, 18 to 20c; German quinine, 80 to 40c; glycerine, per pound, 23 to 25c; ginger, Jamaica, 25 to 40c; do., African, 20 to 25c; Howard's quinine, per ounce, 85 to 45c; iodine, \$5.50 to \$6.00; insect powder, 35 to 40c; morphia sul., \$1.90 to 2.25. Opium, \$1.50 to 5.00; oil, olive, \$1.25 to 1.40; oil, U.S. salad, \$1.25 to 1.40; oil, lemon, super \$2.25 to 2.75; oil, peppermint, \$1.00 to 4.50; oil, cod liver, \$2.25 to \$2.75 per gallon; oxalic acid, 13 to 16c; potass iodide, \$1.25 to \$1.50; paris green, 17 to 17c lb; saltpetre; 10 to 12c; sal rochelle, 70 to 85c; shellac, 15 to 50c; sulphur flowers, 3½ to 5c; sulphur roll, per keg, 3½ to 5c; soda bicarb, per keg of 112 pounds, \$4.75 to \$4.25; sal soda, \$2 to \$3; tartaric acid, per lb., 45 to 55c.

**GREEN FRUITS.**—Apples are coming forward freely, of all varieties, some being very fine, but no winter fruit has come in yet. Prices are easier. Owing to the fine crop of apples in Great Britain and throughout Europe, there is no export demand, and this is the consequence of the low prices. The small crop of apples in Canada is therefore not a misfortune, for if the crop had been large there would have been no sale for them. Ontario grapes, pears and tomatoes are coming, but very few plums. In fact the few Ontario plums received here are usually out of condition, and they do not handle plums properly in the east to ship here. Some of the grapes are also a little out of condition, but the concord are better than the other varieties. California fruits, particularly plums, and also peaches to some extent, are getting to be slow sale, the demand for the season for preserving appearing to have been about supplied. No crab; have been in and there may not be any more this season. Prices are: Messina lemons \$7 per box; bananas \$2.25 to \$3 per bunch as to size; California peaches \$1.25 to \$1.50 per box; Oregon and Washington plums \$1.25 to \$1.50 per box; California and Oregon pears \$2.25 to \$3.00 per box; apples \$3.00 to \$3.25 per barrel; Ontario concord grapes 50c per basket of 10 lbs; Ontario white Niagara and Red Roger's grapes 65c per basket of 10 lbs; Ontario pears 60 to 90c per basket. California grapes, tokays, \$3.00 to \$3.25 per crate; tomatoes 90c to \$1.10 per basket. Layer figs, 10 lb. boxes, 15c per lb.; do., 14 ounces boxes, 1.50 per dozen; dates 7 to 7½c a lb.

**FISH.**—Oysters are now coming into demand, and there is a regular supply on hand. Local jobbing prices for fresh fish are as follows: B.C. salmon, 1½c; Lake Superior trout, 9c; whitefish, 6c; pickerel, 8c; finnan haddies, 7c; kippered goldeye, 80c doz. Very little doing in salt fish; oysters, \$2 for standards and \$2.25 selects, per gallon.

**GROCERIES.**—There has been considerable talk about higher prices for new prunes. Several reports have been in circulation about a very short crop of French prunes, equal it is said to 50 per cent. of the usual crop, and higher prices are asked. The Austrian prune crop is also said to be very small. It is said the French crop is so small that French houses have been inquiring as to the cost of importing California prunes to supply their trade. A few more new Valencias have been received in Eastern Canada markets. These are firm and active. Refiners have been easier on sugars since our last report. Montreal refiners have sold granulated at 3 15-16c, which is one point lower than previous prices. Yellows were quoted at 3 to 3½c at the refineries. At latest reports the market was firmer. It is not thought that the recent advance in wooden ware in the east will have much influence on this market, as any important advance here would open the door for imports from the United States. As it imports of car lots of wooden ware from the United States were made into this market not a great while ago. The price of wooden ware in Canada is kept as close as possible to the import price, the duty being 20 per cent., which the manufacturers take advantage of. There has been considerable excitement in canned goods in this market lately, and evidently some cutting in prices has been done by the representatives of eastern canners. At any rate goods are being offered by the packers at unusually low prices, particularly for corn and tomatoes, recent quotations being about as low as ever reported here. Agents who placed goods here a short time ago at higher prices, are getting into trouble, as buyers are demanding a rebate on account of the low prices offered recently. The breaking up of the packers' association has evidently made quite a change in the situation.

Later reports from the east indicate that the stronger position of sugars has developed fast and there have been two advances at the Canadian refineries this week. The position of sugars is certainly stronger than it has been for some time, owing to increased demand and the necessity of the United States markets, which will call for large importations of beet sugar. Prices have advanced ½ to 3-16c at Canadian refineries this week and refiners now quote granulated at 4 1-16c, and yellows at 3 1-16 to 3½c as to grade.

**HARDWARE, PAINTS, ETC.**—The strongest line at present appears to be cordage. Eastern manufacturers have made two advances on both manilla and sisal cordage. Turpentine has advanced 1c South recently. Refined petroleum is more active and firmer, owing to advances in crude.

Information was received here to-day that the cut and wire nail associations have withdrawn all quotations, and it is expected that the two associations will adopt the United States scale of extras, which will make some important changes in these goods. It is also said to be not improbable that another advance will be made in cut and wire nails. Whatever changes are to be made will be announced on October 1.

**RAW FURS.**—A few odd skins have come in, mostly skunk and mink, but they are far from prime yet and grade only No. 3 or No. 4. It is too early to look for any new business for some time yet. A lot or two of last winter's furs from the far north coun-

try, which have been a long time in transit, have come in recently. A lot of furs brought to Edmonton from the far north by trader Nagle, consisted of the following 205 musk ox, 137 bear, 3,500 martin, 550 beaver, 50 otter, 50 cross fox, 100 red fox, 10 silver fox, 15 wolverine, 7 wolves, 103 lynx, 500 minks, 2,000 rats, 10 fisher and 40 pounds castorum. Estimated value \$20,000.

**WHEAT.**—Wheat has been moderately strong this week and some advances have been experienced in leading United States markets, a more bullish speculative feeling having been worked up, though there has been no particular change in the situation. A little excitement was caused by reports of drought in the winter wheat states, which, if continued, would damage the autumn sown crops. Damage to the growing Argentine crop was also rumored, this latter feature being a principal cause of the advance. The position of wheat on this continent is strong, if estimates are at all reliable as to crops and stocks, and there can be no doubt but that any general tendency of the farmers in the spring wheat country to hold, would cause a considerable advance. At Duluth No 1 hard wheat has advanced to a premium of 2c over No. 1 Northern. Before the new crop came in No. 1 hard was selling at  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$ c over No. 1 northern at Duluth. Wheat exports from both coasts of the United States and Canada this week including flour as wheat, are the largest since last March, being 3,151,000 bushels against 2,538,000 bushels last week, 2,562,000 bushels in the week one year ago, and as compared with 3,189,000 bushels two years ago, and with 4,617,000 bus. three years ago as per Bradstreet's report. The total receipts of wheat at the four principal winter wheat points, Toledo, St. Louis, Detroit and Kansas City, from July 1, the beginning of the crop year, to date, are 11,499,013 bushels, against 21,925,539 bushels in 1891, and 20,912,110 bushels in 1893. The total receipts at the four principal spring wheat points since August 1st, the beginning of the crop year, foot up.—Minneapolis 11,427,870 bushels; Duluth 10,396,901 bushels; Chicago 3,065,710 bushels and Milwaukee 1,798,900 bushels; making a total of 26,629,881 bushels, against 32,150,750 bushels during the same time last year and 19,856,783 bush. in 1893.

In Manitoba the movement of new wheat is still backward, owing to unfavorable weather for threshing, and also probably to a disposition among the farmers to hold for higher prices, notwithstanding the fact that prices paid to farmers in Manitoba country markets have been several cents per bushel above an export basis at many points for the choicest samples of wheat. The advance in values to over export prices was dul, as described last week to the action of the millers, who have been bidding sharply for the high grade wheat that is moving, but they were not taking the low grade stuff. On the other hand exporters were not able to buy the high grade wheats at many points, on account of prices being above what they could sell for, and exporters cannot buy wheat on a purely speculative basis especially so early in the season. So long as navigation is open they will have to sell as fast and even in advance of their purchases, as it is not a time to load up with wheat to carry. The value of low grade wheats has been very uncertain, owing to the irregular condition of the crop and the large proportion of off grade stuff. Especially was this the case previous to the fixing of the standards, but now that the standards have been fixed, the proportionate value of the low grades will soon be established. The inspection returns last week show that the movement of new wheat had commenced, by the decided charge in the returns. There was a large increase in rejected and no grade stuff, and

the grades of No. 3 hard and No. 3 northern, which did not appear in last years crop, have shown up again. There were also two cars of frosted wheat in the returns last week. Previously to last week the movement was mostly old wheat, which was being moved out of country elevators to make room for the new crop, consequently the inspection returns did not show much change in the grades until last week. The amount of wheat in store at Fort William on Saturday last week was 468,000 bushels. Receipts for the week being 412,000 bushels and shipments about 175,000 bushels, freights from Duluth to Buffalo were quoted at 4c and 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to Kingston. Prices have ruled about the same as last week in Manitoba country markets, the price to farmers for No. 1 hard ranging from 44 to 46c. Prices for shipment have advanced about 1c this week, to a range of between 59 and 60c per bushel for No. 1 hard, afloat Fort William. The advance to-day in United States markets brings prices up to a parity with Manitoba country Markets.

A report from Montreal says: Advances were received here from London reporting sales of forty loads of No. 1 hard Manitoba wheat for September, October and November delivery at prices which would not give over 63c to 64c afloat New York, while millers are paying equal to 61c for this grade, or 5 to 6c above an export basis, afloat New York to-day.

**FLOUR.**—A decline in the local price of flour, which has been looked for for some time came early this week, prices having been dropped 10c. per sack on Monday. The peculiarity about this drop is, that it has come in the face of firmer wheat prices and with wheat showing a stronger front than it has done some time. Production is limited yet. Sales by millers here are made at \$1.85 for patents and \$1.65 for strong bakers per sack of 98 lbs. delivered to city retail dealers. Second bakers \$1.40 to \$1.50, XXXX about \$1.15 to \$1.20 per sack according to brand. Small lots 5c. higher.

**MILLSTUFFS.**—Millstuffs are still scarce. The quotation to the local trade is \$11 for bran and \$13 for shorts per ton, with small quantities held \$1 per ton more.

**OATS.**—Quiet and easy. Very little business doing in oats yet. Farmers' loads here have sold as low of 18c. per bushel of 34 pounds, and car lots were offered at 20 to 21c. on track here. Car lots not in demand.

**BARLEY.**—Dull and easy. Very limited local demand, and no shipping doing. Farmers' loads sold at 22 to 23c for feed quality. Brewers were taking some at 23 to 24c per bushel of 48 pounds.

**WHEAT.**—Local farmers' market.—Farmers' loads are being taken at the mills here at 46 to 49c for good milling samples. Rejected stuff has sold as low as 35c for chicken feed:

**GROUND FEED.**—Prices are quoted at \$19 per ton for best rolled feed and chop feed at \$18, oats and barley.

**OATMEAL.**—We quote rolled oats at \$1.75 per sack of 80 pounds in broken lots to retail dealers. Standard and granulated oatmeal \$2 per sack of 98 lbs. Rolled wheat, \$1.90 per 50 pound sack; pot barley \$2, and pearl barley \$1 per 95 pound sack.

**OIL CAKE.**—Ground oil cake meal is quoted at \$20 per ton in sacks.

**FLAX SEED.**—On Thursday at Chicago flax seed sold at \$1.00 per bushel. We learn that buyers are offering 65c per bushel to farmers in Manitoba country markets.

**BUTTER.**—This market shows a higher range of late both for creamery and dairy goods, but this is mainly owing to the better quality of late made butter. Anything off grade is very slow sale. There is no local demand for poorer qualities and they cannot be shipped west. The Montreal market,

where our low grade stuff has formerly been sent, is stocked with a lot of old butter, both in dairy and creamery, and if any low priced goods are wanted these held stocks are made use of. Consequently while choice, fresh made butter is fairly firm, anything not strictly good is very hard to move at comparatively low prices. Quite a number of the Manitoba creameries are closing down, and there will not likely be many operating far into October, though some may make a little butter for some time yet. Most of the creameries have sold well up, and there is not much more of this class of butter held, so that shipments hereafter will be light. In one or two cases creameries are known to be holding their entire season's make, but the earlier made goods would be decidedly off quality now, unless held in cold storage. Western coast markets seem to want no dairy butter from here, but are taking some creamery. We quote Manitoba creamery at 14 to 16c as to quality and good to choice round lots of dairy at 3 to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb. Dairy lots having a large percentage of poor stuff would not bring the inside quotation.

**CHEESE.**—Cheese is firmer again, in sympathy with the advance east, and we quote 6c for round lots of good Manitoba cheese. At the close of last week cheese took a spurt in Ontario, the Brockville market on Friday, Sept. 20, having advanced nearly 1c, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ c was paid for September goods, and 8 to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for August. On Friday of this week the Montreal market was  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$ c higher, in sympathy with the advance in country markets, 8c being paid for finest Ontario, and 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ c for Quebec goods, these prices being for September cheese. August cheese,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$ c lower than September. At Ingersoll on Tuesday there were no sales, but at Peterboro August sold at 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ c and September at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. At Belleville 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for August make was the only bid. Some of the country cheese boards have closed for the season.

**EGGS.**—Buyers are paying 11c and selling candled stock at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 13c. Receipts are small and demand ditto. Receipts average good quality. Demand slow, and very little demand from British Columbia at present.

**LARD.**—Pure lard is firmer, and stocks are limited. Prices are:—Pure, \$1.85 to \$1.90 for 20 pound pails, and \$1.50 for 50 lb pails; pure leaf lard in 3, 5 and 10 pound tins, quoted at \$7 per case of 60 pounds, tierces 9c pound.

**CURED MEATS.**—Stocks of meats are rather light. Prices in some lines are a little lower, particularly for long clear and shoulders. Smoked Meats are quoted: Hams, assorted sizes, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. breakfast bacon, bellies, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; do backs, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; picnic hams, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; short spiced rolls, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c long rolls, 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ c; shoulders, 7c; smoked long clear, 9c; smoked jowls, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Dry salt meats are quoted: Long clear bacon, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb; shoulders, 6c; backs, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; barrel pork, heavy mess \$15.00; clear mess \$15.00; short cut, \$17.00; rolled shoulders, \$15 per barrel, pork sundries; fresh sausage, 7c; bologna sausage, 7c; German sausage, 7c; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 10c per package; pickled hocks, 2c; pickled tongues, 5c; sausage casings, 30c lb.

**VEGETABLES.**—Prices are: Potatoes, slow sale at 20 per bushel. A few have sold as low as 15c per bushel. Green stuff, including all roots, onions, etc., per doz. bunches is quoted at 5 to 8c all around; cabbage 15 to 25c per dozen; cucumbers 7 to 15c per dozen; cauliflower 30 to 50c per dozen, as to size; green peas, in pod, 40 to 50c per bushel; celery 15 to 25c per dozen bunches; rhubarb 10 to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per dozen bunches; onions, 50 to 60c per bushel, or 1c per lb.; turnips 20c per bushel; corn, 5 to 7c per dozen ears. Native tomatoes 3 to 4c per lb. and eastern tomatoes 90c to \$1.10 per basket. Green tomatoes, 40c per bushel; citrons, 75 to 75c per dozen.

**POULTRY.**—No change in prices. Chickens 40 to 45c per pair; spring chickens, 85 to 40c per pair; turkeys 8 to 9c per lb. live weight. Ducks 10c dressed. Wild ducks 20 to 30c per pair.

**DRESSED MEATS.**—The price of fresh meats is quite demoralized, owing to constant cutting in prices by the smaller jobbing butchers. Even choice beef has been sold as low as 4c, though the general price has been 4½c per lb. Still a good deal is going at 4c. Mutton and lamb has sold as low as 5c, but 6 to 6½c has been the usual price, and some choice has sold at 7c. Hogs about 6c and veal 4 to 6c.

**HIDES.**—As we predicted last week, the price of hides has declined ½c to 7c for No. 1. Some were allowing 7½c for No. 1 steers and 7c for No. 1 cows, but the general tendency is to pay no more for steers than light hides. However, there are scarcely any steers offering. Later advices indicate that price were firmer again, after a temporary weakness, in leading markets. The Shoe and Leather Review of Chicago says: Hides are in shorter supply than for several years, and while there are momentary fluctuations in the different markets, caused by local buying and selling conditions, the situation at large and in the aggregate is one of firmness and strength. In the Winnipeg market there is complaint that hides bought in the country lately show heavy shrinkage in weight, owing to heavy salting and greenness. We quote: Hides, Winnipeg inspection green, 7c for No. 1 cows, 6 for No. 2, and 5c for No. 3; branded hides grade No. 2, when not otherwise damaged to reduce them to No. 3. We quote: Calf, 8 to 15 lb skins, 6 to 8c per lb. Deacons, 25 to 40c each. Kips 5 to 6c. Sheepskins, recent kill, 30 to 35c. Lambskins, 30 to 35c each. Tal-low, 1 to 5c rendered and 2 to 3c rough.

**WOOL.**—The firm situation of the wool markets is shown by the statement that wools bought at the last London sales have since been sold at an advance of 3c per lb. We quote 10 to 11½c as to quality for unwashed Manitoba fleeces.

**SENEGA ROOT.**—The full ranges is from 17 to 19c though some buyers refuse to go over 18c for anything, outside markets being very dull and overstocked. In fact, the general report is that the large markets are loaded with stock. Shipments of root from Manitoba have been very large this season, being the largest on record here, though last year was larger than any previous year. Shipments this year will run close to 260,000 pounds, but this includes quite a lot of old root which was held over from last year. It is said there is much less root being held this year than last. A lot of root was held over last year, and sold for lower prices than was offered last season.

**HAY.**—Loose hay on the street market is selling at \$1 to \$5 per ton. We quote new baled prairie at \$5 on track here. Offerings are light, as farmers are too busy to bring hay in, hence the higher prices.

**LIVE STOCK.**

**CATTLE.**—This has been quite a busy week at the yards here. Gordon & Ironsides have shipped 151 cars of cattle eastward since our last report, or in all 2,700 head. The run was on range cattle this week only about 500 being domestic cattle. There were no other shippers this week. John Wako will be down from the Manitoba Northwest on Monday with a train load of 20 cars. Gordon & Ironsides have five trains of range cattle coming and they expect to handle about 10,000 head yet this season. Shipments of domestic cattle are pretty well cleared up, though there will be a few thousand head to move yet to go forward. Shipments to date run about 28,000 head. There is very little demand for cattle for the

local market, as butchers are buying in the country from farmers, and are paying 2 to 2½c, and only an occasional fine animal is taken at an advance on these prices.

**HOGS.**—Still scarcely any movement in hogs, as farmers have been too busy with their harvest to bother with handling stock. Local butchers have been going out to the country and paying \$1 to \$1.40 per 100 pounds for hogs. We quote 1 to 1½c off cars here.

**SHEEP.**—One shipment only was made this week, of about 1,000 head, from Medicine Hat, of range sheep, by Munroe & Rutherford. A couple of cars of lambs were taken by local butchers, at 3c off cars here, and we quote sheep at 2½ to 3c off cars here.

A feature at the Winnipeg stock yards this week as a train load of 600 young cattle from Ontario, which Mr. Fares brought in to take west to the ranges. The animals looked the making of good stock, but they are very thin.

At Toronto on Tuesday 1c was the highest price paid for export cattle. The run of export cattle is very poor, owing to scarcity of feed, caused by the summer drouth. Butchers' cattle are open to the same complaint. They ranged from 2c for poor up to 3½c for choice. Offerings of sheep and lambs were large, and a lot were not sold. Prices were 25c lower. Lambs sold at \$2.25 to \$2.50 each. Export sheep 3 to 3½c per lb. Hogs were 10 to 20c lower and offerings large, quality good. Finest bacon hogs sold at \$1.40; heavy at \$1 to \$1.15; stores and light \$3.90 to \$1.15; rough hogs \$1.90 to \$2 per 100 pounds.

At Chicago, on September 27, cattle were 10c lower, \$5.40 was about the top for choice beefs, with most sales at \$1.50 to \$5 for good to choice native cattle. Range cattle \$3.50 to \$1 for steers. Hogs sold mostly at \$3.90 to \$1.30 for packers. Good to prime native sheep sold at \$2.50 to \$3; range sheep at \$2.40 to \$3.25. Lambs \$3 to \$5.

**Chicago Board of Trade Prices.**

The prices below are board of trade quotations for Chicago No. 2 wheat, No. 2 oats and No. 2 corn, per bushel. Pork is quoted per barrel and lard and short ribs per 100 pounds.

Wheat opened easy and lower, influenced by large northwestern receipts, lower cables and heavy exports from Russia, but advanced later on a smaller increase in the visible than had been looked for, and closed ½ to ¾ higher than Saturday. Closing prices were:

	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.	May.
Wheat.....	57½	30½	58¾-¾	62½
Corn.....	31½	30½	27½	28½
Oats.....	18½	19¾	—	20½
Pork.....	—	7 90	—	—
Lard.....	—	5 80	—	—
Short Ribs..	—	5 00	—	—

On Tuesday cables were higher, there was good foreign buying and speculation was more active. Prices made quite a sharp advance. Closing prices were:

	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.	May.
Wheat.....	59½	—	59¾	63½
Corn.....	31½	30½	28½	29½
Oats.....	19½	18¾	—	20½
Mess Pork..	—	7 97½	—	—
Lard.....	—	5 77½	—	—
Short Ribs..	—	5 05	—	—

On Wednesday the wheat market was irregular and nervous, with a considerable range in prices. Opening prices were higher, but the close was weak and ¼ to ¾ lower. Closing prices were:

	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.	May.
Wheat....	55	—	59½-¾	62½
Corn.....	31½	30½	28½	29½
Oats.....	19½	18¾	—	20½-21
Mess Pork..	—	7 95	—	—
Lard.....	—	5 77½	—	—
Short Ribs..	—	5 07½	—	—

On Thursday wheat was stronger. There was little stir early in the day, but reports of drouth in the winter wheat regions and unfavorable crop reports from Argentine started a scare and prices advanced sharply. Closing prices were:

	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.	May.
Wheat....	60	—	61¾	64½
Corn.....	32½	31½	28½	29½
Oats.....	19½	18¾	—	21½
Pork.....	—	8 12½	—	—
Lard.....	—	5 90	—	—
Short Ribs..	—	5 25	—	—

On Friday wheat ruled quiet most of the day, but took a sudden spurt near the close. Closing prices were:

	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.	May.
Wheat.....	60½	—	61¾	64½
Corn.....	31½	31½	27½	29½
Oats.....	19½	18¾	—	20½-21
Mess Pork..	—	8 40	—	—
Lard.....	—	5 97½	—	—
Short Ribs..	—	5 37½	—	—

Wheat opened ¼c higher on Saturday and had a strong upward movement closing at top prices. Closing prices were:

	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.	May.
Wheat....	62	—	63	66¾
Corn.....	32½	—	28½	29½
Oats.....	19½	—	—	21½-¾
Mess Pork..	8 35	—	—	—
Lard.....	—	—	—	—
Short Ribs..	—	—	—	—
Flax.....	98½	—	99	1 02½

A week ago Sept. wheat closed at 57½c.  
A year ago Sept. wheat closed at 50¾c.

**Duluth Wheat Market.**

No. 1 Northern wheat at Duluth closed as follows on each day of the week:  
Monday—Sept. 53½c, Dec. 56½c, May, 61c.  
Tuesday—Sept. 56½c, Dec. 57½c, May 61c.  
Wednesday—Sept. 55½c, Dec. 58½c, May 61c.  
Thursday—Sept. 57½c, Dec. 58½c, 62c.  
Friday—Sept. 57½c, Dec. 58½c, May 61c.  
Saturday—Sept. 59c, Dec. 60c, May, 61c.

A week ago to-day, (Saturday) prices closed at 51½c for September, and 56c for December. A year ago September wheat closed at 55½c, and two years ago at —c. No. 1 hard is quoted at about 2½c over No. 1 northern, No. 2 northern 2½ to 3c lower than No. 1 northern for cash wheat.

**Winnipeg Wheat Inspection.**

The following shows the number of cars of wheat inspected at \*Winnipeg for the weeks of ended on the dates named, compared with the number of cars inspected for the corresponding weeks a year ago, as reported by Inspector Horn to the Board of Trade:—

Grade.	Sept. 14	Aug. 17	Aug. 24	Sept. 7	Sept. 21
Extra Manitoba	0	0	0	0	0
hard.....	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 hard.....	20	47	25	29	72
No. 2 hard.....	3	0	0	0	8
No. 3 hard.....	6	0	0	0	6
No. 1 Northern..	1	10	3	0	6
No. 2 Northern..	0	0	0	0	1
No. 3 Northern..	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 white type	0	0	0	1	0
No. 2 white type	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 Spring... 0	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 frested.. 0	0	0	0	0	0
No. 2 frested.. 0	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 Rejected.. 0	1	0	1	1	6
No. 2 Rejected.. 0	1	1	1	1	14
No Grade..... 2	0	0	1	1	12
Total.....	43	59	32	24	129
Same week last year.....	70	106	136	102	155

\*Wheat inspected at Emerson going out via the Northern Pacific to Duluth, is included in Winnipeg returns. A considerable portion of the wheat moving is inspected at Fort William, and does not show in these figures.

The Indian Department for the Territories is calling for tenders for flour.

**WILLIAM L. KEENE & CO**

(Successors to Chipman, Moran & 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**

Vancouver, Sept. 21, 1895.

For the past week trade has been steady and the volume has been sustained; money is much easier than at this time last year. Butter is held at last week's prices, although there have been some sales reported lower, showing a weakening tendency. Cured meats are firm at the figures of the previous week. Eggs are stiffening up, the best eastern selling at 18c. and the market price being 16 to 18c. Fresh local eggs are retailing at 35c. Venison and ducks are now displayed for sale in abundance. Mallards are selling at 60 cents a brace, pintails at 50c, widgeon at 35c and teal at 20c; venison at 8c a pound. Kipperd herring are now being sold wholesale at 12 1/2c. There is considerable change in fruit. Mediterranean sweets and St. Michael oranges are out of the market. Apples are being sold from 75c to \$1.10 a box. Tomatoes at \$1.35 to \$1.50 and California pears at from \$1 to \$1.50. California seedling oranges at \$3 and California lemons at \$1.50 to \$5.00. Water melons are selling at \$3.25 a dozen and California grapes \$1.35 a box. Fruit is scarce, especially the local article. Pineapples and bananas carried by the Australian boat was small. Washington state wheat is now quoted at \$23 and the Enderby (Okanagan) mills are quoting the following prices for flour: Premier \$1.00; \*\*\* star \$3.75; \*\* star \$3.80 f.o.b. Vancouver. The new crops are moving in well. There is a comparatively large yield of wheat in Okanagan, but the farmers are dissatisfied with the prices ruling. The lumber business has much improved for the last week several large lumber vessels having arrived to load for foreign ports.

**British Columbia Markets.**

(BY WIRE TO THE COMMERCIAL.)

Vancouver, September 25, 1895.

Sugars have advanced 1/2 to 3/4c at the Vancouver refinery, on some grades. Butter is firmer and receipts from Manitoba have been very limited of late and prices show a higher tendency. Wheat from Washington state is laid down here at \$24 per ton, a decline of \$1 per ton. Lard has declined 1/4c per lb.

Butter.—Manitoba dairy butter, old 3 to 5c, new 11 to 13c; Manitoba creamery, 15 to 19c; do. off grade 6 to 12c per lb.; Manitoba cheese 8 to 10c per lb.

Cured Meats.—Hams 1 1/2c; breakfast bacon, 1 1/2c; backs, 12 1/2c; long clear, 10c; short rolls, 10c; smoked sides, 11 1/2c. Lard is held at the following figures: tins 10c per pound; in pails and tubs, 9 1/2c; mess pork, \$17; short cut, \$18.00.

Fish.—Prices are: Flounders, 3c; smelt, 5c; sea bass, 4c; black cod, 6c; ruc cod, 4c; red cod, 4c; tommy cod, 4c; herring, 4c; halibut, 7c; whiting, 6c; soles, 6c; crabs, 60c doz.; smoked salmon, 12 1/2c; salmon 8c; smoked halibut, 10c; bloaters, 10c; kippered cod, 9c; sturgeon, 6c; trout 10c per lb.; salt salmon, \$6 per barrel.

Vegetables.—Potatoes now, \$8 to \$10 per ton; onions silver skins, 1 1/2c; cabbage, 1 1/2c; carrots, turnips and beets, 1/2 to 1c a lb.; sweet potatoes, \$3.50 per 100 lbs.

Eggs.—Fresh, local, 25c; Eastern 16c to 18c per dozen.

Fruits.—Australian lemons, half boxes, \$2.50; Australian oranges, half boxes, \$2.50; B. C. plums, 30 to 60c; per box peaches, \$1.10 per box; oranges, Mediterranean sweets, \$2.75; St. Michael's \$3.00 per box; apples 75c to \$1.35 per box; tomatoes \$1.50; California pears \$2.00 box.

Nuts.—Almonds, 15c; filberts, 1 1/2c; peanuts, 10c; Brazil, 15c; walnuts, 10 to 16c lb.

Flour.—Manitoba Patent, per bbl., \$4.70; strong bakers, \$4.50; Oregon, \$3.80.

Meal.—National mills, rolled oats, 90-lb sacks, \$3.25; 45 pound sacks, \$3.35; 22 1/2 pound sacks, \$3.45; 10.7 sacks, \$2.65. Oatmeal, 10-10's, \$3.21; 2-50's, \$3.00.

Grain.—Washington State wheat \$24 per ton f.o.b. Vancouver, duty paid. Local oats, \$18 per ton.

Ground Feed.—National mills chop, \$20 to \$22 per ton; ground barley, \$22 ton; shorts, \$19.00 ton; bran \$17.00 ton; oil cake meal, \$39 ton; F.O.B. Vancouver, including duty paid on imported stuff.

Dressed Meats.—Beef, 6 1/2 to 7c; mutton, 7 1/2 to 8c; pork, 8 to 9c; veal, 6 to 8c per lb.

Hay.—Nominal at \$8 per ton.

Live Stock.—Calves, 4 to 6c; steers, 3 to 3 1/2c lb; cows 2 1/2 to 3c; sheep, \$3.25 to \$3.50; hogs, 5 1/2 to 6c; lamb, per head, \$2.50 to \$3.00.

—Powdered and icing, 6 1/2c; Paris 1, 5 1/2c; granulated, 4 1/2c; extra C, 4 1/2c; fancy yellows 4 1/2c; yellow, 4c per lb.

Syrups—30 gallon barrels, 1 1/2c per pound; 10 gallon kegs, 2c; 5 gallon kegs, \$1.25 each; 1 gallon tins, \$3.75 per case of 10; 1/2 gallon tins, \$4.50 per case of 20.

Teas.—Congo: Fair, 11 1/2c; good, 18c; choice, 25c. Ceylons: Fair, 25c; good, 30c; choice, 35c per lb.

**New York Wheat.**

On Saturday, Sept. 23, December wheat closed at 67 1/2c, and May delivery at 71 1/2c. A week ago wheat closed at 63 1/2c for December and 67 1/2c for May.

**Minneapolis Wheat.**

No. 1 Northern wheat closed on Saturday at — for September delivery, December at 58c and May at 62. A week ago December wheat closed at 53 1/2c.

The business of W. D. Coate, druggist, Keewatin, is now carried on by R. H. Gilchrist.

**Freight Rates and Traffic Matters.**

The demand for cattle freight at Montreal is good, says the Gazette of September 24, and all the space has been taken up for this week and on some of the lines it has all been engaged for the balance of the season. Rates are firm at 40 to 45s as to port.

The freight rate on wheat, flaxseed, corn, oats, barley, rye and products of same from Minneapolis to Duluth or Superior, has been advanced from 5c to 7 1/2c. Through rates on flour and grain are left unchanged.

The Chicago Trade Billings of Sept. 23 says: "The tariff to New York is 20c per 100 lbs. on flour and grain and 30c for provisions. Through rates to Liverpool were stronger. Ocean rates being higher at 23 to 28.40c per 100 pounds on flour and \$5.41 to \$9.81c on provisions and 12c bushel for wheat and 11.40c for corn. Rates to Antwerp about 1c over Liverpool. Lake and rail rates to New York are 15c per 100 pounds on flour and 6 to 6 1/2c per bushel on corn and 5 to 5 1/2c on oats. The New England rate was firm at 9c on corn and 5c on oats. Lake rates to Buffalo were steady to 2 1/2c for wheat and 2c for corn, and 1 1/2c for corn to Port Huron.

The Canadian Pacific Railway gives notice that the rate on bulk grain by their steamers from Fort William via Owen Sound to Montreal and points west thereof will be 15c per 100 pounds.

**Live Stock Prices.**

At Liverpool on September 23 there was a weaker feeling in the cattle market and prices declined 1/2c to 3/4c per lb as compared with a week ago. Trade was fair both in cattle and sheep. Good to choice Canadian steers were quoted at 10c to 11c, and United States cattle at 11c to 11 1/2c. Sheep were a shade firmer, being quoted at 1/2c higher on the inside at 12 1/2c to 13 1/2c, as against 12c to 13 1/2c this day week. Prices at London were the same.

H. E. Hallett has opened a grocery store in Winnipeg.

The stock of J. T. Graham, general dealer, Miami, has been sold to Meikle & Coppinger, of the same place.

**To Let !!**

Two stores in the Coombs-Stewart Block, Brandon. Size 48 ft. front and 65 ft. deep with cellar.

For Particulars apply to

J. R. FOSTER, Brandon.  
R. M. COOMBS, Elkhorn, Man.

**WE ARE**

Sole representatives in Manitoba for

**Bell Pianos & Organs**

**THE OLD RELIABLE  
HINTZMAN & CO.  
PIANOS**

Manufactured in Canada for upwards of 50 years.

**New Williams Sewing Machines**

SPECIAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE

Wholesale and Retail

**Music \* Dealers**

WINNIPEG, MAN.

**J. L. MEIKLE & CO.**



# Tropical Brand

Glace Lemon,  
Orange, and  
Genuine  
Corsican  
Citron

# Peels

*The finest Peels imported.*

*Particularly suitable for the cultivation of fine trade.*

**Turner, Mackeand & Co.**

Wholesale Grocers, Winnipeg.

## W. R. Johnston and Co.

(Late Livingston, Johnston & Co.)

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS

OF READY MADE

# CLOTHING.

Cor. Bay & Front Sts, TORONTO

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

## READ THIS.

FOR SALE OR LEASE

ON VERY REASONABLE TERMS, A

# Magnificent Farm

Of rich black soil, situated on Lulu Island, North Arm Fraser River, B. C. being composed of west halves of lots 12 and 13 and part of 1, Block 4 North, Range 7 West, 200 acres more or less; over one-half under good cultivation, mostly in meadow, the balance having been plowed once or twice and yielding abundance of grass for stock; has a very large barn, house and orchard of good bearing trees, all well fenced with stakes and boards; all well dyked and ditched, and about two-thirds well underdrained; it is six or seven miles from the city of Vancouver; good roads, with stages to and from Vancouver daily; the river at the door teems with salmon, and has excellent shooting for ducks, geese and snipe; also pheasants in the near future; good school and churches near by; climate lovely and scenery simply charming. We particularly wish to sell out, but failing which, shall lease to party with sufficient capital to stock and work the place properly.

For further particulars apply to J. H. TODD & SON owners, Victoria, B. C. or to Messrs. Rand Bros. Vancouver.

## 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 538.

AGENTS Shidgate Oil Works, B.C.; D. Richards, Laundry Soaps Woodstock, Ontario; Teller, Bothwell Co., Montreal, Parisian Washing Blue.

We have a large cool warehouse with good facilities for handling Butter and Produce in quantities.

Consignments Received in all Lines. Correspondence Solicited.

## McMILLAN & HAMILTON, COMMISSION MERCHANTS

—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—

BUTTER, EGGS, FRUITS AND PRODUCE

A PERFECT SYSTEM OF

COLD STORAGE.

230 ABBOTT STREET, - VANCOUVER,

P.O. BOX NO. 296.

Quote prices on first quality Dairy Butter or consign to us and get top market prices.

## The Brackman & Ker Milling Co., LIMITED

MILLERS

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

# FLOUR, FEED & GRAIN.

Head Office, Victoria, B.C.

Branches } VANCOUVER, B.C.  
NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.  
EDMONTON, ALTA.

## Osmund Skrine & Co.,

Wholesale Produce and Commission.

CHOICE CALIFORNIA FRUITS.

BUTTER, EGGS, CHEESE, etc.

Special attention given to Manitoba and N.W.T. Consignments.

Correspondence Solicited.

121 & 123 WATER STREET,  
VANCOUVER, 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 Letch Bros. Celebrated Oak Lake Manitoba Flour.

## WALKER HOUSE.

The most conveniently located Hotel in Toronto. One Block from Union Railway Depot A first-class Family and Commercial House

Terms from \$2 a Day

DAVID WALKER, PROPRIETOR.

Corner York and Front Sts., TORONTO, Ont.

# THIS SEASON

WE WILL CARRY IN WINNIPEG FULL LINE OF

SEAMLESS  
WHEAT  
JUTE WHEAT  
(TO HOLD TWO BUSHELS.)  
SHORT, POTATO  
FLOUR, Jute and Cotton.  
BRAN,  
OAT, COAL,

# BAGS

WRITE US FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.

PROMPT SHIPMENT ON RECEIPT OF ORDER.

Hessians, Plain and Striped.

Sewing Twines.

:-

Branding Inks, Blue, Red and Green.

## W. F. HENDERSON & CO.

WINNIPEG.

Agents for The Canada Jute Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.

# GRANULAR OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN CREAMY FLOUR. 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,**

Unequalled 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.

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

Representative for Manitoba, N. W. T. and British Columbia,

L. GODBOLT, WINNIPEG, McIntyre Block.

**GEO. H. RODGERS & CO.**  
WHOLESALE JOBBERS

DRY GOODS,  
BOOTS AND SHOES.

"If you want to Load" see our Fall Samples before placing your orders. It will pay you. Our traveller is now on the road and will be pleased to show you our samples.

Way to get a practical education is by attending Winnipeg Business College and Shorthand Institute for a term. Circulars free. Address C. A. Fleming & Co., Winnipeg, Man.

**Kirkpatrick & Cookson**  
Established 1860.  
**MONTREAL,**  
**Commission Merchants,**  
Flour, Grain, Butter, &c.  
Advances made on Consignments to British or Continental markets

**St. Lawrence Hall**  
**MONTREAL, - - P.Q.**

Every Attention paid to Guests. First-class in every Respect. Appointments Perfect. Graduated Prices.

**EDITORIAL NOTES**

Continued from page 46.

are ready to extend the road if their property would be improved thereby. Mr. Nelson has made a patient inquiry on the spot, and has come to the conclusion that the financial position of the road would be improved by extending the line through to the North Saskatchewan. It is to be hoped his recommendations in this direction will be carried out, so that railway facilities will be afforded to the fine settlements east of Prince Albert. There is a magnificent country up in that locality which would be opened up for settlement by the proposed extension of this railway.

ONE of the growing industries of Manitoba and the territories is the sheep-raising industry. Eight or ten years ago very few farmers in Manitoba kept sheep. Now quite a number of farmers are beginning to keep a few sheep. The difficulties in the way of keeping sheep have been the ravages of wolves, and the necessity for close fencing to keep them in. In the territories sheep are kept in large flocks, and where raised in this way men can be kept constantly with them, to guard and keep the flock. Last year the exportation of sheep began for the first time, and this summer again some thousands of head will be exported to Great Britain from the territories and Manitoba. The wool business has grown with the sheep interest, and this year it is estimated that not far from 800,000 pounds of wool were produced in Manitoba and the territories, the great portion of which was handled by Winnipeg dealers. The scab disease, which caused a good deal of trouble in the territories a couple of years ago, where it was introduced by the importation of sheep from the United States, appears now to have been about eradicated. Wool from the same flocks, which last year was in bad shape on account of the scab, is this year entirely free from the infection. One of the finest lots of wool received in Winnipeg this year, came from a flock which last year produced a wretchedly poor article on account of the prevalence of scab in the flock, thus showing that the sheep have been carefully handled since last year.

A couple of weeks ago The Commercial drew attention to what we termed "The Menace of Fire Insurance." The article dealt with the increase of incendiary fires, as a feature of fire insurance. The question of preventing such fires was considered a very difficult if not hopeless one. We notice since then that Mr. Goldwin Smith, writing on the punishment of arson, says there are some who object to capital punishment at all, but burning a dwelling involving the risk of life, ought surely to be treated as a first-class crime." Here is perhaps a valuable hint in the direction of suppressing incendiary fires. The evil is an enormous one, which calls for the most vigorous and extreme measures to aid in its suppression. The person who deliberately fires a building to obtain the insurance, usually en-

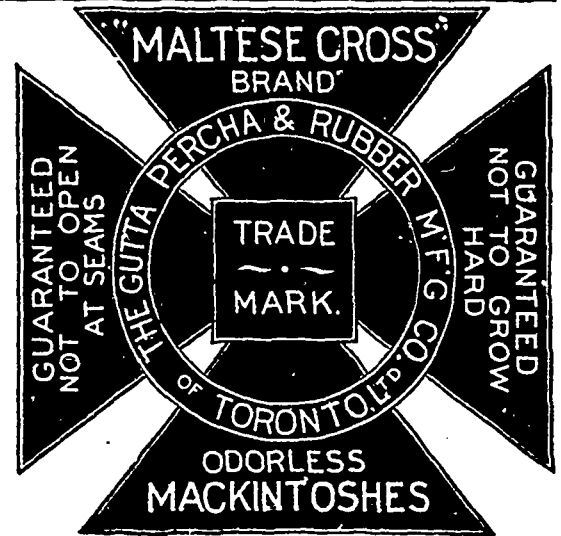
**Every Mackintosh**

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.



dangers the property of others, and not infrequently endangers human life. He should be treated as the grossest criminal, and it would not require any great straining of our code to apply capital punishment to such persons.

**Wheat Stocks.**

The visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, for the week ended Sept. 14, 1895, shows an increase of 1,338,000 bushels, against an increase of only 46,000 for the corresponding week last year and an increase of 1,191,000 bushels the corresponding week two years ago.

For the week ending September 21 the visible supply increased 1,293,000 bushels, as compared with an increase of 975,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year and an increase of 1,362,000 bushels for the corresponding week two years ago.

The following table shows the total visible supply of wheat at the end of the first week in each month on the dates named for four years, as compiled by the Chicago board of trade:

	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
Jan. 2...	23,531,000	20,228,000	21,238,000	45,907,000
Feb. 5...	23,376,000	20,583,000	21,397,000	43,161,000
Mar. 4...	28,765,000	25,589,000	29,068,000	41,556,000
April 1...	24,308,000	21,458,000	27,654,000	41,038,000
" 8...	22,703,000	20,782,000	27,294,000	41,177,000
" 15...	20,187,000	19,217,000	26,096,000	42,055,000
" 22...	18,625,000	18,425,000	24,869,000	39,149,000
" 29...	16,776,000	16,532,000	25,027,000	37,036,000
May, 6...	12,196,000	12,156,000	23,069,000	36,190,000
" 13...	10,623,000	10,510,000	22,632,000	35,190,000
" 20...	10,434,000	10,044,000	21,392,000	30,037,000
" 27...	10,244,000	11,329,000	20,159,000	29,622,000
June 3...	12,229,000	13,394,000	21,030,000	27,910,000
" 10...	10,739,000	12,211,000	20,682,000	26,950,000
" 17...	10,717,000	12,005,000	20,375,000	24,006,000
" 24...	10,225,000	11,822,000	20,031,000	24,561,000
July 1...	11,610,000	12,637,000	22,316,000	24,252,000
" 8...	11,350,000	11,114,000	21,819,000	23,150,000
" 13...	11,237,000	10,184,000	20,828,000	22,439,000
" 20...	10,437,000	10,771,000	18,901,000	23,088,000
" 27...	10,233,000	10,744,000	19,319,000	23,921,000
Aug. 3...	10,517,000	10,010,000	19,124,000	26,079,000
" 10...	10,329,000	10,321,000	18,969,000	25,213,000
" 17...	10,892,000	10,900,000	18,812,000	31,775,000
" 24...	11,088,000	11,771,000	17,410,000	31,950,000
" 31...	11,133,000	12,919,000	16,831,000	35,360,000
Sept. 7...	12,734,000	13,168,000	16,140,000	33,760,000
Sept. 14...	13,092,000	13,214,000	17,331,000	41,411,000
" 21...	13,385,000	13,139,000	18,693,000	44,937,000

Bradstreet's report of stocks of wheat in Canada on Sept. 16 is as follows:

Montreal.....	bushels.
Toronto.....	113,000
Kingston.....	8,000
Winnipeg.....	170,000
Manitoba elevators.....	650,000
Fort William, Port Arthur & Keowatin.....	298,000

Total stocks in the United States and Canada as reported by Bradstreet's were as follows, on Sept 16, 1895:

East of the Mountains.....	bushels.
Pacific Coast.....	49,549,000
Total stocks a year ago were:	8,799,000
East of the Mountains.....	bushels.
Pacific Coast.....	85,802,000
Total stocks a year ago were:	8,582,000

**Winnipeg Markets a Year Ago.**

Wheat.—No. 1 hard, c.i.f. Fort. William afloat, 53 to 54c new wheat, and 38 to 41c to farmers, Manitoba country points.  
Flour.—Local price, per sack, Patents, \$1.50; Bakers, \$1.40.  
Bran.—Per ton, \$11.  
Shorts.—Per ton, \$13.  
Oats.—Per bushel, new, 21 to 23c, choice milling, 23 to 25c.  
Barley.—Per bushel, 30 to 35c.  
Butter.—Dairy 11 to 14c, round lots.  
Cheese.—9 to 9½c.  
Eggs.—Fresh, easier at 11½c, round lots.  
Beef.—Fresh, per lb., ½ to 5½c.  
Mutton.—Fresh, and lamb, 8c.  
Hogs.—Dressed, 5½ to 6c.  
Cattle.—Butchers, 2½ to 2½c.  
Hogs.—Live, good packing 4½ to 4½c, off cars. Heavy, 4 to 4½c.  
Sheep, average butchers 3c, live weight.  
Seneca Root.—24 to 25c per lb.  
Chickens.—8c a lb.  
Hides.—No. 1 cows, 2½c.  
Potatoes.—now 25 to 30c per bushel.  
Hay.—\$4.50 to \$5.00 per ton, car lots.  
Wool.—6 to 8½c, unwashed fleece.

This week last year wheat was ½ to 1c lower. The movement was large, reaching over 350 cars on one day, and country elevators were all full at some points.

**British Grain Trade.**

The Mark Lane Express, of Sept. 23, in its weekly review of the British grain trade says: English wheats during the past week have been firm. Foreign wheat had a slight rally, California for shipment being quoted at 25s 6d, and Dulth at 24s 9d. To-day English new wheats improved 6d. Foreign wheats were firmly held and rods were 6d higher. There was a good trade in flour at 3d rise. Malting barley was 6d cheaper.

S. & H. Borbridge, harness dealers of Ottawa, Ont., have opened a branch store at Brandon, with D. Geddes as manager.



# CONSIGNMENTS

Of Butter, Eggs, Poultry or any other Products of the Farm solicited, and Carefully Handled.

Try our Fresh Pork and Bologna Sausage.

**Live Hogs Wanted.**

**J. Y. GRIFFIN & CO., Pork Packers, Winnipeg**

## Security Cold Storage Warehouse.

Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Poultry,

Dressed Meat and Hogs

STORED AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

My remarks in The Commercial of September 9th are being verified sooner than anticipated. A good chance to make money on EGGS by STORING them now. Charges low. Temperature in Refrigerators from 36° to 38°.

J. J. Philp, New No. 330 Elgin Avenue. Winnipeg

CENTRAL PRISON

## BINDER TWINE.

Pure Manilla Binder Twine, made at the Central Prison Factory, Toronto, is now offered to the Trade. This Twine is made in two grades, both of which are pure manilla, and each bale is guaranteed to weigh 50 lbs net of twine, averaging 640 feet to the pound. The cheapest twine on the market, quality considered.

JOHN HALLAM, Sole Agent.

Write for Prices to THE TORONTO HIDE & WOOL CO., WINNIPEG.

A large stock of the finest English SHEEP DIP on hand, for curing scab in sheep, destroying ticks, lice, etc.

**TORONTO HIDE & WOOL CO., 298 ROSS ST WINNIPEG.**

W. E. Sanford Mfg. Co., Ltd.  
Manufacturers of

# Clothing.

45 to 49 King St. Princess St.  
Hamilton and Winnipeg

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

MANITOBA.

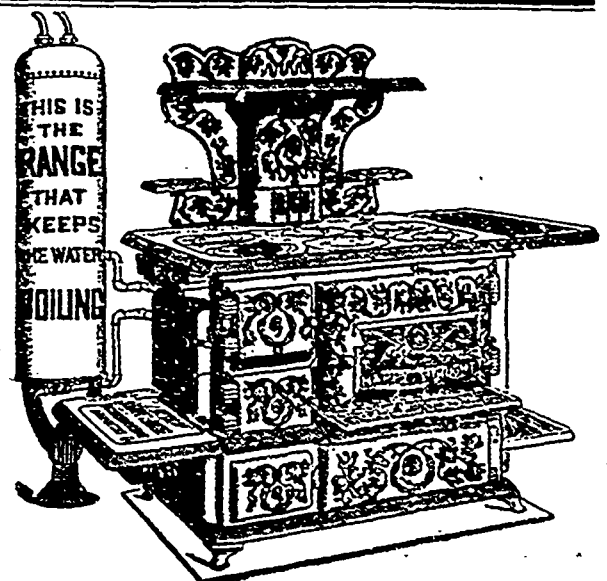
## BUCK'S STOVE WORKS.

WILLIAM BUCK,

MANUFACTURER OF

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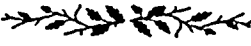
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**Wheat Crops of Various Countries.**

In France the harvest has been completed under the most favorable conditions, and the Minister of Agriculture has now issued his estimate of the wheat crop, which greatly exceeds all previous expectations; the total yield is, in fact, put at 336,000,000 bushels or only 6,400,000 less than last year. France will require to import very little wheat this year.

In Austria-Hungary the wheat crop is finally described as a good average one, which means that it is little short of last year, but that rye is about 2,750,000 qrs.\* less than last year.

In Roumania, according to the latest official report, the grain crops are not so abundant as was expected, but they are much larger than last year. Wheat, for instance, giving 8,250,000 qrs, against about 5,500,000 qrs last year.

From Bulgaria reports point to very large crops of wheat and barley.

The Italian wheat crop is now officially estimated at 13,000,000 qrs, against 14,750,000 qrs last year, so that, as the past season's imports have been about 2,500,000 qrs, Italy may be estimated to require over 4,000,000 qrs in the season just commenced.

From Spain the latest reports state that the crop as a whole is much below last year's, which was a very good one, reaching 13,000,000 qrs.

From Russia the crop reports are rather conflicting. The latest official report says that fine hot weather was good for the harvest of the winter crops, but was unfavorable for spring crops, which ripened too quickly and will consequently yield a poorly developed grain. Oats and wheat especially suffered from this. The general crop outlook in South Russia is much deteriorated, report indicates therefore that the crops are much worse than last year, when nearly all the crops were far above an average.

From Australasia the latest crop reports are satisfactory, but in Argentina according to latest cables, the outlook is described as by no means brilliant for the wheat crop.

—Beerbohm.

\*Eight bushels makes one quarter.

**Montreal Grain and Produce Market.**

There is a good local demand for both straight rollers and strong bakers, and holders of the former were asking 5c more money yesterday for old flour which sells at a premium over that ground from now wheat. Old wheat flour is offered in car lots on track at \$3.80, and new wheat flour at \$3.15. In broken lots delivered, of course higher prices rule. In Strong Bakers, best brands of old wheat flour are firm at \$1.00, and some holders refuse to sell large lots at that figure.

The sale is reported of a lot of 1,000 bbls. of straight roller flour at \$3.00 here for Eastern shipment supposed to be new wheat flour.

Oatmeal.—The market is weak. In bags, granulated and rolled are quoted at \$1.85 to \$1.90, and standard at \$1.75 to \$1.80. Pot barley \$1.25 in bbls and \$2 in bags, and split peas \$3.50.

Bran, etc.—Shorts are steady at \$16 to \$18 as to grade. Bran \$15 to \$15.50.

Wheat.—No business.

Oats.—Sales are reported of car lots of No. 2 new at 30½c and 31c, old 33½c to 34c.

Barley.—The only sale reported was a car of malting barley to arrive at 58c. We quote malting grades 50c to 58c as to quality, and feed at 43c to 45c for new.

Pork, Lard, &c.—Canada short cut pork, per bbl \$15 to \$16; Canada thin mess, per bbl \$14 to \$14.50; Mess pork, American, new, per bbl \$13.50 to \$14; Hams, per lb 9c to 11c; Lard, pure, in pails, per lb 8½c to 9½c; Lard, compound, in pails, per lb 6½c to 7c; Bacon, per lb 9c to 11c; Shoulders, per lb 8c to 8½c.

Butter.—August creamery has changed hands at 17c to 17½c, a round lot of very fine Manitoba creamery selling at 17½c, said to be as fine as anything offered on this market. A lot of choice creamery was also placed at 17½c. As regards dairy butter, Eastern Townships are very scarce, a buyer having an order to fill of 200 packages was only able to get 100 tubs which he picked up in the country at 14c to 14½c. Manitoba dairy butter has been sold at 11c to 12c.

Cheese.—There has been a good deal of trading in under grades at prices ranging from 5½c to 6½c, about 3,000 boxes selling at that range. In Western a lot of 1,000 boxes of finest white was sold a day or two since at 7½c; but fancy August colored could not be had under 7½c, as this class of goods is very scarce. A choice lot of French sold at 7c. It is generally admitted that the fall make will be smaller than that of last year, not on account of lack of pastures, but simply because many farmers have been so disgusted with the low prices of late that they have stopped sending their milk to the factories, causing a number to close down.

Eggs.—Sales of round lots of choice candled at 11c to 11½c, but to day sales have transpired at 11½c to 11¾ in lots, with single cases at 12c and a fraction over.—Grade Bulletin, Sept. 20.

**United States Iron Markets**

The Iron Trade Review, of September 20, says: "After two weeks of moderate activity in iron so far as finished and raw material is concerned, the trade is questioning whether the limit of the advance has been reached. Whether unsold stocks shall begin to grow

again will be decided by the ability of the country to continue to use up iron at a weekly rate of two hundred thousand tons. The probability of foreign material putting a stop to the advance on this side is less imminent since prices abroad have gone up. On Bessemer iron foreign quotations have advanced \$1.25 to \$1.50 in the past few weeks. In the week just ended there has been evidence of weakness in Bessemer at Pittsburg. The significant fact developed is that some large purchases of metal with deliveries running well into next year are under discussion.

**The Live Stock Trade.**

A feature of the live stock trade, says the Montreal Gazette of Sept. 13, has been the chartering of three vessels by the French syndicate to ship stocker cattle to France. The steamers engaged for this trade are the Escalona, Avlona and Gerona, at a rate said to be in the neighborhood of 52s. 6d. The Gerona will be the first steamer to sail on the 25th of this month. All the cattle for these vessels will be bought in Ontario, and if these shipments turn out satisfactory the prospects are that more will follow.

The United States government has issued a new quarantine order. Owners must guarantee expenses before animals will be received into quarantine, otherwise animals will not be permitted to enter the country. Inspectors may furnish food and attendants and have a lien on the animals for such expenses, though it is the duty of owners to furnish food and attendants.

At the Canadian Pacific stock yards, at Montreal, on Sept. 16, Gordon & Ironside bought of John Wake 350 head of Manitoba cattle at 3½c per lb. There was also a good demand for sheep and lambs for shipment and several fair-sized lots changed hands at 3½ to 3¾c per lb. There were 200 live hogs offered which sold at \$1.75 to \$1.80 per 100 lbs.

**Lumber Trade News.**

The Northwestern Lumberman of Chicago predicts that the lumber trade is about to experience a revival of prices as well as a revival in the demand for lumber. The lumber trade of the United States has had a long period of depression and it is about time that a general revival should set in.

O'Connor's large planing mills at Ottawa, Ont., were burned to the ground recently. The loss is said to be about \$35,000, which is partially covered by insurance.

In France it is said carriages propelled by electricity or steam are coming into use, to the displacement of horses. Only a few are yet in use.

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## Fixing the Standards.

The important work of fixing the standards for grading the crops of 1895, was done at Winnipeg on Tuesday and Wednesday last. This grain standards' board meets at Winnipeg annually, after the harvest is sufficiently advanced to secure samples of the new crop. These are examined and standards are struck from the samples of grain brought in. These standards are used as a guide to the inspectors in grading the crops, though the inspectors are also governed by an Act of Parliament in grading the grain. The standards, however, serve as an additional guide to the inspectors. The standards are also used for commercial purposes. Thus a grain shipper at Winnipeg can send a sample of the standards of any particular grade to a dealer in Liverpool and when the Winnipeg shipper offers the Liverpool importer a quantity of No. 1 hard Manitoba, the latter can turn to the standard sample in his possession to see what kind of a wheat No. 1 hard is. As the grading is done by government inspectors, the Liverpool importer knows that when he buys any particular grade of wheat he does not depend upon the honesty of the shipper, but he relies upon official inspection. Thus the standards serve a commercial purpose in carrying on business between shippers here and foreign buyers, as well as being used as a guide to the inspectors in grading the crops.

This year nearly 275 bags of grain were secured, two or more from nearly every district of the country, each sample containing two bushels. These samples serve as a pretty close index to the condition of the crops of the country. A great deal of choice wheat was on view, but quite a prevalence of smut was noticed, also a considerable number of frosted samples, some only just touched, while others were so bad as to be unmerchantable except for feed. There is also a great prevalence this year of green, shrunken berries amongst the wheat. This is a very serious defect and no wheat so affected can go into the high grades. These green berries cannot be removed by machinery and make a low grade of flour. The sound samples this year are unusually heavy and plump, the No. 1 hard samples showing surprising weight. But for the defects caused by frost, smut and uneven ripening the crop would have been truly a magnificent one, the samples which are free from these defects, taken all around, being equal to anything ever shown here in point of plumpness and weight.

The standards board is rather a cumbersome one, being composed of representatives of the Toronto and Montreal boards of trade, the Ontario millers' association, the Winnipeg board of trade and grain exchange, the Patrons of Industry and Manitoba Farmers' Institute, representatives of the western grain interest, both producers and buyers, and the Winnipeg and Fort William inspectors. The following persons composed the board: S. Spink, Winnipeg, chairman; C. N. Bell, Winnipeg, secretary; G. A. Chapman and C. B. Watts, Toronto; James Caruthers, Montreal; S. A. McGaw, Jos. Harris, J. A. Mitchell, Winnipeg; T. B. Baker, Moose Jaw; A. McKay and W. E. Bell, Indian Head; Jas. Elder, Virden; Wm. Postlewaite and K. Campbell, Brandon; C. Braithwaite, J. Patterson, Portage la Prairie; Inspectors: F. E. Gibbs, Port Arthur and D. Horne, Winnipeg.

The board were a long time in consultation, examining the samples, before they came to any decision as to the first grade, and the greater portion of two days was consumed in completing the work. The following are the standards as eventually decided upon.

No. 1 hard, weighing about 62½ pounds per bushel and composed of about 75 per cent. of hard red fyfe wheat. No. 2 hard, weigh-

ing about 61½ to 62 pounds and composed of 75 per cent. hard red fyfe wheat. Not so clean as No. 1. No. 3 hard, to include wheat not good enough for No. 2. This grade shows a trace of frosted wheat and is not absolutely free from smut, though grain that could be called smutty could not go into it. No. 1 northern, weighs about 62 pounds per bushel and contains about 60 per cent. of hard wheat. No. 2 northern, is not so clean as No. 1, shows traces of frost, smut, and green shrunken berries. Two special grades were also made on account of the frosted samples, to be called No. 1 and No. 2 frosted, it being desirable to keep these grades in a separate class.

In other grains the following standards were struck. No. 1 white oats, No. 2 white oats, No. 2 mixed oats, No. 3 barley and No. 3 extra barley.

It may be well to explain the distinction here between the Act of Parliament governing the inspection of grain, and the standards. On the surface their appears to be a clashing between the two. The inspection of grain in Canada is under the control of the department of Inland Revenue. The Act of Parliament defines the various grades, but nevertheless allows some latitude to work within the fixed rules governing the grades. In other words, the act fixes the minimum quality of the grades, as, for instance, it says that No. 1 hard shall weigh not less than 60 pounds to the bushel and shall be composed of not less than two-thirds hard Red Fyfe wheat. The standards board can strike a standard somewhat higher, but they cannot come below the quality as fixed by the act.

The new standards, as a whole, appear to give fair satisfaction. Objection is taken to the name "frosted," and it would, no doubt, have been a wise act to have called the grades by some other name, such, for instance, as No. 4 and 5 spring. The weight of the

standards is generally heavier than usual, and the hard grades show a little more soft wheat than last year. The high grades are, however, very fine wheat.

After the standards board completed its work, a meeting was held in the grain exchange rooms on Wednesday evening, at which members of the standards board, the grain exchange, and other interested persons were present. A long and at times spirited discussion took place on the question of mixing scoured wheat with the regular grades. The millers were generally opposed to mixing, and they were supported by the farmer representatives. The grain men asserted that they had purchased large quantities of slightly smutted wheat last year at the full No. 1 hard price, and if they were not allowed to mix it with the grade to which it belonged after having been cleaned, they would have to buy this class of wheat lower, thereby causing a loss to the farmer. No resolutions, however, were adopted, as there was such a diversity of opinion among those present as made the passing of any resolutions practically impossible.

After the adjournment of the exchange meeting, the standards board held another session, when, after considerable discussion, the following resolution was passed:

"That, in the opinion of this standards board, it is not advisable to mix scoured wheat in the one hard grade."

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## 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 misunderstanding, 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 TASSER, WOOD & Co., RELIANCE CIGAR FACTORY, MONTREAL.

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The Edmonton Bulletin says: "The proprietor of the Jasper house informs us that he has had six girls married from his house within a year and that he is kept busy looking for help to replace the ones getting married." The Bulletin was very foolish to allow the hotel man to work it in this way for a freed ad. for help wanted.

### Grain and Milling Matters.

No. 1 hard wheat at Duluth is selling at a greater premium over No. 1 Northern than ruled on the last crop. During the past summer No. 1 hard sold at only 3c to 3c premium over No. 1 northern. The difference between the two grades has now widened to 1 1/2c on a bushel, and it may go to 2c before long. The reason for this is the much smaller proportion of No. 1 hard in the present crop.

The Montreal Trade Bulletin mistakes the meaning which the Commercial wished to convey in taking our Montreal contemporary to task for stating that the "Manitoba crop would grade mostly No. 1 northern." The Commercial did not wish it to be understood that the bulk of the crop would grade No. 1 hard. We have repeatedly stated, week after week, that the average quality of the present crop would be low. The Commercial has been denounced by certain parties and papers for speaking about the low average quality of this crop. What we wished to correct in referring to the Trade Bulletin was the custom of sizing up the situation so positively before really any reliable estimate can be made. We also gave statistics to show that No. 1 northern is not a leading grade here, as our eastern contemporary seemed to be under the impression that it was the staple grade. From the evidence now at hand it is quite certain that the bulk of the crop will not grade No. 1 northern; but it will grade No. 1 northern and under, including No. 2 hard grade, which is about equal to No. 1 northern in point of quality. The bulk of the crop will be hard wheat, the same as it has been in past years, but it will go more into the No. 2 and No. 3 hard grades, instead of going into the No. 1 hard grade as in the past two years. A good deal more wheat which is hard so far as condition is concerned, will be off grade on account of damage from smut, frost, dampness, etc. There is no reason to believe that the bulk of the crop will go into the northern grades, though there will probably be a moderate increase in the quantity of that class of wheat.

The Northern Elevator Co.'s, now elevator at Winnipeg has not been completed without a fatal accident. A young man recently from Ontario, who was engaged in tinning the elevator, was thrown from the top of the building by an accident to the scaffold, and was terribly mangled by the fall, his head having been crushed to a jelly.

The grades of No. 1 hard and No. 1 northern wheat at Duluth must be entirely free from smut. Under the inspection rules a little smut may be carried in the No. 2 northern, while wheat that is very smutty goes into No. 3 or rejected grades, according to quantity of smut. Both No. 3 and rejected are sold by sample, as is also a large portion of No. 2 northern.

### Dairy Trade News.

The cheese factory at Strathclair, Man., closed on Sept. 11.

A meeting of the directors of the Manitoba Dairy Association was held in Winnipeg on Tuesday evening. A resolution was passed denying the statement made by an English paper that filled cheese were made in Canada. Nothing of the kind was ever done in Manitoba, the resolution asserts. It was also resolved, "That it is desirable to make arrangements for having during the coming winter some means of advanced instruction in cheese and butter making, and that the local government be respectfully urged to take the necessary means to that end."

The English paper which announced that Canadian "filled" cheese was being placed in the British markets, has acknowledged its error. The word "Canada," it said, was

used in mistake for cheese made in the United States. The mistake seems to have occurred by a mistake as to the application of the word American. The paper took it to mean Canada. While Canadians are Americans in the wide and correct use of the term, we wish for a more definite term when it comes to charging us with making filled cheese. The people of the United States should also have some definite name by which they could be designated, besides the general term American, which is equally applicable to a Canadian or a Mexican.

### Another World's Wheat Estimate.

The Paris Echo Agricole gives the following estimate of the world's wheat crops compared with last season, and the probable imports and exports during the season of 1895-96:

	—Production—		—1895-96—	
	1894-95, quarters.	1894-95, quarters.	Imports, quarters.	Exports, quarters.
Europe....	173,278,000	192,038,000	54,126,000	23,614,000
America . . .	70,032,000	81,154,000	860,000	21,280,000
Asia . . . . .	36,622,000	39,477,000	1,720,000	8,335,000
Africa . . . . .	6,533,000	7,300,000	620,000	1,368,000
Australasia	4,332,000	4,705,000	....	1,170,000

Totals . . . . . 290,847,000 324,524,000 57,526,000 55,794,000

"At first," says the Echo Agricole, "it will appear contradictory that with a deficit of 30,677,000 quarters in the world's production, the deficit of general consumption is only 4,450,000 quarters, but it must be noted that the exceptionally abundant crop of last year in Europe has enabled very large reserves to be formulated, and for Russia we estimate a probable export of 14,615,000 quarters in spite of a deficit of 10,320,000 quarters in the production of that country."

### Silver.

The demand and supply are both moderate, and quotations are consequently almost without change. Silver prices on September 20th were, London, 30 1/2d; New York, 66 1/2c. — Bradstreets.

### The Colonist for September.

The Colonist for September is out. It is the first number by the new publisher, H. S. White, who succeeds the late Mr. Smith as publisher of this useful and interesting journal. The first feature noticeable about the September number is the adoption of a new color for the cover, which is now printed on a very handsome salmon tinted paper. A special feature of this issue is a new map of the Province of Manitoba, which accompanies the number. There is also a colored map of the Winnipeg district, showing lands offered for sale; also schools, churches, dairy factories, post offices, roads, etc. These two special features are alone sufficient to make the September number of the Colonist a very valuable one. There are many interesting articles in the number, such as "The Canadian Land of Goshen," giving some features of various sections of the prairie region of Western Canada; "St. Paul's Industrial School," an article dealing with an Indian School near Winnipeg; "Old Victor," an original tale of old Fort Garry; "An Autumn Day in Manitoba"; "Race Prejudice," besides editorial notes and short articles, all combining to make up a very interesting number.

Some changes are to take place among the managers of the Imperial bank branches in the west. A. Jukes, at present manager at Brandon, will go to British Columbia to take charge of a branch at Vancouver. Mr. Jukes will be succeeded by N. G. Leslie, at present manager at Portage la Prairie, and the latter gentleman by Wilson Bell, accountant of the Brandon office.

Daplessis' tannery and McKane's boot and shoe factory, at Quebec, were destroyed by fire recently. The loss is about \$25,000, covered by insurance. A large number of employees will be out work in consequence.

The stock of A. L. Cameron, flour and feed dealer, Calgary, was badly damaged by fire on Sept. 11th.

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