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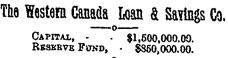
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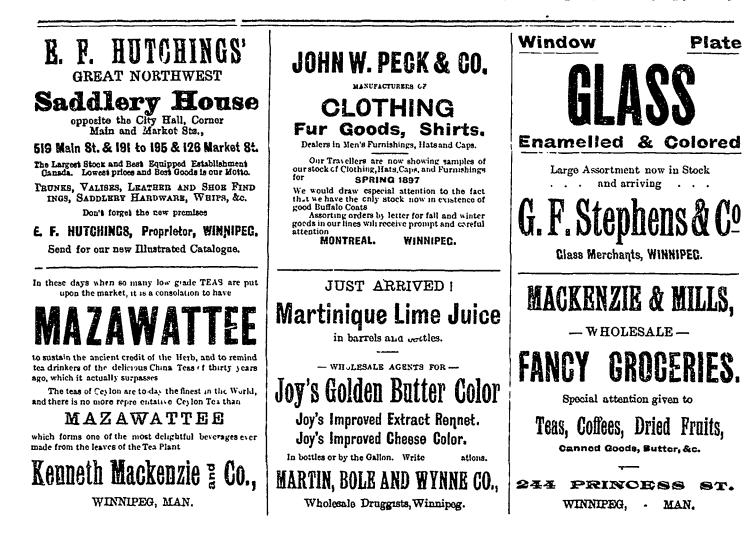
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WINNIPEG, OCTOBER 12, 1896.

Manitoba.

Dr. Macklin has opened a drug store at Roland.

S. Allen, butcher, has opened business at 600 Main st., Winnipeg,

Richardson & Loree, of Carman, are open-ing a branch store at Roland.

Mr. Rintoul, of Neepawa, will open in the book and stationery line at Dauphin.

The Canadian: Pacific Railway depot at Stonewall was destroyed by fire on October 3.

Jones & Boardman, are erecting a building at Roland for a bakery and confectionery store.

M. Brice, of Carman. is building a store at Roland in which he will open a general store business.

A. H. McIntyre, jeweller, of Portage la Prairie, will open a jewellery store at Dauphin.

Rodgers Bros., general merchants, Treherne, are advertising a sale of their stock, with the intention of giving up business.

William Koneally, proprietor of the English chop house, Winnipeg. has purchased the tonsorial business of Edward Kelly.

W. Lowe, postmaster, at Roland, is erecting a building in which he will open a stock of graceries.

Steen & Co., doing a general store business for the last four years at Roland, have chaned the style of their firm to Steen Brcs.

Jas. McMillan & Co., hides, furs, etc., have sold out their Winnipeg branch business to Frank Lightcap. Mr. Lightcap was formerly manager of the business here, and will now continue it in his own name.

Dr. Hinman, of Winnipeg, city veterinar-ian, while in Eastern Canada recently, pur-chased four horses for the city fire department. A chestnut team he obtained for \$500, and a hay team for \$225. The cost of the freight was \$130; so that the city for the four animals 1 ays just \$655.

The Selkirk town council has received a telegram from Ottawa stating that the fish Latchery at that place would not be operated this winter. Some time ago it was feared that it was the intention of the government to close the building this winter and a largely signed petition was sent down to the department of marine and fisheries praying that it should be operated. The roply is as above.

Northwest Ontario.

J. G. King, of Marks, King & Co., will build a largo block at Fort William. size 100 x 60, three stories high.

H, F. Holmes. Rat Por ago, has just made the sale of the Bad Mine, the consideration being \$55,000. The property is situated about six miles east of Rat Portage. The new owners will put a force of miners to work to develop their property.

The product of the Lake of the Woods gold fields for the month of September was \$22,000. This is the actual amount of gold bullion which passed through the Rat Portage banks during the month.

A further meeting has been held at Rat Portage to organize a mining exchange. Forty-five parties subscribed as members. The number of directors was fixed at nine, and the following board was ellected by ac-clamation: J. E. Rico, J. M. Savage, C. S. Morris, S. V. Halstead, H. Langford, George Barnes, R. Hall, H. Armstrong and N. C. Westerfield. A resolution was carried authorizing the provisional directors to call in five dollars per share of the stock subsci ibed. The provisional directors met im-mediately after the shareholder's meeting. The following were elected officers provision-ally: J. M. Savage, president; Geo. Barnes, vice-president; H. Langford, Secretary; J. H. Neave, sreasurer. In accordance with the resolution of the shareholders the secretary was instructed to call in \$5 per share of the stock subscribed.

Winnipeg Prices a Year Ago,

Following were Winnipeg prices this week last year:

Wheat-About 45c to 46c for No. 1 hard, country points, to farmers, and 59 to 60c afloat Fort William.

Flour.—Local price, per sack, Patents, \$1.85; Bakers, \$1.65. Bran.—Per ton, \$11.

Shorts.-Per ton, \$13.

Oats.—Per bushel, car lot freights paid, 19 to 20c. lots, new, local

Barley-A few loads sold at 21c to 24c. Flaz Seed.-70c to farmers at country

points.

Butter.—Dairy round Creamery, 17 to 18c. Cheese.—53 to 6c. round lots 9c to 12c

Eggs.-Fresh, 13c nct, jobbing at 15 to 16c.

Beef.-City dressed, 4 to 41c.

Mutton.—Fresh, 5½ to 6½c; lamb. 6½ to 7c. Hogs.—Dressed, 6c to 6½c.

Cattle.—Butchers' 2 to 2 to 2 to 8c. Hogs.—Live, off cars, 4 tc.

Rogs.—Live, on cars, 42c.
Sheep.—Sheep and lambs 23 to 3c off cars.
Seneca Root.—Dry 17 to 19c lb.
Poultry.—Chickens, 35 to 40c per pair, fowl, 40c to 45c; turkeys, 8 to 9c lb.,

live weight. Hides .- No. 1 cows, green salted weak at

64c. Wool.-Unwashed fleece, 10 to 114c.

Potatoes.—15 to 20c per bushel. Hay.—\$5.50 to \$6 per ton, car lots.

Å. The Standards Board. 7

Samuel Spink, grain merchant, Winnipeg, has been appointed by the Dominion govern-ment as chairmin of the board which will meet this year to fix the grain standards. The gentlemen selected by the government The gentlemen selected by the government to fix the grain standards are as follows: S. Spink, Winnipeg, chairman: C. B. Watts and M. McLaughlin. Toronto; T. A. Crane, and O. M. Gould, Montreal; J. A. Mitchell, Winnipeg; K. Campbell, Brandon; F. Young, Killarney; S. D. Elkington, Qu'-Appelle; W. Postlethwaite, Brandon; James Eldar, Virdan; Jas Biddell Beschenke C Elder, Virden; Jas. Riddell, Rosebank; C. Castle, Fox'on, J. Molucon, Carlovale, P. Forguson, Kenles; R. M. Phinn, Moosonin; Chris, Johnson, Ballur; W. W. McDonald, Fleming.

The first nine names represent the grain and milling interests, and the following nine represent the producers. As Mr. Spink will be chairman, the producers will have a majority of the board in voting D. Horn, inspector at Winnipeg, and Mr. (ibb, inspector at Fort William, will be present as exports

Regarding the proposed changes in the grades this rear. Mr. Spink has asked the department to defer putting the changes into effect until an expression of opinion can be had from the standards board. The telegraphers' strike has caused a delay in collecting samples of the crop for the use of the board. Heretofore, the station agents at the various points have collected these samples, and now that the station agents in many cases have been away from their posts serious delay has occurred. The meeting therefore cannot take place before October 15 at the earliest, and possibly not then.

Cauned Salmon.

The spot market has been somewhat demoralized this year owing to the fact that buyers generally carried over sufficient stock from last season to fill their requirements, consequently they have been slow in placing their orders. The prospects are very poor for any large sales being made in this market this season as it is claimed that buyon already have ample stocks on hand. Sales in this pro-vince this season are fully 75 per cent, short of last year. A low small lots of red salmon have been placed at \$1.25 per case, fo.b. coast, and some sales of Cohoes at \$3.50 f.o.b. coast, and other sales are reported at \$1.00, delivered Montreal. The above price for red salmon is a decline of 25 per case as compared with the price it was offered at in the beginning of the season, but agents state that an order for 5,000 cases of either of theabove brands would advance prices 25c per case. The demand from foreign markets this season for red salmon has been very active, and it is claimed that the bulk of the pack has already been shipped, and there is very little left for Canada, except the lower grades, which are being packed now.-Montreal Gazette.

Literary Notes

The Cosmopolitan for October is to hand. The number opens with "A Summer Tour in the Scottish Highlands." illustrated with sketches of some of the grand scenes of that pieturesque country. Then follows "The Story of a Child Trainer," in which an ac-count is given of the methods of Wm. L. Tomlins, the great social and physical trainer of the young. Capt. D. D. Geillard, U. S. A. engineer, gives an interesting paper on the "Perils and Wonders of a Great Desert," in which he deals with the great descrts of the which he deals with the great deserts of the south-western states. Apropos of the recent visit of Li Hung Chang, General Edward Forester writes on "Personal Recollections of the Tai-Ping Robellions," in which the great Chinese diplomat took part. Anna Went-vorth Sears writes on" The Modern Women Out Doors." Then there is a paper on Cooks, by Courtenay Baylor. There is the usual member of articles of fiction and continued stones. and the literary and scientific dopartstones, and the literary and scientific department are specially interesting.

The tramway of the Ontario and Western Lumber Co.'s mill, No. 4, at Rat Portage, took fire recently and for a time the mill and lumber piles were in great danger. The fire brigade turned ou, and checked the fire. About fifty yards of the tramway was destroyed.



THE COMMERCIAL.

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, OCTOBER 12, 1896.

THE GRAIN GRADES.

The grain committee of the Winnipeg board of trade has prepared a very full report. on the question of the wheat grades, setting forth the reasons why the changes in the grades as recently announced by the department of inland revenue, should not be made. This report has been adopted by the council of the board, and secretary C. N. B.H has gone to Ottawa to press the matter upon the department.

The first matter taken up in the report is the composition of the standards' board, and a very strong point is made against the appointment of incompetent persons to this board. It is pointed out that the grain in. spectors are obliged to pass a rigid examination before they can be appointed, and that they must be thoroughly competent persons before they can fill such a position. It is urged that those entrusted with the work of selecting the standards to govern inspectors, should also be required to pass some examination to show their fitness to perform the work. This is the strongest point which could be made against the present rediculous system of fixing the standards. The inspectors are experts in their qualifications for judging grain, yet they are governed by standard + selected by a board composed largely of incompetent persons. Take, for iustance, the standards board appointed for the present season, and it is doubtful if more than half a dozen of the eighteen persons composing the board would be competent to grade wheat. The thing is so absurd that it is hardly necessary to attempt to varry the argument further. The grain inspectors themselves, who have an expert knowledge of the matter, and who are, moreover officials of the government and under heavy bonds to perform their duties impartially, are evidently the proper persons to select the standards, if standards are necessary.

Reference is next made to the great disadvantage which the frequent changes in the grades has been to the grain trade. Daluth dealers are safe in selling wheat at any time for future delivery, as their grades are permanent, while there is always the fear of a change in the grades hanging over the Manitoba dealer, thus making it unsafe to sell for future delivery any length of time ahead.

Regarding the changes now ordered in the grades, the report recounts the history of the past few years in connection with the grades. In the earlier years the standards were much higher than they are now, and experience demonstrated that the higher standards were a loss to both the producer and the dealer. It required a number of years' experience to gain a fair knowledge of the average crop conditions of the country. This was at last well understood by the trade, and the present standards are believed to be as near to what is required as can be made. It is further pointed out that the farmers were strongly in favor of reducing the standards to their present state, and that the department has evidently been misled in supposing that the farmers desire to roturn the high standard again.

Another strong point is made in referring to the desirability of keeping our grades close to the Duluth standard. Our grades are already above the Duluth standard, and the changes announced would still further remove them from the Duluth stendard.

Altoget.ier a very strong case is male out, and the points are put very clearly.

THE UNITED STATES MARKET FOR CATTLE.

The Medicine Hat Times publishes a little incident with the object of showing the value which a free market in the United States would be to our western stock raisers. It appears that some steers from a Canadian range strayed across the boundary into the United States, and were gathered up and shipped to Chicago, along with a lot of cattle among which they had made their home. The Times relates the occurrence as follow:

"Some time ago some steers belouging to "Some time ago some steers belonging to Thos. Stephenson, of Forres, strayed south of the boundary, and were ultimately found in the shipment of J. H. Green, of Chinook, Montana, by the brand inspector, at the Union stock yards, Chicago. The shipment was inspected and sold in Chicago on August 11, and on the 20th the secretary-treasurer of the Montaua Stock Growers' association furwarded to the owner of the steers his check for their value. The whole transaction was businesslike on the part of the associat.on, and very satisfactory to the owner of the steers, the latter having had, we presume, no idea of where his steers had strayed to.

The record of shipping. selling, and the charges, as furnished in the secertary's reonarges, as furnished in the secerary's re-port, show the value of steers on the raiges in Montana, and at the stock yards in Chicago, and we will quote them here in full. Sold for account of J. H. Green, Chicook,

Mont., by Clay, Robinson & Co., Union stock yards, Chicago, on August 11th, 1896, and purchased by Hammond: Two steers, 3380 lb3. @ \$3.65......\$123 87 Less-Freight...... \$13 50

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Commission	1	60			
Shipping charges		14	15	28	

\$108 09

It will be seen by these figures the two steers netted the owner over \$54 each. oabout 30 per cent more than steers are bringing on the ranges in Western Canada. The price is so eminently satisfactory that our ranchers will be inclined to covet the Chicago market and wish that all their saleable steers would drift south of the line, and fall into such good hands as the Montana Stock Growers' association."

The price pai ! the past two seasons at our western ranges for shipping cattle has been \$40 per head. These two steers, which strayed away and ultimately turned up at Chicago. netted their owner \$11 per head more than the ruling price paid in Canada. It may be that these two steers were very superior animals and were worth more than the average export animal, or it may be that they happened to strike a very favorable market. These are points which should be taken into consideratio While the price realized for these steers would indicate that the freedom of the Chicago market would be a great advantage to our cattlemen, the incident does not prove that equally satisfactory results would be obtained as a general rule.

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GRAIN GRADES

The inland revenue department at Ottawa has evidently backed down to some extent regarding the more radical of the proposed changes in the Manitoba wheat grados. An order in-council in the official Gazette declares as follows :

No. 1 Manitoba hard wheat shall consist wholly of wheat grown in Manutobs or the Territorits. It shall be sound and well cleaned, weighing not less than sixty one pounds to the bushel and shall be composed of at least three-fourths hard red fyfe wheat.

-No. 2 Manitoba harl wheat shall consist wholly of wheat group in Manitoba or the Territores. It shall be sound and reasonably clean, weighing not less than fifty-eight and one-half rounds to the bushel, and shall be composed of at least two-thirds hard red fyfe wheat.

No. 1 Manitoba northern wheat shall consist wholly or wheat grown in Manitoca or the Territories. It shall be sound and well cleaned, weighing not less than sixty pounds to the bushel and shall be composed of at least fifty per cont hard red fyfe wheat

No wheat which has been subjected to scouring or brushing for the removal of smut or other fungoid growth shall be included in any of the above mentioned grades.

No. 2 Manitoba northern shall weigh 58 pounds, with fifty per cent hard rei fyfe wheat.

No. 1 hard white fyfe wheat shall weigh not less than 60 pounds to the bushel and contain not less than 60 per cent of hard white fyfe, and not more than twenty-five per cent of soft wheat.

Spring wheat shall be sound and clean, weighing not less than sixty pounds to the bushel.

In the No. 1 hard grade, the weight is increased from 60 pounds to 61 pounds per measured bushel, and the minimum percentage of red fyfe is increased from two-thirds to three fourths.

The only change in the No. 2 hard grade is an increase of half a pound per bushel in the weight. It was at first announced by the department that the weight would be increased two pounds, but this met with such strong opposition that the department has backed down.

There are no changes in the other grades. compared with last year, but the order provides that scoured wheat shall not be mixed in with No. 1 or No. 2 hard or No. 1 northern. Last year the mixing of scoured wheat was allowed in all but the No. 1 hard grade. The new order virtually excludes the mixing of scoured wheat at all, as it would not be profitable to mix it in the lower grades to any great extent. Scoured wheat will therefore have to be sold on its merits as a separate class.

The most objectionable change proposed was to increase the No. 2 hard grade to 60 pounds to the measured bushel, and as this intention has been dropped, the opposition to the proposed changes is to that extent reduced. There is, however, still strong opposition to any of the proposed changes.

R. R. Gallagher, rspresenting S. Green-shields, Son & Co., Montreal, wholesaledry goods, is again in the West or a business trip.

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0-11/96

LATEST ABOUT THE ORAIN GRADES.

Reference is made in other articles in this issue to the changes in the grain grades. The latest report from Uttaws is to the effect that the changes made in the Manitoba wheat grades by the inland revenue department, which has control of this interest, may not go into effect after all. Mr. Bell, secretary of the Winnipeg board of trade, went to Ottawa to confer with the department regarding the changes in the grades and after he had had a conference with the minister and Commissioner Miall, it was announced that the question would be left for the decision of the standards board. The standards board will meet in Winnipeg about October 15th, when the question will be brought up. If the board advises in favor of the changes as announced by the department, thew will go into effect. On the other hand, if the board decides against the changes, the department will withdraw the order. The telegram from Ottawa says:

"The standards board will be instructed to choose two standards for No. 1 hard, one under the old classification of two-thirds red fyfe, with a minimum weight of 60 pounds; the other under the new order. Whichever standard the farmer representatives on the board consider should be adopted, so the government will be guided, and if it transpires that the comptroller. in making a change to 75 per cent. red fyfe and 61 pounds weight has been misinformed, he will at once proceed to rectify the mistake."

The standards hoard is composed of eighteen persons, one half of whom are farmers. It would appear from the telegram from Ottawa, that only the farmers on the board will be permitted to vote on the question as to the advisability of making the changes. This is perhaps a mi-take in wording the telegram. The grain grades are mostly a commercial matter, for convenience in handling the crop. The farmer sells his wheat by the load, principally on sample, and he is not nearly as much interested in the grades as are the dealers. Only those who are intimately familiar with the trade, understand the full use of the grades, and are qualified to pronounce thereon. It would therefor seem strange if the grain trade is not to be allowed to have any voice in the matter. Still, the department has acted very peculiarly in this matter all the way through, and to refuse to allow the grain men to have a voice in deciding the question, would not be any more unreasonable than has been the action of the depart ment all along, in connection with the grain grades, since the matter came up this season.

EDITURIAL NOTES.

THE prospect for the farmers of the West looks decidedly better than it did a short time ago, due principally to the sharp advance in prices. The better prices now obtained for wheat and oats is very encouraging. Though the yield will be less than last year, the net profit on the season's operations will not be much less in many cases, as prices are higher and there has not been nearly as much paid out in wages this year. The cost of threshing has also been less in some districts, the price of threshing having been reduced to three cents per bushel, and in some cases even two and a half cents was accepted for threshing.

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It is rumored that a department of public lands will soon be created by the provincial government of Manitoba. This would indicate that some satisfactory arrangement has been made, or is likely to be made, between the federal and provincial governments for the handing over to the province of the public lands within its boundaries. All the old provinces in Canada control their public lanas, but in the new provinces and territories of the West, the federal government has held control of the public domain. If the province should gain control of the lands, we may expect to see a more active immigration policy adopted by the local government.

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It is said that Manituba farmers are con suming more pork and less beef than they did some years ago. This is borne out by the statements of hide dealers, that there are not nearly as many beef hides marketed now as there were seven or ten years ago. The population of the country is much greater now than it was then, and undoubtedly there is more meat consumed now than then, but the kind of meat largely consumed in the rural districts has changed. Manitoba farmers did not go in much for hegs some years ago, and it is well known that of late years raising hogs has been far more general than formerly. The price of hogs being low this year, do doubt many of the farmers think it more profitable to sell their beef animals and consume their pork at home.

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It is a matter for regret that many of the creameries and cheese factories in Manitoba are obliged to close operations so early in the season, owing to the shortage in the supply of milk. The best part of the season for operating the factories, so far as the weather is concerned, is in the fall, but many of the factories are obliged to close up quite early in the fall on account of the supply of milk becoming too small to make it pay to keep operating. Farmers who patronize the factories should grow some feed for their cows so that when the grass begins to get dry and frosted, the flow of milk could be kept up. If a little extra feed is not provided for the fall season, there is sure to be a great falling off in the supply of milk. Farmers who intend to foliow up the dairy business, should also ondeavor to improve their stock, with this special object in view. There is no use keeping a poor cow for dairy purposes, when it will not cost any more to keep a good one.

THE question of grinding-in-bond was brought up at the meeting of the Manitoba and Northwest Millers' Association, held at Brandon, early in September. This is a question which is perhaps of as much direct interest to Manitoba farmers as to western millers. It was pointed out at the meeting of the millers' association that the present arrangement is unfavorable to the western wheat grower and also to the western millers. Instead of buying Manitoba hard wheat, eastern millers are allowed to import hard or other wheat from the United States and grind the same, getting a rebate of the duty when they export a like quantity of flour. The effect of this is to rob the western farmer and miller largely of the benefit which they

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should derive from the duty on wheat and flour. The eastern miller can import hard wheat from the States and sell the product at home, getting a rebate on flour exported which is made from eastern wheat, thus supplying the eastern markets with hard wheat four made from the imported wheat, which otherwise would have to come from Manituba and the Teritories. The farmers have been interesting themselves activaly in the wheat grades of late, though the grading of wheat is a matter which does not as directly concern them as the question of grinding in bond. They might more prefitably turn their attention to this latter questim. *

LAST week The Commercial urged briefly the question of fixing grades of No. 1 and No. 2 trosted wheat, whenever we happen to have a portion of the crop damaged by frost. It is to be hoped that the new standards' board, which will soon meet in Winnipeg, will declare against this custom. The fixing of these grades makes it appear that this class of wheat is one of the staple productions of the country. It is not pleasing to read in British commercial journals about the arrival and sale of parcels of Manitoba frosted wheats. They have frosted wheats at Duluth and Minneapolis, but they do not unnecessarily advertise the fact by giving them special grades. It is not necessary to classify frosted wheat as No. 1 a.d No. 2 under any name. The proper place for this low grade stuff would be to grade it No. 4 and No. 5. It would then come in the order in which it belongs. Some of the dealers think it sounds too low to make grades of No. 4 and No. 5, and that it would be harder to sell a No. 4 grade than a No. 1 frosted, but it is not likely that buyers are deceived by the grade num-Classifying frosted wheat as No. 1 ber. frosted, of course, nominally gives it a high grade, (which it is not entitled to), but it will not deceive the buyer, who always learns what constitutes the different grades before purchasing. The only result therefore is to unnecessarily advertise all over the world the idea that frosted wheat is a staple here. So far as giving these wheats low grades is concerned, grades under No 8 are quoted daily in Chicago and other markets, and they no doubt sell just as well as if they were called by some other name with a higher grade number attached.

THE item in the Dominion estimates in aid of dairying in the Territories, evidently means that the government has adopted Prof. Robertson's plan of assisting to establish a large dairy in erest in the Territories. Prof. Robertson proposed that when a company of farmers had raised a given sum of money and had amongst them a certain number of cows, the government should advance a sum sufficient to establish a properly equipped factory. The government would take charge of the factory, putting a competent man in control, and would charge the cost of manufacturing and would retain also the further sum of one cent per pound to repay the loan. By the time the loan was repaid it is expected the directors would have acquired sufficient experience to allow the government to withdraw, leaving the factory entirely in the hands of Continued on Page 113.

THE COMMERCIAL.



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THE COMMERCIAL.



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."

MESSES THE OOILVIE MILLING CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.

MRSSRS THE COLLVIE MILLING CO., WINNERG, MAN. Dear Sirs-We have pleasure in stating that the quality of the flowr mide in the Winniper mile, of which we have imported considerable on this crop has given the highest satisfaction to everyone who has baked it. Olargow is pre-eminently a city of large baking estab-lishmunt, some of them with a capacity of 2000 barrels per week, and all managed by grathemen well qualified to give a sound vertice on the merus of any flour. With remarkable unanimity they have expressed the opinion that nothing fluer than your Patch grade has ever been placed on the market. The taking results have been ex-ceptionally high, both in regard to color and out-turn, and we can invariably command a higher price. We are, yours respectfully, William Morrison & Sox.



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

RIDDELL MANUFACTURING CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF~

HIGH CLASS BISCUITS AND CONFECTIONERY

When you are stocking up in Confectionery, TRY OUR VELVETS We warrant them equal, if not superior to the best made on this continent.

FACTORY AND OFFICES : CORNER OF HIGGINS AND ARGYLE STREETS, MANITOBA. WINNIPEG,

Wheat Stooks.

The visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, for the week ended Oct. 8, 1896, shows an increase of 1.401,000 bushels, against an increase of 1.061,000 for the corresponding week last year, an increase of 2.201,000 bushels the corresponding week two years ago, and an increase of 2,617,000 bushels three years ago.

The following table shows the total visible supply of wheat at the ond of the first trade week of each month for four years, as compiled by the Chicago board of trade and includes stocks at most important points of accumulation in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains. There are some important points not covered by this statement:

•				
	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
Jan. 2	89,581,000	50,223,000	81,233,000	45,907,000
Feb. 5	83,376,000	79,803,000	81,393,000	43,161,000
Mar. 4	78,765,000	75,569,000	79,033,000	41,656,000
April 1	74,803,000	71,468,000	77,654,000	41.036.000
MAY. G	62,196,000	65,166,000	73,069,000	36,190,000
June 8	52,229,000	59, 394,000	11.030.000	27,910,000
July 1	41,661,000	54.657.000	62,316,000	21,282,00)
Aug. S	38,517,000	60,001.000	59,424,000	26,079,000
Sept. 7	36,754,000	60,168,000	56,140,000	38,760,051
Oct. 7	41,832,000	73,611,000	63,275,000	61,256,0.0
Nov. 4	52,990,000	80,047,000	71,398,000	61.717. 100
Dec. 2	65,903,000	85,179,000	78,091,000	72,680,0:0
The fo	llowing s	hows tho	visible s	upply by

weeks, for four years :

	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.
Jan. 4			79,853,000	81,786,009
u 11	68,945,000	\$6,615,000	80,433,000	82,080,011
18	67,988,000	\$5,286,000	80,382,000	82,227,000
** 25 .	67,523,100	84,665,000	80,234,000	81,457,0 0
Feb. 1	66,731,000	\$3,376.000	79,833,000	81,390,000
8	66,119,000	52,322,w0	79,560,000	80,973,010
. 15	65,926,033	80,733,000	78,667,000	8.,214,000
. 22	65,011,010	79,176,00	77, 257,000	79,418,000
March 1	64,059,000	74,761,000	76,569,000	79,083,000
	62,596,000	77,717,000	74,607,005	79,103,000
. 14	62,123,000	76,873,000	73,359,0 0	72,070, 10
** 21	61,348,000	15,773,000	72,163,000	18,201,010
" 28	61,043,000	74,808,000	71,458,000	77,651,011
April 4	60,322,000	72,705,000	70,762,000	77 293, 0
цр. ц	59,330,000	10,151,00	69.217.000	76,096,000
. 13	68,483,00J	68,620,000	£8,425,030	74,569,001
25	57'916 000	6. 778 . 60	66,593,000	"5,027, WC
May 2	65,619,000	62,196,000	65,166,000	73,069,000
	£1,000,000	69.623,001	63,510,000	72,032,000
16	63,148,000	L0,181,00J	62,044,030	71,526,000
23	51,298,010	54,244,000	61,319,000	70,153,000
. 30	50,840,000	62,229,000	69, 391,000	70,367 . 0)
June 6	60,147,000	19,739,010	58,2,1,000	6. 68 . 000
13	49,486,000	47.717,000	57,105,000	66, 37 ., 000
. 20	45,519,000	46,225,000	65,83:,000	63,081,000
. 27 .	17,860,000	44,661,000	54,657,000	62,315 0 0
July 4	47,199,000	43,359, 00	54,114,000	61,519,000
	47,220,000	41,:07,000	53,154,000	59,328,000
. 18	46,743,000	10,435,000	63,771,000	53,903,000
., 25	47,142,010	\$9,229,000	57,144,000	59,319,900
Aug 1	46,784,000	38,517,000	60,601,000	59,421,000
. 8.	46,429,010	\$7,:39,000	62,321,0.0	58,S69,001
15	45,876,0.0	56,895,000	03,901,000	67,512,000
22	45,159,000	30,000,000	64,111,000	67,240,000
., 29	45,574,000	35,433,000	60,949,000	66,881,000
Sept. 6	46,495,000	26,751,000	69,168,000	56,140,000
12	47,602,000	38,092,600	69,214,030	57, 531, 000
19	49,655,000	39,585,000	70,159,000	55,693,000
26	48,716,000	40,768,000	71,413.9.0	C0,525,000
L S .	20,110,000	41,832,000	13,0.4,000	63,275,000

Bradstreet's report of stocks of wheat in Canada on October 1 is as follows:

	Bushels.
Montreal	458,000
Toronto	121,000
Kingston	25,000
Winnipeg	812,000
Manitoba interior elevators	775,000
Fort William, Port Arthur &	•
77	1 200 000

	Bushels,
East of the Mountains	61,924,000
Pacific Coast	8,512,000
Total stocks a year ago were :	busnels.
East of the Mountains	55,078,000
Pacific Coast	8,71,000

Bradstreets report for the week ended Oct. 3, shows an increase of 2,060,000 bushels in stocks of wheat east of the mountains, making the total 63,954,000 bushels on the latter date.



No adv nce in price of the FAMOUS GALT COAL

Quotations for Car lots given at Railway points.

A. M. IIANTON, 381 Main Street. TELEPHONE 260.

Worlds stocks of wheat on Sopt. 1, 1896. (United States, Canada, in E prope and afloat for Europe) were 97,076,000 bushels, as compared with 119,199,000 bushels on Sept. 1, 1895, 151,622,000 bushels on Sept. 1, 1894. 149,407,000 bushels on that date in 1893, and as contrasted with 111,016,000 bushels on Sept. 1, 1892, and with smaller totals on Sept. 1 in preceding years.

The Live Stock Trade

At London, England, on October 5, there was a weaker feeling in the cattle market owing to heavy supplies and with a slow trade prices declined $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1c per lb. Choice United States steers sold at 11c and Canadians at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ o. The market for sheep was also weak and prices were marked down 1c per lb., best selling at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

A private cable received from London reported the market unchanged and quoted choice United States cattle at 114c; choice Canadians at 104c, ranch cattle at 9c, and sheep at 104c.

A private cable from Liverpool reported sales of some large lots of Cauadian sheep at prices ranging from 21 to 23; per head.

Another private cable from London reported sales of Canadian sheep at 24s 3d per head, which figure shows a loss to the shipper of 2s 61 per head.

At the East End Abattoir market. Montreal, on Sept. 5. the demand was of a limited character and supply was again in excess of local wants, and owing to the scarcity of ocean freight there was no demand from shippers. The continued heavy receipts for the past two months has had a depressing effect upon the market, and prices for good stock were fully be per lb. lower. Good to choice steers and heifers sold at 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}c$, a few being bought at the latter figure for shipment next week. Sales of fair cattle were made at $2\frac{1}{2}c$ to $2\frac{3}{2}c$, and inferior to common at $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{2}c$ per lb, live weight. There was a fair demand for sheep for shipment and prices ruled about steady at $2\frac{3}{2}c$, while butchers paid 2 to $2\frac{1}{3}c$ per lb. live weight. Lambs met with a fair demand at prices ranging from \$1.50 to \$3.50 each as to size and quality.

At the Point St. Charles market, Montreal, oa September 5, a couple of leads of common butchers' cattle sold at $1\frac{1}{2}$; por lb. There were 200 h is offered for which the domand was fair, and sales were made at $8\frac{1}{2}c$ to 4c per lb.

At Toronto, on October 6, export cattle were slow at from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{3}{2}$ e per pound. Butchers cattle are no better. For a few picked lots & $3\frac{1}{2}$, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ was paid; $2\frac{3}{2}$ was about the best price paid for loads of the best cattle. For medium from $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ c was the range, romm'r. C and occasionally a good deal lower. Export sheep old at & c. Lambs from 31.75 to 32.75 each. Stockers were wanted at from $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per pound, buils for export $2\frac{3}{4}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound. Prime hogs were a little weaker and the top price was $3\frac{1}{4}$ per puind; light fat $3\frac{3}{4}$ to $3\frac{3}{2}c$; and thick fat 3 to $3\frac{1}{4}$ per 100 pounds; stores and half fat hogs will not sell.

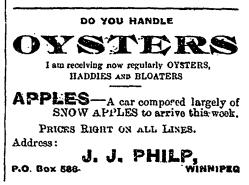
At Chicago, on October 9. hogs were 5c higher; coarse heavy to prime | light sold at \$2.85 to \$3.51, with sales largely at \$3.10.to \$3.95; heavy packing droves selling at \$3.to \$3.25.

S.: A. D. BERTRAND, OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE

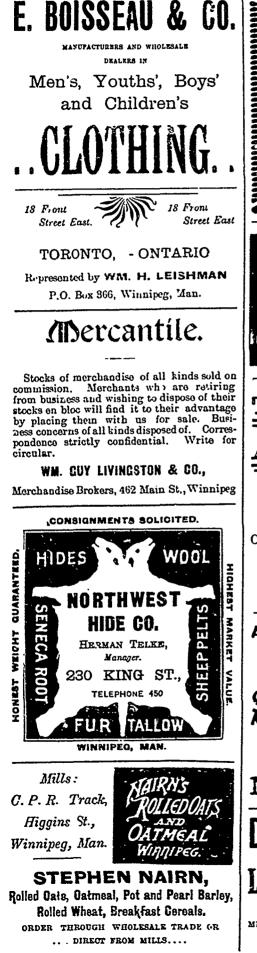
For the province of Manitoba, under the recommendation of the Board of Trade of the city of Winnloog. Insolvent and Trust Estates Managod with Promptness and Recommend

Special attention to Confidential Business Enquiries. Corner 2nd. Avenue and 2nd St. North,

WINNIPEG MAR



THE COMMERCIAL.





THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

WINNIPEG, Saturday, October 10, 1896. The settlement of the railway strike was announced on Wednesday, and it was received with a feeling of great relief in business circles. The tyo-up on the railway was beginning to cause great inconvenience, and in the grain trade particularly matters were fast culminating in a general blockade, as elevator storage at many points was getting filled up, and with shipmonts stopped buyers had to be taken off the market as fast as the country elevators became filled. It is a matter for great satisfaction that the strike was not prolonged, as it would have entailed an enormous loss upon the country if it had continued for a week or two longer. The alvance in the price of grainstuffs has created a greatly improved feeling in business circles, and also a more hopeful feeling among the farmers Though the quantity of grain is considerably less than last year, the advance in prices will make the net returns much larger than was expected on the basis of prizes ruling a month ago, and many farmers will do quite as well as last year. Wheat is now moving freely, but farmers are storing a great de_l in the elevators to hold for higher prices. The general tendency in prices has been firm Wheat and oats and wheat flour are firm, and butter, cheese, eggs, live hcgs and hides show an upward tendency. Cattle and sheep are easier and toud lower. Bank clearings at Winnipeg this week show a decline of about 211 per cent., as compared with the like week of 1895, and a decline of under 10 per cent., as compared with the like week of 189*

There were 87 business failures reported in C₄ and a this week; last week the total was 28 in the week; one year ago it was 54 and two years ago 37.

B adstreets reports continued improvement in the situation in the United States this week. Print cloths are lower, as are cotton, sugar and oats. The recent advaccs in wheat is firmly held, as is that in wool, iron and st-d. Some variation of pig iron have advanced 25c per ton. Higher quotations have been made on wheat, flour, corn, pork, lard, collen, patroloum and leather.

At New York yesterdy money on call was firm at 5 to 64 per cent. Rest moreautito paper 74 to 84 per cent. Bar silver 612; silver certificates 65 to 654; Mexican dollars 495.

WINNIPEG MARKETS.

WINNIPEG. SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 10.

[All quotations, unless otherwise specified, are wholesule for such quantities as are usually taken by retail dealers, and are subject so the usual reduction on large quantities and to cash discounts. I

Cont.— There is no change in coal, except more activity, on account of cool weather. Prices here are: Pennsylvania authracite is quoted at \$10, and western anthracite at \$9.50 per ton of 2,000 pounds Souris coal coal \$1.50 ton, Lethbridge \$5.50. These prices are delivered to consumers in Winnipeg.

Collow00D.—The principal feature in wood is the letting of tenders for the civic buildioga. Tenders were received for 400 to 700 cords of green cut, dry tamarae as follows: Kelly Bros. \$1.69 per cord; J. G. Hargravo & Co.. \$1.85. The Pioneer Fuel Co, offered to supply Pocohontas smokeless coal for \$7.75 per tota. The tender of Kelly Bros. & Co. was accepted. Prices are firm. Car lots of tamarae on track here are quoted at \$1 25 to \$1.50 as to quality. Good tamarac is held firm at the outside price. Pine, \$3.50 to \$3.75 as to quality. For cars of poplar \$3 is usually asked for good green cut dry.

DRIED FRUITS AND NUTS. — Grenoble Walnuts, 14c; Tarragona almonds, 15c; princess paper shell almonds, 20c; Sicilly filberts, largo, 12c; Brazil nuts, 14c; peanuts. roasted, 13c; peanuts greens, 11c; Ontario black walnuts, 8c; butternuts, 9c; hicory nuts, 10c per pound; coceanuts, \$1.00 per dozen; figs, new, 9 lb, boxes, 14c; figs, superior, 35 lb, boxes, 19c; figs, fancy imperial, 55 lb, boxes, 22c per lb; dates, new, 6 and 7c per lb., apricots, 184 to 14c; dried apples, 53 to 6c; evaporated apples 6 to 7c per lb.

FLUID BEEF, BTC.—Following are prices of the goods put up by the Johnston Fluid Beef Company of Montreal:—Johnstons Fluid Beef —No. 1, 2-oz. tins, per dozen, \$2.70; No. 2 4oz., \$4.50; No. 3, 8oz., \$7.88; No. 4, 1 lb., \$12.83; No. 5, 2 lb., \$24.30. Staminal—2oz. bottles, per dozen, \$2.55; do, 4oz. \$5.10.

FISH.—Finnan Haddies are still jobbing at 12 to 124c per lb. by the box. Prices of fresh fish are. Whitefish, fic; Lake Superior trout, 9c : Pickerel, 4c; Sturgern, Sc; salmon, 14c; halibat, 124c; Cod, 1/c; Haddock, 10c per lb; smelts 10c; Oystars, \$2 per gallon for standards and \$2.50 for selects; smoked goldeyes, 80c dozen; smoked salmon, 15c lb. There is very little new cured fish in the market yet. A few bloaters have come in.

GREEN FRUITS .- As soon as the railway blockade caused by the strike was raised. fruit began to move frealy again, shipments being received very soon after the strike was declared off. While the strike lasted there was a heavy loss on consignments arriving here, as with most country points shut off. the market was not large enough to take all the frait arriving. A few winter apples have come in, but the early arrivals of winter apples are usually not the best. There is an abundant supply of good fall apples, and god apples are selling at \$2.50 and down to \$2 for common sorts. Snows are held at \$2.75 to \$3 per barrel. A few Jamaica oronges are coming, and Mexican oranges are expected in a week or ten days. The peach seasen is drawing to a close. The best free stone are held at \$1.35, and clings at \$1.15. Most pears are now winter variaties. There are plonty of grapes, including several varieties of Wasnington grapes and also Eastern stock. The season for concords is drawing to a close. Tomatoes are still coming. Prices are as follows: Good fall apples \$2,50 per barrel; snows \$2,75 to \$3; California lemons \$5.50 \$6 per box; Jamaica oranges \$5.50 box; Cape Cod cranberries \$8.50 barrel; Pacific coast peaches \$1.15 to \$1.95 box; Washington pears \$2.50 box; Ontario pears 80c per basket of 20 pounds; California tokay grapes \$3.50 per box; Washington grapes \$1.75 to \$2 per box; Ontario concord grapes \$0c per basket of 10 pounds; Rogars and Niagara grapes 85 to 40c per basket. Tomatoes, 50c per basket of 20 lbs,

GROCERIES—The principal feature is the strong tone in new dried fruits, and raisins, currants and praues will all cost considerably more new in first hands than when the season opened. The latest report is a further alvance of 1s on French prunes. An easier feeling for canned solmon is reported, round lots having been sold at the coast lately at a reduction. Sugars were easier, owing to the recent decline at New York.

HARDWARE. -Prices are as follows .

TIN, lamb and 56 and 28 lb. ingots, per lb. 19 to 20c.

TIN PLATES. — Charcoal plates, I. C., 10 by 14, 12 by 12 and 14 by 20, per box, \$4.50 to \$4,75; I. X., same sizes, per box, \$5.75 to \$6: I. C., charcoal, 20 by 28, 112 sheets to box, \$8.50 to 9.00; I. X., per box, 20 by 28, 112 sheets to box, \$10.50 to 11.00.

TERNE PLATES.-I. C., 20 by 28, \$8.00 to 5.50.

IRON AND STREL.—Bar iron, per 100 lbs. base price, \$2.85 to \$2.50; band iron, per 100 lbs., \$2.85 to 3.00; Swedish iron, per 100 lbs., \$5.25 to 6; sleigh shoe steel, \$3.00 to 3.25; best cast tool steel, per lb, 11 to 12c; Russian sheet, per lb, 12 to 13c.

SHEET IRON.-10 to 20 gauge, \$3.00; 22 to 24 and 26 gauge, \$3.25; 28 gauge, \$3.50

CANADA PLATES .- Garth and Blaina, \$3.10

GALVANIZED IRON.—Queon's Head, 22 to 24 gaugo, por lb., 4½c; 26 gaugo, por lb., 4½c; 28 gaugo, por lb., 5c.

IRON PIN -50 to per 60 cent. off list.

SHEET ZING-In casks, 5.75 lb., broken lots, 6 25.

SOLDER.—Half and half (guar) por 1b, 14 to 16c.

AMMUNITION.—Cartridges—Rim fire pistol, American, discount, 40 per cent.; rim fire cartridges, Dominion, 50 and 5; rim fire military, American, not list; central fire pistol and rifle. American, 12 per cent.; central fire cartridge, Dominion, 80 per cent.; shot shells, 12 guage, \$6 to 7.50; shot, Canadian, soft, 5½c; shot, Canadian, chilled, 6c.

WIRE.—Galvanized barb wire, plain twisted ed wire and staples, \$3.25 per 100 lbs. Closer prices have been made for large lots.

ROPE.—Sisal, per lb., 74 to 8c base; manilla, per lb., 95 to 104c base; cotton, 4 to 4 inch ar 1 larger, 15c lb.

AXES.—Per box, \$6.50 to 15.50.

NAILS.—Cut. parkeg, base price, \$3.21 for 60 d. with usual extras; common steel wire nails, 5 to 6 inch, \$3.85 per keg; 3 to 4 inch \$4.17 keg; 2½ inch, \$4.50 keg.

HORSE NAILS.—Pointed and finished, oval heads. List prices as follows: No. 5, \$7.50 box; No. 6, \$6.75 box; No 7, \$6 box; No. 8, \$5.75 box; No. 9, 10 and 11, \$5.50 box. Discount off above list prices, 45 per cent.

PAINTS. OILS, ETC.—Linased oil is firmer at last, and the next change will likely be an advance in price. owing to the improved situation in the United States markets and the advance in flax seed. Turpentine is firmer, and has advanced in outside markets. Glass is very firm. Stocks are not large here. Cables from Balgium state that the advance in the price of glass is equivalent to an advance of 10 per cont. Higher prices here are regarded as very probable, and buyers can hardly miss it by ordering early.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

WHEAT-GENERAL SITUATION-The price of wheat has been well maintained on the whole, though there were some off days. Today the highest prices of the week were reached. Chicago selling at just one point under 70c for December option, several sales having been made at 69%, but there was a sharp reaction downward alter this price had been reached. The export movement keeps up well and is about the strongest feature. The total exports of wheat this week from Atlantic ports amount to 4,059,772 bushels, against 4,215,000 bushels last week; 2,244,-000 bushels in the first week of October, 1895; 3,817,000 bushels in the like week of 1894; 2,862,000 bushels in 1893, and 3,625, 000 bushels in the corresponding week of 1892. It was reported that a cargo of wheat had been loaded at San Francisco for India, owing to the partial crop failure in that country, particularly of rice. This is a startling feature in the situation, and in This is a dicates a continued large demand for American wheat.

WHEAT-LOCAL SITUATION,-The calling off of the railway strike on Wednesday was a great relief to the Manitoba grain trade, as a freat many elevators at country points were filled up and no more wheat could be taken in at some points. This was an awkward situation, with the rush of deliveries just starting. This situation has hardly been relieved yet, as it has taken some time to get in cars to relieve the block at country points. A large number of cars are now in daily demand, over 1,500 being ordered this morning alone, for country points. Next week the movement of wheat castward will no doubt be very heavy, but it has not been large this week on account of the delay caused by the strike. Prices at Manitoba country markets have held about the same as last week, 57c being the price to farmers for No. 1 hard, at 18 cent price to farmers for No. 1 hard, at 18 cent freight rate points to Fort William, and 560 at 19 cent freight rate points. At a number of points, however, prices have varied widely from these quotations, as high as 650 having been paid to farmers at some points, which is far above present values, on the basis of ruling prices in outside markets. It was fortunate that very little lake space was engaged ahead at the time the strike started. O ing to the fact that prices here were above an export value, and also to uncertainty as to the quality of the crop and the changes in the grades; very liitle space had been engaged ahead, and consequently dealers come off better than might have been expected. If there had been much space engaged, it would have been impossible to fill it. As it was, there were some squeezes to fill out space and some fancy prices were paid for small lote to fill space at Fort William. Very little business has been done yet for export, and so far business has and so far business has been mustly in small lots on account of the Eastern Canada trade. 'The highest price we heard of this week was 721c, afleat Fort William for No. 1 hard, but 72c has been the general basis of business in No. 1 hard. During the bulgo at Chicago to-day, 724c was asked, afloat Fort William. No. 2 hard held at about 69c. These prices are high, as will be seen by a comparison with Daluth.

FLOUR.—Flour holds firm, but there has been no further advances on the outside price this woek either locally or in eastern markets. The further reported advance at Montreal the end of last week is confirmed, the total advance there on Manitoba grades being 75c per barrel since the upward move set in. The local market has advanced on the inside price, so that the price is now quoted the same by all the mills. For small lots, delivered in the city, prices are as follows: Patents, \$2.10; strong bakers, \$1.90; second bakers, \$1.50; XXXX, \$1.25.

MILLSTUFFS.--There is no change in bran and shorts. City mills are selling at \$7 par ton for bran and \$9 for shorts, delivered in the city. in small lots. These prices do not include sacks. Larger orders have been filled at \$6 and \$3 per ton.

OATS.—The market has held firm. There are enot many car lots moving but it is believed a considerable quantity of old cats are held in the country. A few loads of new oats have been offered here by farmers, but they are very poor quality, and about 15c has been offered for them by dealers. Car lots of old cats, on track here, are held at 19 to 200 per bushel of 31 pounds, and for choices white 21 to 22c has been asked.

BERLEY.—No car lots of bailey moving. It is expected that about all the barley produced will be held by farmers for feeding at home, though ther, will of course be a few cars to ship. FLAX SEED-United States markets have been very irregular on flax seed this week, prices having varied several cents in one day, with a decidedly lower tondency. <u>At</u> Chicago to-day, flax was quoted at 74½c, a decline of 8c since a week ago. The price in Manitoba, to farmers, is 50c per bushel.

GROUND FRED.—Prices are firmer, and about \$1 per ton higher is now asked, in consequence of theadvances in cats. Prices range from \$9 to \$14 per ton, as to quality, the top price for rolled cat feed. Ordinary mixed mill feed is held at \$11 to \$12 per ton.

OATMEAL—The following are the jobbing prices here for oatmeal: Rolled onts, 80 lb sacks, \$1 35; 40 lb sacks, 70c, 20 lb sacks 364c: Granulated and standard meal, 98 pound sacks \$1.55, 49 lb sacks, S0c; rolled wheat, 80 lb sacks \$1.70.

OIL CAKE.-Oil cake holds at \$16 per ton, including bags, for nutted or ground meal.

BUTTER.--Only a few lots of creamery are now held by factories, and the factories are largely closed. An odd lot here and there is still held. From 17 to 18 to has been paid to factories, the top some Soptember goods. A little creamery is jobbing at 20 to 21c. Dairy b atter is firm, though the demand is limited, and medium qualtities are very slow. Still there has been considerable buying on a speculative basis. About 12c, is the top price that has been paid for round lots of dairy, and this only for extra good lots. The range for round lots is 10 to 12e as to quality. For held lots of summer goods, 10c is about the outside that could be realized, and 1 to 2c lower for poorly kept lots of held goods. A little fine dairy is jubling at about 15c. At Montreal yesterday, choice fresh creamery was quoted at 18% cto 191c in boxes.

CHEESE.—The market keeps firm. The factories are pretty well sold out, though some are still holding for higher prices. Some good sized lots have sold at between 71 and 80; One lot of 500 boxes sold at 71c, and another of 400 boxes at 72c. Some small lots of September goods have brought 80 to factories, and a lot of small sizes sold at 81c. There will not likely be more than half a dozen cars of Manitoba cheese to go East this season as the home and western markets will require most of the make. At Montreal yesterday cheese was quoted at 10c for Quebce, and 105 to 50 for Ontario goods.

FGGS.—The market is firm. The general price paid for receipts this week has been 14c per dozen, which is the same as last week, but the tendency is to advance.

LARD-Prices are: Pare \$1.60 for 20 lb. pails, and \$4.00 for 50 lb. pails; pure leaf lard in 3, 5 and 10 pound tins, quoted at \$5:75 per case of 60 pounds, tierces 8c pound; cases of 80, one lb. tins, \$3.25.

CURED MEATS.—For canvassed meats, add ge per pound to prices below. Smoked meats are quoted : Hams, assorted sizes, 114c; breakfast bacon, bellies, 11c; do., backs, 10c; short spiced rolls. 74c shoulders, 74c smoked long clear, 84 cents; Fancy clear, 87 cents; Dry salt meats are quoted; Long clear bacon, 64c pur lb: shoulders, 64c; backs, 8c; barrel pork, clear mess \$13.50; short cut, \$16.00; rolled shoulders, \$14 per barrel. Pork sundries; fresh sausage, 7c: bologna sausage, 6c; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 10c per package; pickled hocks, 3c; pickled tongues, 5c; sausage casings, 30c lb.

DRESSED MEATS-The general price for choice beef is 44c, and some is going at 4c. Mutton is still at 6c. Dressed lambs, 7 to 8c. City dressed hogs 5c; country dressed, 44c; Vezl, at 5c.

POULTRY.—Chickens hold at 40 to 45 cents per pair as to quality. Spring chickens 30 to 40c per pair. Turkeys bring 9 to 10c per lb. live weight. Ducks and geese, 10c dressed weight. Wild ducks, 20 to 80 per pair. Wild geese 50c each ; wavies 80c each.

HIDES—A further advance of 10 to 50 has been established, though some buyers were reluctant to put up the price, claiming the market would not warrant it. We quote: Hides, green cured, No. 1, 5c; No. 2, 4c; No. 3, 3c; calf, 8 to 15c lb. skins, 4 to 6c per lb.; dekins 10 to 20c; each; kips 4 to 5c; sheepskins range all the way from 15 to 40c, according to quality; 40c each was paid for a few extra large skins, but the average is about 20 to 25c each. Horschides, 75c to \$1.25.

WOOL-About 7c is usually the top offered here for unwashed fleece, but for good to fancy lots $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ c more could be obtained.

TALLOW.-We quote No. 1 rendered, 3c per lb., and under grades 2 to 24c.

SENECA ROOT—The market continues firmer, and prices have again advanced, 17 5) 18c being now quoted for good, dry root. Owing to the small quantity dug, stocks are being reduced, but there is a lot of old root held yet.

HAY.—Dull and easy at about \$5 per ton for baled prairie on track here, but sales have been made as low as \$4.

VEGETABLES — Potatoes sell on the street market at about 20s per bushel. Onions about 1 to 1½c per 1b; celery 30c per dozen bunches; cabbage 25c per dozen.

LIVE STOCK.

Owing to the stopping of shipments by the strike, a lot of cattle which were to have been shipped last week, are going forward this week. The first trainload from the west reached the yards here on Wednesday, and three train loads are in the yards to-day, two for Gordon & Ironsides and one from the Cochrane range. Gordon & Ironsides are loading ten train loads at Lethbridge, one at Strathmere and five at High River, all in the range country. Some of these are loaded and others will be loaded to go forward as fast as possible The cattle on the reached Montreal, but particulars have not been received as to their condition, though as some were on the road soven days, they must have lost considerably in condition.

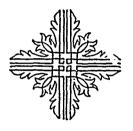
SHEEP—There was a scarcity of sheep for the local market, on account of the strike, an't dealers were drumming up supplies from close-by districts. Yesterday, two cars came in from the C. A. C. range for the local market. There are lots of sheep offering from the western ranges now, for the local market, as the losses on export lots sent forward lately has made ranchers more anxious to soll at home. There were no sheep for export this week. Car lots for the local market have sold at 2½ here, and 3c for lambs.

HOGS.—Prices are firmer except for heavy which were too abundant. The anvance of ic noted last week, has now gone into full effect. We quote. Good bacon stock weighing 150 to 300 pounds 3ic. Sows and heavy hogs 2i to 2ic according to quality. Stags 1i to 2ic, off cars here.

Freight Rates and Traffic Matters.

The Montreal Trade Bulletin says: "Ocean freights are very firm, especially on grain, fresh engagements being reported at 3s 9d Glasgow, with 4s asked; Liverpool space was taken at 3s 1³/₂d. London at 3s 3d, and Bristol 3s 6d to 3s 9d. Rates on other produce are firm and advancing."

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TRY IT AND BE CONVINCED

Chicago Board of Trate Privat

The prices below are board of trade quotations for Chicago No. 2 wheat, No. 2 cats and No. 2 corn, per bushel. Pork le quoted per tarrei and iand and sport ibs per 10) pounds.

Wheat ma'e & g, in on Monday of only by ever Saturday's chose. The market opened weak, on large world's explicts, large increase in the visible and lower cables. Then foreign buying left to an advance of about be over Saturdays close, but most of the advance was lost. Closing prices were:

	Oct.	Dec.	May	Jan.
Wheat	66 1	673	713	
Corn	223	234	23	7 225
Oats	17§	177	193	
Mess Pork	6 49	<u> </u>		7 225
Lard				4 173
Short Ribs.				

On Tuesday cables were higher and there was good foreign buying of cash wheat. The market opened strong and higher, prices advancing sharply 1 to 1½c, holding steady during the latter part of the session. Closing prices were:

Frides adde	Oct.	D.c.	May	Jan.
Wheat	673	69	721 -8	
Corn	$22\frac{1}{2}$	2埕	$26\frac{1}{3}$	
Oats	17§	177	197	
Mess Pork.	6 45		<u> </u>	725
Lard				4 25
Short Ribs.				8 60

On Wednesday cables were lower at the opening, and wheat opened lower, declining heavily, and closing 12c lower. Closing prices were:

•	Oct.	Dec.	May	Jan.
Wheat	66 7	678-3	711-3	
Corn	221	223 -	26^{-1}	
Oats	17	17 <u>±</u>	193	
Mess Pork .	6 55		<u> </u>	7 45
Lard				4 871
Short Ribs.				$3 67\frac{3}{2}$

On Thursday there was a good reaction from the beaush feeling of yesterday, and prices gained 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}z$. The opening was a shade higher, and the market was active and irregular at times. Closing prices were:

	೦ುಕಿ.	Dec.	May.	Jan.
Wheat		683-3		
Corn	228	23g -	- 26]-1	
Oats	174	. 17 <u>1</u>	193 –	
Mess Port	6 65			
Lard				
Short Kus.				8 72]

There was no meeting of the board of trade on Friday, the day having been observed as a holiday, to take part in the sound money demonstration, consigned by there are no quotations for Friday.

O. Saturday December wheat opened at 68% and soli off alightly, then advanced, setting as high as 60%, then sold off again to 63%, recovering partly at the close. Closing prices were:

	Oct,	Dec.	Jan,	May.
Wheat	651	69		727
Corn	25 <u>2</u>	211		279
Oats	175	17 ត្		278 201
Mess Pork	7 00 -	<u> </u>	7 823	<u> </u>
Lard			4 5 /	
Short Ribs.			3 871	
Flax Seed	713		76	81
	-			

A work ago Dec. wheat closed at 674: and a year ago at 60½ and two years ago at 53c.

New York What

On Saturday, Octobor 10, December delivery closed at 75g and May option at 77g. A week ago December option closed at 73ge

Minneapolis Wheas.

On Saturday, Oct. 10, No. 1 Northern wheat closed as follows: Oct. dolivery at 65¹/₂, December at 65¹/₂, and May at 693-jc. A week ago December wheat closed at 61jc.

Duluth Wheat Market.

No. 1 northern wheat at Daluth closed as follows on each day of the week:

Monday - Sept. - Dec. 6010. May 7(10, Tnesday-Sept. - 0 Dec. 6010. May 7(10, Tnesday-Sept. - 0 Dec. 67, May, 7010. Thurday-Oct. - 0 Dec. 676, May 7010. Friday-Oct. - Dec. 6710, May 7110. Saturday-Oct. - Dec. 6710; May, 7180.

A week ago December delivery closed at 663c. A year ago December delivery closed at 572 Two years ago Dec. closed at 562 and three years ago at -c.

at 56c and three years ago at -c. Cash No. 1 hard was quoted at 68gc and No. 1 Northern at 67gc on Saturday.

Minneapolis Markets.

The Market Record of Oct. 8, reports the output from the mills unusually large, but export bids are below the market. Exports slow. Prices are as follows, in bbls, f.o.b. : First patents, \$3 60 to \$3.85; Second patents, \$3.50 to \$3.60. First clears, \$2.75 to \$2.80; second clear, \$2.00, export baker's, \$2.60 to \$2.80; second export bakers' \$2 20 to \$2.40; Red Dog, per ton, 140 for lbs. jute, \$9.00 to \$9.25. These prices are to 5 to 10c higher than a week ago for patent and first clears, and 5c lower for second clears.

Millstuffs-Bran in bulk, \$1.00 to \$1.50; bran in sacks, 200 lbs, \$1.75 to \$5.00; bran in sacks, 160 lbs, \$5.00 to \$5.50; shorts, \$1.50; middlings, fine, \$5.00 to \$5.50.

Oats.—Range at 15c for light new up to 181c for choice old.

Barley-Quoted at 23 to 26° per bushel. Flax.-Quoted at 69¹/₂ per bushel, which is

a decline of 4c. compared with a week ago.

Hay.—Prairie \$1.50 to \$5.50 per ton.

British Columbia Business Review. Vancouver, October 6, 1896.

The mark et was again very quiet this week, but several changes took place. A merican canned beef is again in favor with the camps aud has sharply advanced. Sugar has again advanced, and flour has gone up in sympathy with Chicago, and at this writing is fluctuating and uncertain. White oats are weak and will fall within a few days. The steamer Warrimo brought bananas, pineapples, oranges and lemous.

British Columbia Markets.

(BY WIRE TO THE COMMERCIAL.)

Vancouver, October 10, 1896. [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.]

Butter.-Manitoba Dairy butter, 17 to 18c; Manitoba creamery, 23c; local creamery, 24c; Manitoba cheese, 11c.

Curod Meats. --Hams 134 cents; breakfast bacon 124c; backs 12 to 124c; long, clear 8c; short rolls 94 to 10c; smoked sides 94c. Lard is held at the following figures: Tins 94c per pound; in pails and tubs 9c.

Fish.—Prices are: Flounders Sc; smelt Fish.—Prices are: Flounders Sc; smelt Ac; sea bass 4c; black cod 6c; rock cod 4c; red cod 4c; tommy cod 4c; herring 4c; spring salmon 7c; whiting °c; soles °c; stoel head, °c; cr.s stöc dozen; smoked halibut, 10c; kippered cod 9c; sturgeon 6c; salt colachan, 25 and 50 lb. kits \$3.75 and \$3.50; smoked salmon 10c.

Vegutables-Now potatoes, \$10.00 per ton; onions, silver skins, žo per pound; cabbago, že lb; carrots, turnips and beets, \$7.50 a ton. Eggs.-Ranch 24c; Manitoba, 162.

Fruits.—Fruit is sold by box unless otherwise quoted. Standard American boxes measure one foot ten and a half inches by eleven and a half inches with depth of eleven inches, inside measurement, and contain from 280 to 8:0 lemons, from 125 to 800 seedling oranges, or from 125 to 150 naval oranges. California lemons. \$1 to \$5.00; Australian oranges, \$3:25; Peaches, 20 lb boxes \$1.00; Plums, \$5 per lb; Prunes, 84 per lb; Tomatoos, Sc per lb; Pears, 40 lb box, \$1.25; California apples, 50 lb. box, \$1.85; British Columbia apples, 50 lb. box. 75c to \$1.00; Honolulu banans, per bunch, \$1.75; Melons, per lozen, \$2.00.

Evaporated Fruits.—Apricots 11c per lb; peaches 7%; plums 7c; prunes, French, 4c; loose Muscatel raisins 4c; London layer raisins \$1.65 box.

Nuts.—Almonds, 18c; filberts, 12tc; poanuts, 10c; Brazil, 12tc; walnuts, 10 to 16c lb.

Meal.—National mills rolled oats. 90 lb sacks, \$3.00; 45 pound sacks, \$3.10; 22 pound sacks, \$2.60; 10.7 sacks, \$2.00. Oatmeal, 10-10's, \$3.25; 2-50's, \$3.00. Off grades, 90 lbs, \$2.25; 2-45s, \$2.35. Manitoba Bolled Oats, 90's, \$2,25 45's \$2.35.

Flour.—Cost pride—Manitoba' patent, per barrel, \$1.90; strong bakers, \$1.40; Oregon \$1.30; Oak Lake patent \$1.70; do. strong bakers \$1.20.

Grain.—Washington State wheat \$27.00 per ton f. o. b. Vancouver, duty paid. Oats \$16,00 per ton.

Ground Feed.—National mills chop, \$21 to \$22 per ton: ground barley, \$22 ton; shorts, \$20.00 ton; bran \$18.00; oil cake meal, \$30 ton: F. O. B. Vancouver, including duty paid on import stuff.

Hay.--\$3.50 per tou.

Dressed Meats.—Beef, 6 to 7 ± c; mutton, 6 ± to 7 ± c; pork, 7 to 8 c; veal, 7 to 8 c.

Live Stock.—Steers, \$3.00 to \$3.50; per hundred lbs.; sheep, \$3.10 to \$3.50 per 100 lbs; hogs, \$5.50 to \$5.75 per 100 lbs; lamb \$2.75 to \$3 per head.

Poultry.-Chickens, \$4.00; ducks, \$5 per dozen.

Sugars.—Powdered and icing, 64c; Paris lump, 6c; granulated, 5c; extra C, 54c; fancy yollows 44c; yellow 4c per lb.

Syrups.-30 gallon barrels, 17c per pound; 10 gallon kegs, 21c; 5gallon kegs, \$1.50 each; 1 gallon tins, \$1 per case of 10; 1 gallon tins, \$1.75 per case of 20.

Teas.—Congo: Fair. 111c; good, 18c. choice 26c. Ceylous: Fair ·25c; good 30c; choice 35c per lb.

Dry Goods Trade Notes.

Cotton fabrics are quiet, and business at first hands has been checked by the general advance in prices. The price of raw cotton is above the parity of goods, and it looks as though further curtailment in production would be necessary to bring the market on a paying basis. It looks as though plaids of all kinds would again become popular.—Bradstreets.

The first large sale of carned salmon this season in the Montreal market was made on October 2, and it amounted to 2,000 cases at \$1.25 f.o.b. coast.

A daring barglary was committed in Winni.eg on Thursday night. The jewelry store of Geo. Andrews was entered, and about \$200 worth of goods were taken.

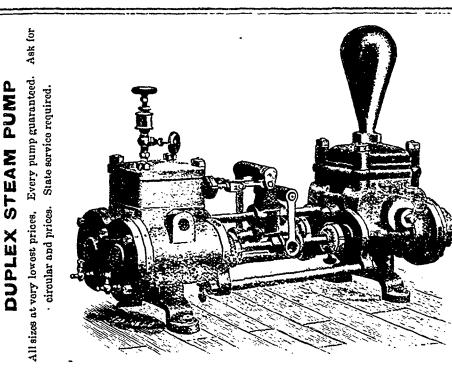
No new crop fruit is expected before the direct steamer gets to Montreal next month. Sultana raisius are very firm on reports of damage to the crop by rains, and the recent advance in prices reported in this column is firmly maintained. Country romittances are fair.





The Canada Paint Co., Ltd.

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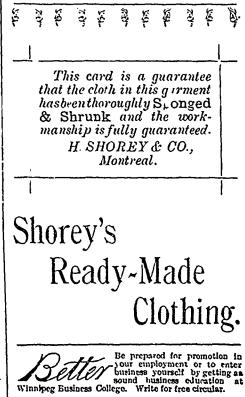
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Representative for Manitoba and N. W. Territories. **ROBERT DOUGLAS**, ⁹⁵ ALEXANDER AVE. WINNIPEG.

See that this little card is in the pocket of any Ready-made Garment you buy. It speaks for itself and means what it says.



Winnipeg Wheat Inspection.

The following shows the number of cars of wheat inspected at *Winnipeg for the weeks 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:

THOPOLOGI INOL		2000110			
Grade.	Sept.5 S	ept 12 S	Sept 19 S	ept.26	Oct. 3
No. 1 hard	- 64	29	41	51	44
No. 2 hard	7	9	16	33	18
No. 3 hard	2	4	0	5	7
No. 1 North'n .	11	6	5	9	2 3
No. 2 North'n.	Ö	ō	0	0	
No. 3 North'n	ŏ	ŏ	Ó	U	0 2
No. 1 white fyfe	i	ŏ	4	3	3
No. 2 white fyfe	ī	ò	Ó	0	0
No. 1 Spring	ō	ŏ	1	3	0
No. 2 Spring	õ	ŏ	Ū	0	0
No. 1 frosted	ň	ŏ	ŏ	1	0
No. 2 frosted	ň	ŏ	ö	Ö	Ó
No. 3 Froated	ň	ŏ	ŏ	Ū.	Ű
No. 1 Rejected	ň	ŏ	ž	5	1
No. 2 Rejected	i	ň	ī	-	i
No Grade	;	ž	ŝ	4	2
			ă		ō
Fced	v				_
m 1	112	67	70	152	50
Total	112	**#	10	5.	50
Same week last	21	43	1.29	230	47

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

Toronto Grain and Produce Macket Wheat.-Holders ask 80c for No. 1 hard,

Toronto and west. Ontario wheat is firm at 700 for red and white wheat, west.

Millfeed car lots of bran, high freights west, are quoted at \$7 and shorts at \$3 to \$8 50.

Oatmeal.-Car lots of rolled oats, in bags, on track, are quoted at \$2.60.

Oats.—Heavy white are wanted, west at 19c, and east at 20c. Light white and mixed are quoted about 1c less.

Barley.-No. 1 is quoted at 35c; No. 2 at \$30c; and No.3 extra at 25 to 26c, at country points.

Butter.—Demar.d light and receipts ample. Much of the stock is low and medium grade. Only No. 1 dairy butter is in demand Dairy tub butter, strictly choice, is quoted at at 12 to 14c; do. low grades to medium 7 to 9c; creamery, tubs, 17 to 18c.

Eggs.-Sales of single cases were made at 141c, and an occasional one at 15c.

Potatoes.—Car lots on track are quoted at 85c per bag.

Apples.—Dried, in small lots, can be bought at 3c, and dealers here resell at 34c. Evaporated are sold at 5 to 6 ...-Toronto, October 7.

Montreal Grain and Produce Market.

Grain-Prices are: No. 2 oats, per 31 lbs., 25 to 252c; malting barley 41 to 43c; feed barley, 51 to 322c.

Flour—The tone is firm and the domand is good: Winter wheat \$1.25; spring wheat, patents, \$1.30 to \$1.55; straight roller, \$3 85 to \$3.90; straight roller, bags, \$1.75 to \$1.85; extra bags, \$1.55 to \$1,65; Manitoba strong bakers, \$1.00 to \$1.25.

Oatmeal.—Standard, brls., \$2.80 to \$2.90; granulated, brls., \$2.90 to \$3.00; rolled oats, brls, \$2.65; rolled oats, por bag, \$1.27¹/₂.

Feed .- Bran, \$10 to \$11; shorts, \$11 to \$12.

Cheese.—In Quebec makes prices range from 10 to 104c.

Butter.—The butter market continues quiet and steady at a range of 18½ to 19c. Local jobbers are paying the outside figure, while shippers are operators where it is possible to obtain a nice lot at the uside.

Eggs.-Firm at 123c to 13c for choice candled stock.-Gazette, October 7.

Winnipeg Clearing House

Clearings for the week ending O.t. 8 were 1,358,623 : balances, 807,793. For the provious week clearings were 1,115,628. For the corresponding week of last year clearings were 1,728,624 and for the week two years ago, 1,439,922 Clearings for the month of Sept. were \$1.630,706, compared with \$1,008,906 for September, 1595, and \$3,975,100 for September, 1591. Clearances for all Canadian cities this week were as follows :

Montreal	\$11,183,445
Toronto	6.606.689
Halifax	1,279,837
Winnipeg	1,558,623
Hamilton	766.788
St. John	718,442

Total..... 11,145,000

Athabasca.

As an example of what can be done in this great northern territory the following from the Elmonton Billetin is quoted: "S. LaRue roturned from Slave Lake last night and will remain in Elmonton instead of returning as he had intended. The crops at Lesser Slave Lake are immense. The Roman Catholic mission have 1,800 bushels of potatoes and 700 bushels of wheat. La Rue & Picard have 600 bushels of potatoes, and the same quantity of oats. The wheat is of superfine quality, the grain being much large or and more plump than ours. Tomatoes were ripening in the open, also melons and citrons. The vegetables are of enormous size, one turnip was weighed and scaled 26 pounds. Cabbage and celery are proportionately large." Little Slave Lake is in the territory of Athabasea, lying north of Alberta territory.

Lumber Trade News.

A change is being made in the lumber firm of Hughes & Co., of this city and Souris, says the Brandon Times. J. H. Hughes takes into partnership with him Wm. Long, of Lincoln, Minnesota, and the new firm will be known as Hughes & Long. Mr. Long is an old lumberman, of Minnesota, and brings into the new firm 2½ million feet of lumber which is being shipped to Brandon as fast as the cars can be unloaded. Mr. Long is also a manufacturer and his plant, tugs, etc., are to be taken to the Rainy River where they will be combined with the Hughes mill.

The partnership existing between Hanbury & McNea, lumber and planing mill, Brandon, Man., has been dissolved. The business will be continued by Hanbury.

Financial and Insurance Notes.

The regular meeting of the Winnipeg beard of underwriters was held Thursday afternoon, but no business was transacted. The beard adjourned immediately after passing a resolution of condelence to the widow and family of the late John Patterson.

H. H. Beck has taken over the management of the Mauitoba F.re Assurance Co., Winnipeg, from Mr. Sweatman, who will give his ontire attention hereafter to his life insurance business.

Lignite Coal Burners.

Several stoves are now on the market fitted with grates specially constructed for burning the native lignite coals of our western prairie country. It has been found that there is a great waste in burning our Souris coals in ordinary grates, owing to the tendency of the coal to slack while burning and fall through into the ash pan. One of these new grates has lately been put on the market here by the McClary Manufacturing Co. This grate has been adapted to the "Famous Oak" upright heator. This is a medium priced heator, made in soveral sizes, and a very usoful stove for general heating purposes. The new grate has also been udapted to soveral lines of coal and wood cook stoves, and also to soveral sizes of the McClary furnaces, in which it does equally as well as in the upright heating stoves.

The grato is constructed with a series of caps placed above the draft openings in grate, without obstructing the draft, and allowing nothing but fine ash to droo through into the ash-pan. Air blast is also admitted through ovenings in side liuings and bottom. Shaking and dumping arrangements are provided for all sizes and styles of the grate. No extra charge is made for stoves fitted with this grate.

Owing to the high price of imported coals this year, it is expected that there will be a greatly increased sale of Souris coal, and these new grates will be found to be very useful in burning the lignite coals.

Comparative Prices in Staples.

Prices at Now York compared with a year

ago.		
0	Oct. 2, 1896.	Oct. 4, 1895.
Flour, straight spring \$	33.40 to \$3.65	83.00 to \$3.35
Flour, straight winter ?	1.40 to \$3.45	\$3.40 to \$3.30
Whoat, No. 2 red	78le	612 to Golc
Corn, No. 2 mixed	2810	37 1-So
Oats, No. 2	2140	280
Rye, No. 2, Western	465	* 45 to 103
Barley, No. 2 Milwaukee		500
Cotton, mid. upld	8 3-Sc	91-80
Print cloths, 64x64	2 5-80	3 3-16c
Wool, Ohio & Pa., X	170	171 to 180
Wool, No. 1 cmbg	19 to 203	22 to 230
Pork, mess new,	5.00 to 5.50	\$10,(0 to 10.25
Lard, westn., stm	4.40	88.254
Butter, creamery	16	221c
Cheese, ch. east fty	910	S!0
Sugar, centrif., 96°	3 1-16c	8 9-16c
Sugar, granulated	410	4 9-160
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	1010	1610
Petroleum, N. T. Co	91.174	1.24
Petroleum, rfd. gal.,	6 900	7.10
*lron, Bess. pg.	811.00	\$16.00
'Steel billets, ton	\$20.00	823.60
Ocean Steam Freights-	v	010.00
Grain, Liverpool	4 d	2 3-1d
Cotton	11-61d	7-01d
• Pitts		1-014
- 11660	ourges.	

British Columbia.

Ford Bros., butchers, Duncans, have sold out to R. M. Henderson.

Thomas Daily, general merchant, Keromos, is dead.

S. Alder, hotel, Lytton, has moved to Golden.

J. H. Aikins & Co., butchers and produce dealers, Vancouver, have sold out to Braden & Co.

W. G. Newton, general store, Port Hammoud, is dead.

The Slocan News Co., grocers etc., have sold out their branch at Three Forks and continue at Sanden and Slocan city.

James K Ritchie, hotel, Trail, has assigned. The stock of Major & Eldridge, wholesale

produce &c., Vancouver, is advertised for sale. The st-ck of T. B. Pearson, & Co., clothing manufacturers, Victoria, has been sold to Turner, Beeton & Co.

A. E. Waldon & Co., Drugs, Calgary are out of business.

Saunders. Hill & Co., are opening in the furniture line at Manitou, Man.

A. D. Campbell & Co., grocors, Winnipeg, are succeeded by Hardy & Buchanan.

John Bray, droggist, Yorkton, Assa., has moved to Trail, B. C., where he will carry on business.

The Parsons Produce Co., Winnipeg, expect to receive to-day sixteen car loads, making a full train lead. of apples, from Ontario, via the steamer United Empire, from Sarnia.



JUST THE THING YOU HAVE BEEN WANTING TO BURN LIGNITE COAL

E HAVE been experimenting for some time with grates for burning this coal successfully, and have now succeeded in making them to burn it suc. cessfully and without waste of coal.

They are constructed with a series of cars placed above the draft openings in grate without obstructing the draft, and allowing nothing but ash to drop through into ash-pan. Air blast is also admitted through openings in side linings and bottom. Shaking and dumping arrangements are also provided.

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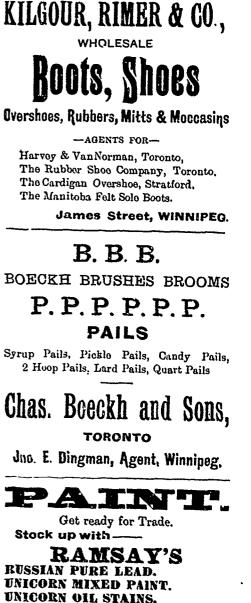


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MONTREAL

A. KA

Post 12/14 THE COMMERCIAL VIC

The Grain Grades.

Following is the report of the grain committee of the Winnipeg board of trades, regarding the composition of the grain standards board and the proposed changes in the grain standards:

The President and Membors, Winnipeg Board of Trade. Gentlemon:-Your general grain commit-

Gentlemen: -- Your general grain committee having carefully considered the various letters and telegrams attached hereto, which relate to the subject of the grain standards board and classification of grain, which were referred to us for report, now beg to formally report as follows:

1st. Composition of the board to select samples of grain to govern inspectors in their grading.

Your committee, many of whom have been intimately connected with the selection of standard samples since the inspection system first came into force in Canada, are convinced as the result of experience, that the present standards board is altogether too cumbersome and its membership too divided to act in the The capacity of judicious grain experts. The whole intent of the inspection act in this direction is that the government will appoint as members of the standards board persons who possess the knowledge to qualify them to act as experts in putting into material form what the inspection act can only define in words. Your committee suggest that as inspectors are required by law to pass very severe and critical examinations to prove their capacity before they can exercise the duties of their office, persons who are entrusted with the selection of the samples which govern inspectors in their grading, should also be required to prove their capacity before they be allowed to act as expert judges of grain. If such a test was applied to many persons why have of late years been appoint ed by the department as members of the standards board, your committe are satisfied that they could not have qualified.

Your committee believe that the grain inspectors have an expert knowledge of grain, and are the proper persons to select any standards necessary from year to year. They are sworn officers of the government and are under heavy bonds to perform their duties faithfully and impartially to all classes of the community.

The fact that successive standards boards meet year after year and selectsamples which vary materially, injuriously affects trading in Manit ba grain and renders it well nigh impossible for dealers to make any sales of a crop for delivery ahead of the standard board meetings, for no one knows what sort of samples this board will sale at A must striking instance of this uncertainty is experiencthis year, when the department, after the grain of this new crop was already in the market and moving to Fort William for export, without any warning announced that it was decided to materially change the legal requirements of the superior grades. This unstable system is in glaring contrast

This unstable system is in glaring contrast to the methods of grading grain at Duluth where there being no such institution as our grain standard board, the inspectors, year after year, grade according to the state act. As Manitoba wheat has to compete in the markets of the world with the Duluth article, which can be sold with safety for delivery months ahead, the former is handicapped at the very start, and the producer is the heaviest loser by our very inferior and cumbersome system, affected as it further is by annually recurring agitations for amendment and change.

As an instance of how the present proposed action of the department will complicate matters, and injure the trade in grain, it may be mentioned that the old wheat (of the 1895 crop) now in Fort William and Manitoba, (the quantity being estimated at 3,000.-

000 bushels), is already inspected into fifteen different grades. The new wheat of the current crop is now moving and being inspected under the standards of last year, fiteen in all, and of necessity has to be keptentirely separ-ate in the elevators. The department new announces that new standards under a new classification will be enacted a month houce. with a consequence that a third distinct lot of graded grain will apper, and must be accommodated in the elevators, or to put it shortly, some forty-five distinct classes of wheat will be stored in Fort William at one time, and inspection certificates for three different kinds of No. 1 hard wheat, No. 2 hard wheat, etc., etc., will be in circulation, in dealers' hands, in the banks, and elsewhere The comptroller of inland revenue, in his telegram of the 13th Sept., informa the board that he has decided to change the classification, after careful consideration, but in view of such perplexing and injurious complications as are bound to ensue, your committee doubt if the comp'roller had sufficient reliable information before him to realize the whole effect such a change would cause.

Many more serious difficulties raised by the proposed change might be pointed out, but your committee presume the above are sufficient to explain their position in declining to recommend that any of their number should be appointed as members of the standards board, or in assuming any responsibility for the complications that are bound to arise this year in connection with the grain standards.

CLASSIFICATION OF GRADES.

2nd. The department in several of their letters and telegrams of the past fortnight refers to "western farmers" as petitioning for a higher c'as ification of grain standards, but no clear information has been given as to who these western farmers are. The Patrons of Industry have wired your committee officially that they do not desire any changes in the classification, but on the contrary, wish the grading to be done on the present act, and kept as near to that of Duluth as is possible, which is exactly the position taken by your committee and indeed the whole grain trade of Manitoba.

At one time the classification of Manitoba grades was much higher than it is now, but experience gained during several years of its trial, proved that it was prejudicial to the interests of producer and dealer alike. At that time a cry was raised by a certain element claiming to speak in the name of the farmers of Manitoba, that the grain dealers had secured the adoption of a high classification for selfish purposes which were opposed to the interests of the producers. The dealers, as a fact, were then alvocating the adoption of the present classification which experience had abundantly proved was, year in and year out, the most boneficial to the country. After fighting antagonistic in-terests in Eastern Canada, the dealers secured the adoption of the present classification, which was adopted by both farmers and dealers as fair and satisfactory. Now the department informs this board that the farmers of Manitoba want to go back to a high classification, already proved to be and cancelled as impracticable, unsatisfactory and unjust. From all the information in the hands of your committee, we are satisfied that the farmers d, not desire to revert to a classification proved by them to be impracticable and wrong in principle.

Your committee unhe-itatingly states it to be their opinion that if the departmentinsist in forcing this proposed classification into effect a month or so hence (in the midst of a grain season) much of the wheat, that under the present standards will easily grade as No. 2 hard, will, owing to the high weight demanded, be unjustly forced into N... 3 hard, (which always contains more or less slightly frosted grain) to the loss of the producers. Southern and Eastern Manitoba, especially, will be adversely affected by this uncalled for interference with the No. 2 hard class.

One effect of the of enforcement of the proposed new high classification will be to create a standard of Nos. 1 and 2 hard that will be reached by but a comparatively small percentage of our annual crop. The Duluth No. 1 grade, according to their official classification, is as follows: "No. 1 hard spring wheat must be sound, bright and well cleaned and must be composed mostly of hard Scotch fife. and weigh not less than fiftyeight pounds to the measured bushel." (Noto.—The bushel here referred to is the "Winchester." which has a less capacity than the Canadian bushel, being equal to norrly two pounds weight of wheat.)

than the canadian busnet, being equal to nearly two pounds weight of wheat.) They have no such grade as No. 2 hard at Duluth. The present classification for No. 1 hard Manitoba wheat reads: "No. 1 Manitoba hard wheat shall consist wholly of wheat grown in Munitoba and the Northwest Territories of Canada, and shall be sound and well cleaned, weighing not less than sixty pounds to the bushel, and shall be composed of at least two-thirds of hard Red Fyfe wheat. No wheat which has been subjected to scouring or brushing for the removal of smut or other fungoid growth, shall be included in this grade."

The announced intention of the department is to increase the percentage of red fyfe wheat in No. 1 hard from 66ij per cent. (which is already 16j per cent. above the minimum of Duluth) to 75 per cent.; and the weight from 60 pounds to 61 pounds per bushel.

In the case of the No. 2 Manitoba hard, the department propose to raise the weight from 58 to 60 pounds per bushel.

From this it will be seen that the present classification of Manitoba wheat is considerably above that of Daluth and the proposed change is in the direction of further removing our standards from those of Duluth.

In conclusion, your committee beg to report that in their opinion the present overweighted standards board is largely responsible for the annually recurring agitation by a few incompetent and inexperienced individuals to change about the classification of standard grades, to the unsettlement of trade, and consequent injury to both producer and dealer, and we reiterate our content's i that the standard samples should be made as nearly permanent as pressible and graded up to yearly by the inspectors, under the wording of the act.

We beg also to strongly protest against any change being made in the classification of grades, believin; that the classification now in force has been abundantly proved, by many sers' experience, to be the best and most workable for Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

All of which is respectfully submitted. The General Grain Committee, ROBERT MUIR,

Chairman.

J. F. Oshaughnossy, of Chicago, has been in the city soveral times lately in the interests of a new process for making binding twine, mats, roofing paper, etc., out of long marsh grass. Experiments have demenstrated that this can be done and done cheaply, and it is the intention of the syndicate which Mr. Oshaughnessy represents to put in manufacturing plants in all places where the grass can be obtained in large quantities. There are hundreds upon hundreds of acres of this grass throughout this county and the opportunities for manufacturing twine, etc., from it are good. Overtures have been made for the purchase of the Northwestern car shops plant to use as a factory.—Oshkosh (Wis.) Northwestern.

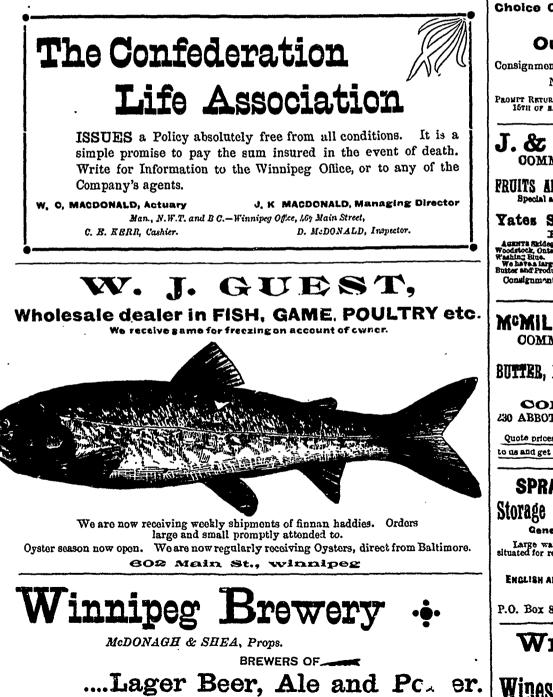
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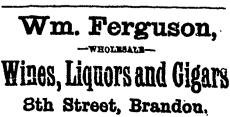
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tante FOLL LINES OF many ENGLISH AND GUMBERLAND BLACKSMITH GOALS. GOVERNMENT STREET.

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41 PRINCESS STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

British Columbia Itoms. (Received too late for last week)

There is a disposition among some merchants to dabble in stocks which may prove not only dangerous to their peace of mind, but dangerous to their business interests as well. Most of the stocks now handled by the merchants in Vancouver are good properties and are being purchased low, and there is every prospect of money being made by the present investors eventually, for these properties are bound to double and treble in value owing to the ever increasing domand in the East, but for an indefinite period herhaps money needed in the healthy development and honest conduct of trade will be locked up and unavailable.

The British Columbia press are making a courageous and honest exposition of wild cat mines, calling them by name and insinuating eriminal proceedings on the part of the promoters. The Rosslander winds up an attack on two mining companies as follows: "A few more propositions like this and Eistern Canadians will shun mining stocks as his Satanic majesty does holy water."

The Eastern domand for partially developed bona fide British Columbia propositions is enormous, and many companies are refusing the sale of hundreds of thousands of shares.

The Consolidated Sable Creek mines, Lardeau, are to be developed. They average \$60.

One of the Big Four group on the North Fork, Lardeau, assays 800 ounces in silver and nino ponnyweight in gold.

An English syndicate has bonded the Warren group, Trail Creek, for \$18,000.

A French syndicate has bonded the Surprise claim, Red Mountain Trail, for \$50,000.

The Deer Park has proved a wonder. The ledge is the biggest in Bosslaud camp, measuring 100 feet. Assays of the ore at the bottom of the shaft shows close to \$100.

The Black Rock, across the ravine from the O K has been sold in Seattle.

The Prospector group, situated in Porcupine Mountains, has been bonded to an Euglish syndicate

The Rossland press says continued demand for Eastern stocks is increasing. Almost all offering locally have been taken up for shipment east. Brokers hare had to chase about to get the stocks to fill orders. The market demand has been for Josie. Great Western, Deer Park and St. Elmo. Deer Park advanced from 8½ to 12½.

Mining is still active on Salmon river. Good finds of free gold have been made at Granite Creek. A good find has been made at Wild Horse Creek.

A seven foot lode has been located on Ball river, East Kootenay, running \$7 in gold and 10 ounces in silver. Mor, mineral claims have been located in the Okanagan country.

The James Stanly group on, Green Mountain, has been sold in Eagland for \$10 000. At Grand Forks the volcanic and Bowaparte

mines are being stocked, the latter for \$2,000,000.

On September 7 the Cariboo paid a dividend of two per cent. on a capital of \$8 30,000 Dividends have been paid every two months; in all \$111.000 have been disbursed in this way.

On the Columbia, in the Big Bend country, a mannoth vein has been struck. 100 feet wide. The ore when assayed ran \$11 gold, 8 ounces silver, and 70 of lead.

Montreal Grocery Market

An easier feeling has provailed in the sugar market for the refined article and a further decline of 1-16c per lb. has to be noted for both granulated and yellows. The domand from local and Western buyers has fallen off considerably and the volume of business done has been small. Granulated in round lots has sold at 3 15-16c, and smaller quantities at ic. Low grade yellows have sold at 2 15 16c, while the brighter grades ran up as high as S§c at the factory

There has been no material change in the situation of the syrup market. The domand continues slow and business is quiet at 11c to 23c per lb., as to quality, at the factory.

In molasses business has also continied quiet and sales have been principally in small lots, owing to the fact that buyers are praty well stocked up yet. The feeling is about steady and we quote Barbadues at 27 to 28c.

The demand for rice is very fair for the season, and the market is moderately active and firm with no change in prices. We quute: Crystal Japan. \$4.75 to \$5; standard B, \$3.45; Patna, \$4.25 to \$5; Carolina, \$5.50 to \$7.50; choice Bermuda, \$3.75, and Java kinds, \$1.

There is no important change in the spice market. The demand for small lots is fair, and prices rule steady. Th., following quotations are what jubbers can buy at only :- Penarg black pepper, 6c to $7\frac{1}{2}$ 0; white pepper, 10c to $12\frac{1}{2}$ c; cloves, $7\frac{1}{2}$ c to 9c; cassia, $8\frac{1}{2}$ c to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; nutmegs, 60c to 90c, and Jamaica ginger, $15\frac{1}{2}$ c to 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

The domand for coffee is slow, and the market continues quiet and without any new phase to note, except that Maracaibo is scarce on spot. We quote: Maracaibo at 16c to 1/c Rio, 15c to 16c; Java, 21c to 24c, and Mocha, 21c to 25c.

In teas a fairly active trade has been done, but the demand has been chiefly for small lots and few large sales have been made.

The feeding generally is firm and holders as a rule show little dispesition to shade prices in order to force sales. New crop low grade Japan have changed hands at 11c to 15c, and blacks at 12k to 14c

The Mediterranean dried fruit trace is more interesting than usual this fall, and prices especially on raisins, are still pointing higher. Contrary to custom there appears to be no auxiety to make sales at prices of markets, which is attributed to the increased European demand this year, for while trade conditions on this continent are far from satisfactory the reverse is the case in Europe. All advices from across the Atlantic dicate a prosperity that has been absent for many years. The first direct fruit steamer for this port sailed fron. Donia on the 26th. Orders for Valoncia raisius by her, according to leading commission men, will very prob-ably be small. The second direct steamer, the B loua, sails on October 10 from Dania, and importers who desire to do bisiness on her account have to pay advance, as the market at Donia has advanced fully 2s per cwt. since the opening. It is understood that, so far, about 15,000 boxes have been contracted for at 12s for off stalk, and 20s for layers. This is about equivalent to 4c per pound for off stalk net cash laid down, and 51c on layers. These price are is higher on the first steamer and 3s on the second, compared with the cost ruling last fall.

E iropean prunes are also firm, with seilers very independent. The first shipments of new cr ρ French prunes for this market will cost about 33 net for 110's, and 43 net for 95's. To place new orders hoxever, importers have to pay an advance of $\frac{1}{2}c$ per pound, as since these first contracts were exceuted prices have advanced 6d per cwt. Contracts for new crop Austrian prunes have been made this week also, which will cost about 43c net laid down here. On the whole, it does not seem profitable for buyers of either rais ns or prunes to hold off.— Gazette.

F. G. Crawford a well known commercial man, who has been travelling for a Wannipeg dry goods house, has accepted a position with the dry goods house of Gault Bros. Co., of Montreal. He has gone east to get his samples and will represent the Montreal house in the West hereafter.

A Toronto telegram says: "A deficit of \$61,706.63 is shown by the statement presented at the meeting of the creditors of J Mc-PLerson & Co., boot and shoe manufacturers, of Hamilton. Out. The liabilities are \$183,-USD; assets \$123,880; indirect liabilities due the Bank of Montreal, which is the heaviest creditor, amount to \$76,301. A number of whole-ale houses are heavily interested. An offer of ten per cent, cash was made to the creditors, but refused for the present.

Editorial Notes.

the company. This plan would ensure two things, namely, the establishment of properly equipped factories, and secondly, management by a competent person. whereas owing to limited capital and a desire to economise. both these desirable features are laking in some of the factor es established solely by private enterprise. The Commercial did not approve of the proposal, when it was first made, that the government should go into the dairying business in the West. This plan, however, does not contemplate that the factories shall continue long under government control. The one cent per pound over the cost of manufacture, which would be retained, would produce a sinking fund which would pay off the claim of the government against the factory, and then the industry would be turned over entirely to the company. The object is simply to secure the establishment of factories, which at the outset would be on a proper basis as to equipment and efficiency of management.

Grain and Milling.

The total advance in oats at Montreal for the week ended October 3, was 11c per bushel.

Last year the oatmeal mill at Pilot Mound used 150,000 bushels of oats in the manufacture of meal.

C. N. Bell, of the Winnipeg board of trade, has gone to Ottawa to represent the interests of the western grain trade, in connection with the proposed charges in the grain standards.

T. H. Metcalfe has purchased the Portage oat meal mill from A. M.Kinnon. He will build a large store house in connection with the mill, which will have a capacity of 20,000 bushels.

The total advance in Ontario grades of flour at Montreal during the week ended October \Re , was 30c to 40c per barrel, and the net rise in Manitoba brands at Montreal, since the advance started, has been 75c per barrel.

Word has been received that the propellor Shickluna, and consort, schooner St. Louis, from Fort William to Toronto, with 39,000 bushels of wheat, went ashore near Thunder Bay. Both are half full of water. The wheat on the schooler is owned by McLaughlin Bros., of Toronto, and on the propeller by Richardson & Son, of Kingston.

The Montreal Gazette of Sept. 1 says: "There continues to be an active demand for coarse grains on spot, and considerable business is reported both for local and export account. A further advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ c per bushel has been scored in prices for oats, sales being made at 25c to 254c.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, was held at Montreal on October 7. The director's report was unanimously adopted and a dividend of 7 per cent. was declared on the paid up capital for the year ending August 31st, 1896 The following directors were elected: Robert Meighen, W. A. Hastings, R. B. Augus, John Turnbull and John Mather. At a subsequent meeting of the directors Robert Meighen was elected president and managing director: W. A. Hastings, vice-president and general manager; George V. Hastings, manager at Winnipeg and general superintendent; F, E. Bray, secretary; B. S. Sharing, assistant secretary.

The Montreal Gazette of October 2 says: "Owing to the continued excitement and steady advance in the prices of wheat, the situation of the flour market is growing stronger cach day, and the feature is another advance of 25c per barrel in Manitoba grades and 10c to 25c per barrel in Ontario brauds. There continues to be an active demand for all grades from local and country buyers, and a large volume of business is in progress, in fact, millers in some cases state they are refusing orders. Winter wheat patents sold at \$1 to \$1.25; straight rollers at \$1.55, and best brands of strong bakers at \$1 25."

The Toronto Globe of Sopt. 2, says: "The flour market is stronger in sympathy with the advance in wheat. Cars of straight roller are quoted now at \$3.40 to \$3.45 west and patents at \$3.50 up to \$3.60 west. The Lake of the Woods Milling Company to-day advanced their prices 25c per barrol, and they now quote \$4.55 for patents and \$4.15 for strong bakers'."

The Montreal Gazette of September 3 says: "The strong and upward tendency of the flour market still continues in sympathy with the raw material and another advance in prices for Ontario grades was scored to-day. The demand for all grades is active at the higher range of trices and considerable business is doing. The very inside price holders of Ontario winter wheat patents would accept to-day is \$1.25, which is 25c per barrel higher than yesterday, and straight roller was marked up 5c to 10c per barrel with sales at \$3.85 to \$3.90. In Manitoba grades there was no further change, but prices are firmly held at the recent rise."

The Duluth Commercial Review says: "The proportion of No. 2 northern and lower grades in Duluth's receipts is increasing, due undoubtedly to the larger receipts from North Dakota where quite a quantity of the late wheat was frosted. The inspectors will positively not allow a kernel of frusted wheat in No. 1 northern grade, and shippers should be careful in loading cars to keep out any suspicion of frost. The percentage of No Grade is quite large also, due probably to damage from rain befure threshing

Dairy Trade Notos

The secretary of the Manitoba dairy asscciations writes to the press that complaints have been made that certain parties are putting up ordinary bairy butter and marking it creamery. It is an indictable offence to sell or offer for sale any goods to which a false trade description has been applied. Any one marking dairy butter as creamery is therefore liable to prosecution.

The supplementary estimates provide \$15,000 to promote the establishment and maintenance of creameries in the Northwest Territories, and also a further sum of \$35,000 to juither Professor Robertson's plan of as sisting the dairy interest in the Territories.

Creamery butter is lower in the United States than in Canadian markets. New York was quoting 15 to 16e when prices at Montreal were 17 to 18c, and at Minneapolis the trade papers to hand this week quote 11 to 14e for creamery, compared with 17 to 18c in Winnipeg, as quoted in The Commercial a week ago.

In the commons, at Ottawa, on Sept. 25, I'on. S. A. Fisher introduced a bill to amend the dairy products act. He explained that the object was to make producers stamp the date of manufacture upon all cheese, also the word "Canadian," the same will apply to all package butter. Mr. Fisher explained that he did not expect to get the bill through the house this session 'is object was to bring it before parliament and have it printed, so that it could be brought before meetings of the dairy associations throughout the country; the result would doubtless be that many suggestions would be made which could be embodied in the bill.

At Woodstock, Ont., on September 80, at the cheese market, 18 factories offered 2,890 ones cheese. No sales; 910 highest bid.

At Brockville, Ontario, on October 1, at the cheese board, 16 factories offered 418 white, 1,0)5 colored; 92c was offered for both, but was was refused.

At Brockville, Ontario, on October 2, the buyers exhibited a de-ire to come to terms. Their offer of ton cents for the latter part of August. Septembers and Octobers were taken up by a large number of salesmen. These who held back got 10 1-160, a few 104c and as high as 103-16c was paid for one factory. Some are still waiting for a further rise, and it is thought before all the factories contract 104c will be be paid.

Belgian, Danish and Dutch dairymen are building up a trade in frozon milk, which is exported in bricks and blocks to warmer Europancountries. Dairymen in the visioity of New York are considering the possibility of developing a like industry there.

At London, Ontario, on October 8. at the cheese market, 21 factories offered 6,181 boxes of September. Sales-718 boxes sold at 10c and 400 boxes at 10 1-16c.

The Strike Ended.

The announcement on Wednesday morning that the strike on the Canadian Pacific Railway was about adjusted. created a great feeling of relief in business circles in the city. Though there was a hitch which prevented the resumption of work during Wednesday, toward evening word came from headquarters at Montreal that matters had been adjusted, and the strikers were told to at once report for duty. The railway yards here at once became a scene of activity. Special trains were made up and dispatched as quickly as they could, and every effort was made during Thursday to restore traffic to a normal condition.

The strike lasted one wock and seventeen hours, and already great inconvenience had been felt before the traffic movement was restored. Owing to this being the busy season in the grain trade, delay even for a very brief period was sure to cause great inconvenience, as country elevators fill up very quickly when shipments are stopped.

The settlement is in the nature of a compromise, though the exact terms have not been made public. The strikers, it is said, have gained a point in receiving recognition as an organized body, while the company has gained the point regarding the mode of procodure in making complaints. The strikers, it is understood, have agreed to make their complaints to the divisional superintendents, instead of to the general management.

The immediate termination of the strike was effected through the efforts of a committee from the other railway associations or brotherhoods in connection with the road. A committee from these orders proceeded to Montreal, and after some negotations a basis for settlement was agreed upon, and the strike was declared off.

John MacL'an & Co., wholesale millinery, Montreal, have assigned with liabilities of \$175,481. J. N. Greenshields, assignee, is appointed provisional guardian.

A fine new steamer of 4,196 tons, the Aorangi, is to be added to Haddart's Canada Australian fleet. She will leave London next February, and on arriving in Australia in April, a new time table will be inaugurated between Sydney and Vanconver, by which the Canadian steamers will call at a New Zealand port.



Shrinkage in Grain by Storage.

There has been much said and written on the shrinkage of grain from the gathering, threshing and cribbing of the same, if their sale was delayed six or eight months.

I read an article in the Ohio Valloy Farmer, published in Cincinnati forty add years ago. (1855), edited by B F. Sindford, as follows: "Wheat from the time it is threshed in

Wheat from the time it is threshed in Aug ist will shrink two quarts to the bushel, six per cent. in six months, under the most favorable conditions, hence it follows that ninety-four cents when threshed is as good as one dollar a bushel in six months after stored; and corn would shrink in weight from 10 to 2) per cent, and 100 bushels as it comes from the field in November by the first of April will not weigh over 80 bushel. so that 40e per bushel as it comes from the field is better than 50e in March—and other grain shrinks in the same ratio."

The above article on the shrinkage of grain by storage was published last winter in the Cincinnati Eaquirer, and also in our Butler county rapers, and not one word changed from what I read in the Ohio Valley Farmer, forty odd years ago, showing conclusively that the author of said article was totally ignorant as to the loss of grain by shrinkage in weight. I have no doubt he was honestly mistaken.

There are certain principles underlying every branch of agriculture which if thoroughly understood would solve many of thoso vexed questions. Years ago when our education was very limited we had some very singular ideas, or rather curious notions and traditions that had been handed lown to us by our ferefathers I well remember my mother saying that to make good soap it must be stirred with a sassafras stick, and if hogs were killed when the moon was on the decrease the meat when cooked would shrink in bulk, and if they were killed when the moon was on the increase the meat would increase in size, when cooked, and if the husks of corn were thick we would have a cold winter. If this be true look for a cold winter for 1896.

I claim that all articles writter for 1830. I claim that all articles written on agricultural subjects to be of any value to the ti lers of the soil should be itemized statements showing whether the loss has been by shrinkage in weight, or by wastage and has been ascertained by repeated and tested experiments by weighing, stating whon weighed and when reweighed, and condition of the grain when weighed, and by several different trials, so they would know they were co.rcct.

For the past ten years I have been making experiments to learn the facts as to the exact amount of shrinkage in weight of the different kinds of grain from the time of threshing and also gathering of corn up to the first Monday in April, the day that all farm products are subject to be placed on the tax duplicate, with the following results:

I threshed my wheat crop of 1593 J^{u1}y 28, it was in good condition, and I fill, three sacks, their weight was 405 pounds. They were placed in the wheat bin where nothing could disturb them, and I reweighed them March 21, 1891, making about eight months, and they had not lost a single pound, but gave stronger weight than when first weighed.

On the first day of August, 1891, I weighed ten sacks of oats as they came from the threshing machine, and they weighed 1272 pounds, and each sack was weighed separately, and weights of each marked on a card and sewed on the sacks, so that there could be no mis take; they were reweighed January 1, 1895, and the ten sacks weighed 1910 pounds, a gain in weight of 44 pounds, making a gain of 94 per cent. The season 1894, being a season of long continued drought, there had been no rain from June 26 up to Sept. 10, except a few light showers. Perhaps in years of abundance of rain during their ripening and up to threshing they would not make such a gain in weight.

It is a well known fact that when threshed in good condition and then reweighed in twelve months afterwards clover seed gains in weight one per cent. The same is true of flaxseed, also rye and barley. Portatoes do not begin to lose in weight until they begin to sprout, when the loss is rapid. The same of apples, they lose in bulk and weight if not kept in cold storage.

Last fall, 1895, I filled a large burlap sack of car corn the day it was huskel, Oct. 25, and it weighed 1033 poinds, a card was sowed on the sack stating date and weighed 150 poinds, showing only a loss of 33 pounds; but last fall was a remarkably dry fall, and corn was fully matured and well dried out at time of gathering. Falls when we have a large amount of wet weather and the corn not thoroughly dry and matured it will shrink from 5 to 6 per cent. Such have been the results of my experiments. It does not shrink 10 to 20 per cent, as some farmers claim it does. – Joseph Allon in The Cincinnati Prive-Current.

Fur Trade News

The London, England, correspondent of New York Fur Trade Review, writes as fol-lows on September 12. "No marked change has been noted since my previous report until within the past fow days since which timd much activity has provailed, manufacturers becoming quite busy, as the result American sable has been inquired for to an increased extent, being a leading fur. Moufflon re-mains in steady demand, and some grades of Mongolian skins have changed hands at cheap rates, but the supply is rather large, Mongolian crosses have been sold at former prices; the first shipments of the new season's Thibet skins have arrived, and some lots have been sold at 9 shillings 6 pence, but the market cannot be called active; stocks of dyed skins are rather largo. In goat rugs grays are offering at 3 shilling 5 jence c i f without finding buyers; sheep rugs are steady but quiet, with small sales on y of long wool at about 3 shillings 10 perce. Australian opossum continues in demand, and higher prices are looked for with a reduced supply Machined French rabbits are steadily advancing in price, and some large contracts have been made; the trade in capes to imitate seal is general aud brisk. A parcel of 4,618 Archangel, furriers, white coats, has been disposed of at 5 shillings; no movement is apparent, however, in Newfoundland or Greenland hair seal. Dyed fur seals are asked for, but very few sales of importance have taken place thus far. Dyed kolinski is moderately used, and there is an improved demand for dyed Persian lamb.

C. M. Lampson & Co.'s sale of American furstakes place on October 11th, 15th and 16th In the minor sales Culver well Box ks & Co. will offer 50,000 African monkey, 3.000 chinchilla, and 2,000 Turkish grobe skins and 500 Thibet crosses. Dyster, Nalder & Co. will offer at auction October 13, 20,000 Australian opossum, 1.500 wombat, 1,200 wallaby. 500 sangarou, 5,015 China moufflin and 104 Turkish angora. Fleck, Chandler & Co., will offer 12,000 Africat in mkey, 10,000 Australian opossum, 7,000 wallaby, 12,000 chinchilla, 50 pilar biar, S0 fur seal and 20 leopard and tigor skins.

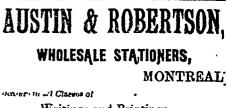
Anning & Cobb will sell in London, on October 12 50 000 Australian opossum and 5,000 Australian bear skins. A. & W. Nesbitt will offer on October 13, 500 African monkoys, 2,000 Australian of ssum, 2,000 wombat, 5,000 Chineso otter, 1,000 sable, 8,000 Japan fox- 50,000 Japan mirk, 10,000 Mongolian lamb and small quantities of loopard, tiger, polar bear and other skins, and 2,000 kid crosses.



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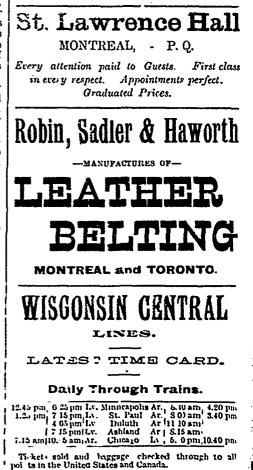
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