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**BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA**

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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Reserve Fund.....£285,000 "

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Head Office in Canada—St. James St., Montreal.  
R. R. Grindley, General Manager. E. Stanger, Inspector.

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Brantford.	Kingston.	Paris.	Vancouver.
Fredericton.	London.	Quebec.	Victoria.
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**BANK OF OTTAWA**

HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA.

CAPITAL PAID UP .....\$1,243,640  
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AGENTS IN CANADA—Bank of Montreal;  
" New York—Messrs. W. Watson and E. Hebden.  
" CHICAGO—Bank of Montreal;  
" St. Paul—Merchants National Bank;  
" London, Eng.—Alliance Bank.

**WINNIPEG BRANCH.**  
ESTABLISHED 1882.

A General Banking Business transacted.  
Accounts of Merchants, Traders, Manufacturers, Corporations and Individuals received on favorable terms.  
Interest allowed on deposits.

Drafts issued on all the principal points in Canada, also on New York, Chicago and St. Paul and London, Eng. Letters of credit issued for use in Great Britain and elsewhere.

This Branch has special facilities for making Collections in Manitoba and North West Territories. Lowest rates are charged, and prompt remittances are sent.  
F. H. MATHEWSON, Manager.

**The Western Canada Loan & Savings Co.**

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

HEAD OFFICES: Toronto, WALTER S. LEE, Man. Director.  
BRANCH OFFICES: Winnipeg, - W. M. FISHER, Manager.

Moneys advanced upon Farm and City Properties, MORTGAGES, MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES & SCHOOL DEBENTURES purchased. Scrip held for use of Clients. Clients title deeds are not sent out of the Province but are lodged in the Company's vaults at Winnipeg, where they may be examined at all times. Agents at all principal points throughout the Province.

For further information write to the Manager of the Winnipeg Branch.

**Samuel P. Russell,**

**Chartered : : Accountant.**

Expert Book-keeper.

**SPECIALTY : Short Cuts and Condensation.**

WRITE FOR SAMPLE SHEETS OF

**RUSSELL'S PATENT LEDGER**

P.O. Box 609. - WINNIPEG.

**UNION BANK OF CANADA.**

HEAD OFFICE, - QUEBEC.

CAPITAL PAID UP - - - \$1,200,000  
RESERVE FUND - - - 225,000

DIRECTORS:

ANDREW THOMPSON, President. Hon. E. J. PRICE, Vice-President.  
Sir A. T. Galt, D. C. Thomson, E. Groulx, E. J. Halc, J. King, M.P.P.

K. E. WBBB, Cashier. J. G. BILLETT, Inspector.

BRANCHES:

Alexandria, Ont. Iroquois, Ont. Merrickville, Ont  
Ottawa, Ont. Montreal, P.Q. Quebec, P.Q. Smith's Falls, "  
Toronto, Ont. Warton, Ont. Winchester, Ont.

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Boissevain, Man. Moosomin, N.W.T.  
Carberry, " Neepawa, Man.  
Lethbridge, N.W.T.

**Winnipeg Branch, Main Street; F. L. Patton, Manager.**

Deposits received and interest allowed at current rates.  
A general banking business transacted.

**OSLER, HAMMOND & NANTON**

381 MAIN STREET,  
WINNIPEG.

**Osler & Hammond,**

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(Members Toronto Stock Exchange)

**BROKERS,**

**FINANCIAL AGENTS**

-AND DEALERS IN-

**DEBENTURES, LAND, &c.**

**Real Estate Bought and Sold. Money to Loan.**

E. B. OSLER. H. O. HAMMOND. A. M. NANTON.

When in Winnipeg it will pay you to drop in and see what lines are handled by

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**MANUFACTURERS SELLING AGENTS**

212 1st Avenue North,  
opp. Post Office,

**WINNIPEG.**

**Wm. Bateman & Co**

Manufacturers of

**BISCUITS AND CONFECTIONERY**

OFFICE AND FACTORY:

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All our Goods are Guaranteed strictly First Class.



**IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA**

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Capital Paid up..... 1,840,000.00  
Reserve Fund..... 1,020,202.00

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William Ramsay, Robert Jaffray, T. H. Wadsworth,  
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B. Jennings, Asst. Cashier. E. Hay, Inspector.

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Calgary, Alta. ....S. Barber, "  
Portage la Prairie, Man. ....N. G. Leslie, "  
Prince Albert, Sask. ....J. E. Young, "  
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Deposits received and interest allowed at current rates.  
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Agents in Great Britain—Lloyd's Bank, (Ltd) 72 Lombard street, London, with whom moneys may be deposited for transfer by letter or cable to any of the above branches.

**THE MERCHANTS BANK**

OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

Capital Paid Up, \$6,000,000. Rest, \$2,725,000.

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Geo. HAQUE, Gen'l Mgr. JOHN GAULT, Asst. Gen'l Mgr.  
NEW YORK AGENCY—61 Wall Street.

**WINNIPEG BRANCH.**

The position of this Bank as to amount of paid-up capital and surplus is the second in the Dominion.

Particular attention given to collections from and throughout the Dominion and the United States. Ample facilities; low rates; quick returns. Buy and sell Canadian and foreign exchange. Interest allowed at most favorable rates on Savings Bank Accounts and Deposit Receipts. Accounts of Merchants, Manufacturers, Corporations and Individuals received on favorable terms.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

ARTHUR WICKSON, MANAGER.

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

HEAD OFFICE: 230 PORTAGE AVENUE,

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DIRECTORS.

R. T. ROKEBY, GEO. H. STREVEL,  
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MANAGER.

W. BARCLAY STEPHENS.

**ALLAN, BRYDGES & CO.**

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

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Municipal, School and other  
Debentures negotiated.

**SCRIP BOUGHT AND SOLD**

Branch Office—CARBERRY, Man.,  
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INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

## New Style Patent Key Canned Meats, Rex Brand.

—PACKED BY THE—  
Cudahy Packing Co., South Omaha, U.S.A.



Retailers insist on having REX BRAND from your jobber. Every can guaranteed, and quality Strictly Uniform and Choico.

STOCK CARRIED BY  
**W. F. HENDERSON & CO.,** Wholesale Agents, **WINNIPEG.**

AMES, HOLDEN & CO., MONTREAL.

**The Ames, Holden Company,**

WHOLESALE

Dealers in

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33 Queen Street,

WINNIPEG.

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C. FLUMERFELT,  
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Codville & Co.,**

**WHOLESALE GROCERS,**

26 McDermott Street,

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JAS. PORTER.

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**PORTER AND RONALD**

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

**CROCKERY,**

**GLASSWARE,**

**CHINA,**

**LAMPS,**

**CHANDELIERS,**

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230 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG.

**MILLER MORSE & CO**

—WHOLESALE—

**Hardware, Cutlery,  
Guns, Ammunition,  
Du Pont Gun Powder,**

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Princess St., **WINNIPEG.**

**J. H. ASHDOWN,**

HARDWARE IMPORTER,

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

—DEALER IN—

Iron, Steel, Hardware, Paints,  
Oils, Glass, Varnishes, Fire  
Brick, Fire Clay, Portland Cement,  
Sewer Pipes, Etc.

**MACKENZIE & MILLS,  
WHOLESALE GROCERS**

Special attention given to

Teas, Coffees, Canned Goods,

DRIED FRUITS, Etc.

CORNER KING AND ALEXANDER STREETS

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Ask Your Wholesale Grocer

{-FOR-

**Railroad and Steamship Brand**

-OR-

**MATCHES.**

GUARANTEED SECOND TO NONE!

**H. A. NELSON & SONS,**

TORONTO. MONTREAL.

**Mackenzie, Powis and Co.,**

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

FIRST CROP

**NEW SEASON JAPANS!**

Now in Store, consisting of Extra Choice-  
est to Good Medium Grades at  
Lowest Prices.

— ALSO NEW —

Congous, Assams and Ceylons.

Cor. McDermott & Princess Sts., WINNIPEG.

**OPALENE**

THE HIGHEST GRADE OF CANADIAN  
BURNING OIL. SMOKELESS  
AND ABSOLUTELY NON-EXPLOSIVE.

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

WINNIPEG;

SOLE NORTHWEST AGENTS.

**CARSCADEN, PECK & CO.**

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

**CLOTHING,  
SHIRTS**

—AND—

**FUR GOODS**

And Wholesale Dealers in Men's Furnishings

WAREHOUSES:

WINNIPEG, Man. VANCOUVER, B.C.

Factory—MONTREAL.

# The Commercial

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

**Eleventh Year of Publication  
ISSUED EVERY MONDAY**

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Fine Book and Job Printing Departments.

Office, 186 James St., East.

JAMES E. STEEN,  
Publisher.

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

WINNIPEG, SEPTEMBER 19, 1892.

## Eastern Business Changes.

### ONTARIO.

John W. Judge, tailor, Berlin, has assigned.  
John Cloy, grocer, &c. Thorold, has assigned.  
Chas. Grist, hardware, Strathroy, has sold out.  
Fred. Drake, general store, Dutton, is selling out.  
M. Traux, general store, Wheatley, has assigned.  
Thos. Dunlop, grocer, Toronto Junction, has assigned.  
J. A. Bertram, hardware, Toronto, has dissolved.  
D. Gauthier, shoes, Ottawa, is offering a compromise.  
Thos. Comport, jr., drugs, &c.; Aylmer, has sold out.  
Watson & Co., general store, Dresden, have assigned.  
McClure & Unwin, crockery, Lindsay, have dissolved.  
Chas. Sinclair, tanner, Shelburne, is burned out—insured.  
R. M. Clement, general store, Willisroft, has assigned.  
John Leslie, jeweler, Ottawa, advertises his business for sale.  
K. Freeman & Co., general store, Winchester, has assigned.  
Newman & Co., grocers, Toronto, have sold out to J. Charters.  
R. H. Kells, general store, Millbrook, has moved to Peterboro.  
E. A. Hemstreet, general store, Springfield, has moved to Aylmer.  
Mrs. Chas. Griffin, dry goods, &c., Niagara Falls South, has assigned.

W. H. Franks, of Franks & Drake, physicians, Norwich, is dead.

Hy. Laundry, general store, Bridgewater, sold out and moved to Ormsby.

MacAuley & Couch, general store, Ingersoll, have dissolved; Couch continues.

Ellis & Glenny, dry goods, Oshawa, have been succeeded by Fred. Ellis & Co.

Bastedo & Co., wholesale hats, &c., Toronto, have sold out to D. H. Bastedo & Co.

Houck & Aikman, grocers, Whitby, are out of business—succeeded by D. Vickers.

J. W. Deolle & Co., general store, Chatham, D. Blackley has sold out to J. W. Deolle.

Jos. Boyden, House furnishings, Ottawa, has admitted son under style of J. Boyden & Son.

L. J. Coryell Seed Co., grain, Oshawa, real estate advertised to be sold by auction Sept. 3rd.

Jacob Lawrence & Sons, lumber, &c., Watford, planing mill burned—loss \$8,000; no insurance.

The item which appeared in THE COMMERCIAL of September 5, stating that Stovel & Co., merchant tailors, of Toronto, had assigned, is incorrect. Our attention has been called to the item, and upon looking up the original copy, we find that the error occurred through the carelessness of a compositor in making the word "dissolved" read "assigned" in the type. The copy said "dissolved" plain enough, but the compositor made the stupid error, and it escaped detection by the proof reader. The firm simply dissolved, and the business of Stovel & Co. is now continued by Mr. O'Brien alone.

### QUEBEC.

J. E. Alain, furniture, Quebec, has assigned.

Gas. H. Dixon, grocer, Montreal, has assigned.

John McDougall, founders, Montreal, is dead.

Chas. Duncan & Co., produce, Montreal; away.

Mallette & Martin, shoes, Montreal have dissolved.

A. A. Sansfacon, boots & shoes, Quebec, has assigned.

Trudell & Demars, stationery, Montreal, have dissolved.

Jean Gauthier, St. Jerome, demand of assignment.

Miss D. Drolet, millinery, Quebec, bailiff in possession.

Hamilton & Phillips, dry goods, Montreal, have dissolved.

A. Kelsen, tailor, Montreal, has sold out to T. R. Barbeau.

Desbiens & Cie, boots & shoes, Quebec; offering compromise.

Lefebvre & Frere, manufacturers shoes, Montreal, have dissolved.

Alpha Iron Works Ltd., Montreal, A. Lacoste appointed liquidator.

Couchame & Co., groceries & liquors, Nicolet; offering to compromise.

E. A. St. Dennis, general store, Point Fortune, has sold out to S. Cole & Co.

Williamson Bros., general store, Point Fortune, have sold out to S. Cole & Co.

Lenoir & Frere, shoe manufacturers, Montreal; offering to compromise at 20c on the \$.

H. Prevost & Co., dry goods, Montreal, stock advertised for sale by auction on Sept. 2nd.

### NOVA SCOTIA.

John Carver, Cornwallis, has assigned to W. C. Bill.

Jacob C. Brown, blacksmith, Northport, has assigned.

R. Cabot & Son, dry goods, Halifax, have dissolved.

Cape Breton Foundry & Machine Co., Sydney, has dissolved.

John Lightbody & Son, general store, &c., Belmont, has assigned.

### NEW BRUNSWICK.

E. J. Stewart, blacksmith, Bathurst, has assigned.

E. J. Stewart, of Stewart & Co., general store, Bathurst, has assigned.

## Manitoba Experimental Farm.

A Brandon exchange of Sept. 8, says:—Of all the busy men at this busy time in Manitoba we think the busiest of them all is Mr. Bedford, the superintendent of the Experimental Farm at this point. When one considers that there are one thousand different tests being made in grain alone on the farm this year and there are from fifteen to twenty memos to be entered in the books for each test it can easily be understood the load that he has been carrying during the growing and ripening season. The cutting was expected to be finished last evening and never since the opening of the institution has there been such a magnificent crop as there is this year. There was but little wheat left uncut on last Saturday Sept. 3 and it is therefore confidently expected that there will not be anything but No. 1 hard on the farm this year. Those of our readers who attended the meetings of the Farmer's Institute during the past winter and spring will not be surprised to learn that the "Whits Connell" is still a leading favorite with Mr. Bedford. "Cambell's white chaff" also receives a word of commendation from him not so much on account of its being so much earlier than the "Red Fyfe" but more particularly on account of its freedom from rust. We may expect a most interesting series of papers and reports from Mr. Bedford this coming winter. The test plots of oats looked very fine and some of the newer varieties gave promise of being acquisitions of no mean merit to the samples already in the province. By actual measurement the straw on these plots ranged from 36 inches to 49 inches while some of the heads measured 11½ inches. Mr. Bedford has great hopes of the "Abyssinian" variety as well as of two or three French varieties that he is testing this year for the first time. It was with pleasure we were informed that the tests in growing the native grasses were of the most satisfactory kind. The superintendent informed us that in several cases the native grasses gave yields of two and three times as much as timothy. This in our opinion will soon solve the question of mixed farming vs all grain growing as many of the farmers have hitherto claimed that they could not keep stock on account of the precariousness of obtaining hay. An afternoon spent on the farm cannot but prove interesting as well as profitable to any one taking an interest in farming. A word here, however, to those who may visit the farm. "Do not interrupt Mr. Bedford or his assistants by asking too many questions or getting in the way of the workmen." They are all kind and obliging but they are too busy at present to be able to pay much attention to visitors.

## Welland Canal Traffic.

The Toronto Globe says the following are the quantities of freight which have passed through the Welland canal each fiscal year from 1867 to 1891, inclusive, also the number of tons that passed from one United States port to another, getting of course no rebate:

Years	Total tons	U.S. tons	Years	Total tons	U.S. tons
1867..	933,300	458,836	1880..	896,122	248,944
1868..	1,161,821	611,711	1881..	798,909	186,285
1869..	1,231,903	688,700	1882..	644,727	191,817
1870..	1,311,966	747,766	1883..	861,634	387,619
1871..	1,478,122	772,067	1884..	965,830	417,972
1872..	1,319,966	638,039	1885..	239,551	416,826
1873..	1,391,692	634,913	1886..	934,862	443,961
1874..	1,540,081	703,185	1887..	838,687	337,109
1875..	1,142,853	195,217	1888..	827,300	387,550
1876..	1,121,302	524,197	1889..	938,254	464,415
1877..	1,126,429	482,878	1890..	1,101,353	550,844
1878..	1,091,398	448,413	1891..	959,302	563,856
1879..	918,924	361,304			

"The largest quantity of freight passed through the Welland canal during the fiscal year of 1874, when the amount was 1,540,081 tons."



# STOBART, SONS & CO

— WHOLESALE —

## DRY GOODS

WINNIPEG, Man. ESTABLISHED 1874.

Travellers are now on the road with a full line of  
**Fall and Winter Samples.**

# Jas. O'Brien & Co.

— MANUFACTURERS OF —

## CLOTHING

Montreal and Winnipeg.



HEAD OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY:  
VICTORIA SQUARE. - MONTREAL.

# McAlpine Tobacco Co.

— MANUFACTURERS OF THE FOLLOWING UNEQUALLED BRANDS OF —

## CHEWING and SMOKING TOBACCO.

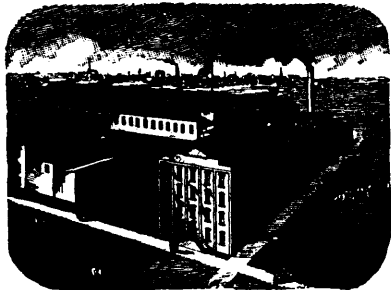
CHEWING:

**"BEAVER"**

(In 18 lb. Butts)

**"MSEH," fancy**

(In 10 lb. Butts)



SMOKING:

**'SILVER ASH,' cut**

(In 5 lb. boxes)

**'Gold Nuggets,' plug**

(In 18 lb. caddies)

If your wholesale man cannot supply these goods send for quotations **Direct to the Factory**  
TORONTO, - - ONTARIO.

# McIntyre, Son & Co.

Manufacturers' Agents and Importers of

## DRY GOODS.

Specialties: LINENS, DRESS GOODS, KID GLOVES AND SMALLWARES.

Vic'oria Square, - MONTREAL.

J. M. MACDONALD, Agent for Manitoba and Northwest,

McIntyre Block, WINNIPEG, Man.

J. C. REDMOND, British Columbia Representative.



# S. Greenshields, Son & Co

Montreal and Vancouver.

## SORTING SEASON

FALL 1892.

Our travellers are now on their routes with full ranges of Sample. Stock complete in all departments.

# "COW TIES"

ROPE and WEB

## HALTERS.

# Rice Lewis & Son

(LIMITED.)

General **HARDWARE** Merchants

TORONTO.

# Tees, Wilson & Co

TEA IMPORTERS,

70 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL

LARGE STOCK IN STORE OF

CEYLON, ASSAM, CHINA AND JAPAN

## TEAS.

Specially Selected for the Northwest.

Represented in Manitoba, Northwest Territories and British Columbia, by

D. C. McCREGOR, - MCINTYRE BLOCK WINNIPEG

# The Commercial

WINNIPEG, SEPTEMBER 19, 1892.

## WHEN TO SELL WHEAT.

It is surprising what a number of items are going the rounds of the papers, containing advice to farmers to sell their wheat early. Statistical articles have appeared recently in Winnipeg and other Manitoba papers, showing that, taking one year with another, the farmer who sells his wheat early in the season makes the most money. This is certainly all right in principle. THE COMMERCIAL has frequently urged that as a general rule it is the best plan to sell wheat as soon after threshing as possible.

There are two ways of looking at the question, one of which is generally overlooked by the farmer who holds his wheat. The man who holds his wheat only looks at the matter from the standpoint of an expected advance in prices. He holds because he expects to get a higher price later on. He should also take into consideration the possibility of a decline in prices. Admitting that the probability of an advance is equal to the possibility of a decline in values, the advantage is in favor of selling early. It costs money as well as includes risk of loss from fire, etc., and shrinkage, to carry wheat. These facts turn the scales decidedly in favor of selling early. The farmer who sells early, foregoes the possibility of an advance, but more than this, he is relieved from the possibility of a decline, and is further relieved from the expense, shrinkage and other risks of carrying the grain. He simply transfers the risk and expense to the purchaser of his wheat.

But while THE COMMERCIAL has always advised the early selling of wheat as a general principle, there are peculiarities about the present season which are worth while taking note of. We referred in the outset of this article to the fact that the newspaper press of the country has recently contained frequent articles encouraging the idea that farmers should sell their wheat early. The peculiarity in this connection is, that a year ago these same papers were constantly publishing articles which encouraged the farmers to hold their wheat. It was hard to find anything but "bull" articles upon wheat last year, and the overwhelming tenor of newspaper articles was to the effect that wheat would certainly advance to a very high price before the winter and spring were over.

A year ago all these predictions that wheat would have a very strong and advancing tendency during the year, were based upon the belief that the world's supply of breadstuffs was short. The world's wheat crop this year is not any larger than it was a year ago. A number of authorities make in something less than a year ago. Now, if the crop of last year meant very high prices, why does a crop of about the same size this year indicate nothing but low values?

A year ago THE COMMERCIAL took a conservative view of the situation. We depreciated the strong bull feeling which ruled at that

time, predicted that there would be no lack of wheat supplies, and endeavored to encourage the farmers to sell at the very fair prices offered early in the season. At the present time THE COMMERCIAL is again out of sympathy with the prevailing sentiment regarding wheat. We take a more hopeful view of the future of wheat prices than appears to be the generally accepted idea. At the time of writing prices are in the neighborhood of 25 cents per bushel lower than a year ago. On account of wheat values being so low now, it is more reasonable to expect an advance, other things being about equal, than if prices were already at a fair range of values. So far as the wheat crop of this year is concerned, conditions are about equal to a year ago. The principal cause of weakness is the flattening out of the excessive bull and buying features of last crop year. This depression should gradually pass away, and be replaced by a feeling of more confidence and firmer prices.

While THE COMMERCIAL will not urgently advise farmers to hold their wheat for an advance, at the same time we cannot advise them to sell at the present very low range of values. We consider the prospects for an advance much better now than they were a year ago, at which time bull sentiment was overwhelming. We do not look for any sharp advance in prices at once, but there should be some appreciation in value as the season advances, and the surplus stocks of old wheat are used up.

## PROSPEROUS FARMERS.

Talk about Manitoba farmers not being prosperous. The quantity of merchandise purchased by them indicates that they must be getting ahead fast. The Brandon *Mail* recently published figures showing the business done by the agricultural implement dealers of that place, which tell a tale of anything but impecuniosity on the part of the farmers of that district at least. The list includes no less than 400 carriages and buckboards sold at Brandon during the present season. Carriages are not a necessary article in the cultivation of a farm. They are a very useful thing to have, but they may be termed one of the luxuries of the farm, and can be got along very well without, until the farmer is in a position to enjoy the luxury. The large sales of carriages indicates that the farmers of Manitoba are rapidly getting into a position in which they are able to treat themselves to luxuries.

In other articles the list published by the *Mail* speaks louder than words of the progress of Manitoba farmers. No less than 437 binders are included in the list of sales at Brandon for the season. What a tale this tells of progress and prosperity. Ten years ago the town of Brandon was just coming into existence, and the stream of settlement was just beginning to pour into the surrounding country. Now 437 binders are sold to the farmers of the district in a single year. In other necessary implements of the farm, the sales this season have been wonderfully large. Of mowers, 188 were sold. In plows sales were no less than 442, including gang and other classes of plows. So on all through the list, including rakes, harrows, drills, threshers, etc., the figures

speaking louder than words of the wonderful development of a district that ten years or a little more ago was an uninhabited country. The 300,000 pounds of binder twine sold during the season by Brandon dealers, tells of the breaking up of the prairie soil, and subjecting it to the cultivation of grain crops. Ten years ago all the twine required to harvest the crops in the district now tributary to Brandon, would be a very small item indeed.

These sales of implements at Brandon are made direct to farmers. They are not made up of sales of a jobbing character, for shipment to dealers at other points. It is all retail trade direct to the farmers, and what is being done at Brandon is being done at hundreds of points all over the country, in proportion of course to the extent of settlement and importance of the general business of the different points. Not many years ago Brandon had no existence, and all the implement dealers in Manitoba could be counted on the fingers of one hand. At a later date all the implements sold in the province would not begin to equal the sales made this season at Brandon alone. This is the progress of a little more than a decade, and it is wonderful to relate.

## EXPERIMENTAL AGRICULTURE.

At the last meeting of the Manitoba legislature, a first appropriation was made with the object of establishing an agricultural college in Manitoba. It was proposed with this appropriation of \$10,000 to secure a site for a farm for experimental purposes, which would be a necessary accompaniment to the college, and perhaps do other preliminary work. The government has not yet selected a site, and recently a deputation from the Winnipeg board of trade waited on the premier to urge the establishment of the proposed college in this district. A number of claims were put forward in favor of the Winnipeg district, such as the centering of railways here, thus affording greater convenience for reaching the city from all parts of the country, than can be had at any other point in Manitoba.

Perhaps the best argument in favor of establishing the farm in the Winnipeg district was, that there are already two experimental farms (the Dominion Government farms at Brandon and Indian Head) in the west. These two farms are doing good work in carrying on experiments on the lighter and higher lands of the west. The rich, heavy lands peculiar to eastern Manitoba present conditions quite different to the west, and while the Dominion farms are doing an excellent work, they do not altogether meet the requirements of the eastern portion of the province. This being the case, it was very reasonably urged, that the west being already well supplied, any additional experimental station established should be in the east. This strong argument used by the deputation in favor of the Winnipeg district, would also apply to other parts of eastern Manitoba, where the soil is generally similar to this district.

The heavy soils of eastern Manitoba and the Red river country have this year shown what they can do, by producing a grain crop equal in quantity and quality to the most favored sections, while the harvest has been earlier perhaps than any other part of the province.

Though neglected to a considerable extent in the past, the lands of eastern Manitoba are most valuable, and there are many competent judges who believe that these lands will in time become the richest portion of Manitoba. They require more labor at the outset than the western lands, to bring them under cultivation, provide drainage, etc., but this will in time be repaid by their greater richness. Being on a lower elevation there should also be greater exemption from early frosts than in districts of greater altitude.

### THRESHING FROM STOOK.

During the harvest in Manitoba just past, it has been observed that in some districts the crops were much later in maturing than in others. This is not solely due to variation in the soil of different districts, for districts which have been early in some years, have been backward this year. Local weather conditions no doubt produce this effect to some extent, and to this cause may be traced this variation in the ripening of the crops in different years, and in different sections.

It has been reported, however, that the reason why some sections were so much behind the rest of the country in the maturing of the crops, is owing to the custom followed in those districts of threshing from the stooks. It is said that the grain was left standing in the stook waiting for the threshing machines to come around, and owing to the wet weather last fall, threshing was greatly delayed. So long as the stooks were standing all over the fields, the plowing could not be done, and this it is said has resulted in backward crops this year. A great deal of plowing which might have been done last fall, was left over until spring, on account of the stooks standing over the fields.

The custom of threshing from the stook is not one that can be commended, on account of the inferior quality of the grain resulting from such threshing. It is well known that grain which has undergone the sweating process in stack, is much improved in quality. Besides this, there is always risk of damage from bleaching. Occasionally very serious injury has been done to grain which has been left standing in stook waiting for the threshers, when it might have been safely placed in stack in good condition. The slight expense of stacking grain should never be considered, in comparison with the risk of leaving grain standing in stook waiting for the threshers to come around.

### YIELD OF ONTARIO CROPS.

The Ontario agricultural department estimates the yield of fall wheat at 22.5 bushels per acre, as compared with 25.7 bushels last year. The area is 966,522 acres, an increase of over 116,000 acres over last year. Spring wheat is expected to yield only 17.4 bushels per acre, as compared with 21 bushels last year, but the area of spring wheat is also increased, being over 140,000 acres greater than last year. Though the wheat yield all around is lighter than last year, the total crop of spring and fall wheat combined will be about 500,000 bushels greater than last year, owing to the increased area sown. The combined crop of fall and

spring wheat is placed at about 33,000,000 bushels.

Barley is expected to return 23.6 bushels per acre, this being about three bushels per acre less than last year, and the area sown is also decreased, being about 52,000 acres less. The total crop is placed at 13,276,600 bushels, as compared with 16,142,000 bushels last year. The area in barley continues to decrease, last year being nearly 200,000 bushels less than the average area sown to this grain.

Oats are estimated to return 70,532,339 bushels, the yield being 37.9 bushels per acre, on an area of 1,861,469 acres, as compared with a total crop last year of 75,009,512 bushels, at the rate of 40.8 bushels per acre, on an area of 1,840,636 acres. The area in oats is much greater than any other grain crop, and is about double that of fall wheat, which is the next most important grain crop, in point of area sown. Peas take third place in area, and spring wheat fourth place. Barley has declined from third place to fifth place. Peas yield 21.1 bushels per acre, as compared with 24.4 bushels last year.

### Burke on Reciprocity.

Governor A. H. Burke, of North Dakota, in an interview at Grand Forks, expressed the following sentiments on the subject of reciprocity with Canada:

The sister states of Minnesota, North Dakota and Manitoba are firmly bound together by their commercial desires. Especially is this true of our own state and the province joining our northern boundary. Both are celebrated for the excellence of their chief products, both are agricultural states, raising magnificent harvests, which they seek to convey to the world by the cheapest and most expeditious routes.

Wherever North Dakota can find a market, there can Manitoba find one also. Manitoba reaches tide water to the east and to the west over a continental railway. North Dakota has duplicates of her sister's highway across her fertile prairies. And should the nearer ocean ports to the north be opened by Manitoban enterprise and energy, North Dakota will rejoice with her and will endeavor to share with her in the result of her achievements.

Belonging to different countries there is an imaginary line separating these two states which are so closely bound together by commercial affinity, but the doctrine of reciprocity will take away that barrier and the toll gates and custom houses at the frontier will no longer vex and annoy. Looking at a map of the country and having a knowledge of its resources one forgets that there is any line of separation and that on one side of that line there is written Canada and upon the other United States.

Commercially speaking, there should be no line on our northern boundary which does not have its counterpart upon our eastern, western and southern boundaries. Commercially speaking, Winnipeg is as near to Grand Forks and Fargo as are St. Paul and Minneapolis, and there should be no greater obstacle in the way of perfect reciprocity on the north than there is on the east.

Manitoba should have the benefit of our outlets as we should have the benefits of hers. All gates that lead outward should be common to each of these commercially allied states. The carriers that bear our splendid products away and return to us articles from other states and from beyond the seas should perform a like service for Manitoba.

Manitoba should count upon New York as a city with which to interchange commodities and the manufactured articles of New England should reach the towns and villages throughout

the entire northwest, not halting at North Dakota's northern line.

Jealousy should be left for states less rich, for countries less fertile. There are no marks on the grains of wheat to show whether they are North Dakotan or Manitoban—but their excellence attests that they are either the one or the other. Let Manitoba send her wheat freely to our lake ports and milling centers, and let Duluth, and Minneapolis and St. Paul return goods and merchandise in exchange therefor.

How these things can be accomplished time alone can tell. There seems to be great difficulties in the way of attaining these ends. Custom has made some of these, but the knots which custom has made, custom can untie. There is a question of nationality, but there is no question of kinship, of brotherhood and of like commercial wants which must, in time, break down, weak, thin and artificial barriers and unite firmly the people who are now, in fact, united in interest and occupation.

The questions of detail are to be answered by the wise statesmen on both sides of the line; but these questions which the sphinx of commercial necessity is asking must be answered in the line of unity and reciprocity. As an American and a North Dakotan, I have my preferences as to how these questions should be answered; but I am satisfied to leave them to the good sense and the wisdom of the future—which I hope is near—believing in the united destiny and in the inseparable glory of Minnesota, of North Dakota and of Manitoba.

### Labor Congress.

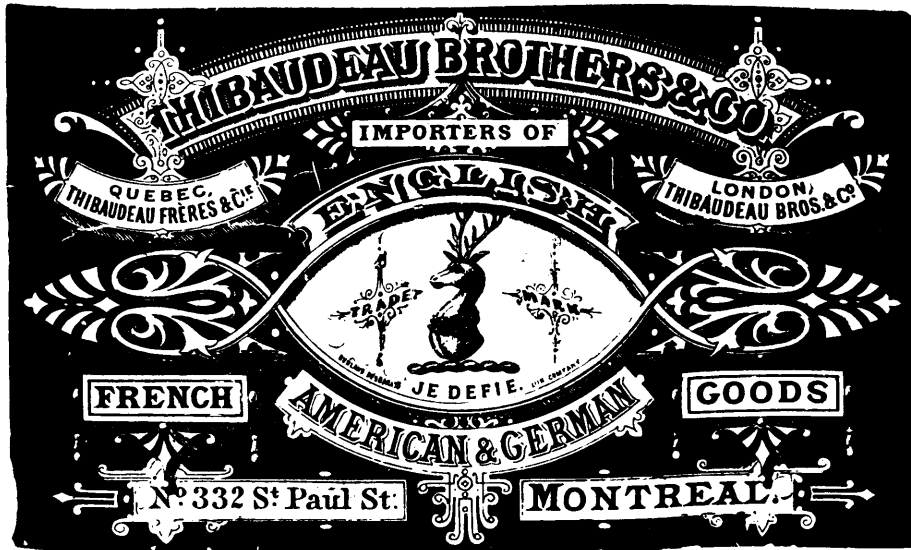
At the Dominion Labor Congress at Toronto, resolutions were passed in favor of municipalities owning all electric light plants, water works, ferries and street railways, and the federal government owning and controlling all railways and telegraph and telephone lines. The lower province delegates moved a resolution in favor of a nine hour day for women and children employed in workshops and factories, but an amendment making it eight hours was carried by an overwhelming majority after a hot debate.

A resolution was adopted unanimously declaring the admission of Chinese a menace and undeniable danger to the moral and material interests of Canada and should be totally prohibited and that as the presence of those now in Canada entails an extra and special expense on the whole people of those provinces in which they sojourn in large numbers, a special annual poll tax of \$100 be imposed on each Chinaman after a given date. The Japanese were included in the foregoing, which was carried with much enthusiasm.

### Canadian Wheat Crop.

A report emanating from Toronto, sums up the wheat crop for Canada as follows: The total wheat crop of Canada will be 55,000,000 bushels. In Ontario the crop will be 33,000,000 bushels, against 32,000,000 bushels last year. In Manitoba and the Northwest it will be 20,000,000 bushels, against 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 bushels last year. Other provinces will yield probably 2,000,000, against about 3,000,000 bushels last year, making the total this year of 55,000,000 bushels, against 62,000,000 to 65,000,000 in 1891. There is considerable old wheat in the country, and, deducting the amount of wheat necessary for home requirements and consumption, the total exportable surplus this year will be 20,000,000 bushels, or about 10,000,000 less than last year. The yield in Manitoba this year is short as compared with last year.

The total oat crop in Canada this year will be 85,000,000 bushels, against 90,000,000 last year. The total barley crop will be 17,000,000 bushels, against 19,000,000 bushels last year. There was a decrease of from 1 to 3 per cent. in the yield per acre in Ontario this year in every grain but rye, the greatest decrease being in winter wheat, which was 22.5 per cent. against 25.7 per cent. last year.



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**Manitoba.**

Alex. Ross, tailor, Winnipeg, has assigned in trust.

Axford Bros., general store, Belmont have assigned in trust.

S. Knight has opened a butcher shop at Portage la Prairie.

W. J. Cavanagh, general store, Roland, has sold out to Steen & Co.

Powell & Eaton have bought out the Temple livery business at Napinka.

Max Ripstein, has begun business in Winnipeg as a cigar manufacturer.

Jos. Brown & Co., pork packers, Winnipeg, have dissolved, Alfred Towne retiring.

New military barracks, to cost \$28,000, will be erected at Winnipeg. Contractor McDermid has secured the job.

Another change has been made in the dates of holding the fall exhibition at Cartwright, and Oct. 3 and 4 are the days finally selected.

Mr. McGregor, of Brandon, Man., has sailed on the Oregon from England with thirty two of the best stallions that have ever gone to Canada, and a selection of Tamworth pigs.

The issue of \$50,000 school debentures by the city of Winnipeg, bearing five per cent, have been purchased by a Montreal firm at 1.03 1/2. This is the most advantageous sale of debentures yet made by the school board.

A Pilot Mound citizen of an experimental turn of mind has gathered a considerable quantity of the seed of the wild vetch. It is the intention to attempt the improvement of this hardy native plant by cultivation.

Portage Liberal:—"A view of the grain fields from the top of one of the elevators is a sight at present well worth the climb to obtain it. As far as the eye can reach, extend the dark lines of stacks while here and there new stacks of grain are being raised in the grain fields."

Nineteen cars of stock were shipped by special train from the Manitoba Northwestern railway on September 12 for Montreal by Wade & Head. The train was made up as follows: Six cars from Shoal Lake; one from Strathclair, three from Newdale, four from Neepawa and five from Arden. Alex. Brown, of Minnedosa, was getting another train load ready to ship east.

Our village fathers have again taken steps, says the Carberry News, to submit another by-law, which if passed will repeal the one passed last spring granting \$3,000 on fire protection and substituting one for \$5,000 instead. It will be remembered that on July 20th a similar by-law was submitted but owing to several real estate owners attending the Brandon fair and others interested in election matters at the same time it was defeated.

The Brandon Mail says: "The buildings that have already been put up and those in course of erection this year amount to no less a sum than \$414,500. From enquiries made structures will be built before Christmas in addition to this amount to the value of \$50,000 at least, making the buildings alone the grand total for 1892 of \$464,500. Besides this large sum, the corporation are expending on improvements in the way of water works and sewers \$155,000.

The threshers of Beautiful Plains district, about thirty in number, recently met at Neepawa and fixed the cost of threshing at four cents per bushel for wheat and three cents for oats. These rates, so the Neepawa Register says, are higher than in former years. They are about one cent per bushel lower than on the Portage Plains, says the Portage Liberal, for both wheat and oats. Some of those Beautiful Plains threshers ought to be induced to come to Portage and thereby cause a break in the prices here.

The proposed provincial agricultural college and experimental station is a prize worth striving for, and about every district in Manitoba will

be putting in a claim for it. The Portage la Prairie Liberal says: "It is but fitting that the college should be located in the most fertile district so that the published results will be a big advertisement for the province. The most fertile part of the province and in every way the finest farming locality is the Portage plain. The government will be wise to locate it near Portage la Prairie, the most central part in Manitoba.

H. Montague Allan and Nicol Kingsmill, barrister, waited on the government at Ottawa last week and asked for a subsidy towards the Manitoba and Northwestern railway extension towards Prince Albert on the same terms as has been granted the Hudson Bay railway. The grant to the Hudson Bay railway as far as the Saskatchewan, is based on the value of the railway as a colonization road. The Manitoba & Northwestern is already a valuable colonization road, while the Hudson Bay road has done nothing. Of the two, the Manitoba & Northwestern deserves first consideration on the basis of local colonization.

**Alberta.**

Mr. Millar, tanner, Orillia, Ont., has been buying hides in the territory.

Track laying on the southern extension from Calgary of the Calgary & Edmonton has been finished to the terminus near Macleod, and now there remains some twelve miles of surfacing to be completed. The first through train from the terminus arrived in Calgary on Sept. 10. Work on the line into the Crow's Nest Pass has commenced.

The Lethbridge News says: "Donald Munro, live stock shipping agent of Montreal, who has been on a visit to Pincher Creek and Macleod for some time past, paid Lethbridge a visit on Friday last. He has been instrumental in getting several of the small cattlemen to combine and make up a train load of cattle for shipment to the market in Liverpool. Lynch Staunton leaves with them in about two weeks. We think if it were understood that the cattle pay their own expenses from the start, and almost any bank or shipping agent will furnish the money to send them through on security of the insurance, more of our small stockmen would take this means of getting rid of their beef steers.

**Assiniboia.**

Falconer & Martin, hardware, Oxbow, have sold out to Renton, of Deloraine, Man.

Kelly & Duncan, Livery, Estevan, have been succeeded by Duncan & Bailey.

The Massey-Harris Co. have erected a warehouse, and R. A. Troyer is building a store at Oxbow.

**Saskatchewan.**

Considerable stir has been observed for some time past, says the Battleford Herald, in a circle claiming to have discovered coal oil in this district. The finders are of course reticent as to the location of their discovery, but claim that samples sent east have stood the tests of the analyst, and that they have been offered a good round sum for an interest in the company. We wish the explorers good luck and hope to see speedy development.

**Northwest Ontario.**

J. B. Davies, general store, Norman, is offering to compromise at 75c on the dollar.

**Freight Rates and Traffic Matters.**

The Montreal Trade Bulletin, of Sept. 8, says:—There is a firmer feeling in grain freights which are quotable to Liverpool at 1s 3d to 1s 6d, engagements having been made at the inside figure, with 1s 6d now asked; ship agents being firmer in their ideas, owing to consider-

able grain being on the way from the Western States. Bristol freight is firmer, the rate being now 1s 9d, which is 9d higher than a week ago. Engagements for Glasgow have been made at 1s 6d, and rates are reported firm at that figure. London rates are quiet at 2s to 2s 3d. In sack flour, last engagements were made at 8s 9d to 10s Liverpool, 10s to 11s 3d Glasgow, and 10s to 11s 3d London. Provisions are quoted at 13s 9d Liverpool and 17s 6d Glasgow. Cheese is 5s lower to Liverpool and London, engagements having been made at 20s but to Glasgow the rate is still 25s. To Bristol the rate is 5s down, at 25s. Eggs 12s 6d to 15s. Hay is quoted at 40s Glasgow and 35s Liverpool, although these figures have been shaded in some instances. Cattle freights have been taken this week at 35s to Liverpool, but 40s has been paid for next week. Inland Freights—Corn has been taken from Chicago to Kingston at 3 1/2c and from Kingston to Montreal at 2 1/2c, making the through freight 6 1/2c.

The Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin of Sept. 12, says:—There were no new developments in railroad rates the past week and they remained steady at 22 1/2c per 100 lbs for flour and grain and 25c for provisions to New York. Through rates via lake and rail to Liverpool were firmer at 25 1/2 to 28 1/2c per 100 lbs for flour, 12 1/2c per bu for grain and 35 to 49 1/2c per 100 lbs for provisions. The lake and rail lines had a fair business and rates held steady at 6 1/2c per bu for wheat, and 6 to 6 1/2c for corn to Buffalo, 6 to 6 1/2c for wheat and 5 1/2 to 6c for corn to Philadelphia and Baltimore. New England rates steady at 9 1/2c for corn and 6 1/2c for oats. Lake freights were active, with fair offerings. Rates advanced 1/2c to 2 1/2c for wheat and 2 1/2c for corn to Buffalo, 1 1/2c on corn and 1 1/2c on oats to Georgian Bay.

The Great Northern railroad has submitted to the railroad and warehouse commission of the state of Minnesota a copy of the new schedule of grain rates, which go into effect on that line on the 15th. Accompanying the schedule is a letter, stating that the company makes the reduction voluntarily because it has been a prosperous season, and the fact that the question of rates from the Aberdeen district is now before the interstate commerce commission, has nothing to do with rates from Ellendale. The new schedule makes the rates on wheat the same from Dakota points to St. Paul and Minneapolis as Duluth, and this is what Minneapolis grain men have been contending for. There is a reduction of 1/2 cent per hundred from Barnesville to Moorhead, and a reduction of 1 cent per hundred between Glyndon and St. Vincent, and Fosston and St. Hilliare. A corresponding reduction from all Dakota points is made. The tariff goes into effect on Sept. 15th and applies to grain, flaxseed, flour, mill-stuffs and potatoes. The reduction from principal points is as follows:

	Old rates	New rates
Glyndon .....	\$0 16	\$0 15 1/2
Crookston .....	17 1/2	16 1/2
Fargo .....	16	15 1/2
Grand Forks .....	18	17
Nespe .....	19	18
Leeds .....	23	22

These cuts on rates will be met by the Northern Pacific, and may involve some reductions from Manitoba points.

**Future Wheat Prices.**

The Minneapolis Market Record thinks wheat will be higher later on, and it gives the logical reasons for thinking so. It says: "The quality of the wheat crop in Europe is higher than last crop, in most countries. For that reason it appears that holders have been pushing it to sale, all being ready, and quite anxious to get rid of it before too much of the new crop would come upon the market, with its superior excellence. There is considerable old wheat in many of the ports, taken in excess of the demand from the last crop upon which late prices were maintained with difficulty. The yield of the new crops of Europe are, on the average, in excess of last season. All these considera-

tions, including the defective quality of the old crop and the free selling of the new one in Europe, with the heavy selling through July and August in this country, are sufficient to cause the low prices now prevailing. It is conceded, and seems quite plain that the other exporting countries are not in position to push competition so effectively as usual, for India and Australia are considerably exhausted already and Russia does not promise to supply many of the wants of the importers, although little is known practically of the real position of that country as an exporter. Supply and demand will now determine results as they always have done. Speculation will continue to disturb an even ratio in the increase or decrease of prices, but will be a disturber only, for it has no power to change final results. As the *Market Record* has pointed out before, there are sufficient reasons to cause low prices during the fore part of this crop season that will not exist toward the end. With them out of the way prices will naturally appreciate and the latter end of the season promises to be favored with higher prices than the beginning."

### Crop Items.

The following items are taken from our country exchanges, or secured otherwise, from local sources:—

**BAGOR, Sept. 13.**—Stacking is nearly finished in this locality and threshing commenced. There has been no frost to injure any grain but that which was very late and even that has scarcely been touched. There will be a large quantity of grain here this fall.

**McGregor, Sept. 14.**—Grain cutting is completed, stacking well advanced and threshing will have fairly commenced this week. Wheat will average from twenty to twenty-five bushels and oats about fifty. Two thirds of the wheat will be of the best quality. Roots and vegetables are a first class crop.

**Virden, Sept. 9.**—The weather for the past few days has been rather damp for harvesting, although most of the wheat is stacked.

**Edmonton, Alberta, Sept. 8.**—Harvest is in full swing in the Edmonton district. The wet weather of last week kept back cutting and may have delayed, but did not prevent ripening. All the grain is now ripe and with the fine weather which set in on Wednesday and is almost sure to continue, everything will be got off in good shape. The very heavy rains of last week laid some of the grain, but it has all recovered. The crop is not as heavy in the straw as that of last year, but the grain is good. There was a touch of frost in some localities on Saturday night, Sept. 3rd, but no harm was done, and in many places not even beans or tomatoes were marked. The summing up of the harvest situation is that the whole crop is now safe, that the quality is A 1 in all cases, that the yield is good though not phenomenal, that there has been no loss from untoward spring weather, drought, hail or frost, and that the only loss has been where bad cultivation allowed the weeds to get the better of crop.

**Prince Albert, Sask., Sept. 7.**—The weather has at last settled down to business, and none too soon for the good of the harvest. A large number of our farmers are about through with their cutting, and the binders are being pushed for all they are worth all over the district. This week will see the harvest about completed, and it will be one of the best we have seen in the country.

**Pilot Mound, Sept. 14.**—The grain is now all cut and the stacks are raising rapidly all over the prairie. A number of farmers intend to thresh from the stacks and take the grain at once to the elevator. One or two threshing machines will commence work in this neighborhood this week.

**INDIAN HEAD, Sept. 11.**—The grain in this district is nearly all cut, only a small percentage of oats and barley still standing. There has been showery weather during the past three or four days which has hindered the

stacking. To-day has been fine, and should tomorrow be equally favorable, stacking will be general Monday. There has been no sign of frost to date. The wheat will be of excellent quality and the yield will be a full average. Altogether the crop will be a better paying one than that of last year, and the grain will be brought to market a month earlier.

**ROSENFELD, Sept. 12.**—The harvest is pretty well over around here except some late grain which has been delayed by showery weather. Threshing has been general for over a week. The sample of wheat is good excepting some affected with smut. There has been no frost here yet this season to hurt the tenderest plants. The yield of wheat per acre is not much over half what it was last year. Mr. McKellar's average report of yield per acre in Saturday's *Press* is a little off; twenty bushels is the highest in this district.

**CAROLTON, Sept. 12.**—The wheat is all cut in this locality, and although "Jack Frost's" pale countenance was visible here a morning or two, there has been very little injury, if any, done to the crops, with the exceptions of some very late grain which no doubt will be injured to a certain extent. Some oats are still standing waiting for the reaper. Wheat will average about twenty-five bushels to the acre No. 1 hard.

**METHVEN, Sept. 11.**—Harvest will be about over in a week or ten days, and quite a number of farmers intend threshing this week, some of them out of the stack. There are quite a number of new outfits around here this year. The weather has not been any too favorable the past few days for harvesting but it appears more settled now.

**STRATHCLAIR, Sept. 12.**—The first threshing in this vicinity this season was done on Saturday last on the farm of Robt. Leason. The wheat is pronounced No. 1 hard. There will be five new threshing outfits placed here next week.

**HATHNEY, Sept. 9.**—This district has had a successful harvest. No frosted grain and all is cut. The sample will be mostly No. 1 hard. Threshing would be general but for the damp weather.

**WARRELLA, Sept. 11.**—Grain cutting is about completed in this district, and many of the farmers have their grain stacked. There has been no frost up to this date.

**FAIRMEOR, Sept. 9.**—Some light rains have delayed the harvest a little. The temperature has been low but not low enough to damage anything.

**ARDEX, Sept. 11.**—Threshing has commenced in this neighborhood, and the grain is nearly all stacked.

**MORRIS, Sept. 15.**—Harvesting is about complete in this community, and if the weather continues favorable threshing will be general by the last of this week. The sample is all that could be desired and farmers anticipate an excellent yield. There will be no scarcity of threshing machines in this district this season, as some five new steam outfits have been purchased which will be ample to handle the crop in good time.

**PRINCE ALBERT, Sept. 15.**—Harvesting is finished in this district and threshing began this morning on the farm of W. Hutchison, four miles from here. Until last night, when the thermometer registered two degrees, there has been no frost in the Prince Albert district.

### Crops in the Northwest States.

A correspondent at Sheffield, S.D., writing to the *Minneapolis Market Record* says:—"You are nearer the mark a good deal than the other estimators and still you are too high; those who were expecting 25 bushels wheat per acre are getting 10 to 12."

The official weekly crop report for the state of Wisconsin, issued on Sept. 5 says:—"The weather has been unusually cold, with light frosts August 31st in the northern part of the state. Last night frost must have been general

in most counties. It is too early to get returns as to the damage. The cold has considerably retarded the hardening of corn. Some of the earliest fields on sandy soil are about ready to cut, but the great part of the crop will require 15 days more to properly ripen."

The North Dakota weekly crop bulletin issued Sept. 5 says:—"The temperature during the week averaged below normal and the week opened with cool weather on Tuesday morning with light frost, which caused but slight damage to gardens in Pembina and Griggs counties, and to late grain at Milton, Cavalier county. Wednesday and Thursday were decidedly warmer followed by another cool wave and culminating in a killing frost in Burleigh county and light frost in other localities of central counties. In the northern section a very heavy rain fell Saturday, Sept. 3rd, causing only slight damage to grain but delaying harvesting and threshing for five days. The long continued drought still prevails in the western counties, but its bad effect has been considerably mitigated by cool weather."

The North Dakota crop report for the week ended Sept. 12 says:—"The weather conditions which existed during the week just ended were very injurious. From Tuesday until Saturday rain fell every day, being particularly heavy on the 8th and 9th. In consequence stacking and threshing and the maturing of corn and the comparatively small amount of grain still uncut were delayed. It has also been injurious to shocked wheat and that lying on the ground unshocked. The temperature averaged a few degrees below the normal, but the week was free from frosts of any damage until this morning, when a killing frost occurred; but the damage therefrom is at present only known from Burleigh county, where a slight one only was caused to garden truck. Slight damage is also reported from Williams and Logan counties by the frost of September 5th. The correspondent at Gallatin, Griggs county, reports that a large number of farmers cut their grain too unripe and that considerable of it is moulding in the shock in consequence."

The Washington weekly crop bulletin for the week ended Sept. 12 refers to the Northwestern States as follows:—"Minnesota—Rain retarded threshing; corn cutting and fall plowing progressing; much corn out of danger, some requires two weeks of dry, sunbiny weather."

Iowa—Unfavorable week for ripening corn but good for pasturage, plowing and fall seeding; increased acreage of wheat being sown; no damaging frosts.

North Dakota—Continued wet weather of first five days greatly delayed threshing; killing frost this morning.

South Dakota—Too cold and wet for maturing corn and late flax; millet nearly all cut; no damage from frost; stacking practically completed; potatoes yielding poorly; fall plowing good.

Nebraska—Cold week; corn has ripened, but slow, and needs two weeks more before it will be safe from frosts; light frosts occurred, but no damage.

### Grocery Notes.

The *Minneapolis Commercial Bulletin* has the following notes:

Corn syrups have advanced three or four cents a gallon within the last ten days owing to the high prices corn is being quoted at.

Jellies have jumped skyward considerably as far as prices are concerned. This is due to the advance in the price of glucose and apple stock in the east. Pailed jellies, two months ago, sold for 40 cents, now they sell for 77 cents. The jump was gradual the last advance being made this week when an advance of 10 cents was made on 17 lb pails.

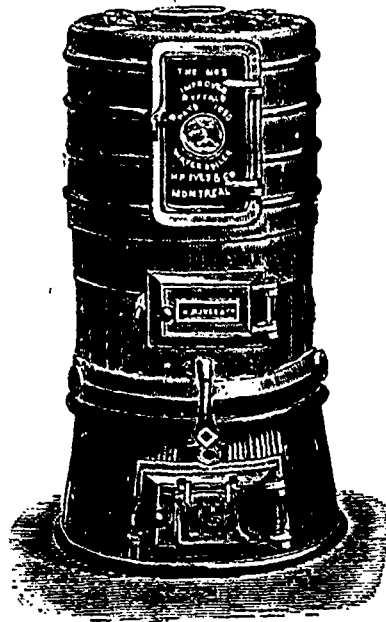
Glucose is higher than it has been for some time due again to the price of corn. All goods in which glucose enters will advance in price from now on."

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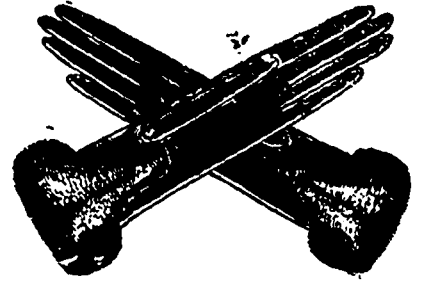
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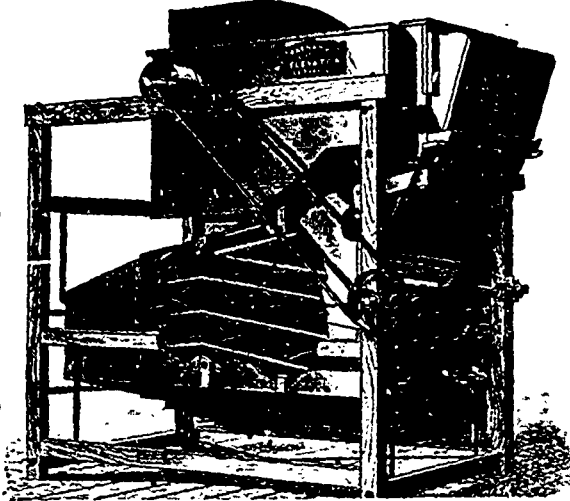
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## WINNIPEG MARKETS.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, September 17.

[All quotations, unless otherwise specified, are wholesale for such quantities as are usually taken by retail dealers, and are subject to the usual reductions for large quantities, and to cash discounts.]

Business has shown more activity in most branches. Hardware, paints, lumber and building trades are active. There is a large general demand for lumber and building material, and a particularly good demand for such stock from the new railway extensions, where new towns are building up fast. The high price of fuel has turned public interest keenly toward the new Souris coal mines, the product from which will be on the market during the next week. It is the anxious hope that this coal will prove equal in quality to the claims made for it, in which case it will have a very large consumption from the start. There is a large trade going on in green fruits, in California, southern and eastern Canada goods. There would be a good market here for British Columbia fruit, if growers and shippers there were prepared to supply any considerable quantity in good condition, but they do not yet appear to be in a position to do so. Drugs are in good demand at very firm and advancing prices, particularly in disinfectants. Dairy products have an upward tendency. The supply of hogs in the country appears to be larger than it has been for some years, and local packers are now able to resume operations on a more pretentious scale. This is a pleasing feature, and it is hoped it will not prove merely a temporary or spasmodic effort at raising hogs. The industry should be a profitable one, and especially with the present low prices for grain, it will pay better to feed much of it than to sell it for shipment. The export trade in cattle, though not so active as last year, is moving to some extent. Money is close, and mercantile collections are hard to make. This of course is looked for until the grain movement sets in. The present very low price of wheat is not at all a pleasant feature, just as a new crop is about ready for market. It is generally thought that farmers will not sell freely at present values, and this will have a tendency to prolong the financial closeness. The farmers cannot be blamed for desiring to hold for higher prices, with wheat at present values. In view of the low wheat prices, it is hoped the reduction in wheat freight rates in the states to the south, will be followed by a similar move here.

Labor is well employed. In fact, men are scarce. A lumber firm reported this week that they wanted 25 men for mill work, but could not get them, though offering \$1.75 per day and upward for suitable men. Railway work, threshing and stacking operations are keeping all available hands busy. Interest rates are unchanged at 7 to 8 per cent. at banks for discounts, as to paper. Mortgage loans are made at 7 per cent for good city residence property, and good business property at 6½, with less desirable properties ascending upward. Farm loans at 8 per cent. There is more movement in transfers of city property. City rents are firm at the upward tendency noticeable for some time, and residence properties for rent are scarce.

**DRIED FRUITS**—Prices are high in new dried fruits. Except in apricots, the following prices are for last year's stock. Dried apples 5½ to 6c; evaporated, 8 to 9c; figs, layers, 10 to 14c; figs, cooking, 4 to 9c; dates, 6 to 8½c. Valencia raisins, \$1.25 to \$1.75 per box; Sultanas, 10 to 11c per pound. Currants, 6 to 6½c; prunes, 6 to 9c. Evaporated fruits are quoted: apricots, new, 17 to 20c; peeled peaches, 17½ to 18c; unpeeled peaches, 12 to 12½c; pitted plums, 11 to 11½; cherries, 13 to 13½c; pears, 12½ to 13c; nectarines, 11½ to 12c; raspberries, 18 to 20c.

**DRUGS**—The feature of the drug trade is still the rapid advance in prices of disinfectants. Prices are jumping up so fast that it is hard to keep track of the changes. Owing to the cholera scare, immense quantities of drugs and chemicals of this class are being used. New York is a leading drug market, and the quarantine there is influencing prices in the direction of an advance. In commodities not directly used as disinfectants, a firmer tendency is manifest, in sympathy with the advance in other articles. Carbolic acid is one of the lines which is leading in the advance. Local houses have wired their travellers to advance prices 5c, but this does not cover the increased cost. Chloride lime has advanced sharply, and is quoted locally about 2c higher. Sulphate of iron is also higher. Local prices have not appreciated in sympathy with outside markets, and further advances here are looked for. The general tendency of drug prices is higher.

**FISH**—British Columbia black cod and halibut were on hand this week, and Pacific salmon was also in fair supply. Oysters are now regularly in stock. Fresh fish are quoted: Salmon, 14c; halibut, 15c; black cod, 15c; lake trout, 9c; whitefish, 5½ to 6c. Oysters, \$2.25 per gallon. Cured fish quoted: salt Labrador herrings, \$4.75 to \$5 per half barrel; boneless codfish, 8 to 8½c per lb; smoked herrings, 22 to 25c per box.

**FUEL**—The fuel question is a chief topic of discussion among citizens. The high price which wood has reached makes it a very costly article, and though wood is preferred for summer domestic purposes, when heavy and continuous fires are not needed, being cleaner and more convenient, yet some have given it up in favor of soft coal. For steam purposes some have also given up wood for soft coal. For domestic purposes a cord of tamarac wood costs \$6.50, and the sawing \$1.50 more, bringing it up to \$8.00 per cord, while Lethbridge coal, a ton of which is claimed to be at least equal value for heating with a cord of wood, sells retail at \$7.50 per ton, the difference being decidedly in favor of the coal. Special interest now is in the Souris coal. These new mines will have some coal on the market next week, and by the first of October the supply is expected to be equal to the demand. As this coal will sell at \$4.00 per ton on track here, and will therefore be very much cheaper than the soft coals now in the market, it is anxiously hoped that it will prove of good quality. Anthracite coal remains at the advance of \$1 per ton established some time ago, but as the "Soo" canal tolls now increases the cost 20c per ton, and as a 20 to 25c advance has also been made at the mines since the advance here, with further advances at the mines in prospect, another sharp advance in the local price of anthracite is considered certain. There will be a considerable demand for anthracite, no matter what the price may be, but this coal is getting to be a luxury which many people will hardly be able to afford, no matter how much they prefer it to other classes of fuel. If the new Souris coal proves at all satisfactory, it will largely take the place of wood for steam, furnace and cooking purposes, and will also greatly reduce the consumption of other coals for general domestic purposes. Poplar wood is especially scarce.

**GROCERIES**—There has been no further advance in sugar this week at the refineries, so far as yet reported, and prices are firm at the

previous advances. Granulated here is quoted at 5½ to 5¾c, lumps 6 to 6½c, powdered 7½ to 8c. Yellows 4½ to 4¾c. Syrups 2½ to 3½c per lb. New apricots are about the only new dried fruit in this market, and they are very high, the price having been repeatedly advanced in outside markets. It is said it will now cost 17 to 18c to lay down apricots here in wholesale quantities. Other new California fruits are firmer and likely to cost high, and as a consequence there will be a large falling off in consumption. At present prices here the consumption of apricots will be very small. No new Valencias here yet but a few have been received in eastern markets by quick freight, and cost high. Direct cargo shipments will not reach Canada for some time yet.

**GREEN FRUITS**—Business is active, Ontario fruits have been coming forward in better condition than earlier shipments, tomatoes, pears and grapes have been in fairly good shape, but crabs have arrived damaged and dealers have not been able to fill country orders, as crabs have not been received in shape to re-ship. Bananas are scarce. There are some changes in prices which will be observed in the following list of quotations: Prices are: Messina lemons, \$10.00; bananas, \$2.75 to \$3.25 per bunch; tomatoes, 70 to 80c per 20 lb basket. California peaches, \$1.75 to \$2 per box; California pears, \$3.00 to \$4.00 per 40 lb box; southern Concord grapes, 70 to 80c per 10 lb basket; California grapes, \$2 to \$3.75 per 20 lb crate as to quality and variety; Ontario apples, early varieties, \$3.15 to \$3.50 per barrel, as to quality. Ontario basket apples, 35 to 40c per basket, Ontario pears, \$1.25 per basket, Ontario grapes, 70 to 80c per 10 lb basket, Oregon plums, \$2.

**HARNESS AND LEATHER**—The only thing dealers and manufacturers have to complain of is slow payments. Business is good. There is no change in prices locally. Russet saddles continue very high price, and at latest reports were still advancing east.

**HARDWARE AND PAINTS**—A brisk trade is reported in hardware, with a firm tone in some of the articles in the list of the combine goods. Linseed oil continues to drop, and can now be secured at low prices in this market, in sympathy with declining eastern markets.

**LUMBER**—Dealers report a brisk trade. The season has been a good one all through, and the demand is still active. Some of the mills are unable to keep up with their orders, and are afraid that when the rush of movement begins in the grain trade, they will have some difficulty in holding cars. The new Souris branch railway country is taking considerable lumber. Prices are steady, and there has been no change in quotations for a long time.

**LIVE STOCK**—Hogs are still attracting some attention. Sales of two or three car lots to local packers were reported, and the prices is understood to be in the neighborhood of 4½c live weight off cars here. Pick lots of fat medium weight would probably bring 5c, though some talk lower. Packers say they are anxious to encourage farmers to raise more hogs, so they can depend upon a more steady supply, and to do this they will pay as high as they can and leave themselves sufficient margin to compete with eastern packers who ship their product up here. Hogs off cars at Toronto were last quoted at 3½ to 5c, off cars, choice bringing 4½ to 5c, and rough or lean stock downward to 3½c. In cattle shippers are buying in the country for export, and prices are said to range between 3 and 3½c for good shipping stock, and a shade higher is said to have been paid. Local offerings of good beef cattle are scarce, owing to free export buying. Export markets are still against sellers, and Manitoba cattle which have gone forward are not likely to make any money for the shippers.

**NUTS**—Fancy walnut is quoted: Almonds per pound, 16 to 17c; walnuts, per pound, 15 to 16c; pecans, 17c to 18c; filberts, 13 to 14c; Brazils, 12 to 13c; peanuts, 14 to 15c; Cocoanuts, \$9 to \$10 per 100.

**WHEAT.**—Wheat markets abroad continue depressed on account of large stocks of old wheat held in some ports and pressure to sell new wheat, heavy receipts of which have caused accumulations at primary markets. Available stocks of breadstuffs in Europe, and afloat thereto, on Sept. 1st last were 74,700,000, which is a slight increase from a month ago, and a year ago were 69,300,000 bushels. Stocks of wheat and flour in the United States and Canada on Sept. 1st last were equal to 71,037,000 bushels, and a month ago were 48,816,346, and a year ago were 42,973,000. This vast increase in stocks of breadstuffs on this continent shows heavy receipts during August, and is sufficient alone to depress prices. The cholera epidemic is also a depressing feature. The visible supply of wheat in Canada and the United States, east of the mountains, increased 2,450,000 bushels for the week ended Sept. 10, making the total 38,716,000 bushels, as compared with 21,935,000 bushels a year ago. The English visible supply increased over 1,000,000 bushels for the same week. Receipts at Minneapolis and Duluth are increasing.

*Bradstreet's* New York report, dated Sept. 15, says: "The price of wheat has retracted 1c under pressure of heavy receipts at primary points and the manifest recognition on the part of the farmers and elevator companies of the necessity for bolstering up prices, shown by the refusal to furnish *Bradstreet's* with the stock of wheat in the northwestern interior elevators in order to prevent "undue depression of prices." Exports from all United States seaports this week equal 3,384,241 bushels, less than one-half the total in the like week of 1891, but three and one half times the total in the like week of 1890."

Wheat has again broken the record this week, prices at Chicago on Thursday being the lowest since 1887.

In Manitoba some movement has set in in new wheat. On Friday ten cars of new wheat were received at Winnipeg, and previous to that about 10 cars had been received, making a total of 20 cars new wheat. A considerable portion of this came from the Portage district. It is grading mostly No. 2 hard. The wet weather of the week before this week has delayed threshing, otherwise the movement would have been larger, but if farmers decide to accept present low values, there will be a large movement at once, if the weather continues as favorable as it has done this week. Prices paid in the country have been very low, ranging from 40 to 55c per bushel to farmers, for qualities ranging from about No. 3 hard up to No. 1 hard. Some smutty wheat is showing up, but not nearly so much as last year, and the same remarks are probably true of green cutting. Some samples which have been cut altogether too green, causing heavy shrinkage, have been shown. Stocks in store at Fort William on Sept. 10, were 422,960 bushels being a decrease of 271,492 bushels for the week.

**FLOUR.**—After a long run of steady prices, flour has at last taken a change, prices having dropped 10c per 100 lbs on Monday last. On low grades there is still considerable irregularity in prices, brands of different mills selling at quite a wide range. Prices are quoted as follows to the local trade in small lots per 100 pounds: Patents, \$2.20; strong baker's, \$2.00; XXX, \$1 to \$1.15; superfine, 75c to 90c. Less than 100 pounds sacks 5c. extra per hundred.

**MILLSTUFFS.**—Prices are steady. There is a good demand for shorts at \$10 per ton. Bran is selling at \$3 per ton to dealers, in broken lots.

**OATS.**—Prices are easier on the local street market, due to more liberal offerings. Farmers are evidently through with their rush of work, and were coming to market here more freely. Mostly old oats, but some new were offered, and were taken from farmers on the street at 22 and 23c per bushel of 34 pounds. Old oats, when not musty, were preferred, as the new crop is very light. Samples of new oats, so

far as seen are very light indeed. They are long, lean and chaffy. If the crop does not show up better later on, than it has done so far, good oats will be at a decided premium. Of course there has not been a sufficient quantity of new oats marketed to form a reliable estimate of the whole crop, but so far as can be learned, the new crop is light in weight, which makes it inferior in quality.

**BARLEY.**—No movement heard of in this grain.

**GROUND FEED.**—Cheaper qualities of mixed ground feed are scarce. We quote oats and barley feed at \$13 to \$15 per ton as to quality, good straight quality being firm.

**MEALS, ETC.**—Oatmeal is selling at about former prices, with some variation as to brands from different mills. Eastern, city and Manitoba country mill all have their product in this market. Some brands rolled and granulated held at about \$1.90 per sack, and other brands are held up to \$2 to \$2.05, and standard meal 5c to 10c lower, these being prices to retail traders. Cornmeal \$1.65 to \$1.70 per 100 lbs. Split peas \$2.60 to \$2.65 per 100 lbs. Beans \$1.75 to \$1.80 per bushel. Pot barley, \$2.60 to \$2.65 per 100 lbs. Pearl barley, \$4.15 to \$4.20.

**BUTTER.**—There appears to be some irregularity as to butter prices, the general tendency is firm. About 15 to 16c appears to be the general range of values; at which dealers are selling in quantities, for good to choice dairy. Where local retailers want to pick over a stock to pick out a tub or two of their own selection, they are charged 1 to 2c more. A lot of fair dairy is reported sold at 14c, and another similar quality at 14½c. They were not choice of course, but rated fairly good. Buyers would readily pay 14c in quantities, for selections, or say 12½ to 13c in the country for round lots, and would go something better for lots that averaged extra good. Creamery 23 to 25c as to quantity. Eastern butter markets appear to be in better shape this season than they have been for years, there being a good demand at firm prices, whereas a glutted market has been the rule of late years.

**CHEESE.**—We quote 9c here for good late make, and jobbing at 10c. Small cheeses are not in demand, and cannot be sold at present, but will likely be wanted later on.

**EGGS.**—Unchanged. Dealers are paying 13c, and selling at 14c with selected stock held at 15c in case lots.

**CURED MEATS.**—New local curing will be on the market soon. A little breakfast bacon will be ready this week. Packers are now all at work. Prices continue firm. Dry salt long clear bacon, 9½c; smoked long clear, 10½c; spiced rolls, 11c; breakfast bacon, 13 to 13½c; smoked hams, 12½ to 13c; mess pork, \$16 to \$17 per barrel. Sausage quoted: Pork sausage, 10c; bologna sausage, 8c; German sausage, 9c; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 9c per half lb packet.

**LARD.**—Compound held at \$1.70 per pail. Pure at \$2.20 per 20 pound pail. In tins, 12 to 12½c per pound. Choice pure homo rendered lard quoted at \$2.25 per pail.

**DRESSED MEATS.**—Prices are just about the same as a week ago. The top price for beef, sides or carcass, is 6c, and the range from 5c to 6c, as to quality. Pork is going about 7c. Mutton held at 12½c and lamb the same. Veal, 7c to 8c. Dealers expect dressed hogs to be lower later on, and the tendency is easier in hogs.

**POULTRY.**—Chickens more plentiful but good demand at 50 to 60c per pair, and spring chickens at 40 to 50c per pair. Turkeys 12 to 12½c per lb live weight. Ducks and geese 10c to 11c lb live.

**GAME.**—Wild ducks were not so plentiful on some days, and the weather was rather too warm to handle quantities. Dealers are buying at about 25c to 30c per pair in quantities, all around.

**VEGETABLES.**—Potatoes have taken a drop again, and have now reached a lower level. Other vegetables are plentiful. Fol-

lowing which are prices at dealers buy from growers on the market: Potatoes 20 to 25c per bushel; cabbages 40 to 60c dozen; cauliflower 40 to 60c dozen; celery 25c dozen; cucumbers 25 to 40c dozen; rhubarb 20c dozen bunches; green beans 60c bushel; peas in pod, 75c bushel; beets, carrots, turnips, radishes, onions, etc., sell at about 15c per dozen bunches; green corn 10 to 12c dozen ears. Ontario tomatoes bring 70 to 80c per 20 lb basket; green tomatoes plentiful at 50c per bushel; ripe onions 2½ to 3½c per lb.

**HIDES AND TALLOW.**—Sheepskins are up 5c. We quote; No. 1 cows 3½c; No. 2, 2½c; No. 1 steers, 50; No. 2 steers, 4c; No. 3 2c lb. Real veal 8 to 13 lb skins 4 to 5c per pound or about 40c per skin. Kips about same as hides. Sheepskins—40c each. Lamb skins, 40c each. Tallow, 4½c rendered; 2½c rough.

**WOOL.**—Dealers paying 9½ to 10½c for unwashed Manitoba fleeces, as to quality.

**SENAGA ROOT.**—We quote 25 to 27c per pound for good root.

**HAY.**—Baled hay held at \$6 to \$7 per ton and offering freely. Loose hay on the street market abundant at \$4 to \$5 per ton.

**Chicago Board of Trade Prices.**

[Quotations below are per bushel for regular No. 2 wheat, which grade serves as a basis for speculative business. Corn and oats are per bushel for No. 2 grade; mess pork quoted per barrel, lard and short ribs per 100 pounds.]

Wheat opened stronger on Monday on decreased government crop estimate, higher cables, etc. Prices started ½ higher, but later declined 1c, fluctuated and closed ½ to ¾ lower than Saturday. Corn closed 1c lower and oats ½c lower. Closing prices were:

	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.	May
Wheat .....	73½	74	76½	81½
Corn .....	47	47½	—	50½
Oats .....	34	33½	—	37½
Pork .....	—	9 95	—	—
Lard .....	—	7 40	—	—
Ribs .....	7 75	7 70	—	—

Wheat opened firmer on Tuesday, advanced ¾c, and held the gain, in sympathy with strength in corn and cold wet weather in northwest states. Closing prices were:

	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.	May
Wheat .....	73½	74½	76½	81½
Corn .....	48	49½	—	52½
Oats .....	34½	34½	—	37½
Pork .....	—	10 20	—	—
Lard .....	—	7 42½	—	—
Short Ribs .....	7 75	7 70	—	—

On Wednesday interest in corn overshadowed wheat, which opened lower, declined ¾c, and closed ¾c lower. Reports of damage to corn crop from frost came from Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas and Missouri. Closing prices were:

	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.	May
Wheat .....	73½	73½	76½	81½
Corn .....	48	48½	—	51½
Oats .....	33½	33½	—	37½
Pork .....	—	10 12½	—	—
Lard .....	—	7 40	—	—
Short Ribs .....	7 70	7 65	—	—

On Thursday the wheat market was depressed by cholera epidemic and easier cables. Closing rates were 1c lower. Closing prices were:

	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.	May
Wheat .....	72½	73	75½	80½
Corn .....	47	48½	—	50½
Oats .....	33½	33½	—	37½
Pork .....	9 92½	9 95	—	—
Lard .....	7 37½	7 30	—	—
Short Ribs .....	7 65	7 60	—	—

On Friday wheat was stronger, mainly on recovery of trade from the depression caused yesterday by exaggerated cholera reports. Closing prices ½c to ¾c higher. Closing prices were:

	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.	May
Wheat .....	72½	73½	75½	81½
Corn .....	47	48	—	51½
Oats .....	33½	33½	—	37½
Pork .....	9 12½	9 15	—	—
Lard .....	7 37½	7 40	—	—
Ribs .....	7 65	7 65	—	—

On Saturday, Sept. 17, December wheat at Chicago opened at 75½c, declined and closed at 75½c.

## Minneapolis Markets.

Following were closing wheat quotations on Thursday, September 15:

Grades,	Sept.	Dec.	May.	On trk
No. 1 hard.....				72
No. 1 northern.....	69½	71	77	70
No. 2 northern.....				84 to 86
Sept. old, 7½.				

Quotations, except when classified, are for new wheat.

**FLOUR**—Flour was held at the old figures, but buyers felt weak, in view of the heavy tenor of wheat advices from all quarters this morning. Sales continue large, when all footed up, although buyers do not seem to be stocking up ahead of the requirements of the near future. Among the local concerners are those that have been trying to get a fair supply at distributing points, and whose sales have contributed to defeat their purpose, the flour needed by customers being too much to leave a supply for distributing purposes. Quoted at \$3.90 to \$4.30 for first patents; \$3.75 to \$3.90 for second patents; \$2.90 to \$3.10 for fancy and export bakers; \$1.30 to \$1.90 for low grades, in bags, including red dog.

**BRAN AND SHORTS**—Millstuff was in good demand. The output is still large, as the local mills made approximately 200,000 bls of flour the past week. There was some waiting for lower prices a week ago, but instead of it there was an advance, for when buyers did not succeed in getting lower prices their purchases put up the markets, as they all needed present supplies.

The advance of the forepart of the week is maintained. Quoted at \$10.25 to \$10.50 for bran, \$10.50 to \$11.50 for shorts, and \$11.50 to \$12.00 for middlings.

**OATS**—Oats remained slow and easy, compared with the late firmness of this grain. A decline of ½c in the morning has been so rare that it attracted attention to-day. The demand is good, both from shippers and local trade, for sample oats. The former were able to pick up quite a few cars to-day at about ½c less than they could get them at yesterday.

**FREED**—Millers held at \$17.25 to \$17.75; less than car lot \$17.75 to \$18.25; with corn meal at \$16.25 to \$16.75. Granulated meal \$21.00.—*Market Record*, Sept. 15.

## Duluth Wheat Market.

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

Monday—September, 73½c; December, 74½c.
Tuesday—September, 73½c; December, 75½c.
Wednesday—September, 73½c; December, 74½c.
Thursday—September 71½c; December, 73c.
Friday—September 72½c; December, 73½c.
Saturday—September 72c; December, 73½c.

A week ago September closed at 74½c and December delivery at 76c.

## Live Stock Markets.

At Liverpool on Sept. 12 there was a steady demand for cattle. The supply of Canadian and United States cattle was fair, but the general supply was heavy and prices showed no improvement, the best Canadians barely touching 5½d. The following was the range: Finest steers 11c; good to choice 10½c; poor to medium 9½c; inferior and bulls 7 to 8½c.

The *Montreal Gazette* of Sept. 12 says: Canadian live stock shippers are still losing money. Cattle are cheaper in Canada and freights are lower than they were before, but the prices are still too low on the other side to allow a profit to the shippers. This is an old story now, but one has only to talk for five minutes with any of the men engaged in the trade to be convinced of its truth. This has been the worst season in the history of the trade. The shipments last week were, with one exception, the smallest of the season, and still smaller shipments are looked for unless there is some improvement in the British markets, which is not at all probable. The few shippers who are still bucking hard seem to be giving their sole attention to the Scotch ports, no doubt hoping to get a little

profit out of the stocker trade, or that the losses will not be so large as on fat cattle. All this means that steamship men are having great hustling to get cattle to fill their boats and are making all kinds of concessions in their endeavors to get shippers to give them their cattle. The steamship *Pomeranian*, which sailed last week for Glasgow with 170, is said to be the first regular Al'ian liner that ever left this port which had been all loaded by a single shipper."

There were about 60 cars of stuff offering at the Montreal stock yards on Sept. 12. Butchers' cattle were in fair demand, 4 or 5 loads changing hands at 3 to 3½c, and shippers took two loads of stockers at about 3½c. The offerings of hogs were too heavy and prices were lower in consequence, 5 to 5½c being about the idea.

At the East End abattoir, Montreal, on Sept. 12, there were 400 cattle, 600 sheep and lambs and 50 calves offered for sale. Business on the whole dull and unsatisfactory. A few head of cattle brought 4½c but 4c was about the average for the best offering, while fairly good stock brought 3½c. Really good cattle were scarce but there was an over supply of inferior stuff and quite a number were left over. Calves sold freely at \$3 to \$12. Good lambs were in good demand at \$2 to \$4, but sheep sold slowly at \$2.50 to \$4.50.

## Weather and Crops.

From later reports, it seems that the weather for the week ended Sept. 10 was not as favorable as our article of a week ago would make it appear. Though there was no rain in the Winnipeg district to speak of that week, some sections in the south and west had considerable wet weather, which delayed stacking and thrashing. This week, ended Sept. 17, has been generally favorable, and all that could be desired. The temperature has varied from moderate to warm, and dry. Good progress has accordingly been made. The first frost of the season in the Winnipeg district came this week, but too late to do any harm to grain, and it was not severe enough to injure garden stuff, being barely traceable on tender plants. Local items regarding the crops are published in another column, and we repeat the caution given last week that as these items are from local sources, they will as a rule require some scaling down, country estimate, being generally too favorable. We look for a crop not in excess of last week's estimate, and perhaps rather under this.

## Bread Takes a Drop.

Winnipeg bakers have reduced the price of bread, and they are now giving 16 loaves for the \$1, which is an increase of two loaves. They have been getting their old price for bread for a long time, notwithstanding the low price of flour, and as flour has taken another drop, there must still be a big margin for the bakers. Notwithstanding the reduced price, bread is still dearer in Winnipeg than it is in some towns in the old country.

## Toronto Markets.

Wheat—Slightly lower. New fall and red were bought at 69c standard, north and west on the Grand Trunk. Old offered at 72c straight. Old spring offered at 71c on the Northern, and new at 68c without sales. Manitoba nominally unchanged; there are liberal offerings, and lower prices would be accepted, but buyers are holding off, thinking the market will go lower still. No. 3 hard offered at 71c west, and it was reported that No. 2 hard could be had at Sarnia at 81c. No. 2 regular offered, afloat, at Port Arthur at 41c without bids.

Peas—Steady, with a few sales at 60c north and west. Twenty cars sold in store Montreal at 78, 78½ and 79c for 66 lb bush.

Oats—Steady at 33c on track for old and 30c outside.

Grain and flour—Car prices are: Flour (To-

ronto freights), Manitoba patents, \$4.60 to \$4.65; Manitoba strong bakers', \$4.20 to \$4.30; Ontario patents, \$3.90 to \$4.10; straight roller, \$3.45 to \$3.60; extra, \$3.15 to \$3.25; low grades, per bag, \$1 to \$1.50. Bran—\$12.00 to \$13.00. Shorts—\$14 to \$15. Wheat—'straight west and north points)—White, 69 to 71c, spring, 68 to 69c; red winter, 69 to 71c; goose, 60 to 61c; spring Midland, 71 to 72c; No. 1 hard, lake and rail, 93 to 95c; No. 2 hard, 86 to 88c; No. 3 hard, 70 to 71c; No. 1 regular, 59 to 60c; Peas—No. 2, 60 to 61c. Barley—No. 1 52 to 54c. No. 2, 48 to 49; No. 3, extra, 45c; No. 3, 42 to 43c; two-rowed, 54 pounds, averaging about No. 3, extra color (outside), 45 to 50c. Corn—56 to 57c. Buckwheat—Nominal. Rye—Nominal. Oats—33 to 34c.

Apples, dried—The demand for consumption is quiet, owing to the large supply of green fruit on the market. We quote: Dried jobbing at 5c; evaporated at 7 to 7½c.

Beans—Slow sale; dealers are asking \$1 to \$1.15 for small lots out of store.

Eggs—Receipts were poor to-day and prices steady. Most commission houses were holding for 12c with a few asking 12½c. All stock coming forward now is strictly fresh or new laid, and a good demand is reported.

Hides, etc.—Unchanged. We quote: Cured in car lots, 5c; green 4½c. Skins—Lambskins and pelts sell at 55c; city inspected calfskins at 5 to 7c.

Honey—Quiet; extracted is held at 8 to 10c; comb at 12 to 13c per lb.

Poultry—Trade rather quiet and prices inclined to be easy owing to liberal offerings. We quote: Turkeys 11 to 12c per lb; chickens per pair 40 to 50c; ducks per pair 50 to 55c.

Tallow—Easy. Dealers pay 5c for rendered and 2c for rough; they ask 5½ to 5¾c for trade lots of rendered.

Wool—Unchanged and quiet. New fleece is taken at 17c; new clothing at 19 to 20c.

Provisions—Quotations are: Mess pork, United States, \$15 to \$16; short cut, \$16.50 to \$17; bacon, long clear, per lb, 7½ to 8c; lard, Canadian tubs and pails, 9½ to 10c; compound, do, 7½ to 9c. Smoked meats—Hams, per lb, 12 to 12½c; ballies, per lb, 12½c; rolls, per lb 9½ to 9¾c; backs, per lb, 11½ to 12c.

Butter—The market has been exceedingly firm all week owing to light receipts and an excellent demand for apparently all grades. Choice dairy in tubs sells readily at 17 to 18c, with common to good grades held at 15 to 16c. Store packed tubs sell at 14 to 16c for anything good, and as low as 12c for common. Bakers are buying freely and in some cases have paid as high as 14c, but the prices for common grades range from 12c up to this figure. There is no accumulation of stock. Quotations are: Butter, good to choice selected dairy, tubs, 16 to 18c; medium do, 14 to 16c; good to choice store packed, in tubs and pails, 14 to 16c; common do, 12 to 13c; large rolls, good to choice, 14 to 16c; creamery in tubs and crocks, 21 to 23c. Cheese, choice colored, jobbing at 10 to 10½c.

Cattle—Not much change was experienced in prices to-day, although for some reason not explained drovers asked somewhat higher prices for fat export cattle than were paid at the beginning of the week. Bickerdike & Crowe's agent here, John Rogers, who is one of the heaviest buyers on the market, took nothing in this line, and other dealers made a hearty kick for lower prices. The result of buyers and sellers being so wide apart in their views was a depressed market. A lot of stuff changed hands at 4 to 4½c per lb. and only one load of exceptionally choice shipping cattle was sold as high as 4½c per lb. Butcher's cattle were of very inferior quality all round to-day. The few good cattle offered sold readily enough, but rough and inferior were very dull indeed, selling all the way from 2½c per lb up to 3c. Good loads were held at 3 to 3½c and choice at 3½ to 3¾c per lb.

Sheep and Lambs—With between 1,400 and 1,500 on the market trade was, as a matter of



fact, demoralized. The pens were all full at noon, and, as a large number had not at that time been taken off the cars, the prospects for effecting a clearance were extremely poor. Most of the offerings were lambs, which sold at from \$2.50 to \$3.75 each.

Hogs—Trade was steady and fairly active, all offered apparently being wanted. About 5c per cwt weighed off car, was the top price for choice medium weight hogs to-day. Stores sold at 4½ to 4¾ per lb. and rough and inferior at 3½ to 4¼ per lb.—*Empire*, Sept. 9.

The Dominion Trade and Labor congress opened at Toronto on Sept. 9. Judging by conversation the principal topic to be discussed will be Chinese immigration on the Pacific coast and the sentiment in favor of total prohibition of such immigration is very strong.

In the last issue of the *British Columbia Gazette* Bodwell & Irving give notice of a private bill for the construction of a canal between Okanagan and Dog Lakes, and reclamation of certain lands in that district. S. H. Green and others ask for the incorporation of the Kaslo Electric and Power Co. Memoranda of association of the Kamloops Coal Company, Ltd., and certificate of incorporation; of the Kootenay Lake Reduction Co., and the Kootenay Mining and Smelting Co. Application to increase stock is made by the British Columbia Fruit Canning and Coffee Co., of Vancouver.

THE COMMERCIAL has received a neatly printed book of 50 pages, from the publishers, The L. Kimball Publishing Co., Minneapolis, Minnesota, being a treatise on Mortgage Investments. The book treats of investments generally in farm and city property mortgages, and shows how to make intelligent selections of such securities, and attend to the details of such investments, prepared by E. N. Darrow. The book treats the question under a great number of headings, and from every possible point of view. It should be a useful work to those interested in this class of investments.

### British Grain Trade.

The *Mark Lane Express*, of Sept. 12, in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says that more grain has been harvested than may be supposed, considering the changeable autumnal weather. The sprouting of some of the wheat while in sheaf has been the chief drawback. The maximum price of new English wheat in London is 34s. How the farmers can pay their way with such prices, the *Mark Lane Express* thinks is a mystery. Even 34s is only obtained when the wheat is from particularly fit land, well drained and often liberally manured. Little new wheat has as yet reached the London market. The foreign wheat is difficult to move, owing to the expectations of a new home crop. Heavy imports at this moment have been exceedingly inopportune. The prospect of a late autumn rise in prices has been abandoned by one important section of the trade.

### Grain and Milling.

The Minnesota state railroad and warehouse commission have decided to reduce the grain inspection fees this year from 20 to 15 cents per carload and from 40 to 30 cents per 1,000 bu. in the cargo. The reduction will take place on Thursday, Sept. 15. The rates for inspection in car lots was reduced from 25 to 20c last year. When the reduction was made last year there was a surplus of \$43,000 on hand and during the past year the department has added to this surplus. With this in view, the commission concluded that another reduction could be made and the department still continue self-supporting, which is all the law contemplates. Chief Inspector Clausen says the present charge is much lower than that made by inspection departments of other states. The weighing service has been improved by stationing men in the bottom of the larger elevators to superintend the unloading of cars, to note all careless handling, waste, etc., and to generally co-operate

with the weighman, who is stationed at the top. This requires a more complete oversight over the grain in the passage from the cars to the scales. The surplus, it is expected, will be reduced from its present figure, \$30,000, to \$40,000 before the close of the season, thus distributing the money back to those who contributed it.

E. Poplow, miller, of Peterboro, Ontario, is reported to have been made manager of the flour mill at Rapid City, Man.

Armstrong, who is buyer at Portage la Prairie for the Ogilvie Milling Co., purchased and shipped the first new wheat of the season from that place, he having bought three carloads which graded No. 2 hard and was bought for 52 cts a bushel.

John Moyer, of the Milling Co., Toronto, arrived in town on Wednesday's train, says the Hamiota, Man., *Hwyler*, to look up a site for the erection of an elevator.

The dynamo for lighting Rogers & Co.'s mill at Carberry with electricity has arrived and will be placed in position at once.

The elevators in town are being fitted up and put in shape for the season's operations, says the *Manitou Mercury*, and the prospects for a brisk trade during the winter appear to be good. The bulk of the grain is now cut, and with favorable weather for stacking and threshing, the year's crop will prove a highly remunerative one. Threshers are fixing up their outfits and expect to get to work without much delay. There will probably be five or six buyers on the Manitou market this season.

The machinery for the new flour mills at Wapella, Assa., has arrived and is being placed in position. The building is being painted. The mill will be in operation by the first of November.

### British Columbia Paragraphs.

The *Nelson Miner* says: "Captain Fitzstubs and A. E. Hodgins returned from Nakup on Thursday. After a careful examination of the trail it has been decided to commence work right away on the wagon road. This will be good news to those owning mines in Slokan, who intend to make shipments of ore, as this road will afford an easy and cheap route to Canadian smelters."

J. Canning, Vancouver's pioneer fruit dealer, has entered into partnership with Mr. Walker, late book-keeper of the Hotel Vancouver, and under the style of Canning, Walker & Co., have entered upon an enlarged business. They have erected a large store, show room and hot house on the corner of George and Howe street, and in connection with their wholesale fruit will carry on several other lines, as florists, seedmen, etc. Their location is first class and their facilities unsurpassed for carrying on successfully the several enterprises in hand.

Dr. Watt, who has just returned from Caribou, after a successful election contest, discusses a matter which was editorially commented on in THE COMMERCIAL over a month ago. He says:—"There is one question that is agitating the settlers in the Chilcotin country, and which must be dealt with at an early date. That is the sheep question, the complaint being that the 5,000 odd sheep are eating the bunch grass away, and it does not grow again. A meeting has already been held at Ashcroft to discuss the question as it relates to that section of the country, but in Caribou the settlers are also interested, and strong representations will be made to the Government to have some regulation on the subject passed at the next meeting of the Legislature. It is suggested that the sheep be confined to the Horseshoe district, where there is plenty of water and the grass will grow again."

W. T. Thompson, of Granite Creek, has just completed the sale to an English syndicate represented by Messrs. Attwood & Reynolds, of a group of mines, also the machinery, including a saw mill, stamp mills, etc., situated at

Fairhaven, in the Okanagan district, for a large amount.

The Kamloops Coal Company has been incorporated, the capital stock being placed \$200,000, and will be put on the market in a few days. The company have 1,850 acres good coal lands, with two seams of coal, one inches, and the other 4 feet thick, which contains 02.34 fixed carbon, and 70.09 per cent. coke.

The first general meeting of the shareholders of the Slokan Trading & Navigation Company was held at Nelson on Tuesday last. The company was incorporated last winter, and of \$25,000 authorized capital \$6,000 has been paid in and expended in the building of a steamer to ply on Slokan Lake. When completed the boat will have cost nearly \$10,000. The shareholders elected J. Fred Hume, John R. Cook, William McKinnon, James Delaney, and John Houston directors for the ensuing year. The directors elected J. Fred Hume, president, James Delaney, vice-president, and Wilham McKinnon secretary and treasurer.

The *Empress of China* arrived Friday, bringing 47 first saloon passengers, 14 in second saloon, 6 Europeans, 90 Chinese and 8 Japanese in steerage. Her cargo comprises 1,500 tons general merchandise, including 1000 bales of silk and 31 cases of opium. She has 54 sacks of mail, of which 33 are for Great Britain. The cargo of silk is valued at \$1,600,000 and for safety was divided up into three train loads and dispatched to New York.

There were shipped on Friday by Messrs. Boutillier Bros. four 200 lbs. boxes of salmon to Toronto and Winnipeg; by the Port & Winch Company twelve 200 lbs. boxes to New York and Toronto, and by C. F. Pretty & Co. twelve boxes of salmon to Montreal.

The claims against the libelled steamer *Bushnills* amount to \$12,027.38. The firms interested are Hudson's Bay Co., \$945.45; Weller Bros., \$2,679; D. H. Ross & Co., \$206.38; Prior & Co., \$7,141.90; D. Spencer, \$105.45, all of Victoria. The agents are willing to effect a compromise and bonds will be put up for the release of the vessel.

The tonnage shipping report is as follows:

Port.	No.	Tonnage.
Vancouver	7	11,124
Victoria	7	2,347
New Westminster	1	5,888
Nanaimo	9	13,133
Total	19	27,692

Merchant—"How is this Mr. Golightly? You can't pay me, yet this is the fourth time I have seen you at the races."

Debtor—"Yes; exactly; just so. That's the reason I can't pay, don't you know."

The first new Valencia raisins were received at Toronto on September 8.

The estimates of area in cotton in India in 1891-92 indicates a total of 14,927,000 acres, compared with 17,124,000 in 1890-91, and 16,546,000 acres in 1889-90.

Ferguson & Co., stationers, Winnipeg, have secured the sole agency for Canada for the "Incandescent" pen, and are now prepared to handle the same to the trade. The pens are manufactured from an amalgam of several metals, fused by electricity. It is claimed that they are as smooth as gold and more durable than steel. They have been tried in THE COMMERCIAL office and pronounced good. A sample card of five pens will be sent by Ferguson & Co., to any address, for 5 cents.

### SPECIAL TRADE NOTICE.

In the manufacture of tobacco from the leaf, sugar or molasses and gum of some kind are used. In the manufacture of the "Myrtle Navy" brand the sugar used is the finest white sugar, known in the trade as granulated. This is a sugar in which there is seldom any adulteration, but to guard against the possibility of it, all sugar used in the factory is submitted to careful tests of its purity. The gum used is the pure gum arabic.

# “VERY PARTICULAR”

Are you, regarding the quality of your office Stationery and Supplies? Well, most good office men are, and very properly think that the best is none too good. A good workman makes bad work with dull tools, and so it is in the office. A good office man appreciates a good thing and believes rightly that he economises best when he provides himself with first class materials. We make office supplies our great specialty and our prices are right. If you are in want now of office supplies of any kind or expect to want them soon write to us and get prices. Liberal discounts to the trade. A post card will tickle the medium and bring a prompt reply.

**Ferguson & Co.,**

**Stationers, Booksellers and Paper Dealers,**

**Winnipeg,**

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**Man.**

## Winnipeg Wholesale Prices Current.

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.							
WHITE LEAD, pure, ground in oil, Association guarantee, in 25 lb irons and 100 and 200 lb kegs	84.75 to 7.00	CASTOR OIL, per lb	12	Opium	4.00 to 4.25	SHIRT IRON—1 to 20 gauge	3.75 to 4.00
White Lead, No. 1, per 100 lbs	6.25 to 6.75	Wicks axle grease, per case	3.75	Oil lemon, super	2.75 to 3.50	22 to 24	3.75 to 4.00
White Lead, No. 2	5.75 to 6.25	Gem	3.20	Oil peppermint	4.00 to 4.60	20	4.00 to 4.25
assorted, 1 to 5 lb tins, per pound	1.00	Imperial	2.50	Oxalic acid	.14 to .18	23	4.25 to 5.50
PREPARED PAINTS, pure liquid colors, per gallon	1.35 to 1.40	SUNDRIES, Coal tar, per barrel	8.00	Potass iodide	4.00 to 4.25	CANADA PLATES	
second quality	1.10 to 1.20	Portland cement, per barrel	4.75	Saltpetre	.10 to .11	3.75 to 4.00	
DRY COLORS, white lead, per lb	8	Michigan plaster, per barrel	3.25 to 3.50	Sal rochelle	.30 to .35	IRON PIPE—40 to 45 per cent. off list.	
Red lead, per pound	7	Puffy, in bladders, per pound	.03	Shells	.35 to .40	GALVANIZED IRON—Queen's Head—	
Yellow ochre, per lb	3	in barrels of bladders	.03	Sulphur flowers	4.70 to 5.00	10 to 24 gauge, per lb	
Golden ochre, per lb	5	per pound	.03	Sulphur roll, per keg	4.50 to 5.00	26 gauge, per lb	
Venetian red, French	3 1/2	Whiting, barrels, per 100 lbs	1.25	Soda bicarb, per keg of 112 lb	4.00 to 4.50	28	
Venetian red, Eng.	3 1/2	Alabastine, per case, 20 pks	7.00	Sal soda	2.50 to 3.00	CHAIN—	
English purple oxides	4	Asbestos, per case of 100 lbs	7.00	Tartaric acid, per lb	.55 to .65	Proof Coil, 3-16 inch, per lb	
American oxides, per lb	4	WINDOW GLASS, 1st break	2.00	LEATHER.			
These prices for dry colors are for broken lots. 10 per pound less when full kegs or barrels are taken.							
Zanzibar vermilion, kegs	18	WOOD.		Spanish sole, best, No. 1 per lb	.23 to .30	" " 5-16 " " "	
Less than kegs, per pound	20	Wood, tamarac or oak, per cord	\$5.50	" " No. 2	.26 to .28	" " 7-16 " " "	
English vermilion, in 30 lb bags	1.00	Poplar, per cord	\$7.25 to 3.50	Slaughter sole, heavy	.30	Trace, per doz pairs	
Less than bags, per pound	1.10	Prices are for car lots on track; 60c per cord more at yards; \$1 per cord more delivered in city from yard.		" light	.27	ZINC SHELTER	
VARNISHES, No. 1, furniture, gal.	1.00	COAL.		" No. 1	.26 to .28	ZINC SHIRT	
Extra furniture, per gal.	1.35	COAL, Pennsylvania Anthracite, per ton	\$10.50	Upper, heavy, best	.35 to .45	LEAD—Pig, per lb	
Elastic oak, per gal.	2.00	Pennsylvania, soft	8.00	light	.30	Sheets, 2 1/2 lbs. per square	
No. 1, carriage, per gal.	2.00	Lethbridge coal	7.50	" No. 1	.26 to .28	SOLDERS—	
Hard oil finish, per gal.	2.00	Banff Anthracite	8.50	Buff	.17 to .1	Half and half (guar) per lb	
Brown Japan, per gal.	1.00	Souris min. a coal, \$1.00 per ton on track. These are retail prices for coal, delivered; price at yard 50c less. There are practically no wholesale prices here for coal.		Russets, saddlers, per doz.	12.50	ANTIMONY—Cookson's, per lb	
Gold Size, Japan	1.50	DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.		Linnings, colored, per foot	.12	AMMUNITION—Cartridges—	
No. 1, orange shellac	2.00	Alum, per lb	.03 1/2 to .04 1/2	METALS AND HARDWARE.			
Pure orange shellac	2.50	Alcohol, per gal	4.75	TIN, Lamb and Flag, 56 and 28 lb ingots, per lb	.26 to .23	Rim Fire Pistol, Amer. dis., 35%	
These prices are for less than barrels, and would be shaded for full barrel lots.							
LINSEED OIL, Raw, per gallon	61c	Bleaching powder, per lb	.08 to .12	Strip	.23 to .30	" Cartridges, Dom., 50%	
" Botted, per gallon	61	Blue vitrol	.7 to .10	TIN PLATES—Charcoal Plates, Bright.			
These prices are in barrels, but would be shaded 2c for ten barrel lots.							
PERMANGANATE, Pure spirits, in barrels, per gallon	68c	Borax	.13 to .14	Bradley M. L. S	Per box.	Central Fire Pistol and Rifle, Amer., 12 1/2"	
Less than barrels, per gallon	72	Bromide potash	.50 to .65	I. C., usual sizes	\$7.50 to \$7.75	" Cartridges, Dom., 30%	
GLASS, S.S., in sheets, per pound	15	Camphor	.70 to .75	I. C., usual sizes	8.25 to 8.50	Shot Shells, 8.50 to \$9.50.	
" White, for kalsomining	20	Camphor cuncoes	.80 to .90	Raven and P.D. Grades—		SHOT—Canadian	
BURNING OILS, Eocene	34	Carbolic acid	.40 to .65	I. C., usual sizes	5.75 to 6.00	WADS—Eloy's, per 1,000	
" Sunlight	29	Castor oil	.13 to .15	I. C., usual sizes	7.00 to 7.50	AXES—Per box	
" Silver Star	26	Chlorate potash	.25 to .30	Charcoal Plates—Terne.			
" Water white	33	Citric acid	.70 to .80	Dean or J. G. Grade—		AXLE GRASS—Per gross	
Stove gasoline, per case	3.50	Copperas	.03 1/2 to .04	I. C. 20 x 23, 112 sheets	\$10.00 to 11.50	10.00 to 14.00	
Benzine and gasoline, Per gallon	50	Cocaine, per oz	\$3.20 to \$9.75	IRON AND STEEL—			
LUBRICATING OILS, Capital cylinder	58	Cream tartar, per lb	.30 to .35	Common Iron, per 100 lbs	\$3.00 to \$3.25	Base Price.	
" " " " " " " "	58	Epsom salts	.03 1/2 to .04	Band	3.50 to 3.75	WIRE—Clothes line, galv., p.	
" " " " " " " "	35	Extract Logwood, bulk	.15 to .18	I. C., usual sizes	5.25 to 6.00	4.35 to 6.00	
" " " " " " " "	35	boxes	.15 to .20	Sleigh Shoe Steel	3.75 to 4.50	WIRE—Sisal, per lb, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2.	
" " " " " " " "	35	German quinine	.35 to .40	Best Cast Steel, per lb	.13 to .15	Manilla, per lb, 14 1/2 to 15 1/2.	
" " " " " " " "	35	Glycerine, per lb	.22 to .25	Russian sheet	.12 to .13	Cotton, 25 to 27.	
" " " " " " " "	35	Howard's quinine, per oz	.50 to .60	NAILS—Cut 5 in. and upwards, per keg base, price, 3.00.			
" " " " " " " "	36	Iodine	\$5.50 to \$6.00	Wire nails, 4.00.			
" " " " " " " "	36	Insect powder	.35 to .40	HORSE NAILS—Canadian, dis., 50 to 45 per cent.			
" " " " " " " "	32	Morphia sul	1.75 to \$1.90	HORSE SHOES—Per keg, 4.50 to 5.00.			

IT IS CERTAINLY—

# A GREAT TRIBUTE TO MELISSA

THAT SUCH PERSISTENT ATTEMPTS ARE MADE TO PRODUCE IMITATIONS.

Counterfeit money to pass current even among the most ignorant must be made to resemble genuine coin. In like manner it is found necessary to even copy Melissa patterns and styles in the frantic effort to place imitation goods on the market.

**ALL IN VAIN.**—The public are not so easily humbugged, and regard with undisguised contempt such an underhand and paltry manner of doing business.

Our Melissa Cloths are manufactured by the largest and best mills in the country. Our patterns are made specially for us and the mills guarantee they will neither reproduce them in any other cloth, nor sell them to any other firm.

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**Nothing Equal to Melissa has ever heretofore been Produced** either for Ladies' Cloakings or Men's Ulsterings. There is a large range of the most fashionable colorings and patterns to choose from. The Cloth being thoroughly Rainproof you get, in a Melissa Cloak or Overcoat, a beautiful fine soft Woolen Garment having all the advantage of a Waterproof without any of the disagreeable or unhealthy qualities.

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## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

[This department is in charge of R. E. Gosnell, who is permanently engaged as a regular member of THE COMMERCIAL staff, to represent this journal in British Columbia. Parties in British Columbia who wish to communicate in any way with this paper, may apply directly to Mr. Gosnell at Vancouver.]

## British Columbia Business Review.

Tuesday, September 13th, 1892.

There are no special features of business just now. Trade continues steady and good.

In the commission and produce lines, butter, eggs and meats are advancing in price. Butter especially has gone up and will no doubt continue strong as also eggs. The season is arriving when meats will likely be freely imported and reduce prices. Hay and farm produce of all kinds are declining in price. There are more hay and grain reported this year to reach the local market than ever before. In the Fraser Valley about 7000 tons grain and 10,000 tons hay are reported for sale. No change is to be reported in the fruit market, importations are steady, with regular demand. The local supply offered is not large. The British Columbia sugar refinery has advanced the price of granulated sugar  $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a cent per pound. At the same time a further importation of Chinese sugar has been made which is likely to produce a cut in quotations.

One of the numerous miner's rumors concerning the sale of the Silver King mine has been set afloat. It is stated that the deal has been consummated but particulars are not at hand.

The buyers from San Francisco who have been here negotiating for seal skins have gone home again without making any purchases. Owners of seal skins have decided almost unanimously to send the summer catch to London for the October sales.

The action of the sealing men is based upon the outlook, which is very good. The best estimates are that the number of skins to be offered at the sales will be limited and hence prices will be good. Considerable excitement has been created by the seizures of British Columbia sealers made by the Russians off Copper Island. It is evident that Canada and Britain have a new phase of the sealing question to deal with, the Russians claiming jurisdiction over, as reported of one of the officers as saying, "1000 miles of sea from land" seven sealers have been seized and other seizures are feared. A statement of the circumstances as reported to the collector of customs at Victoria and the Board of Trade, have been forwarded to Ottawa, and the action to be taken in consequence is looked forward to anxiously.

During the past week an important visitation of the Minister of Militia and commander of the Canadian forces has been made. One of the objects of their visit is in connection with the fortification of the British Columbia coast on a permanent and effective basis. Towards this end they have visited Vancouver, Victoria and Nanaimo to study the lines of defence, and among other things to examine their respective claims for militia corps being made.

The first report of the British Columbia department of agriculture has been issued by statistician Anderson. It is a volume of nearly 900 pages, modelled somewhat after the Ontario report issued by the bureau of statistics. This marks a decided step in the advancement of agricultural matters in this province, that is, the official undertaking of such reports. Two years ago and last year the British Columbia Fruit Growers association took the initiative in this respect and published reports gleaned as the result of circulars distributed among the farmers and fruit growers, and out of that has undoubtedly grown the present effort on the part of the government. The value, especially as a means of giving detailed information about the province, is one thing which heretofore has been difficult to do, although in a general way it does not aim at any particular originality. It is filled to the brim with information

about the various districts of the province and their capabilities, etc., and must be of great service as a medium of intelligence.

British Columbia is likely to have a rival for its coal in the San Francisco market. The following extract from the San Francisco Call will be read with interest:

"From time to time, small sample shipments of coal have been made from Alaska to this port, and prospectors have not hesitated to say that Alaska is almost as rich in coal as in the precious metals. Anyhow the bark McNeill came in deeply laden, and it will be seen at once that a new coal supply has been found when it is stated that she has 1450 tons of good free-burning coal aboard. It is Alaska coal, too, so that in the event of a war there is a supply of this indispensable material at least available on American soil on the Pacific coast. Most of the coal which comes into this port is brought by deep-water ships, carrying back wheat. The next source of supply is New South Wales. Then follow the coal mines of British Columbia, which like the preceding, are on foreign soil. A small quantity of coal comes from American Sound ports, notably from Seattle.

"But for practical purposes the coast is destitute of a regular supply of coal except from importations, and the Alaska product, if good, may prove a boon to the nation in one of those emergencies, which even the astutest politicians cannot foresee. California has numerous seams of coal scattered impartially through the counties, but there is not one mine in the state of any account except for local consumption, and then only as a makeshift. Nearly all the California coal is merely 'lignite' or fossil wood, and of very little value for heating or illuminating purposes. The Mount Diablo mines have long been worked out, and those in Amador county, between Galt and Ione, cannot hold out much longer. The Seattle coal is a trifle better, but the supply is small. The British Columbia coal is a far better article, but the supply is largely controlled by a monopoly which threatens to obtain exclusive possession. Under these circumstances the arrival of a cargo of 1450 tons of genuine coal from Alaska is welcome indeed."

## B. C. Market Quotations.

EGGS—The demand for eggs, together with the lateness of the season, have sent eggs up with a bound. They are now quoted at 18c on a rising market.

DAIRY—Stocks are reduced and dairy products scarce just now. The improvement in the price of dairy butter has stimulated local dealers who are now shipping home made butter to the coast cities. Eastern creamery remains the same, viz., 26 to 27c. Manitoba and Territories dairy has advanced to 20c. Cheese is 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

LIVE STOCK, DRESSED MEATS, ETC.—Live steers are quoted 4c; cows, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; dressed beef, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; lambs \$4.50 piece; dressed 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; sheep 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; mutton, 12c; hogs 8c; pork, 11c; calves, 7c; veal, 11c. Local supply of fresh meats better than ever before.

VEGETABLES—They are cheap and plentiful. Potatoes \$14 per ton; onions 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb.

LUMBER—Quotations for Douglas fir lumber in cargo lots for foreign shipment, being the prices of the Pacific Pine Lumber Association. Rough merchantable, ordinary sizes, in lengths, to 40 feet, inclusive, \$9 per M feet; deck plank, rough average length 35 feet, per M, \$19; dressed T. and G. flooring, \$17; pickets, rough, \$9; lath, 4 feet \$2 per M. Local supply: Rough merchantable lumber, per M, \$12; double dressed and edged, \$22.50; single, do, \$20; No. 1 tongued and groove flooring, 1 x 4, \$22.50; Rough deck plank, \$14; laths, per M, \$2.25; shingles, common, per M, \$2.25. The demand for lumber from the Territories and Manitoba, which has been rather light of late, is expected to improve now that a good crop has been harvested there. A considerable stock is in hand cut for that market. Four lumber vessels sailed last week and three are

expected daily to load. Freight rates are unusually low.

FISH.—Salmon is quoted at 6 to 7c; sturgeon, 5c; smelt, 6c; cod, 6 to 7c; flounders, 5c. There is no halibut in the market just now. The salmon run of last week has much improved, especially in spring salmon. Large quantities of white salmon have been caught and shipped to the continent.

SUGAR.—The British Columbia Refinery has advanced the prices of granulated and jobbers now quote at:—granulated 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; E. C. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; fancy yellow 5c; yellow 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; cube 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; powdered, sacks 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; do boxes 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; syrup 4c. Redpaths syrup, 2 lb tin, 15c; do, 8 lb tins, 50c; do kegs, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ c per lb. Another importation of Chinese sugar has been made which will be sold to suit the buyer, so that quotations are likely to be unsettled for a time.

HIDES AND SKINS—Quotations in skins in San Francisco prices are, being one cent higher per pound than in Victoria: Dry hides, sound, 9c per pound; cull, 6c; brands 6c; kip 9c; culls and brands 6c. Heavy salted steer, sound, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; brands and culls 6 to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; do medium 6c; brands and culls 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; do light 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; do brands and culls 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Salted cows 4 to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; do brands and culls 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Salted kip 4c; do brands and culls 3c. Salted veal 5c; do brands and culls 4c. Salted calf 7c; do brands and culls 5c. Long wool pelts 90c to \$1.40 each; medium do 70 to 90c; short 40 to 70c; shearing 10 to 25c. Deerskins, summer, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb; do medium 30 to 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; do winter and long haired skins 20 to 25c. Elk hides 10 to 13c. Goatskins, prime and perfect, 30 to 50c each; damaged 10 to 25c; kids 5 to 10c.

MEATS, ETC.—Meats remain firm at the advance. Quotations are: Wiltshire cured hams, 16c; do bacon, 16c; do backs, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; dosides, 15c; eastern hams, 15c; bacon, 16c; backs 14c; rolls, 12 smoked sides, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; dry salt backs, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; long clear 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; American meats are quoted in Victoria laid down: medium hams, 17c; heavy hams, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; 3, 5 and 10 lb tins lard, 13c; 20 lb pails lard, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; 50 lb tubs lard, 12c; tierces lard, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Lard compound is 11c.

POULTRY.—Poultry is scarce and in demand. Hens sell at \$8 a dozen; spring chickens, \$5 to \$6, and ducks, \$7 to \$9. Game though the close season is over, is scarce and very little is offered for sale.

COAL.—J. W. Harrison writes as follows in reference to the San Francisco coal market. The receipts of coal for the past week consist of 9975 tons from coast mines and 1761 tons from foreign ports. The arrivals from the coast collieries for some time past have been light and stocks are pretty well reduced in volume. Prices are quite steady at present, but quotations cannot possibly remain as they are. This fact is not questioned for one moment.

FLOUR AND FEED.—There is a tendency downward in all lines. The abundance of crops and the excellent harvesting weather is bringing the new season's stock in the market. Grain and feed have taken a general all-round tumble in prices. Quotations are: Flour, Manitoba patents, \$5.85; strong bakers, \$5.45; ladies' choice \$5.75; prairie lily, \$5.70; Oregon \$5.75; Spokane \$5.65; Enderby mills—Premium \$5.85; three star \$5.75; two star \$5.25; oatmeal eastern \$3.40; California granulated, in gunnies, \$4.35; National mills, Victoria \$4.25; rolled oats eastern \$3 to \$3.25; California \$3.75; National mills \$3.65; cornmeal \$3.10; split peas \$3.50; pearl barley \$4.50. Rice—The Victoria rice mills quote wholesale: Japan rice, per ton, \$77.50; China rice, do, \$70; rice flour, do, \$70; chit rice, do, \$25; rice meal, do \$17.50; chopped feed \$31 per ton; bran \$19; shorts, \$21; oats \$28 to \$32; wheat 24 to \$28; oil cake \$40; hay, \$18. Wheat is quoted in car lots for feed No. 2 regular at \$22.50 to \$23 per ton; oats \$22.50; chop barley \$24.50. California malting barley \$26 to \$27 f.o.b. in San Francisco. California chop \$32 to \$33.

The Western Milling Co.'s patent flour, is quoted at \$5; strong, \$4.00.

**FRUITS, NUTS, ETC.**—The market last week was steady, and without change in any particular. There has been the usual importations in all lines. Prices are: Coconuts, \$1 per doz; bananas, \$4 to \$4.25; Turkish figs, 14½c; almonds, 18c; walnuts, 15c; filberts, 15c; pine, 20c; peanuts, 10c; evaporated apples, 11c; do peaches, 11c; do apricots, 11c; do prunes, 11c; California pitted plums, 11c; strained honey, 13c; raisins, \$2 to \$2.75; peaches, \$1.50; tomatoes, 75c to \$1.00; plums, 60c to \$1.00; watermelons, are 25c each; prunes, \$1.25 a box; apples, California, \$1.60; British Columbia, 90c to \$1.00; pears, \$2.10.

#### The Salmon Hatchery.

The failure of the salmon run in the Fraser River this year is, of course, under ordinary circumstances quite natural. That is, the experience has been that every fourth year is a very poor one, and this has been the invariable rule as far back as the salmon canning business has been carried on. Next year, experience teaches, there will be an enormous run of salmon. Two years good and two years poor are looked forward to. One of these years in the four is extraordinary for the abundance of salmon and one for their scarcity. However, it was claimed for the hatchery, that it would alter by artificial propagation the natural conditions and make the runs more uniform, because it was thought that some local causes affected the spawning grounds, whereby the ova either was largely destroyed or not so extensively deposited every other year or so. Whatever the causes, this much is certain, that after a fairly good trial conditions have not been materially altered by the hatchery, this year differing in no important respect from every corresponding fourth year preceding it. It is not known exactly at what age the salmon returns from the sea to the spawning grounds or whether they ever get back alive, but if four years be the ordinary life of a salmon, as is generally supposed, then the hatchery has been sufficiently long established to have had the desired effect. It may have had a slightly appreciable effect this year and last year; some of the canners concede that, but if so, the result has not been commensurate with the cost or of enough economic value to justify the claims made. Either the artificial fry do not thrive or the output must be enormously increased to bring about the desired end.

THE COMMERCIAL does not claim to be an authority in any sense on pisciculture, but speaks from facts as they appear. The fishery department, under the guidance of Mr. Wilmot, has been making very strong claims for its methods, and we must simply measure them by results. What would appear to be a more reasonable and natural course to pursue would be to send an expert to the spawning grounds each year to study the habits of salmon and the conditions surrounding propagation there, in order to ascertain, if possible, the causes affecting the alternations in the runs and what means could be taken to assist and protect incubation at the fountain head. Instead of, as is done, removing the fry from nature's own birthplace and surrounding it by conditions that do not attain at that point. If, as is contended, the artificial product is far from being as healthy and large at the end of a stated period as the product of natural incubation, then there is every reason to make the whole matter one for more serious consideration and closer study.

The salmon is the basis of one of the greatest industries on the coast and any knowledge concerning the best and most effective means of conserving and developing the same is of material importance. There is perhaps no subject upon which even experts are more at sea than the habits of the coast salmon, and there is every reason to believe that such ignorance is in the largest degree characteristic of the Fisheries Department which is endeavoring to establish a system out here based on empirics, rather than common sense.

#### Agricultural Exhibition.

The fall agricultural exhibitions in the province are given in the appended table in their order:

**Chilliwack.**—Chilliwack Agricultural Society. Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Sept. 14, 15 and 16.

**Now Westminster.**—Royal Agricultural and Industrial Society of British Columbia. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Sept. 20, 21, 22 and 23.

**Victoria.**—British Columbia Agricultural Association. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, September 27, 28, 29, 30 and October 1.

**Kamloops.**—Inland Agricultural Association of British Columbia. Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Oct. 5, 6 and 7.

**Saanich.**—North and South Saanich Agricultural Society's Exhibition. Thursday and Friday Oct. 13 and 14.

**Surrey.**—Surrey Agricultural Society's annual exhibition, Surrey Centre, Friday Sept. 16th. Entries close Sept. 15th. E. M. Wiltshire, Secretary.

**Ladner's Landing.**—Delta Agricultural Society's annual show, Thursday September 20th. Entries close Sept. 19th. Paul E. Ladner, secretary.

#### Brief Business Notes.

H. Kearns, grocer, Vancouver, has sold out.  
T. D. Cyra, hotel, Vancouver, is out of business.

J. R. Bower, restaurateur, has opened in Victoria.

Showan & Menough, saloon, Victoria, seized by sheriff.

Shears & Page, dry goods, Victoria, are out of business.

L. A. Agassiz, general store, Agassiz station, is out of business.

R. W. Higgingbottom has opened a commission agency in Victoria.

G. A. McTavish, florist, Victoria, will open a branch store in that city.

W. H. Griffin is opening in the Wilson block, Victoria, in tobaccos and cigars.

H. J. Williams has bought the Queen's Hotel, Westminster, from Mr. Glenavoss.

The schooner Alice Cook, 732 tons, will load lumber at Hastings mills for Sydney.

The Arcade grocery, W. Clark & Co., Vancouver, has been purchased by J. G. Hutchinson & Co.

Buraaby, a district adjoining New Westminster city, is seeking incorporation as a Municipality.

The barque City of Quebec has gone to sea with a cargo of lumber: valued at \$3,000 for Adelaide.

Wulfsahn & Bewicke, Ltd., Vancouver, will open a branch at Vernon about the middle of this month.

An expert says the Kanaka Creek locality gives sufficient prospects of coal to justify a thorough test.

J. Johnston & Co. have purchased the well-known business of Wm Watt & Co. booksellers and stationers, Victoria.

Eich & Jones, white laundrymen, Nanaimo, have given up business, not being able to compete with the Chinamen.

L. Ernest, wines and liquor, Vancouver, is succeeded by the California Cherry Wine Co., with L. Ernest as manager.

Perry, Gray & Davys, Nelson, are sending out surveying parties to Goat river and Duncan river to survey timber limits.

The British barque Ferubank, has arrived at Vancouver with 2000 tons of iron pipe for the extension of the waterworks.

C. G. Ballantyne has been appointed agent of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society for the Mainland of British Columbia.

The Michigan Lumber Co.'s mill, False Creek, Vancouver, was burned last week. Loss about \$10,000; insured for \$5,500.

Jowatt & Haig, real estate and mining brokers, have dissolved. W. A. Jowett continues at Nelson, and T. L. Haig at Revelstoke.

E. Peel & Co., formerly of Grays Harbor, Wash., contemplate opening in the Victoria market, in fruit, confectionery and cigars.

The Sehl-Hastie-Erskine Furniture Co. have purchased the business of the Diamond City Furniture Co., Nanaimo, from W. Worden.

Forester & Scott, auctioneers and general commission merchants, Nanaimo, have dissolved partnership. Capt. Scott will continue.

The Victoria Printing company has commenced business in Victoria, 49½ Government street, as a job printing and book publishing house.

E. B. Marton & Co., Victoria, ship about 5000 seal skins to send in this week and Robt. Ward & Co., 6000. Other shipments are likely to follow.

R. Bergoff & Sons, Emporium clothing house, Vancouver, are closing out the retail business and contemplates going into the importing and wholesale trade.

The first meeting of the shareholder of the Burrard Inlet and Fraser Valley Railway company will be held at Vancouver on Thursday, September 22nd.

It is probable that the Northern Pacific Railway and Steamship companies will lease two of the stores in the new Adelphi block, Vancouver, and fit them up as offices.

The LaBau-Van Ness bottling works, Nelson, are now nearing completion, and there is a cargo of beer in the cellar. In a few weeks the works will be running.

The Northern Pacific steamer Phra Nang arrived in Victoria with 2,200 tons, principally tea, sugar and silk, and 20 Asiatics in steerage. She will take out a full cargo.

The new Oriental steamship Victoria is due on the 19th inst. 2,100,000 lbs overland freight, 340 bales silk and 600 tons freight for coast points. She has 25 Chinese passengers.

Baker & Leeson, late of Douglas, Man., have opened business on Water street, Vancouver, as produce and commission merchants, having purchased the business of J. Coupland.

Negotiations are in progress for a charter for the ship Fingal, which brought 5,000 tons of tea from Japan, to load paving blocks at Hastings mill for London. The blocks would be 9 by 9 by 3 inches.

The American schooner Robert Searles, 750 tons, has completed her cargo of lumber at the Hastings mills, for Port Pirie, Australia. Her cargo consists of \$15,321 feet of rough lumber, valued at \$5,962.03.

At a meeting of the trustees of the O'Kell & Morris Fruit Preserving Co., Victoria, N. Shakespeare was elected President, W. Morris, Managing Director, and S. O'Kell, Secretary-Treasurer.

At a special meeting of the Vancouver council it was resolved to submit a by-law to the people granting the B. C. Iron Works company a bonus of \$20,000, the company to take 4 per cent. debentures as cash equivalent.

The prospectus is now out for the Kaslo Nugget, a newspaper to be started there under the management of G. M. Walters of Spokane. It will be a weekly paper, the first number to be issued if possible within a fortnight.

The Victoria and Esquimalt Telephone Co. are re-modelling their entire system, an undertaking which will keep a large crowd of men employed for at least four months, and which will involve an outlay of \$15,000 or \$20,000.

The Victoria Daily News, it is understood, has been amalgamated with the Daily Colonist and the various interests merged in a joint stock company. The number of dailies in Victoria will, therefore, be reduced to two again.

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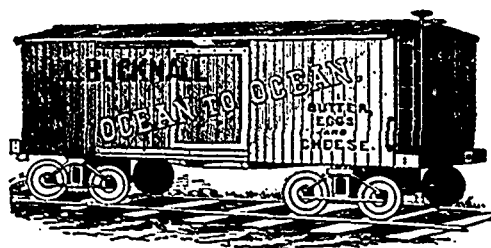
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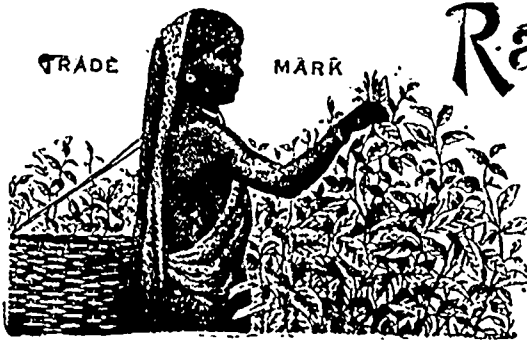
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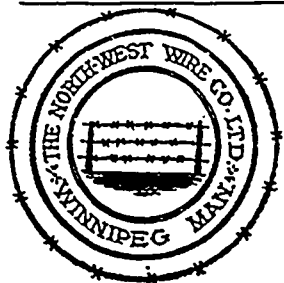
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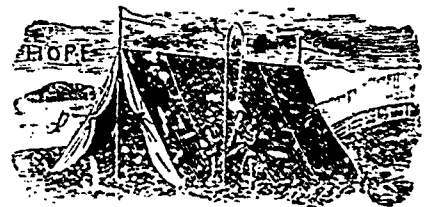
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**The Fruits of McKinleyism.**

The McKinley tariff has now been in operation for about a year and six months; and if we may judge from the reports which reach us it does not seem to have brought with it either fiscal finality or temporary peace. The Homestead riots throw a glaring light on the operation of the tariff, and the people of the United States will by this time have been convinced of the real objects of McKinleyism. It has admittedly increased the foreign trade of the Republic, but the American citizen must ask himself whether it has not done this at the cost of the working classes and of the consumer. If it is necessary that to obtain a market for steel rails in neutral markets the largest ironworks of the country should be turned into a shambles, then the people of the United States will assuredly come to the conclusion that the foreign market is not, at that price, worth having. The lesson is read to England again and again—American Consuls repeat it frequently—that British foreign trade is built on the poverty of its working classes;—that if we had no "starvation wages" we should have no export business. This is the allegation which the Protectionists of the United States have been instilling into the minds of the electors. They were especially active in that direction before the election of President Harrison. But what does the chaos and bloodshed at the Carnegie Iron Works tell the working class elector? Clearly this, that while the tariff protects the manufacturer, ensuring him a secure home market upon which he may prey at will, it does not protect the workman. When the manufacturer accordingly wishes to extend his operations into neutral markets it is to the workman he looks—it is the workman's wages he reduces to help him. The quick-witted American must see by this time that the tariff does not protect him against the competition of the British operative when it comes to the question of foreign trade. He is as much exposed to that competition as if the tariff wall had never been erected. The moment his employers endeavor to establish a foreign trade in any market not hedged in by reciprocity treaties, the American operative must feel the cutting competition of "the pauper labor of Europe" as keenly as if he were without any duty. On the contrary, he feels it much more severely; for in Great Britain at least the iron workers do not suffer from the effects of an artificial increase in the cost of food and clothing. This is the economic lesson of the Homestead riots; and we do not think that the chiefs of the Republican party will thank Mr. Carnegie for having brought it so forcibly home, just at this juncture, too, to the minds of all who toil for their daily bread in the great industrial centres of the country. The new tariff has been devised, they will conclude, merely for the benefit of the manufacturer and his trusts; and a labor party in the United States might well argue that when another increase in duties is proposed it should be accompanied by a bill raising wages. A rise in duties means a rise in prices; and a rise in prices—the cost of living—should be accompanied by a rise in wages. This would be a strong plank in the labor party's platform. A powerful and compact labor party would hold the balance between the two parties, and its shifting to one side or to the other would mean the paralysis of Government until its demands were conceded.

Having made an enemy of labor is but one result of McKinleyism. Its effect in Great Britain is still in course of development. No one can doubt that it has given a position to the doctrine of retaliation which it has never had before. It has increased the activity among all who cry aloud for protection, and many influential people are supporting these demands. It is almost within the range of practical politics that duties on certain manufactured goods will be proposed by a government which wishes to attach the votes of the working men, and the reciprocity scheme of the United States which completely shuts out the manufactures of this country, and many of the products of its Col-

onies from certain markets, will be the main factor in bringing about such a result. The United Kingdom imports no small quantity of American manufactures, and though we deem the idea an economic error, no one can come into contact with the employers of this country and with their operatives without being forced to the conclusion that a retaliatory duty on United States manufactures would be extremely popular just now among a large class. American reciprocity is forcing the question on us nothing has ever done before. This is not to be wondered at, when we look at the difference between the conditions under which British goods have to compete in Cuba and Porto Rica. For example:—

	From Great Britain are 70 per cent	From United States are Free
Steel Rails .....	72	"
Bar Iron .....	70	"
Sheet Iron .....	78	"
Case Iron Pots and Stoves ..	44	"
Sad Iron .....	44	"
Iron Chains .....	58	"
Shovels .....	60 to 75 per cent	"
Cast Iron Pipes ..	60 per cent	"
Anchors .....	60	"
Nails (Iron) .....	65	"
Ploughshares .....	40	"
Galvanized Iron Tiles .....	115	"
Tin Plates .....	61	"
Wrought-Iron Tubes .....	90	"
Lead Tubes and Sheets .....	38	"

The question is asked on all sides whether this is to be allowed to continue; and a leading Sheffield newspaper remarks:—"The answer has been given in some sort in the General Election. We venture to affirm that Lord Salisbury's vigorous condemnation of the fiscal folly which does duty for Free Trade has had not a little to do with the success which has attended his supporters in their appeal to the great centres of industry. But more educational work requires to be done. It should be brought home to the mind of every operative and every artisan that be the Foreign Office ever so assiduous, or be the Foreign Minister ever so pressing, he is absolutely powerless to secure fair treatment for the products of their industry as long as this country is committed to the do-nothing policy, and until he has the power to bargain—in other words, until he is in a position to make it worth the while of foreign Governments to accord to us the same conditions of entry as they accord to nations like the United States. With respect to Cuba, Lord Salisbury was appealed to by the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, and the Under-Secretary was obliged to confess that every effort has been fruitless, and that, at this moment, negotiations are suspended. In similar circumstances some time ago our Ambassador at Madrid begged his lordship to be allowed to threaten reprisals, assuring him that the end to be desired would be attained, but his lordship was obliged to decline. The fetich forbade it. The consequence was that we lost the trading advantages we could have had for the taking, while the United States, untrammelled by fiscal fetters, obtained them. Yet we plume ourselves upon our common sense." Merchants and manufacturers in Birmingham are indignant at the treaties between Spain and Brazil and the United States, by which the former countries in concession for the free imports of sugar into the American markets have undertaken to levy differential duties on English goods. The extent to which English trade will be affected may be gathered from the fact that last year British exports to the Spanish West Indies amounted to £2,500,000, of which Birmingham and district contributed a considerable proportion. If the new tariff is carried into effect, Birmingham merchants will lose some of their heaviest lines. Is it surprising, therefore, that the Tariff Committee of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce recommended that the Government should be urged to retaliate?—*British Trade Journal.*

**Toronto Grocery Market**

Sugars, Syrups and Molasses—Dealers are holding granulated at 4½ to 5c, and yellows at 3½ to 4c for low grades, and up to 4½c for

brighter, and are firm in their views. Demand has been active. Syrups have advanced at the refineries ½c per lb. with a lighter supply and an increased demand. Dark is now held at 2c. Sugars—Granulated, 4½ to 5½c; Paris lump, boxes, 5½c; extra ground, bbls, 6 to 6½c powdered, bbls, 5 to 5½c; refined, dark to bright, 3½ to 4½c; Demarara 4½c; Trinidad 3½c to 3¾c; Barbados 3¾ to 3½c. Syrups—D. 2 to 2½c; M. 2½ to 2¾c; B. 2½ to 2¾c; V. B. 2½ to 2¾c; E. V. B. 2½ to 2¾c; ex. super. 2½ to 2¾c; XX 2½ to 3c; XXX and special 3 to 3½c. Molasses—West Indian, bbls 30 to 40c; New Orleans, open kettle, 45 to 55c; centrifugals 30 to 40c; inferior low grades 25 to 28c.

TEAS AND COFFEES—Teas have been more active and the tone of the market much healthier than for some time. Demand is mainly for Japans, chiefly mediums at 16 to 20c, though there have been a good many sales at 32 to 35c. Blacks in fair demand. Greens also moving more freely, but the supply is light. Coffees—Prices are: Rio 17 to 20c; Jamaica 19 to 20c; Java 25 to 31c; Mocha 28 to 30½c; Porto Rico, 23 to 25c.

DRIED FRUIT AND NUTS.—Valencia raisins on spot are almost out of stock and holders are firm, 4½ to 5½c; new are offered to arrive about 7½c, but the price is not settled. Currants scarce and firm at 5½c in barrels and 6½c in cases; all the present stock will apparently be wanted before the arrival of new. The trade have been talking on the probabilities of the delay at quarantine of new fruit and the possible damage to it by the fumigating process. There appears to be no cholera in either Denia or Patras, but Bohemia prunes and Persian dates come from the hotbed of cholera. Currants—Bbls, 5½ to 5¾c; do fancy 6c; half-barrels 5½ to 5¾c; cases 6 to 6½c; Vostizza cases 6½ to 9c; Patras, bbls 5 to 5½c; cases 5½ to 5¾c. Raisins—Valencias 4½ to 5½c; layers 6½ to 7½c; Sultanas 9 to 13c; London layers \$2.50 to \$2.75. Figs—Elenes, 10 lbs and up, 11 to 16c; Malaga, 56 lb bags 5 to 5½c; natural, bags 4½ to 5½c. Dates—Hallowee 5 to 5½c. Prunes—Cases 5 to 6½c; hds 4 to 4½c. Nuts—Almonds, Tarragona 13½ to 15c; Ivica 14 to 15c; do shelled, Valencia 29 to 35c; filberts, Sicily 10½ to 11c; walnuts, Grenoble 14c, Bordeaux 11 to 12c.

Canned Goods—The cold weather of this week has given more tone to the canned goods market. In some cases packers say tomatoes are coming in rather slowly, and early varieties of corn are poor, but the later will be very good. Packers offer corn at 85c, peas 90 to 95c and tomatoes from \$1 down. The bean pack will be small. Fruits are nearly all considered good stock. The cut in salmon, particularly in "Horse Shoe," is not as general as at first appeared, but an investigation is being quietly conducted to ascertain who was really responsible for the cut. Some houses are still quoting \$1.45 inside, while others are sellers at \$1.40; prices range from that to \$1.55.—Fish—Salmon, 1's flat, \$1.60 to \$1.80; salmon, 1's tall, \$1.40 to \$1.55; lobster, clover leaf, \$2.95; lobster, other 1's, \$1.75 to \$2.25; mackerel \$1 to \$1.25; finnan haddie, \$1.40 to \$1.50; sardines, French ½'s, 40c; sardines, French ¼'s, 17c; sardines, American ½'s, 6 to 8c; sardines, American ¼'s, 9c. Fruits and vegetables—Tomatoes, 3's, \$1 to \$1.10; corn, 2's, 97½ to \$1.05; peas, 2's, \$1.05 to \$1.25; beans 90c to \$1; pumpkins 75 to \$1; strawberries and raspberries, 2's, \$2.10 to \$2.25; apples, gals, \$1.75 to \$2.00; 3's \$5c to \$1; peaches, 2's, \$1.90 to \$2.10; peaches, 3's, \$2.35 to \$3.25; plums, 2's, \$1.40 to \$1.75; 3's \$2.65; pears, 2's, \$1.60 to \$1.75; 3's \$1.75 to \$2.10.

Spices, Rice, etc.—Rice, bags 3½ to 4c; do off grades 3½ to 3¾c; do Patna 4½ to 5½c; do Japan 4½ to 5½c; sago 3½ to 4½c; tapioca 4½ to 5c; pepper, black 11½ to 12c; do white 18 to 25c; ginger, Jamaica 18 to 20c; cloves 10 to 15c; allspice 10 to 12c; nutmeg 90c to \$1.10; cream tartar 28 to 35c.

Pears—The market is quiet and unchanged at 16 to 17c for lemon, 16½ to 18c for orange and 25 to 28c for citron.—*Empire*, August 12.

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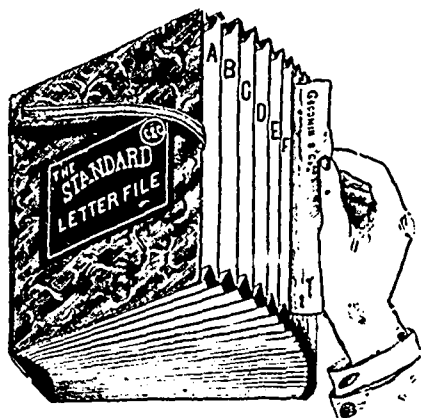
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### A Hint to Dakota.

The Winnipeg board of trade was not officially represented at the commercial convention which met at Grand Forks, Dakota, this week, the members appearing merely in a private capacity. This omission appears to have been due to a belief in Winnipeg that nothing practical could come out of the conference, and that the motives of its promoters were open to the suspicion of self-aggrandizement. It is certainly improbable that the conclusion of the convention will make any durable impression upon the legislation of either country, but it is barely possible that the people of Dakota and Minnesota can, if they act with unanimity, assist in bringing about a solution of the canal tolls controversy. Dakota, in common with other northwestern states, is deeply concerned in the transportation question. Every cent of reduction in the cost of carriage between the interior and the seaboard is added to the price obtained by the farmer for his grain, and no subject holds the attention of an agricultural community more firmly than that of cheap transportation. Canada is able to offer to the West the best channel of traffic to the sea, and is actively engaged in improving the means of communication. Let the people of the Northwest, States therefore, press upon President Harrison the importance of reaching an agreement with Canada by which reciprocity in the carrying trade will be given in exchange for a deeper and free water-way by the St. Lawrence route. The existing controversy ought to be susceptible of settlement on some such lines.—*Montreal Gazette.*

### They Like Western Canada.

The report of the Vermont farmers who visited this country has been issued. It says they inspected the lands along the Canadian Pacific and the Manitoba and Northwestern in the Canadian west and also the Prince Albert district. "It is," says the report, "one of the finest countries on the continent of America. We found the soil of superior quality, a rich black vegetable mould. It produced as fine crops as we have ever seen. The climate is splendid, water abundant, and we think it well adapted for mixed farming, stock raising, wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, peas, etc. We found fine herds of cattle and sheep throughout the district, the best we have ever seen. We also found milch cows fat enough for market with calves running by their sides, fed only on native grasses. After a thorough inspection of the vast tract of farming land between Prince Albert and Stony Creek, we arrived at the conclusion that no better place could be found for people seeking homes with little or no capital. The report is signed by C. M. Barnes, H. Blair, W. S. Shepardson, J. E. Smith, C. Tilletson and H. D. Hall, who

compose the committee. Following are extracts from individual reports, "I saw the best wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, cattle and land I have ever seen. I think it is the place for the poor man. S. C. Pollard, Essex, Vt." "It is the best place for the poor man to make a home for his children." William A. Pollard, Westford, Vt. "Mild of climate, fertile of soil, and with the extension of the Manitoba Northwestern easy of access to the superior markets of the world, this country is bound to excel the Western States which keep the whole commerce rolling with their millions of dollars of farm produce and I can most heartily recommend it to any one who wants a cheap home with good living and money laid by for future periods." Arthur Ellis.

### Value of the River Route.

The increase in the Grain trade of New Orleans during the last year is startling. Especially is this so when it is remembered that the New Orleans route is practically a new one, and that every bushel taken that way means just that much lost to the older routes. For the year ending Sept. 1, 1891, 1,739,588 bu of grain were exported from New Orleans; for the year ending Sept. 1, 1892, this amount had increased to the enormous total of 15,261,864 bu. This increase has far outgrown the capacity of the New Orleans elevators and all sorts of make-shifts are adopted, while new elevators are going up as rapidly as possible. Almost all the grain exported is wheat and comes from Texas, Kansas and Missouri. From the two last States it goes down the Mississippi in barges and is loaded on the ocean vessels by floating elevators. The Southern Texas Pacific, Illinois Central, Missouri Pacific, Mississippi Valley and Missouri, Kansas and Texas are the lines mainly interested in this traffic, and the profit they find in it is shown by the abandonment of other routes in favor of New Orleans. They not only expect a corresponding increase in the business this year, but will during the proper season ship corn via New Orleans which has formerly come via St. Louis or Chicago.

### North Dakota's Disappointment.

"The people of North Dakota will be greatly disappointed in their wheat crop," said S. J. Seal at the Nicollet hotel, Minneapolis, yesterday. "The hot spell," he continued, "came too soon. It caught the wheat berry in its formative stage and shriveled it up. Fields that two weeks ago gave promise of 25 bushels per acre, are only turning out 12 or 15. This condition prevails, I believe, all over the state, with the exception of the Missouri slopes. Harvesting is about over and threshing is commencing and some of the tales told by the machines are surprising. I saw fields on the

Fargo & Southwestern that promised 40 bushel yields and they are threshing out less than 20. In this famous Red river valley the average is from 10 to 25 bushels; on the Fargo & Southwestern from 8 to 20. Last year's crop in North Dakota was estimated at 64,000,600 bushels; this year it will be less than 60 per cent. of that amount." Mr. Seal is the representative of the McCormick Harvester Company at Fargo, and his business calls him to all parts of the state. He thus has opportunities which enables him to speak intelligently of the prospect.—*Minneapolis Market Record.*

### Cheese Markets.

At the Brantford, Ontario, cheese market on Sept. 1, 14 factories offered 3,360 boxes August cheese; 1,120 boxes sold at 9 9/16c, and 1,310 boxes at 9 5/8c. Seven buyers present. Market active. Next market Thursday, 15th September.

The market at Brockville, Ontario, on Sept. 1 was quiet. Offerings were 1,384 boxes white and 1,436 colored, a total of 2,820 boxes. The only sales on the board were 190 boxes of white at 9 11/16c; for colored 9 5/8c was offered, but salesmen would not accept less than 10c. Five factories contracted for the balance of season's make at 10c.

### Montreal Markets.

Flour—The local market is without import and change, further sales of straight rollers being mentioned at \$4 to \$4.10 delivered in city, but car lots on track have changed hands at \$3.85 to \$3.90. Extras have a wide range, sales being quoted at \$3.10 to \$3.25 on track and at \$3.30 to \$3.40 delivered. Strong bakers has been sold at \$4.20 to \$4.30 for choice city brands, and choice Manitoba ground has sold at \$4.15 to \$4.20, while medium bakers have sold all the way from \$3.75 to \$4. Sick flour continues to go forward to Great Britain, most of which is said to consist of low grades. New Ontario flour has been received in this market.

Oatmeal—The demand for local account is fair, and jobbing prices are higher as follows: Rolled and granulated \$4.10 to \$4.15; standard \$4 to \$4.05. In bags granulated \$2.05 to \$2.10, and standard \$1.95 to \$2. Car lots of granulated and rolled oats are quoted at \$4 to \$4.05 on track.

Wheat—Sales have been made at 87c in the west for No. 2 hard, Montreal freights, and we quote 87 to 88c. In Ontario wheat, red and white winter is nominally quoted at 77 to 80c. Some large shipments have been made from this port since the first of the month.

Oats—There has been very little change in the market since our last report, business having transpired at 35 1/2c per 34 pounds for No. 2.

But for future delivery sales have transpired at 33½c for No. 2. On spot No. 3 is quoted at 34c to 34½c.

Mill Feed—There is not much bran arriving from the west as United States buyers are still taking all they can get from the Ontario mills. Bran is quoted at \$13.50 to \$14, and shorts at \$14.50 to \$15.50 and moullie at \$17 to \$22 as to grade.

Barley—The market is quiet, although we learn that sales have been made to brewers at prices which have not transpired. Feed barley is quoted at 37 to 42c, and malting grades at 46 to 52c, as to quality.

Butter—The market has undergone little or no change since our last issue, although if any thing, there is a little steadier feeling, shippers being willing to pay 21½c for choice late made creamery; but factorymen want 22c f.o.b. in the country and some refuse to sell at that. There appears to be a great diversity of opinion as to the future of butter, some claiming that present prices are altogether too high, while others claim that if Great Britain continues to take our supplies at the same ratio as she did last week, we shall not have too much after all. Last week's shipments as stated in last issue were the heaviest of the season, amounting to about 10,500 packages. A few weeks at that rate would reduce stocks considerably. We quote creamery 21 to 22c, Eastern Townships, 18 to 19c, and Western 15 to 17c.

Cheese—The market is decidedly firmer and ½c per pound higher on the week, sales of finest western having been made on this market at 9½ to 10c; but there is cheese going out by this week's steamers costing 10½ to 10¾c. Most of the cheese between here and Toronto has been contracted at 10 to 10½c for Aug., Sept. and Oct., a few fancy factories being taken at 10½c for 3 months. The shipments last week were about 65,000 boxes. The last half of August make of several Eastern Townships factories was sold at 9¾c f.o.b. in the country. Under-priced goods have sold at 9 to 9¾c.

Eggs—Steady with a fair local demand. Sales have been made at 11½c to 12c, and in some cases 11c has been accepted; but for prime fresh stock 12½c has been realized.

Apples—There are not many apples coming forward at present and the market is better, with sales reported of good to choice fall stock at \$2.00 to \$2.50 per bbl. The excitement in the west according to late despatches is still on, and high prices are reported in a number of districts for winter fruit.

Dried Fruits—Sales of new dried apples in barrels have been made at 4½ to 5c. Evaporated apples are in good demand, 50 lb boxes selling at 6½ to 7c per lb; peaches in 25 lb boxes at 14½ to 15c remain steady; apricots 14½ to 15c per lb in 20 lb boxes.

Hides—Hides remain unchanged, but business has been more active during the week. Lambskins are higher. We quote:—No. 1, 5c; No. 2, 4c; No. 3, 3c; tanners are paying 1c more; lambskins, 65c to 70c; calfskins, 5c.

Pork, Lard, &c.—A good demand has been experienced for smoked meats, especially for hams, which are firmer. Canada short cut mess pork, per bbl, \$16.25 to \$17; Canada clear mess, per bbl, \$16; mess pork, American, now, per bbl, \$13.75 to \$15.25; extra mess beef, per bbl, \$11.50 to \$12.50; hams, city cured, per lb, 11 to 11½c; lard, pure, in pails, per lb, 8½c to 9c; lard, compound, in pails, per lb, 7 to 7½c; bacon, per lb, 10½ to 11c.—Trade Bulletin, Sept. 9.

A. W. Rolston, hardware, etc., Oxbow, has moved to Alameda.

The Burlington glass works, Hamilton, Ont., with a stock valued at \$10,000, were burned on Sept 7. Loss \$37,000; which is covered by insurance. The works were about to resume operations with 300 employes, after a two months shut down.

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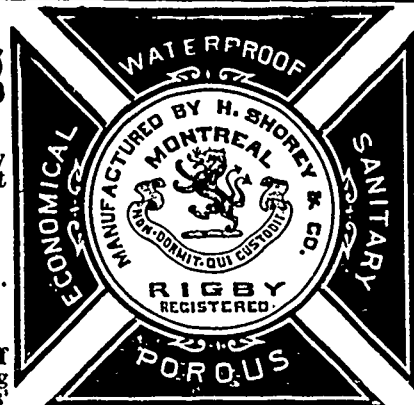
### ANOTHER MONTHS SALES

Such as the last and it will tax our proofing staff to the utmost to fill the orders. We are now proofing Tweeds suitable for Men's Suits and Ladies' Ulsters and Jackets which we are offering in the piece, samples of which are now being shown on the road by our travellers, on special trips with RIGBY Goods.

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Oholly, ever smoke two cigars at once? No deah boy, what for? Too expensive for me, don't cher know. Why to distinguish between the flavahs. Ah, nevah though of that—did you? No Choley, Tasse, Wood & Co., gave me the wrinkle. I was lighting an ordinary ten center don't cher know when my friend handed me one of theirs, same price, and told me to smoke them alternately. Well, did you smoke them alter—go on. Yes—did and Tasse's cigar lasted over an hour and tasted sweet to the end. And the other bloomin weed? Burnt crooked and was used up in twenty minutes.

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## Fur Trade News.

"The prevalence of cholera in Russia," says the *New York Fur Trade Review*, "which will certainly prevent the shipment of the usual quantity of furs from that country, has not as yet caused any speculation in the articles affected; in former years, persians, astrakhans and all Russian goods have materially advanced in like circumstances, but at present the market appears to be entirely different or obvious to the conditions which are so certain to result in short supplies of these foreign productions. Stocks of nearly all skins are small, and if the approaching cold weather results in the usual demand, the boom of the spring of 1892 will be repeated in coming fall season. Latest reports from Nijni Novgorod strongly assert that cholera is steadily decreasing in the district, and that there has been, at least since August 20, a daily increase in the number of visitors to the Fair. The goods sold will doubtless have to be cleaned before they will be received into any European market, and as this operation will require time the goods, and especially furs, will not be received at Leipzig until a much later date than usual."

The Leipzig (Germany) correspondent of the *Fur Trade Review* writes on August 10 as follows: "Business has remained quiet. The cholera in Russia is having a noticeable effect on our trade; the greater number of our Leipzig fur dealers who formerly regularly visited the fair at Nijni Novgorod have remained at home; many of the large Moscow firms have also refrained from attending the fair; according to all reports only moderate supplies of goods have been sent forward to Nijni Novgorod this year, the goods being officially refused a mission to Russia. The chief supply of Persian lambs, intended for the fair, have not yet arrived there; owners of parcels of these skins at Moscow and elsewhere outside the fair district demand excessive prices—but find no purchasers; fresh dyed Persians will not be ready as early as usual this autumn; dyed Astrakhan is in very limited demand, and trade in raw skins is very dull both here and in Russia; gray krimm sells slowly, with lower prices on each successive transaction; all other Russian lambs are neglected. In German dressed squirrels the lowest sort of back, and some medium and inferior belly linings, have been taken by Berlin and Copenhagen mantle makers; some Russian worked back and belly linings, in pairs, have been purchased for France and England. White hares sell only slowly; susliki sacs are offered at cheaper rates than in the spring, but there are no sales owing to depressing reports from New York and London. White and dark mouslin are neglected; a few selected parcels have been purchased by Leipzig retailers for dyeing. There is limited demand for Tibet coats and crosses; single good skins sell freely at excellent prices. Sable tails are in good request for France; Kolinski is used to some extent for linings, the tails are much cheaper than they have been in a long time. Russian bears are offered in small supply, but demand is not strong; brown dyed Russian marmot has been taken for northern Europe, where it is used in place of dyed white coats. European foxes have been cut into backs and bellies, and the latter exported to Russia; the demand has now ceased; there is no request for pine marten or stone marten tails; fitch is taken for Galicia; black cats are in good demand for Italy; land otter is quiet, and prices are low; fox tails sell freely for boa manufacture, and black, brown and skunk dyed boss find a fair sale. Only a limited quantity of musquash has been sent to Russia, owing to high duty; moderate parcels of inferior skins have been secured for lining manufacture in Germany; linings now sell at prices affording little or no profit; seal colored musquash sells slowly, and the demand for prime raw skins is consequently limited; black musquash has been in continuous request for France, and stocks are small here and prices high. There have been some good transactions in raccoon, and parcels have been purchased for firms in the

western part of the United States. American opossum, skunk color, sells well for America, but demand for Europe has declined; parcels of raw skins have been ordered back to America. Skunk of superior sorts has only a limited sale; striped sorts are in somewhat better request for French and German trade; mink continues in favor with Berlin mantle makers; tails are in very good request for France and America, and prices are high. Common cat sells only at reduced prices. Some of dyers have produced a new and brilliant black dye on red fox, greatly surpassing black dyed white fox. The cheaper grades of Australian opossum have sold well; brown dyed skins also in good request. Japanese foxes, dyed blue, are ordered for Russia, to be made up in broad collars; supplies of raw skins are large; only small and low grade nutria sells, and views for the article are not favorable."

The London, England, correspondent of the *New York Fur Trade Review* writes as follows on Aug. 13: "Business still continues very quiet and the holiday season now being on certainly does not improve matters, and as we feared in our last that the continued depression in trade would furnish a good crop of failures, has proved only too true, as we have to report at least three failures, with liabilities amounting to £30,000, and this of course tends to make business very unsteady. There are signs, however, that trade will improve towards the end of the month."

Stone marten tails are in slight demand and prices are still ruling rather low. Persians are being inquired after, but only in small quantities; the better grades having fallen off somewhat and the cheaper ones are now selling, and we are still of the opinion that there will be a good sale for these goods during October and November. Dressed and pulled nutria are still being used by our cloak houses and will run through the season. Mink is a very good article here and skins are selling pretty freely at from 5s to 6s 6d per skin; fine dark skins are also in good request and in point of facts the demand excels the supply. Martin do not sell so well as we anticipated, but still there is time for improvement."

The lining trade is still the best, and notwithstanding the cholera at Nijni-Novgorod, prices rule just about the same as before the fair. Several parcels of squirrel back rotundas have been sold at very low prices indeed, but lock linings still keep their prices. Musquash back rotundas are still selling, but not so freely as might be expected, considering the price they are at to-day. Hamster linings are in slight request, but this is always a very poor article, very few indeed being sold. Susliki sacs are still in pretty good demand and no doubt will continue throughout the season."

Black and grizzly bears, which have been the mainstay of the furriers during the whole of the season, have, during the last three weeks, fallen off very considerably, both in bears and pelerines, which is no doubt due to a great extent to the feather boa trade, which is rather brisk just now, but this of course will fall off as soon as we have a touch of cold weather."

## The Curing of Sealskins.

A lot of curious and interesting information was given yesterday, says a San Francisco paper, by Gustav Niebaum of the Alaska Commercial company, and Russian vice consul, in regard to the dyeing, dressing and softening of the skins of the fur seal. One of the most difficult things to do is to remove the coarse hair from the skin, leaving that which is as soft as silk or eider down. Capt. Niebaum told about this. He has had a long experience in far Northwestern sealing, and has collected a unique museum of stuffed seals, their skins cured so as to illustrate the various stages of their progress in becoming the handsome and highly prized garments seen upon San Francisco streets.

What started the veteran sealer to talking was a statement wired from Newark, N.J., saying that a company had just been organized

there with \$10,000,000 backing to dress and dye American skins. Mr. Niebaum smiled as he glanced over the statement. "Ten million dollars," said he, "is a great deal more than is needed. No such sum is needed at all. The machinery needed is not costly, but a great deal of skill is required. We didn't think when we were catching seals extensively that it would pay us to go to dyeing, dressing and curing generally for ourselves. We could get it cheaper in London."

As to there being any great secret, however, about the process of dyeing, as has been told over and over again, that is an error. Skins can probably be dyed here as well as in London, but it takes a little finesse to remove the coarse hair. That is the particular business. The skins have to be just so hot and so cold. If they are too hot, then all the fur will come out, and if they are not warm enough the coarse hair won't come." Mr. Niebaum illustrated his story by opening a door to another room and showing from an exhibit of many skins all across which there were three broad bands. The first showed the hair in the natural state. It was thick and gray. The next band showed only the fine tawny fur underneath. But it was somewhat bunchy, like wool on a sheep. The next band showed it beautiful and black, and combed out and softened by the machinery so that it was exceedingly soft.

"The coarse hair," said Mr. Niebaum, "is removed by first planing the skin on the under side by some very sharp and perfect machinery. It cuts the hair bulbs or roots of the coarse hair, which project lowest, and then, by simply brushing the top of the fur, the coarse hair will drop out. But first the skin is treated with certain chemicals, being skated in them as before intimated. I apprehend that the new company at Newark intends to treat many other kinds of skins besides those of the seal, such as rabbit, coon, bear and various others. All these skins are now colored in various hues. You see some of them on the street every day worn in various forms." This is more than half the business of the London firm.

"The entire annual product of sealskins in the world is, say 70,000. About half of these are consumed in the United States. Well, if the new company got all of these to treat it would only be a small thing. According to the rates we paid it would be worth about \$4 10 for transforming in the manner I have stated the skin of a large pup. For the larger seal it would be \$5.10. It costs \$2.45 for dressing, \$1.15 for getting the coarse hair out and \$1.50 for dyeing."

"Gen. Miller and I for a time thoroughly talked over and considered the advisability of dressing and coloring the skins, but it was finally abandoned, because to make that part of the business profitable we must treat many other kinds of skins with which we had nothing to do. The fine work is in removing the large hairs. Ireadwell, who is represented as one of the leaders in the enterprise, has been in the fur business for a good while."

The Canadian shoe and leather directory for 1892 has been received. It is a complete handbook of Canadian shoe and leather industries, and will prove a valuable book of reference to houses in these trades.

A sharp advance having taken place in the States on the finer grades of paper, owing to a scarcity of rags, wholesalers at Montreal are going to advance their prices. In proportion the advance will equal at least ten per cent.

A blacksmith of Quebec is credited with having discovered a process for hardening copper. It has been tested successfully at the Government ranges, a bullet fired at forty yards being flattened and split against a copper plate one and three quarter lines in thickness. The matter will be brought to the attention of the Admiralty, and it is claimed that if the process stands all the tests at the English dockyards, as is expected, it will work a revolution in armour plating.

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2.20p	4.25p	0	Winnipeg	1.10a	1.10p	
2.10p	4.13p	8.0	Portage Junction	11.19a	1.30p	
1.57p	3.53p	19.3	St. Norbert	11.33a	1.30p	
1.46p	3.45p	16.3	Cartier	11.47a	1.45p	
1.23p	3.26p	33.3	St. Agathe	12.06p	2.05p	
1.20p	3.17p	37.1	Union Point	12.14p	2.17p	
1.08p	3.05p	42.5	Silver Plains	12.28p	2.29p	
12.50p	2.43p	40.1	Morris	14.45p	2.45p	
	2.33p	46.3	St. Jean	1.00p		
	2.13p	56.0	Levellier	1.24p		
	1.50p	66.0	Emerson	1.50p		
	1.35p	68.1	Pembina	2.00p		
	9.45a	103	Grand Forks	5.50p		
	5.35a	223	Winnipeg Junction	9.50p		
	8.35p	470	Minneapolis	8.30a		
	8.00p	481	St. Paul	7.55a		
	9.00p	833	Chicago	9.35a		

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East Bound.			STATIONS.	West Bound.		
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12.20p	2.20p		Winnipeg	1.10p	3.00a	
7.00p	12.40p		Morris	2.55p	8.45a	
6.10p	12.15p		Low Farm	3.18p	9.30a	
5.14p	11.43a	10.0	Myrtle	3.45p	10.19a	
4.48p	11.37a	21.2	Roland	3.53p	10.39a	
4.00p	11.18a	25.9	Rosebank	4.06p	11.13a	
3.30p	11.03a	33.5	Miami	4.25p	11.50a	
2.45p	10.40a	39.6	Deerwood	4.48p	12.33p	
2.20p	10.23a	49.0	Altamont	5.01p	1.05p	
1.40p	10.03a	54.1	Somersot	5.21p	1.46p	
1.13p	9.53a	62.1	Swan Lake	5.37p	2.17p	
12.43p	9.37a	68.4	Indian Springs	5.52p	2.48p	
12.19p	9.26a	74.6	Maricopolis	6.03p	3.12p	
11.46a	9.10a	79.4	Greenway	6.20p	3.45p	
11.16a	8.53a	86.1	Balder	6.35p	4.13p	
10.29a	8.30a	92.3	Belmont	7.00p	5.07p	
9.52a	8.12a	102.0	Hilton	7.36p	5.46p	
9.16a	7.57a	109.7	Ashdown	7.53p	6.25p	
9.02a	7.47a	120.0	Wawancan	8.06p	6.33p	
8.15a	7.24a	129.5	Rounthwaite	8.28p	7.27p	
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10.49a	11.6	St. Charles	5.15p
10.41a	14.7	Headling	5.20p
10.17a	21.0	White Plains	5.45p
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