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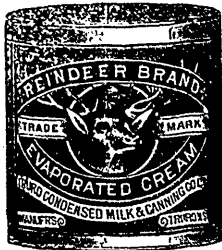
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WINNIPEG, SEPTEMBER 24, 1891.

Manitoba.

H. J. Rockett, cheese factory, Manitou, is burnt out.

S. L. Taylor, drugs, is opening business at Minnedosa.

Carley Bros.; Clothing; Winnipeg, have assigned to S. A. D. Bertrand.

David Gibson, implements, Souris, is adding furniture to his business.

A. B. A. Cunningham, fruits and confectionery, Carberry, has assigned.

Chambre & Young, real estate, etc., Winnipeg, have dissolved partnership.

Joseph Reilly, grain and lumber, Cypress River, has had his elevator burned.

The Misses Covert millinery stock, Winnipeg, has been sold to Robert Elliott.

Colquhoun & Co., wholesale liquors, Winnipeg; sheriff's sale advertised, for 29th inst.

Waite & Oliver, general store, Ochre River, have dissolved partnership; E. J. Oliver continues.

Magee Extract Co.; manufacturers of extracts, etc., Winnipeg, has sold out to Williams & Hilton.

M. La T. Thompson, who has been engaged in Gilliuly's drug store at Selkirk for the past year, has purchased the drug store of Dr. Scott of Estevan.

Mr. Parsons, of the Parsons Produce Co., of Winnipeg, was in town this week, says the Rapid City Reporter, and purchased the whole of the creamery butter made in August, which amounted to over 8,000 pounds.

The contractor for a new hotel to be erected on Market St., Winnipeg, by W. H. Barry has been awarded to W. A. Charlesworth. The estimated cost of the building is \$14,000. Work will be commenced at once.

The Portage Creek cheese factory is closed down for the season. This institution has been of great value to the farmers of the district, and the company operating the factory are well pleased with the success of the first season.

The first frost of the season came on Monday morning last. It was quite sharp in some sections, sufficient to cut down tomato vines, potato tops and other tender garden stuff. The grain crops of course out of the way of danger, and such garden stuff as received damage, is not of much importance.

Thos. Frankland, of Stonewall, has left a sample of Manitoba grown plums at the Mani-

to be government immigration offices in Winnipeg. There are a large number of varieties in the collection, most of which have been originated by Mr. Frankland from wild native stock.

W. J. Guest, fish and game dealer, Winnipeg, has erected a freezer, which is a great convenience to sportsmen these days. He freezes grouse or other game for a small charge, so that those who make large bags of game, can have their birds frozen and thereby kept in a perfectly fresh state for any length of time.

The Portage Liberal of Sept. 18 says: "Forty cars of fat cattle were shipped from the Manitoba Northwestern district to Montreal last week for export. This means about a sum \$25,000 distributed among the farmers here in a single week. Nearly sixty cars more will be shipped from points west of Minnedosa before the end of the month. Next month at least a hundred car loads of stock, probably more, will be shipped from that district. The value of a hundred car loads of cattle is at least \$6,000, so that during the months of September and October \$100,000 will find there way to those farmers—who are not very many in proportion to the total population of the province. It is not claimed that the monthly export is so large all the year round; but the country that can do so well will be found doing better shortly, and the cattle trade of the Manitoba & Northwestern may double or treble within the next two or three years."

Alberta.

S. R. Benoit, formerly manager of the branch of the Jacques Cartier bank at St. Anne de la Perade, Quebec, arrived at Edmonton lately to take charge of the branch of La Banque Jacques Cartier which is shortly to be established at that place.

Assiniboia.

W. T. Martin, drugs, Moosomin, has sold out to a party named Carley.

Lumber Trade Items.

The Vancouver Commerce says that there seems to be a general feeling that the quotations for lumber and shingles will be advanced very shortly.

Dennis Ryan, proprietor of the Ryan hotel, St. Paul, who is a member of a syndicate interested in the Lake of the Woods lumber, paid a visit last week to the the lumber towns of the lake.

Graham, Horn & Co., of Fort William, will operate what is known as the Ontario Bank timber limits this winter. The logs will come out via Pine river. Supplies and outfit are being sent in.

Forest fires have ruined over 400,000,000 feet of standing timber in Ontonagon county, state of Michigan, and about 700,000,000 feet in the entire upper peninsula of the state. A portion can be saved if cut the coming winter.

The Assiniboine Lumber company is applying for incorporation. The chief base of operation of the company will be at Brandon, Man. The capital stock is to be \$100,000 in a 1,000 shares of \$100 each. The first directors of the company are to be J. A. Christie, W. M. Alexander, G. Aske, J. Hanbury and R. M. Matheson, all of Brandon.

McCormack Bros. planing mill at the foot of Thistle street was burned on Wednesday. The building was an old one and had been fitted up about three years ago by McCormack Bros. as a planing mill. The building and machinery were valued at \$3,700; besides there was a considerable quantity of fittings in the place. The loss is over 1,000 and the

insured \$1,000, the risk being held by the National Fire company of Ireland. Alex. McCormack says that his firm will rebuild at once and continue business.

Grain and Milling.

Mr. Hughes, of Chaffey's Locks, Ont, a practical miller, was looking around Deloraine this week, says the Times, sizing up the opening for a flour mill. Mr. Hughes is well satisfied that a good opening exists at Deloraine for a mill, but he would require a bonus. He thinks it is too late to do anything this fall, and intends returning in the spring.

Freight Rates and Traffic Matters.

The Duluth Market Report of Sept. 15 says: "The only wheat loaded out this week was on charter made some time ago. There has been practically no new business and many boats chartered to load grain this week have been obliged to cancel their contracts for wheat, for no grain was available. Such boats have gone at once to the ore dock. Lino boats unable to get flour have taken "jag" lots of wheat at 2½c per bus to Buffalo. There is nothing doing to Kingston. The ore rate is firm at 85c per ton, and two boats are placed at 90c on Thursday. The lumber rate is firm at \$1.75 to Lako Erie ports and \$1.87½ Chicago. Shippers are holding off for a less rate and stocks are accumulating on their hands. The coal rate up, is 50 cents on soft coal and 30 cents on hard coal."

Chicago Trade Bulletin Sept. 15 says: Business with the east bound lines was slow. Rates to New York are 20c per 100 lbs for flour and Grain, and 30c for Provisions, the latter being restored on the 10th. Ocean rates were steady, but business light. The rate on flour to Liverpool was 19½ to 22.03c; Wheat, 8½c per bu, and Corn, 8c per bu. provisions, 23.48 to 36.25 per 100 lbs. Glasgow and Antwerp were about 1c over Liverpool rates. Through rates to New York were firm at 7c for wheat, 6½c for corn, and 5½c for Oats. Flour rates via lake and rail steady at 15c per 100lbs. New England rates were steady at 9c per bu for corn and 5½c for oats. A fair demand existed for vessel room and lake rates were easier at 1½c for wheat, 1½c for corn and 1½c for oats to Buffalo, 2½c for wheat to Kingston, and 1½c for wheat, 1½c for corn and 1½c for oats to Port Huron.

The Sugar Industry.

The United States consumes annually more than four billion pounds of raw sugar, of which it produces little more than 10 per cent. It imports annually from \$100,000,000 to \$115,000,000 worth of sugar. Except for the effort to develop the beet sugar industry in the west, which has not yet reached large proportions, the production of sugar has been confined chiefly to the cane-growing districts of Louisiana. Of our total sugar production of 481,270,222 pounds in 1890, 450,000,000 pounds was cane sugar. The domestic demand holds out the inducement for expanding this industry to many times its present volume. It is claimed that hundreds of thousands of acres of Florida land are admirably situated for growing sugar cane. The withdrawal of the bounty will not discourage any sagacious business men from undertaking the business. There is a market within our own gates for every pound of sugar we can produce. The Disstons, who have been experimenting with sugar cane in Florida, have succeeded with it. They have pointed out the way for the capital and the energy of other men.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

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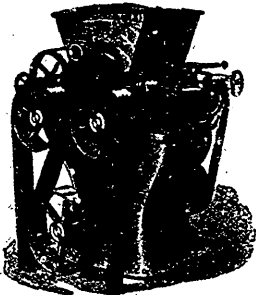
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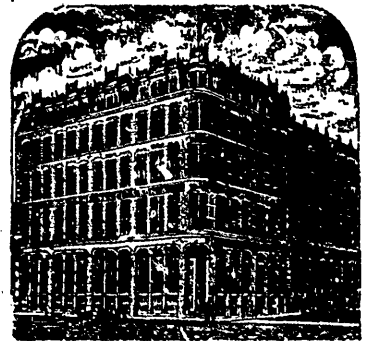
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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, SEPTEMBER 24, 1894.

MAGNIFICENT MILLING WHEAT.

The Western Grain Standards board met in Winnipeg on Tuesday for the purpose of fixing the standards for grading the present crop. Bags of wheat from all over the country, numbering in the hundreds, had been collected, for the purpose of affording the members of the board an idea as to the average quality of the crop, and if the wheat will average all around as good as these samples, it certainly is a magnificent crop in point of quality. The samples are probably the best ever gathered together in Winnipeg for any previous meeting of the Grain Standards board. The wheat is plump, dry, bright, nearly all pure hard wheat, and of extra heavy weight to the measured bushel. In the language of Inspector Horn, it is simply magnificent wheat. Last year's crop was of very fine average quality, but this year's is better, particularly in respect to the plumper berry. The samples gathered, which no doubt indicate a fair average of the crop, show it to be an excellent milling quality. Millers never had better wheat to work upon than the quality of the Manitoba crop for 1894. We have to go back to the year 1883 to find a crop of as average good quality as the present year, while the yield this year is much better than in 1883.

There may be a little more smut this year than last, but the weather has been favorable for handling smutty wheat, and if due care is taken the bad effects of the smut can be overcome. The grain should be dry when threshed, and if the wheat is run through a fanning mill before it is taken to the elevators, the smut will be pretty well disposed of. Handling the wheat in the elevators causes the "tagging" of the wheat. The smut balls are broken and the black, sooty substance with which they are filled, is dusted over the wheat. Farmers who have smut in their wheat, can take the most of it out by fanning, if they will take the pains.

The standards, as selected by the board this year, are practically the same as last year. There was little trouble in fixing the standards, as the crop is similar to last year's in its general condition, and it was agreed at the outset by the board to make the standards as nearly the same as last year as possible. The highest grade of Extra Manitoba hard, is a magnificent sample of pure, hard red fye wheat weighing 62 lbs. to the bushel or more. No. 1 hard is a fine milling wheat, weighing 61 pounds to the measured bushel. The act calls for a wheat weighing 60 pounds to the bushel for this grade, but the wheat is all so heavy that it has been difficult this year to get a standard sample down to 60 pounds, consequently the standard shows a weight of 61 pounds for No. 1 hard, the same as last year. No. 2 hard is a really good hard red fye milling wheat, but this grade weighs a couple of pounds lighter

per bushel than No. 1. The grade of No. 3 hard is still a couple of pounds per bushel lighter than No. 2, and will take in some wheat that was caught by hot weather at a critical stage, and as a consequence presents a somewhat bleached and shrunken appearance. It is nevertheless a fairly good milling wheat. The grades of No. 1 and No. 2 northern are the same in general condition as the grades of No. 1 and No. 2 hard, with the exception that the northern grades will contain a smaller percentage of hard red fye wheat. The inspection act stipulates that the northern grades shall contain not less than 50 per cent. of hard red fye wheat. Soft wheat will be classed as "spring" grades, but there will be very little of this class of grain. Only two or three bags of soft wheat appeared among the samples gathered for the board of examiners. Smutty wheat of course will not be allowed in the regular grades.

It is a matter for satisfaction to the trade that the quality of the wheat is so high this year. With such fine wheat to work with, it will be pleasure for millers and shippers to do business this year. The person who would grumble with such wheat, could be set down at once as a born fault-finder. The fact that the grades will be practically the same as last year, is also a matter for satisfaction on the part of shippers. Foreigners who handled Manitoba wheat last year, will find the grades this year fully up to expectations, and there will be no misunderstandings and disputes such as might occur from a lowering of the quality of the grades. In fact, Manitoba hard wheat may be expected to increase in favor during the next year in British and other markets where it is handled. It is certainly a very desirable milling wheat.

As regards the production of wheat this year, it is also pleasing to note that the yield per acre in Manitoba is turning out larger than was previously estimated. Threshing has made considerable progress, and threshing returns, which are the most reliable reports, indicate a larger average yield in many districts than was accredited in earlier estimates. It is now believed in well informed circles that the August estimate of the Manitoba department of agricultural, which was 15.6 bushels per acre, will be exceeded by the actual returns. An export surplus of 15,000,000 to 16,000,000 bushels is now counted upon from the 1,000,000 acres in crop in Manitoba this year.

LIVE STOCK VS. DEAD MEAT.

The cable from England the other day, to the effect that Australia would be a competitor the coming winter in the live cattle trade, can hardly be taken as a very serious matter. The great distance, and the severe climatic conditions experienced on a voyage from Australia to England, renders it very doubtful as to the success of live stock shipments from Australia.

It seems peculiar, however, that while many in Canada advocate the discontinuance of the exportation of live cattle, in favor of the shipment of dead meat, that in Australia they

should contemplate the shipment of live stock in the place of dead meat. Heretofore the trade from Australia has been in the form of refrigerated meats, and the proposal to attempt the shipment of live stock might be taken as indicating that the frozen meat trade is not as satisfactory as is desirable. Further information regarding the proposed shipment of live stock from Australia would be interesting, as bearing upon the question of the live stock versus the dead meat trade.

The Commercial has been an advocate of the dead meat trade, and we have hoped that in the not distant future the live stock export trade of Western Canada would give place to an export trade in dead meat. To the advocates of the dead meat trade, this report about the shipment of live cattle from Australia comes as a surprise, and further information will be awaited with some anxiety. There can be no question as to the economy in handling dressed meats, as compared with the shipment of live stock. It is also generally admitted that the dressed meat could be laid down on the other side of the Atlantic in a better and more healthful condition, than meat from animals slaughtered immediately on arrival. In fact shippers of cattle themselves will admit that the health of many of the animals is so affected by the hardships of the voyage that they are not in a fit condition for slaughtering. From the humanitarian point of view, it is also desirable that the live stock trade should be superceded by the shipment of dressed meat.

The greatest hope of Western Canada for a large export trade in dead meats, is in the opening of the Hudson Bay route. This route offers possibilities for the expansion of the trade which cannot begin to be conceived of under existing conditions.

THE OUTLOOK IN MANITOBA.

The only discouraging feature of the situation in Manitoba at the moment is the low price of wheat. In almost every other respect the outlook is cheery. Unfortunately as regards wheat, there does not seem to be much hope for any considerable improvement in the price, so far as we can at present see into the future. Many persons are firm believers in the theory that wheat values have reached a permanently lower basis, while there are many others who believe that old prices will come back again. While we hardly look for a permanent return to old values, we expect that wheat will have its ups and downs in the future the same as it has had in the past, and it is quite possible that wheat prices might within even a year's time show a marked appreciation over present values. As we have said, however, there seems to be nothing at the moment upon which to base a hope for any marked improvement in prices in the near future. Notwithstanding present low prices, The Commercial cannot therefore advise the holding of wheat in expectation of higher prices. Even although there might be some advance toward spring, it would not pay farmers to hold for a rise of a few cents. It would pay them better to sell at once and have the

use of their money. The saving they could make in being able to pay cash for goods, would be of more advantage to them than the gain from a moderate advance in wheat. There is of course the shrinkage and cost of carrying, besides the risk of loss from fire or further decline in values, to take into account in holding grain.

Wheat must continue to be the principal crop in Manitoba, and the principal source of revenue to our farmers, notwithstanding all that has been said and written about mixed farming. It is the grain which is best adapted to the country, and which can be produced here of finer quality than any other country in the world. Even at present low prices, it is also a more profitable crop than other crops which can be grown to advantage here.

While the price is low, the crop is a good one this year. The quality is splendid, and the yield, while not remarkably heavy, is notwithstanding very satisfactory all round. Notwithstanding the dry season, the crop is turning out a better yield than was counted upon earlier in the season, and for the whole country the yield will be up to a good average, amounting probably to between 16 and 18 bushels per acre on the total area sown. The other crops, such as oats, barley, potatoes, flax, etc., are turning out very good, and all around there is every reason to feel satisfied with the harvest, which, if not a "boom" year, is a year of plenty; in fact a bountiful return has rewarded the efforts of the tillers of the soil.

In other respects aside from the crops, the outlook in Manitoba is better than it has been for years. One very important feature is the curtailment of credit business and the general disposition shown to economize. Free credit business has been the bane of the Manitoba farmers since the modern era of development in this country set in. There has been every incentive to reckless buying on credit in this country, and the result has been ruin to many. Fortunately credit business has been greatly curtailed this year, partly owing to the efforts of the business institutions to restrict business to more reasonable limits, and partly on account of the efforts of the people to economize. Some country merchants report that while their cash trade is as good as in other recent years, their credit business has fallen off as much as 50 per cent., and even more in some cases. This shows that farmers will have more money to spend from the proceeds of their crop this year, instead of having to use it all to pay debts. The effort to restrict credit business should be persisted in even more earnestly with an improvement in the times, as it should be easier to do a cash business when money is plentiful than when it is scarce.

Another favorable feature of the present season is the wider range of products which the country now produces, as compared with a few years ago. Exports of cattle have been large this year, and shipments are still going forward in train loads at frequent intervals. The shipment of hogs out of the country has also assumed considerable proportion this year.

The time is evidently passed when Manitoba requires to import large quantities of hog products for local consumption, on account of an insufficient supply of the raw material at home from which to produce such products. The beginning of a new export industry has also developed recently in the shipment of two lots of sheep from the western ranges, and the shipment in of mutton, which has gone on up to the present year to supplement the home supply for the local markets, has evidently come to an end, and will henceforth give place to an export trade in sheep.

Still another favorable feature of the times is the great reduction in prices which has taken place in Manitoba, in such commodities and articles as our people are compelled to buy. Coal has made a very material decline in price this year from 50 cents to \$2 per ton, according to variety. This will allow of quite a saving during the coming winter. Lumber is about \$2 per thousand cheaper than any former season, which is a very important matter to the farmers, who have to build barns and stables for their stock. On the item of binder twine alone there would be a saving to the farmers of over a quarter of a million dollars this year, as compared with the price of twine a few years ago. In agricultural implements there has been a very great decline in prices during recent years in Manitoba.

There has been a greater proportionate decline in prices of goods generally in Manitoba than in the east. As in most new countries, the expense of doing business was greater here than in old settled countries and the margin allowed on sales of goods was larger. Business, however, has now been placed on a more permanent basis, and expenses have been reduced, so that dealers can get along with a much smaller margin of profit. Cheap as wheat is in Manitoba it has therefore as great and in many cases even a greater purchasing value now than it had years ago at 75 cents per bushel or more. These are points to be taken into consideration in dealing with the price of wheat. If a bushel of wheat, worth 40 cents, will buy as much as a bushel worth 75 cents would purchase ten or twelve years ago, the position of the farmers would appear to be relatively as favorable now as then.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Sir John Lester Kaye is reported to be circulating a prospectus in London on behalf of a syndicate, whose object is to issue \$50,000 capital to provide for the preliminary expenses of a railway from Calgary, Alberta, to Fort Churchill on Hudson Bay, and a steamship service between Hudson Bay and Europe. The ridiculous manner in which Kaye managed the ranching enterprise in the territories, of which he was the chief promoter, would, we should think, forever prevent him from floating any other undertaking relating to this country.

ONE of the important events of the week has been the meeting at Toronto of the waterways convention. The principal subject of discussion has been the enlargement and

deepening of the St. Lawrence water system, but various other canal and water-way schemes have been talked of, such as the connecting of the Mississippi river with the great lakes, the improvement of the Red river etc., If conventions will bring about the desired deep water highway to the sea board, it will certainly be accomplished in the near future.

NOTHING has been heard of the proposed Manitoba Southeastern railway for the last couple of weeks. It is believed that the recent reduction in the freight rates made by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company on lumber from the Lake of the Woods mills to Manitoba points, will dampen the prospects for the construction of the Southeastern. The popular demand for this road was centered in the belief that it would bring about a sharp reduction in the price of lumber. The cut in rates on the Canadian Pacific Railway has enabled dealers to reduce prices very materially, so that there is less inclination to press for the building of the southeastern road. A further reduction of the Canadian Pacific Railway freight rate on lumber to say about the same rate as is charged in Eastern Canada, would effectually stop any demand for the construction of the southeastern. The agitation in favor of the building of the latter road, notwithstanding that the local government missed no opportunity to throw cold water on the enterprise, has been productive of much good, as it is generally believed that the Southeastern proposals were the principal factors in bringing about the reduction of rates by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. The agitation for the road has therefore been of much benefit to the country, and those who pushed the enterprise deserve much of the thanks for the reduction made possible in the price of lumber, while the opponents of the road, to use a slang phrase are not in it.

THE salmon run in the Fraser river this year set in very late, which made the canning season unusually short, on account of the close season coming into effect so soon after the run of fish began. While the date of the beginning of the run of fish varies as much as two weeks in different years, the close season is a fixed matter. Consequently in a year like the present, marked by the unusually late arrival of the run of fish, the canners are placed at a great disadvantage. The fishermen and canners petitioned the government to extend the close season for one week this year, on account of the late arrival of the fish, the run being about at its height when the close season began. The Ottawa department of fisheries, however, followed its usual inconsiderate policy and refused to listen to the petitioners. This has been a great disappointment to the salmon canners, who claim that their loss has been very heavy in consequence. The canners also have a grievance against the government in regard to the regulations governing the disposal of fish offal. Thwarted in their intercessions with the Dominion government the canners

(Continued on Page 40.)

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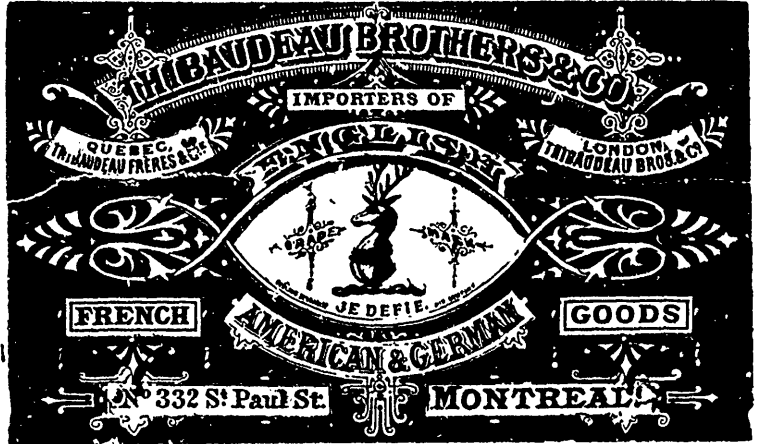
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1 Steel Return Tubular Boiler, 15 horse power; also 1 Power Attachment for connecting electric motor with hand hoist.

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

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Retinned,
Japanned,
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Wire Goods.

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Manufacturers of ACCOUNT BOOKS,
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Importers of all Grades of Staple Stationery.

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For Quotations and Samples on Application.

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CORN EXCHANGE.

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Put up in neat paper packages and packed (3)
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HORSERADISH—Put up in 16 oz. bottles
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dustry.

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All transactions carried on
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THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

WINNIPEG, September 22.

Business continues to improve slowly. The wheat movement is more heavy, but it has not put a great deal of money in general circulation yet, through the cash is going out fast. The grain firms say they never sent so much money to the country by this date in any previous year, as this season. The railways of course have all the traffic they can handle. There has been considerable through traffic in addition to the heavy grain movement, and the export cattle trade is also quite an item for the railways to handle at present.

Winnipeg Markets.

WINNIPEG, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Sept. 22.

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

GREEN FRUITS.—The supply of fruits coming forward was much less this week, and no further auctions have been held. Not much stuff has come in from Ontario this week, though some cars are expected to-day, but it is not likely that any more Ontario plums or peaches will come in. Ontario grapes will come in freely for some time yet and perhaps a few more pears. Apples have been rather scarce. No very good keeping varieties have arrived yet, but receipts will improve in quality as the season advances. Crabs have been scarce this year as usual. Crabs have been scarce almost every season in this market, owing to the fact that it is very hard to get them in good condition. They are usually spotted and soft by the time they reach here. If crabs could be laid down in good condition, the consumption of this fruit would be much larger than it is in this market. If the Ontario shippers would take more pains in packing crabs, and pack them in small ventilated packages, say boxes of about 20 pounds, instead of the present mode of shipping them in barrels, they should reach here in a fit condition for the market. The supply of California fruit has not been heavy this week, and plums have been very scarce. Peaches are also becoming scarce, while few if any more plums will come in. Oregon plums and pears have been coming in, but plums of all kinds have been scarce this week, and in fact the season is about wound up for plums of any kind, though a car lot of Oregon is expected to-day. Watermelons are out of the market; and ditto blueberries. In fact the market is now narrowing down the variety of fruit obtainable, and grapes will be the principal soft fruit for the balance of the season. Following are quotations for sound fruit, fit for re-shipment to country points:—Lemons at \$6.50 to 7.00 per box; apples, \$3.00 to \$3.50 per bbl.; California fruits, peaches, \$1.50 to \$1.75 per box; pears, \$2.00 to 2.75 per box; plums, \$1.50 to 1.75; tokay and muscat grapes, per crate, \$3 to \$3.50; Oregon pears \$2 to 2.50 per crate; Oregon plums, per crate, \$1.25 to 1.50; bananas, \$3 to \$3.50 per bunch; tomatoes, 1 1/2 to 2c per lb; eastern grapes, 50 to 50c per 10 lb basket; crabs, when obtainable, \$6.50 to \$7 per barrel.

CANNED MEATS:—

Corned Beef	..... 2 lb tins, per case of 1 dozen	\$2 65
Roast Beef	..... 2 " " "	2 75
Brawn	..... 2 " " "	2 65
Pigs Feet	..... 2 " " "	2 25
Lunch Tongue	..... 2 " " "	7 65
..... 1 " " "	2 " " "	7 80
Ox Tongue	..... 1 " " "	6 70
Chipped Ham	..... 1 " " "	5 25
Compressed Ham	..... 1 " " "	4 50

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

FLUID BEEF, ETC.—Following are prices of the goods put up by the Johnston Fluid Beef Company of Montreal:—Johnstons Fluid Beef—No. 1, 2-oz. tins, per dozen, \$2.70; No. 2 Joz., \$1.50; No. 3, 8oz., \$7.88; No. 4, 1 lb., \$12.88; No. 5, 2 lb., \$21.80. Stamina—2oz. bottles, per dozen, \$2.55; do, 4oz., \$5.10; do, 8 oz., \$7.65; do, 16oz., \$12.75. Fluid Beef Cordial—2oz. bottles, \$10. Milk Granules—In cases of 4 dozen, \$5.10. Milk Granules with Cereals—In cases of 4 dozen, \$1.25.

FISH.—The advent of cooler weather has led to an increased variety of fish in the market, and from henceforth the market will be more liberally supplied. The finnan haddie season has come around again, though the price is high yet, as the fish has to be received in small lots by express. Oysters are also again in the market to stay till next spring. Fresh cod, haddock, smelts, mackerel, etc., from the Atlantic also arrived this week, being the first shipment for some time. British Columbia salmon, 14c lb; British Columbia halibut, 14c. Lake Superior trout, 9c; whitefish, 6c; pickerel 8 to 4c. Smoked whitefish, 8c lb; smoked goldeyes, 80 to 85c dozen; red herring 23c box; men haddies, 12c lb. Oysters, \$2 for standards and \$2.50 for select, per gallon.

GROCERIES.—New raisins have reached eastern Canadian markets, and as the markets there were bare of valencies, they have sold freely at about 6c, but prices will of course be lower later on, receipts so far being only small advance lots. As full lines of new canned goods are now coming to hand, there is an easier tendency for last year's pack. A strong tendency in canned salmon is noted. Holders on the coast are said to be very firm in their views. While on the subject of canned goods, it may be noted that a Winnipeg jobber states that he has been offered Canadian canned goods by a broker in St. Paul, Minnesota, at 20 per cent less than he could buy the goods in Canada. This is rather a peculiar situation. Of course the Ontario canners have a combine formed, and it would seem from this that they are selling their surplus stock in the United States much lower than they are placing their goods on the home market. This is not a new plan however, of working off surplus stock at low prices abroad in order to keep up the home market. It is done in other lines of trade, in the States and elsewhere. The tea market continues strong, with an upward tendency in prices due to the China-Japan war. No change in sugars.

COAL.—We noted last week some excitement in coal, caused by an announcement of a cut in price, one firm actually advertising to sell the best Pennsylvania anthracite at \$7.50 per ton, delivered in the city to consumers. The coal, as stated last week was probably the case, is a small size, rather better than "pea" coal in size, but smaller than regular nut size. It is of course too small for economical stove use. The price of Pennsylvania anthracite, however, has been generally reduced as a result of the competition, and Winnipeggers are having the cheapest coal this season that was ever sold here. Last year the retail delivered price was \$10.50 for Pennsylvania anthracite, with some cutting under this figure during the latter part of the winter. A short time ago the price was dropped to \$9.50, and this week the regular price for the best grade of coal is \$8.75 for regular stove size, delivered retail in the city. Small sizes, such as "pea" coal and small nut, is held \$7 to 7.50 delivered. This sharp decline in the price of Pennsylvania coal will tell heavily against the three varieties of native coal in the market, as the imported article has been reduced \$1.75 from the regular quotation of last winter, while native anthracite is only 50c lower, and the best Souris 25c lower, Lethbridge coal being the same price as last winter. Unless something transpires, such as a sharp cut in

freight rates, to permit of a reduction of the native coals, the latter varieties will be at a great disadvantage this season. Quotations in Winnipeg a \$8.75 per ton for Pennsylvania anthracite as to quality, \$8.50 for western anthracite and \$7.50 per ton for Lethbridge bituminous. These are retail prices delivered to consumers in the city, for regular stove sizes. Small sizes, suitable for steam and furnace burning at proportionately low prices. Souris coal sells at \$1.25 retail, and \$3.75 on truck here, and at \$1.50 to 1.75 on cars at the mines.

WOOD.—Lamarac is held at \$1.50 to \$1.75 per cord on track here in car lots as to quality. Oak about \$3.75 to \$4; mixed pine, spruce, etc., can be had at \$3.50 to 3.75. Poplar has sold at from \$2.50 to \$3 on track as to quality; green cut poplar brings the best price, though green cut poplar has been offered at \$3.75 per cord. Ash has been offered at \$3.75 per cord on track here.

DRUGS.—Following prices are for small parcels and will be shdnd considerably for full package orders: Alum, per pound, 3 1/2 to 4c; alcohol, \$1.75; bleaching powder, per pound, 6 to 8c; blue vitrol, 5 to 8c; borax, 11 to 18c; bromide potash, 55 to 75c; camphor, 75 to 85c; camphor, ounces, 80 to 90c; carbolic acid, 40 to 65c; castor oil, 11 to 15c; chlorate potash, 28 to 35c; citric acid, 55 to 65c; coppers, 3 1/2 to 4c; cocaine, per oz., \$7.50 to \$8.00; cream tartar, per pound, 28 to 35c; cloves, 20 to 25c; epsom salts, 3 1/2 to 4c; extract logwood, bulk, 14 to 18c; do., doses, 18 to 20c; German quinine, 80 to 40c; glycerine, per pound, 20 to 25c; ginger, Jamaica, 25 to 40c; do., African, 20 to 25c; Howard's quinine, per ounce, 85 to 45c; iodine, \$5.50 to \$6.00; insect powder, 35 to 40c; morphia sul., \$1.90 to 2.25. Opium, \$4.50 to 5.00; oil, olive, \$1.25 to 1.40; oil, U.S. salad, \$1.25; to 1.40; oil, lemon, super, \$2.25 to 2.75; oil, peppermint, \$1.00 to 4.50; oil, salice acid, 18 to 16c; potash iodide, \$1.25 to 4.50; saltpetre, 10 to 12c; sal rochelle, 80 to 85c; silicella, 45 to 50c; sulphur flowers, 3 1/2 to 5c; sulphur roll, per kegg, 3 1/2 to 5c; soda bicarb., per keg of 112 pounds, \$3.75 to 4.25, sal soda, \$2.00 to 3.00; tartaric acid, per lb, 4 1/2 to 55c.

Dry Goods.—The reported act to form a combine on domestic prints, is a matter of interest to the trade. The proposal came from the manufacturers to form an association on prints on the following basis: That if the wholesale trade could agree the manufacturers would allow a discount of 10 per cent. on low priced, and a discount of 12 1/2 per cent. on the better qualities, said discount to be allowed to the jobbers at the end of the year; any jobber who infringed upon the basis agreed upon during the year to forfeit the discount on all his purchases. Meetings were held at both Montreal and Toronto to consider the matter, but no agreement has been made. It is claimed that domestic prints have been sold at a loss to jobbers during the past season, hence the move to form an association. There were a number of questions discussed which prevented coming to an agreement. Some of the large retail firms have been able to buy prints from the manufacturers as cheap as the jobbers, and the latter wished these excluded from the proposed agreement. There was also the question of credit terms, upon which the jobbers could not decide. It is said the sales of Canadian prints last year were 400,000 pieces, as compared with 80,000 pieces four years ago. Woollens are firm, but cottons easy, though it is said that recent reductions at the mills on the latter goods will apply only to spring orders, and not to fall goods. Colored cottons, denims, shirtings, and cottonades have felt the recent decline sharply, denims being reduced from 15 to 18 per cent., shirtings 5 to 10 per cent., and cottonades 5 to 10 per cent. These reductions apply to spring orders from the mills, though it is said goods going out after October will

likely receive advantage of the reduction. The immediate cause of the reduction is competition from the United States. It is said that United States manufacturers have been offering goods in Canada at lower prices than they will quote at home.

PAINTS, OILS ETC.

There is nothing new to report in the local trade, except a brisker movement in window glass. The expected sharp advance in the price of glass East, has not gone into effect, and may not materialize at all, though prices are firm. It is stated that the low price which white lead has been ruling at this season has led to the expected deterioration in quality. Considerable grumbling as to the quality of much of the white lead on the market, is said to be heard in some quarters. Prices here are:

WHITE LEADS.—Pure, ground in oil, association guarantee, \$5 per 100-lb kegs; white lead, No. 1, per 100 lbs., \$5.50; white lead, No. 2, \$5.00; assorted 1 to 5-lb. tins, per lb., 10c.

PREPARED PAINTS.—Pure liquid colors, per gallon, \$1.25 to \$1.35.

DRY COLORS.—White lead, per lb., 8c; red lead, 5½c; yellow ochre, 3½c; golden ochre, 4c; Venetian, red, French, 3½c; Venetian, red, English, 3½c; English purple oxides, 1½c; American oxides, per lb., 9 to 1c. These prices for dry colors are for broken lots. ¾c per lb. less when full kegs or barrels are taken. American vermilion, kegs, 15c; English vermilion, in 30-lb. bags, 90c per lb.; less than bags, per lb., 81.

VARNISHES.—No. 1 furniture, per gal., \$1; extra furniture, \$1.35; elastic oak, \$1.50; No. 1 carriage, \$2; hard oil finish, \$2; brown Japan, \$1; gold size Japan, \$1.50; No. 1, orange shellac, \$2; pure orange shellac, \$2.50. These prices are for less than barrels, and would be shaded for full barrel lots.

SUNDRIES.—Glue, S.S., in sheets, per lb., 12½ to 15c; glue, white, for kalsomining, 15 to 18c. Stove gasoline, per case, \$3.50; benzine, per case, \$3.50; benzine and gasoline, per gallon, 50c. Axle grease, per case, \$3.20; Imperial axle grease, per case, \$2.50; Fraser's axle grease, per case, \$3.50. diamond, do. \$2.25 per case. Coal tar, per barrel, \$8; Portland cement, per barrel, \$1.25; plaster, per barrel, \$3.25. plasterer's hair, \$1.10 per bale. putty, in barrels, per lb., 8c; less than barrels, 3½c; whiting, barrels, per 100 lbs., \$1.25 to 1.35; resin, in barrels, 3 to 5c lb. as to quality. pine tar, per barrel, \$7; do., pint tins, \$1.25 per dozen.

WINDOW GLASS.—1st break is quoted at \$1.80 per box of 50 feet.

LINSEED OIL.—Raw, per gal., 62c. boiled, per gal., 65c.

TURPENTINE.—Pure spirits, in barrels, per gallon, 65c; less than barrels, per gallon, 70c.

OILS.—Range about as follows: Black oils, 25 to 30c per gallon; clear machine oils, 30 to 40c; cylinder oil, 45 to 75c, as to quality; castor oil, 10c per lb.; lard oil, 70c per gal.; tanner's or harness oil, 65c; neatfoot oil, \$1.25; steam refined seal oil, 85c; pure winter bleached sperm oil, \$2 per gallon.

REFINED PETROLEUM.—Quotations in Winnipeg, delivered from tanks, are as follows: Silver star, 16c; crescent, 20c, oleo phene, 22c. In barrels for shipment to country points, add 2½c per gallon for silver star and 1½c per gallon for other grades to above prices. United States oils in barrels are quoted at 28c for cocene and 21c for sun-light.

HARDWARE AND METALS.

The principal activity has been in ammunition, as the shooting season is now at its height. Quotations are steady as follows:—

TIN, lamb and 56 and 28 lb. ingots, per lb, 25 to 26c.

TIN PLATES.—Charcoal plates, brand Alloy. I. C., 10 by 14, 12 by 12 and 14 by 20, per box, \$4.75 to \$5; I. X., same sizes, per box, \$6 to \$6.25; I. C., charcoal, 20 by 28, 112 sheets to box, \$9.50 to 9.75; I. X., per box, 20 by 28, 112 sheets to box, \$11.50 to 11.75.

TERNE PLATES.—I. C., 20 by 28, \$9.50 to 9.75.

IRON AND STEEL.—Bar iron, per 100 lbs., base price, \$2.75 to \$2.85; band iron, per 100 lbs., \$3.25 to 3.50; Swedish iron, per 100 lbs., \$5.25 to 6; sligh shoe steel, \$3.25 to 3.50; best cast tool steel, per lb, 12 to 13c; Russian sheet, per lb, 12 to 13c.

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

CANADA PLATES.—Garth and Blaina, \$3.25 to 3.50.

IRON PIPE.—50 to 55 per cent. off list.

GALVANIZED IRON.—Queen's Head, 22 to 24 gauge, per lb., 5½c; 26 gauge, per lb., 5½c; 28 gauge, per lb., 5½c.

CHAIN.—Best proof coil, 3-16 inch, per lb., 7 to 7½c; ¼ inch, per lb., 6½ to 6¾c; 5-16 inch, per lb., 6 to 6½c; ¾ inch, per lb., 5½ to 6c; 7-16 inch, per lb., 5½ to 5¾c; ½ inch, per lb., 5½ to 5¾c.

SHEET ZINC.—In casks, 5c lb., broken lots, 6½c.

LEAD.—Pig, per lb., 4½c.

SOLDER.—Half and half (guar) per lb, 18 to 20c.

AMMUNITION.—Cartridges—Rim fire pistol, American, discount, 35 per cent.; rim fire cartridges, Dominion, 50 per cent.; rim fire military, American, 5 per cent. advance; central fire pistol and rifle, American, 12 per cent.; central fire cartridge, Dominion, 30 per cent.; shot shells, 12 gauge, \$6 to 7.50; shot, Canadian, soft, 5½c; shot, Canadian, chilled, 6½c.

AXES.—Per box, \$6.50 to 15.50.

WIRE.—Galvanized barb wire, plain twist of wire and staples, \$3.50 per 100 lbs.

ROPE.—Sisal, per lb., 8 to 8½c base; manilla, per lb., 11 to 11½c base; cotton, ¼ to ½ inch and larger, 16c lb.

NAILS.—Cut, per keg, base price, \$2.75; common steel wire nails, 5 to 6 inch, \$2.85 per keg, 3 to 4 inch, \$3.27 keg; 2½ inch, \$3.50 keg; 2 inch, \$3.70 keg.

HORSE NAILS.—Pointed and finished, oval heads. List prices as follows: No. 5, \$7.50 box; No. 6, \$6.75 box; No. 7, \$6 box; No. 8, \$5.75 box; No. 9, 10 and 11, \$5.50 box. Discount off above list prices, 50 to 50 and 10 per cent.

HORSE SHOES.—Per keg, \$4.50 to 4.75; snow pattern horse shoes, \$4.75 to 5.

LUMBER.—Following is the price list of the Winnipeg dealers:

Dimension and Timber.		SIZES.									
		12ft	14ft	16ft	18ft	20ft	22ft	24ft			
2x4 to 2x12	\$19	\$19	\$19	\$20	\$21	\$22	\$23	\$23			
3x6 to 3x12											
4x4 to 4x12	20	20	20	21	22	23	24				
6x6 to 6x12 and 8x8											
8x10 to 12x12	21	21	21	22	23	24	15				
2x4-10 at \$21.00.											
2x6 to 2x12-10 at \$18.00.											
Dimension.	26ft.,	28ft.,	30ft.,	\$24.00.							
Timber.	26ft.,	28ft.,	30ft.,	\$26.00,	\$1.00						
	per M. advance on each inch over 12in depth and width. Tamarac dimension same price as pine. Spruce dimension at \$2.00 per M. less than pine. Cull plank, all widths at \$12.00 per M. B. C. fir dimension up to 32 feet at \$28.00 per M.										
BOARDS.	—1st common dressed, \$25.50; 2nd common dressed, \$24.00; 2nd common rough,										

\$19.00, 3rd common dressed, \$18.00; 3rd common rough, 17.00; culls rough, 14.00; spruce dressed, \$18.00; spruce rough, \$7.00; \$2.00 per M. less for 8 to 10 ft. and under; culls No. 2, \$8.00.

SIDING, FLOORING AND CEILING.—1st, 4, 5 and 6 inch, white pine, \$41.00; 2nd, 4, 5 and 6 inch, white pine, \$36.00; 3rd, 4, 5 and 6 inch, white pine, \$30.00; 1st, 4, 5 and 6 inch, red pine, \$36.00; 2nd, 4, 5 and 6 inch, red pine, \$32.00; 3rd, 4, 5 and 6 inch, red pine, \$28.00; 4th, 4, 5 and 6 inch, red and white pine, \$28.00; B. C. No. 1 fir, \$36.00; B. C. No. 2 fir, \$32.00; 4, 5 and 6 inch spruce, \$23.00; 8 and 10 inch pine, \$25.00; Cedar siding, \$36.00; \$1.00 per M. advance for dressing both sides.

BEVEL SIDING.—No. 1 white pine, \$26.00; No. 2 red and white pine, \$23.00.

SHUPLAP.—6 inch, \$19.00; 8 and 10 inch, \$21.00; Spruce, 8 inch x 10 inch, \$20.00; Spruce, 6 inch, \$18.00.

SHINGLES.—B. C. cedar, per M, \$3.25; No. 1 pine, per M, \$2.75; No. 2 pine, per M, \$2.25; No. 3 pine, per M, \$2.00.

LATH.—Pine lath, per M, \$3.00.

COMMON STOCK BOARDS.—1st, 8 to 10 and 12 inch, \$26.50; 2nd, 12 inch, \$21.00; 2nd, 8 to 10 inch, \$20.00.

FINISHINGS.—1½ inch, 1½ inch and 2 inch. White pine, 1st and 2nd, clear, \$65.00; white pine, 3rd clear, \$55.00; white pine, select, \$45; white pine, shops, \$36.00; red pine, clear, \$40.00; red pine, select, \$30.00; B. C. cedar clear, \$55.00; B. C. fir clear, \$50.00. \$5.00 per M. advance on 2½ inch and thicker.

One inch. White pine, 1st and 2nd clear, \$60.00; white pine, 3rd clear, \$48.00; white pine, select, \$38.00; red pine clear, \$40.00; red pine, select, \$30.00; B. C. cedar, clear, \$55.00.

OAK, RED AND WHITE.—1st and 2nd, \$50.00 to \$60.00; Common, \$35.00.

MOULDING AND BASE.—Parting strips, per 100 feet lineal 60c; lattice, ¾ by 1½, 100 feet lineal, 70c; window and door stop, 1½ inch lineal, \$1.25; window and door stop 2 inch lineal, \$1.50; ¼ round and ½ cove, 75c; 1½ round mould, \$1.50; 2 round mould, \$1.75; 2½ round mould, \$2.00; 3 round mould, \$2.25; 3½ round mould, \$2.50; 4 round mould, \$2.75; 4½ round mould, \$3.00; 5 round mould, \$3.25; 6 round mould, \$4.00; 5 round window stool, 1½, \$4.50; 6 round window stool, 1½, \$5.25; 4 round casings, \$2.50; 5 round casings, \$2.75; 6 round casings, \$3.25; 8 round base, \$4.50; 10 round base, \$5.50; hand rail, 2 x 4, \$5.00; wainscot cap, 2½ inch, \$2.55; wainscot cap, 3 inch, \$2.75; paper mould, 75c. Moulding made from 1½ stock add 25 per cent; 1½ add 50 per cent. Hardwood mouldings or moulding to detail at special prices. All shop work at special net prices.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT.—Wheat has been quiet this week and the market has been without much change. Bear feeling has rather predominated and prices have been rather easier and dragging. The visible supply statement on Monday showed the small increase of only 46,000 bushels, but it did not help prices much. Total stocks at principal points of accumulation in the United States and Canada, east of the mountains, are now 69,272,000 bushels and a year ago were 57,331,000 bushels. Two years ago the visible supply was about 39,000,000 bushels. The weekly statement on Monday showed receipts of wheat at Minneapolis for the week were 2,097,260 bushels and 932,684 bushels at Duluth a total of 3,029,944 bushels against 2,619,919 bushels the previous week, 2,637,757 bushels two weeks ago, 2,893,572 bushels last year and 2,305,034 bushels the same week two years ago. Wheat and flour on ocean passage showed a decrease equal to 1,336,000 bushels,

A cable on Monday said the french crop would equal 888,000,000 bushels, or about 75,000,000 bushels over an average crop. The Cincinnati Price Current said on Tuesday that the report of damage to corn had been exaggerated, and this with favorable reports of winter wheat seeding, weakened the market.

Total receipts of wheat at the four principal winter wheat points, Toledo, St. Louis, Detroit and Kansas City from July 1, to date are 21,140,182 bu, against 18,920,172 bu in 1893 and 24,178,810 bu in 1892. The total receipts at the four principal spring wheat points since Aug 1, the beginning of the crop year, foot up—Minneapolis, 7,593,410 bu; Duluth, 6,434,455 bu; Chicago, 13,097,773 bu and Milwaukee 1,455,991 bu; making a total of 28,661,629 bu against 15,970,226 bu during the same time last year and 27,341,779 bu in 1892.

Statistics compiled by the Washington bureau show that during August United States exports of breadstuffs amounting to \$10,851,836, against \$20,630,948 a year ago, and for the eight months ending August last to \$85,348,714 against \$129,361,102 for the corresponding period of 1893.

Heavier exports of wheat from New York, San Francisco and Montreal have further increased the weekly total of wheat and flour exported from both coasts of the United States and Canada for the week as reported to Bradstreet's, the total being 3,537,000 bushels. Last week the like aggregate was 2,789,000 bushels. A year ago it was 4,727,000 bushels. In 1892 it was 8,711,000 bushels and the year before that 4,711,000 bushels, but in the third week of September, 1890, it was only 1,153,000 bushels.

A brisk movement has characterized the local situation this week. The early harvest and favorable weather has made an early movement possible, and in spite of the low prices the movement is the heaviest ever experienced in Manitoba at this date. Shippers and dealers have all the wheat they care to handle. Our advices from country points state that a great deal of wheat is being held by farmers on account of the low prices, but a great deal is also being sold. The daily movement through Winnipeg is running over 200 cars, and well up to 300 on some days. Prices have shown a declining tendency. Prices paid to farmers in Manitoba country markets show a decline of about 2c from the opening price of the season. No. 1 hard brings 40c per bushel to farmers at points having an 18c freight rate to Lake Superior, making the price 59 to 40c per bushel for No. 1 hard at most Manitoba points, and 37 to 38c for No. 2 hard and No. 1 northern. The decline in prices rather increased sales by farmers. The wheat now moving is going for export via Buffalo and the Erie canal as fast as shippers can send it forward. The lake rate is quoted at about 2½c per bushel to Buffalo. There is some business in car lots, shipped by country dealers on a basis of about 54 to 54½c for No. 1 hard. Sales were made yesterday at 54c, freight and elevating charges paid to Fort William. The grain standards were fixed on Tuesday, and are practically the same as last year. The average quality of the crop, however, is better than last year, and it is expected that quite a portion of the crop will reach the fancy grade known as "Extra Manitoba hard," which is a superb wheat, weighing over 62 pounds, and pure red fit. Receipts at Fort William for the week ended September 15 were 224,285 bushels, and shipments were 163,481 bushels. Stocks were 776,182 bushels, and a year ago were 664,280.

WHEAT.—A decline of 5c was announced in flour yesterday, on all grades, which was somewhat unexpected in view of the late unsuccessful effort to advance quotations. We quote the price to the local trade, delivered in the city as follows: Patents, \$1.50; strong bakers, \$1.40. Low grades 75c to \$1.00 as to quality. Prices per sack of 33 pounds.

MILLSTUFFS.—The market is steady and prices are the same as a week ago. Shorts continue scarce, but there is usually plenty of bran. Millers hold at \$11 for bran and \$13 for shorts, with small lots held at \$1 per ton higher.

WHEAT.—There is no change but the tendency is lower. Rolled oatmeal is quoted at \$2.25 for 80 pound sacks; standard, in 98 pound sacks, \$2.40 and granulated, \$2.40.

GROUND FEED.—Prices are easy, and lower quotations are looked for. The range is from \$19 to \$20 per ton as to quality for pure oat and barley feed.

OATS.—There is very little movement in new oats yet, and prices have not changed much. The light movement has sustained values, and prices would almost certainly be lower with any considerable increase in offerings. Local prices are irregular, and though we quote 22 to 24c per bushel on track here, a close quotation cannot be given in the absence of so much business. A few loads on the street market have sold at about 28 to 24c, and up to 26c was paid for choice milling quality. Prices in Manitoba country markets to farmers range from 15 to 17c at most points.

BARLEY.—No business is reported in barley yet.

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

BUTTER.—The market is taking on an improved feeling as is usual at this season of the year, though there has not been any important change. Buyers, however, are more active in picking up desirable lots. We quote round lots at 10 to 14c as to quality.

CHEESE.—Cheese is firm, and held at 9½ to 10c for good lake make, with small lots selling by dealers at 11c. At Ingersoll, Ont., on Sept. 18, the offerings were 4,370 boxes August make. The sales were 140 at 10½c and 1,125 at 10½c. Market quiet.

EGGS.—The market is firmer and prices have an upward tendency. Dealers are now offering 12½c for receipts, and selling in case lots at 14 to 15c as to quality.

CURED MEATS.—Prices are very firm. Breakfast bacon is especially firm, with light stocks, and prices have been to some extent withdrawn owing to scarcity. Other lines are quoted 1c higher to-day for smoked meats and ½c advance for dry salt. Quotations are: Hams, 13c for heavy, and 14c for assorted sizes; breakfast bacon, backs, 14c; bellies, 14½c; dry salt long clear bacon, 9c; smoked long clear, 10c; small smoked sides, 10½c; dry salt shoulder, 8½c; dry salt backs, 10½c; spiced rolls, 10c; mess pork, \$16, selected mess, \$18 to 18.50 per barrel. Sausage is quoted: Fresh pork sausage, 8c; bologna sausage, 7½c per pound; German sausage, 7½c; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 10c per half pound packet. Pickled hogs tongues, 5c lb. Pickled pigs feet, \$1.40 per pair; pickled hocks, 3c lb; smoked jowls, 6c.

LARD.—No change. Pure, \$2 for 20-lb pails, and \$5 for 50-lb pails; compound at \$1.70 per 20-lb pail; compound in 3, and 5 pound tins, \$6 per case of 60 lb. Pure leaf lard in 3, 5 and 10 pound tins, quoted at \$7.50 per case of 60 pounds.

DRESSED MEATS.—Lamb is again lower, and now brings the same price as mutton. Beef is selling at 5c per lb. for good quality, and we quote 4½ to 5½c for beef, as to quality. Hogs, firm at 5½c for country dressed, with city dealers selling at 6c. Mutton, 8c; lamb, 8c. Veal, dull at about 6c.

POULTRY.—Prices are. 12½c for turkeys dressed, or 9 to 10c per pound live weight. Ducks, dressed, 10c lb. Chickens, 30 to 35c per pair as to quality, or 10 to 12½c per pound

dressed, old fowl, 8c lb dressed, or about 10c per pair. Wild ducks, 20 to 35c per pair as to quality and size.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes have sold mostly at 30c per bushel for loads on the market, though a few loads have sold at 25c. Prices are: Onions 2 to 2½c per lb; cabbage, 30 to 40c per dozen; cauliflower, 30 to 50c per dozen; celery, 20 to 25c per dozen; tomatoes, 1½c to 2c per lb; green tomatoes, 40c per bushel; cucumbers, 7 to 10c per dozen as to size; citrons, 50 to 75c per dozen; vegetable marrow, 50c per dozen.

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

HIDES.—The market is firm locally and outside. We quote 2½c for No. 1 cows, 1½c for No. 2, and 1c for No. 3, and 8c for No. 1 heavy steers, and 2c for No. 2 steers. 2½c for heavy branded steers. We quote: Calf, 8 to 13-lb skins, 4 to 5c per lb. Kips about the same as hides. Sheepskins, 20 to 25c, lambskins, 20 to 25c. Goat skins are easily worth 25c each, but some very small little skins have come in, which have brought only 15 to 20c each. Tallow, 4½c rendered; 2 to 3c rough.

SENAVA ROOT.—The market is firm and 26c is quoted, though we have heard of 2½c and even 26½c being paid for one lot on competition. Speculators are holding at about 28c to 30c for round lots to ship.

HAY.—Not much doing, and baled offering at \$1.00 to \$1.50 per ton at point of shipment.

WINNIPEG LIVE STOCK TRADE.

CATTLE.—Activity in shipping cattle eastward is keeping up well, and in fact is rather increasing. The shipments from the Manitoba Northwestern districts have been heavy and will continue for some time, as a good many cars have been ordered for the next few weeks. Western range cattle are going through freely. It looks as though this would be the biggest season in cattle shipments yet recorded here. It is said, however, that some rather inferior stock has gone forward. At the present range of prices in the east, there should be money in shipping Manitoba cattle, at the basis of prices paid here. The drought in Ontario is affecting prices east, as feed is scarce and stock are poor, making a firm market for good finished stock. Prices in the Winnipeg markets have been cut down low this season, owing to competition among wholesale butchers. In fact prices have been unnecessarily reduced, for the benefit only of the retail butchers. The wholesale butchers are not getting any more money out of the stuff, and the consumer is not getting his meat any cheaper, while the price to the producers of the stock is lower than in previous years. We quote cattle at 2 to 2½c per pound live weight, though good loads were reported sold at \$2.30 to \$2.35 per 100 pounds, of cars here, without shrinkage.

SHEEP.—Nothing further reported in sheep. This market is well supplied and offerings would find very small sale on local account. Lambs are becoming a drug. Some loads were in this week, and further shipments here at present would be very liable to result unsatisfactorily. We quote 3c per lb. live weight for sheep and lambs. In regard to the reference last week to the threatened quarantine on account of scab, it has been explained by the local government authorities, that accompanying a lot of sheep which came in from the west, there was a notice from the Dominion government officers in the territories that the sheep were for slaughter only, as they were under quarantine. The sheep were therefore examined here and were found to be apparently in good condition. The reason for the action taken by the local government was therefore owing to the receipt of this notice from the Dominion officials in the Territories, and it was quite proper under the circumstances. Action was not

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taken before because no notice was given heretofore to the Manitoba authorities in the matter. There appears to be something very peculiar about this. Why was not the Manitoba government notified before about the quarantine arrangements in the territories? Sheep have been coming in last season and also this year at intervals, and several loads have been received this summer from the same flocks which are now said to be under quarantine restrictions, without any notice being given. There has evidently been neglect all around in this matter of sheep affected with scab.

HOGS.—There are eager buyers in the country, but hogs fit for shipment are scarce, and it is very hard to gather up a car load in any section. The supply of hogs fit to ship has been pretty well taken up, and the most of those now in the country require a little time before they will be ready for the market. Buyers are offering 4c and even 4½c to farmers in the country, and we quote 4 to 4½c off cars Winnipeg, the top price for desirable packing hogs.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

A cablegram to a Montreal dealer on Wednesday says:—"Liverpool and London—A big break in prices in England and Scotland; supplies enormous; buyers making their own terms—1½d for the best. Glasgow—Market collapsed—selling at 4d."

At Toronto on Tuesday export cattle ranged from 3½ to 4c, though the top price was only paid in a few cases. Butchers' cattle declined some from the high prices paid Friday. The quality averaged poor. Best lots sold at 9½ to 8½c, and down to 2½ to 2½c for inferior. Sheep were easier. Export brought 8½ to 3½c off cars, and 3c for rams. Hogs 10c per 100 lbs lower, best bacon bringing \$5.40, thick fat \$5, stores \$4.50 to 4.75; sows \$1.25.

Duluth Wheat Market.

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

Monday—Sept. 5½c; Dec. 6½; May 6½.
Tuesday—Sept. 5½; Dec. 6½; May 6½.
Wednesday—Sept. 5½; Dec. 6½; May 6½.
Thursday—Sept. 5½; Dec. 6½; May 6½.
Friday—Sept. 5½; Dec. 6½; May 6½.
Saturday—Sept. 5½; Dec. 6½; May 6½.

A week ago prices closed at 5½c for Sept. delivery per bushel, 5½c for December and 6½c for May. A year ago September wheat closed at 6½c, and December at 6½c, being a drop of 3 to 4c during the corresponding week a year ago.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

Wheat opened firmer on Monday, but became dull. Toward the close the market brightened up a bit and prices were at about the top for the day. Closing prices were:

	Sept.	Dec.	Jan.
Wheat	53½	55½	—
Corn	54½	55½	—
Oats	30½	—	—
Mess Pork.....	14 00	—	13 95
Lard	8 92½	—	8 12½
Short Ribs.....	7-72½	—	7 12½

On Tuesday wheat continued dull, and with light fluctuations closed again at about the top prices of the day, in sympathy with an up turn in corn. Closing prices were:

	Sept.	Dec.	Jan.
Wheat	53½	55½	—
Corn	55½	58	—
Oats	30½	—	—
Mess Pork.....	—	—	14 10
Lard	—	—	8 17½
Short Ribs.....	—	—	7 20

On Wednesday wheat continued dull most of the day, but there was some activity over the close, with free selling at declining prices. Prices were:

	Sept.	Dec.	Jan.
Wheat	52½	55½	—
Corn	54½	57½	—
Oats	25½	—	—
Mess Pork.....	—	—	13 82½
Lard	—	—	8 02½
Short Ribs.....	—	—	7 05

On Thursday wheat was rather more active, though the closing hour was decidedly dull. Prices changed but slightly. The close was ½c above the lowest price of the day. Closing prices were:

	Sept.	Dec.	May.
Wheat.....	52½	55	59½
Corn.....	53½	50½	—
Oats.....	29½	—	—
Mess Pork.....	—	—	—
Lard.....	—	—	—
Short Ribs.....	—	—	—

On Friday the market was much about the same, with moderate trading and a narrow range of prices. December wheat opened at 55½c, sold between 55½ and 5½c, closing at 55 to 55½c. Cash wheat was easy. Closing prices were:

	Sept.	Dec.	May.
Wheat.....	52½	55½	60½
Corn.....	52½	50½	—
Oats.....	29	—	—
Mess Pork.....	—	—	—
Lard.....	—	—	—
Short Ribs.....	—	—	—

On Saturday, September 22, wheat closed at 51½c for September, 54c for December and 59c for May. A week ago September wheat closed at 53½c, December at 56c and May at 61c.

Minneapolis Wheat.

No. 1 Northern wheat closed on Saturday at 54½c for September. December delivery closed at 55½c, and May at 58c. A week ago September wheat closed at 51½c and December at 55½c.

New York Wheat.

On Saturday, September 22, wheat closed at 58c for December. May close at 63c. A week ago December wheat closed at 60c, and May at 65c.

Live Stock Markets.

The Liverpool cable on September 17, says: There was no change in the cattle market today, values being fairly well maintained. We quote: Finest steers, 11c; good to choice, 10½; Poor to medium, 9½; Inferior and bulls, 7 to 8½; Best Sheep, 12c; Secondary, 10 to 11c; Merinoes, 9½ to 10½; inferior and rams, 7 to 8½c.

The Montreal Gazette of Sept. 17, says: "Cable advices to-day were somewhat conflicting. Private cables were weaker and noted a decline of ½c per lb., quoting tops at 10½c. Cables from London reported trade very bad and prices easier at 10c to 11c for choice as against 11c to 11½ this day last week. Cables from Glasgow were also weaker and indicated that lower prices would rule at the market to-morrow. The ocean freight market was firm, there being a good demand for space and we understand all the steamers sailing this week have been engaged. Rates to Liverpool, London and Glasgow are 50s.

The feature of the live stock market at the Montreal yards at point St. Charles on Sept. 17 was the activity and strength in live hogs. The offerings were fair for which the demand was brisk, consequently prices advanced ½c to ¾c per lb, sales are being made freely at 5½ to 5¾c per lb, and in one case as high as 75.65 was paid for a choice lot. The demand for export cattle was fair and several fair sized lots changed hands at 3½c to 4c. There was

a good supply of butchers' cattle offered, for which the demand was good, and drovers as a rule made a clearance at prices ranging from 2½c to 3½c per lb, live weight. The tone of the market for sheep was easier and prices fully ½c per lb, lower. The demand for choice stock was good from shippers and some round lots changed hands at 3½c to 3¾c per lb., while butchers paid 2c to 2½c per lb, live weight. Lambs were plentiful and sold slow at 3c per lb.

At the East End abattoir, Montreal on Sept. 17, prices of nearly all kinds, except the best cattle and shipping sheep were lower. The best butchers' cattle sold at 8½c per lb., pretty good stock at 8 to 8½c; do, common cows, rough half-fatted steers and thirty young stock sold at 2½c, while the leaner beasts sold at 1½ to 2c per lb. Shippers continue to pay about 3½c per lb, for good sheep, and the others sell at 2c to 3c per lb. Good lambs sell at 3 to 3½c per lb., common lots at 2½c per lb., and the culls at \$1.25 to 1.75 each. Fat hogs are less plentiful, and sales were made at \$5.25 to 5.40 per 100 lbs. There is still an active demand for good store pigs, from four to five months old, and these sell at 6½c per lb.

Late News Items.

The mounted police at Regina want 10,000 bushels of oats and 900 bushels of potatoes. Tenders to be in not later than October, 8.

The executive board of the deep waterway's association, have decided to have the next convention in September, 1895, instead of December this year, as previously announced.

The council of the town of Rat Portage will submit a by-law to the ratepayers to raise \$60,000 to put in a system of waterworks and a short sewer system. Deacon & Wm. Kennedy, jr., of Owen Sound, have prepared plans and specifications and the estimated expense of the system as laid down is about \$50,000.

The yield of grain at Rosser, Winnipeg district, is not heavy. Wheat about 18 to 20 bushels per acre. Some has gone as high as 27, but the average will be about 18. Oats are yielding 25 to 40 bushels. Barley about 30 bushels. Potatoes are a fair crop, but not what they were last year.

Mr. McIntosh, of Kildonan, near Winnipeg, has a fine melon patch this year, some of the melons being equal in size to the famous Georgia watermelons, while the quality is much sweeter and finer than the southern melons sold in this market. It is generally supposed that melons cannot be grown successfully here, but this shows that with care they can be produced here, equal to the finest.

Wonderfully fine onions may be seen daily on the Winnipeg market, grown in the market gardens near the city. The onions are of the famous Spanish variety, such as are imported from the south in the spring of the year. Some of them are as large around as saucers, and a few of them would fill a half bushel measure. In size and appearance these home grown onions are quite as fine as those imported from the Bermudas.

Wm. Caldwell, one of the pioneer mining men of the Lake of the Woods district and late superintendent of the Sultana mine, is in Winnipeg. His mission is to purchase machinery for a new enterprise, which he is undertaking in connection with W. G. Motley, the English mining engineer, who passed through Winnipeg a few days ago en route to Chicago, where he will purchase portions of the plant that cannot be purchased in Canada. These gentlemen intend to open up a new mine on Whitefish bay, as the representatives of a British syndicate,

The Crops.

Chris, Collins, of Miami, has just threshed his crop of 150 acres of wheat, with the following result:

83 acres... 1268 bushels... 88 per acre
40 acres... 1242 bushels... 81 per acre
67 acres... 2307 bushels... 80 per acre

150 4812 general average 82.

The above is elevator weight after docking for cleaning, and the sample has been graded No. 1 hard.

Hadstone, Sept. 17.—This district has certainly been highly favored this year with delightful weather for haying and harvesting. Farmers have hardly lost a day through rain or storm during the whole season, and there is every appearance that the threshing will be finished without rain. Yesterday morning, when we had the first frost of the season and it blackened the tomato and citron vines.

Burnside, Sept. 18.—Threshing is about 75 per cent. finished in this district, and is turning out beyond all expectations. But for the low prices the farmers would have no cause for complaint. The weather during the past week has been very windy for threshing and several stacks have caught fire, but were put out. Mr. Friday being the only loser. The grain here is coming in faster than any previous year; some days as much as 8,000 bushels being taken in at the elevator.

Sawell, Sept. 19.—Harvesting is over and the self-binder has given place to the thrasher, which is turning out eighteen to twenty bushels per acre of No. 1 hard.

Morden, Sept. 20.—Farmers are busy threshing. The yield varies from fifteen to twenty-two bushels for wheat. The sample is good. And a good deal of wheat is being delivered at the elevators.

Toronto Markets.

Wheat.—White wheat offered west at 52c and red was quoted at 51½c. Goose is quoted nominally at 60c. Manitobas are unchanged. No. 1 hard, new and old, offer at 66c west, and 68c east, but buying is poor. Only old cars here and there are being taken by millers.

Millfeed.—Offerings west are fair. Shorts, middle freights west, are quoted at 14.50 to 15, and bran at \$11.50.

Oats.—Car lots outside sold at 26 to 26½c for mixed and 27 to 28c for white. Choice heavy white oats for milling sold at 27½c and 28c.

Barley.—Feed is quoted at 88 to 89c west, and 40c east. No. 1 offers at interior points at 45c.

Car lot prices are: Flour (Toronto freights)—Manitoba patents, \$3.40 to 3.60; Manitoba strong bakers, \$3.80 to 3.40; Ontario patents, \$2.90 to 3; straight rollers, \$2.45 to 2.60; extras, \$2.50 to 2.60; low grades, per bag, 66c. Bran, \$12.50. Shorts, \$15.50 to 16. Wheat (west points), white, new, 52c; spring, 52c; red winter, now, 51½c; goose, new, 60c; No. 1 hard, 66c; No. 2 hard, 64c; winter wheat, on the Northern, 52c. Peas, 51 to 55c for now. Barley (outside), feed, 89 to 40c. Oats, 26 to 28c. Buckwheat (east), 40c. Rye (east), 45c. Corn on track, 52c.

Eggs.—Small lots of fresh were sold at 18c, but receipts were very light, and prices moved up another ½c. In the afternoon as high as 14c was asked.

Potatoes.—Receipts moderate and prices steady at 60c for choice in cars on track. Dealers quote 6 and 10-bag lots out of store today at 70c for choice.

Butter.—Demand is active. Complete clearances are made daily. There is not much low grade stuff here, but what there is has very slow sale. There is practically no demand for

it. Quotations are: Dairy tubs, choice to extra choice, 17½ to 18c; good to choice, 15 to 17c; store-packed tubs, choice, 15c; inferior to medium, 12 to 14c; large dairy rolls, 18c; pound rolls, 21 to 22c; creamery pounds, 25 to 26c; creamery tubs, 21 to 22c.

Cheese.—Local prices are firm. Quotations are: Factory-made full creams, August, 11c for full-sized cheeses, and 11c for half-sizes; little Stiltons, 14 to 15c. Last Liverpool quotations, 51s.

Cured Meats.—Quotations are as follows: Mess pork, Canadian, \$18.50 to \$19; short cut, \$19 to \$19.50; shoulder mess, \$15; clear mess, \$15; bacon, long clear, case lots, 8½ to 9c; ton lots, 8½ to 8¾c; lard, Canadian, tierces, 9c; tubs, 9½ to 9¾c; pails, 10c, and compounds, in pails, 8c, and tubs, 7½c; smoked hams 12c for large, 12½c for medium, and 18c for small; bellies, 12½ to 13c; rolls, 9½c; backs, 12½c; pic-nic hams, 9c; green hams, 11 to 11½c.

Wool and Hides.—Coarse wools are in good demand at an advance of about ½c a lb. Several round lots of combing have been taken by a local dealer within the past day or two at 17½ to 18c. Hides are firmer all round. No. 1 green are now quoted at 8½c.—Empire, Sept. 18.

Silver.

In spite of the buoyancy of South American and similar securities in the London market, the speculation in silver itself gives evidence of having been overdone. Large importations from the United States have taken place, while the demand for the East has failed to come up to anticipations. The India council on Wednesday last offered 40 lakhs of rupees, and received tenders for only 31 lakhs. London prices for bars were consequently lower, and New York quotations followed. Silver prices, Sept. 14, London, 29 9-16d; New York, 64½c.

Wool.

The market has been more active and sales foot up larger. One large manufacturer is reported to have bought 1,200,000 pounds of Montana wool at 13 to 14c. General values are easier in the absence of demand, and sales of fleeces have been made at 20c. for XX and above Ohio, with X at 18½c. Combing are dull and 1c. lower. Sales of Australian wools have increased, one transaction of 950,000 pounds at 20 to 21c. being noted. Samples of many kinds of foreign wool new to American buyers are being shown, and the prospects are that many experimental purchases will be made while manufacturers are finding out what will work best and cheapest. The London sales opens on Tuesday, which will do much toward fixing the price of fine wools in this country. The Antwerp wool sale has opened at slightly easier prices. The Liverpool auction sale of East India wool opens Sept. 25.—Bradstreet's Boston Report.

In the Far Northwest.

The Edmonton Bulletin has the following regarding the country away to the north of that place: "Rev. J. Gough Brick, who has been a missionary of the Church of England in the peace river country for over eight years and who established Christ Church Mission on the Peace river near the mouth of the Smoky, is in town on his way east to spend the winter in Ontario. Mr. Brick's efforts have been directed to the civilization as well as the Christianizing of the Indians of Peace river, and to that end he has established a mission farm, with the necessary machinery, a school and a mill at his mission. He has been successful in collecting a considerable number of the Indians and inducing them to adopt at least a partially civilized life, which includes

the cultivation of small patches of ground on the river flat near the mission. The past year has been the driest on record in that region and crops are consequently light. Wheat is about a quarter crop, but a good sample. Oats and barley yield less proportionately than the wheat. Course vegetables are a total failure. The season was very warm. On August 25th the thermometer stood at 92° in the shade, and this was not at all exceptional. The total rainfall for the summer was not more than two inches along the river and yet strange to say fifty miles north of the river the Indians complained of too much rain. Berries were abundant all over the Peace river country this year. Rabbits are commencing to die off and this means hard times for the Indians in another year. At Fort Vermillion, several hundred miles further north than Mr. Brick's mission and further down stream, where there is a considerable settlement, there was abundance of rain and exceptionally good crops. At Fort Dunvegan some fifty miles up Peace river from the mission, there was little rain and crops were as poor as at the mission. Lesser Slave lake, 90 miles this side of Peace river had not been quite as dry as at Peace river, and the gardens and potato patches are somewhat better, but still were not good. The road from Peace river to Lesser Slave lake was dryer than Mr. Brick ever saw it before. In the Peace river the water has been high all summer and very little mining has been done. Mr. Brick goes east on Tuesday's train.

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A BARGAIN,

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

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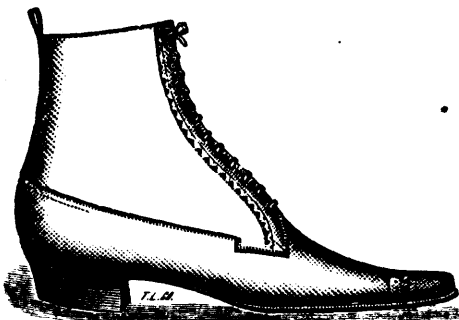
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For Perfect Satisfaction try LA HISPANIA

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IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS.

MONTREAL.

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

"MONSOON"

PURE INDIAN TEAS.

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

STEEL, HAYTER & CO.

Growers' and Importers,
TORONTO.

Write for Samples,
GEO. PARR, Agent, 316 Edmonton Street,
WINNIPEG, . . . MAN.



Wheat Prices in Britain

The Miller of London reports the course of prices in British markets during August as follows: "The month's trade began on Aug. 1 with a dull market in London. The best Duluth fetched 26s offstands, while at the Baltic an arrived cargo of California was parted with for 22s 6d, and one of Argentine for 19s 3d per qr. Birmingham and Bristol, on the 2nd, were weak for most sorts of wheat, but firm for English and American, owing to poor crop reports from the latter country, and very bad harvest weather at home. No changes took place before the bank holiday on the 6th, nor did trade resume in earnest before the 8th, when Glasgow opened briskly with 1s advance on all sorts of wheat and flour. The American bureau report, although not published till the 11th, was already known to be unfavorable, especially for maize, and a real maize scarcity in the United States would, it was felt, affect the home demand for wheat very materially. On the 9th, wheat at Birmingham and Bristol advanced 1s in sympathy with a 3s rise in flat maize. Liverpool, on 10th, quoted American maize at 5s per cental, and American red winter wheat rose to 4s 5d per cental. In Californian 4s 11d was accepted. The country markets of the 11th were firm, but dull. On the 18th, at Mark Lane, the demand for foreign wheat was disappointing, but prices were is higher on the fortnight offstands. At the Baltic 28s 6d was paid for a cargo of arrived Californian, and 19s 6d for a cargo of Argentine. On the 14th Liverpool was very firm, and on the 15th Glasgow maintained previous advances. At the Baltic on the 16th, 19s 9d was made for Argentine wheat, and 20s 6d for now red winter. At Liverpool, on the 17th, 4s 4d was taken for red winter wheat and 4s 10d per cental for Californian, these prices being a trifle lower than the 10th. There were several offers of new wheat at Canterbury on the 18th, the first of the season. For white, 24s to 27s was demanded; for red, 22s to 26s per qr. Condition varied a good deal. Mark Lane saw new wheat for the first time on the 20th, but the condition was much spoiled by damp, and 22s was the price at which a solitary transaction took place. The sample was good red wheat weighing 50 1/2 lbs., but it was so wet and "unfit" that the purchaser did not expect to use it until October. On the 21st, at the Baltic, Argentine cargoes touched 20s, and red winter 20s 9d per qr. At Ipswich, new Suffolk wheat made 22s to 24s per qr. At Devizes, on the 23rd, Wiltshire farmers showed several samples of new wheat, for which they only asked 21s. Buyers offered 22s, and this price was not always refused. On the 24th Liverpool accepted 4s 3d for red winter. On the 25th new wheat was on offer at all the country markets of the eastern, south-eastern, and southern countries, and 20s to 24s was the universal range of quotations. On the 27th London was fairly firm, 22s to 24s was quoted for new English, 21s to 23s for red winter, offstands. At the Baltic red winter cargoes were held for 20s 9d per qr. On the 29th at Hull, Lynn and Ipswick 22s was accepted for new English wheat. Liverpool was again stronger for red winter, 4s 4d per cental being freely paid. On the 29th, at the Baltic, new Russian Taganrog wheat, for October shipment, was being bought at 17s 6d per qr. The close of the month witnessed a certain tendency to appreciation in red winter wheat values, together with decided firmness in South Australian, Chilean and American spring wheat. The Argentine and Indian sorts of wheat were all steady; but Russian and Californian were rather weak, the first because of free offers of the new crop, the second because Californian shipments were stated to be steadily increasing. The Liverpool imports for the cereal year ended August 31, was given at 4,719,454 qrs. of wheat for 1891-2, 4,646,921 qrs. for 1892-3, and 4,841,727 qrs. for 1893-4, the cereal year

just closed. Of flour the imports were 1891-2, 1,677,885 sacks, 1892-3, 1,666,527 sacks, and 1893-4, 1,401,429 sacks. French imports of wheat for the cereal year were given at 6,900,000 qrs., against 2,914,000 qrs. in the previous importing campaign, and a preliminary estimate of United States shipments of wheat and flour gave the total at 161,000,000 bushels as compared with 192,000,000 bushels in 1892-1893."

Patron Stores' Supplies.

The prominence which the Patrons of Industry have developed lately in politics has hid somewhat from view their operations in regard to retail trade of the country. Occasionally, however, a glimpse is obtained and then it is seen that the same old process of disintegration is going on among the stores that the Patrons have set up. In one little town of 1,800 inhabitants in western Ontario two Patron storekeepers have just gone the way of many of their predecessors, and another is said to be contemplating the folding of his tent.—Exchange.

California Fruit in England.

The Pacific Coast Rural says: "The train load of fresh fruit made up at Suisun, Vallejo and Sacramento and despatched to London early in the month reached its destination on August 24, twenty-one days from Sacramento. It attracted a large concourse of bidders, but for a variety of reasons, did not bring large prices. Some of it was spoiled, much was overripe, other parts of the consignment had been so tightly packed that the fruit was bruised and it arrived just at a time when the London market was glutted with the product of the French pear orchards. Under these conditions the reported prices, while certainly not large, afforded no encouragement. Pears brought 80c. to \$1.20 per box, a few lots in exceptionally good condition bringing \$2.20 to \$2.40 per box. Of peaches and plums it is only reported that they were not in much demand. The nectarines went off like hot cakes at 80c to \$1 for thirds of boxes. The market charges aggregated 5c per box and the auctioneer's fee was 5c per box. On the whole the shippers are encouraged by the results of this experiment, and will try again. Mr. Hutchins, of the California Fruit Transportation Company, under whose auspices the shipment was made, is an enthusiastic believer in the availability of the London market to California shippers as soon as the business can be got in smooth working shape. He points out that the recent shipment, as a new thing, was attended by a good many untoward circumstances. For example, some of the fruit was taken from the tree five days before the train left Sacramento; some of it came from orchards whose product is not the best for keeping qualities; there were delays in getting on the steamer, and again in getting off, due to the unusual nature of the shipment. These faults will, Mr. Hutchins thinks, be corrected if, through shipment to England should become a regular and systematic business. On the other hand the English market is bare of french pears after the 25th of August. In spite of all this the Rural has small faith in the London market under present conditions. Now and then a consignment may get through in good shape and find a good market, but there are so many chances to run that the occasional profit will be more than lost in the frequent miscarriages. We may, indeed, at some future time, when the Perkins or some other process shall afford a way of preserving fruit in transit, be able to market our product regularly in the European markets, but that is apparently in the future. In the meantime the Perkins process remains universally approved but practically unapplied, because nobody comes forward with the small sum needed to give it a fair trial.

Short Fruit Crops.

Cincinnati Price Current:—It is a well-known fact that the yield of apples, pears, plums and grapes in the west this year was much short of the average, and in some districts were a total failure; it was presumed that prices would be high if not actually prohibitory, and such was the case early in the season, when even common apples could be obtained only to a moderate extent in this market, even by paying high rates, but as the season advanced and the fruit in northern Ohio, Michigan and New York state got ripe it was found that supplies were abundant, and even with the transportation charges added prices were reasonable here, even for fine stock, while the common grades were absolutely cheap. The absence of the usual demand had much to do with this, for the great bulk of consumers had no money to buy largely either for current consumption or to preserve, and they have recently been able to obtain grapes at lower prices than ever before, and common apples and pears as cheap as ever. Peaches too have been more plentiful than anybody expected, and although not absolutely cheap, common stock has sold at reasonable prices, and even the finer grades of northern stock have been sold here by the car load mainly at \$1.25 per bushel and in exceptional cases at \$1.50 per bushel; No. 1 Bartlett pears have been brought from New York and have sold as low as \$2.50 per barrel and seldom at over \$3, except in a small way. The bulk of the sales of good apples have been recently made at \$1.50 to 2.00, and the finest lots seldom bring over \$3 per barrel. Plums of fine quality have been lower than they frequently are when we have goods crops near home, and the less desirable kinds were absolutely cheap.

Canadian Prints.

Canadian prints have been sold during the past season without a profit to the manufacturer, without a profit to the jobber, and without a profit to the retailer. In fact, Canadian prints were a worry unto the trade. Finally, David Morrice, the head of the firm who control the sales of the product of the two great cotton companies of Canada, undertook to bring about a better state of affairs. He accordingly held conferences with the leading merchants in Toronto and Montreal. The Toronto conference was held on the afternoon of the 21st of August, in the office of D. Morrice, Sons & Co., Scott Street. There were some nine wholesalers present, including all the leading houses.

The plan proposed was that a list should be adopted fixing the prices at which these domestic prints should be sold to the retailer, and from this list some 10 or 12 1/2 per cent. discount was to be given to jobbers. This would ensure the latter a profit. The question of selling to such men as Eaton, Simpson, Walker, one man in Owen Sound, another in St. Catharines, and other retailers who were now buying direct from the mills, came up and was discussed but no decision arrived at. Then came up the question of terms. Should the goods be sold at four months from March 1st and Oct. 1st, with a cash discount of 5 per cent., 30 days, should the terms be 60 days net, or should they be three months with 3 per cent. cash discount? This was the great difficulty, and, with it unsettled, the meeting adjourned.

Mr. Morrice has held further conferences with the wholesalers of Montreal, but no agreement has yet been arrived at.

The reduction of elevator rates at Chicago has been much less than at Duluth. The storage remains 1/2c for ten days, and subsequently the rate is 1/4c for each ten days against 3/4c, as formerly.

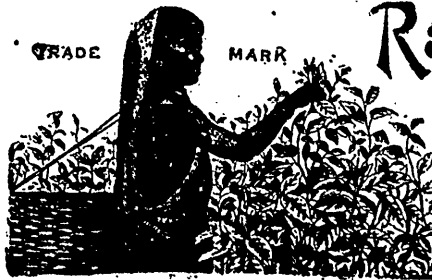
J. & T. BELL

FINE BOOTS & SHOES

MONTREAL.

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

L. GODBOLT, WINNIPEG, McIntyre Block.



Ram Lal's PURE INDIAN TEA

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE
AS MANUFACTURED ON THE
GARDENS IN INDIA

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

FARMERS !

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

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

Blue Ribbon and Redcap are still Unequaled.

CONSUMERS CORDAGE Co., Limited.

New York Life Building, Montreal.

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

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

"OGILVIE'S FLOUR."

WINNIPEG, Oct. 5th, 1893.

Messrs. Ogilvie Milling Co.,

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

—IN HANDLING—

OGILVIE'S FLOUR

YOU HAVE

THE BEST

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

OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN,

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

K FARMERS' WHEAT BAG!

Will hold two bushels and tie easily.

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

Quotations and Samples on application to our Manitoba and Northwest Agents

MERRICK, ANDERSON & CO., Winnipeg.

DOMINION BAG COY. LTD., MONTREAL



WILLIAM L. KEENE & CO

(Successors to Chipman, Morran & Co.)

SHIPBROKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

632 Cordova St., Vancouver, B.C.

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

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Business Review.

September 17, 1891.

On the whole the reports from business houses this week are favorable. Business has held its own in volume with the trade of last week and collections are not so difficult as they have been. New hay is not coming in fast as reported in local market reports, there is plenty of old hay on hand, and now hay would not meet with ready sale if placed upon the market. The grain and feeding houses report that quite large quantities of British Columbia oats of good quality are on the market, chiefly grown in the Okanagan district. This will have a tendency to effect the price of imported oats. The market is almost bare of eggs only part of a cargo by one firm being on hand. The shipping trade has been unusually active and the one cry all week among shipping men has been lack of wharage, in many instances in the past month vessels have been compelled to go to other cities to unload. A large shipment of eastern apples have come to hand in poor condition, being badly packed and too green, they will not command a good price.

B. C. Market Quotations.

Butter.—Australian butter, 25c; California cheese, 14c; Manitoba dairy butter, 15 to 18c; Manitoba creamery, 24c; Eastern creamery, 25c; Canadian cheese, 18c.

Cured Meats.—Upward tendency. Hams, 15c; breakfast bacon, 15½c; backs, 18c; long clear, 10½c; short rolls, 12½c, smoked sides, 11½ to 12. Lard is held at the following figures: In tins 12½c per pound; in pails and tubs, 12c; mess pork, 18: short cut, 22½.

Fish.—Prices are: Sockeye salmon, 6c, spring Salmon, 6c; flounders, 4c; smelt, 6c; seabass, 4 to 5c; halibut, 8c; smoked salmon, 12c; smoked halibut, 10c; bloaters, 10c; kippered cod, 10c. No cod in market. Crabs 60c doz.

Vegetables.—Now potatoes, \$16, peddled at \$14 per ton; onions, silver skins, 1½c; cabbage, 1c; carrots, turnips and beets, ¾ to 1c a lb. Quantities of vegetables in market.

Eggs.—But one car load eggs in market, consigned to Major Ellis, from east, 19c.

Fruits.—Lemons, California, scarce and firm, \$5.75; Australian lemons, \$2.75; California oranges; \$3.50 to \$3.75; Australian, \$2.25; peaches, \$1.00; California Apples, \$1.25 to \$1.50; plums, 50c; local prunes, \$1.00; tomatoes, 6c lb; cucumbers, \$1.50; cocoanuts, per dozen, 60c; pears, per box, \$1.20; grapes, \$1.30 to 1.50; watermelons, \$3 doz; sweet potatoes, 30c; bananas, \$3 per crate.

Flour.—The Ogilvie Milling Co. and Kee-watin Milling Co. quote, in car load lots at Victoria, and Vancouver: Patent, per barrel, \$1.00; strong bakers, \$3.75. The Columbia Flouring mills closed down. Oregon, \$3.75; Oak Lake patent, \$1.00; strong bakers, \$3.70.

Meal.—Oatmeal—National mills, Victoria, at Victoria, 90-lb sacks, \$3.15. Cornmeal, per 98-lb sacks, \$2.15; per 19-10, \$2.65.

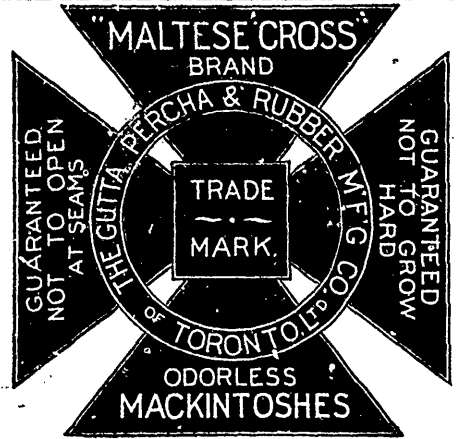
Every Mackintosh

Bearing this Trade Mark is
Thoroughly Guaranteed.

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

For Sale by all the Leading Wholesale Houses.

Try them and you will Buy Again.



Grain.—Manitoba oats, new, per ton, \$26; United States oats, \$29; wheat, \$25; hay, \$10 on bank. Local hay crop promises to be plentiful. New local oats, \$26.00.

Ground Feed.—Manitoba chopped feed, \$28 per ton; chop barley, \$25; California chop, \$24.00; feed wheat, United States, \$16 per ton. Add freight and duty on the stuff from the United States.

Millstuffs.—Bran, \$20.00; shorts, \$21; oil cake, \$39.

Dressed Meat.—Beef, 7½ to 7¾c; mutton, 8c; pork, 8 to 9c; veal, 9c; lamb, per head, \$3.00.

Live Stock.—Calves, 5 to 6c; steers, 3 to 3½c; sheep, 8c; hogs, 6 to 7½c; cows, 2½c.

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

Syrups.—30 gallon barrels, 2½c per pound; 10 gallon kegs, 2½c; 5 gallon kegs, \$2 each; 1 gallon tins, \$1.25 per case of 10; ½ gallon tins, \$5.75 per case of 20.

Brief Business Notes.

A. A. Langley, hotel, Vancouver, has sold out.

Hanson & Bloomberg, hotel, Nelson, have dissolved.

Hamill & McLeod, furniture, Armstrong, have dissolved.

Mrs. White, hotel, Hastings, is succeeded by James Cowie.

L. A. Bogy, general store, New Denver, has sold out Bourne Bros.

Byers Hardware Co., hardware, Kaslo, is succeeded by H. Byers.

Cook & Hamilton, hotel, Trout Lake, have assigned to C. B. Hume.

Leigh & Son, planing mill, Victoria, are succeeded by Grey & Alley.

Rocky Mountain Portrait Co., Victoria, has sold out to Berlin Portrait company.

The sheriff is in possession of the business of William Grimm, carriages, Victoria.

W. G. Price has been admitted into partnership in the California Wine Co., Ltd., Victoria.

John Colloth, restaurant, Revelstoke, has sold out his Nakusp business to N. N. Coursier.

Curtis & Nowson, hardware, Vancouver; E. A. Curtis of this firm has sold his interest to A. A. Curtis.

Wm. Jackson, Jr., & Co., drugs, Victoria, have discontinued the branch store known as the B. C. Pharmacy.

Russell, McDonald & Co., variety dealers, etc., Victoria and Vancouver, contemplate dissolving partnership 1st Jan.

John Braden & Sons, Victoria, plumbers, have dissolved; John Braden retires. The business will be continued by Braden Bros.

The latest edition to the journalistic family in British Columbia is the Mainland Standard, a morning paper, published in New Westminster. In its salutatory remarks it outlines its policy and declares itself a supporter of the present provincial government.

A Trick of the Trade.

Shrewd orange shippers in Florida make a virtue of necessity, and brand their rusty oranges with such fancy and attractive names as "Golden Russet," etc., says an exchange. Most consumers, and many northern dealers believe such oranges to be a distinct and probably improved variety, and sometimes pay a higher price for them on that account. We have previously pointed out that the russet oranges of Florida are made so by an insect, and are in no sense a separate variety of fruit. At a recent meeting of the Florida State Horticultural Society, W. A. Marsh read a paper from which we take the following account of the rust mite: "This minute insect, which is invisible to the naked eye, is a great source of annoyance to the orange grower, and causes a loss of thousands of dollars each year to the growers. The rust mite is only the 1,200th part of an inch long. The eggs are deposited singly or in clusters over the leaves, and hatch in four or five days. In about ten days they shed their skins and reach the adult condition, which differs from the young in being a little darker. It is during the hot, moist weather in summer when they become most abundant, cold or dry weather checking them. On examination of a single leaf infested with them, Mr. Hubbard estimates the number of mites and eggs at 75,000. These little creatures are able to travel twelve feet per hour, so they are able to cover a good deal of space in a short time. The result of the little fellow's work is not altogether bad, for our rusty fruit will carry a good deal better than the bright, and late in the season there is not much difference in price. The russet fruit holds its juice better than bright. Almost any of the insecticides now in use will destroy the rust mite, but the trees must have several applications, for they work the year round, as their food is the oil in the rind of the orange, and other citrus fruits."—Florida Exchange.

For the year ending September 1 the receipts of wheat at Minneapolis were 51,500,000 bushels, compared with 65,004,000 in the preceding year.

O'LOUGHLIN BROS. & CO.,

HAVE NOW IN STOCK

IMMENSE LINE OF PIPES

BOTH IN AND OUT OF CASE.

TRAVELLERS ARE NOW ON THE ROAD WITH FULL LINES OF SAMPLES. SEE THEM.

THE ENGLISH



BULL DOG.

NEW SPECIALTY.

WHOLESALE PAPER, STATIONERY, AND GENERAL JOBBERS AND PRINTERS

41 PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG.

Toronto Grocery Market

Canned Goods.—The salmon market has been the centre of interest in the canned goods trade during the week. On Monday a telegram was shown on the street announcing that sockeye salmon has been advanced to \$5 per case on the coast, and cohoos to \$4 per case. This is about equal to \$1.14 per dozen for the former laid down here, and \$1.16 per dozen for the latter. Prices are undoubtedly stronger, but there are a good many who are sceptical about any such advances having taken place. In fact, cables have offered during the week at much less price than the figures quoted. On the strength of the bill talk local jobbers here have advanced the price of sockeye salmon 10c per dozen, \$1.30 now being the lowest figure for good red fish. Cohoo salmon is quoted at \$1.20 per dozen. Not much demand has developed for salmon so far, the trade evidently not yet realizing that higher prices have been obtained. Lobster is quiet and unchanged at \$1.80 to 2.00 for tails; \$2.10 to 2.50 for flats, and \$1.35 for now flat 1/2's. Canned meats are firm at the recent advance, and manufacturers find it difficult to fill orders in some sizes on account of the unusually large demand there is on foreign account. Tomatoes and peaches quiet and unchanged at 85 to 90c, and corn at 90c. There is little doing in canned peaches, plums and cherries, but practically nothing doing outside these. We quote as follows: Peaches, \$3 to 3.25 for 8's; \$2 to 2.25 for 2's; raspberries, \$1.65 to 1.80; strawberries, \$1.90 to 2.10; apples, 8's, \$1 to 1.10, gallons \$2.65 to 2.80, and preserved fancy quarters at \$1.85 to 1.40. Reports sent in during the week to the secretary of the Packers' Association by the several members indicate that the pack of tomatoes will be short. In some districts the pack is good, but in the sections in which the crop is poor is where are located the principal tomato canners. Corn pack will be quarter to half short in the west, small around St. Catharines, but in the west it is good. Apple pack will, taking it all round, be fair.

Coffees.—We quote green in bags as follows: Rio, 20½ to 22c; East Indian, 27 to 30c; South American, 21 to 23c; Santos, 21½ to 22½c; Java, 80 to 82c; Mocha, 27 to 28c; Maracaibo, 21 to 22c; Jamaica, 21 to 22c.

Rice.—The fancy imported article seem to be receiving the most attention at the moment. "B" rice is quiet. We quote: "B," 8½ to 8¾c, extra Japan, 5½ to 5¾c, imported Japan, 5½ to 5¾c, tapioca, 1½ to 1¾c.

Spices.—Trade continues fair at unchanged prices. We quote: Pure black pepper, 12 to 14c.

Sugar.—Prices remain the same as a week ago, but they are strong with an upward tendency. Business is much more satisfactory as far as volume is concerned, and the turnover may now be said to be of a good average character. Dark sugars are scarce. The idea for granulated is 1½c, and for yellow 8½c up. Raw sugar 8½c.

Syrups.—Syrups are scarce and firm with demand fair. We quote: Dark, 25c; medium, 28 to 30c; bright, 35 to 40c; very bright, 45 to 50c.

Molasses.—The market rules dull and featureless. We quote: New Orleans, barrels, 26 to 28c; half-barrels, 80½ to 82c; Barbadoes, barrels, 28 to 32c; half-barrels, 80 to 84c.

Tea.—The tea market continues active, with prices tending upward. A cable received on Tuesday by a tea agent here announces that Foo Chow teas are up 1 to 1½c per lb, and that further advances have taken place in both exchange rates and freights. Stocks of these teas are light and demand good. Young Hysons of the better grade have advanced 2 to 2½c in Shanghai, and the market is strong. The high prices ruling for China green teas is interfering with the movement, and if any reductions were to take place there would no doubt be a largely increased business done. There is a fair amount of business doing in blacks, prices of which are even now very reasonable. Ceylon and Assam teas are stiff in primary markets. All teas of good liquor are strongly competed for, and even poor teas are advancing in price. The general tone of the tea market is strong and the position good.

Dried Fruit.—First shipments of new seasons Valencia raisins arrived on this market on Saturday last, and were in the warehouse early on Monday morning. They were Borden & Co's (C. Moran & Co.) pack, and were brought on from Liverpool by the Dominion Co.'s line, and arrived here much earlier than the trade expected. The shipment was only a small one, no house receiving more than about a couple of hundred boxes. They came upon a bare market, and are selling at 6 to 7c. Advice received from Denia this week state that rains have interfered with the curing of the Valencia raisin crop, and have done some damage. In consequence of this, agents' offers have for the most part been withdrawn. The feeling on the market is stronger in consequence. Advice state that Sultana raisins are opening at higher prices than a year ago. Currants are offering at slight concessions on previously called prices, but the opinion is expressed from Patras that values are likely to go higher. Lastly there is a fair demand at unchanged prices. Quotations are: Provencials, 8½ to 4c in bbls., half bbls, 8½ to 4½c;

Filinstas, 1 to 4½c in bbls, and 4½ to 5c in half bbls; Patras, 5 to 5½c in bbls, and 5½ to 5¾c in half bbls, 5 to 6½ in cases; Vostizzas, 6½ to 7½c in cases, 6½ to 7½c in half cases. Prunes are much as before. We quote: U's, 5½ to 5¾c; B's, 7½c; bags, 8½c; casks, 4½ to 5c.

Salt.—Trade is firm with a great many car lots moving. The price for sacks have dropped slightly. We quote: Dairy, \$1.50, special grade; bbls 90 to 95c; coarse sacks, 60c; fine sacks, 65c; American rock, \$10 per ton.—Canadian Grocer.

Live Stock Market.

Export Cattle.—There were scarcely more than 20 loads here to-day, and those were of a poor quality. Very few good cattle were among the offerings. James Eakins was on hand again to-day as a liberal buyer, and his purchases, together with those of Kinnear & Scott, of Galt, and odd purchases on orders from Montreal, took up all the stuff by noon. Prices ranged from 8 1-2 to 4c.

Butchers' Cattle.—Run very light to-day and quality the poorest of the season. Dealers were in great straits to secure choice cattle. Anything at all good was snapped up quickly, and picked lots were taken at sellers' prices, as high as 4c a lb being paid in some instances. Poor stuff also sold at from 1-8 to 1-4c higher. All offerings at all desirable were cleaned up early in the day.

Hogs.—Run heavier. Prices were steady at Tuesday's prices. Long lean hogs of 160 to 220 lbs sold at \$5.50, weighed off car, thick fats brought \$5 to \$5.10; stores, \$4.50 to \$4.75; sows, \$4.25 to \$4.50; stags, \$2.50 to \$2.75. All offerings were taken early in the day.

Sheep and Lambs.—Run light. Demand was active for export sheep. There was considerable space to fill, and 8 3-4c per lb was paid for all ewes and wethers at all suitable, weighed off car. Butchers sheep were nominal at \$2.50 to \$2.75. Lambs were plentiful, and as demand was only moderate prices were easy. Sales were made all the way from \$1.50 to \$2.75, the latter for extra fine picked lots.

Milch Cows and Springers.—Quality was poor and prices realized were considerably lower. Best sale to-day was at \$14. Thin light cows sold down as low as \$20.—Empire, Sept. 15.

The outcome of the convention for the development of southern industries, at Washington, was the adoption of resolutions providing for a permanent exhibition in Washington of the resources of the southern states and the registration of southern properties for sale. A committee of one member from each state will arrange details.

Colored Cottons Decline.

During the past week the trade has been in a turmoil and a state of trepidation with regard to the price of colored cottons, and as a consequence sales by jobbers have been almost nil. A certain wholesale house in Toronto came out on the 1st of September with flaring advertisement of reduced prices on "checked shirtings, denims, cottonades and flannelettes," and declared they were prepared to give astounding quotations. This announcement was what created the turmoil and trepidation.

In the first place, the announcement implied that flannelettes were further reduced, which was not the case. They were reduced just after the passing of the new Canadian tariff bill, and have remained steady ever since.

In the second place, the announcement was made in the daily papers, which went into the hands of consumers, and retailers were thus placed at a disadvantage. Their customers were informed of declines in prices months before they could receive these reductions. Hence retail trade in these lines has stagnated. Had the announcement been made in a trade paper, it would have fallen only into the hands of the trade, and its effect would have been much less disastrous. The common sense in these arguments will be an effectual answer to any person who might possibly say that this paragraph spoke one word for the retailer and two for the trade journal.

In the third place, this announcement was made in language so bold that it was misleading.

As everybody knows, there is a combine in Canada on cotton goods, and prices are not regulated by the cost of production, but by other sets of circumstances, which include: The protective duty levied on competing goods by the Canadian government, and also the prices prevailing in countries which manufacture cotton goods similar to those put on the Canadian market by domestic manufacturers.

Proofs of this were seen when the prices of greys dropped after the readjustment of the Canadian tariff in March. About April 1st the price of unbleached cottons dropped from seven to ten per cent., because the duty was lowered from one cent. per square yard and 15 per cent. to 2 1/2 per cent. At the same time a reduction of the duty on unbleached from 1c per square yard and 15 per cent. to 25 per cent., caused an average reduction in mill prices of seven per cent. These changes were pointed out in the April issue of this journal. At the same time it was pointed out that the prices of colored goods had "not changed much as yet," thus showing that a change was expected. Flannelettes dropped considerably, as has been mentioned, and linings were also lowered about 5 per cent., although on one line it was 12 1/2 per cent. These examples show that prices are subject to the tariff levies, and do not necessarily conform to cost of production.

Now, as to the second contention that the prices are influenced by the prices prevailing in the countries who have similar goods for sale, the present decline in colored goods is offered as an example. The lowering of the Canadian duty would lead to an expectation for a decline. But this reduction cannot wholly explain a decline running as much as 18 per cent. The fact was that cotton goods in the United States were at panic prices. The demand was not equal to the supply and prices were down to cost limits—perhaps went below it in some cases. Then the foreign market began to be worked, and Canada received her share of attention. Cottons were being offered in clearances to Canadian jobbers at 10 per cent. less than even the low prices in the states. The natural consequence was that the Colored Cotton Co.,

in order to prevent jobbers loading up for spring with United States jobs and clearances, dropped the prices of denims, shirtings and cottonades.

In proof of this assertion as to low prices in the United States, Dun's Review, of Sept. 1st, says: "A comparison of standard articles elsewhere given shows a decline in price averaging 17 per cent. since last year, and 24 per cent. since 1882; the reduction in some important fabrics being 33 per cent."

Still prices in the United States are advancing. Print cloths have gone up a quarter and low grades of bleached cottons fully one-eighth. Otis checks and Excelsior checks and stripes are up one-quarter. With these advances staring them in the face, the Canadian Colored Cotton Co. might have held to their prices and avoided the disastrous break that has occurred. It may be that the lowering was decided upon before there was an appreciable change or hope of change in the United States market. If so, the circumstances must be simply regarded as exceedingly unfortunate.

A great many wholesalers in Toronto are of the opinion that did the colored cotton manufacturers of Canada commence to introduce new styles and patterns they would have considerably less difficulty in unloading their stock. They are still making patterns that had their original in the infancy of the industry. In fact, one wholesaler asserted that he sold a great many of the patterns when he first went into business in England in 1859. On the other hand one wholesaler said that he thought, on the whole, they had done fairly well. But he is in a hopeless minority in Toronto so far as this question is concerned. Having thus seen the nature of the causes that effect prices of cotton goods in Canada, this recent change in prices must be considered more fully.

The change was intended at first to apply only to goods delivered December 1st and after, and the new quotations were made to jobbers with that view. But now it is likely that it will apply to all goods delivered after October 1st. No rebates will be allowed to the jobber by the Cotton Co., and hence it cannot be expected that the retailers will receive any from the jobber. The latter will lose enough on present stocks without giving any rebate on goods he has already sold and shipped. There is little doubt, however, that considerably closer prices can be obtained from now until October 1st. The competition among wholesalers is too keen to maintain prices until the last minute.

The decline varies from 5 to 20 per cent., and shows that either there was previously a large margin in these goods for the manufacturer, or that prices are now down to cost of production. This latter is undoubtedly true, and the Dry Goods Review prophesies higher prices on colored and grey cottons before another year rolls around. This will be especially and vigorously true if the United States manufacturers get busy enough to have their hands fully occupied with the trade in their own country. The cotton companies here are virtually in control of the trade in Canada so far as internal competition is concerned. As soon as foreign competition is removed they will put the prices as high as they dare.

A line of goods that formerly sold at 8 1/2c at the mill is now sold at 7c, or a reduction of 18 per cent. Another line that cost 12 1/2c at the mills is now sold at 10c, and so on through the list.

In denims the reduction is very considerable, amounting on some lines from 15 to 18 per cent. In shirtings the reductions are not so large, and will average perhaps 7 1/2 per cent., being 10 per cent. in some cases. In cottonades the reduction is very considerable and runs all the way from 5 to 10 per cent.

At these reduced prices, retailers need have no hesitation in placing heavy orders. Prices

are bound to go up again as soon as the United States prices stiffen. This process has already begun, two or three well-known brands of grey cottons have advanced from 7 1/2 to 10 per cent. at the United States mills.—Dry Goods Review.

Defects in White Lead

The Maritime Provinces have for many years been accustomed to the very finest of imported white leads, and it is natural that they should quickly find all the faults and imperfections in the domestic product. This is no doubt due to the close price at which the Canadian grinders sell under the recent fierce competition. Nearly every dealer is growling because it is too coarse or because it is too fine. There is no reason why both these complaints should not be met. It may be necessary to charge a trifle more for better lead, but the firm who did it can eventually get the trade. In some other lines of business manufacturers meet competition by putting a cheaper brand on the market, but steadily maintaining the quality of their established brand. Doing so often enhances the value of the old brand.

"Another grave fault," remarked a western grinder who was spoken to regarding the complaint of the Maritime Province dealers, "is that the close prices of the ground lead have forced manufacturers unwisely to buy cheap grades of dry lead containing a large percentage of foreign matter, which is a great detriment to the body as well as to the grinding of the article. The trouble with the cheap dry lead is that the iron or the sulphur has not been sufficiently extracted from it, and where there is high percentage of these foreign elements the lead cannot be ground sufficiently fine. The complaint of the Maritime Province people is well founded."—Hardware Merchant.

A Pair of Shop Hints.

The question is frequently arising in my mind as to whether shafting for shop purposes is not doomed to go. Isn't it going to be cheaper to string a copper wire to a tool, have a small motor built in with it and drive by electricity than it is to turn a long line of shafting several hundred feet in length and keep it revolving day in and day out, whether there is any work being done at the other end of it or no? Some large shops have answered "Yes," but the art is still in an experimental stage and no one really knows. It seems reasonable, and I am rather disposed to believe it. But whether the electrical breakdowns of the motors will more than counterbalance the mechanical breakdowns of shafting and belts remains to be seen.

Taking care of patterns, keeping them catalogued and allowing for depreciation is one of the troublesome tasks of foundry work. An apprentice or the foreman usually has the run of the loft; he knows where everything is, and his head is the only catalogue. But when a pattern is needed that has not been used for several years it is usually found to be so dried and the glue has parted in so many places that the rush job has to wait until the pattern maker has had a chance to do a day's work on the pattern. But the pattern loft is under the roof, and to say that the air is hot and dry is to express it mildly. I have found that good ventilation contributes mightily to the welfare of the patters, and if a large shallow pan be placed there and kept filled with water a still further improvement will be noted. In one case I had a window in my pattern loft opening directly opposite the exhaust from the engine, and the steam blowing in at the open window kept the air moist and the patterns free from injury through checking. Next to this the shallow pan is the thing, but above all lot there be good ventilation.—Dixie.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

(Continued from Page 30.)

have evidently decided to look elsewhere. We are told that a deputation of cannors waited upon Mr. Laurier, leader of the opposition, during his recent visit to British Columbia, and presented a full statement of their grievances. Of course Mr. Laurier is helpless to do anything for the cannors and fishermen of British Columbia at present, but in waiting upon him the cannors no doubt have an eye to future possibilities.

A PECULIAR case showing how a large saving in freight was made by teaming goods instead of giving them to the railway for transport, has been reported to The Commercial. A party in Minnedosa, Man., purchased a limited quantity of plate glass in Winnipeg, the weight of which was about 1,200 pounds. On enquiring he found that the railway freight and cost of placing on the cars here would amount to \$55. Instead of giving the goods to the railway, he hired a man and team of horses at Minnedosa to come to Winnipeg for the glass, the distance between the two places being 135 miles. The man and team cost \$10 for the trip, and a load was taken each way. A load of wool was brought to Winnipeg on the way down, and on the return trip a quantity of other goods was taken in addition to the glass. Altogether the saving from teaming the goods, counting the railway freight on the wool, and the glass and other goods taken on the return trip, amounted to \$35 less than it would have cost to have sent the goods by the railway. This is of course an exceptional case, as the rate on glass is very high, but it is nevertheless an interesting incident as showing that the old modes of transportation are not to be despised even in this age of railways, at least in Manitoba.

THE regulations for the prevention of prairie fires are certainly strict enough, but like the law regarding noxious weeds, it is seldom that an effort is made to enforce the law. So far as noxious weeds are concerned, there would be no difficulty in proving the violation of the law, but this does not prevent its open violation on every hand in some sections of the country. As regards prairie fires, it is a more difficult thing to prove cases of violation of the law. The law, however, provides that hay stacks on the open prairie shall be protected by a plowed or burnt ring not less than eight feet wide, etc. Any person kindling a fire on the open prairie, or allowing a fire to escape from his own property, is liable to a fine of not more than \$200 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months. This same rule applies to timber fires. Parties securing the conviction of an offender are entitled to receive half the fine. This provision does not seem to induce many to act as informers, as convictions are rare, notwithstanding the great loss frequently occasioned by prairie and bush fires. The loss in Manitoba this season from bush fires has been enormous, as the air has been filled with smoke for weeks at a time from such fires. A good many prairie fires were reported

during the recent windy weather, some of which destroyed stacks, and if the fall continues dry many fires will be occurring during the next few weeks, as with the fall frosts setting in, the grass will be dry and ready to ignite from a spark.

The Ottawa Conference as Viewed At London.

Now that the London Times has analyzed the results of the Ottawa conference and has plainly dissented therefrom, it is plain that the conference may as well wonder why it was begun at all. The paper named regards it as interesting to note that Canada, a colony which has hitherto "led the way in the imposition of protective tariff against the manufactures of the United Kingdom," should be the colony whose representative was selected to move a resolution in favor of a "customs arrangement between Great Britain and her colonies by which trade with the empire may be placed upon a more favorable footing than that on which trade is carried on with foreign countries."

Should such a project as that indicated in the foregoing be carried out, it would indeed be likely to attract attention. All offensive and defensive commercial alliances of the British empire, embodying an agreement practically to trade without itself, wherever possible, would bring to mind the inquiry made so often in the United States a few years ago, "What have we to do with abroad?"

Strange as is the proposition coming from the Ottawa conference, the method and manner of disposing of it by the Thunderer is not singular at all; it is quite in line with the trend of tariff opinion in the United Kingdom, quite as much so, in fact, as it was surprising to name Canada's representative to propose less protection for that colony from the United Kingdom.

The clearest form which proposals of this sort have taken is that the United Kingdom should lay a small tax upon all her foreign imports, thus giving to colonial produce a differential advantage in her markets, in return for which the colonies should lay a similar tax upon all their foreign imports over and above any tax already levied by them on foreign and British imports alike, thus reciprocating a differential advantage to British manufacturers, while reserving their freedom to impose customs duties as before for revenue purposes. This scheme, it may be added, was associated with a system of imperial defense, and proceeds of the tax were to form a naval fund.

The advantages of commercial union are evident, but the plan is rejected by the Times for reasons summarized as follows. The essence of the proposal is a small tax to be laid on foreign imports throughout the British empire. Taking the figures of foreign imports into the empire, they will be found of the value of about £400,000,000, of which something more than £320,000,000 are the foreign imports of the United Kingdom and something less than £80,000,000 foreign imports of the British possessions. "If," says the paper named, "we agree to impose a tax on foreign imports all round, we agree, in the first instance, to tax the trade of the United Kingdom four times as much as the trade of all the British possessions put together. We are richer and more populous, and it may be argued that the position of the disability is fair. If so, it should be because we look to gain a corresponding proportion of advantage. But when we compare the advantage on the same purely technical basis of figures we do not find that the proportion holds. The difference lies in the fact that the

United Kingdom is the principal market of the colonies, but the colonies are not the principal markets of the United Kingdom. They gain on their export to the United Kingdom—where their produce, under the supposition of the scheme, would be protected—the same percentage which they lose on their foreign imports. The totals of exports from British possessions to the United Kingdom have fluctuated of late years between £90,000,000 and £100,000,000. Taking them at an average of £95,000,000, they are about £20,000,000 in excess of the foreign imports on which the tax is laid. There is, therefore, a clear gain every way in the transaction for the colonies. For the United Kingdom the gain to be set against the loss on foreign imports is, as in the case of the colonies, advantage on exports to markets within the empire. But while the foreign imports, on which we are asked to impose a drawback, are worth more than £800,000,000, the exports to British possessions, upon which presumably we gain advantage, average only about £85,000,000. This does not even fully represent the position, because our exports to the colonies are not generally the same as their foreign imports, whereas their exports to us are the same as an immense proportion of our foreign imports."

This shows on the face of it there would be a clear loss to the United Kingdom as between it and the colonies, but so considerate is the critic that the question is discussed even further on the basis of whether the United Kingdom could even under these circumstances, afford the proposed arrangement.

On this point it is explained that about two thirds of the foreign imports which it is proposed to tax consists of foodstuffs and raw materials, and the United Kingdom has to consider how the tax imposed would affect foreign exports. The percentage upon raw material must fall upon British manufacturers, and, assuming the export price to be kept down by foreign competition, "it would fall indirectly upon the wage fund." At the same time the percentage upon foodstuffs would tend to create a corresponding rise in the price of food. Therefore, from the point of view of the manufacturing population, whether capitalist or artisan, the proposal to impose preferential rates for the benefit of the intercolonial trade is "one which can hardly expect to obtain a hearing until the proportions between intercolonial and foreign trade have greatly changed."

But an alternative seems to have been proposed in a second resolution of the conference—that if the United Kingdom cannot give tariff advantages to the colonies, the colonies may be allowed to give them alike to each other and to Great Britain. Hitherto, says the London paper, this alternative has been regarded with the same eye of disfavor as the original proposition, it being held that Her Majesty's government could not, without inconsistency, accept a proposal which involved even indirectly a possible differentiation in favor of British goods; as the proposal was not one to prohibit protection in general it could not be accepted.—Bradstreet's.

Winnipeg Clearing House.

Clearings for the week ending Sept. 20. were \$929,753, balances, \$233,108. For the previous week clearings were \$741,297.

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

	Clearings.	
	6th Sept.	18th Sept.
Montreal	\$3,459,284	\$12,095,508
Toronto	3,496,267	5,839,726
Halifax	1,030,617	1,612,728
Winnipeg	769,426	741,297
Hamilton	672,403	650,147

Total \$14,427,997 \$20,822,401

Wheat for Feeding Purposes.

A circular has been issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, prepared by Dr. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, presenting data concerning the feeding quantities of wheat and other grain products. The following are extracts:

Equal parts of wheat and corn should prove better for fattening animals than either of these grains alone. For growing animals corn is plainly not so suitable as is wheat or oats.

When wheat and corn are the same price per bushel, it is preferable to feed wheat and sell corn; first, because wheat weighs 7 per cent heavier per bushel than corn; secondly, because wheat is weight for weight an equally good grain for fattening animals, and better for growing animals; and thirdly, because there is much less value in fertilizing elements removed from the farm in corn than in wheat.

There are certain points to be borne in mind when one is commencing to feed wheat. Our domesticated animals are all very fond of it, but are not accustomed to eating it. Precautions should consequently be observed to prevent accidents and disease from its use. It is a matter of common observation that when full-fed horses are changed from old to new oats they are liable to attacks of indigestion, colic, and founder. If such results follow the change from old to new oats, how much more likely are they to follow a radical change, such as that from oats to wheat? For this reason wheat should at first be fed in small quantities. It should, when possible, be mixed with some other grain, and care should be taken to prevent any one animal from getting more than the quantity intended for it.

The precautions are especially necessary when wheat is fed to horses, as these animals are peculiarly liable to colic and other disturbances of the digestive organs, accompanied or followed by laminitis. Cattle, sheep and hogs frequently crowd each other from the feeding troughs, in which case some individuals obtain more than their share, and may bring on serious or fatal attacks of indigestion.

The best form in which to feed wheat is to roll or grind it into a coarse meal. It may then be fed alone, or mixed with cornmeal or ground oats. When ground fine it is pasty and adheres to the teeth, gums, and cheeks so that it is not so readily masticated or eaten. In the form of a coarse meal it is relished by all animals, it is in a condition to be attacked by the digestive processes whether thoroughly masticated or not, and in most cases it gives the best results. Dr. Gilbert appears to have obtained better results from whole than from ground wheat when fed to sheep. Sheep feeders may, therefore, experiment with whole wheat, but wheat meal will certainly be found to give better results with all other kinds of animals.

The number of pounds of live weight that may be produced by feeding a bushel of wheat will evidently vary according to the age and condition of the animal fed. Prof. Robertson, at the Ottawa experimental station fed frozen wheat to hogs and secured from 9.1 to 15.46 pounds, live weight, from a bushel, the greater increase being from young, growing animals, and the smaller from those which were fattening.

At the South Dakota Experimental Station the hogs fed ground wheat required 4.81 pounds, and those fed whole wheat required 4.91 pounds for 1 pound gain in live weight. The ground wheat fed returned 58.89 cents per bushel, the whole wheat, 55.83 cents; corn, 60 cents; and peas, 65.86 cents. The quality of the pork obtained from ground wheat and corn was about equal, and was superior to that from whole wheat, peas or mixed feed.

From the Canadian experiments it would appear that the feeding value of an equal weight of wheat is slightly in excess of that of corn; the South Dakota experiments gave better results from corn. In general, the differences would probably not be very great, but it would undoubtedly be better to mix corn and wheat, or corn, wheat, and bran, or corn, wheat and middlings.

Railway Extension in India.

The London Financial Times of August 18 says: In the House of Commons yesterday Sir Richard Temple asked the Secretary for India what result had attended the issue by the Government of India of the Resolution No. 921 R.C., dated Simla, 15th September, 1893, in which terms were stated on which the Government of India was prepared to consider offers for the construction, by the agency of private companies, of branch lines or extensions of existing railways, to be worked, when constructed, by the main line administrations, which it was intended should stimulate the construction of railways in India by private enterprise. Mr. H. H. Fowler said that the Government of India and the Secretary of State in Council were in negotiation with the view to the formation of a company for the extension of the India railway system on the lines indicated in the Government of India's resolution of 15th September, 1893. He was in correspondence with the Government of India with reference to some modifications which were desired in the terms of that resolution.

Cutting in Plate Glass.

Rumors are rife regarding the cutting of prices in plate glass. There is an association on this article, and it fixed the discount at 35 per cent. All the large dealers are not affiliated with the association, but those of them who are not are in sympathy with it and adhere to the fixed discount list, which is tantamount to being members. The source of the cutting is not, therefore, the big dealers outside the association. It is alleged to be within the association itself, and also, at least, with one small independent dealer. And it is said that evidences are not wanting where a discount of 40 per cent. has been allowed.

The dealer who has most cause to be aggrieved is a member of the association. And his eyes became opened to the cutting that was being practiced when he found that contracts which he had tendered for were being regularly obtained by some other tenderer at figures below the Association price. Toronto Hardware Merchant.

"Shoemaker, Stick to Your Last."

The incentives to speculation are always strongest in prosperous times, but a warning against the evils attending speculation is never out of place. The old proverb, "Shoemaker, stick to your last," should be ever present in the merchant's mind. We know of some merchants who have made fortunes by investments outside their legitimate business interests, but we have chronicled the downfall of hundreds who have attempted to follow in their footsteps. The few have succeeded, while the many have failed. In nearly every instance a merchant's business is capable of increased development by the application of brains and attention. Outside investments withdraw capital from the business which created it. The mind of the merchant is distracted and his physical frame overworked. A business which receives a sole, individual attention of a man will seldom, in return, lead him to bankruptcy.—Monetary Times.

Coffee.

The outlook for coffee prices is an interesting one at present, in view of the fact that this year's crop the world over are expected by many to be the largest ever raised. Not since 1891-92, when the total world's crop was 11,750,000 bags, has the prospect for heavy yield been so favorable. W. H. Crossman & Bro., in a circular just issued, estimate the total world's production this year at 13,500,000 bags. This is against an estimate by a well-known European authority of 12,000,000 bags, but, as is pointed out by Crossman & Brother, the European estimate calls for 6,500,000 bags from Rio and Santos and only 8,000,000 bags from Mexico, Central America, West Indies and Venezuela, which last year, they say, gave full 500,000 bags more. It is further pointed out that receipts at Rio and Santos this season are 250,000 bags more than a year ago. Crossman & Brother, in predicting much lower prices this season, call attention to the poor quality of the Rio crop this season, which, added to current commercial conditions, in their opinion, favor the 1891-5 crop selling below the price of that of 1891-92. The London Statist says that Anton Hvisten Dahl estimates the coffee crop of 1891 at fully 12,500,000 bags, the largest in the annals of the trade. The Statist adds that the maximum consumption of coffee is 10,500,000 bags, and that if the speculators maintain prices during 1891 a great crash in the spring of 1895 is expected.

Cheap Coal.

The following interesting item was published in the Buffalo Courier a day or two since: "The New York Central Railway Company recently bought its supply coal for locomotives, etc., for the year ending June, 1895. It amounts to about 500,000 tons delivered on cars at Buffalo, and was secured at the exceedingly low price of \$1.38 per ton of 2,000 pounds. The coal is of course the bituminous quality. The offers of the two bituminous coal railroads, the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh and the Western New York & Pennsylvania, owning a coal mining company with coal lands, were accepted at the price named.

"The rate of freight is \$1.10 per ton to Black Rock, or equal to 95c per ton at Buffalo. Presuming that the railroad credits to the account of freight the regular rates that all outsiders have to pay, 95c, it leaves but 42c per ton for the coal, or 17 to 22c less than a middle man can buy it from the railroad companies named. The prices paid by the New York Central last year was \$1.60. It was supposed that the recent strike would stiffen the prices but it seems to have had the contrary effect.

"United States vs. British Locomotives" is the subject of a letter in the London Engineer, July 7, by "An Indian Locomotive Superintendent." The letter contains a description of the conditions under which the Indian railways are worked, and the writer argues that the whole question of getting more work out of locomotives in India is one of men and of human endurance and not one of engines.

A bulky volume of nearly 700 pages has reached The Commercial. This is the quarterly issue of the American Bank Reporter, published at 48 Church St., New York. It contains an alphabetical list of all banks in the United States and Canada, with names of officials of each bank, and other information. It also gives the banking laws of the various states and much other statistical matter, including a list of attorneys in the two countries. A list of towns without banks is given, with the nearest banking centres. The volume is a very useful one for the counting house and mercantile office.

Columbia and Kootenay Steam Navigation Company, Ltd.

TIME TABLE NO. 5,

In effect Monday, Aug. 22th, 1894.

Revelstoke Route—Steamer Lytton.

Connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway (main line) for all points east and v
Leaves Revelstoke on Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 a.m.
Leaves Robson on Wednesdays and Sundays at 6 p.m.

Northport Route—Steamer Lytton.

Connecting at Northport for points on the Spokane Falls and Northern Railway.
Leaves Robson Saturdays at 4 a.m.
Leaves Northport Saturdays at 1.30 p.m.

Kaslo Route—Steamer Nelson.

Leaves Nelson—
Sundays at 4 p.m.
Wednesdays at 5.40 p.m.
Thursdays at 4 p.m.
Saturdays at 5.40 p.m.
Connecting on Saturdays and Wednesdays with Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway for Kaslo and lake points.
Leaves Kaslo for Nelson—
Sunday at 8 a.m.
Tuesday at 3 a.m.
Thursday at 8 a.m.
Friday at 3 a.m.
Connecting on Tuesdays and Fridays with Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway for Spokane.

Bonner's Ferry Route—Steamer Nelson.

Connecting with Great Northern railway for all points east and west.
Leaves Nelson Tuesdays and Fridays at 3 a.m.
Leaves Kaslo Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m.
Leaves Bonner's Ferry for Nelson and Kaslo at 3 a.m. on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

The company reserves the right to change this schedule at any time without notice.
For full information as to tickets, rates, etc., apply at the company's office, Nelson, B.C.
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S. S. Warrimoo Nov. 16
and every month thereafter.

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From Vancouver to Yokohama and Hong Kong

Empress India Oct. 15
Empress Japan Nov. 12
Empress China Dec. 10
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Taking effect on Wednesday, June 29, 1894.

Read Up		MAIN LINE		Read Down	
North Bound				South Bound	
Freight No. 168 Daily.	St. Paul Ex. Pass. No. 107 Daily.	STATIONS.		St. Paul Ex. Pass. No. 108 Daily.	Freight No. 169 Daily.
	Miles from Winnipeg.				
1.30p	3.00p	0	Winnipeg	11.30a	5.30a
1.05p	2.49p	8	Portage Junction	11.42a	5.47a
12.42p	2.28p	9	St. Norbert	11.55a	6.07a
12.22p	2.23p	15	Cartier	12.03p	6.25a
11.54a	2.05p	23	St. Agatha	12.24p	6.51a
11.31a	1.57p	27	Union Point	12.35p	7.02a
11.07a	1.45p	32	Silver Plains	12.45p	7.19a
10.31a	1.29p	40	Morris	1.00p	7.45a
10.03a	1.15p	46	St. Jean	1.15p	8.25a
9.23a	12.53p	56	Letellier	1.34p	9.18a
8.00a	12.35p	65	Emerson	1.55p	10.15a
7.00a	12.15p	68	Pembina	2.05p	11.15a
11.05p	8.30a	108	Grand Forks	8.25p	9.25a
1.30p	6.55a	223	Winnipeg Junction	9.25p	1.24p
	8.30p	470	Duluth	7.25a	
	8.00p	431	Minneapolis	6.00a	
	11.30p	833	St. Paul	7.00a	
			Chicago	9.55p	

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

East Bound.				West Bound.	
Ex. No. 180	Ex. No. 123 Tues. & Sat.	Miles from Morris.	STATIONS.	Ex. No. 127 Mon. & Fri.	Ex. No. 129 Wed. & Sat.
1.30p	3.00p	0	Winnipeg	11.30a	5.30p
7.50p	12.55p	0	Morris	1.35p	8.00a
6.55p	12.35p	10	Low Farm	2.00p	8.44a
5.49p	12.07a	21	Boyd	2.28p	9.31a
5.25p	11.55a	28	Roland	2.52p	9.50a
4.39p	11.38a	38	Bozeman	3.25p	10.25a
3.58p	11.24a	49	Miami	3.18p	10.54a
3.14p	11.02a	49	Deerwood	3.30p	11.44a
2.51p	10.50a	54	Altamont	3.49p	12.10p
2.15p	10.33a	62	Somersct	4.05p	12.51p
1.47p	10.15a	65	Sweet Lake	4.22p	1.22p
1.10p	10.01a	74	Indian Springs	4.35p	1.54p
12.57p	9.53a	74	Maricapolis	4.50p	2.18p
12.27p	9.38a	86	Greenway	5.07p	2.52p
11.57a	9.24a	92	Balder	5.22p	3.25p
11.12a	9.07a	102	Belmont	5.45p	4.16p
10.27a	8.45a	109	Hilton	6.04p	4.53p
9.35a	8.22a	117	Ashdown	6.23p	5.22p
9.48a	8.22a	120	Wawancas	6.29p	5.47p
9.39a	8.14a	123	Elliotts	6.40p	6.04p
9.05a	8.00a	129	Rounthwaito	6.53p	6.3p
8.28a	7.48a	137	Martinville	7.11p	7.18p
7.00a	7.25a	145	Brandon	7.30p	8.00p

Number 127 stops at Balder for meals.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

East Bound				W. End	
Read up Mixed No. 144, every day ex. Sun	Miles from Portage.	STATIONS.	Read Down Mixed No. 145, every day ex. Sun		
12.00 noon.	0	Winnipeg	4.00 p.m.		
11.43 a.m.	3.0	Portage Junction	4.15 p.m.		
11.10 a.m.	11.5	St. Charles	4.40 p.m.		
11.00 a.m.	13.5	Headingley	4.46 p.m.		
10.30 a.m.	21.0	White Plains	5.10 p.m.		
9.32 a.m.	35.2	Essex	6.45 p.m.		
9.05 a.m.	42.1	Dakrville	6.55 p.m.		
8.30 a.m.	55.5	Portage la Prairie	7.30 a.m.		

Stations marked — have no agent. Freight must be prepaid.

Numbers 107 and 108 have through Pullman Vestibuled Drawing Room Sleeping Cars between Winnipeg and St. Paul and Minneapolis. Also Palace Dining Cars. Close connection at Chicago with eastern lines, connection at Winnipeg Junction with trains to and from the Pacific coast.

For rates and full information concerning connection with other lines, etc., apply to any agent of the company or

CHAS. S. FEE, H. SWINFORD,
G. P. & T. A., St. Paul. General Agt., Winnipeg.
E. J. BELCH, Ticket Agent, 436 Main St., Winnipeg.