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 J. B. MONK, Manager.

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

CAPITAL, \$1,500,000.00  
 RESERVE FUND, \$350,000.00

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

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 BRUSSELS, BELGIUM—J. Mathieu & Pils.  
 NEW YORK—The Amer. Exchange Nat'l Bank of NY.  
 SAN FRANCISCO—The Bank of British Columbia.  
 CHICAGO—The Amer. Exchange Nat'l Bk. of Chicago.  
 BRITISH COLUMBIA—The Bank of British Columbia.  
 HAMILTON, JAMAICA—The Bank of Bermuda.  
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**BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.**

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 ASSETS, \$1,500,000.  
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In these days when so many low grade TEAS are put  
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to sustain the ancient credit of the Herb, and to remind  
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The teas of Ceylon are to-day the finest in the World,  
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FOR FALL 1896.

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In bottles or by the Gallon. Write at once.

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Wholesale Druggists, Winnipeg.

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Large Assortment now in Stock  
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# The Commercial

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

FOURTEENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.  
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Publisher.

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

WINNIPEG, AUGUST 21, 1895.

## Manitoba.

Hill & McCauley contemplate opening in the furniture line in Manitou.

A movement is on foot to establish a board of trade at Carberry. Good idea.

The Winnipeg city council will submit a by-law at the next municipal elections, to exempt the proposed new buildings of the Union Shoe & Leather Co. from taxation for ten years.

The department of agriculture has sent out agents for the purpose of collecting exhibits of grasses and grain in the stalk from the principal farming districts of the province. The collection will be used for exhibition purposes in the east and to replenish the display in the Imperial institute, London, which has been partly destroyed by the ravages of mice and rats.

The stock in trade and book accounts of The Ferguson Co'y., Ltd., stationers, Winnipeg, will be sold at a rate on the \$, on Wednesday, Aug. 26. The estate is made up as follows: Stationery, \$7,149.98; Fancy goods, \$321.24; Book, etc., \$1,628.02; Leather and sporting goods, \$155.56; Games, \$74.51; Printers' Inks, \$212.60; Store and office furniture, \$581.40; Book accounts, \$3,805.43; Total, \$18,917.74. The concern has apparently done a losing business right along, and the dividend to the creditors will be very small. The principal feature of the business seemed to be the salary of \$250 per month which Mr. Ferguson received as manager, and which was out of all proportion to the business done. A considerable portion of the stock carried by the company was simply consigned to them, and the ownership retained by the shippers. These goods were of course removed when the company's difficulties were made known.

## Northwest Ontario.

R. H. Ahn has made arrangements for the incorporation of the Golden Gate Mining Company, to operate the Golden Gate mine in the Rat Portage district. He claims this is one of the most promising mines there.

S. A. Hoover, of Port Arthur, dealer in men's furnishings and boots and shoes, has rented premises in Winnipeg and in the course of a month or six weeks will move his stock from Port Arthur to the western metropolis.

## Assiniboia.

W. C. Hamilton, Q. C., of Regina, has taken Ford Jones, into partnership, the firm name being Hamilton & Jones.

John Dawson, lately of Dawson & McNiece, general merchants, of Regina and Lumsden, has left for Rossland, B. C. on the lookout for a business opening.

## Saskatchewan.

The Battleford Herald says: "The old established firm of Mahaffy & Clinskhill has been dissolved by the retirement of Mr. Mahaffy; but while he has gone out of business we are pleased to learn that he will not leave town. The business will be continued under the old firm name by Mr. Clinskhill."

## Lumber Trade News.

R. W. Gibson, of Birtle, Man., has disposed of his stock of lumber and builders' supplies to J. D. McArthur.

On Saturday morning A. W. Gillingham's saw mill at the North Forks of the Old Man's river, 40 miles from Macleod, was the scene of a fatal accident. A boiler exploded, killing three men, named Smith, May and Edsall, and injuring another. The mill was completely wrecked.

## Misleading Frost Reports.

The report of two degrees of frost at the Manitoba experimental farm at Brandon during the recent cold dip, which was made public in some papers, is denied by Mr. Bedford, superintendent of the farm. The lowest reading was on Saturday night, when the thermometer in the valley barely reached the frost mark, but the lowest recorded at other points on the farm was two degrees above the danger line. Mr. Bedford informs The Commercial that not the slightest injury was done to the most delicate plants grown at the farm.

## Winnipeg Prices a Year Ago.

Following were Winnipeg prices this week last year:

Wheat—No sales, 51c bid for No. 1 hard, now, country point.

Flour.—Local price, per sack, Patents, \$2.05; Bakers, \$1.85.

Bran.—Per ton, \$11.

Shorts.—Per ton, \$13.

Oats.—Per bushel, car lots, local freights paid, 80c.

Barley—A few cars of new sold at 80c, f.o.b., Winnipeg.

Flax Seed.—Small sales retail at \$1.50 per bushel.

Butter.—Dairy round lots 8c. Creamery, 13 to 15c.

Cheese.—5½ to 5¾c.

Eggs.—Fresh, 11c net, jobbing at 13 to 14c.

Beef.—City dressed, 4 to 5c.

Mutton.—Fresh, 6 to 7c; lamb, 7c.

Hogs.—Dressed, 5½c to 6c.

Cattle.—Butchers' 2 to 2½c. Export 3 to 3½c.

Hogs.—Live, off cars, 4 to 4½c.

Sheep.—3 off cars; lambs, \$1 to \$2.75 each.

Seneca Root.—Dry 18 to 19c lb.

Poultry.—Chickens, 85 to 40c per pair, turkeys, 8c lb., live weight.

Hides.—No. 1 cows, greased salted 7½c.

Wool.—Unwashed fleeces, 10 to 11½c.

Potatoes.—20 to 25c per bushel.

Hay.—\$5.00 per ton, car lots.

This week last year new wheat was offering at some country points, and was being taken on store only.

## Wheat Stocks.

The visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, for the week ended Aug. 15, 1895, shows a decrease of 553,000 bushels, against a decrease of 917,000 for the corresponding week last year, an increase of 1,583,000 bushels the corresponding week two years ago, and a decrease of 1,057,000 bushels three years ago.

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

	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
Jan. 2...	88,691,000	80,228,000	81,238,000	45,907,000
Feb. 5...	83,768,000	79,903,000	81,397,000	43,101,000
Mar. 4...	78,768,000	75,680,000	79,083,000	41,556,000
April 1...	74,308,000	71,439,000	77,651,000	41,036,000
May 6...	62,196,000	65,156,000	73,069,000	36,190,000
June 3...	52,229,000	59,594,000	71,050,000	27,910,000
July 1...	41,601,000	54,657,000	62,316,000	24,262,000
Aug. 3...	38,517,000	60,001,000	69,424,000	26,079,000
Sept. 7...	39,754,000	63,105,000	66,140,000	35,000,000
Oct. 7...	41,832,000	73,614,000	63,275,000	61,266,000
Nov. 4...	62,900,000	80,041,000	71,396,000	61,717,000
Dec. 2...	63,903,000	85,179,000	78,091,000	72,580,000

The following shows the visible supply by weeks, for four years:

	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.
Jan. 4...	69,842,000	87,888,000	79,953,000	81,780,000
" 11...	68,945,000	86,615,000	80,453,000	82,050,000
" 18...	67,933,000	85,238,000	80,332,000	82,227,000
" 25...	67,523,000	84,065,000	80,231,000	81,457,000
Feb. 1...	66,737,000	83,376,000	79,533,000	81,392,000
" 8...	66,119,000	82,222,000	79,680,000	80,973,000
" 15...	65,936,000	80,735,000	79,687,000	80,213,000
" 22...	65,011,000	79,476,000	77,557,000	79,433,000
March 1...	63,089,000	78,701,000	75,569,000	79,083,000
" 7...	62,690,000	77,717,000	74,607,000	79,103,000
" 14...	62,137,000	76,378,000	73,350,000	79,230,000
" 21...	61,318,000	76,578,000	73,161,000	78,203,000
" 28...	61,019,000	74,398,000	71,488,000	77,331,000
April 4...	60,322,000	74,708,000	70,762,000	77,233,000
" 11...	59,330,000	70,497,000	69,217,000	77,096,000
" 18...	58,483,000	68,026,000	68,225,000	74,509,000
" 25...	57,916,000	65,770,000	66,533,000	75,027,000
May 2...	55,610,000	62,196,000	65,156,000	73,069,000
" 9...	54,000,000	60,638,000	63,510,000	71,033,000
" 16...	53,116,000	58,418,000	62,041,000	71,523,000
" 23...	51,298,000	54,214,000	61,339,000	70,169,000
" 30...	50,310,000	52,230,000	59,391,000	70,367,000
June 6...	50,147,000	49,739,000	58,214,000	63,682,000
" 13...	49,488,000	47,217,000	57,115,000	66,375,000
" 20...	48,919,000	46,225,000	55,551,000	63,081,000
" 27...	47,860,000	44,501,000	54,057,000	62,316,000
July 4...	47,103,000	43,559,000	54,114,000	61,519,000
" 11...	47,220,000	41,237,000	53,151,000	60,325,000
" 18...	46,743,000	40,458,000	53,771,000	63,301,000
" 25...	47,142,000	39,229,000	57,144,000	59,319,000
Aug. 1...	46,734,000	38,517,000	60,001,000	60,324,000
" 8...	46,429,000	37,339,000	62,321,000	58,569,000
" 15...	45,876,000	36,492,000	63,001,000	57,312,000

Bradstreet's report of stocks of wheat in Canada on August 8 is as follows:

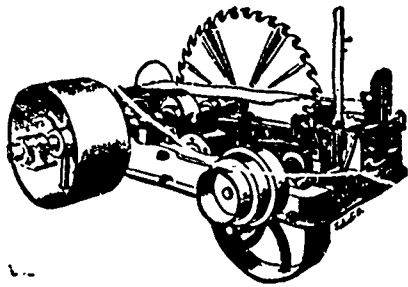
	Bushels.
Montreal.....	282,000
Toronto.....	141,000
Kingston.....	50,000
Winnipeg.....	210,000
Manitoba interior elevators	890,000
Fort William, Port Arthur & Keewatin.....	2,483,000

Total stocks in the United States and Canada as reported by Bradstreet's were as follows, on August 8 1896:

	Bushels.
East of the Mountains.....	57,892,000
Pacific Coast.....	1,917,000
Total stocks a year ago were:	bushels.
East of the Mountains.....	46,227,000
Pacific Coast.....	4,762,000

Bradstreet's report for the week ended Aug. 15, shows a decrease of 580,000 bushels in stocks of wheat east of the mountains, making the total 57,412,000 bushels on the latter date.

Worlds stocks of wheat on August 1, 1896, (United States, Canada, in Europe and afloat for Europe) were 97,181,000 bushels, as compared with 118,857,000 bushels on August 1, 1895, 142,354,000 bushels on August 1, 1894, 151,070,000 bushels on that date in 1893, and as contrasted with 98,528,000 bushels on August 1, 1892, and with smaller totals on July 1 in preceding years.

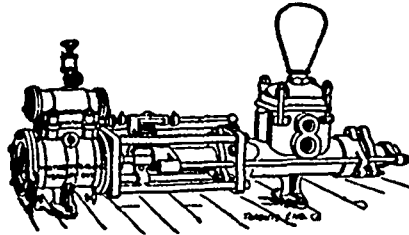


# Waterous Engine Works Co.,

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Engines and Boilers,  
Saw Mills.

Saw Mill Machinery,  
Northey's Steam Pumps,  
Grain Choppers,



**S**AFE . .  
SURE . .  
SWEET . .  
SALEABLE

# SOVEREIGN MATCHES

No better Sulphur MATCHES made on Earth  
EVERY BOX GUARANTEED

Single Case, \$3.20    5 Case Lots, \$3.00

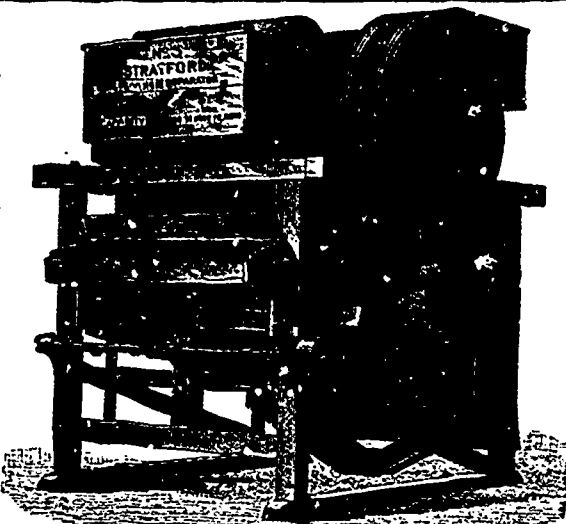
Williams & Hilton, SELLING AGENTS 236 King St., Winnipeg  
SOVEREIGN MATCH CO., TORONTO.

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AGENTS FOR

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

758 to 764 Main Street,  
Winnipeg.



# Cigars

Made in your own Country.

HISPANIA, RED CROSS, KHEDIVE

Try these Brands. They are Unsurpassed.

BRYAN & LEE, Winnipeg.

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

# THE VULCAN IRON COMPANY,

OF MANITOBA LIMITED

MILL ROLLS GROUND & CORRUGATED.  
Architectural Iron Work.

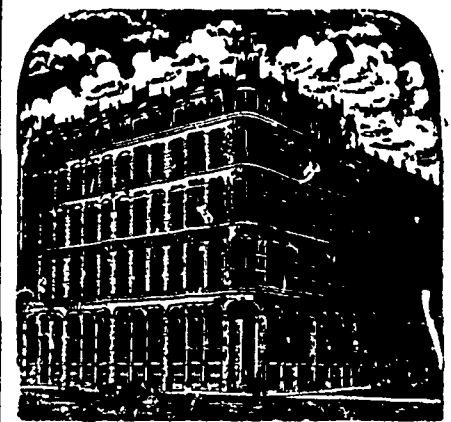
ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS,  
GENERAL BLACKSMITHING.

BRIDGE BUILDING A SPECIALTY.  
TENDERS SOLICITED.

POINT DOUGLAS AVE., WINNIPEG.

# S. Greenshields Son & Co.

MONTREAL AND VANCOUVER, B.C.



## Specialties for FALL, 1896

Clearing lines of PRINTS, FLANEL-ETTES, GINGHAMS and other cotton goods MUCH BELOW MILL PRICES.

DRESS GOODS Large ranges of TARTANS, CREPONS and BOUCLE EFFETS.  
Complete assortment of Nettions, Smallwares, Wools, etc.

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

# McMASTER & CO

—WHOLESALE—

## WOOLENS, TAILOR'S TRIMMINGS

CARPETS

AND GENERAL DRY GOODS,

Represented by  
J. J. THORLEY TORONTO, ONT.

# JAS. McCREADY & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,  
MONTREAL

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

# PORTER & CO.,

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

# Crockery.

GLASSWARE, CHINA,

Silverware, Cutlery, Lamps,  
Fancy Goods, Etc.

380 Main St., Winnipeg

# The Commercial

WINNIPEG, AUGUST 24, 1896.

## HAIL INSURANCE.

The recent losses by hail storms in Manitoba has revived a discussion in favor of hail insurance. For many years back the question of hail insurance has been periodically before the people. Private companies have been established, but they have not been very successful, and they have not been able to offer a rate low enough to induce farmers to largely avail themselves of this form of protection against loss from hail. Several plans have been proposed for the adoption of an official system of hail insurance.

A good system of hail insurance is certainly a thing to be desired. While it may be a long time before the losses from hail storms will be as severe as this year, it is a foregone conclusion that there will be some losses every year. A tax of 5 cents per acre on the cultivated area of the province of Manitoba, estimating the area at 2,000,000 acres for 1897, would produce the sum of \$100,000. While this sum would not cover the loss in a year like the present, it would nevertheless go a long way toward alleviating the needs of those who have suffered the loss of their crop.

An official system of hail insurance, on the basis of a tax on the cultivated area, could be made either compulsory or optional, through the municipalities. If optional the different municipalities could elect whether or not to come under the plan and share in the benefits to be derived from the protection thus afforded. One would suppose that there would hardly be a farmer in the province who would not willingly submit to such a tax in view of the protection which it would afford him.

The Commercial will not go into details as to the working of a system of insurance on this basis. There would of course be difficulties to overcome in working out the plan to a practical basis, but from a superficial consideration of the question we can see nothing of an insurmountable nature. What is required is insurance at a minimum cost, and only in this way can the work be accomplished at a sufficiently low cost to be of great value to the farmers.

## COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

The question of commercial education in the public schools is beginning to take practical shape in Winnipeg, as would be seen by a report of a committee appointed to consider the subject, which was published in The Commercial last week. The report set forth that it is both feasible and desirable that some degree of special commercial training be given to the large number of young people who enter commercial pursuits immediately after leaving school. The committee concluded their report by recommending that an effort be made to secure the adoption of such regulations by the provincial educational authorities as would enable the board to organise a commercial course for the schools. The report of the committee was

adopted, so that the Winnipeg school board is now committed to the principle of introducing commercial education in the schools. No doubt the provincial authorities will readily comply with the request of the Winnipeg board for authority to introduce a commercial course.

The action of the Winnipeg school board is undoubtedly a move in the right direction. The Commercial has several times during some years past, advocated more attention to commercial education in the public schools. The fact that every town and city of any importance now has one or more private commercial schools, indicates two things, namely; that there is a demand for young people who have had a commercial training; and secondly, that the public schools do not impart this training. If the latter were the case, the private commercial schools would not have been called so freely into existence as they have been.

The aim of our public school system should be to impart a practical education. This is the ground The Commercial has always taken. A commercial course is eminently a practical course. The tendency has undoubtedly been to attempt too much in the public schools, and going on this theory there may be a disposition to oppose the introduction of a commercial course, on the ground that the list of studies is already too long. It would be better to drop some subjects, already taught, in order to make room for a commercial course, than to oppose the introduction of such a desirable course of instruction.

The aim of our system of education should be not so much to impart knowledge as to fit the young people for the duties of life. We frequently come across highly educated people who are unable to turn their learning to account in a practical way. The tendency in the past has been too much in the direction of imparting knowledge, without considering the practical use to which this knowledge could be put. It is of greater importance that the young people should be trained to fill useful positions in life, than that they should be well up in classics and ologies. Higher education is all right in its place, but it would be better to dispense with this ideal, so far as the public schools are concerned, than that the young people should be instructed in the direction of higher education at the expense of practical education.

A healthy tendency has set in of late to give public education a turn in a more practical direction. In Germany, Great Britain and other countries a great deal of attention has been given during recent years to the subject of practical education, such as would be peculiarly adapted to fit young people for the duties of life, in industrial as well as commercial pursuits. Educationists in Canada would do well to take a note of this tendency and profit by the advancement made in that direction in other countries.

At home, the introduction of an agricultural course in the schools of this province, is an evidence that we are working in the right direction. The movement to introduce a commercial course is a further very pleasing evidence of the tendency to make public school education more practical than

it has been in the past. There is no reason why commercial education in the public schools should not be a great success. The effect of such a course would enable young people to assume responsible positions immediately on leaving school. It is the most practical move that can be made in the direction of fitting young people directly for the duties of life, which we repeat should be the chief aim of our public schools. Besides, a commercial course is far more feasible than an agricultural course, for only the theory of agriculture can be taught in the schools, while a commercial course can be made thoroughly practical.

## PROPOSED BUSINESS CONVENTION.

At a recent meeting of the Winnipeg board of trade, President Mathewson proposed what we might term a happy thought, namely; that a convention of business men, representing all parts of Manitoba and the Territories, should be held in Winnipeg. The majority of those present seemed favorable to the suggestion, and the council was empowered to act in the matter.

There would seem to be no good reason why a convention of this nature should not be a great success. Some years ago, The Commercial, unaided by any organization, worked up a very successful convention of this nature. The meetings were largely attended by business men from all parts of the province, and there was a very full and instructive discussion of the questions then interesting the business men of the country. If this convention could have been followed up by an organization, and a similar meeting held annually, great good would have resulted to the country, and business affairs would no doubt have been in better shape than they are to-day.

An annual convention of business men could not result otherwise than as a great good to the country. Some of the evils which afflict our commercial fabric are the result largely of lack of system. If systematic action could be established, great good could be accomplished in reducing such evils as long credits, etc. The discussion of these various questions would bring much light to bear upon the situation. A confidence and sympathy would be established among business men, which would in time lead to more systematic action among business men to correct evils in our commercial fabric.

This of course could not be accomplished by spasmodic action at long intervals, but only by holding a convention at regular intervals. In calling such a convention now, the idea should be to make it a permanent affair, with the object of holding a meeting at least once a year, or oftener if circumstances warranted or necessity should arise for a special summoning of a convention.

If the matter should be taken hold of by the Winnipeg board of trade, the necessary organization would already exist for carrying through the convention to a successful issue, as well as carrying out the wishes of the convention for the future, if it were decided to continue the meetings.

There are a great many questions which could be discussed to advantage at a conven-

tion of business men representing Manitoba and the Territories. In calling such a convention it would be necessary to take up some matters which are of special interest to country merchants, such, for instance, as the credit system, insurance, handling produce, etc. There are other questions of wider interest to the country at large. Some matters might be taken up with the object of impressing upon the local or federal governments, as the case may be, the particular needs of the commercial and industrial interests of the West, or the general requirements of our western country. The convention would no doubt also have a stimulating influence in the direction of securing the establishment of local boards of trade or other business organizations in country towns.

### CANADIAN ENTERPRISE WANTED.

The Spokesman-Review, a paper published at Spokane, Washington, recently had an article which shows what Canada is losing owing to lack of railway facilities into the rich Kootenay region. Though this district is Canadian territory it cannot be reached by rail direct through Canadian territory. The present Canadian route is to Revelstoke, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and thence by steamers on the Columbia river. The Kootenay country has direct railway connection with Spokane, the chief city in the interior of Washington state, and this gives Spokane merchants a great advantage in supplying the wants of the district.

The Spokane paper referred to above is authority for the statement that \$1,000,000 of silver-lead and gold ores were entered at the United States customs port of Northport, coming from the Kootenay country. These ores go largely to the United States for smelting, when a great industry might be maintained in this country in smelting these ores.

But it is not only this wealth that is going out of the country. The mining towns of the Kootenay country draw largely for supplies from the United States, when they should be supplied by Manitoba, the territories and other parts of British Columbia. All the produce consumed in the district is brought in from outside, as there is no farming done in the district, and these supplies come largely from Spokane. The Spokane paper referred to, in speaking of the supplies sent to the Kootenay country says:

"The exports are most interesting and make a showing which should put Spokane on an excellent footing as a wholesale town. In a year's time goods to the value of a million dollars have passed through Northport and have paid duty. By far the largest part of the exports have been groceries and foodstuffs. Every article which is consumed in prosperous mining camps is included in the lists of the customs collector, and his reports show that nearly 75 per cent. of the exports come from Spokane and eastern Washington. The business is increasing. It has been steady for two years past up to the beginning of the present mining season, but now it is larger than ever. The smaller towns are good traders. Rosland imports the bulk of goods, and there is a gain of a large per cent. in the business done in that section."

From the above it will be seen that \$1,000,000 worth of goods have been brought into the Kootenay country from the United States via Northport alone. These imports, it is understood, were largely foodstuffs, such as are produced in Manitoba and the Territories, and which should be supplied by our farmers. Spokane counts upon becoming a large wholesaler town, mainly as a source of supply for this region, which, as Canadian territory, should be supplied by our own farmers and merchants.

What is needed to preserve this trade is a direct line of railway into the Kootenay country. This can be accomplished by building a railway through the Crow's Nest Pass of the Rocky Mountains. This pass is in a direct line westward from Lethbridge, Alberta, which is the nearest point reached by a railway line running in the direction desired. A railway through the Crow's Nest Pass would penetrate right through the heart of the rich Kootenay country, and the pass is said to be a very desirable one for a railway. Besides, rich coal deposits have been discovered in the pass, of a quality suitable for coking. Petroleum is also said to exist in the pass. By the construction of this road the country would not only be opened out by a direct line of railway, but coal would also be produced for the smelters which would be established in Canadian territory, and the ores now going to the United States would be treated at home. Thus a great industry would be built up. The jobbing trade of Winnipeg would be greatly benefitted by the construction of a direct line into the Kootenay country.

It is to be hoped that before another season goes by, the trade of the Kootenay country will be reclaimed for Canada.

### EDITORIAL NOTES.

The pleasing announcement was made from Ottawa on Wednesday, that a basis for the settlement of the Manitoba school question had been reached, through negotiations carried on between the federal and provincial governments. Particulars as to the agreement are not given, but every one will rejoice that the troublesome question is about to be disposed of.

THE ARMY worm is doing damage to the crops in Dakota, within seventy-five miles of the Manitoba boundary. It is too late in the season to look for the advent of the worms into Manitoba this year, but we should be on our guard lest they come another year. Any threatened invasion of an army of this nature should call forth as strong opposition as if it were an armed military expedition coming in a hostile manner.

THE ABSURDITY of electing political leaders in more than one constituency, is now apparent. As a result of this action, two western constituencies—Brandon and Saskatchewan—will not be represented in Parliament this session. It is to be hoped western constituencies will in future select local men, rather than go east to get a political leader, who will desert them as soon as his election is assured in an eastern district.

OWING to the heavy growth of grass on the prairies this year, prairie fires will likely be more severe than usual this fall, particularly if the season should be a dry one. Last year there were enormous losses from prairie fires. Those interested should be early on their guard and make proper obstructions to the spread of fires. In a very short time now the prairie fire season will be on. From the western range country where the season is drier, fires have already been reported.

THE success of the Winnipeg carmen at Minnetonka, Belleville and Saratoga Lake, though not a matter of great commercial importance, will nevertheless be a source of satisfaction to our business men and citizens generally. It is sometimes considered necessary to adopt special means to advertise the city abroad. The Winnipeg carmen have done more to advertise Winnipeg and Manitoba than columns of paid write-up in a paper would do.

AT the last meeting of the Winnipeg city council an alderman blamed the city engineer for the dangerous and disgraceful condition of the streets on which the electric railway lines have been laid. In defence of the engineer another speaker said the city solicitor was to blame for not compelling the street railway company to live up to its contract. The Commercial would suppose that the council is to blame for not instructing its officials to enforce the contract, or finding out the reason why it is not enforced. Meantime the electric railway remains a source of danger to those who are compelled to drive on the streets, an eyesore to the citizens, and a cause of shame to the city council, as showing the negligent and slovenly manner in which the city's business is done, and how its interests are allowed to suffer.

A COMPLAINT which is frequently heard in business circles, is the custom of shipping goods after a drop in the market, on a bid made some time previous to the decline. This may be further explained by reference to the wool market. The tendency of wool prices has been steadily downward since the season opened, and bids made some time ago on wool would be 1 to 2 cents above present values. A great many bids were made early in the season for wool, which were not accepted at the time, but after the market has declined, several lots of wool have been shipped in, accompanied by a draft for the price of the wool on a bid made one or two months ago. In some cases dealers have refused to accept the drafts, as to do so would mean a loss of 1 to 2 cents per lb. on the basis of present values. It is of course unreasonable to expect that dealers should take goods which have been held so long after the bid was made. When no time limit is specified, a bid for a lot of goods would naturally mean for prompt shipment, within a few days at least of the receipt of the offer. While buyers cannot be expected to accept goods which were not shipped within a reasonable time after the bid was made, they might save themselves and their customers some trouble by always specifying a limit during which the bid would remain open.

## To the Trade

We have about 5,000 pair of Odd Samples and lines of *Gloves, Mitts and Mocassins* in 1-12  $\frac{1}{2}$  and fractions of dozens. These lines not being in regular stock, same will be sold less than cost to make room for our fall consignments coming forward.

**JAMES HALL & CO.,**  
Ontario Glove Works,

FACTORY: 150 PRINCESS ST.,  
BROCKVILLE, ONTARIO WINNIPEG, MAN.

# ROYAL CROWN SOAP

THE BEST SOAP and the BEST SELLING SOAP IN CANADA.

THE ROYAL CROWN SOAP CO.,  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

## RAW FURS

WANTED.

WRITE FOR PRICE LIST.

**R. C. MACFIE & CO.,**

Established 1874. LONDON, ONT.

### PARKER'S STEAM DYE WORKS

The first and only dye works in Manitoba and Northwest Territories. Head Office: 285 Portage Ave., Winnipeg.

Established 1860.

Incorporated 1895.

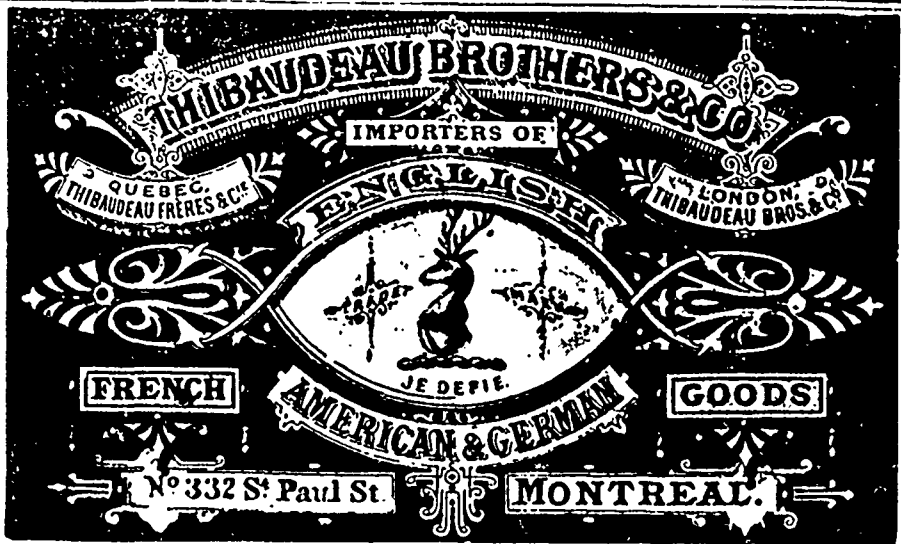
## "Crescent"

### Steel Enamelled Ware

Tinware of every Description  
Manufactured by

**The Thos. Davidson Mfg. Co Ltd.**  
MONTREAL

**Merrick, Anderson & Co. Agents,**  
Winnipeg.



## TO THE TRADE...



Having bought the FURNISHING stock of Messrs. JAMES HALL & CO., we will offer the same at greatly reduced prices, **TO CLEAR**

Winnipeg, Manitoba **DONALD FRASER & CO.**

## MANITOBA HOTEL

WINNIPEG, MAN.

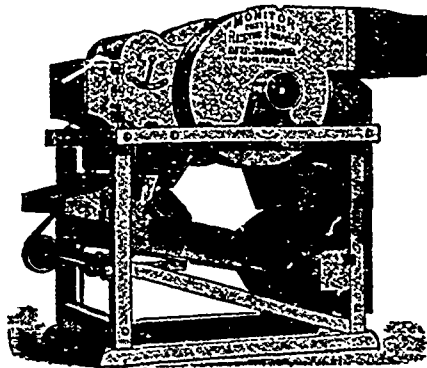
Write for information and prices for Exhibition Week.

Cuisine of the best and quick serv. cc.

F. W. SPRADO, Manager



## "MONITOR" Grain Cleaners.



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

GENERAL AGENT for Manitoba and Northwest Territories

**JOHN McKECHNIE,**

Send for Catalogue and Prices

WINNIPEG



# BAGS BAGS

FOR  
**WHEAT  
 FLOUR  
 BRAN  
 SHORTS  
 OATS**



FOR  
**FLAX  
 POTATOES  
 COAL  
 ORE**

Also SEWING TWINES, JUTE,  
 COTTON and FLAX

ALSO  
**BRANDING INKS**  
 5-GALLON KEGS  
**BLUE AND RED**

For **EVERY PURPOSE**

Large and Complete Stock Carried in Winnipeg. Write us for Samples and Prices.

**E. NICHOLSON,** Successor to W. F. Henderson & Co. 124 Princess St., Winnipeg, Agents.

## GRANULAR **OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN** CREAMY HAS NO EQUAL. **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."**

Messrs THE OGILVIE MILLING CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.  
 Dear Sirs—We have pleasure in stating that the quality of the flour made in the Winnipeg mills, of which we have imported considerable on this crop has given the highest satisfaction to everyone who has baked it. Glasgow is pre-eminently a city of large baking establishments, some of them with a capacity of 2000 barrels per week, and all managed by gentlemen well qualified to give a sound verdict on the merits of any flour. With remarkable unanimity they have expressed the opinion that nothing finer than your Patent grade has ever been placed on the market. The baking results have been exceptionally high, both in regard to color and out-turn, and we can invariably command a higher price. We are, yours respectfully, WILLIAM MORRISON & SON.

—IN HANDLING—  
**OGILVIE'S FLOUR**  
 YOU HAVE  
**THE BEST**  
 Each bag guaranteed. Bawn with our Special Twine, Red White and Blue.  
**OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN,**  
 Unequalled for fine Cakes and Pastry. Stands unrivalled for Bread Making. Make the sponge thin. Keep the dough soft. Do not make it stiff. For pastry use little less flour than usual.

## THE **RIDDELL MANUFACTURING CO.**

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

### HIGH CLASS **BISCUITS AND CONFECTIONERY**

When you are stocking up in Confectionery, TRY OUR VELVETS

We warrant them equal, if not superior to the best made on this continent.

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

**British Columbia Markets.**

(BY WIRE TO THE COMMERCIAL.)

Vancouver, August 22, 1896.

Butter is firmer and creamery is held at 18c. Eggs are rather easier, and are now going at 15c straight. Meats are firmer. Potatoes have taken a big drop.

Butter.—Man. Dairy butter, 12 to 14c; Manitoba creamery, 18c; local creamery, 20c; Manitoba cheese, 9½c.

Cured Meats.—Hams 12c to 12½c; breakfast bacon 12 to 12½c; backs 12 to 12½c; long, clear 8½c; short rolls 9½ to 10c; smoked sides 9½c. Lard is held at the following figures: Tins 10c per pound; in pails and tubs 9½c. Mess pork \$14; short cut \$16.

Fish.—Prices are: Flounders 8c; smolt 4c; sea bass 4c; black cod 6c; rock cod 4c; red cod 4c; tommy cod 4c; herring 4c; spring salmon 7c; sockeyes, 7c; whiting 6c; soles, steel heads, 6c; prawns 60c dozen; smoked halibut, 10c; kippered cod 9c; sturgeon 6c; salt oolachan, 25 and 50 lb. kits \$3.75 and \$3.50; smoked salmon 12½c.

Vegetables.—New potatoes, \$12.00 per ton; onions silver skins, 1½c lb.; sweet potatoes \$2.25 per 100 lbs.; cabbage, 1½c lb; carrots, turnips and beets, \$10 a ton.

Eggs.—Manitoba, 15c.

Fruits.—Fruit is sold by box unless otherwise quoted. Standard American boxes measure one foot ten and a half inches by eleven and a half inches with depth of eleven inches, inside measurement, and contain from 280 to 360 lemons, from 125 to 300 seedling oranges, or from 125 to 150 naval oranges. California lemons, \$1 to \$1.50; Australian oranges, \$3.25; Peaches, 20 lb boxes \$1.10; Plums, 20 lb boxes \$1.25; Raspberries, 24 lb box, \$1.50; Tomatoes, \$1.25.

Evaporated Fruits.—Apricots 11c per lb, peaches 7½c; plums 7c; prunes, French, 4c; loose Muscatel raisins 4c; London layer raisins \$1.65 box.

Nuts.—Almonds, 18c; filberts, 12½c; peanuts, 10c; Brazil, 12½c; walnuts, 10 to 16c lb.

Meal.—National mills rolled oats, 90 lb sacks, \$3.00; 45 pound sacks, \$3.10; 22½ pound sacks, \$2.60; 10.7 sacks, \$2.00. Oatmeal, 10-10's, \$3.25; 2-50's, \$3.00. Off grades, 90 lbs, \$2.25; 2-15's, \$2.85. Manitoba Rolled Oats, 90's, \$2.25 45's, \$2.85.

Flour.—Manitoba patent, per bbl., \$1.80; strong bakers, \$3.80; Oregon, \$1.20; Oak Lake patent \$1.80; do. strong bakers \$3.85.

Grain.—Washington State wheat \$25.00 per ton f. o. b. Vancouver, duty paid. Oats \$18.50 per ton.

Ground Feed.—National mills chop, \$21 to \$23 per ton; ground barley, \$22 ton; shorts, \$15.00 ton; bran \$14.00; oil cake meal, \$26 ton; F. O. B. Vancouver, including duty paid on import stuff.

Hay.—\$3.50 per ton.

Dressed Meats.—Beef, 6 to 7c; mutton, 6½ to 7½c; pork, 6 to 7c; veal, 7c.

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

Poultry.—Chickens, \$1.00; ducks, \$5 per dozen.

Sugars.—Powdered and icing, 6½c; Paris lump, 6c; granulated, 5c; extra C, 5½c; fancy yellows 4½c; yellow 4c per lb.

Syrups.—30 gallon barrels, 1½c per pound; 10 gallon kegs, 2½c; 5 gallon kegs, \$1.50 each; 1 gallon tins, \$1 per case of 10; ½ gallon tins, \$1.75 per case of 20.

Teas.—Congo: Fair, 11½c; good, 18c. choice 26c. Ceylons: Fair 25c; good 30c; choice 35c per lb.

**The Live Stock Trade.**

Chalmers, Bros. & Bethune, of Manitou, Man., shipped a car of cattle and a car of hogs to Winnipeg last week. The price paid in the country for hogs was about 2½c per lb. and for cattle from 2c to 2½c according to quality.

At Liverpool on August 17, the tone of the cattle market was firmer, but prices were unchanged, choice United States selling at 11½c. Canadians at 11c, and Argentines at 10½c. In sheep the feeling was stronger, especially for Canadians, and prices advanced 1c to 1½c.

At the Point St. Charles Cattle Market, Montreal on Aug. 17, no sales were made. A few small lots of choice sheep met with a ready sale on export account at 8½c per lb. The receipts of hogs were very small, there being only one small bunch of 60 offered, and as they were of a suitable class the buyer paid 3½c per lb, but the range of prices is from 3½c to 4c.

At the East End Abattoir Market, Montreal, on August 17, a better feeling prevailed, but prices showed no improvement, on account of the fact that the quality of cattle generally coming to the market is poor. Trade for export account was slow, as there was no suitable stock on the market fit for shipping. A few good heaves were picked up for local use at 8½ to 9½c, fair stock sold at 2½ to 3c, and common to inferior at 1½ to 2½c per lb. live weight. The supply of sheep was small, sales being made at 8c to 8½c per lb. Choice lambs were scarce. The demand from butchers for these was good at prices ranging from \$3.25 to \$3.75 each, while fair to good stock sold at \$2.50 to \$3 each.

At Chicago, on August 21, hogs were in good demand from packers and prices ruled at an advance of 5c. Heavy hogs sold at \$2.75 to \$3.25, largely \$3 to \$3.15; medium weights at \$3.05 to \$3.50, largely \$3.15 to \$3.30, and light at \$3.25 to \$3.65, largely at \$3.50 to \$3.60.

At Toronto, on August 18, there was a better feeling in the cattle market. Export cattle were active. Best lots sold at 3½ to 3¾c and 4 to 4½c was paid for very choice lots. Butchers cattle were in fair demand. Some inferior lots sold as low as 1½c to 2c per lb., medium at 2½ to 2¾c, and good to choice at 3 to 3½c. Bulls sold for export at \$3 to \$3.40 per cwt. There was a good demand for export sheep, and they sold at 2½ to 3c per lb; bucks sold at 2½c per lb. Lambs were slightly weaker at \$2.50 to \$2.75 each. Butchers' sheep were not wanted. Hogs were inactive and firm, selling at 4½c per lb. for best bacon hogs. Stores sold at \$3.15 to \$3.50 per cwt., thick fat at \$3.20 to \$3.25, light fat at \$1 to \$1.15.

**The Crop Report.**

The usual August frost scare came in due time this year, a few days earlier than last year. Saturday and Sunday nights, August 15 and 16, experienced the cool dips, and the following Monday morning light frosts were reported from several points in western portions of Manitoba and eastern Assiniboia. The districts affected are much the same as last year, but the temperature did not go nearly so low as last year, and the area covered is very much less in extent. It is not believed that much damage has been done to the crops in Manitoba, though possibly a limited area may be affected slightly in the west of Brandon and southward to Souris. Further west again in Eastern Assiniboia, there appears to have been another cool wave, distinct from the first. This struck in west of Moosomin, and disappeared before Indian Head was reached, going west. The temperature was a little lower there than in Manitoba, but reports in say that no damage was done, but some spots may have been affected. Light

hoar frosts were reported from some other points, but not severe enough to do any harm, it is thought, and the regions noted appear to have been about the centre of the cool waves.

Harvesting has been general this week in most parts of the country, and some of the earliest sections are more than half out. The weather has been mainly favorable. Heavy rains were reported yesterday at points west and last night at Winnipeg.

**Noxious Weeds.**

UNDOUBTEDLY the farmers of Manitoba have been greatly awakened during the last year or two to the necessity for keeping up a crusade against noxious weeds. In many districts the law is much more vigorously enforced than formerly, and individual farmers are giving more attention to the eradication of weeds. In some municipalities, however, there still seems to be a great deal of neglect regarding the destruction of weeds. A representative of The Commercial who had occasion one day last week to drive a few miles out of the city, on one of the principal roads leading into the country, noted much evidence of neglect to destroy weeds. Patches of mustard and thistles, both very bad weeds, were frequently seen, while at one place the air was filled with thistle down, which was being wafted from some patch of ripe thistles beyond the range of vision. Thistle seeds will be carried for miles in the air, owing to the downy attachment, which peculiarly adapts this seed for being carried in the air. A few thistles here and there are therefore sufficient to stock a district.

**Dominion Parliament.**

Parliament has again assembled; the speech from the throne is briefly as follows:

It is impossible to lay before you at this session the public accounts for the past year, or indeed any of the reports usually submitted to parliament. Under these circumstances, and in view of the fact that you will be required to reassemble early in the ensuing year, it does not appear expedient to invite your attention to any measures beyond the passage of the supplies.

The operation of the tariff will be made the subject of careful inquiry during the recess, with a view to the preparation of such a measure as may, without doing injustice to any interest, materially lighten the burdens of the people.

Immediate steps will be taken to effect a settlement of the Manitoba school question, and I have every confidence that when parliament assembles this important controversy will have been adjusted satisfactorily.

**The Labor Market.**

A large special party of harvest hands from Eastern Canada arrived in Winnipeg on Thursday and were distributed to points throughout the country, where needed, at once. There were about 2,800 in the party, and about 800 went to work on the Dauphin railway, the balance going to the country for farm work. This influx will doubtless be quite sufficient to meet all demands for extra harvest help this season, owing to the smaller area to harvest and lighter crops in some districts than last year. It would, of course, be a mistake to encourage more men to come from the east than will be required.

The Ontario bureau of industries has issued a crop report which on the whole is satisfactory. Hay is better than last year; oats is an average crop; corn is coming on satisfactory; fruit is abundant and the fall wheat will yield an average of 16 bushels to the acre.

**FOR SALE**  
Lumber Yard and Planing Mill.

A SPLENDID OPENING

*Only Moderate Capital Needed*

ADDRESS "PLANING MILL,"  
Commercial, Winnipeg.

**Kirkpatrick & Cookson**

Established 1860.

MONTREAL,

Solicit consignments of BUTTER, ETC

ALSO OFFERS OF

OATS

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FEED BARLEY.

**W. R. Johnston and Co.**

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WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS

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HONEST WEIGHT GUARANTEED. HIGHEST MARKET VALUE.

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**STEPHEN NAIRN,**  
Rolled Oats, Oatmeal, Pot and Pearl Barley,  
Rolled Wheat, Breakfast Cereals.  
ORDER THROUGH WHOLESALE TRADE OR  
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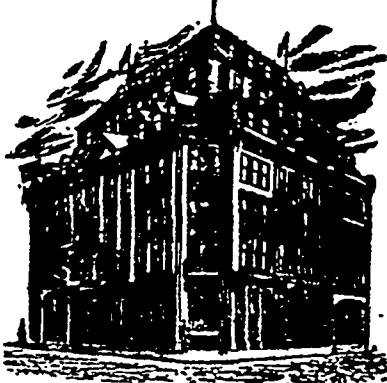
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Second to nothing in Canada.

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OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE

For the province of Manitoba, under the recommendation of the Board of Trade of the city of Winnipeg. Insolvent and Trust Estates Managed with Promptness and Economy. Special attention to Confidential Business Enquiries.  
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**AUSTIN & ROBERTSON,**

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MONTREAL;

Dealers in all Classes of  
Writings and Printings,  
Linens, Ledger and Bond Papers.  
Quotations and Samples on Application.

**Butter Wanted.**

I will pay the highest market price, cash on delivery, for any quantity first-class dairy and creamery BUTTER. Holders will do well to write all particulars.

**COLD STORAGE**—The rooms are in perfect order. Will store 1,000 pounds or over at 15c. per 100 pounds per month.

Eggs Wanted Also.

Address:  
**J. J. PHILP,**  
P.O. Box 536. WINNIPEG

**Carriage  
Dealers**

Our stock of Gears, Wheels, Shafts, Spokes, Tops, Trimmings, etc., is now complete. Write us for prices.

**R. Cochrane & Co.,**  
WINNIPEG.

## THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

WINNIPEG, Saturday, August 22, 1896.

Harvest has been in full swing this week, except in some late sections, where cutting was not general until about the end of the week. There is believed to be an abundant supply of labor now, since the arrival on Thursday of a large party of harvest hands from the east, numbering over 2,000 persons. A little new grain has been shown, but principally samples only.

In commercial circles a week has been uneventful. Bank clearings at Winnipeg this week show a decrease of about 12½ per cent, as compared with the like week of 1895, but an increase of nearly 40 per cent as compared with the like week of 1891.

There were thirty business failures reported in Canada this week, against 35 last week; 37 a year ago; and 30 two years ago.

The situation in the United States is about the same this week. Money on call at New York yesterday was firm at 3½ to 6 per cent. Prime mercantile paper higher at 8 to 9 per cent.

## WINNIPEG MARKETS.

WINNIPEG, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Aug. 22.

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

**COAL**—The present demand for coal is very limited, as the consumption of coal here is principally for heating purposes, and there has been no need for artificial heat for some time. Prices, however, are moving up. The last advance of 50c per ton which went into effect this month for Pennsylvania anthracite, brings the price up to \$10 per ton, delivered to consumers, being an advance of \$1.50 in all since last winter. The local advance is of course owing to the higher prices at the mines. Prices have been advancing ever since last fall, and are now \$1.60 per ton higher at the mines than they were when local dealers bought their supplies of coal for last winter. The advance here is therefore not any greater than the outside price. The top may not have been reached yet, as there is talk of a further advance by the Pennsylvania people for September 1, in which case local prices may follow suit. At the present outlook there is even a possibility of coal costing Winnipeg consumers \$10.50 per ton this winter. Last year local dealers bought their winter's supply of coal earlier in the season, before the fall advances were made, consequently coal was comparatively cheaper in Winnipeg last winter than at points east and south. This year the Pennsylvania people arranged not to accept orders for future delivery, consequently dealers are later in buying and the full advances will be felt here. Native coals will also be higher, in sympathy with the imported article. Western anthracite is expected to sell at \$9.50 to consumers, which is an advance of \$1.00 as compared with last winter. Souris coal will likely sell at \$1.50 to consumers, this being an advance of 25c as compared with last winter. An advance of 25c per ton in freight rates on Pennsylvania coal is reported this morning, to go into effect Sept. 1. This is equivalent to an advance in coal prices.

**DRY GOODS**—Although the weather has been warm enough this week, fur goods are now being shown by retail dealers, who are receiving and opening fall and winter goods daily. The month of August seems early to

be showing heavy fur overcoats and other similar lines, but such goods are now on display in many retail stores. Travellers for the jobbing houses are well through with fall business.

**DRUGS**—Morphia sul is very strong, the price in England being very high. Glycerine is firm owing to further advance in the crude article. Carbolic acid continues firm. Prices here for parcel lots are as follows, with liberal reductions for large orders: Alum per pound, 3½ to 4½c; alcohol, \$5.25 gallon; bleaching powder per pound; 6 to 8c; bluestone, 5 to 7c; borax 11 to 13 cents; bromide potash, 65 to 75c; camphor, 85 to 95c; camphor, ounces 90 to 1.00, carbolic acid, 40 to 65c; castor oil, 11 to 15c; chlorate potash, 28 to 35c; citric acid, 55 to 65c. coppers 3½ to 4c; cocaine, per oz., \$6.50 to \$7.00; cream tartar, per pound, 28 to 35c; cloves, 20 to 25c, epsom salts, 3½ to 4c; extract logwood, bulk, 14 to 18c; do., boxes, 18 to 20c; German quinine, 40 to 50c; glycerine, per pound, 30 to 35c; ginger, Jamaica, 30 to 35c; do., African, 20 to 25c, Howard's quinine, per ounce, 45 to 55c; iodine, \$5.50 to 6.00, insect powder, 35 to 40c; morphia sul., \$1.90 to \$2.25. Opium, \$1.50 to \$5.00, oil, olive, \$1.25 to \$1.40; oil, U. S. salad, \$1.25 to \$1.40; oil, lemon, super \$2.75 to 3.25; oil, pepper-mint, \$1.00 to \$1.50; oil, cod liver, \$2.50 to \$4 per gallon as to brand; oxalica acid, 13 to 16c; potass iodide, \$1.25 to 4.50; paris green, 18 to 20c lb, saltpetre, 10 to 12c; sal rochelle, 30 to 35c; shellac, 45 to 50c; sulphur flowers, 3½ to 5c; sulphur roll, per keg, 3½ to 5c; soda bicarb, per keg of 112 pounds, \$3.75 to \$4.25; sal soda, \$2 to \$3; tartaric acid, per lb., 45 to 55c; strychnine, pure crystals 80c to \$1.00 per oz.

**DRIED FRUITS AND NUTS**—Grenoble Walnuts, 14c; Tarragona almonds, 15c; princess paper shell almonds, 20c; Sicilly filberts, large, 12c; Brazil nuts, 14c; peanuts, roasted, 13c; peanuts greens, 11c; Ontario black walnuts, 8c; butternuts, 9c; hickory nuts, 10c per pound; coconuts, \$1.00 per dozen; figs, new, 9 lb. boxes, 14c, figs, superior, 35 lb. boxes, 19c; figs, fancy imperial, 55 lb. boxes, 22c per lb.; dates, new, 6 and 7c per lb., apricots, 13½ to 14c; dried apples, 5½ to 6c; evaporated apples 6 to 7c per lb.

**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 4oz., \$1.50; No. 3, 3oz., \$7.83; No. 4, 1 lb., \$12.83; No. 5, 2 lb., \$24.30. Staminal—2oz. bottles, per dozen, \$2.55; do, 4oz. \$5.10.

**FISH**—Prices are: Whitefish, 6 to 6½c; Lake Superior trout, 9c; pickerel, 1c; sturgeon, 8c; salmon, 14c; halibut, 14c lb; smoked gold-eyes, 30c dozen; smoked salmon, 15c lb. Cured fish are quoted: Boneless codfish, 40lb boxes 7c, do crates 7½c; boneless fish, 40lb boxes, 5c; smoked herrings, 15 to 20c box, bloaters, large, \$1.35 per box; bloaters, small, \$1.00 per box; dry cod \$6 per box of 100 lbs.; salt whitefish, \$5.50 per barrel of 100 pounds; salt lake trout, \$6.50 per barrel; salt herring, ¾-barrel \$4; salt salmon, 10c lb.

**GREEN FRUITS**—There is no material change in California fruits. Peaches are about the same and are in good supply and selling freely. Plums have continued rather scarce and the California crop of this fruit seems to have been short. Oregon, however is said to have a good crop of plums, and they are expected to begin to arrive here the first of the week. California grapes have been out of the market but more are likely to come any time. The first straight car of Ontario basket fruit will arrive to-day, consisting of pears, crabs, tomatoes, grapes, etc. Prices are not known yet, and will depend upon the condition the car arrives in. Muscatine

watermelons of extra fine quality are in the market. Lemons are steady, and the market is in the peculiar condition of prices for lemons here being lower than in markets east and south. Blueberries keep on coming, but they are now to handle to advantage, and are rather mushy. Bananas are coming again in better shape but only a few in this week. Prices are: Lemons California \$5.50 to \$6.00 per box, as to quality; bananas, \$1.50 to \$3.00 per bunch as to size and quality; good shipping stock, \$2.00 to \$3.00 per bunch; California peaches, \$1.35 to \$1.50 box; Pacific plums, \$1.40 to \$1.75 per box as to quality and variety; California pears 2.50 to \$2.75 per box; Ontario apples \$3.00 to \$3.25 barrel for choice stock; watermelons, \$1.50 per dozen; tomatoes \$1.00 per baskets; blueberries, 4 to 5c per lb; southern concord grapes, 50 to 60c per basket; California grapes \$2.50 to \$3 per crate; apple cider, 35c per gallon, in 30 gallon barrels; maple sugar 12½ per lb; maple syrup, \$1.10 per wine gallon, in gallon tins; new southern onions, \$3 per 100 lbs, cucumbers, 35c per dozen; colery, 40c per dozen bunches; cabbage, 40c per dozen. Coulfloower 75c per dozen.

**HARDWARE**—There is no change this week. Prices are as follows:

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

**TIN PLATES**—Charcoal plates, I. C., 10 by 14, 12 by 12 and 14 by 20, per box, \$1.50 to \$1.75; I. X., same sizes, per box, \$5.75 to \$6; I. C., charcoal, 20 by 28, 112 sheets to box, \$9.50 to 9.00; I. X., per box, 20 by 28, 112 sheets to box, \$10.50 to 11.00.

**TERNE PLATES**—I. C., 20 by 28, \$3.00 to 8.50.

**IRON AND STEEL**—Bar iron, per 100 lbs. base price, \$2.35 to \$2.50; band iron, per 100 lbs., \$2.85 to 3.00; Swedish iron, per 100 lbs., \$5.25 to 6; sleigh shoe steel, \$3.00 to 3.25; best cast tool steel, per lb, 11 to 12c; Russian sheet, per lb, 12 to 13c.

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

**CANADA PLATES**—Garth and Blaina, \$3.00 to 3.10.

**GALVANIZED IRON**—Queen's Head, 22 to 24 gauge, per lb, 4½c; 26 gauge, per lb., 5c; 28 gauge, per lb., 5½c.

**IRON PIPE**—50 to per 60 cent. off list.

**LEAD**—Pig, per lb., 4½c.

**SHEET ZINC**—In casks, 5.75 lb., broken lots, 7.25.

**SOLDER**—Half and half (guar) per lb, 14 to 16c.

**AMMUNITION**—Cartridges—Rim fire pistol, American, discount, 40 per cent.; rim fire cartridges, Dominion, 50 and 5; rim fire military, American, net list; 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, 6c.

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

**ROPE**—Sisal, per lb., 7½ to 8c base; manilla, per lb., 9½ to 10½c base; cotton, ¾ to 1 inch and larger, 15c lb.

**AXES**—Per box, \$6.50 to 15.50.

**NAILS**—Cut, per keg, base price, \$3.21 for 60 d. with usual extras; common steel wire nails, 5 to 6 inch, \$3.90 per keg; 3 to 4 inch, \$4.22 keg; 2 inch, \$1.50 keg.

**HORSE NAILS**—Pointed and finished, oval heads. List prices as follows: No. 5, \$7.58 box; No. 6, \$6.75 box; No. 7, \$6 box; No. 8, \$5.75 box; No. 9, 10 and 11, \$5.50 box. Discount off above list prices, 45 per cent.

## LUMBER.—Prices are as follows:

## Dimension and Timber—No. 1.

Sizes	12ft.	14ft.	16ft.	18ft.	20ft.	22ft.	24ft.
2x4 to 2x12	15.00	19.50	18.50	19.50	21.50	21.50	22.10
3x6 to 3x12							
4x4 to 4x12	20	20	20	21	22	23	21
6x6 to 6x12							
and 5-5							
6x10 to 12x12	22	22	22	23	24	25	25
2 x 4 - 10 at \$20.00.							
2 x 6 to 2 x 12 - 10 at \$18.							

No. 2 dimension \$2 less than No. 1.

Dimension, 26ft., 28ft., 30ft., \$26. Timber, 26ft., 28ft., 30ft., \$28. \$1 per M. advance on each inch over 12 in depth and width. Tamarac dimension same price as pine. Spruce dimension at \$2 per M. less than pine. Cull Plank, all widths at \$12 per M. B. C. Fir dimension up to 32 feet at \$30 per M. 32 to 40 ft., \$33; 40 to 60ft., \$36. \$1 per M. extra for each 2 in. over 12 in. in width or depth.

Boards.—1st. common boards, red pine \$25; 2nd. common boards, \$18; 3rd. common boards, \$16; No. 1 cull boards, \$12; No. 2 cull boards, \$8; Spruce boards, \$16; \$1 per M. extra for stock boards. \$2 per M. less for 10 ft. and under. No. 1 box boards, 14 in. and up, \$30; No. 2, box boards, 14 in and up, \$26. Extra dressing per M. \$1.50.

Siding, Flooring and Ceiling.—2nd 4, 5 and 6 inch, white pine \$38.00; 3rd 4, 5 and 6 inch white pine \$29.50; 1st 4 5 and 6 inch red pine \$32.00; 2nd 4 5 and 6 inch red pine \$32.00; 3rd 4, 5 and 6 inch red pine \$26.00; 4th 5 and 6 inch red and white \$20.00; B. C. No. 1 fir \$36.00; B. C. No. 2 fir \$32.00; B. C. No. 3 fir \$28.00; B. C. spruce \$35.00. 4, 5 and 6 inch spruce native \$20.00; 8 and 10 inch pine \$25.00; No. 1 cedar siding and ceiling \$39.00; No. 2 cedar siding and ceiling \$33.00; 1/2 inch cedar or fir siding and ceiling \$28.00; \$1.00 per M. advance for dressed both sides.

Bevel Siding.—No. 1 white pine \$26.00; No. 2 red and white \$23.00.

Shiplap.—6 inch 18.00; 8 and 10 inch \$20.00; Spruce, 8 and 10 inch 19.00; Spruce, 6 inch \$18.00.

Shingles.—B. C. cedar per M. No. 1 \$3.00; B. C. cedar per M. No. 2 \$2.50; B. C. cedar dimension shingles \$1.00; B. C. cedar shingles band sawed \$5.00; 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.

Finishing.—1 1/2 inch, 1 1/4 inch and 2 inch. White pine, 1st and 2nd clear, \$65.00; white pine, 3rd clear, \$55; white pine, selects, \$45; white pine, shops, \$36.00; red pine, clear, \$40.00; red pine, selects, \$32.00; B. C. cedar clears, \$55.00; B. C. fir clears and stopping, \$45.00. \$5.00 per M. advance on 2 1/2 inch and thicker.

One inch. White pine, 1st and 2nd clear, \$40.00; white pine, 3rd clear, \$45.00; white pine, selects, No. 1, \$38; white pine, selects, No. 2 (extra 1st com.) \$30; red pine, clear, \$40; red pine, selects, \$30; B. C. cedar, clear, \$55.00.

Oak, red and white—1st and 2nd, \$55 to \$65; Common, \$40.

Mouldings and Base.—Parting strips, per 100 feet lineal, 60c; lattice, 1/2 x 1 1/2 per 100 feet lineal, 75c; lattice, 1 x 1 1/2 per 100 ft. lineal, 85c; window and door stop, 1 1/2 inch lineal, \$1.25; window and door stop, 2 inch lineal, \$1.50; 1/2 round and 3/4 cove, 75c; 1 1/2 round mould, \$1.50; 2 round mould, \$1.75; 2 1/2 round mould, \$2.00; 3 round mould, \$2.25; 3 1/2 round mould, \$2.50; 4 round mould, \$2.75; 4 1/2 round mould, \$3.00; 5 round mould, \$3.25; 6 round mould, \$1.00; 5 round window stool, 1 1/2 \$1.50; 6 round window stool, 1 1/2, \$5.25; 4 round casings, \$2.50; 5 round casings, \$2.75; 6 round casings, \$3.25; 8 round base, \$1.50; 10 round base, \$5.50; 12 round base, \$7.00; hand rail, 2x4, \$5.00; wainscot cap, 2 1/2 inch, \$2.85; wainscot cap, 3 inch, \$2.75; paper mould, 75c.

Moulding made from 1 1/2 stock add 25 per cent; 1 1/2 add 50 per cent.

Hardwood mouldings or mouldings to detail at special prices.

All shop work at special net prices.

## PAINTS, OILS, ETC.—Prices are as follows:

WHITE LEADS.—Pure, ground in oil, association guarantee, 5.75 to \$6 per 100-lb; white lead, assorted 1 to 5-lb. tins, per lb., 9c.

PREPARED PAINTS.—Pure liquid colors, per gallon, \$1.15 to \$1.25.

DRY COLORS.—White lead, per lb., 8c; red lead, kegs 5 1/2c; yellow ochre in barrel lots, 2 1/2c; less than barrels, 8c; golden ochre, barrels, 3 1/2c; less than barrels 4c; Venetian, red, barrels, 3c; less than barrels, 3 1/2c; American vermilion, 15c; English vermilion, \$1 per lb. Paris green, 18 to 19c; Canadian metallic oxides, barrel lots 2 1/2c; less than barrel lots, 3c; English purple oxides, 100 lb. kegs, 4c; less than kegs, 4 1/2c lb.

VARNISHES.—No. 1 furniture, per gal., \$1; extra furniture, \$1.35; pale oak, \$1.50; elastic oak, \$1.50 to \$1.75; No. 1 carriage, \$1.50 to \$1.75; hard oil finish, 1.50 to \$2; brown Japan, \$1; goldsize Japan, \$1.50; No. 1, orange shellac, \$2, pure orange shellac, \$2.50.

SUNDRIES.—Glue, S.S., in sheets, per lb., 12 1/2 to 15c; glue, white, for kalsomining, 18 to 20c. Stove gasoline, per case, \$1.00; benzine, per case, \$1.00; benzine and gasoline, per gallon, 50c. Axle grease, Imperial per case, \$2.50; Fraser's axle grease, per case, \$3.75; diamond, do, \$2.25 per case. Coal tar, per barrel, \$8; Portland cement, per barrel, \$4.00; plaster, per barrel, \$3.10; plasterer's hair, 1 P. \$1 per bale; putty, in bladders, barrel lots 2 1/2c per lb., for less than barrels per lb., 3c.

WINDOW GLASS.—1st break is quoted at \$1.75 per box of 50 feet.

LINSEED OIL.—Raw, per gal., 52c; boiled, per gal., 55c in barrels, less than barrels 8c per gallon extra.

TURPENTINE.—Pure spirits, in barrels, per gallon, 55c; less than barrels, per gallon, 60c. An additional charge for packages for small quantities.

OILS.—Range about as follows: Black oils, 25 to 30c per gallon; clear machine oils, 33 to 40c; cylinder oil, 50 to 75c, as to quality; castor oil, 10c per lb.; lard oil, 70c per gal.; tanner's or harness oil, 65c; neatfoot oil, \$1.00; steam refined seal oil, 85c; pure winter bleached sperm oil, \$2 per gallon.

REFINED PETROLEUM.—There is no change in burning oils. Prices here are as follows: Silver star, 2 1/2c; crescent, 2 1/2c; oleophene, 2 1/2c in barrels. In car lots 2c per gallon discount is allowed off prices in barrels. United States oils in barrels are quoted at 34c for cocene and 30c for sunlight.

WOOD FUEL.—There is very little wood offering, and dry wood is particularly scarce. No poplar is offering. Car lots of tamarac on track here are quoted at \$1.25 to \$1.50 as to quality. Pine, \$3.50 to \$3.75 as to quality. Good dry wood readily commands the outside price.

## GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT.—GENERAL SITUATION.—Wheat prices have been well maintained this week, but without any very important advance. Yesterday prices advanced strongly for a while, but the full gain was not held. Reports of damage in the northern spring wheat belt from frost, foreign buying and stronger cables have been the leading influences in favor of higher prices. Crop reports from the United States are not favorable, and strengthen the situation some. Great damage has been done in the northern states by wind and hail. Wheat exports continue well maintained. Total shipments from both

consists of the United States and from Montreal this week, flour included as wheat amount to 2,991,693 bushels against 2,635,000 bushels last week, 2,889,000 bushels in the week one year ago; 3,182,000 bushels two years ago.

WHEAT—LOCAL SITUATION.—There has been very little business doing this week. Prices of Manitoba grades of wheat are held 3 to 5 cents per bushel above export values, and business is confined to demand from millers. Ontario millers have been taking a little wheat. Holders are very firm and the tendency has been higher this week for choice hard grades. Rejected wheat is very slow, as it cannot be sold to advantage for mixing, for the home milling trade, and as there is no export business doing rejected grades are slow. Some samples of new wheat have been shown, but no business is reported in new grain yet, except a load or two marketed by farmers at country points. This week last year quite a little new wheat was offering at a few country points. Receipts for the week ending August 15th at Fort William were 101,000 bushels and shipments 302,000 bushels; in store 2,173,000 bushels. Holders here are firm. We quote No. 1 hard, afloat Fort William, to-day at 61 to 62c.

FLOUR—Manitoba flours are held comparatively firm in eastern markets, as Manitoba wheats are now selling at a wider premium over other sorts just now. There is no change here. Jobbing prices are: \$1.75 to \$1.90 for patents and \$1.55 to \$1.60 for strong bakers per sack of 98 pounds, delivered to city retail dealers; second bakers \$1.30 to \$1.35; XXXX \$1.05 to \$1.10 delivered. Brands of country mills usually sell at 5 to 10c under these quotations.

MILLSTUFFS.—City mills are still selling at \$8 per ton for bran and \$10 for shorts, delivered in the city, in broken lots. These prices do not include sacks.

OATS.—Prices in the United States have improved some again this week, prices at Chicago yesterday showing an advance of about 1c over last week. Still there is lots of room for improvement yet, as prices are still very low. 17 1/2c was the quotation for September oats at Chicago yesterday, and oats for delivery next may were selling at a shade under 20c. To-day there was a decline at Chicago of 1/2c. Here values are about the same as a week ago. We quote car lots at Manitoba country points at 10 to 11 1/2c, as to quality, on average freights. In the Winnipeg market cars have been offered, local freights paid, at about 18 to 18 1/2c. The street price to farmers in Winnipeg is 16 to 18c, per bushel of 31 pounds.

BARLEY.—We hear of no business. The quotation of 11 to 12c in the country for car lots is nominal. A few farmers loads have been taken here at 16c.

GROUND FEED. Prices range from \$10 to \$12 per ton, as to quality, the top price for rolled out feed, and the lowest price for mixed mill feed.

OATMEAL.—The following are the jobbing prices here for oatmeal: Rolled oats, 80 lb sacks, \$1.85; 40 lb sacks, 70c, 20 lb sacks 36 1/2c; Granulated and standard meal, 99 pound sacks \$1.55, 49 lb sacks, 80c; rolled wheat, 80 lb sacks \$1.70.

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

BUTTER.—The upward tendency which has been noted in Eastern Canada markets for creamery, has led to a considerable advance here and 15 1/2c has been paid for fine creamery to factories here, showing an advance of about 1c over former prices. The demand however is for fine goods, and buyers are very particular to insist that nothing but

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They go together very nicely. Our large Pork Packing business places us in closest touch with the entire markets of the West, and in that way, we can find the highest prices and quickest returns for your Eggs and Butter. Try us once and see what we can do for you.

## J. Y. GRIFFIN & CO.,

PORK PACKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Winnipeg, Man.

the finest will be taken at the outside range of prices. All offers received by dealers here emphasize the statement that goods must be fine quality or the price will be knocked down. We quote creamery at 11½ to 15½ to factories here, as to quality. At Montreal yesterday finest creamery was quoted at 18½ to 19c, which prices show a further gain of ½ to 1c over the outside prices of a week ago. Under grades 1 to 2c lower. Dairy grades have not experienced the same advances as creamery, but if creamery keeps on going up fine dairy grades may be expected to come into better demand. While creamery was so low very little attention was given to dairy, but if the former should reach high values no doubt consumers would call for more dairy. We quote good fresh dairy at 9½c, under grades 7 to 8c.

**CHEESE.**—The recent boom in cheese in Ontario and at Montreal has caused prices to appreciate here. Manitoba has not had any cheese for eastern shipment this year, the local and western demand taking all offered so far. Prices have been firmer and show an advance of about ¼c, sales having been made at 6 to 6½c, to factories. At Montreal yesterday finest Ontario was quoted at 8½c and Quebec goods at 8 to 8½c.

**EGGS.**—Dealers are paying 10c net for receipts, but it is reported that some are jobbing at the same price, which would indicate a weak market, though prices will likely be maintained.

**LARD.**—Lard has declined ¼ to ½c. Prices are: Pure \$1.60 for 20 lb. pails, and \$1.00 for 50 lb. pails; pure leaf lard in 3, 5 and 10 pound tins, quoted at \$5.75 per case of 60 pounds, tierces 8c pound; cases of 30, one lb. tins, \$3.25.

**CURED MEATS.**—For canvassed meats, add ½c per pound to prices below. Smoked meats are quoted: Hams, assorted sizes, 11c; breakfast bacon, bellies, 11c; do., backs, 10c; short spiced rolls, 7½c shoulders, 7½c smoked long clear, 8½ cents; Fancy clear, 8½ cents; Dry salt meats are quoted: Long clear bacon, 7c per lb; shoulders, 6½c; backs, 8c; barrel pork, clear mess \$13.50; short cut, \$16.00; rolled shoulders, \$14 per barrel. Pork sundries, fresh sausage, 7c; bologna sausage, 6c; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 10c per package; pickled hocks, 3c; pickled tongues, 5c; sausage casings, 30c lb.

**DRESSED MEATS.**—Beef is easy though 5½c is obtained for choice. We quote city dressed beef at 5 to 5½c, mutton, 7c dressed lambs, 8c. City dressed hogs, 5½c, country dressed 5c. Veal, at 5½c to 6½c.

**POULTRY.**—Chickens held at 40 to 45 cents per pair as to quality. Spring chickens 35c per pair. Turkeys bring 9 to 10c per lb live weight. Ducks, 10c dressed weight. No geese offering.

**HIDES.**—A week ago we said that hides would be dropped ½c on Monday to 1c, but the dealers want us ½c better or worse as the case may be, and dropped the price 1c on Monday, though it was understood or Saturday that 1c would be the price for this week. Outside markets are generally lower. At Minneapolis this week dealers were quoting 3½c for No. 1 green cows. We quote: Hides, green cured, No. 1, 3½c; No. 2, 2½c; No. 3, 2c; calf, 8 to 15 lb. skins, 4 to 5c per lb.; dekins 10 to 20c each; kips 2½ to 3½c; sheepskins 10 to 15c lambskins, 10 to 25c; Horse hides, 75c to \$1.25.

**WOOL.**—The market is very dull and there is very little offering. Prices are easy. Considerable wool is held yet by producers, particularly the range wool. About 7c is usually the top offered here for unwashed fleece, but for fine lots ¼ to ½c more could be obtained.

**TALLOW.**—We quote No. 1 rendered, 3c per lb., and undergrades 2 to 2½c.

**SENECA ROOT.**—About 15c per lb is the usual price for fine, well dried and clean root, and bulby and dirty 12 to 13c. Offerings light.

**HAY.**—Dull at about \$5 per ton for baled prairie on track here.

### LIVE STOCK.

**CATTLE.**—Business is very active this week in export cattle, several train loads having gone east, composed partly of range and partly of domestic cattle. One lot of 23 cars came from the Manitoba Northwestern Railway country, shipped by a syndicate of dealers. Prices are about the same. We quote cattle for the local butchers trade at 2 to 2½c as to quality.

**SHEEP.**—Considerable shipping business was done in sheep this week, two lots of western range sheep having gone through, one of six cars, with a train of cattle, and another a full train load, the latter shipped by the Sarnia Ranch Co., of Cypress Hills. We quote butchers' sheep here at 2½c.

**HOGS.**—Prices are the same as last week. Good bacon stock weighing 150 to 300 pounds, 3½c. Sows and heavy hogs, 2½ to 3c according to quality. Stags 1½ to 2½c off cars here.

A. S. Horswell has opened in fruits and confectionery at Rat Portage, Ont.

Christian Dahm has opened a grocery store at Rat Portage, Ont.

R. J. Hopper, of Newdale, Man. has bought the general store business of S. T. Hopper, of Rapid City, and is giving up business at the former place.

Cowan, Edwards & Conn, hardware, etc., Indian Head, Assiniboia, have dissolved. Jas. Cowan continues in hardware and lumber and S. R. Edwards in implements.

## General Merchant's Business for Sale

Fig a good trade. Small village in N. W. T. Good farming and cattle raising district. 210,000 bushels wheat marketed last season. Satisfactory reasons for selling or would take partner, capable of managing the business.

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## Rural Municipality of Odanah.

Several hundred dollars worth of Tax Sale Certificates of lands well situated and patented, in above Municipality for sale, apply to

W. HAMILTON DITCH,  
Sec. Treasurer.

Rural Municipality of Odanah.  
Minnedosa, Man., August 7.

## Rural Municipality of Odanah.

The council of the above municipality are about to issue debentures to the amount of \$10,000.00 for the purpose of paying off some matured debentures and to consolidate the floating indebtedness of the municipality. The debentures to run for twenty-five years. Interest to be paid annually. For the first five years simply the interest to be paid on the principal. Commencing at the end of said period the principal to be paid off in twenty equal annual instalments. The council wish to correspond with prospective purchasers of the proposed debentures relative to the terms indicated above.

W. HAMILTON DITCH,  
Sec.-Treas.

Rural Municipality of Odanah.  
Minnedosa, Man., August 7.

**Chicago Board of Trade Prices.**

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

Wheat was firm at the opening on Monday influenced by decrease in the quantity afloat, rumors of frost in the northwest, and export demand, but declined later and closed  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{8}$  under Saturday. Closing prices were:

	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.
Wheat.....	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	58 $\frac{3}{4}$
Corn.....	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
Oats.....	—	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
Mess Pork..	—	6 30	6 15	—
Lard.....	—	3 50	3 57 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Short Ribs.	—	3 40	3 47 $\frac{1}{2}$	—

On Tuesday wheat was firm and higher, influenced by higher cables, export buying at New York, and reports of frost in the northwest. Closing prices were:

	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.
Wheat.....	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	58 $\frac{3}{4}$
Corn.....	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
Oats.....	—	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
Mess Pork..	—	6 23 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 05	—
Lard.....	—	3 42 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 50	—
Short Ribs.	—	3 30	3 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	—

Wheat continued firm on Wednesday and made a further net gain, influenced by foreign buying at New York, firmer cables and reports of frost in the north. Oats continued to advance. Closing prices were:

	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.
Wheat.....	55	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	59 $\frac{1}{4}$
Corn.....	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
Oats.....	—	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
Mess Pork..	—	6 00	6 02 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Lard.....	—	3 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 45	—
Short Ribs.	—	3 27 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 35	—

On Thursday wheat advanced further, with higher cables and continued foreign buying, but later declined under free selling to realize. Oats maintained the advance. Closing prices were:

	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.
Wheat.....	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	59
Corn.....	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	—	—
Oats.....	—	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
Mess Pork..	—	5 90	5 95	—
Lard.....	—	3 40	3 47 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Short Ribs.	—	3 27 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 35	—

On Friday wheat was firm most of the day, under good export demand and firmer cables. September option advanced to 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, but eased off under realizing sales. Oats also sold down  $\frac{1}{8}$ c in the afternoon.

	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.
Wheat.....	55	55 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	59 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn.....	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
Oats.....	—	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
Mess Pork..	—	5 95	6 00	—
Lard.....	—	3 42 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 47 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Short Ribs.	—	3 30	3 35	—

On Saturday, September wheat opened at 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ c and was very strong, advancing irregularly to 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, closing at the top. Oats were lower. Closing prices were:

	Aug.	Sept.	Dec.
Wheat.....	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn.....	23	23	—
Oats.....	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Mess Pork..	—	5 97 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Lard.....	—	3 40	—
Short Ribs..	—	3 27 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Flax.....	—	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$

A week ago Sept. wheat closed at 55c and a year ago at 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ c and two years ago at 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

**Minneapolis Wheat.**

On Saturday, August 22, No. 1 Northern wheat closed as follows: Sept. delivery at 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, December at 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. A week ago September wheat closed at 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

**Minneapolis Flour Market.**

The Market Record of August 22, reports flour unsatisfactory, and buyers bidding about ten cents under quotations. Prices are as follows, in barrels, f. o. b.: First patents, \$3.10 to \$3.50; Second patents, \$2.90 to \$3.00; First clears, \$2.45 to \$2.50; second clear, \$2; Export baker's, \$2.45; second export baker's \$1.90 to \$2.10; Red Dog, per ton 140 lbs. jute, \$9.75. These prices are 5 to 10c lower for first and second patent than a week ago. Other brands unchanged.

Milstuffs.—Bran in bulk \$1.00 to \$1.50. Bran in sacks, 200 lbs, \$5.00 to \$5.25 Bran in sacks, 100 lbs, \$5.50 to \$5.75; Shorts, \$1.25; Middlings, fine, \$6.75 to \$7.25. These prices are the same as a week ago.

**New York Wheat.**

On Saturday, Aug. 22, Sept. delivery closed at 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ c and December delivery at 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. A week ago September option closed at 62c.

**Duluth Wheat Market.**

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

Monday—Sept. 55c, Dec. 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.
Tuesday—Sept. 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, Dec. 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.
Wednesday—Sept. 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, Dec. 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.
Thursday—Sept. 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, Dec. 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.
Friday—Sept. 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, Dec. 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.
Saturday—Sept. 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, Dec. 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

A week ago September delivery closed at 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. A year ago September delivery closed at 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Two years ago Sept. closed at 56c and three years ago at 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

**Winnipeg Wheat Inspection.**

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

Grade.	July 4	July 11	July 18	July 25	Aug. 1
Extra Manitoba hard.....	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 hard.....	101	107	71	93	93
No. 2 hard.....	31	23	27	30	13
No. 3 hard.....	20	12	26	10	4
No. 1 North'n.....	16	12	14	25	21
No. 2 North'n.....	2	1	2	0	1
No. 3 North'n.....	0	0	1	0	0
No. 1 white type	1	0	1	0	0
No. 2 white type	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 Spring.....	2	1	5	2	2
No. 2 Spring.....	0	1	0	0	0
No. 1 frosted ..	13	16	8	7	6
No. 2 frosted ..	6	7	5	1	3
No. 3 frosted ..	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 Rejected ..	7	13	4	2	4
No. 2 Rejected ..	12	11	8	1	3
No Grade.....	4	1	0	2	0
Feed.....	0	1	0	0	0
Total.....	216	232	174	178	169
Same week last year.....	62	55	17	12	2

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

**Silver.**

Prices for bars were a little easier in London this week on decreased demands and an augmented supply of the metal. The decline, however, was only  $\frac{1}{2}$ d—from 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 81d—the New York commercial market followed suit with a decline from 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Dealings in silver bullion certificates were affected by this, as well as by unfavorable speculative outlook for silver. The transactions on the stock exchange here were for 81,000 ounces at from 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ d down to 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ d, with a recovery to 68. Silver prices on August 14 were: London 81d; New York 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

**Winnipeg Clearing House.**

Clearings for the week ending August 20 were \$868,541; balances, \$140,297. For the previous week clearings were \$935,914. For the corresponding week of last year clearings were \$990,452 and for the week two years ago, \$331,670. Clearances for all Canadian cities this week were as follows:

Montreal.....	\$ 9,606,616
Toronto.....	6,355,958
Halifax.....	1,121,424
Winnipeg.....	858,540
Hamilton ..	513,985
Total.....	\$18,502,000

Louis Wertheim, fancy goods, Winnipeg, is advertising his business for sale.

Sarah Davidson, baker and confectioner, has opened business at Fort William, Ont.

The Port Arthur Pulp Timber Co., Port Arthur, Ont., is applying for incorporation.

T. Armstrong, tailor, Rat Portage, Ont., has given up business.

Dawson, McNeico & Co., general merchants, of Regina and Lumsden have dissolved partnership, McNeico & Barrows continue the business at both points.

At the cheese board at Belleville, Ont., on August 18, prices ranged from 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

At Ingersoll, Ont., on August 18, the offerings were 1,217 boxes cheddar, first week June make. Sales at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  and 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ c to 8 3-16c bid all round, but refused.

Mr. Stephen Nairn, of Winnipeg, has returned from a visit to the Old Country. He attended the conference of the boards of trade of the Empire at London, while in England. Mr. Nairn says that large quantities of farm produce from Argentina are offering in British markets at very low prices, and this has a depressing effect on Canadian produce.



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R. M. CHESTER, Agent, WINNIPEG

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N.W.T. and British Columbia.**

McINTYRE BLOCK, WINNIPEG.



## British Columbia Business Review.

Vancouver, Aug. 18, 1896.

Business has been steady during the past week with practically no changes in the market. Butter is reported rather firmer and some lines of cured meats have had a fractional advance. It is certain the yield of grain will be light. Locally green fruit is on the market and in many respects is superior to the imported article.

### LUMBER.

The lumber industry as far as logging is concerned is booming in more than one sense. The advance in the price of lumber has doubled the number of camps and those not smoked out by forest fires are sending in numerous large booms to the mills.

There is talk of disintegration in the lumber combines. A mill owned in Victoria and outside the combine is said to be creating havoc among the British Columbia members of the Union. It is said that the combine will break to pieces, owing to its unwieldy size.

### COAL.

In spite of the unsettled state of the coal market throughout the world, there is no word of complaint coming from Nanaimo as far as the volume of business done is concerned, but this may be on account of the fact that Mongolian labor enables mine owners to sell at popular prices.

It is said that 2,000 mongolians are employed at the island mines and Nanaimo has taken advantage of the present agitation against Chinese and Japanese to register a serious emphatic objection against 2,000 white bread winners being deprived of the opportunity of employment by the cheap priced orientals. Every board of trade, civic council and labor organization in the province is in sympathy with the white colliers.

### FISHING NOTES.

Beyond question the Dominion Salmon hatcheries situated in British Columbia are responsible for the big runs of the past two seasons. Since salmon began to run in the Fraser the seasons have been divided as follows: The big year—the good year—the fair year—and the off year. Poor third and fourth years have come as regularly as the seasons until last year, when the third season, always accepted fair, was the second to largest year on record, while the present year, accounted an "off year" is to be another banner year. A record breaker for the north, and one of the biggest sockeye seasons the Fraser ever had. It is an object lesson for all Canada. The efforts of the Dominion hatcheries in seeding the great lakes of Ontario with white fish fry are unavailing, not because the hatchery system is a failure altogether, but very likely owing to the fry being cut off in breeding infancy by some larger species, who laugh in their gill at their being sumptuously fed at public expense from year to year.

The pack on the Fraser this year will reach 200,000 cases, while the northern canneries are all full. The run commenced the first of the week, and became so heavy that the canners could not handle the fish, and the price dropped from 25 to 5 cents a fish, and the end of the week the run tapered off, but it is expected that it will again come in heavy within twelve hours of the present writing as the gulf is pregnant with riperoed sockeye heading this way. In view of the anticipated run, the season, which ends on the 25th may be extended for one week on the petition of the canners.

Fishermen are helping in the agitation against Mongolians all in their power as it is estimated fully 15,000 Mongolians are engaged in the salmon industry at cheap wages. Fishermen and others certainly have a griev-

ance against the Chinese and Japanese, but the impression is gaining ground that anti-Mongolian agitators are kicking against the pricks, as it is not at all likely that Great Britain will jeopardize the friendly relations existing between China and Great Britain as instanced by Li Hung Chang's reception in England or between Great Britain and the Mikado as instanced by the "most favored nation" treaty, for the sake of 75,000 British subjects in an isolated province on the shores of the Pacific ocean.

Trap owners in Boundary Bay and Pt. Roberts admit that more fish have been caught in the traps this year than ever before.

The Provincial Government has been asked by the Vancouver board of trade to put a police boat on the northern route to prevent Yankee roughs from intimidating British Columbia citizens during the fishing season by organizing useless strikes, threatening fishermen, selling whisky to Indians, etc.

### TRADE NOTES.

The Board of Directors of the Royal Agricultural Society, Westminster, have chosen judges for the coming show. J. C. Snell, of Brampton, will judge cattle, sheep and swine, and Mr. Marker, of the Dominion Dairy Department will judge the dairy class. The exhibition will be opened by Lieut. Gov. Dawson.

Bush fires are still burning along part of the province, but have ceased to be injurious owing to the lack of material to feed upon.

The reclaimed lands of the Fraser which escaped flood, fire, drought and mosquitoes are greatly in demand. A number of American farmers are moving to the Pitt meadow dyked lands.

The British Columbia board of trade have expressed themselves as in accord with the suggestion of the Ottawa board to form a Dominion Chamber of Commerce.

A movement is on foot to start a mill in Westminster for the manufacture of oil cake. Raw material being imported from Manitoba until it can be grown here.

A meeting of all the farmers in the Fraser Valley is to be held on the 20th instant for the purpose of bringing about an organized effort to obtain the assistance of the Dominion government in carrying out a scheme which would afford permanent relief to settlers on land subject to overflow.

The Cariboo Lumber Co., Clinton, as been incorporated.

The stock of R. E. Lemon, grocer, Nelson, and book accounts have been sold to Nelson Trading Co.

Dunohoe & Cunningham, Rossland, have dissolved and are succeeded by Cunningham & O'Leary.

Wm. Funk, tobaccos, etc., Rossland, has sold out to M. Simpson.

P. Carr, tailor, Trail, has moved to Rossland.

Teague & Smith, agents, Union, have dissolved and are out of business.

M. Cohen, manufacturer cigars, Victoria, is moving to Seattle.

The effects of J. W. Creighton, tailor, Victoria, are advertised for sale by tender.

Frank Gaspardone, fruits, Victoria, is moving to Wellington.

McCabe & Irving, hotel, Victoria, have dissolved; M. H. McCabe continues.

Victoria Iron Works Co., manufacturers, Victoria, have sold out to Albion Iron Works Co., Ltd.

Major & Eldridge, produce commission dealers and pork packers, Vancouver, have assigned. The firm was regarded as one of the best in Vancouver, and much sympathy is expressed at their difficulties.

A Vancouver telegram of yesterday says: "It is likely that the British Columbia salmon pack will approach 600,000 cases and represent a value of \$3,000,000. The northern pack is 67,000 cases better than that of last year, and worth \$335,000 more, and the good run in the Fraser promises to enable an excellent southern pack.

## Montreal Grain and Produce Market.

Grain—Peas, per 60 lbs 55½ to 56c; No. 2 oats, per 31 lbs 25½c; Barley, feed 81 to 81½c.

Flour.—The demand for flour was fair on local and country account, and the market was moderately active and steady with no changes in prices to note. Prices are: Winter wheat \$3.60 to \$3.80; spring wheat patents \$3.75 to \$3.90; straight roller \$3.40 to \$3.50; straight roller; bags \$1.60 to \$1.65; extra bags \$1.80 to \$1.85; Manitoba strong bakers' \$3.25 to \$3.50.

Oatmeal.—Business in oatmeal continues very quiet and prices show no change. Standard, brls \$2.80 to \$2.90; granulated, brls \$2.90 to \$3.00; rolled oats brls \$2.60 to \$2.70.

Feed—Bran \$11 to \$12; shorts, \$11 to \$13.

Hay.—The market rules steady at \$12.50 to \$13 for No. 1, and \$10.25 to \$10.50 for No. 2 per ton per ton in car lots on track.

Cheese.—The cheese market was strong, but actual business was pretty well confined to French goods, of which about 4,000 boxes arrived by boat and rail this morning. After protracted negotiation they were all disposed of at 8 to 8½, subject to adjustment in warehouse afterwards. For finest western 8½c was not an unusual asking price, but no important sales were reported. The advance in the public cheese cable was maintained.

Butter.—For finest creamery butter there was an active enquiry from shippers, who were bidding 18c, but the difficulty of finding such stock limited business to small quantities.

Eggs.—The demand for eggs was slow and the market continues quiet at 8½ to 9c for choice candled stock, and 7c for culls per dozen.—Gazette, Aug. 18.

## Toronto Grain and Produce Market.

Wheat.—New wheat is being more liberally offered but meets with a pretty good inquiry; old red west is quoted at 61c and white at 65c. New fall f.o.b. west has sold at 60 and 61c. Not much old wheat if offered. No. 1 Manitoba is firm there being some scarcity at present. It has sold at 71c, Toronto and west.

Flour.—Continues easy. Still stocks are not light and millers want to sell. New straight rollers are quoted at \$2.90 high freights west and old at \$3.10.

Millfeed.—Bran is quoted at \$7.50 and \$3 high freights west, and shorts at 8.50 to \$9.

Peas.—New are selling at 43c north and west.

Oats.—Old white are offered at 19c and mixed at 18c, for car lots at country points.

Barley.—Nominally unchanged at 35c for No. 1, 32c for No. 2 and 25c for feed outside.

Butter.—Large stocks still remain in the local market, notwithstanding the efforts of dealers to clear up. Good butter is in demand and brings the highest prices easily, but any off condition or color has to be sacrificed. Jobbing prices are: Choice dairy tub butter, 10 to 12c; medium tubs 7 to 8c; low grade dairy tubs 5 to 6c; creamery tubs 17 to 18c.

Eggs.—Good boiling eggs sell at 8 to 8½c, but comparatively few sales are reported.

Potatoes.—Choice lots are selling on the street at 30 to 35c per bushel and 55c a bag.—Globe, Aug. 19.



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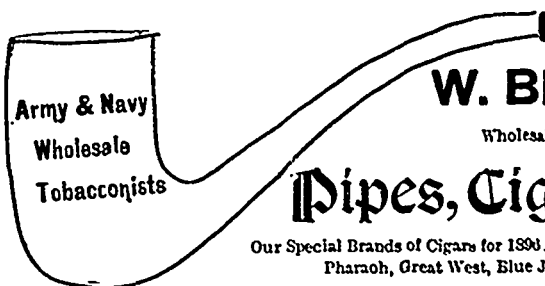
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**B. B. SCOTT, Sec.-Treas.**

### Hides and Wool.

Prices at Montreal declined last week  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to  $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ for No. 1 light,  $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ for No. 2, and  $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ for No. 8. No. 1 heavy steers, 6¢; Calfskins, 6¢ for No. 1, and  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ for No. 2. Lambskin 40¢ each, and clips 25¢.

The Toronto Globe says: "With a lack of export demand and dullness on the other side the local wool market is depressed and very little business is being done. Wool is accumulating at outside points, as holders will not accept the offers of dealers. Prices are easier. Selected country lots are worth 19¢ for washed fleeces.

Nothing is doing in hides at Toronto, and values have gone down with the prices in the United States. Quotations are: No. 1 steers 60 lbs and up, 6¢; No. 2, 5¢; No. 3, 4¢; buff hides,  $\frac{5}{8}$ ¢ for No. 1,  $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ for No. 2 and  $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ for No. 8. Lambskins are steady at 40¢ for fresh slaughtered and 25¢ for pelts. Horsehides, \$1.50 to \$1.75 each. Tallow, 3¢ to  $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢.—Globe, Aug. 14.

### Red Rust and Wheat.

Will red rust injure wheat? Dr. Luger of the Minnesota Experimental Station at St. Anthony Park replies in the affirmative. There has been a difference of opinion in the grain trade as to the effect of rust. Dr. Luger's statement indicates that both sides may be right in their theory. Rust may not seriously injure wheat, but it has the power to do it under favorable conditions.

Dr. Luger said to a representative of the Minneapolis Journal: "I have recently returned from the northwest where I found a great deal of red rust on wheat. Plants less than six inches high are covered with it. There is not much hope for improvement unless we can have a rainy season, and it is now too late to expect much from that source. A series of rains would wash the rust spores off the wheat, and once on the ground they are lost, that is as far as distribution is concerned, for they adhere there and grow."

Dr. Luger admitted the puzzling nature of this plant life, for such rust is. There is no known remedy with which to combat the work of the parasite successfully, and Dr. Luger advocates that it be given careful and persistent study until a remedy is found. Professor Burrill, of Illinois estimates that the annual loss from rust on wheat in that state on a basis of 75¢ a bushel is \$975,000, which will suggest that the loss from rust in the northwest on a crop of 125,000,000 bushels is a very important item.

Dr. Luger says: "The ravages of injurious insects, such as chinch bugs, army worms and migratory locusts have been insignificant when compared with the losses sustained by the minute plants causing rust."

The vegetable parasites causing rust, Dr. Luger explained, belong to the order of general fungi (mycomycetes), to the suborder of basidiomycetes, and to the family or rust fungi. All fungi, which produces or causes rust, are parasites whose mycelium, or vegetable portion grows in the tissue of their hosts; they form below the epidermis of that host larger or smaller aggregations of spores, which remain either covered by the epidermis, or penetrating it, are fre- exposed upon its surface. In the latter case they appear upon the leaves and stems of the infested plant as rust colored, dust-like spots or as crusts.

"These plant spores, or seeds, are held in irregular shaped pockets in the leaf, and number 500 to 800 spores in each pocket," said Dr. Luger. "These spores are perfect globular bodies. Their function is the same as that of common seed. They are not visible to the naked eye. As they ripen they loosen, until, breaking away, they are carried up into the atmosphere, often to great heights,

until they strike the opposite air currents, when they are carried over the country until rain filters the atmosphere, bringing down the spores onto the plants, or until they fall with down currents of air. As soon as the spores are moistened there is a rupture, and the whole inside crawls out like a worm, and it feels about for an opening in the leaf by which it can enter. It is too delicate to break the epidermis of the leaf, and keeps working until it finds a breathing pore, and through this goes inside the leaf. It there consumes the food brought with it from the pocket, and when that is consumed it sends out little suckers that attack the plant cells and at this point the injury to the plant begins."

### Irrigation by Wells.

A publication of special interest to all who live in the arid regions, is the recent report of the United States Geological Survey entitled "The Public Lands of the United States and their Water Supply," by Frederick Haynes Newell. The colored maps accompanying this document are of great value, especially the one showing the areas of heavy forests, those that are lightly timbered, and the irrigated areas. It appears from this map that the greatest progress in irrigation has been made in California. Utah and Colorado make a good showing, and so do Wyoming and Montana. Comparatively little has been done in Washington, Idaho and Oregon. Taking all this arid region together, it appears that only between one and two per cent of the land can be designated as improved, while the total area under irrigation was found by the census of 1890 to be only 3,631,381 acres, or about half of one per cent of the area of the States within which irrigation is largely practiced.

In relating to irrigating from wells, the report says: "Although by far the greater part of the acreage of the lands made valuable by the artificial application of water is dependent upon streams, yet wells play a very important part as sources of prosperity. These may be divided into two classes—the artesian or flowing wells, and those from which water must be pumped or lifted by various devices. The flowing wells are local phenomena, and although attracting popular attention by their novelty, are not worthy of consideration to the exclusion of the ordinary form of well. In many of the older countries wells have been employed in irrigation since the beginning of historic records, and water has been lifted considerable distances to be applied to growing crops. It is, however, only within a few years that the practicability of utilizing any notable extent of the public domain through this agency has received general recognition. It is true that market gardeners have used windmills and other devices from time immemorial, but that this insignificant method of irrigation would ever be of public importance has been almost entirely overlooked.

"Experience in various parts of the country has shown that a farmer who will content himself with a few acres and utilize his resources to the best advantage can make a good home and living upon the arid or semi-arid lands by means of agriculture rendered possible by water pumped from a well. The greatest progress in this line has been in semi-humid States, including the broad belt from the James River Valley of the Dakotas southward through western Nebraska and Western Kansas. There a relatively large population was almost without means of support, owing to the occasional or periodic droughts. After many experiments and failures it was found that continued success was obtained mainly by those who practised irrigation, this being possible in many localities only by means of well water. Attention

being drawn to this fact, systematic endeavors have been made to perfect methods and apparatus, until at the present time large numbers of men are employed in sinking wells and in erecting suitable machinery for bringing the water to the surface and storing it for use as required. There is every reason to believe that continued prosperity will follow the development of small farming in this manner, especially when combined with stock raising, upon the broad grazing lands of the West."

### Freight Rates and Traffic Matters.

The Montreal Trade Bulletin of August 14 says: "Considerable engagements have been made this week for grain at firm rates, 2¢ having been paid for Liverpool, and 2¢ 3d for London with 2¢ 6d asked. For Bristol 2¢ 4½d has been paid, and 2¢ 6d is now asked. For Glasgow space has been taken at 2¢ 8d, and that figure is bid for more. The sack flour market is quiet at 12 6d Land n. 11s 3d Glasgow, and 10s Liverpool. Engagements of cheese have been made at 20s London, 25s Bristol, 25s Glasgow and 20s Liverpool. To Hamburg and Antwerp, grain is quoted 2s 6d; provisions 17s per 100 lbs; and flour 18s 9d. Provisions 12s 6d to Liverpool, 12s 6d to 15s London and Glasgow. Cattle 40s to 42s 6d. There has been further business in grain freights during the week via the St. Lawrence route. The rate on wheat from Duluth to Montreal is 5½¢ per bushel, and from Fort William the same. Chicago to Kingston, corn, 2½¢. From Kingston to Montreal 2½¢ and 2¢ on wheat and corn respectively, and from Prescott to Montreal 1½¢ corn and 1½¢ oats.

Owing to the fight between the Chicago and gulf lines for the grain trade, rates have been cut very low from western points. Rates from Missouri river points to Chicago have been reduced one half, and one third between Chicago and the seaboard. Still much grain is going out via New Orleans and Galveston.

### Grain and Milling.

On August 18, the flour mill of Cawthope, at Ridgeway, Ont., was destroyed by fire. The loss on the building will be \$20,000; stock in the mill, \$1,000; insurance, \$9,000.

Moldrum & McDougall, have closed a contract with R. P. Roblin, of Winnipeg, grain merchant, for the erection of three elevators, at Grotna, Autin and Deloraine, respectively. This firm has also contracted to build three elevators for Dyall & Co., of Souris, and are building a number for the Northern Elevator company.

The local grain market was again quiet says the Montreal Gazette of Aug. 17, and business in all lines was slow. In oats the feeling was weaker, and prices have declined  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per bushel, which is due principally to the large stock in store here and the free offerings. The demand is slow at 25½¢ for No. 2 white.

The Morden Herald says: "Adamson & Parker bought the first new wheat marketed in Morden this year. The wheat was No. 1 hard and brought 46 cents.

There was a flurry of snow at London, Ontario, on August 19, and indications of a slight frost.

B. S. Jenkins, superintendent of the Canadian Pacific Railway telegraph system, left last week on an inspection trip over the western division. New lines are being constructed in the mountains, extending the telegraph service into new mining districts. This year the telegraph service in the west has been a singularly free from injury by storms or accidents.

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Our travellers now on the road are booking good orders for McArthur & Coy's Wall Papers. Be sure and order from these samples as they are best suited to the wants of this country.

Early in the fall we will mail you a complete list of our splendid range of Toys for Xmas trade. No better assorted stock in Canada. Grand stock of Fancy Goods for Holiday business. Do not fail to buy from our stock this season.

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### Dairy Trade Notes.

The cheese cable advanced 6d on August 14.

At Woodstock, Ont., on August 13, the cheese market continued to improve, the balance of July selling at 7 3-16c, one lot going at 7 7/8c. With transactions here all the Julys have been sold, and the market has been adjourned for two weeks. There are indications that fall cheese will yet reach a good figure, and factory men are in better spirits than they have been this season.

At Brockville, Ont., on Aug. 13, the meeting of the cheese board witnessed a great jump in prices. Bidding opened at 7 1/2c and reached the top figure at 8 7-16c. A few choice lots brought 8 1/2c. Many are holding, anticipating a further rise in the market.

A conference was held at Montreal recently between Premier Laurier and other members of the government and members of the board of trade and Butter and Cheese association. The question of cold storage was discussed and the government was strongly urged to secure the immediate establishment of cold storage space on steamships from Montreal to British ports, in the interest of the dairy and fruit trade.

At Woodstock, Ont., on Aug. 12, at the cheese market twelve factories offered 2,085 boxes cheese. Sales: 1,525 boxes at 7 13-16c, 325 at 7 7/8c, 150 at 7 7/8c.

The Montreal Gazette of Aug. 14 says: "The cheese market was active and rather excited yesterday. Despite the fact, however, there are many shippers who contend that they are unsuccessful in securing limits, which will permit them to pay the advance. The fact remains, however, that the buying and shipment of cheese is merrily going on. Quite a quantity of cheese changed hands on spot, aggregating possibly 5,000 boxes or so, comprising both Quebec and Ontario makes. The former sold around 7 7/8c and the latter 8c, which is 1/8c higher than was possible yesterday. Even at the advance the spot basis is still below parity with the country prices. The cable advanced 1s on both white and colored to day. This is not surprising, considering that it is about 2s below the Montreal equivalent, even as it stands now. Butter continues to stiffen in price, and there is a good demand for finest creamery, 18c being made for it to-day, which is the highest price yet realized on spot. Undergrades range around 16 to 16 1/2c.

### Montreal Grocery Market

Since our last report of the sugar market cable advices on the raw article have been weaker, and the advance in prices noted last week for beet has nearly all been lost again, private cables to hand to-day noting a decline of 8d to 4 1/2d, quoting August and September at 9s 9d; as against 10s for August, and 10s 1 1/2d

for September this day week. In New York there has also been an easier feeling in raws, and recent sales of Crystals have been made at 3 3/8c, which is a decline of 1/8c, but the advance in refined has been maintained. In this market the feeling is also easier in sympathy with the above, and although no actual decline in prices has taken place, refiners state that they are disposed to shade prices for round lots of granulated and 4 1/2c would be accepted for 250 barrel lots. The extreme heat in the west, and here of late has, no doubt interfered with business some, as the demand for sugar shows a falling off and sales have been slow. We quote: Granulated at 4 1/2c in 250-barrel lots and over; 4 5-16c in 100-barrel lots, and 4 1/2c in smaller quantities. Yellows range from 3 3/8c to 3 3/4c, as to quality, at the factory.

The demand for syrups continues of a limited character, and the market, in consequence is very quiet, with no change in prices to note, they being quoted at 1 1/2c to 2 1/2c per lb., as to quality at the factory.

Business in molasses has been very quiet during the past week, owing to the fact that wholesale grocers have ample supplies on hand, and until such are worked off importers and brokers do not anticipate much activity. There is no material change in prices, but probably 28c would be shaded for a round lot of Barbadoes, while in a jobbing way holders are realizing 30 to 31c.

There continues to be a good demand for rice, and the market is active with a large business doing at firm prices. We quote: Crystal Japan, \$1.75 to \$5.00; standard B, \$3.45; Patna, \$4.25 to \$5; Carolina, \$6.50 to \$7.50; choice Berrauda, \$3.75, and Java kinds, \$1.

In spices business continues quiet and the market is without any new feature to note. The following quotations are what jobbers can buy at only: Penang black pepper, 6 to 7 1/2c; white pepper, 10c to 12 1/2c; cloves, 7 1/2 to 9c; cassia, 8 1/2c to 9 1/2c; nutmegs, 60 to 90c, and Jamaica ginger, 15 1/2 to 18 1/2c.

The demand for coffee is as slow as ever, and the market rules firm and unchanged. We quote Maracaibo at 17 1/2 to 18c; Rio 16 to 17 1/2c; Java 23 to 25c, and Mocha 23 to 26c.

The week just past has been a quiet one in the tea trade, sales being principally confined to small lots to fill actual wants, and the only round lot reported was 300 packages of new crop Japans at 15c. The prospects, however for the future are rather more encouraging and a larger volume of business is anticipated.—Gazette, August 14.

The apple crop is very heavy in Nova Scotia and large in other parts of Eastern Canada and the northwestern states. Against this the crop in Europe is said to be very poor, so there will no doubt be a good export demand.

### The Dry Goods Trade.

At this time of the year, when jobbers are placing many goods into stock, it requires a large amount of money to pay duties. It is difficult to do this when jobbers have to make up any note deficiency. The number of notes met covering the fourth was hardly a fair average.—Toronto Globe.

A circular was recently issued by the agents of the Colored Cotton Company reducing one line of flannels, white and colored cotton yarn and white and colored warps.

The condition of affairs that exists in regard to meeting liabilities should engage the attention of the trade. Any merchant in good standing who fails to take up his paper when it matures must surely be one who omits to keep an account of due bills. The writer saw a bundle of notes on August 7, all maturing on August 4, waiting to be taken up. The jobber interested stated that he would probably receive word about a few each day. A banker would say, "Let the notes go to protest." Should the wholesaler do that? The retailer, if such were done sometimes, might discontinue to buy from that house. All this applies to merchants who could discount their liabilities if they wished. The least courtesy retailers could extend to jobbers would be to let them know a few days before, or even on the day that notes are due, how they intend to meet them. This neglect to meet notes, fortunately, is not the general rule. The business man of to-day is better educated and consequently takes a more intelligent view of all matters appertaining to the trade. The trained clerk is the man that usually succeeds the former proprietor. Any man not thoroughly experienced in dry goods on entering it at the present time if he expects to succeed, must surround himself with efficient men. Business is becoming more centralized every year. Where there used to be fifteen or more business stands in a large town, now there are six or less. It is the old role of the survival of the fittest. All the large establishments usually have bookkeepers and give very little trouble about maturing paper. The cash basis being gradually adopted makes it easier for merchants to know where they stand. Many notes are sent to the local banks for collection, and these extend any necessary accommodation. This materially helps collections. Trade is being done on a smaller margin of profit, which compels merchants to sell for cash or take in exchange some commodity so as to enable them to take advantage of cash discounts. Paying interest is now considered by many as almost sure death in the long run.—Globe.

The banks throughout Canada now charge a discount on United States money as a result of the free silver movement in the United States.

### Australian Dairy Produce.

The London Daily Financial Times says: "Our Australian Colonies have asserted themselves with marvellous results since the inception of their dairy export trade in 1887. The United States and Canada have to some extent followed suit; but unless Argentina continues to show the enormous development in this particular branch of industry that characterized her during last winter, it is probable that Australasia will ere long be the chief source of our supply. At present the trade is hampered by the irregular nature of the exports. Thus during the summer months the falling off is very remarkable. Taking the monthly imports of butter during 1895 the figures, which an importation of 78,687 cwt in January, has fallen off by September to the absurd total of 90 cwt. This decline is one of the great evils in the supply system that must attract the serious attention of the Australian farmer. The method of winter feeding in Denmark is such that the exports for December and January were only exceeded by two months in the whole year. As regards France, the January exports during 1895 were the highest for the year, and the regularity of the Swedish supply is also very marked. If Australia is to advance in the British dairy produce market, it can only be by serious attention to this question of winter supply. As the prices of Danish butter are generally higher in September and October than at most other periods of the year, it is well worth the consideration of the Australian farmer whether a careful system of winter feeding for his cows would not have very satisfactory results to his own pockets.

We note a very marked increase in the butter importations from Australia, which have advanced from 786 tons in 1893 to 19,018 tons in 1895. In the same period New Zealand has increased her exports from 1,216 tons to 2,668 tons, the total Australasian butter exports to the United Kingdom ranking third among the quantities sent to us by the various countries abroad. Australasia has nearly doubled her contribution during the past three years, and ousted Sweden from third place among our sources of supply. The French exports are somewhat uncertain, and are lower than was the case a few years back, and it appears fairly certain that it will not be long before Australia will dislodge her from her second position in the list. This year, of course, the exports will be somewhat affected by the drought. The question of the continuation of the demand for Colonial produce has been mooted, and there is certainly something to be considered in the fact that the average yield of hay from permanent pastures has fallen off by some 1,400,000 tons for the past five years as compared with the five years previous. This has necessitated a large reduction in the proportion of cows kept to the general population. Were good seasons to be the rule for the next few years the demand might, therefore, show some falling off, owing to increased home production. But against this we must reckon the increased wealth of the general population, as shown by the estimated consumption per herd, which has arisen from 10.03 lbs in 1886 to 12.53 lbs in 1895. The demand for foreign produce has risen from 4.66 lbs to 7.07 lbs in that period, and that for Colonial butter from .09 lbs to 1.00 lbs.

There is thus plenty of room for an ousting of foreign produce by that of our colonies, provided that the latter look to regularity of supply and a steady maintenance of quality. Turning to the cheese imports, it would appear that Australasia, as a whole, has failed to obtain a grip upon the British markets, although the New Zealand supply shows a marked advance as compared with past years. One great obstacle to Australasia in

this respect is the increasing demand for Canadian cheeses and the comparative steadiness in the home yield. As the demand per head seems to have reached its maximum, this leaves little room for new comers. On the whole, however, there appears ample scope for the energies of the Australasian farmer, and with the wages question pressing upon the Danes, and farming maintained at as high a pitch as possible, it will not be improbable that the supply from our Colonies will be still further increased in the near future.

### After Kootenay Gold

General Superintendent Whyte, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, returned last week from a trip to the famous Kootenay country. To a reporter he said that "the whole country is filled with miners and prospectors. Most of the latter are United States citizens, although many British capitalists have their men at work locating claims. I had no idea the extent to which mining operations are being carried; one has to visit the country to fully appreciate what is being done there. A million dollars of United States money has been invested in permanent machinery."

Continuing, Mr. Whyte said that "undoubtedly the greatest need and the one which will have to be supplied, if Canada is to be benefitted by the investments in the district, is the construction of a railway through Crow's Nest Pass. There are 6,000 people in Rosland now and ten thousand scattered throughout the country. Ninety per cent of these are from the United States, and as a consequence nearly all supplies are brought from across the line. The absence of a Canadian road leading to Rosland makes such a delay in getting supplies from this side that the United States get nearly the whole benefit of the money spent in this way. It is estimated that a miner requires four times as much to sustain him as an ordinary citizen in England. They are very hard on clothes and boots and have appetites that take a great deal to appease. Canadian houses are, therefore, losing a very valuable trade on account of the inability to get goods in speedily. United States roads are tapping the Kootenay district in three places and unless a Canadian road is built into it soon they will have a hold on the country that will be difficult for Canada to counteract. Some of the ore is shipped in sacks to Tacoma where the gold is extracted, and the rest is taken by our boats to Revelstoke. With the Crow's Nest Pass road built, Canada would have the benefit of all this traffic, and the miners would be greatly benefitted, and no delay would be experienced in getting the ore out."

### Grocery Trade Notes.

"New apricots are firmer" says the California Grocer "and we have heard of sales of Winters & Vacaville as high as 6½c in carloads at point of production. This improved condition, however, is scarcely yet realized by the general market, though there is an impression in well informed quarters that somewhat higher values than those now prevailing may be, ere long, established. The crop, it is said, has fallen short of expectations in the Santa Clara valley. No price has yet been heard of on new peaches; but the quality, like that of the apricot crop, will probably be, on the whole, rather indifferent, much of the best fruit of these two varieties having been secured by canners. There has been talk of 8½c for the four sizes of new prunes; but no business has yet been done, though the outlook for this article appears to be better. The new crop will begin to appear about the 1st September. Some sales of new raisins have been made for de-

livery during the first half of October at 2½c for two crown, 3½c for three crown, and 4½c for four crown loose; and three crown London layers at \$1.10 to \$1.25 per box; but these rates, it is understood, are subject to any reduction that may be established up till time of delivery."

The Montreal Gazette says: "Owing to the continued slow demand for pork and the weakness in the western markets a further decline in prices has taken place here of 50c per barrel, and one or two round lots of 100 and 200 barrels of mess have been placed on Lower Province and Quebec account at \$10.25 and \$10.50, while small quantities are selling slow at an advance of 50c per barrel over the above figures. Smoked meats continue in good demand at steady prices, Hams, city cured, per lb., 7½ to 9½c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, 7 to 7½c; B. con, per lb., 8½ to 9½c; Lard, compound, refined, per lb., 5 to 5½c.

A telegram received from Vancouver on August 18 says: "Another immense run of sockeyes has taken place on the Fraser river, the boats averaging from 200 to 900 fish in a single night. Cannery will not ask for an extension of the season; they cannot commence to handle the supply. This year will be the biggest in the history of the salmon canning industry. In the Fraser's tributaries a canoe cannot be paddled through the mass of spawning sockeyes."

### Fruit Growing in Manitoba.

Thos. Frankland, of Stonewall, Manitoba, takes a great interest in fruit culture, and he has done a great deal to encourage fruit growing here. Mr. Frankland is a vice-president of the Dominion Fruit Grower's Association. An exhibition will be held at Stonewall early in October, in connection with which Mr. Frankland has issued the following circular:

Believing that the cause of horticulture would be benefitted by a general exhibit of fruit now growing, I venture to ask your co-operation towards that end, by sending to my address before 1st October next samples of any cultivated or native fruit worthy of cultivation, and it will be placed on exhibition at the Rockwood Agricultural Show at Stonewall, October 7th, 1896, and each exhibit duly credited and described in the public press.

Of the larger kinds of fruits there are now growing at Stonewall over a dozen varieties of apples and crabs and a large number of varieties of plums and A. P. Stevenson, of Nelson, has as many more. No doubt other localities can report as favorably. Please help in the good cause.

Samples, one or two of each variety can be sent by sample post packed in cotton batting in a pasteboard box at small cost, and will be returned if desired after exhibition. Samples of fruit sent as they ripen will be put into cold storage until day of exhibition. Please give sender's name and address on outside of package.

### Financial and Insurance Notes.

The Equitable Life Insurance Co., of New York, has notified A. H. Corelli, who manages the company's business in Winnipeg, that from this date forward all premiums collected in Canada will be held in this country, and that all death claims will be paid in the currency of this country. This gives assurance to Canadian policy holders in the Equitable, that they will be honorably dealt with, and they need not fear the payment of their claims in depreciated United States currency, in the event of the adoption of free silver in the United States. The Equitable Life is the first company to make this announcement, so far as The Commercial is aware,

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### How to Kill the Weeds.

The Neopawa Press gave the following report of the address at that place by Dr. Fletcher, of the Dominion Experimental farm staff, on weeds.

Prof. Fletcher in his two hours' speech, gave more information than could be gained in a lifetime by ordinary experience. He had there with him specimens of the weeds that grow in Manitoba. The Dr. stated that the agitation aroused a few years ago over the invasion of our fair province by the Russian thistle was one of the best things that ever happened as it aroused farmers to take in the situation clearly and to form ways and means to ward off and exterminate those pests of farmers—weeds.

The system calling into existence weed inspectors was good, but the speaker had found that as a rule most of those officials did not recognise those weeds; often confounded a bad weed for a comparatively harmless one, the result being no end of loss of time, money, and labor. Another question the speaker laid emphasis on was the time of summer fallowing, stating that judging by the state of the weeds being plowed down, summer fallowing in the majority of cases was being done too late in the season. He also exposed the fallacy of using weeds as green manure, the notion which many a farmer lays to his heart. He mentioned a farmer that left a strip of weeds to seed down every year in order to obtain a supply of green manure and stated that the only plants that were suitable for green manure were the clovers, the weeds not giving back to the soil nearly as much as they took out. The speaker then showed the evil tendencies of weeds. They rob the soil of its fertility, steal moisture, in fact are enemies to cultivation, and also depreciate a farm's value. A farm that has the reputation of being a weedy farm is hard to sell. The speaker also explained that the teaching intended to be carried on in schools was not botany, but plant life, with the idea of familiarizing children with the weeds and plants common to the country.

Dr. Fletcher said we might divide weeds into two classes—weeds and weedy plants. He stated the dangerous weeds were the imported ones; mentioned cases of certain bad weeds being grown as crop plants owing to the ignorance regarding them. As an illustration he mentioned yarrow or mill-foil, to be seen advertised as sheep parsley in English seed catalogues which is totally worthless as sheep will not eat it. He mentioned the case of the Brassey farm, Indian Head, where out of 2,000 acres of wheat, 1,200 was spoilt by the tumbling mustard, a bad weed, but which had unfortunately been let go for a few years under the impression that it was the tumbling weed. To see the two weeds is to notice a big difference, and it is better in Manitoba at all events to give the land and not a weed the benefit of any doubt.

The four bad weeds are:

Ball mustard (false flax), a weed which outrivals the stink weed for smell.

Tumbling mustard, a very bad weed, to be seen at Carberry.

Hare's ear mustard, called thus owing to the shag of the leaves, a bad weed. It is not black mustard as it is sometimes called.

Russian thistle, or Russian tumble weed. Other bad weeds shown were:

Wild sago, which proves troublesome in pastures. It has light feathery seed. The method to eradicate it is to break up the pasture.

Bull thistle, a weed not found on cultivated land.

Wild sunflower grows on low lands, wet years favorable, lies in the soil for years. Summer fallowing is the way to exterminate.

Fireweed (Canada flea bane), soon in large quantities on summer fallowing. Should be plowed down early. It is a mistake to leave fireweed for green manure as it is valueless for that purpose.

Lamb's quarter—not a very bad weed.

Tansy mustard, a native; not very bad. It is a handy weed for lazy people; grows high enough so as to save bending the back to pull it out.

Shopford's purse, a biennial, is bad in gardens; requires constant cultivation to eradicate.

Canada thistles—deep roots, must be kept down; cut just as it comes flower; after that prevent forming leaves, whereby it gets its sustenance.

Blue flower plant milky juice exudes on squeezing. It has a deep root; grows on alkali spots.

Wild mustard, so called, is really bird rape. It is of smooth stem, full pods, thus differing from the real wild mustard, which has rough stems; pod one-third empty. It is seen in Ontario and Red River Valley. It needs strict attention.

Wild oats, three varieties—It is not hard to get rid of; cut early and make hay of it; then summer fallow. If a field is infested sow early Odessa barley and make hay, etc., as above.

Wild flax—not bad, but must not be confounded with false flax (bastard flax or ball or ball mustard) which is such a bad smelling weed.

Tumbling weed (true) turns to a white color as it ripens; not hard to kill; has red root; not dangerous but has been mistaken for the Russian thistle, is bad for scaring horses.

Door weed (Polygonum Erection), Indians call it white man's footstep; found along trails, seen in yards; cattle eat it readily; comparatively harmless.

Russian pig weed grows in waste places, round manure heaps, etc. It is really a weedy plant.

Blue burr, a very small burr, hard to get rid of. Ripens seed early; to kill must summer fallow early. It is very bad when it gets among sheep.

Quack grass—not bad here owing to the shallow plowing; bad in Ontario as the deep plowing keeps replanting it.

Sweet grass grows deeper than quack grass, so it requires different treatment.

Pepper grass grows in wet years on light soils; bad, chokes out the wheat. It grows one plant early in the season and a second partially grown by fall. Disc harrow so as to kill the immature plant.

The doctor stated that black mustard (real) is scarce in this country, but has been mistaken for the tumbling mustard (a bad weed.) He advised people not to grow the ox-eye daisy, as it had become a curse in Ontario, Quebec and the lower provinces: He stated that the leaves were the stomachs not the lungs of plants, hence the importance of preventing weeds forming leaves, e.g., Canada thistles. He recommended a systematic study of weeds as being of great benefit to the farmer. The speaker mentioned the stink weed nursing system in Winnipeg where they pull it up, put on the streets to ripen and thus assist it to be spread all over the country.

When Prof. Fletcher had concluded his address, Mr. D. Munroe, after a few complimentary remarks, moved a vote of thanks, which was carried by applause. Before putting the motion, W. P. Sirrett, M.P.P., who occupied the chair in the absence of President Molland, also spoke highly of the lecture.

After adjournment Professor Fletcher kindly labelled all the specimens of weeds brought in and Secretary Drysdale took charge of them; so that members of the institute may have some guide in determining which are dangerous and which are harmless weeds.

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