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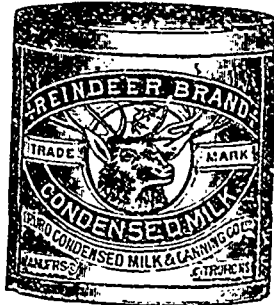
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A Journal of Commerce, Industry and Finance, especially devoted to the interests of Western Canada, including that portion of Ontario west of Lake Superior, the provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia and the Territories.

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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, Alberta and Saskatchewan. The Commercial also reaches the leading wholesale, commission, manufacturing and financial houses of Eastern Canada.

WINNIPEG, OCTOBER 21, 1895.

Manitoba.

The stock of Philip Brown, merchant tailor, Winnipeg, was sold at sheriff sale to Rodgers Bros. & Co.

Ed. Boyce, dealer in carriages, etc., Winnipeg, has taken over the carriage building and blacksmithing business of Reiman & Gordon, on Ross Street, formerly carried on by him.

A gentleman is advertising in The Commercial for an opening for his capitol in the Winnipeg wholesale trade. He desires to become a partner, to the extent of \$10,000, in some established house here, grain, hardware or groceries preferred.

D. E. McKinty has become proprietor of the Manor house, in succession to W. R. Burton. The new proprietor will make improvements in the premises.

C. A. Gareau and others in the retail clothing and gents' furnishings business, in Winnipeg, have petitioned for an amendment to the early closing by-law, so as to allow them to keep their places open to a later hour in the evening; the hour for closing now being 7 o'clock. The Winnipeg retail association has appointed a committee to make and investigation to learn if there is any general desire to abandon the early closing regulations during the month of November. According to the civic by-law, early closing is not in force in the month of December, an exception being made of that month.

By circular the trade has been notified that the biscuit and confectionery business heretofore conducted in the name of Rubles, Riddell & Co., Winnipeg, has been separated from the wholesale fruit and produce business carried on by the same firm, and has been transferred to The Riddell Manufacturing Co., in which name the business will be conducted in the future.

Assiniboia.

Walsh Bros., general storekeepers, Alameda, are moving to Oxbow, where they will open a general store.

Further attempted incendiary fires are reported from Regina, one being the Standard newspaper office. Wm. Curran, an employee at the Dominion government public works office, has been arrested as a suspected party.

Gwynne's livery stable, Grenfell, was

destroyed by fire recently, which spread to and also burned McJannet & Dale's carpenter shop. The stable was insured in the Royal Insurance Co., for \$900. The other building was not insured.

Alberta.

Mr. McNeil of the coal mines at Anthracite, in a recent interview, said: Regarding the season's work at his Anthracite mine, that it had been satisfactory. The output was about 20,000 tons, which amount could very easily have been quadrupled if the demand had occasioned it. The market for this coal lies between Winnipeg and the mountains, and the coal had a large sale in Winnipeg last winter. Mr. McNeil made this further important announcement that he would put \$100,000 into a coke plant and expects to have it running by this time next year. The coke will be in demand for the smelters being established in the mountains. These mines are located at the town of Anthracite, near Banff, and are the only mines producing Anthracite coal in the west.

Montreal Grain and Produce Market.

Flour.—Large quantities of flour continue to be exported from this port, chiefly on through shipment. The market is firm under a good local and country demand and sales of round lots of straight rollers have been made for shipment to Quebec and the lower provinces on the basis of \$3.25 to \$3.30 on track here, aggregating about 7,500 barrels. A dealer here was offered a round lot of 90 per cent. straight rollers at \$3.25 on track here, but another western miller asked 10c more for the same kind. These prices show an advance of 10 to 15c since our last report. In broken lots delivered to bakers, prices range from \$3.45 to \$3.60, as to quality. A fair demand has also been experienced for strong bakers and spring patents, sales amounting to 3,000 and 4,000 barrels being reported for shipment to Quebec and the lower provinces, being reported at \$3.90 to \$4.00 for the former and \$4.10 to \$4.15 for the latter. Latest sales of straight rollers are reported at \$3.00 to \$3.05 f.o.b. at points west of Toronto, which is equal to \$3.35 to \$3.40 laid down here.

Oatmeal.—In bags granulated and rolled are quoted at \$1.80 to \$1.85, and standard at \$1.75 to \$1.80. Pot barley \$4.25 in barrels and \$2 in bags, and split peas \$3.50.

Bran, etc.—We quote \$14.50 to \$15.00. Shorts \$15.75 to \$17.50, as to grade.

Oats.—Sales at 29½ and 30c, which are the exact figures we quoted a week ago.

Barley.—Further business is reported in malting barley at 50 to 52c and feed barley is dull at 40 to 42c.

Pork, Lard, etc.—Canada short cut pork, per barrel, \$15.50 to \$16.50; Canada thin mess, per barrel, \$14.00 to \$14.50; hams, per lb, 9 to 11c; lard, pure in pails, per lb, 8½ to 9½c; lard compound in pails, per lb, 6½ to 7c; bacon, per lb, 9 to 11c; shoulders, per lb, 8 to 8½c.

Butter.—The feature of the market during the past week has been the increased activity along with an advance of ½ to 1c per lb. upon our last week's quotations, sales of between 10,000 and 12,000 packages having transpired at 18½ to 19½c, while more recent lots have sold at 20c for September make. Eastern townships fall ends have been placed at 17 to 17½c. Western dairy is quoted at 13 to 14½c, as to quality.

Cheese.—Another change for the better has taken place on this market and in the country, the price of September cheese being ½ to ¾c higher than a week ago, and if a buyer had to fill an order of say 1,000 to 2,000 boxes of

finest western on this market, he would have to pay 8½ to 8¾c. There have been sales of finest townships on this market at 8½ to 8¾c, and finest Quebec 7½ to 8c, while several lots of undergrades have sold at 7½ to 7¾c.

Eggs.—Sales of round lots have been made at 13 to 13½c for 50 to 100 case lots, and one dealer said he could have cleared off all his stock at the latter figure. Seconds are quoted at 11½c to 12½c. These prices show an advance of fully 1c on the week.

Honey.—Old extracted 5 to 6c per lb. New 7 to 9c per lb in tins, as to quality. Comb honey 10 to 12c.

Hides.—Dealers here are still paying 8½c to butchers for No. 1. Lambskins are 5c higher at 55c. We quote prices as follows: Light hides 8½c for No. 1, 7½c for No. 2. and 6½c for No. 3; Heavy hides 8½ to 9c; Calfskins 7c; Lambskins 55c.—Trade Bulletin, Oct. 11.

Dairy Trade News.

The low price of butter this year has about paralyzed the imitation butter business in the United States. People will not buy or sell butter substitutes when genuine, choice butter is so low in price. In Chicago vendors of butter substitutes are licensed and in September this year only 97 licenses were issued to sell butter substitutes, while a year ago 230 licenses were issued. The reason given is, that genuine butter is so cheap that the grocers do not find it necessary to keep butter substitutes in stock.

The Parsons Produce Co., Winnipeg, recently received a consignment of butter which was noticeable for the neat way in which it had been handled. The butter was the ordinary Manitoba dairy article, but every tub had been neatly stenciled with the gross, tare and net weight, and no other marks were on the packages. The lot was shipped by J. Hiebert, merchant of Pilot Mound, Man.

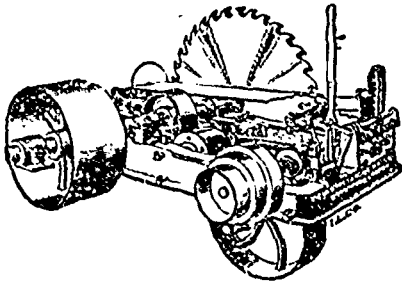
The value of strictly fresh butter as compared with held stock is illustrated by the price being paid in British Columbia for the home creamery article. A creamery was established at Westminster this year, and every day the butter is shipped to the Victoria market, as soon as it is made. For this butter Victoria merchants have been paying 25 cents per pound and they have been selling it to consumers for 35 cents, and our correspondent tells us they cannot get enough of it, the demand being far in excess of the supply. At the same time Manitoba creamery was selling at 19 to 20 cents and dairy at 16 to 17 cents. This difference is owing to the fact that the home article was strictly fresh, while the other had been held for a longer or shorter time.

The last shipment of this season's butter from the Manitou creamery, says the Mercury, was made on Tuesday to the Parson's Produce Co., Winnipeg. The consignment consisted of 1,800 lbs. and was sold for 17 cents per pound.

The Apple Trade.

Notwithstanding the report that the British market would not take any Canadian apples this year, owing to large stocks at home, exporters have been buying apples freely in Eastern Canada lately, paying \$1.75 per barrel for green and upward to \$2 for red apples and \$2.25 for fancy fruit. A considerable quantity have been shipped from Montreal. This export movement has stiffened the price of apples for shipment to Manitoba.

W. A. Turriff, has bought out Walsh Bros, general merchants, of Alameda.

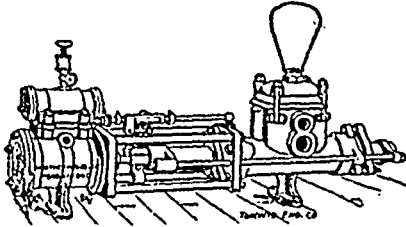


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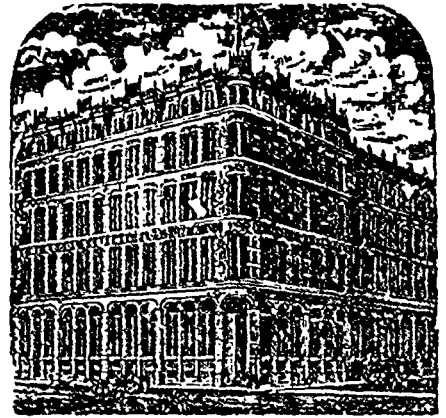
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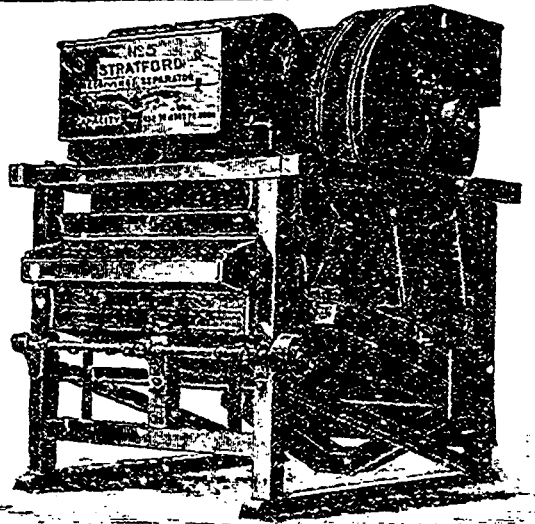
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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, OCTOBER 21, 1895.

COMMERCIAL VS AGRICULTURAL ISSUES.

So many ridiculous assertions have been made, supposedly in the interest of the framers, in the various agitations which have been carried on here in relation to grain matters, that it is pleasing to The Commercial to observe some sensible remarks upon the subject. A country paper, the Souris Plaindealer, in discussing the grain standards says:

"Generally speaking, we think the farmer need bother himself very little about this question. It affects him some, just as every other question of wise or unwise trade arrangement does. He should use his influence to have this matter as wisely arranged as possible, but he need not look for any very great increase in the price of his product no matter what standards are selected. Farmers can influence the price to any considerable extent in one way only, and that way is by refusing to sell when the price does not suit them, and by getting out of the habit of dumping the whole crop upon the market in one great rush during about two months of the year."

We have hardly ever been without some agitation in Manitoba in connection with the grain trade. According to the agitators, the farmers are always being swindled by some trick of the trade. One Winnipeg paper has discovered about half a dozen ways in each one of which the farmer is being "swindled" out of from three to five cents per bushel on every bushel of wheat he sells. This paper has, of course, overdone the thing and made itself ridiculous, for if its discoveries were true, the total amount the farmer is cheated out of would aggregate 20 to 30 cents per bushel on each bushel of grain sold, and this, of course, is absurd. So far as the farmer is concerned, however, these agitations are an exaggeration all the way through, and it is therefore not to be wondered at that some amusing blunders should be made.

One time it is the mixing of wheat which is depressing prices. Next the farmers are being robbed by a manipulation of the grades. Again, it is the standards which are too high, or too low, and are worked to cheat the producer. Another time, we have the alleged elevator monopoly presented as the means through which the "swindling" is done. There is always something for the agitators to work upon and keep stirring up strife. The fact of the matter is, however, that while some of these questions are of importance commercially, they have little or no bearing upon the price paid to the farmer for wheat. All the hubbub so far as the farmer is concerned is over nothing, and he has neither gained nor lost anything by it. The only effect of the agitation is to cause a feeling of ill will, and make the farmers feel bad by leading them to believe that they are being cheated. The agitations, by causing a feeling of dissatisfaction, are really an injury to the farmer, as the tendency is to make him less contented and happy than he otherwise would be.

The farmer has his part of the work in producing the wheat. If he will attend to this to the best of his ability, and leave the commercial aspect of the wheat question to men who understand it, he will come out ahead in the end. The farmer can influence prices to the best advantage to himself by striving to produce the best quality of wheat and marketing it in the best condition. That is his part of the business. He will get paid for his wheat in proportion to its value, no matter what agitators may prate about mixing, standards or other questions. When the farmer goes into these matters he generally takes up something he does not understand, and which it is not necessary for him to understand. When he listens to the agitators he becomes imbued with vague ideas about being cheated by the buyers, and has his happiness disturbed by being made dissatisfied.

As the Souris Plaindealer says, the wise farmer need bother himself very little about these questions, and he need not look for any increase in the price of wheat as a result of any changes of standards or other commercial regulations relating to the wheat trade. He has not been robbed or cheated by any of these features of the trade, the agitators to the contrary notwithstanding. If he will refuse to listen to those whose chief aim is to secure notoriety or further personal ends by playing upon his credulity, and will cultivate a feeling of greater confidence in human nature, he will at least be a happier man; and if he will devote the time to studying practical agricultural questions, which is given to listening to agitators, or thinking about how he is being cheated, he will be a more prosperous man. Business men are not all rogues. They are probably just about as honest and straightforward as the farmers, even including the much abused grain men among the business class. If the farmer will therefore just turn the cold shoulder to the agitators and false advisers, he will be more contented and we wager he will get just as full value for the products he has to sell. Commercial conditions over which he has no control, will regulate the price of the latter, agitation or no agitation.

VALUE OF FROSTED WHEAT.

Land Commissioner Hamilton of the Canadian Pacific Railway has made a suggestion regarding frosted wheat which is worthy of being acted upon. He suggests that a test should be made by the government as to the milling value of the different grades of frosted wheat. He thinks that a practical milling and baking test of every grade of wheat from No. 1 hard down, should be made, and in this way the actual milling value of frosted wheat would be arrived at. The Commercial seconds the motion. There has been more or less agitation about the value of frosted wheat. Some claim that the farmers do not receive full value for this class of wheat. It has been freely asserted that the grain men take advantage of the appearance of frost to beat down the price. Some even go so far as to claim that frosted wheat is very little damaged for milling purposes. The general feeling among the farmers is, that they do not get full proportionate value for this class

of wheat. On the other hand the millers, who are the only people who can speak with authority on this question, claim that even slightly frosted wheat is seriously reduced in quality for milling purposes, and some of them show their earnestness in this belief by refusing to buy wheat that is at all badly damaged. The evidence of the miller must prevail in this matter, unless very strong evidence is given to the contrary. An official test, properly and impartially carried through, would practically settle the question between the miller and the farmer as to the value of this class of wheat, and it seems desirable that it should be made. So far as the export trade is concerned, practical experience has shown that more than value has been paid for frosted wheat in years past. While the farmers, or at least those who shout for the farmer, have been declaring that the farmer was being cheated in the sale of his damaged wheat, the exporters have, on the other hand, invariably lost money in handling this class of grain. A vast sum of money has been sunk in the exportation of frosted wheat from Manitoba in past years, and altogether the handling of this class of grain has been disastrous to the grain trade. No matter how much noise the agitators may make about the farmers being cheated on their frosted wheat, the fact remains that exporters have, as a general rule, lost money on this class of grain. Perhaps, however, foreign and home millers are all unnecessarily prejudiced against frosted wheat, and a thorough test of its milling value by the government might throw some light upon the subject. If there is any unreasonable prejudice against the wheat on the part of the millers, it would be well to have it known with a view to dispelling this prejudice. On the other hand, if the millers are proved to be right, it would stop some useless agitation. It would be well to have a test made soon, if it is contemplated to have one at all, so as to help the sale of damaged stuff this year, in case the result should prove favorable.

FEED THE POTATOES.

We hear it reported that some farmers are leaving their potatoes in the ground, as the price is so low that they say it is not worth while digging them. The Commercial is inclined to doubt the reliability of such statements, though it may possibly be true in a very few isolated cases. At the same time there should be no loss on account of potatoes being cheap. The large crop has made them very cheap in the markets, but the farmer should really be the gainer by this large crop. He can feed his potatoes to his live stock and get good value for them in this way. Roots are very little grown for feed for live stock in Manitoba. Not as much as they should be. Potatoes are said to be a very healthy and valuable feed for animals in the winter season, when they are on dry feed. Hogs will do far better with some mixture of this kind, than when fed grain alone. Heavy feeding with grain alone has been known to bring on disease amongst hogs. Potatoes are particularly recommended by competent authorities for fattening hogs, instead of a straight grain diet. The quality of the bacon is also said to be greatly improved by a mixed diet of this kind. Cattle and horses are greatly

benefitted by a little variety of diet and authorities say there is nothing better than potatoes. Every potato can therefore be turned to good account, especially in Manitoba, where soft winter food for stock, in the shape of roots, is not largely grown. If the farmers would try feeding some of their potatoes, they would perhaps find them so valuable that they would make an effort to grow more of them in the future for food for live stock.

COST OF EXPORTING WHEAT.

A statement has lately been published in several Manitoba papers purporting to show the cost of exporting wheat. The figures given, however, are much too low in some respects. The statement was evidently copied from a Minneapolis paper and referred to a shipment of wheat made some time ago. It would not, however, apply at the present time as rates are much higher now than in the summer. Below we give a statement showing the cost of exporting wheat as per rates in force the first of last week. We will take say Brandon as a starting point.

Freight Manitoba to Fort William....	11.40
Elevating and inspection Fort William	.55
Freight and insurance to Buffalo.....	6.50
Elevating charges at Buffalo.....	1.00
Canal freight, insurance, to New York	3.00
Elevating and handling charges New-York	1.50
Freight and insurance to London.....	6.50
Loss weight in transit.....	.50

31.25

This only includes the actual visible expenses from a 19 cent freight rate point in Manitoba, after the wheat has been loaded on cars. There are also other expenses, such as maintaining buyers and elevators at country points, telegraphing, office work, etc., which are a legitimate charge against the wheat and are just as much a part of the cost of exporting as is the freight rate. Allowing three cents for these items of expenses, we have a total of 34½ cents per bushel as the cost of taking wheat from Manitoba to England. There are also heavy landing charges in England, so that a comparison of prices here and in England would have to be made with the price there at the docks, and not in store quotations.

Compared with recent sales of No. 1 hard in Liverpool at 25s to 26s per quarter, equal to 75 to 77c per bushel there the value of No. 1 hard in Manitoba, for export, would be about 40 to 43 cents per bushel, to farmers at 19 cent freight rate points to Fort William.

VALUE OF AN EXPORT STEER.

A choice export steer will bring 3 cents per pound, live weight, at the Winnipeg stockyards, yet the farmers are selling many of their fat cattle, so The Commercial is informed, at about 2c per pound, and some are not bringing more than 1½ cents per pound. The reason of this is that they are not the right class of animals, and can be sold only to local butchers, being too small and generally unsuited for export. It costs as much to export a small animal as a large one, hence the

small ones are avoided. Besides, they are not suitable for the British markets. It likewise costs just about as much to raise a scrub animal which will sell at 2 cents per pound as it does to raise a good animal which will sell at 3 cents per pound. Why then will farmers bother with the scrubs? By raising a good animal they are always sure of a ready sale at a good price, while the scrubs are often very difficult to dispose of at all. The latter can only be sold to local butchers, while a good animal is suitable for either the home or foreign markets. Farmers in the Winnipeg district who raise cattle fit for export, have this season been taking their animals to the Winnipeg stockyards and getting prices varying from 2½ to 3½ cents per pound, live weight, according to the quality of the animal and the position of the market at the time of marketing. At the same time, cattle only saleable to local butchers have not touched over 2½ cents for some time, and would hardly bring this price now for anything. This is surely a strong reason why farmers should cease raising scrub animals. Viewed from the commercial standpoint there is certainly nothing to recommend the raising of scrub animals, and agricultural authorities also tell us that there is no advantage in them from a purely agricultural point of view. Why then raise them?

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Free Press quotes approvingly an article from a Minneapolis paper, advising the cleaning of wheat to save freight on dirt. This is one of the very things which is sought to be accomplished in Manitoba by the elevator restrictions, though it is not appreciated at its full value.

THE cattle trade of Manitoba and the west is a long ways behind the wheat trade yet, though the Free Press thinks it will not be long before the former outstrips the latter. Even allowing that the exports of cattle this year will be as large as the Free Press predicts, it would represent a sum of only about \$1,500,000. Of course, this is very good, and shows a large increase over last year, but it is not in it with wheat yet.

It was not to be expected that the grain trade would quietly submit to a tax for Dominion revenue purposes upon the trade. The Winnipeg grain exchange has already protested against the order-in-council relating to the inspection fee of 60 cents per car, by which the government proposes to retain a portion of the amount received from the inspection of grain. The inspection fee is 60 cents per car, and heretofore the inspectors have retained the entire fee. The exchange a short time ago asked to have the fee reduced to 40 cents, as with the large crop this year, it was believed the latter sum would provide ample remuneration for the inspectors. Instead, however, of reducing the fee the government has passed an order continuing the fee at 60 cents, but directing that the net income of the inspectors, over \$1,000, shall be paid over to the government. Thus the government is seeking to derive a revenue from the grain trade. This latest order has aroused great indignation in grain circles here.

A meeting of the grain exchange was held on Wednesday last and a strong resolution passed, urging that the fee be reduced to 40 cents per car at once, as the present fee is an oppressive tax on legitimate trade. It is certainly remarkable that the government should seek a revenue from a tax upon the grain trade, and the order cannot be too strongly condemned.

Our Correspondence Column.

The Commercial is almost daily in receipt of letters coming from all parts of the continent and sometimes from Great Britain or other foreign countries, asking for information upon various subjects. In the past we have answered such correspondence by private letter, but hereafter they will be answered through The Commercial. We have also already received some requests for information upon the grain question, in reply to our offer last week to answer any question of fact for the information of country editors.

Brandon.—The information you require will be found under the heading "Grain Trade Recap" in this issue.

Cheesemaker.—The ocean rate on dairy products is quoted on a gross ton or 2,240 pounds. The same applies to flour and provisions. Thus a quotation of 15 or 20s on cheese means per gross ton.

British crop.—The wheat crop of Great Britain will be found on page 100 of The Commercial of October 14.

Barley.—Barley could not be exported except at a very low price. No. 1 barley is only worth 40 to 42c on track at country points in Ontario, which indicates very low prices. We understand very little if any exports of barley are being made from Ontario.

Cost of exporting.—The table you refer to, which we notice has been published in several Manitoba papers of late, is not correct. Some of the items of cost of exporting wheat are much too low. The table was taken from a Minneapolis paper, but it was evidently intended to show the cost of a particular shipment of wheat made some time ago. The rates given are summer rates, and they are much higher now. For instance, the table you refer to quotes 3 cents Duluth to Buffalo. This was the August rate. On Monday the rate was firm at 6 cents per bushel.

J. E. C.—We only offered to answer "questions of fact." There is no fact about the matter. There simply "ain't nothing to it."

Flax Seed.

Chas. D. Boyes, representing the Albert Dickson Co., seed merchants, of Chicago, was in Manitoba last week looking for flax seed. Prices are too high here, however, to permit of shipping to the United States. Manitoba farmers are receiving 70 cents per bushel for flax seed. This is equal to \$1.08 to \$1.10 per bushel at Chicago, adding freight expenses and duty, while the seed has ranged from 92 to 95c per bushel at Chicago. There is a duty of 20 cents per bushel on flax seed going into the United States. The Canadian crushers can therefore easily prevent the export of flax seed by paying a price here which will prevent its shipment to the United States, and this is what they are now doing. The present price paid to farmers is almost as high as could be paid to ship to the United States even if there were no duty on the seed going into that country.

The parcel post rates between Great Britain and Canada have again been reduced. For the future the charge will be 8d. for the first pound and 6d. for every subsequent pound.

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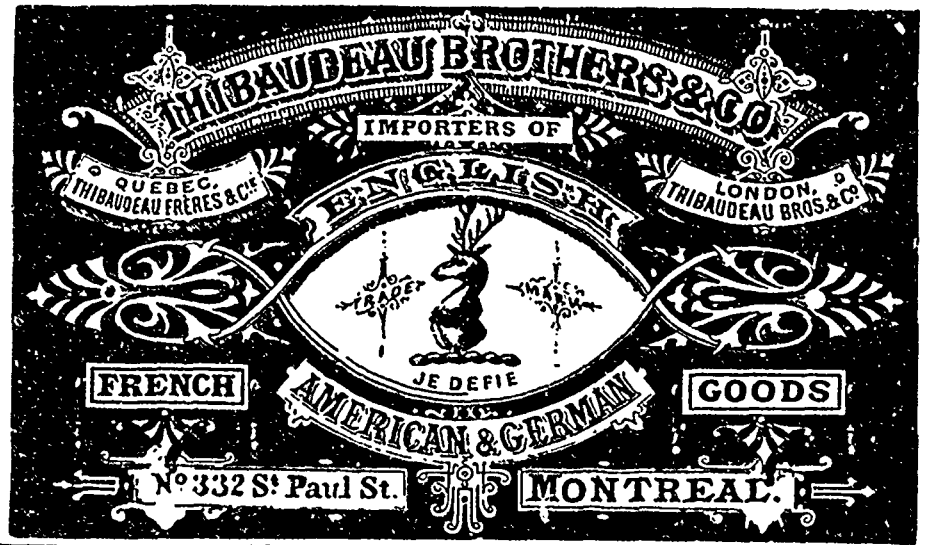
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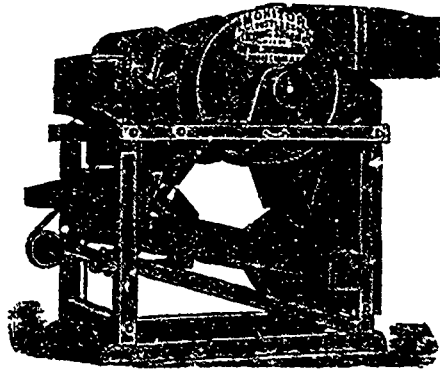
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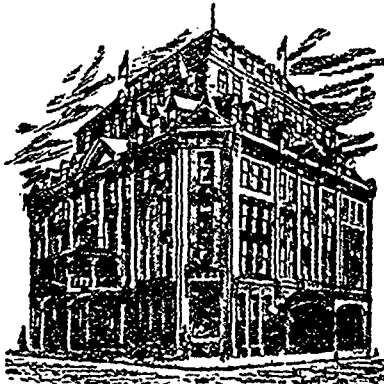
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THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

WINNIPEG, Saturday, Oct. 19, 1895.

The grain movement is fairly large, though not large in proportion to the crop, and the export movement is a month later than last year in starting, this indicates that the bulk of the crop will be held over winter here, as all rail rates are too costly to permit of exports. The shipping trade in dairy goods is about wound up for this year. Cattle are still going forward steadily. There have been few mercantile failures this season. Bank clearings this week were about 11½ per cent greater than the corresponding week a year ago. Interest rates are about the same, ranging from 7 to 8 per cent, on commercial paper and mortgage loans, in special cases as low as 6 per cent. Mercantile collections are not as good as they should be, and there is a feeling in wholesale trade circles that overdue paper should now be promptly liquidated. Country merchants report that they have not been pushing collections, to give the farmers time to hold their crops for higher prices, or to get through with their harvesting. The feeling is that collections should now be looked after promptly.

WINNIPEG MARKETS.

WINNIPEG, SATURDAY AFTERNOON., Oct. 19

[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 upward tendency of prices in Pennsylvania coal continues. The companies have advanced their prices again at upper lake ports 25c per ton, the wholesale price at Duluth now being \$5.25 per ton, or equal to a cost of \$3.25 for car lots on track at Winnipeg. The cost of delivering coal in the city is 40c per ton, so that at the present wholesale price, it would cost \$3.65 to deliver coal to consumers here, without allowing for office expenses, to say nothing of profits. The local dealers, however, have not advanced prices, as the coal they are now selling was bought some time ago, and can be sold at a profit at present prices, and there appears to be too much competition in the trade to enable local dealers to take advantage of the several advances made in the United States. At Brandon dealers are selling Pennsylvania anthracite to consumers, delivered, at \$8 per ton, or 50 cents under the Winnipeg price, though the freight rate is 95 cents per ton more than to Winnipeg. At the present price of coal it would cost \$9.20 per ton on track at Brandon to import it, so that Brandon dealers are actually selling at \$1.20 per ton under the net cost price, and delivering for nothing, that is on the present import basis. Of course they bought their coal some time ago, before the recent advances, but even allowing for that, they are practically selling the coal for cost and delivering it for nothing. The coal war at Brandon is an outgrowth of the lumber war there, the same parties being engaged in each branch of business. The Brandon dealers seem to be trying to discover who has the most money to lose. Meantime the consumer is having a picnic. Winnipeg prices are the same and we quote: Pennsylvania anthracite, \$3.50 per ton delivered to consumers. Souris lignite, \$1.25 per ton delivered to consumers and \$3.85 at the yard here. Lethbridge bituminous \$6.50 per ton to consumers, delivered. Western Anthracite, \$3.50 to consumers.

DRY GOODS—Prices are firm generally, particularly in cottons and woolens. A report from the east says that domestic manufacturers have again advanced their prices for the second time this month. Shirtings are quoted ½c to ¾c higher, galateas ¾c, tickings ¾c, flannelettes ¼ to ½c, plain and bordered apron gingham ¾c; cottonades ¾c to 1c. heavy denims, ¾c, carpet warps 1c,

cotton yarns 1c. Now prints are already being shown for the spring trade. Local houses in clothing and furnishings have their travellers on the road for spring business. Collections are not as free as they should be at this season.

FISH—The clost season is now in force for whitefish, and whitefish now in the market are frozen stock, held in cold storage. The close season for trout starts Nov. 1. British Columbia halibut are coming in freely, but salmon is not so abundant. Prices are: British Columbia salmon 12 to 14c; Lake Superior trout, 9c; whitefish, 6c; pickerel, 3c; finnan haddies, 12½c; kippered goldeyes, 80c doz. Very little doing in salt fish; oysters, \$2 for standards and \$2.25 selects, per gallon. B. C. halibut is now coming freely, and is quoted at 12½c here.

GREEN FRUITS—Winter apples are now coming freely. A few cars have been received and large quantities are on the way. Prices are firm, particularly for fancy late fall or early winter varieties. The exportation of considerable quantities of apples to England has firmed up prices in the east. Fall apples, except fancy late sorts, such as snows, kings, etc., are about out of the market. Lemons are very scarce and dear. A few Verdilla and California lemons have been received, and also some Malaga. The latter are very green yet. The California's are good quality. Pears of all kinds are scarce. The season for eastern grapes is drawing to a close, except for Catawbas, which are the latest variety. Other varieties are not choice quality now. The first Malaga grapes are now to hand. Prices are: lemons, \$10 to \$11 per box; bananas \$2.25 to \$3 per bunch as to size; California peaches \$1.25 to \$1.35 per box; California and Oregon pears \$2.25 to \$3.00 per box; apples, ordinary fall, \$3.00 to \$3.25 per barrel; fancy early winter, such as snows, kings, etc., \$1 per barrel, winter apples firm at \$3.40 to \$3.50; Ontario concord grapes 50c per basket of 10 lbs; Ontario white Niagara and Red Roger's grape 65c per basket of 10 lbs; Catawba grapes, 65c per basket; Ontario pears 60 to 90c per basket; California grapes, tokays, \$3.00 to \$3.25 per crate; tomatoes 70 to 90c per basket; figs, 14 ounce boxes, 1.50 per dozen; new figs, 10 lb. boxes, 15c per lb; dates 7 to 7½c a lb; Sweet potatoes, \$5.50 to \$6.00 per barrel; Spanish onions, \$1.35 per crate.

GROCERIES—Sugars hold firm, but no further advances are reported this week by Canadian refiners. New York was ¾c higher on Monday. The canned goods trade has been quite demoralized by cutting prices. Packers who made early sales have been obliged to give rebates to protect their customers. The first direct steamers from Patras and Denia with currants and raisins has arrived at Montreal. They sold freely, as a cable report noted an advance in first hands of 1 to 2s. Prices realized on the raisins ranged from 3½ to 4½c per lb. at Montreal, while currants cost 3½ to 4c in bbls. and 4 to 4½c in cases from first hands. California prunes are higher, owing to increased demand and account of the light crop of other prune countries.

HARDWARE, PAINT'S, ETC.—The only change made as a result of the long deliberations of the iron manufacturers at Montreal is an advance of 2½ per cent on all kinds of plain wire, making the list price discount 20 instead of 22 per cent. Cut and wire nails, horse nails, horse shoes and barb wire remain as before. In tacks, however, there were important changes in two of the leading lines, namely, trunk and clout nails. In both lines up to 1 inch are advanced 5 per cent, 1½ and longer being unaltered. The changes will be seen from the following table, showing the old and new discounts off list prices on the two lines affected:—

	Old rate.	New rate.	Advance.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Trunk nails, 1 inch	55	60	5
Trunk nails, 1½ ins	50	55	5
Clout nails, 1 inch	55	60	5
Clout nails, 1½ ins	50	55	5

Glass is very strong. Prices have been advanced at Montreal 5c per box on 50 feet and 10c on 100 feet. Cement is firm owing to higher ocean rates on imports. Cotton waste is following the strong upward move in the raw material. Cordage is very firm. Mail advice reports British metal markets very strong, tin plates, Canada plates, block sheets, bar iron, tin sheets, ingot tin, copper, lead, etc., have all moved up. A later cable reports a drop in pig iron at Glasgow. Steel rails have made another advance at Cleveland, in the United States.

Flat head iron screws, and other screws in proportion, have been advanced back to old prices again, by a reduction in the discount from 8½ to 7½ per cent. This is equal to a net increase of about 10 per cent.

WHITE LEADS—Pure, ground in oil, association guarantee, 5.75 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, 5½c; yellow ocre, 2½c; gold ocre, 4c; Venetian, red, French, 8½c; Venetian, red, English, 8½c; English purple oxides, 4½c; American oxides, per lb., 3 to 4c. These prices for dry colors are for broken lots. ½ per lb. less when full kegs or barrels are taken. American vermilion, kegs, 15c, English vermilion, in 30-lb. bags, 9c per lb.; less than bags, per lb., \$1; Paris green, 18 to 20c.

VARNISHES—No. 1 furniture, per gal., \$1; extra furniture, \$1.85; pale oak, \$1.50; elastic oak, \$1.75; No. 1 carriage, \$2; hard oil finish, \$2; brown Japan, \$1; goldsize Japan, \$1.50, No. 1, orange shellac, \$2; pure orange shellac, \$2.50. These prices are for less than barrels, and include cost of cans.

SUNDRIES—Glue, S.S., in sheets, per lb., 12½ to 15c; glue, white, for kalsomining, 17 to 18c. Stove gasoline, per case, \$1.00; benzine, per case, \$1.00; benzene 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, \$3.00; plasterer's hair, 90c. per bale; putty, per lb., 2½c. for less than barrels; barrels, per lb., 2½c.

WINDOW GLASS—1st break is quoted at \$1.65 per box of 50 feet.

LINSEED OIL—Raw, per gal., 63c; boiled, per gal., 66c in barrels.

TURPENTINE—Pure spirits, in barrels, per gallon, 60c; less than barrels, per gallon, 65c.

OILS—Range about as follows: Black oils, 25 to 30c per gallon; clear machine oils, 38 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—The prices here are as follows: Silver star, 2½c; crescent, 27½c; oleophene, 29½c in barrels. In car lots 1c per gallon discount is allowed off prices in barrels. United States oils in barrels are quoted at 3½c for eccene and 30c for sunlight.

LEATHER BOOTS AND SHOES—Prices of union sole have declined 2c more in the United States, making a drop of 4c in all. The leather trust is trying hard to hold up the market, but there are large tanners outside of the trust who are cutting. Someshading by Canadian tanners is reported, and

though shoe manufacturers are anxious to lay in stocks they are afraid to lay in stocks on a declining market. Shoe travellers are making good headway with spring orders.

WOOD FUEL.—Cordwood has been firmer of late, and the tendency is to ask 25c per cord more. Shippers complain that they cannot get cars to move their stocks. Tamarac is held pretty firm at \$1, and pine mostly at \$3.50. We quote the following prices for car lots on track here. Tamarac \$3.75 to \$1 per cord; pine \$3.25 to \$3.50 per cord; spruce \$3 and poplar \$2.25 to \$2.50 per cord, as to quality.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT.—Wheat prices have varied very little in leading markets this week. Duluth has sold mostly at about 56 to 57c for No. 1 northern, equal to 58 to 59c for No. 1 hard there. There have been no important features, and the most bullish feature is continued dry weather in the winter wheat states. American stocks showed a larger increase than usual, the Chicago visible statement showing an increase of 2,619,000 bushels, and Bradstreet's report an increase of 4,700,000 bushels. Wheat on ocean passage increased 2,850,000 bushels. Russian shipments made up 5,700,000 bushels of wheat on passage — much the largest item. Lake freights are high. The ruling figure from Duluth to Buffalo has been 6c since a week to-day, as compared with 2½ to 3c a year ago. Chicago to Buffalo about 4c. Low water interferes with shipments via Montreal. At some of the lower ports the water was the lowest this week ever recorded.

Locally the situation has been easier. Prices have declined 1 to 2c more in Manitoba country markets, making a decline of about ½c from the top for choice wheats. This decline, however, is about offset by the advance in lake freights, and prices for the higher grades are still above an export basis. Prices to farmers in Manitoba country markets have dropped to 43 to 44c at most points for finest wheat. No. 2 hard and No. 1 northern, 3c under No. 1 hard, No. 3 hard and No. 2 northern 8c less than No. 1 hard. No. 1 rejected about the same as No. 3 hard. Frosted wheats range from 2½ to 3½c per bushel. No. 1 frosted brings 5c less than No. 3 hard. No. 1 hard, Fort William, has sold at about 59c during the week, the range varying little from this price. The movement has kept up fairly large, but not large for the crop. Deliveries in the country have ranged between from 250,000 and 300,000 bushels per day, and about 300 cars per day are moving eastward. The first export cargo shipped from Fort William was made on October 12 this year. Two export shipments of Manitoba wheat were made from Duluth on the same date. They all went via Buffalo. Last year the first export shipment left Fort William on September 15, or nearly a month earlier than this year. It went via Montreal. Heavy shipments from Fort William were also made to eastern Canada points, on account of millers, toward the close of last week. Receipts at Fort William for the week ending October 12 were 881,918 bushels, and shipments for the week were 639,116 bushels, leaving 1,569,311 bushels in store, as compared with 1,300,887 bushels a year ago. Last week we reported nearly 2,000,000 bushels in store, but heavy shipments at the end of the week reduced this amount before the weekly statement was made up. Last year up to this date shipments to Fort William and Duluth were about 6,400,000 bushels, and shipments from Fort William from September 1 to October 20 were over 3,800,000 bushels, stocks in country elevator a year ago were estimated at 3,000,000 bushels, making a total of over 9,000,000 bushels of the last crop marketed by this date last year.

FLOUR.—Eastern Canada flour markets are firm, owing to the higher prices paid for wheat in order to try to induce farmers to sell. The farmers are inclined to hold there, and millers have advanced wheat prices in Ontario to a point considerably above a parity with prices in the United States, so as to get enough wheat to keep their mills going. As a consequence they are asking higher prices for flour. Here prices are steady. Sales by millers here are made at \$1.85 for patents, and \$1.65 for strong bakers per sack of 93 lbs. delivered to city retail dealers. Second bakers \$1.49 to \$1.50, XXXX about \$1.15 to \$1.20 per sack according to brand. Sales of a straight grade, country mill, have been made here at \$1.65 per sack.

MILKSTUFFS.—Prices are easier. City mills have dropped prices \$1 per ton on bran and shorts. A car lot sale of a mixed car of bran and shorts from a country mill was made on track here at \$10 per ton all around. City mills are selling at \$10 per ton for shorts and \$12 for bran, delivered in the city. Small lots, \$1 per ton more. Owing to the large supply of feed grains and feed wheat, there is no demand in the country for bran and shorts. Country mills are consequently looking for a market in the city, or to ship east.

OATS.—Quiet. Deliveries light. Buyers are paying 17 to 20c per bushel of 54 pounds for farmers' loads. Cars offered on track here, local freights paid, at 19 to 20c per bushel. In country markets prices range about 12 to 15c, but very few are coming in. No car lots seem to be wanted here.

BARLEY.—Dull. No shipping business doing. Farmers loads are taken here at 20c for feed, and 22c for malting grades, per bushel of 48 pounds. No car lots wanted of feed barley by the local trade.

WHEAT.—Local farmers' market.—Farmers' loads are being taken at the mills here at 43 to 46c per bushel of 60 pounds for good milling samples. Feed wheat 30 to 35c per bushel.

GROUND FEED.—Prices are again \$2 per ton lower and are quoted at \$13 to \$15 per ton for good ground barley and oats.

OATMEAL.—There has been heavy cutting in prices this week, and quotations are irregular at \$1.50 to \$1.75 per sack for roasted oatmeal, as to quantity and brand. Rolled wheat, \$1.90 per 8½ p and sack; pot barley \$2, and pearl barley \$1 per 93 pound sack.

OIL CAKE.—Ground oil cake meal is quoted at \$4 per ton in sacks.

FLAX SEED.—The price remains the same. Buyers for the local and Ontario crushers are paying 70c per bushel to farmers in Manitoba country markets. The quantity of seed is much larger than ever was produced here before. A large number of car loads have been shipped to Ontario for crushing there. Buyers have been in here from the States, but they cannot do anything, as the price is much too high to enable shipments to be made to the States, owing to the duty of 20c per bushel. Yesterday at Chicago cash flax was quoted at 95c.

BUTTER.—The local market holds firm. We have heard of 18c per lb. being paid for creamery in the country, and we quote 16 to 18c for creamery. Dairy is firm and choice lots in demand. The very top price is 14c, but it would have to be an extra fine lot to bring this price. Ordinary late made dairy is quoted at 11 to 13c in round lots, as to quality. Eastern Canada markets are firm and again higher, at 18 to 20c for creamery. A British Columbia firm was said to be asking quotations at Montreal this week for three car loads.

CHEESE.—Cheese is firm. A little higher has been paid here for good qualities for the local and western trade, and we quote 6 to 6½c as to quality. Further shipments of cheese have been made east, but there is no more butter

to go that way, at present, though there may be some held dairy lots to ship east yet. Cheese is firm in the Eastern Canada markets and prices are ¼ to ½c higher there for September goods. At Ingersoll on Tuesday, September sold at 8½c, which shows an advance for the week at this point of ¼ to ½c.

EGGS.—Prices continue very strong. Buyers advanced prices again this week to 15c per dozen for round lots, after caudling, for fresh receipts from the country. Pickled eggs are now offering, but they are held at 18c for choice stock. Dealers were selling fresh in small lots at 16c per dozen.

LARD.—Pure lard is still very firm and scarce. Prices are:—Pure, \$1.95 to \$2.00 for 2½ pound pails, and \$1.50 for 5½ lb pails; pure leaf lard in 3, 5 and 10 pound tins, quoted at \$7 per case of 60 pounds, tierces 9c pound.

CURED MEATS.—Smoked backs are ½c higher. Sausage has advanced 1c. Smoked Meats are quoted: Hams, assorted sizes, 12½c; breakfast bacon, bellies, 12½; do backs, 1c; picnic hams, 9½c; short spiced rolls, 7½; long rolls, 7½c; shoulders, 7c; smoked long clear, 9c; smoked jowls, 5½c. Dry salt meats are quoted: Long clear bacon, 8½c per lb; shoulders, 6c; backs, 9½c; barrel pork, heavy mess \$15.00; clear mess \$15.00; short cut, \$17.00; rolled shoulders, \$15 per barrel, pork sundries; fresh sausage, 8c; bologna sausage, 7c; German sausage, 7c; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 10c per package; pickled hocks, 2c; pickled tongues, 5c; sausage casings, 30c lb.

VEGETABLES.—Following are prices on the street market: Potatoes abundant at 15 to 20c per bushel; cabbage 15 to 40c per dozen, as to size; cauliflower, scarce at 50 to 75c per dozen, as to quality; celery 15 to 25c per dozen bunches; onions 40 to 5½c per bushel; turnips 10 to 15c per bushel; native tomatoes 2c per lb. and eastern tomatoes 7½ to 9c per basket; green tomatoes 25 to 30c per bushel, citrons 40 to 75c per dozen, as to size; Hubbard squash \$1.50 per dozen; parsnips 40 to 5½c bushel; carrots 25c; beets 25c bushel.

POULTRY AND GAME.—Chickens 10 to 45c per pair; turkeys 9 to 10c per lb. live weight. Ducks 50 to 60c per pair. Wild ducks 20 to 30c per pair. Geese \$1 each, wild geese, 50c to 60c each. Rabbits, wild, \$1 per dozen.

DRESSED MEATS.—A little beef sells as high as 5c per lb., but this price is only obtained for something extra choice, or from very slow pay customers. The usual price is 4½c for good beef, and the range from 4 to 4½c, as to quality. Mutton sells mostly about 6c and ranges 5½ to 6½c. Lamb 6½ to 7c. Pork is still scarce and up to 6½c has been paid, but prices are expected to decline soon as the scarcity is due only to the fact that farmers have not had time to market their hogs. Veal scarce for good at 5 to 6c.

HIDES.—Prices have been irregular, and have fluctuated between 6½ and 7c for No. 1 cows. The reason for this is that the dealers are suspicious of each other and were afraid of losing customers. The tendency, however, is lower. One report said sales of light hides had been made in Chicago as low as 7½c. We quote: Hides, Winnipeg inspection, green, 6½c for No. 1 cows, 5½c for No. 2, and 4½c for No. 3; branded hides grade No. 2, when not otherwise damaged to reduce them to No. 3. We quote: Calf, 8 to 15 lb skins, 6 to 7c per lb. Doacons, 20 to 30c each. Kips 5 to 6½c. Sheep and lambskins, recent kill, 30 to 40c. Tallow, 4 to 5c rendered and 2 to 3c rough.

WOOL.—Manitoba fleeces 10 to 12c. per lb. Wool markets are firm. London sales are very firm at highest prices and good profits have been made by holders in the United States in recent sales. The local trade is practically over for the season.

WILLIAM L. KEENE & CO

(Successors to Chirman, Moran & Co.)

SHIPBROKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

632 Cordova St., Vancouver, B.C.

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

SENECA ROOT.—Higher prices have been paid for root lately, ranging from 18 to 20c per lb., and mostly at 19 to 19½c. It is claimed the market does not warrant these prices, but it is owing to local competition.

HAY.—Firm and steady, owing to the burning of a lot of hay by recent prairie fires. We quote \$5.50 to \$5 per ton for prairie baled on track here. Hay prices have advanced at Montreal to \$12 for No. 1 timothy and \$10.50 for No. 2.

LIVE STOCK.

British markets did not maintain the advance reported a week ago, and London cables on Tuesday reported a decline of 1c, best Canadian steers being quoted at 10c. Sheep were also 1c lower at 12c. It was reported that 1,700 Canadian sheep were stopped at London on account of the scab disease. Very few export cattle are going forward from Ontario, and the season there appears to be about wound up. Hogs were 2c lower at Montreal on Monday, selling at \$1.25 to \$1.40 per 100 pounds.

CATTLE.—Business at the Winnipeg yards continues active and export shipments are going forward at about the same rate, and will continue for four or five weeks yet. Prices are steady, in fact rather higher prices have been paid in the country lately in some districts. We quote butchers cattle at 2½c and export at 2¾ to 3c, the latter only for choice. Gordon & Ironside shipped eight train loads of cattle east from Winnipeg this week for export and including 2,135 head of range cattle and 413 head of domestic cattle. One train of 342 head of the range cattle were cows, and the balance steers and heifers. There were no other shipments.

HOGS.—Still a scarcity of hogs, but country shippers are now beginning to ask for prices, which indicates an early resumption of shipments to this market. We quote 4½c off cars here for good packers.

SHEEP.—There were only four or five cars in this week, three of which are in the yards to-day. Gordon & Ironside shipped 1 car east. Prices nominal at 2¾ to 3c off cars here.

At Toronto on Tuesday, very few export cattle were offered and these were poor. The range was 3½ to 3¾c. Good butchers were also scarce. The top was 3¾c, and the range from 1¾c upward. Good to choice sold at 3¼ to 3¾c. Export sheep, 3¼ to 3¾c; lambs, 3c; best bacon hogs, 4½c, heavy hogs and light, \$3.90 to \$4 per 100 pounds.

Weather and Crops.

The farmers have had a favorable fall season the past three weeks, (since we reported last on the weather), barring some windy days, and have made good progress with their big crop. In some of the late sections stacking was not finished until this week, while in the earliest districts threshing is about finished. Rain is badly needed for fall plowing and to stop prairie fires, which have done more damage this season than for many years. A large number of stacks of grain and hay have been burned, and some have lost buildings. A great deal of threshing remains to be done yet, and a long open fall is anxiously hoped

for. No damp grain is showing up, but the inspection returns show lots of smut and frosted grain.

Grain and Milling Notes.

The Virden Milling company is building a ten thousand bushel elevator at their mill.

Byron Fraser, who operates a flour mill at Morden, is opening a branch warehouse in the Catherine block, Winnipeg, for the sale of the product of his mill. The flour made at this mill is a straight grade.

A. F. Martin, a Manitoba M.P.P., is said to be trying to form a company to build elevators in the French settlements in the Red river valley, with a flour mill at a central point.

The United States government report points to a total wheat yield of 425,000,000 bushels, but as the average quality is only 85.7 as compared with the 93.6 a year ago, the inference is that the quantity of wheat fit for milling will be under 400,000,000 bushels.

The Northwestern Miller says that there has on few occasions been such a general sentiment among millers and elevator men that wheat is too low and must advance. The manner in which buyers are taking hold of flour is argued as strong proof of this position.

Wheat is above an export basis in Ontario as well as in Manitoba. The farmers there have been marketing wheat very sparingly and millers have had to advance their bids to get supplies, consequently the price of flour is firm, and some millers have been asking 10 to 15c more, per barrel for flour.

The Lake of the Woods Milling Co. have begun the erection of a large flour warehouse on the Canadian Pacific Railway track near Princess street. The erection of an elevator on the same property is also contemplated, though it will not likely be done this year. The object of the elevator would be to buy wheat from farmers here.

The Cincinnati Price Current says: "The bountiful supplies and low prices of corn and oats in the west, in connection with the large yield of spring wheat, should be expected to have some influence on the wheat markets, and to make it doubtful if this grain will make such an advance in the next few weeks or months as some in the speculative trade appear to look for. An element of encouragement would be found in the continuance of drought, in the winter wheat territory.

During September last 9,466,000 bushels wheat were received at Duluth, being the biggest September's business ever recorded, and the largest single month's receipts ever marketed on the Duluth board of trade with the exception of the month of November, 1891, when 10,873,000 bushels were received. October receipts, although they will undoubtedly be large, are not expected to be as heavy as September.

The island of Cuba is now said to be entirely supplied with flour from Russia. The flour is imported to Spain and thence to Cuba, and by this process is said to get in free of duty, while United States flour is shut out by a heavy duty. Formerly, under a reciprocity regulation, the United States millers controlled the Cuba flour trade.

One thing consumers in Winnipeg cannot find fault with is the price of flour. Flour is handled quite largely in the city on a margin of 5 cents per sack. Retail flour and food dealers only have a profit of 5 cents on full 98 pound sacks of flour, and at this price they are often obliged to deliver single sacks of flour in remote parts of the city. Of course there is no profit in handling flour, the cost of delivery being greater than the profit in many cases where delivery is made. The flour and feed men have their

own delivery outfits but it costs money to keep horses, rigs and drivers. If they were hiring the delivery done, they would have to pay 10 cents for a sack of flour, so that the actual charge for parcel delivery by those who make a business of it, is greater than the full margin on flour, which has to cover the cost of handling, rent, wages, delivery and all other expenses. The grocers in Winnipeg also handle flour, but they usually have a little better margin than the flour and feed dealers. Farmers can buy flour at the mills in Winnipeg at the regular wholesale price. The millers claim that the farmers who sell their wheat at the mills are entitled to this advantage. Winnipeg consumers practically get their flour at manufacturers' prices, and this should be a stimulant to consumers to bake their own bread, as in following this plan they would not be paying any middlemen's profits.

British Columbia Markets.

(BY WIRE TO THE COMMERCIAL.)

Vancouver, October 19, 1895.

Butter is the strongest feature on the list. Prices show another sharp advance and are now quoted at 23 to 25c for creamery to the retail trade. Choice fresh dairy is quoted at 17 to 18c. Eggs are up 2c and are now selling to the retail dealers at 19 to 20c. Other quotations the same as last week.

Minneapolis Wheat.

No. 1 Northern wheat closed on Saturday at 55c for December delivery, and May at 59½c. A week ago December wheat closed at 55½c

Duluth Wheat Market.

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

Monday—Oct. 56½c, Dec. 63c, May, 61½c.
Tuesday—Oct. —c, Dec. 66c, May 61½c.
Wednesday—Oct. 56½c, Dec. 57c, May 61½c.
Thursday—Oct. 57½c, Dec. 57½c, May, 61½c.
Friday—Oct. 57½c, Dec. 57½c, May 61½c.
Saturday—Oct. 56½c, Dec. 60½c, May, 61½c.

A week ago to-day, (Saturday) prices closed at 55½c for October, and 57½c for December. A year ago October wheat closed at 56½c, and two years ago at 60½c. No. 1 hard is quoted at about 1½ to 2c over No. 1 northern, No. 2 northern, 3c lower than No. 1 northern for cash wheat.

New York Wheat.

On Saturday, Oct. 19, December wheat closed at 67c, and May delivery at 70½c. A week ago wheat closed at 68½c for December and 71½c for May.

Comparative Prices in Staples.

Prices at New York on Oct. 11, and a year ago.

	Oct. 11, 1895.	Oct. 12, 1894
Flour, straight spring.	\$3.60 to \$3.25	\$2.75 to \$3.25
Flour, straight winter.	\$3.60 to \$3.45	\$2.40 to \$2.75
Wheat, No. 2 red	68c	57c
Corn, No. 2 mixed	57c	55c
Oats, No. 2	23c	31c
Rye, No. 2, Western	46 to 48c
Barley, No. 2 Milwaukee	50c
Cotton, mid. upld.	9 1/2-10c	6 1/2-7c
Print cloths, 61-64	3 1/2c	2c
Wool Ohio & Pa., X	17 1/2 to 18c	18c
Wool, No. 1 comb.	21 to 25c	21 to 25c
Pork, mess new	\$13.00 to \$10.25	\$14.50 to 15.50
Lard, westn, sim.	6 1/2c	8 1/2c
Butter, creamery	24c	24c
Cheese, ch. cast 16c	5 1/2c	10 1/2c
Sugar, centrif., 96	3 5/8c	3 1/2c
Sugar, granulated	4 13-16c	7-16c
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	16c	16 1/2
Petroleum, N. T. Co.	\$1 2 1/4	\$2 1/2c
Petroleum, rd. gal.	7-10c	8-15c
Iron, No. 1 anth.	\$14.00 to \$14.50	\$12.50
Iron, Best, pg.	\$15.00	\$11.00
Steel billets, ton	\$22.50	\$16.25
Ocean Steam Freights—		
Grain, Liverpool	2d	1d
Cotton	7-6 1/4	7-6 1/4 to 1d

WINNIPEG'S NEW ELEVATOR.

The one now handling and cleaning elevator which has been in course of erection in Winnipeg for some time, is now nearing completion and will be ready for operation in a few days. The elevator is the property of the Northern Elevator Co., of Winnipeg. It is located near the Canadian Pacific Railway tracks, just across from the railway shops. The work of construction has been going on since July last. The very latest machinery has been procured, and has been placed in position under the direction of Mr. Sinks, an expert in this class of work. Mr. Mitchell, of the Northern Elevator Company, has also given much of his time to details in connection with the work, in the interest of his company. The building was planned by Barnard & Record, architects of Minneapolis, Kelly Bros had the contract for the masonry work and Meldrum & McDougall had the frame work. The sheeting of the elevator with galvanized iron was done by Campbell Bros.

Though the elevator is a large structure, the storage capacity is not large, being 150,000 bushels. This is owing to the fact that the elevator is not intended primarily for a storage elevator. It has been built mainly as a handling and cleaning elevator. It is capable of handling and cleaning a vast quantity of grain in a short time. The idea is to erect a large storage elevator at some future time, possibly next year, in connection with this elevator. Such a storage annex would not require to be fitted with machinery, as the grain for it could be handled through the present elevator, cleaned and transmitted to the proposed annex. Thus this elevator supplies all the power and cleaning and handling machinery necessary for a storage capacity of 1,000,000 bushels. The power plant and machinery has been put in on a large scale, purposely with a view to building a large storage annex at an early date.

The cut given herewith shows the location of the elevator and engine room. Two railway switches reach the elevator. One switch passes the full length through the building, on the inside, and the other runs parallel just outside the building. The engine room and boiler house is of solid massive masonry, and is fitted with two large Waterous make boilers and a mammoth Wheelock engine, made by Goldie & McCulloch. The engine is a 250 horse-power one, but at present will be run with a 125 horse power high pressure steam cylinder. It is placed so that the power can be increased to the 250 limit at any time by putting in a low pressure cylinder. There is also a dynamo in the engine room to provide electric lighting for the entire premises, with a separate engine to run the dynamo in case of need. Two steam pumps complete the important contents of the engine room. There is a space of about 20 feet between the engine room and the elevator.

The elevator is, of course, frame, and is very strong and massive. It is completely covered with galvanized iron. The height is 130 feet. The elevator rests on massive stone piers. These are sunk 11 feet in the ground, and rest on a concrete bed. The piers are built of squared stone, each stone being the full size of the pier. The elevator boots are sunk in the ground below and rest in iron tanks to protect them from moisture.

The ground floor has the cleaning machinery and apparatus for taking in wheat. There is first a car puller, capable of handling 25 to 30 cars. The two car unloaders can unload a car each in ten minutes. The take in legs can handle 15,000 bushels per hour, and grain can be loaded out at the rate of a car in five minutes. On this floor there is a Monitor cleaner, made by the Huntley Manufacturing Co., of Silver Creek,

New York, with a capacity of 8,000 bushels of wheat per hour. This is the largest size made. There is also a Barnard & Lees special 1895 cleaner, of the same capacity. This is the latest machine of the kind out, patented the present year. Next there are three of the largest sized Eureka scourers, made by S. Howes Co., Silver Creek, N. Y., capable of handling 550 bushels each per hour. The dust from the cleaners and scourers is carried by suction to a building located outside the elevator, and is thence conveyed to the furnaces in the boiler room. There is also a four roll crusher on this floor for grinding elevator screenings.

Directly above the ground floor are located the grain bins. These are 55 in number. They are 45 feet deep and extend from away up above downward. The grain after being unloaded from the cars, it will be understood, is carried directly to the top of the elevator by endless belts, with buckets attached. The top is gained by a long stair which zig-zags up a narrow passage. At the top are five independent garnerers or small bins of 1,000 bushels capacity each, which receive the grain from the elevator legs as it is elevated from below. Under each garner is located a large scale, five in all, for weighing the grain. Each scale can weigh the full capacity of the garner, and no grain can come in or go out of the elevator without going to the scales. In loading out, grain is spouted direct from the scales to the



cars. Connected with each garner is a large suction fan which draws off the dust from the grain, as it is emptied into the garnerers from the elevator heads. When the grain is weighed it can be distributed in a very brief time to any part of the elevator, by means of the Mayo transfer spouts. These receive the grain from the scales and carry it to the different storage or cleaning bins, as desired. This system of spouting is a great convenience over the old system, as by means of this system a great deal less spouting is required, the spouts being moveable. The elevating belts are composed of rubber, and are supplied with the new Buffalo bucket. The office on the ground floor is connected with the weighing floor by means of a ticket elevator, and also by speaking tubes. The weighman is thus quickly communicated with, and receives his instructions as to the disposition of each car of wheat. The scales are all fitted with an ingenious automatic contrivance by which the weight of the grain is registered, so that it is practically impossible to make a mistake. All elevator legs and machinery are run by friction clutches, which can be operated from the ground floor and started or stopped instantaneously. There is also a system of electric bells, which give warning all over the elevator whenever the machinery

is to be started or stopped. In case a man in any part of the building wishes to stop or start the machinery, he simply presses a button and a warning is given over the entire premises.

This elevator will be a great convenience to the grain trade of the city. It will enable the grain exporters to clean the grain under their own supervision, and thus place it upon the best possible condition. It will avoid the necessity of paying freight on the tons of dirt, which otherwise would be shipped out. It is the only cleaning elevator on a large scale in the country, west of Port Arthur, and as it has been a long felt want it will no doubt have all the business it can possibly handle from the day it is ready for operation.

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 irregular on Monday with liberal receipts, irregular cables. The strong feature was continued dry weather. Closing prices were:

	Oct.	Dec.	Jan.	May.
Wheat.....	59½	60½	—	64½
Corn.....	—	—	—	29½
Oats.....	—	—	—	20½
Pork.....	—	—	—	—
Lard.....	—	—	—	—
Short Ribs..	—	—	—	—

On Tuesday wheat advanced moderately on liberal export buying. Closing prices were:

	Oct.	Dec.	Jan.	May.
Wheat.....	59½	60½	—	64½
Corn.....	29½	27½	—	29½
Oats.....	18	18½	—	20½
Mess Pork..	8 45	—	9 55	—
Lard.....	5 62½	—	5 80	—
Short Ribs..	5 07½	—	4 82½	—

On Wednesday wheat was firm early on continued dry weather and smaller receipts, but declined later. Closing prices were:

	Oct.	Dec.	Jan.	May.
Wheat....	59½-¾	60½-¾	—	64½-¾
Corn.....	29½	—	—	29½
Oats.....	18	18½	—	20½
Mess Pork..	8 40	—	9 47½	—
Lard.....	5 67½	—	5 82½	—
Short Ribs..	5 05	—	4 80	—

Wheat was firmer on Thursday, on continued dry weather and good export buying. Closing prices were:

	Oct.	Dec.	Jan.	May.
Wheat....	59½-¾	60½-¾	—	64½-¾
Corn.....	29½	28	—	29½
Oats.....	17½	18½	—	20½
Pork.....	8 30	—	9 87½	9 62½
Lard.....	5 65	—	5 70	—
Short Ribs..	4 97½	—	4 75	—

Wheat on Friday was irregular advancing ½c, then declined 1c, under free selling:

	Oct.	Dec.	Jan.	May.
Wheat....	59½	60½	—	64½
Corn.....	30	27½	—	29½
Oats.....	18	18½	—	20½
Mess Pork..	8 30	—	9 37½	—
Lard.....	5 60	—	5 67½	—
Short Ribs..	4 90	—	4 70	—

On Saturday wheat opened ½c higher at 60½c for December, but declined and closed lower. Closing prices were:

	Oct.	Dec.	Jan.	May.
Wheat....	59½	60½	—	64½
Corn.....	29½	27½	—	29½
Oats.....	17½	17½	—	20½
Mess Pork..	8 20	—	—	9 52½
Lard.....	—	—	—	—
Short Ribs..	—	—	—	—
Flax Seed..	—	—	—	—

A week ago Oct. wheat closed at 59½c
A year ago October wheat closed at 51½c.

All the difference in the World Between a **Mixture and a Blend**



The old style formula of mixing half a dozen teas together and attempting to disguise their dissimilar qualities with a liberal dose of scented Orange Pekoe, only resulted at best in a nauseating mixture seldom twice alike in varying degrees of disappointment.

NINGPURI

BALIKANDA

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How different the results in the use of our

PURE BLENDED TEAS.

WE ARE to-day receiving in store a carload of these Superb Teas direct from the plantation. The high standard quality is more than sustained; they are without doubt the choicest values ever shown on this market.

We shall be pleased to show you samples, they are to be had for the asking.

BLENDED to infinitesimal niceties by Experts on the Estates where grown. The absolutely unvarying high standard excellence of these goods is the basis on which they have not only won but kept their reputation as the most satisfactory goods on the market.

SOLE WHOLESALE SELLING AGENTS:

Turner, Mackeand & Co., Wholesale Grocers, **Winnipeg.**

W. R. Johnston and Co.

(Late Livingston, Johnston & Co.)

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS

READY MADE

CLOTHING.

Cor. BAY & FRONT STS, TORONTO

Samples at McIntyre } REPRESENTATIVES.
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ON VERY REASONABLE TERMS, A

Magnificent Farm

Of rich black soil, situated on Luu Island, North Arm Fraser River, B. C. being composed of west halves of lots 12 and 13 and part of 1, Block 4 North, Range 7 West, 200 acres more or less; over two-thirds under good cultivation, mostly in meadow, the balance having been plowed once or twice and yielding abundance of grass for stock; has a very large barn, house and orchard of good bearing trees, all well fenced with stakes and boards; all well dyked and ditched, and about 3-4ths well underdrained; it is six or seven miles from the city of Vancouver; good roads, with stages to and from Vancouver daily; the river at the door teems with salmon, and has excellent shooting for ducks, geese and snipe; also pheasants in the near future; good school and churches near by; climate lovely and scenery simply charming.

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

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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FRUITS AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

Special attention to consignments of Furs and Skins, Butter and Eggs.

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P.O. BOX 536.

AGENTS Skidgate Oil Works, B.C.; D. Richards, Laundry Soap Woodstock, Ontario; Teller, Bothwell Co. Montreal, Parisian Washing Elms.

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

Consignments Received in all Lines. Correspondence Solicited.

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BUTTER, EGGS, FRUITS AND PRODUCE

A PERFECT SYSTEM OF

COLD STORAGE.

230 ABBOTT STREET, VANCOUVER,
P.O. BOX NO. 298.

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

The Brackman & Ker Milling Co.,
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MILLERS

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Head Office, Victoria, B.C.

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Osmund Skrine & Co.,

Wholesale Produce and Commission.

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BUTTER, EGGS, CHEESE, etc.

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

Correspondence Solicited.

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MAJOR & ELDRIDGE,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Vancouver, B.C.

Butter, Eggs, Cheese and Pork Products
FRESH EGGS WANTED.

Sole Agents for Vancouver, New Westminster and District for Letch Bros. Celebrated Oak Lake Manitoba Flour.

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

Terms from \$2 a Day

DAVID WALKER, PROPRIETOR

Corner York and Front Sts., TORONTO, O. C.

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WE WILL CARRY IN WINNIPEG FULL LINE OF

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

BAGS

WRITE US FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.

PROMPT SHIPMENT ON RECEIPT OF ORDER.

Hessians, Plain and Striped.

Sewing Twines.

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Branding Inks, Blue, Red and Green.

W. F. HENDERSON & CO.

WINNIPEG.

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

GRANULAR OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN CREAMY

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."

WINNIPEG, Oct. 5th, 1893.

Messrs. Ogilvie Milling Co.,

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

—IN HANDLING—

OGILVIE'S FLOUR

YOU HAVE

THE BEST

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

OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN,

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

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

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

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TRUNKS !

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We can supply the trade with a full line of TRUNKS now in stock.

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

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Advances made on Consignments to British or Continental markets

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MONTREAL, - - P.Q.

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

Winnipeg Wheat Inspection.

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

Grade.	Oct. 5	Oct. 12	Sept. 14	Sept. 21	Sept. 28.
Extra Manitoba					
hard.....	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 hard.....	189	166	26	72	91
No. 2 hard.....	28	41	3	6	19
No. 3 hard.....	60	47	0	8	40
No. 1 North'n..	51	43	1	0	33
No. 2 North'n..	5	3	0	2	0
No. 3 North'n..	0	0	0	1	0
No. 1 white fyle	10	4	0	0	0
No. 2 white fyle	2	0	0	0	1
No. 1 Spring... 23		30	0	0	3
No. 2 Spring... 2		0	0	0	3
No. 2 Goose... 0		0	0	0	2
No. 1 Heated... 29		60	0	2	17
No. 2 Frosted... 13		31	0	0	7
No. 3 Frosted... 5		11	0	0	0
No. 1 Rejected.. 22		28	5	6	41
No. 2 Rejected.. 30		57	0	14	0
No Grade..... 2		1	2	12	0
Total..... 457	522	48	120	219	
Same week last year..... 238	138	70	165	214	

*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.

Wheat Stocks.

The visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, for the week ended Oct. 12, 1895, shows an increase of 2,619,000 bushels, against an increase of 1,460,000 for the corresponding week last year and an increase of 1,864,000 bushels the corresponding week two years ago.

The following table shows the total visible supply of wheat on the dates named 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...	88,581,000	80,223,000	81,258,000	45,967,000
Feb. 5...	83,376,000	79,863,000	81,591,000	43,161,000
Mar. 4...	78,765,000	75,560,000	79,023,000	41,556,000
April 1...	74,308,000	71,458,000	77,651,000	41,036,000
" 8...	72,703,000	70,762,000	77,291,000	41,777,000
" 15...	70,487,000	69,217,000	76,996,000	42,055,000
" 22...	68,826,000	68,425,000	74,869,000	39,149,000
" 29...	65,778,000	68,582,000	75,027,000	37,936,000
May 6...	62,198,000	65,168,000	73,469,000	36,190,000
" 13...	59,623,000	63,510,000	72,082,000	35,190,000
" 20...	56,484,000	62,041,000	71,392,000	30,670,000
" 27...	54,244,000	61,329,000	70,159,000	29,627,000
June 3...	52,229,000	59,294,000	71,089,000	27,900,000
" 10...	49,739,000	58,211,000	64,662,000	26,950,000
" 17...	47,717,000	57,005,000	66,376,000	24,000,000
" 24...	46,225,000	55,892,000	63,931,000	24,561,000
July 1...	41,610,000	54,657,000	62,300,000	24,561,000
" 8...	43,350,000	51,114,000	61,800,000	23,130,000
" 13...	42,237,000	53,164,000	59,328,000	22,439,000
" 20...	47,497,000	58,771,000	58,901,000	23,068,000
" 27...	39,233,000	57,144,000	59,319,000	23,991,000
Aug. 3...	38,517,000	60,010,000	59,121,000	26,079,000
" 10...	37,839,000	62,321,000	58,869,000	23,200,000
" 17...	36,892,000	63,900,000	57,812,000	31,775,000
" 24...	35,638,000	64,771,000	57,240,000	34,950,000
" 31...	35,438,000	66,949,000	50,881,000	31,360,000
Sept. 7...	36,754,000	69,168,000	58,140,000	33,760,000
" 14...	32,091,000	60,213,000	57,331,000	41,411,000
" 21...	39,385,000	70,159,000	58,693,000	41,937,000
" 28...	40,768,000	71,418,000	60,523,000	49,901,000
Oct. 7...	41,832,000	73,614,000	63,373,000	51,256,000
" 14...	44,431,000	75,074,000	65,132,000	56,090,000

Bradstreet's report of stocks of wheat in Canada on October 7 is as follows:

	bushels.
Montreal.....	268,000
Toronto.....	15,000
Kingston.....	15,000
Winnipeg.....	197,000
Manitoba elevators.....	1,250,000
Fort William, Port Arthur & Keewatin.....	1,520,000

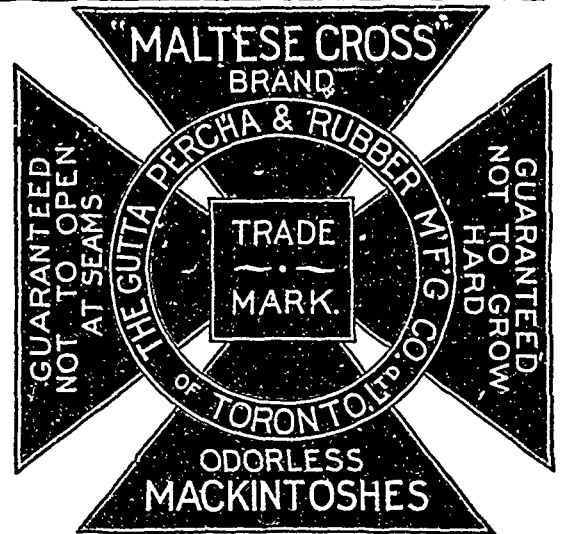
Every Mackintosh

Bearing this Trade Mark is Thoroughly Guaranteed.

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

For Sale by all the Leading Wholesale Houses.

Try them and you will Buy Again.



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THE OLD RELIABLE HEINTZMAN & CO. PIANOS

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[New] Williams Sewing Machines

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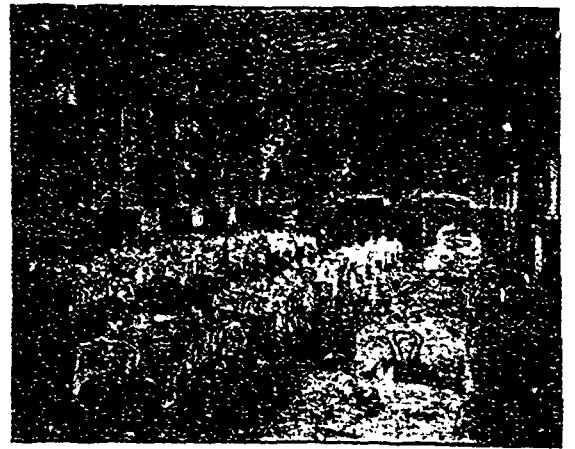
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The Finest Dining Hall in Canada. Service the very best. Cuisine is excellent. Bathrooms in connection with Bedrooms and en suite.

RATES: F W. SPRADO Manager. \$3 to \$5 per day.



Total stocks in the United States and Canada as reported by Bradstreet's were as follows, on October 7, 1895:

East of the Mountains.....	bushels. 58,175,000
Pacific Coast.....	9,760,000
Total stocks a year ago were:	
East of the Mountains.....	bushels. 95,469,000
Pacific Coast.....	9,074,000

Bradstreet's report for the week ended Oct. 12, shows an increase of 4,706,000 bushels in stocks of wheat east of the mountains, making the total 62,881,000 bushels on the latter date.

A Gentleman

of some business experience desires to obtain an ACTIVE PARTNERSHIP in a well-established wholesale mercantile firm in Winnipeg. Groceries, Hardware or in the grain trade preferred. If satisfactory would invest \$10,000.

Apply to M. G. S., "Commercial" Office, Winnipeg.

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first-class, and chances are prices will be higher later on.

OUR STOCK this season is exceptionally Fine, and we shall be pleased to have your valued orders soon, so that they may go through safe from frost, and you will be well repaid, as stock is

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

Security Cold Storage Warehouse.

Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Poultry,
Dressed Meat and Hogs

STORED AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

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

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

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Is offering some excellent values in General Household Goods.

You Can Buy

Bedroom Suites for \$12.00 and \$16.00
Side Boards for \$10.00 and \$13.00
Extension Tables for \$6.00 and \$8.50
Send for Cuts of these Goods.

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Palace Furniture Warerooms
COR. MARKET AND PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG.

C. H. WILSON.

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

Manufacturers of

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LEITCH BROS.

OAK LAKE

"Anchor Brand"

FLOURS

—FROM—

No. 1 Hard Wheat.

BRAN, SHORTS

AND ALL KINDS OF

Chopped Feed and Grain.

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Montreal.

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....MANUFACTURERS OF....

STOVES, RANGES, FURNACES, ETC.,

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Letter Orders receive prompt attention from the Winnipeg Branch:

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THE CONSOLIDATED STATIONERY CO., LTD.

(AMALGAMATED FIRMS OF PARSONS, BELL & CO., AND O'LOUGHLIN BROS. & CO.)

Christmas Trade

Our Stock is now complete in all lines of Fancy Goods and Toys for the Fall and Holiday Trade. Mirrors, Bronzes, Vases, Frames, Folding Leather Dressing Cases, Fans, Portfolios, Albums, etc., in great variety. Purses and Wallets, Masks, Christmas Tree Ornaments and Wax Tapers. Magic Lanterns, from toy ones to large useful ones. Rocking Horses, Sleds, etc. Dolls, in all makes and sizes. Mouth Organs, Violins, Accordeons, and other musical goods. Christmas Cards, Booklets, Toy Books, etc. Orders and correspondence solicited.



41 Princess Street,

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Grain Trade Gossip.

The impression has gained currency that harmony did not prevail at the recent meeting of the grain standards board in Winnipeg, and that some feeling of resentment was shown between the eastern and western members of the board. This impression, however it gained currency is not correct. At the same time it may be stated that the eastern representatives took the most active part in the meeting, assisted by the farmer representatives. The Winnipeg members of the board took rather a passive stand and allowed the other representatives to take the principal part in fixing the standards. The meeting, however, was harmonious and pleasant.

The Commercial has in past seasons called attention to the very erroneous quotations appearing in Eastern Canada papers of Manitoba wheat. This season the same errors are apparent. Since the movement of new wheat set in the Toronto and Montreal papers have been constantly quoting Manitoba wheat at Fort William at from 2 to 4 cents above actual prices. The Montreal Trade Bulletin, of October 11, quotes sales of No. 1 hard at Fort William at 62½ to 63½c, and the other eastern papers are equally as far astray. The day the Bulletin is dated, the quotation was 59 to 60, and no such prices as the Bulletin quotes were realized here at any time during the week. We know the difficulties of market reporting, but on an important commodity like wheat it should be possible to get closer to actual values once and a while. The fact that eastern papers are always away above the market on Manitoba wheat would indicate that they are systematically stuffed right along. These erroneous quotations do harm, as they are sometimes taken by farmers in Manitoba as a basis upon which to estimate values.

It is reported that one of the Winnipeg banks has closed down on all its grain trade accounts. The managers must fancy they sniff danger ahead for the grain trade this year. Perhaps they are thinking of 1891, when crop conditions were somewhat similar to this year and the result a disastrous one for the trade. The later information that the bank in question is contemplating the closing of its Winnipeg branch may explain the reason for the action regarding its grain trade accounts here.

The resolution of the Winnipeg grain exchange asking the government to abolish the standards selected for grading the crop, and instruct inspectors to grade according to the act, was moved and seconded by millers—Messrs. McGaw and Thompson, of the Lake of the Woods and Ogilvie companies. The

statement made that millers and grain exporters were opposing each other in this matter is therefore contrary to the fact. The western millers and exporters are evidently acting in harmony notwithstanding the impression outside of the trade that there is a fight on between the millers and exporters, or as one paper puts it,—“war to the knife.” Instead of there being war to the knife the millers were the very ones to present this resolution. We mention this little incident simply to show how absurd are many of the statements which have lately appeared in the newspapers regarding grain trade matters. Here we have it reported that the millers were very hostile because of this resolution and had declared “war to the knife” against the exporters. If some of these papers possessed a little reliable information about grain trade matters they would not have half as much to say upon such questions, and they would certainly not make so many ridiculous assertions as they now do.

Of all the conglomeration of nonsense we have yet seen printed upon grain trade questions, the page of editorial matter in a recent issue of the Patrons Advocate (the organ of the Manitoba Patrons of Industry) takes the cake. When the reader gets through perusing the several articles which appear in that paper, discussing grain trade matters, he will be puzzled to know just what the editor was driving at, and we doubt if that functionary had any intelligent idea as to what he was trying to say. The grain exchange should have these articles from the Patrons' Advocate framed for convenient reference. At least they would always prove a source of amusement to the grain men. If framed and hung up in a convenient place, they might be resorted to as a means of reviving the drooping spirits of any bull or bear of the wheat “ring” when things were not going right with him.

One of the most stupid things done in connection with the fixing of the standards for Manitoba wheat this year was the making of grades of No. 1 and No. 2 frosted wheat. Why should every effort be made to advertise to the world the fact that we have a little wheat damaged by frost this year? No better advertisement of the fact could be made than to establish these grades. It seems past comprehension that this should have been done. These frosted wheats should not have been classed as No. 1 and No. 2 under any name. The best grade of frosted should not have been given a grade higher than No. 4, no matter by what name it was called. We have a grade of No. 3 hard. The next grade below this in point of quality is No. 1 frosted. It would look like common sense to have called No. 1 frosted “No. 4 hard” or “No. 4

hard rejected” and so on, making No. 2 frosted “No. 5 hard”, etc. Then these wheats would go out in their true class as low grades. It is really too bad to allow this error of the standards board to go on. The government has been asked to reject the standards entirely. We ask the government to reject at least the names No. 1 and No. 2 frosted, and substitute a lower grade under some other name. We have heard many of the grain men express opinions upon this matter, and they favor No. 4 and No. 5 hard for these grades. It would not be concealing anything by doing this. It would simply be classing the wheats in the grades they are entitled to by reason of equality, instead of giving them special names.

Regarding the fact that prices of wheat in Manitoba country markets have been far above an export basis, owing to the action of the millers in forcing up prices, the statement has been made that it seems a wonder exporters would continue to buy wheat in advance of export values. We have heard the question asked: “Why do not the exporters drop out of the market and let the millers take all of the wheat, if they want to keep prices above shipping values. One reason is that the exporters have their elevators all over the country and their buyers located, and the pay of buyers and expenses would go on just the same whether or not they were taking any wheat. So they prefer to stay in the market and try to do business even if there is no money in it. Again they say it would never do to have the impression go out that they were driven off the market, as it would injure them with their former customers. Better to stay in even if they have to do business at a loss. It is not generally known that grain buyers have their customers among the farmers just the same as the country stores have. Many farmers sell their wheat year after year to the same firm and they will not sell to any other buyer if they can help it. The grain men wish to keep their customers and therefore they are anxious to stay in the market through sunshine and shadow. If they were to drop out for a time they would lose some of their customers. Many farmers prefer to allow their money to accumulate with the grain buyer, rather than draw it each time they market a load. This is one reason why they do not care to change buyers if they can help it, as they have confidence in a firm they have been dealing with before and believe their money is safe. A story which illustrates the conservative disposition of some farmers in selling their wheat to the same firm every year, is told of one farmer who is said to have used his whip upon buyers who approached to sample his load of grain. He was so fixed in

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United States Crop Report.

The October returns to the Washington department of agriculture make the general condition of corn 95.5 per cent. against 96.4 for the month of September. In most of the southern states the condition has fallen since last report. The averages of addition in the large and surplus corn growing states are as follows: Tennessee 99; Kentucky 99; Ohio 87; Michigan 89; Indiana 92; Illinois 99; Wisconsin 87; Minnesota 94; Iowa 96; Missouri 111; Kansas 80; Nebraska 50.

The returns of yield per acre of wheat indicate the production of 12.5 bushels per acre, being 6-10 of a bushel less than the preliminary estimate of a year ago.

The rate of yield of wheat per acre in the important winter and spring wheat states is as follows. New York 18.1; Pennsylvania 15; Ohio 12; Michigan 12; Indiana 9; Illinois 11; Wisconsin 15; Minnesota 19; Iowa 18.8; Missouri 12; Kansas 7.5; Nebraska 12; South Dakota 10.3; North Dakota 19; Washington 14; Oregon 20; California 10. The average quality of the crop is low, being represented by 85.7, as compared with 93.6 a year ago.

The preliminary estimate of the yield of oats is 29.6 bushels per acre; of rye 14.4; barley 26.4.

Winnipeg Clearing House.

Clearings for the week ending October 17, were \$1,605,016; balances, \$228,520. For the previous week clearings were \$1,728,674. For the corresponding week of last year clearings were \$1,421,321. For the month of September clearings were \$4,008,906, as compared with \$3,975,406 for Sept last year.

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

	Oct. 10.	Oct. 3.
Montreal..	\$11,923,006	\$11,732,599
Toronto...	6,687,751	5,737,929
Halifax...	1,318,285	1,282,084
Winnipeg.	1,728,614	1,170,887
Hamilton.	802,819	667,178
Total	\$22,460,335	\$20,541,568

Silver.

The long expected advance in silver has at last come, almost without warning. The advance has been from 30½d. to 31½d. per ounce in London, and from 67½c. to 69 to 69½c. in New York. Another feature is the revival of dealings in the silver bullion storage certificates, which have been traded in on the Stock Exchange to the amount of 366,000 ounces at from 67½c. to 69½c. Silver prices on Oct. 11 were: London, 31½d. New York, 69 to 69½c.

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 Board of Trade, Toronto, Ont

Grain Trade Gossip.

Continued from page 117.

his attachment to one buyer that he would not even allow others to look at his grain. Farmers who sell this way year after year to one buyer have confidence in their man and they believe that he will give them the best price that is going, without going around to get bids from the others. Of course, not a great many of the farmers are so conservative and confiding as this, but it is pleasing to find even a few of them of this disposition, in view of the efforts of some sensational newspapers and agitators to make the farmers believe that the grain men are all thieves, rogues, swindlers and all around villains.

Lake freights are booming. Prices declined 2c per bushel on wheat in Manitoba country markets, as shown by our report a week ago, but this has been entirely offset by the advance in the lake freights. Rates to Buffalo have advanced from 8c per bushel to 6c per bushel on wheat since the season opened. We predicted higher freight rates in our last issue, but before the paper had got into circulation rates touched 6c. A year ago the rate to Buffalo was 8c, while a week earlier than this date last year rates were at 2½c.

Information was received from Ottawa on Tuesday that the government had finally decided by order in council to exclude scoured wheat from the No. 1 hard grade. This decision was fully expected, in view of the recommendation of the standards board. Just here we may state that considerable misunderstanding has been created by the action of the government in the matter of scoured wheat. First an order was passed prohibiting this mixing, but it was shortly afterwards withdrawn. This raised a great hue and cry from a few interested persons and was taken up vigorously by the opposition papers, which are always looking for some ground for attack upon the government. When the matter is understood, however, the action of the government will be seen to have been perfectly proper. The government withdrew its first order shortly after it had been passed, in order to allow the western standards board to express an opinion on the question first. In view of the great diversity of opinion upon this question, the action of the government in awaiting an opinion from the trade was commendable. It was eminently proper that the persons who are directly interested in the matter should be given an opportunity to express their opinion upon the question. The question of politics should not be allowed to enter into a matter of this kind, but politics has certainly had a great deal to do with this agitation regarding mixing wheat. Some persons who are not extreme partisans themselves, were evidently misled into condemning the government in this matter, by the bluster of the party press. The opinion of The Commercial is that the "sober second thought" of the government in withdrawing the order until the board could be heard from, was a wise move.

Full particulars are not to hand regarding the latest order-in-council in relation to mixing. It is understood, however, that while scoured wheat has been excluded from the No. 1 hard grade, that the instructions to the inspectors will be such as to permit the mixing of scoured wheat in the other grades. It is also understood that the inspectors will be instructed to grade wheat according to the act so far as weight is concerned, when the wheat is equal to the standard samples in other respects. For example, the weight of No. 1 hard is to be not less than 60 pounds to the bushel, according to the act, while the standard samples are about 62½ pounds per

bushel. Inspectors, however, will be instructed to grade a 60 pound sample as No. 1 hard, if it is up to the requirements of the standard sample in other respects.

A report from Ottawa says: "An order-in-council has been passed fixing inspection fees for grain at 60 cents per car when inspected on rail, and 50 cents per thousand bushels when inspected into vessels. The inspector is to render monthly accounts of all receipts and expenditures, and after deducting payments which he may have made to his deputies, and all expenses incurred in connection with his office, he is to remit to the receiver-general all amounts received by him above the sum of \$1,000, which will be his maximum salary. If this report proves true, it will doubtless stir up strong opposition in the grain trade, as it simply amounts to an attempt of the government to make money out of the grain trade. The inspection fee on wheat has always been 60 cents per car at Winnipeg and Fort William. This did not leave a very large aggregate sum to the inspectors in the earlier years, but lately owing to the large quantities of wheat inspected at Fort William, the inspector there has been making a big thing out of it. The Winnipeg grain exchange recently passed a resolution asking that the government reduce the inspection fee to 40 cents per car. The government is disregarding the resolution and will not reduce the fee, but instead of allowing the inspectors to retain the total amount collected, they are now to be called upon to pay all over \$1,000 to the government. The government should certainly not seek to make money out of the grain trade, and if this report is true, it should be resented. If the fee, which heretofore has gone entirely to the inspectors, is producing to large a sum to the inspectors, the fee should be reduced. The inspectors are entitled to a liberal allowance, as they are responsible to shippers for any errors they may make in grading, but the government is certainly not entitled to look for a revenue out of the grain trade. Neither the producer nor the dealers would quietly submit to this

Nothing has been heard from Ottawa regarding the appointment of weighmasters, as asked by the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. The other resolution of the Exchange asking that the standards fixed for grading the crop be rejected, has evidently not been regarded with favor by the government, as no action has been taken in this direction, though the government appears desirous of meeting the spirit of the resolution, as it is said inspectors will be instructed to disregard the standards in the matter of weight, and also that they will be instructed to grade wheat in conformity with their own judgment, if they believe it is equal to a certain grade, even though it should differ from the standards fixed for that grade. This will permit the mixing of scoured wheat in other grades than No. 1 hard.

Toronto Grain and Produce Market.

Wheat.—The offerings of Ontario wheat are small and the market is firm. Cars of red winter sold at country points to-day at 69½c. White is quoted west at 61c. Manitoba wheat, cars of No. 1 hard sold Toronto and west at 69c; 5,000 bushels of No. 1 hard sold Montreal freights at 70c and 10,000 bushels of No. 1 northern sold at 63½c afloat Midland.

Flour.—Cars of straight roller are quoted Toronto freights at \$3 to \$3.05.

Millfeed.—Cars of shorts are quoted at \$15 and bran at \$12 Toronto freights.

Barley.—Dull and prices nominal at 40c for No. 1 and 32c for cars of feed in the country.

Oats.—Dull and weaker. Cars of mixed sold at country points at 21c and white at 22½c.

Butter.—The receipts of choice continue small, but there is a great deal of poor stuff offering. The best dairy tub is quoted at 15½ to 16c. Low grade tubs are nominal at 8c. Creamery is in fair demand and steady at 21 to 22c for rolls and 19 to 20c for tubs.

Eggs.—The market is firm at 15 to 15½c.

Potatoes.—Cars on track here are quoted at 25c.

Baled Hay.—Cars on track here are quoted at \$12.50.—Globe, Oct. 12.

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