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## MAZAWATTEE

to sustain the ancient credit of the Herb, and to remind  
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The teas of Ceylon are to-day the finest in the World,  
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which forms one of the most delightful beverages ever  
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Our Travellers are now showing samples of  
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Assorting orders by letter for fall and winter  
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## Martinique Lime Juice

in barrels and bottles.

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# The Commercial

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

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

WINNIPEG, OCTOBER 5, 1896.

## Manitoba.

Beek & Sharp have opened in boots and shoes at Neepawa.

The Union Bank of Canada has opened a branch at Carman.

The Winnipeg Live Stock Exchange has been incorporated.

Metcalf & Buckingham have opened a law office at Killarney, Man.

G. A. Griffith, general merchant, Baldur, has sold out to P. F. Curtis.

V. F. Schooley, general merchant, Miami, has opened a branch at Rosebank.

T. W. Tobias & Co., merchants of Morden, are opening a store at Deloraine.

D. J. Taylor, grocer, Notre Dame St., Winnipeg, has sold out to N. Cleveland.

Dagg & Hall, butchers, Killarney, have dissolved, and Hall has opened a shop at Cartwright.

Jos. Cusson, butcher, St. Boniface, has sold out to H. Cusson, grocer, of the same place, who will continue both lines.

Winnipeg bakers have advanced the price of bread to eighteen loaves for \$1, instead of 20 as before. The price of biscuits and crackers remain unchanged, but if the advance in flour keeps on the biscuit factories may be obliged to increase their prices.

A gang of safe blowers visited Rapid City on Sunday night, September 27, and rifled the safes of Geo. McCulloch & Co. and J. G. Hindson, securing four hundred dollars in money from the two firms and some valuable papers belonging to J. G. Hindson. No clue to the guilty parties has been discovered as yet.

The Riddell Manufacturing Co., of Winnipeg, have given up their bread baking department, having sold the good will of this branch to J. T. Spors, a leading city baker. The business of the Riddell Manufacturing Co. is entirely wholesale, and as it was found difficult to do a purely jobbing trade in bread, it was decided to drop that line. The company will now confine their entire attention to their large biscuit and confectionery trade. At present samples for the Christmas trade are being prepared, and they will have travellers out soon with as fine a line of holiday samples as were ever shown here.

The sudden death John Paterson, Jr., western manager of the Commercial Union and other insurance companies at Winnipeg, occasioned much surprise when announced

Tuesday last. Mr. Paterson met with a bicycle accident some weeks ago, but it was not considered serious. Heart failure was the immediate cause of his death. Mr. Paterson, on account of his genial disposition, had a wide circle of friends in the city.

A report from Carberry says: "On Sept. 18, I. W. Ralton, for fourteen years one of the leading general merchants of this place, left for Winnipeg ostensibly on business. A letter addressed to his wife has since been found in his safe in which it was stated he had left not to return and that he would send for her when he got settled and that he had taken \$300. No one can assign any cause for his actions. He had just completed an addition to his brick block.

The Royal Crown Soap Co., Winnipeg, have largely increased the capacity of their factory by putting a basement under the building, the full size of the factory. This gives them four floors, each 40x80 in size. The basement is built with a heavy stone wall and hard cement floor. A new brick boiler room and a box factory have also been added to the factory. In the boiler room are two 40 horse power boilers. The box factory has presses for printing on wooden boxes. A complete plant for making pasteboard boxes for toilet soaps has also been put in, and now all the boxes, both paper and wood, are made on the premises. Their toilet soap business is becoming quite an important industry alone, and they are very handsomely put up. There are now three large kettles in the factory for making the soap, one of these having a capacity of two cars. All the lithographing is done in the city, so that besides the work done on the premises in the various departments, considerable work is distributed among other city industries. Mr. Bull does not believe in sending away for anything he can get done at home.

W. Brown & Co., wholesale and retail tobacconists, Winnipeg, known as the Army and Navy store, have moved two or three doors north of their old store to No. 511 Main St., on the corner of Jamest St. These premises have been fitted up in grand style, both inside and outside, and without doubt they now have the finest tobacconist establishment ever seen in the West. Mr. Brown is much pleased with the sign painting and decorating on the exterior, done by Mr. Radford. The interior is fitted up with handsome wall and stand cases, all around the building, which admit of displaying the large and variegated stock to advantage. The business is confined entirely to tobacconists' goods, and everything which the lover of the weed can desire, can be found in the store. With the increased accommodation at their disposal, owing to the larger premises now occupied, the growing wholesale trade of the firm will be handled to even better advantage than in the past.

## Assiniboia.

Mr. Hollonquist, general merchant, of Osbow, has decided to move to Napinka, Man., where he will open out about the 1st of October. He is taking in a gentleman from the east as partner, under the style of Hollonquist & Co.

D. McLeod, is opening an hotel at Moosejaw.

C. Abbott, hotel, Yorkton, has sold out.

E. J. Brooks & Co., general dealers, Indian Head, have opened out a branch at Saltun.

## Alberta.

I. Cowie, who visited the Kootenay district of British Columbia, as a delegate from the Edmonton board of trade, to look into the prospects of extending the trade there for Edmonton district products, has returned to Edmonton. He visited every point in the district and returns loaded with data which he will arrange in tabulated form for presenta-

tion to the board of trade. He found that the competitors for the trade of the Kootenay country are Manitoba, Ontario, Spokane and the Okanagan Valley, British Columbia. The goods Edmonton can supply are poultry, eggs, butter, cheese and other farm produce.

W. Bleasdel, druggist, of Macleod, and family have moved to Fort Steele, British Columbia, where he will open a drug store.

## Grocery Trade Notes.

A New York paper says: "Currants are firm and it is doubtful if anything could be bought on the spot below 3½c in barrels, owing to the reported advance in the primary market. There is considerable enquiry but owing to the small available spot supply and the firm views of holders little business has resulted so far as we have learned."

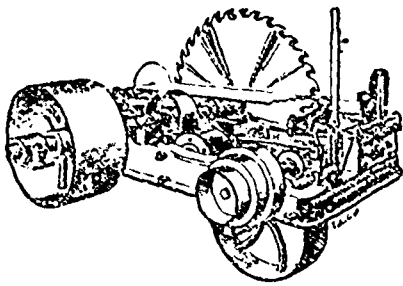
A Toronto report says: "There has been quite an active demand for currants and stocks here have been reduced pretty well. The advances in the primary markets has very much strengthened the situation here. No new crop currants are expected here for a month, when they are due by the first direct steamer. Sultana raisins advanced 1c the past week. The shipment of new crop Valencia raisins received here has been pretty well exhausted, but more are expected soon. There is a good demand for coffees. A lot of green Rio were received here a short time ago, but they have been sold: more is expected next week. Good qualities are scarce."

Granulated sugar was jobbing in Toronto recently at 4c. This is refiners' price and indicates a loss to jobbers.

## E. Nicholson.

E. Nicholson, successor to the late W. F. Henderson, wholesale commission merchant, Winnipeg, has now concluded arrangements to handle a number of important agencies. Following are some of the principal concerns which Mr. Nicholson will represent in Winnipeg: The Canada Jute Co., Montreal, bags, hessians and twine; The Edwardsburg Starch Co., Cardinal, Ont., starches and glucose; The Truro Condensed Milk and Canning Co., Truro, N.S., Reindeer brand condensed milk, condensed coffee and milk, and evaporated cream; The Simcoe Canning Co., Simcoe and Hamilton, Ontario, canned goods, jams, jellies and evaporated and dried apples; The Anglo British Columbia Packing Co., Vancouver, B. C., canned salmon; The Cudahy Packing Co., South Omaha, Nebraska, Rex brand canned and smoked meats, lard, etc.; The Cutting Fruit Packing Co., San Francisco, Cal., dried and canned fruits and raisins; Dow & Curry, Pilot Mound, Man., oatmeal and pot and pearl barley; N. W. Taussig & Co., New York, molasses and syrup; Hart & Rand, New York, Rio and Santos coffee; Colby & Tyhurst, Blenheim, Ont., beans; T. W. Fearman, Hamilton, Ont., lard and cured meats; E. James & Son, Plymouth, Eng., domestic and blue, Arguimbau & Co., New York, raisins, currants and nuts. Mr. Nicholson also handles rice, spices and Mediterranean fruits.

Mr. Nicholson has been connected with the wholesale commission business in Winnipeg since 1882, at which time he took a position with the firm of Henderson & Bull, which was established in that year, and which business was later carried on under the firm name of W. F. Henderson & Co., until the death of Mr. Henderson a short time ago. Mr. Nicholson has therefore had an excellent training in the wholesale commission trade, and with his well known careful business habits, he is bound to succeed. He is open for correspondence looking to the acquirement of a few more good agencies. Goods are sold only to jobbers, millers and grain merchants.

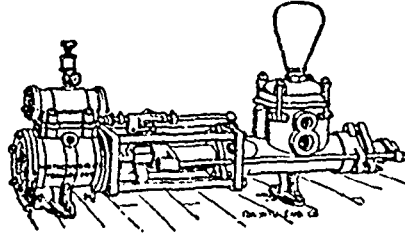


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Engines and Boilers,  
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No better Sulphur MATCHES made on Earth  
EVERY BOX GUARANTEED

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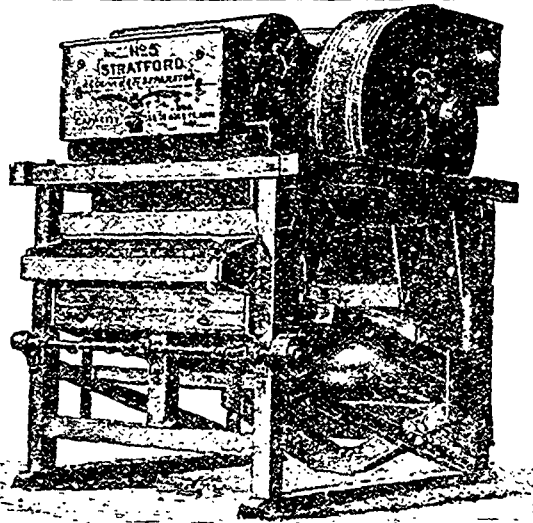
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# The Commercial

WINNIPEG, OCTOBER 5, 1896.

## NAVIGABILITY OF HUDSON BAY.

J. W. Tyrroll, the well-known explorer and engineer, writes an important letter to the Toronto Globe regarding the navigation of Hudson bay. Mr. Tyrroll was one of those who accompanied the expedition to Hudson bay some years ago, under Lieutenant Gordon. The most important part of the letter is contained in the following remark:

"I have always been of the opinion that the reports of our expedition conveyed to the government and to the public, somewhat exaggerated impressions of the difficulties likely to be met with in the systematic navigation of Hudson straits."

Mr. Tyrroll adds that the ship Alert, in which the voyage was made, was an out-of-date vessel of very low steam power, and would afford but an inferior test of the possibilities of navigating Hudson bay and straits.

Lieutenant Gordon, it will be remembered, placed the season of possible navigation at from three to four months. According to Mr. Tyrroll, however, Lieutenant Gordon was not accustomed to ice navigation, and he was not accordingly thoroughly competent to give an authentic opinion on this point. Mr. Tyrroll prefers to take the opinion of an expert Arctic navigator like A. H. Markham, rather than that of Lieutenant Gordon. Mr. Markham claims that a well constructed steamship could make her way with ease through the ice found in Hudson straits in June, which would materially extend the season of navigation.

It is to be hoped that the government will speedily carry out the proposal to send another expedition to Hudson bay. The opening up of this route would simply revolutionize the commercial and transportation facilities of Western Canada. It would bring our prairie country 1000 miles nearer to the seaboard, with all the wonderful advantages as compared with existing conditions, which this means. It is not to the credit of Canadian enterprise that the possibilities of this route have been allowed by remain so long in doubt.

## CIVIC GOVERNMENT.

Little has been heard of late of the movement which has assumed an acute form in Winnipeg several times, for a change in our form of civic government. Now the question has again been brought up by a proposal to have an executive formed, which would act in conjunction with the council, and relieve the latter body of much of the work in detail. The executive, which would be known as the board of control, would consist of four members, including the mayor. The other three would be aldermen, elected from the full council, by ballot. This board would meet daily, and would be charged with carrying out the work ordered by the council. It would also have charge of officials and employees of the city.

The urgent need of the introduction of business methods in the management of civic affairs, must be very apparent to every one who has given any thought at all to the matter. A board of control may not be the best plan of introducing reform, but it would certainly be an improvement over the existing system. If we are to have the affairs of the city managed in a businesslike way, we must expect to pay capable men for it. At present we elect a large board of aldermen, who are supposed to give their time gratuitously to the city. They meet once a week, with occasional misses for want of a quorum, and have a tussle with the city's affairs. The result, however, proves that men cannot be secured in this way to give their time to look after the details of the various interests of the city. It would be unreasonable to expect them to do so. Just imagine a large concern, involving an annual expenditure of over half a million of dollars, managed in such a loose and unbusinesslike way. In large business enterprise the best men are eagerly sought for, to act as managers, and they are paid liberally for their services. This is the only way to carry on a large business successfully. It is just the same with a city. Unless good men are secured, to give their time in detail to civic matters, there will continue to be mismanagement, confusion, delays and losses, in all the departments of civic work. What is evidently required is capable management, and this can only be secured by paying for it. And it will be profitable to the city to pay liberally to secure good business management.

The Commercial does not believe that the proposed board of control is the best system possible for the city. A board meeting an hour or so daily, the members of which would be paid a small sum annually for their services, will not, we believe, be productive of the best results possible. It would be an improvement upon the present system, and would secure more strict attention to matters of detail in civic affairs, but it is questionable if even this plan will secure as close attention to the affairs of the city as is desirable.

The business management of the affairs of the city should be in the hands of men who would give it their chief and practically their sole attention. A board composed of citizens engaged in other pursuits, who could only spare an hour a day, would hardly meet the requirements of the case. Their thoughts would be taken up very much with their own private business affairs, and it would no doubt be found difficult to secure even a very brief meeting of the board daily. The management of civic affairs under this system would perhaps still be open to the same charge, though in a less degree, of lack of continuous authority and lack of that constant attention to details which is necessary in the successful management of any large business enterprise. It cannot be expected that men who have large business responsibilities of a private nature on their shoulders, can be ready to give their services to the city at all times when it would be required. The small sum of \$900 dollars annually, would not be an inducement for a business man to place his own

affairs second to the interests of the city. What is required is constant and continuous supervision of the affairs of the city by a thoroughly competent business management. And this management should be in the hands of a person or persons who would be free at all times to give their close and undivided attention to civic affairs.

## THE DEADLY BICYCLE.

Pedestrians are taking steps in some cities to organize protective associations, to agitate against what we might term the abuse of the bicycle. This is not a matter for surprise, if bicycles are operated as carelessly in other cities as they are in Winnipeg. It would appear to be time that something was done to curb unruly bicycle riders. The bicycle, in the hands of a careless rider, is a far greater source of danger than a horse vehicle or even the trolley car. The car runs on a regular track, and a person has only to be on guard in crossing the track, to be out of danger. Besides, the car is a large and noisy object and can easily be seen or heard. The latter two features also apply to horse vehicles. The bicycle is small and is not readily observed, compared with an ordinary vehicle. It is practically noiseless and consequently is not heard. It is also very much more difficult to dodge a bicycle than to get out of the way of a horse and rig. In fact the pedestrian is altogether at a disadvantage with the bicycle, as regards either seeing it, or hearing it, or getting out of its way when he does see it.

The abuse of the bicycle is fast riding, riding along abreast, or riding at a rapid rate close to the sidewalk. Fast riding is altogether too prevalent. It is not an uncommon thing to see wheelmen flying along our principal streets at a rate of fifteen to twenty-five miles an hour. This thing should be speedily stopped. Moderate riding should be insisted on and a heavy penalty provided for infringement of the restriction. It is a very dangerous thing for a wheelman to come flying around a street corner at a rapid rate, or over a crossing, close to the sidewalk. A pedestrian just starting to cross the street is not likely to notice the wheel, nor is the rider likely to notice the pedestrian. A squad of riders coming along abreast of each other is also very awkward for pedestrians.

The bell which the riders ring on coming to a street crossing is of no help to pedestrians. It is more likely to confuse them, rather than enable them to dodge the bicycle. The rider can dodge the pedestrian much more easily than the latter can dodge the former, consequently the sudden and startling jingle of the bell seems out of place. It can only be taken as a warning to the pedestrian to get out of the way, while in every case the rider should make way for the pedestrian. The ringing of bicycle bells at crossings, which is only calculated to frighten and confuse persons on foot, should be dispensed with.

It is also necessary in the interest of bicycle riders themselves, that strict regulations should be made to control fast and careless riders, as many accidents have occurred from collisions between riders.

A good find of gold quartz has been made on Prairie Mountain 25 miles from Golden.



### SOME ONE HAS BLUNDERED.

The change in the Manitoba wheat grades, which has been announced by the department at Ottawa, is one of the most stupid things yet done in connection with the official grain regulations. Not a single good reason can be given for the change, while there are some very strong reasons why the change should not have been made. The arbitrary manner in which the change was announced is also anything but pleasant to contemplate. In fact, the manner in which the changes have been announced appear simply an insult to the grain trade. No one in the trade expected any change in the grades this year. There was no movement in favor of any change. Dealers had made their plans for the season's trade on the basis of last year's grades. In fact new wheat had begun to move before the changes were announced. Then the trade was suddenly informed by a brief note from Ottawa, that the department had decided to change the grades, and that if the grain men had any representations to make, they had better send a delegation to Ottawa at once. If the department had decided to make the changes, what was the use of the sarcastic invitation to send delegates to Ottawa to discuss the matter?

The whole thing appears to have been engineered in an underhand and stupid manner. Evidently there has been a big blunder somewhere. The grain trade was informed very briefly by the department that the changes were being made in the interest of the western farmers, and a vague reference was made to an alleged farmers' convention which had asked for the change. People here know perfectly well, however, that no convention of farmers had been held, and it was furthermore well known by those familiar with grain matters here, that the farmers generally were not in favor of the proposed changes. In the past the farmers have a ways agitated for a lower standard, and there is no reason to believe that they have changed their opinions in this respect.

Up to the present time no definite information has been given by the department as to who the parties are who have asked for the changes, or what they have represented to the department. It is understood, however, that the changes have been requested by the Manitoba Farmers' Institute. The regular meeting of the institute is doubtless what is erroneously referred to by the department as "the convention," and the "western farmers" who are spoken of are the dozen or so members of the institute who advocated the change. The Commercial is informed by a member of the institute, that there were probably about two dozen persons at the meeting, and a large minority of those present opposed the change.

The general policy of the new government at Ottawa has been to postpone dealing with all matters brought to their attention until an enquiry could be made into the question. This has been a wise policy, speaking generally. The interior department, however, apparently is at variance with the policy of investigation. Some one represented that changes should be made in the grain grades, and forthwith they were agreed to. It was

never considered that it was a most unreasonable thing to change the grades after the new crop had begun to move. It was never considered that to change the grades would put the grain trade to a great deal of unnecessary annoyance and inconvenience. It was not even thought necessary to consult with the grain men, who are the people who are most deeply concerned in the grades. It was alleged that the changes were in the interest of the farmers, and it did not matter about riding rough shod over other interests which are more directly concerned in the matter.

As to the changes in the grades, they cannot in any way benefit the farmer, and they are not desired by the farmers generally. Nothing is more certain than that the farmers themselves will again agitate for a lower standard. In fact the Patrons' association, which represents the feeling among the farmers more closely than the institute, has already protested against the changes. What is wanted is a standard which will meet average crop conditions, and not a standard to suit a dozen or so so-called scientific farmers. The changes will reduce the grade of much wheat, which instead of grading No. 1 and No. 2 hard, will grade No. 2 and No. 3 hard. This will be a disadvantage rather than a gain to the farmers. The changes will further make a great deal of inconvenience in storing the grain, as wheat graded into elevators before the change comes into effect, will have to be kept separate from the new classification. No doubt, also, many sales have been made for future delivery, on the basis of the old grades, and the new classification will cause confusion.

Changes in the grades at any time are a disadvantage to the trade, and they should be made only after thorough investigation and when there is conclusive evidence to show that a change would be advisable. Any large number of farmers have not asked for a change, but even if they had, it would have only been fair to have consulted with the trade before announcing coolly that the changes would be made. The farmers are a very important class. The prosperity of this country depends principally upon the farmers, and every effort should be made, in reason, to further their interests, and remove any obstacles to their advancement. There are other interests, however, besides those of the farmer, which should be treated with reasonable consideration. These changes, while of no benefit to the farmers, unnecessarily hamper another important interest. In fact, this matter seems to have been handled by at least some of the pushers at Ottawa more in a demagogic spirit, than with a desire to treat all concerned fairly. In fact, one western member admitted in parliament that he was not posted regarding the question, but he demanded the changes because they were asked for by farmers. This is, of course, an unreasonable way of deciding upon any question, as every question should be dealt with on its merits, independent of sectional interests. This same member, we fancy, will learn before long, however, that the great majority of the farmers in his constituency, who will have their wheat reduced a grade by the change, will have something to say in opposition to the change.

The new Liberal government has many friends in the grain trade here, who are surprised and grieved at the hasty, arbitrary and unreasonable action of the inland revenue department in this matter, and the hope is expressed that the department will yet come down to reason before putting these changes into effect.

### EDITORIAL NOTES.

The bicycle is not only interfering with the usefulness of the horse, but it is also depriving the railways of considerable travel. Quite a number of commercial travellers and agents who are not burdened with bulky samples, now go their rounds on the bicycle. Throughout Manitoba and portions of the Territories, there is a great saving in time in using a bicycle. On some of the branch roads where there are only two or three trains per week, it is very slow progress for travellers to wait for the trains, and a great deal of driving by horse vehicle has had to be done. Now the bicycle is largely used by those whose samples are not so bulky as to prevent them from using the wheel. Many travellers now make their rounds regularly on the wheel, carrying twenty to thirty or more pounds of baggage with them. The travellers will make 50 to 75 miles in a day and work several small towns on route, thus getting over the ground much faster than by train, even where they can get a daily train.

It is a pity the Manitoba cheese factories did not make a larger output this year. Discouraged by the low prices ruling last year and at the opening of the present season, some of the factories did not do anything this year at all. Others made a very limited output. Recently prices for cheese have been very satisfactory, and the factories could sell at a good profit. If the factories had pushed production actively and stored their cheese, they could have made a very profitable season's business. There are now ample cold storage facilities in Winnipeg for hauling a large quantity of dairy goods, and the factories could have stored their product here under conditions which would have kept the quality good, so as to take advantage of the late sharp advance in the market.

ONE of the items in the Dominion Government estimates is \$2,000 to establish a tannery on the Blackfoot Indian reserve in Alberta. There is also an item for an instructor in tanning. Tanning is an industry which it has been believed could be established in the West to some advantage, as a private enterprise. It will be interesting to observe what success the government will have in instructing its wards in the art of tanning.

THE officers of the municipality of St. Clements, recently adopted a plan for the settlement of the vacant lands of the district, and said to be meeting with great success. The secretary of the municipality reports that a regular flood of communications have come in regarding the lands. It is to be hoped the other rural municipalities of Manitoba will

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**British Columbia Markets.**

(BY WIRE TO THE COMMERCIAL.)

Vancouver, October 3, 1896.

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

Creamery butter has declined to this week, on the outside price. Cheese offered 1/4c lower for Manitoba. Local eggs have declined 3c per dozen. Potatoes are down \$1 per ton, and all vegetables are lower. Flour is advancing fast, and quotations are withdrawn until they become settled. Fruits are declining and are selling at prices ranging under quotations.

Butter.—Manitoba Dairy butter, 14c; Manitoba creamery, 23c; local creamery, 24c; Manitoba cheese, 11c.

Cured Meats.—Hams 12 1/2 cents; breakfast bacon 12 1/2c; backs 12 to 12 1/2c; long, clear 8c; short rolls 9 1/2 to 10c; smoked sides 9 1/2c. Lard is held at the following figures: Tins 9 1/2c per pound; in pails and tubs 9c.

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

Vegetables.—New potatoes, \$10.00 per ton; onions, silver skins, 3c to 1c per pound; cabbage, 3c lb; carrots, turnips and beets, \$9 a ton.

Eggs.—Ranch 20c; Manitoba, 15c.

Fruits.—Fruit is sold by box unless otherwise quoted. Standard American boxes measure one foot ten and a half inches by eleven and a half inches with depth of eleven inches, inside measurement, and contain from 230 to 360 lemons, from 125 to 300 seedling oranges, or from 125 to 150 naval oranges. California lemons, \$5 to \$5.50; Australian oranges, \$3.25; Peaches, 20 lb boxes \$1.00; Plums 8c per lb; Prunes, 3 1/2c per lb; Tomatoes, 3c per lb; Peas, 40 lb box, \$1.25; California apples, 50 lb. box, \$1.35; British Columbia apples, 50 lb. box, \$1.00; Honolulu bananas, per bunch, \$1.75; Melons, per dozen, \$3.00.

Evaporated Fruits.—Apricots 11c per lb; peaches 7 1/2c; plums 7c; prunes, French, 4c; loose Muscatel raisins 4c; London layer raisins \$1.65 box.

Nuts.—Almonds, 13c; filberts, 12 1/2c; peanuts, 10c; Brazil, 12 1/2c; walnuts, 10 to 16c lb.

Meal.—National mills rolled oats, 90 lb sacks, \$3.00; 45 pound sacks, \$3.10; 22 1/2 pound sacks, \$2.60; 10.7 sacks, \$2.00. Oatmeal, 10-10's, \$3.25; 2-50's, \$3.00. O.G. grades, 90 lbs, \$2.25; 2-30's, \$2.35. Manitoba Rolled Oats, 90's, \$2.25 45's \$2.15.

Grain.—Washington State wheat \$25.00 per ton f. o. b. Vancouver, duty paid. Oats \$16.00 per ton.

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

Hay.—\$3.50 per ton.

Dressed Meats.—Beef, 6 to 7 1/2c; mutton, 6 1/2 to 7 1/2c; pork, 7 to 8c, veal, 7 to 8c.

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

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

Sugars.—Powdered and icing, 6 1/2c; Paris Lump, 5 1/2c; granulated, 4 1/2c; extra C, 5 1/2c; fancy yellows 4c; yellow 3 1/2c per lb.

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Teas.—Congo: Fair, 11 1/2c; good, 18c; choice 26c. Ceylons: Fair 25c; good 30c; choice 35c per lb.

**The Hardware and Paint Trade.**

There has been a stronger feeling in the market for turpentine, and prices have advanced 1c per gallon at Montreal, which is due principally to the fact that buyers in the south have been more active as the dry season nears.

Advices from abroad are strong, both in regard to cement and freight rates, and it is claimed that an advance of 1s per ton has been paid on freights.

The feature of the market, says the Montreal Gazette, has been the further weakness in lincseed oil, and prices declined 1c per gallon, which is due to the free offerings, but it is expected, however, that the very low price will induce dealers to fill up before the close of navigation. Recent sales of raw have been made at 46c, and boiled at 49c. The demand for glass is improving and the feeling is firm in sympathy with a recent advance of 10 per cent. abroad. Montreal prices are: Choice brands white lead, Government standard, \$5; No. 1, \$4.75; No. 2, \$4.50; No. 3, \$4.25; dry white lead, 4 1/2c; red lead, pure, 4 to 4 1/2c; do, No. 1, 4c; zinc, white, pure, \$7.25; glass, \$1.20 to \$1.30 first break; \$1.35 to \$1.40 second break, per 50 feet; \$2.80 to \$3 for third break, per 100 feet; lincseed oil, round lots, raw, 46c; boiled, 49c; cod oil, 3 1/2 to 3 5/8c; seal oil, 40c to 42 1/2c; castor oil, 7 1/2 to 8 1/2c; putty, in bulk, \$1.85.

Stocks of pig iron in the United States have nearly doubled since Jan. 1, while producing capacity has been restricted more than one-third. The better feeling in the iron and steel industry is not followed as yet by a corresponding demand.

**Territorial Legislature.**

The second session of the third legislative assembly of the Territories, was opened at Regina on Tuesday, September 29th, by Governor Macintosh. The address deals with the crops, progress in dairying, etc., at great length. The following reference is made to irrigation: "A general enactment dealing with the question of irrigation, passed the Dominion parliament in 1894, and has proved extremely beneficial to portions of Alberta and Western Assiniboia. Up to last year, 1895, the irrigating capacity of the ditches was 28,000 acres. Up to the present time, the increase of area under irrigation, and results from the application of water to growing crops, have been most satisfactory. The number of ditches and canals constructed and in operation are 115, representing a length of 263 miles, and an irrigable area of 831,250 acres. The estimated cost of ditches and canals constructed

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and in operation was \$110,000, and the estimated cost of ditches and canals surveyed and construction authorized is \$81,000, which includes the St. Mary's and Bow River Canals. The irrigation development in the arid portion of the Territories, in miles, is divided as follows among the different districts:

District	Ditches & canals constructed.	Surveyed & authorized
Calgary district	59	21
High River district	7	3
Macleod district	8	4
Pincher Creek district	11	2
Lethbridge district	9	10
Maple Creek district	15	7
Battleford district	6	0

**Winnipeg Wheat Inspection.**

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

Grade	Aug. 20	Sept. 5	Sept. 12	Sept. 19	Sept. 26
Extra Manitoba hard	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 hard	45	54	39	44	35
No. 2 hard	3	7	9	18	30
No. 3 hard	10	2	4	0	5
No. 1 North'n	10	14	6	5	2
No. 2 North'n	1	0	0	0	0
No. 3 North'n	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 white type	1	1	0	4	3
No. 2 white type	0	1	0	0	0
No. 1 Spring	0	0	0	1	3
No. 2 Spring	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 frosted	3	0	0	0	1
No. 2 frosted	0	0	0	0	0
No. 3 Frosted	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 Rejected	2	1	0	2	5
No. 2 Rejected	6	1	0	1	7
No Grade	3	1	4	3	4
Feed	0	0	0	0	0
Total	84	112	57	76	152
Same week last year	24	24	43	120	259

\*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.

For the first seven months of the year the mining receipts for Roceland were \$33,887 against \$14,795 for a similar period in 1895. An English company, with the Earl of Warwick as president, has been formed to work British Columbia mines.

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SOMETHING NEW, "LIGHT" FLEXIBLE  
NO TACKS, NO NAILS, VERY EASY, NO SQUEAK.

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MILLS AT KEEWATIN. OFFICE: OPPOSITE C. P. R.  
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## Kirkpatrick & Cookson

Established 1860.

MONTREAL,

Solicit consignments of BUTTER, ETC  
ALSO OFFERS OF

OATS

WHEAT of the Various Grades.  
FEED BARLEY.

## THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

WINNIPEG, Saturday, October 3, 1896.

The one important feature this week is the strike of operators on the Canadian Pacific Railway, extending from ocean to ocean, and practically paralyzing the traffic of this immense system. Western Canada is so largely dependent upon this great railway system, that, of course, the strike means a great deal here, and it could not have come at a worse time for this country, owing to the heavy grain movement just starting. The strike has lasted since midnight on Monday, and this morning there is no change in the situation. Passenger trains have moved fairly well, considering the situation, but very little freight has been moved. The branches most severely affected are the live stock export trade, the grain trade, and perishable commodities, such as fruits, but all branches feel it more or less. There has been a heavy loss on fruits. Live stock and grain exporters have been greatly hampered, and some have had ocean and lake space engaged ahead, which it has been difficult to fill. As wheat has been coming in more freely at country points, it will not take long to fill up elevators and cause a blockade at some points, unless the situation is soon relieved. Some country points were reported to-day to be filled up.

A week of fine weather has enabled farmers to make good progress with their threshing, and as soon as the railways are able to move the grain, there will be a large movement of wheat to lake ports. The sharp advance in wheat and oats has greatly improved the general outlook, but farmers are holding for higher prices in many cases. Bank clearings at Winnipeg this week were nearly 10 per cent. less than for the corresponding week of last year. For the month of September, 1896, clearings were about 1½ per cent. greater than for September, 1895.

Reports from the United States this week show further improvement in the industrial situation there, and more factories are operating, though usually on short time. Wheat, corn, oats, flax seed and wheat flour have all shown more or less important advances. Bradstreet reports that the total number of business failures in the United States for the first nine months of 1896 are 11,289, the largest aggregate reported for a like period since records of this character have been compiled. The next largest corresponding total was 11,140, for nine months of the same year, 1893.

The total business failures throughout Canada for the same period were 1,651, an increase of 315, compared with the corresponding period of last year. The total liabilities in Canada amounted to \$12,219,000, against \$9,769,000 last year.

## WINNIPEG MARKETS.

WINNIPEG, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 3.

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

**COAL.**—Lethbridge coal will be sold here at the same price as last winter, notwithstanding the advance in the other coals, though it was at first reported that this coal would be advanced 50 cents per ton. The price will continue at \$6.50. Consumers buying very slowly on account of the advance in prices, hoping that something may turn up to reduce prices. Prices here are: Pennsylvania anthracite is quoted at \$10, and western

anthracite at \$9.50 per ton of 2,000 pounds. Souris coal \$1.50 ton. Lethbridge \$5.50. These prices are delivered to consumers in Winnipeg.

**CORWOOD.**—Prices are firm. Car lots of tamarac on track here are quoted at \$1.25 to \$1.50 as to quality. Good tamarac is held firm at the outside price. Pine, \$3.50 to \$3.75 as to quality. Cars of poplar have sold at \$2.75, but \$3 is usually asked for good green cut dry.

**DRIED FRUITS AND NUTS.**—Grenoble Walnuts, 1½c; Tarragona almonds, 15c; princess paper shell almonds, 20c; Sicily filberts, large, 12c; Brazil nuts, 14c; peanuts, roasted, 13c; peanuts greens, 11c; Ontario black walnuts, 8c; butternuts, 9c; hickory nuts, 10c per pound, cocanuts, \$1.00 per dozen; figs, now, 9 lb. 1 cs, 14c; figs, superior, 95 lb. boxes; figs, fancy imperial, 55 lb. boxes, — per lb; dates, now, 6 and 7c per lb., apricots, 13½ to 14c; dried apples, 5½ to 6c; evaporated apples 6 to 7c per lb.

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

**FLUID BEEF, ETC.**—Following are prices of the goods put up by the Johnston Fluid Beef Company of Montreal:—Johnstons Fluid Beef—No. 1, 2-oz. tins, per dozen, \$2.70; No. 2 4oz., \$1.50, No. 3, 8oz., \$1.88, No. 4, 1 lb., \$12.83; No. 5, 2 lb., \$24.30. Staminol—2oz. bottles, per dozen, \$2.55; do, 4oz, \$5.10.

**FISH.**—Finnan Haddies are still jobbing at 12 to 12½c per lb. by the box. Prices of fresh fish are: Whitefish, 6c; Lake Superior trout, 9c; Pickarel, 4c, Sturgeon, 8c; salmon, 14c; halibut, 12½c; Cod, 10c; Haddock, 10c per lb; smelts 10c; Oysters, \$2 per gallon for standards and \$2.50 for selects; smoked goldeyes, 30c dozen, smoked salmon, 15c lb. There is very little new cured fish in the market yet. A few bloaters have come in.

**GREEN FRUITS.**—This is one of the branches which has suffered most from the railway strike. A few country points were reached by express, but nearly all the country points were shut off, as the Canadian Pacific Railway company would not receive consignments of perishable goods at all. The result of this closing off of the country markets made the supplies of fruit arriving here exceed the demand. To add to this the weather has been warm this week,

and considerable fruit had to be sacrificed. Prices have been irregular and lower all around, and in fact no regular prices can be given. It is hoped that this state will be relieved at once.

**HARDWARE.**—Prices are as follows:

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

TIN PLATES.—Charcoal plates, I. C., 10 by 14, 12 by 12 and 14 by 20, per box, \$1.50 to \$1.75; I. X., same sizes, per box, \$5.75 to \$6. I. C. charcoal, 20 by 28, 112 sheets to box, \$8.50 to 9.00; I. X., per box, 20 by 28, 112 sheets to box, \$10.50 to 11.00.

TERNE PLATES—I C, 20 by 28, \$8.00 to 8.50.

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

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

CANADA PLATES.—Garth and Blaine, \$3.10

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

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

LEAD.—Pig, per lb., 4½c.

SHEET ZINC—In casks, 5.75 lb., broken lots, 6.25.

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

AMMUNITION.—Cartridges—Rim fire pistol, American, discount, 40 per cent.; rim fire cartridges, Dominion, 50 and 5, rim fire military, American, net list; central fire pistol and rifle, American, 12 per cent.; central fire cartridge, Dominion, 30 per cent.; shot shells, 12 gauge, \$6 to 7.50; shot, Canadian, soft, 5½c, shot, Canadian, chilled, 6c.

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

ROPE.—Sisal, per lb., 7½ to 8c base; manilla, per lb., 9½ to 10½c base; cotton, ¼ to ½ inch ar 1 larger, 15c lb.

AXES.—Per box, \$6.50 to 15.50.

NAILS.—Cut, per keg, base price, \$3.21 for 60 d. with usual extras; common steel wire nails, 5 to 6 inch, \$3.85 per keg, 3 to 4 inch, \$1.17 keg; 2½ inch, \$1.50 keg.

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

## GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

**WHEAT.—GENERAL SITUATION.**—The "boom" in wheat has continued this week, though the markets were irregular and nervous on some days. On Wednesday and Friday prices closed lower than on the preceding days, and to-day the markets are 1½c lower but the general tendency has been upward. A strong bullish sentiment has been developed at Chicago. Liberal export buying has helped the advance, and the increase in exports of late has been one of the strongest features. The opinion has grown to quite an extent that the export demand from this continent for the current crop year, is likely to exceed the surplus available for export. If the present export movement should keep up or be augmented in the future, it would certainly indicate a strong situation, and would mean a reduction of American stocks to smaller proportions than they have been for some years. The decrease of nearly 1,000,000 bushels in the visible supply in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky

Mountains, was an important feature this week. The visible supply is now 48,715,000 bushels compared with 40,768,000 bushels a year ago, 71,113,000 bushels two years ago, 60,528,000 bushels three years ago and 51,259,000 bushels four years ago. While it is natural to expect some reactions during such a sharp advance, there are certainly features which indicate that the advance is legitimate, and perhaps the strongest feature is the export demand and the good prospect of its continuance. The advance in December wheat since September first at Chicago to last night, was 10½c. Exports from Atlantic ports this week were 1,215,000 bushels, compared with 3,818,000 bushels last week, 2,618,000 bushels in the like week of 1895, 3,243,000 bushels in the week two years ago, and 3,189,000 bushels three years ago.

**WHEAT.—LOCAL SITUATION.**—The railway strike is the principal feature of interest in the local grain trade, and it is a most unfortunate occurrence for the trade, as it has come at almost the worst time in the year. It is reported this morning that elevators are full at some country points and buyers have had to be taken off the markets. Some of the threshing machines have also been obliged to stop work, as the farmers at some western points, near the towns, have no granaries, and depend on the elevators for storing their grain as fast as it is threshed. The stoppage of threshing this fine weather is one of the most unfortunate features of the strike, and it is to be hoped that it will not need to be carried to any great extent. It is reported that at one point yesterday five machines stopped work. Prices paid to farmers at Manitoba country markets were advanced 2c this week, making the price 50c at 19 cent freight rate points, and 5½c on an 18 cent freight rate to Fort William, or No. 1 hard wheat, No. 2 hard and No. 1 Northern, 2 to 4c less than No. 1 hard, No. 3 hard 7 to 9c less than No. 1 hard. A further unsettling feature in the grain trade in addition to the strike, is the uncertainty about the grades, owing to the announcement that the government would change the grades. The latest report from Ottawa is, that the department is crawling out of the matter, or at least is inclined to modify the position first taken, particularly in regard to advancing the weight of the No. 2 hard standard to 60 pounds to the measured bushel. Prices for round lots of wheat, all at Fort William basis, are irregular. Owing to the strike it is said some fancy prices have been paid, to secure wheat to fill out charters. Yesterday 7½c was offered, but it is said 73 c, 7½c was paid to fill out a charter, and even 7½c was alleged to have been paid for a lot to complete a charter. Owing to the strike there are really no regular prices, fancy prices being paid to meet the exigencies of the situation. Freight rates are quoted at 5½c to 6c Fort William to Montreal and 1½c to 2c to Buffalo, per bushel.

**FLOUR.**—It is hardly necessary to say that the flour market has been very strong, when we consider the "boom" wheat has experienced during the past three weeks. Flour prices were bound to go up sharply, sooner or later, and though the advance was retarded some time by disagreement among millers, they took a start upward the first of the week, advancing 2½c on Monday and a further 10c yesterday, or in all 30c per 100 pounds, for the week. The last advance of 10c, however, has not become general. Some millers still quote only 20c higher, but it will likely become general very soon. After a long spell with out a change in prices, this is a sharp move for one week. Manitoba grades of flour have advanced 50c per barrel at Montreal, and a further advance was said to have been made at Montreal yesterday, making a total advance of 75c per barrel there. Here the millers are now quoting \$2 to \$2.10 for patents and \$1.80 to \$1.90 for

strong bakers' in small lots, delivered in the city, to the local trade.

**MILLSTUFFS.**—There is no change in bran and shorts, but the demand is rather better. City mills are selling at \$7 per ton for bran and \$9 for shorts, delivered in the city, in small lots. These prices do not include sacks. Larger orders have been filled at \$7 and \$8 per ton.

**OATS.** A very strong feeling has continued in the local market, with a good demand for old crop, owing to the poor quality and small yield of the new crop in many districts. The new oats in this district are very poor. A few loads of new oats have been offered here by farmers, but none of the dealers would touch them on account of their poor quality. They are exceedingly light and chaffy, some not weighing much better than 15 pounds to the bushel. In some districts in the north-western and western sections of the province, the crop is fairly good, but the east and southern sections are very poor. So far the movement has been confined to old oats, and a good many cars have been taken for the local trade. We quote car lots 19 to 20c per bushel of 34 pounds on track Winnipeg, local freight paid, and for choice to fancy white, 21 to 22c has been asked. Prices afloat Fort William are very much the same as on track Winnipeg, but there are very few moving. Good money has been made on some lots which were held at Fort William or East, by local dealers, though some sold a little too soon. Further advances have been made at Montreal. Prices also advanced 1½c to 1½c at Chicago, per bushel of 52 pounds, but Chicago declined ½c to-day.

**BARLEY.**—Nominal. No business of any kind reported, and none moving. There will be a better demand this season than last for feed barley for grinding, on account of the poor quality and higher price of oats.

**FLAX SEED.**—Prices have advanced quite sharply again this week in United States markets. This is owing to the good export movement, which has relieved the markets there of some part of the large surplus stocks. Prices have advanced about 5½c at Chicago this week, or in all about 12 to 13c from the low point. In Manitoba country markets the price has opened at 50 cents per bushel to farmers. A year ago the market was at 65c to farmers. The price at Chicago yesterday was 7½c for cash flax.

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

**OATMEAL.**—The following are the jobbing prices here for oatmeal: Rolled oats, 80 lb sacks, \$1.35; 40 lb sacks, 70c; 20 lb sacks 36½c; Granulated and standard meal, 93 pound sacks \$1.55, 49 lb sacks, 90c; rolled wheat, 80 lb sacks \$1.70.

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

**BUTTER.**—The butter market is firm, though there is nothing doing on account of the railway strike. Prices are well maintained, however, for creamery, and dairy is higher. Creamery is pretty well cleaned up so far as factories are concerned, and stocks are now about all held in a few strong hands. We quote 17 to 18c to factories for creamery per lb. The principal feature is the advance in dairy, of 1 to 2c, lots of late made having been picked up at 10 to 12c, the latter for choice. Held lots, 8 to 10c, as to quality. Eastern markets are firm, Montreal yesterday quoting 18½c to 19½c for September creamery, showing an advance of about ½c there this week.

**CHEESE.**—Prices are held steady and firm. There has been very little business done this

week, and we quote 7 to 8c here, as to quality, to factories. Factory men are holding for higher prices in some cases. Eastern markets have been firmer again. Montreal prices yesterday were quoted at 9½c to 9½c for Quebec and 9½ to 10c for Ontario cheese, showing an advance of about ½c in the week. At the last weekly market at Ingersoll, Ontario, this week 9 7-16c was the highest bid and there were no sales, factories holding higher. At Belleville market this week 9½ to 9 9-16c was bid for September and 9½c for August, but the factories refused these offers.

**EGGS.**—Prices are again higher, 1½ to 2c more having been paid for round lots, compared with quotations of a week ago, and we quote 1½c for round lots here.

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

**CURED MEATS.**—For canvassed meats, add ½c per pound to prices below. Smoked meats are quoted: Hams, assorted sizes, 11½c; breakfast bacon, bellies, 11c; do. backs, 10c; short spiced rolls, 7½c shoulders, 7½c smoked long clear, 8½ cents; Fancy clear, 8½ cents; Dry salt meats are quoted: Long clear bacon, 6½c per lb; shoulders, 6½c, backs, 8c; barrel pork, clear mess \$13.50, short cut, \$16.00; rolled shoulders, \$11 per barrel. Pork sundries; fresh sausage, 7c; bologna sausage, 6c; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 10c per package, pickled hocks, 3c; pickled tongues, 5c, sausage casings, 30c lb.

**DRESSED MEATS.**—Prices are easier for beef and firmer for hogs. The general price for choice beef is 4½c, and some is going at 4c. Mutton is still at 6c. We quote city dressed beef ½c lower at 4 to 4½c, mutton, 6c; dressed lambs, 7 to 8c. City dressed hogs 5c; country dressed, none offered; Veal, at 5c.

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

**HIDES.**—There is no change in hides. We heard that 5c was offered for No. 1 buff hides, but this was only in one or two special cases, owing to competition between dealers. The general price remained at 4½c, and the feeling locally was easier. We quote: Hides, green cured, No. 1, 4½c; No. 2, 3½c. No. 3, 2½c; calf, 8 to 15c lb. skins, 4 to 6c per lb.; dekins 10 to 20c; each; kips 3½ to 4½c; sheepskins 10 to 20c; lambskins, 10 to 25c; Horsehides, 75c to \$1.25.

**WOOL.**—There is very little movement in wool, and prices are the same. About 7c is usually the top offered here for unwashed fleece, but for good to fancy lots ½ to ¾c more could be obtained. The London wool sales show some improvement over the opening on coarse wools, but fine cross-breeds are slower sale.

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

**SENECA ROOT.**—The market is firmer, and 1c higher has been paid in some cases. We quote 15 to 16c per lb for good, dry root.

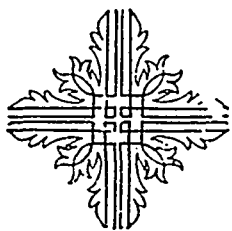
**HAY.**—Dull and easy at about \$5 per ton for baled prairie on track here.

**VEGETABLES.**—Potatoes sell on the street market at about 2½c per bushel. Onions about 1c per lb; celery 30c per dozen bunches; cabbage 25c per dozen; cauliflower 75c per dozen.

#### LIVE STOCK.

The railway strike has been very bad for the export trade. Several train loads of cattle were on the road at the time the strike began and the shippers do not know to-day where they are. A telegram from Ottawa this

# 300 HOGS PER DAY



That is the capacity of our plant since the new addition is finished. We are now running full blast, and short of hogs that weigh 150 to 300 pounds. We will pay cash for all that offers. Write or wire us for prices.

## J. Y. GRIFFIN & COMPANY,

PORK PACKERS, WINNIPEG.



### CAUGHT IN THE STRIKE

One full carload of Alfred Dolge's felt footwear arrived just before the strike, but a second car is tied up somewhere near Winnipeg. All orders will go forward as soon as freight begins to move.

**ARTHUR CONGDON,**

General agent for Canada,

13 Rorie Street, WINNIPEG

N.B. What about Moccasins?

JOHN LOYK. J. E. McALLISTER. J. RILEY

### Love, McAllister & Co.

Wholesale Dealers in

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We carry a full line of FANCY GOODS for the

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Colluloid Boxes, Albums, Frames, etc. Dolls, Toys, Games, Musical Boxes, Violins, Accordions, Mouth Organs, Xmas Cards, Books, etc.

Now is the time to order your winter supply of INKS. We have a full stock.

P.O. Drawer 1240 **LOVE, McALLISTER & CO.,**  
Wholesale Stationers and Paper Dealers  
Behind the Post Office, WINNIPEG.

## ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY

You are foolish to go abroad for YOUR WINTER'S FUEL

If you do so, you will get an article far inferior to

# THE ROCHE PERCEE COAL

IT IS ALLOWED BY ALL WHO HAVE USED IT TO BE

**THE MOST ECONOMIC FUEL IN MANITOBA.**

OFFICES, 413 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG  
TELEPHONE 319

**TRY IT AND BE CONVINCED**



morning said a train of cattle had arrived there yesterday, having been on the road seven days. The cattle had been sixty hours without feed and were in bad condition. Some cattle were to have been loaded west this week, but no information has been received regarding them.

**CATTLE.**—There is no export market this week. Butchers' cattle are easier, on account of the further decline in beef, and good loads of ordinary butchers' stuff are quoted at about 2½c. We quote 2 to 2½c, as to quality, the outside for picked animals.

**SHEEP.**—Nominal at 2½c, and 3c for lambs.

**HOGS.**—Hogs were scarce on account of the strike and \$3.40 per 100 pounds was paid for one small bunch. Prices are firmer and an advance of ¼c to ¾c for best bacon hogs has been talked of.

**The Live Stock Trade.**

H. A. Mullins, J. Wilson and A. Maybes, of the firm of Mullins & Wilson, Toronto, arrived in Winnipeg a few days ago. They expect to purchase a number of cattle here for shipment east.

At London, England, on September 28 the cattle market was without any new feature, and prices were the same as a week ago. Trade was slow. Choice United States cattle sold at 11½c; Canadian at 10½c, and sheep at 10c.

A private cable received from Liverpool quoted Canadian cattle 9 to 10c, and sheep 9½c.

A private cable from London quoted choice United States cattle at 11½c; choice Canadians at 10½c; ranch cattle at 9c, and sheep at 10½c.

At the East End abattoir market, Montreal, on Sept. 28, the supply of cattle was again in excess of requirements, but the quality was somewhat better. Prices showed no change. Some choice butchers' steers and heifers sold at 3½c, good at 3 to 3½c, fair at 2½ to 3c, and lower grades at 1½ to 2½c per lb. live weight. There was an active demand for sheep and lambs, both from local and export buyers, and prices were a little firmer. Sheep sold freely at 2½ to 3c, and lambs at 2½ to 3½c per lb. live weight. At the Point St. Charles cattle market, Montreal, on the same day, 300 hogs were offered, and prices ruled steady at 3½ to 4c per lb., live weight.

**Minneapolis Markets.**

The Market Record of Oct. 1, reports the output from the mills unusually large, but export bids are below the market. Exports slow. Prices are as follows, in bbls. f.o.b.: First patents, \$3.55 to \$3.75; Second patents, \$3.40 to \$3.45. First clears, \$2.80 to \$2.85; second clear, \$2.00, export bakers', \$2.60 to \$2.80; second export bakers' \$2.20 to \$2.40; Red Dog, per ton, 140 for lbs. jute, \$9.00 to \$9.25. These prices are 20 to 40c higher than a week ago.

Millstuffs—Bran in bulk \$3.50 to \$4.00, bran in sacks, 200 lbs. \$1.25 to \$1.75; bran in sacks, 100 lbs. \$1.75 to \$5.50; shorts, \$1; middlings, fine, \$1. These prices are the same as a week ago.

Oats.—Range 1c higher at 15c for light new up to 18½c for choice old.

Barley.—Quoted at 23 to 27c per bushel.

Flax.—Quoted at 73c per bushel, which is an advance of 6½c, compared with a week ago.

Hay.—Prairie \$2.50 to \$6.50 per ton.

**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 lbs per 100 pounds.

Wheat opened lower on Monday, influenced by heavy spring wheat receipts Northwest

and lower cables, but later advanced sharply under large buying by shorts and an unexpected decrease in the visible supply. Closing prices were 1½c higher than Saturday's close for December option, and 1½c higher for May. Closing prices were:

	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.	May
Wheat.....	67½	—	67½	71
Corn.....	21½	21½	22½	25½
Oats.....	16½	16½	17½	19½
Mess Pork..	—	6 10	—	—
Lard.....	—	—	—	—
Short Ribs.	—	—	—	—

Cables were higher at the opening on Tuesday, but the tendency of prices was downward with sharp fluctuations. Closing prices were:

	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.	May
Wheat....	65½	—	66½	69½
Corn.....	—	—	22½	25½
Oats.....	16½	—	17½	19½
Mess Pork..	—	6 00	—	—
Lard.....	—	—	—	—
Short Ribs.	—	—	—	—

On Wednesday wheat was active, irregular and higher, with wide fluctuations. Cables were higher. There were several cable reports of short crops in eastern Europe, and export buying was good. Prices showed a sharp advance. Closing prices were:

	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.	May
Wheat....	67½	—	68½	71½
Corn.....	22	22	22½	25½
Oats.....	17½	—	17½	19½
Mess Pork..	—	6 00	—	—
Lard.....	—	—	—	—
Short Ribs.	—	—	—	—

Trading in wheat continued active on Thursday, influenced by higher cables, foreign buying and large export clearances. There was a reaction about noon and closing prices were about ½c under the top. Closing prices were:

	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.	May
Wheat....	—	68½	69½	72½
Corn.....	—	—	23½	26½
Oats.....	—	18	18½	20½
Mess Pork..	—	6 45	—	—
Lard.....	—	—	—	—
Short Ribs.	—	—	—	—

On Friday prices were very irregular and weaker at the opening, and the market was a nervous one.

	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.	May
Wheat....	—	67½	69½	72½
Corn.....	—	22½	23½	26½
Oats.....	—	17½	18½	20½
Mess Pork..	—	—	—	—
Lard.....	—	—	—	—
Short Ribs.	—	—	—	—

On Saturday December wheat opened about 1c lower at 68½c and sold mostly at about 68½ to 69½c, declining toward the close to 67½c. Closing prices were:

	Oct.	Dec.	Jan.	May
Wheat....	66½	67½-8	—	71½
Corn.....	22½	22½	—	25½
Oats.....	17½	17½	—	19½
Mess Pork..	6 30	—	7 10	—
Lard.....	3 9J	—	4 15	—
Short Ribs.	—	—	8 50	—
Flax Seed..	77½	—	—	—

A week ago Dec. wheat closed at 66½c and a year ago at 59½c and two years ago at 51c.

**Duluth Wheat Market.**

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

Monday—Sept.	—	Dec. 66½c.	May 7½c.
Tuesday—Sept.	61½c.	Dec. 65 c.	May 6½c.
Wednesday—Sept.	66 c.	Dec. 67½c.	May 7½c.
Thursday—Oct.	—	Dec. 68½c.	May 7½c.
Friday—Oct.	—	Dec. 68 c.	May 7½c.
Saturday—Oct.	—	Dec. 66½c.	May 7½c.

A week ago December delivery closed at 66½c. A year ago December delivery

closed at 56½c. Two years ago Dec. closed at 57½c and three years ago at —c.

No. 1 hard was quoted at about 1½c over No. 1 Northern.

**Minneapolis Wheat.**

On Saturday, Oct. 3, No. 1 Northern wheat closed as follows: Oct. delivery at 61, December at 64½c, and May at 68½c. A week ago December wheat closed at 63½c.

**New York Wheat.**

On Saturday, October 3, December delivery closed at 73½c and May option at —. A week ago December option closed at 72½c.

**Demand for Feeding Cattle.**

The Chicago Drovers' Journal says: "The banks at the stock yards could loan a million dollars a day for the next thirty days to cattle feeders, so great is the demand for young cattle to consume the big supplies of corn and other kinds of feed. Possibly the conservative policy adopted by the banks may prove an unforeseen benefit to those who do feed cattle. There is little doubt that if all the people who have feed for cattle could get all they could take care of that the beef crop in the next few months would be a monster, rivaling the present corn crop. It is generally believed that the cattle are not in the country sufficient to supply the demand no matter how plenty money was, but the fact remains that enough cattle are being put on feed to preclude the likelihood of any fancy prices for beef for the next twelve months.

**British Columbia Mining News.**

Capt. Hall, for seventeen years in charge of the Alice mine, Butte, has been appointed manager of the Le Roi.

Great excitement has been occasioned by the discovery of free milling gold quartz on Perry Creek.

Messrs. J. Smith, H. Kennedy, and G. Moore (all will develop three claims on Green Mountain.

Another strike has been made on the Everling Star which assays \$10.

It was noticed recently at the Hall mine smelter that the matter was not turning out of the furnaces as good as usual. When the smelter was shut down for repairs it was found that the furnace had been leaking and underneath the big roaster was \$18,000 in precious metal. It will be difficult to get this fortune out without moving the machinery.

Wylie Bros., confectionery, Oxbow, Assn., have sold out to Oscar Danielson.

The Montreal Gazette of Sept. 30 reports an advance of 5c per barrel on rolled oatmeal, to \$2.65 per barrel. A further advance of ½c on oats was also reported on September 29, to 21 to 21½c for export lots.

In New York on Monday the price of refined sugars were reduced ½c. This was supposed to be to bear the market for raw sugars.

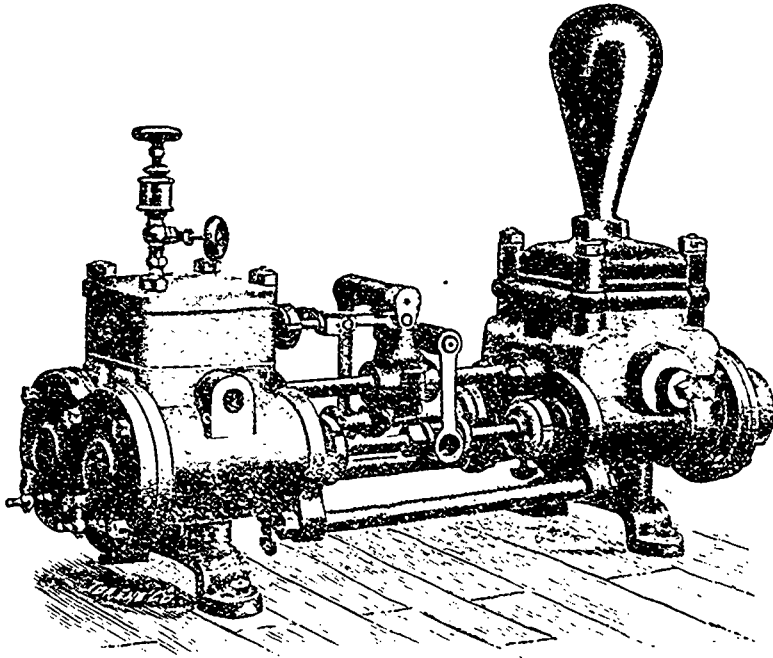
A New York report says:—There is only a small supply of Valencia raisins on the spot, and as the next arrival is still some distance off the market is firm. Sultanas are higher. Supplies here are light and in small compass, and advices from the primary markets indicate higher prices.

Cables have been received from Greece quoting a decline of 3s 3d in the price of currants for shipments, and intimating that 9s 1½d might buy them. The easier feeling in the primary market is supposed to have resulted from the withdrawal of European buyers.



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Clothing.**

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WINNIPEG

*Better* Be prepared for promotion in your employment or to enter business yourself by getting a sound business education at Winnipeg Business College. Write for free circular.

**Wheat Stocks.**

The visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, for the week ended Sept. 23, 1896, shows a decrease of 940,000 bushels, against an increase of 1,883,000 for the corresponding week last year, an increase of 1,221,000 bushels the corresponding week two years ago, and an increase of 1,835,000 bushels three years ago.

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

	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
Jan. 2...	88,631,000	80,228,000	81,228,000	46,007,000
Feb. 5...	83,376,000	79,563,000	81,391,000	43,161,000
Mar. 4...	78,765,000	75,669,000	79,092,000	41,550,000
April 1...	74,308,000	71,468,000	77,654,000	41,038,000
May 6...	62,196,000	65,156,000	73,069,000	36,199,000
June 3...	52,229,000	59,394,000	71,030,000	27,910,000
July 1...	41,661,000	54,057,000	62,316,000	24,382,000
Aug. 3...	38,517,000	60,001,000	59,424,000	26,073,000
Sept. 7...	30,764,000	69,108,000	56,140,000	32,709,000
Oct. 7...	41,832,000	73,614,000	63,276,000	61,230,000
Nov. 4...	52,990,000	50,047,000	71,396,000	61,717,000
Dec. 2...	63,903,000	85,179,000	78,091,000	72,529,000

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

	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.
Jan. 4...	69,842,000	67,886,000	79,453,000	81,756,000
" 11...	68,946,000	56,015,000	80,423,000	87,620,000
" 18...	67,983,000	85,268,000	80,322,000	82,227,000
" 25...	67,523,000	84,665,000	80,234,000	81,437,000
Feb. 1...	60,734,000	83,578,000	79,803,000	81,390,000
" 8...	68,119,000	82,322,000	79,660,000	80,973,000
" 15...	65,926,000	80,733,000	78,667,000	81,214,000
" 22...	65,011,000	79,476,000	77,257,000	79,443,000
March 1...	64,089,000	79,761,000	75,609,000	79,033,000
" 7...	62,596,000	77,717,000	74,607,000	79,103,000
" 14...	62,123,000	76,873,000	73,359,000	79,000,000
" 21...	61,348,000	75,773,000	72,103,000	78,209,000
" 28...	61,048,000	74,308,000	71,458,000	77,654,000
April 4...	60,322,000	72,703,000	70,762,000	77,233,000
" 11...	69,330,000	70,451,000	69,217,000	76,098,000
" 18...	68,483,000	68,626,000	68,425,000	71,569,000
" 25...	57,916,000	65,776,000	66,553,000	75,027,000
May 2...	55,519,000	62,196,000	65,156,000	73,069,000
" 9...	54,000,000	60,623,000	63,510,000	72,052,000
" 16...	55,146,000	58,481,000	62,044,000	71,526,000
" 23...	51,295,000	54,244,000	61,319,000	70,159,000
" 30...	50,840,000	52,229,000	59,394,000	70,367,000
June 6...	50,147,000	49,739,000	58,241,000	68,662,000
" 13...	49,456,000	47,717,000	57,165,000	66,375,000
" 20...	48,819,000	46,225,000	55,851,000	63,081,000
" 27...	47,860,000	44,561,000	54,077,000	62,310,000
July 4...	47,190,000	43,359,000	54,114,000	61,310,000
" 11...	47,230,000	41,237,000	53,154,000	59,325,000
" 18...	46,743,000	40,468,000	53,771,000	58,903,000
" 25...	47,142,000	39,229,000	57,144,000	59,349,000
Aug. 1...	46,784,000	38,517,000	60,601,000	59,424,000
" 8...	46,429,000	37,639,000	62,321,000	58,889,000
" 15...	45,876,000	36,892,000	63,901,000	57,812,000
" 22...	45,159,000	35,058,000	64,771,000	57,240,000
" 29...	45,574,000	35,438,000	66,949,000	56,881,000
Sept. 5...	46,495,000	36,754,000	69,168,000	56,140,000
" 12...	47,602,000	35,692,000	69,214,000	57,231,000
" 19...	49,675,000	39,497,000	70,159,000	58,693,000
" 26...	47,100,000	47,650,000	71,413,000	60,526,000

Bradstreet's report of stocks of wheat in Canada on September 19 is as follows:

	Bushels.
Montreal.....	355,000
Toronto.....	125,000
Kingston.....	20,000
Winnipeg.....	328,000
Manitoba interior elevators	625,000
Fort William, Port Arthur & Keewatin.....	1,793,000

Total stocks in the United States and Canada as reported by Bradstreet's were as follows, on September 19, 1896:

	Bushels.
East of the Mountains.....	62,111,000
Pacific Coast.....	3,512,000
Total stocks a year ago were:	bushels.
East of the Mountains.....	46,810,000
Pacific Coast.....	8,799,000

Bradstreet's report for the week ended Sept. 26, shows an increase of 157,000 bushels in stocks of wheat east of the mountains, making the total 62,268,000 bushels on the latter date.

Worlds stocks of wheat on Sept. 1, 1896, (United States, Canada, in Europe and

afloat for Europe) were 97,076,000 bushels, as compared with 119,499,000 bushels on Sept. 1, 1895, 151,022,000 bushels on Sept. 1, 1894, 149,407,000 bushels on that date in 1893, and as contrasted with 111,016,000 bushels on Sept. 1, 1892, and with smaller totals on Sept. 1 in preceding years.

**Monthly Trade Returns**

The inland revenue collections for the Winnipeg district for the month of September were as follows:

Spirits.....	\$20,729 10
Tobacco.....	1,146 80
Malt.....	17,252 13
Cigars.....	691 20
Methylated spirit.....	61 09
Petroleum.....	1,31 60
Licence.....	100 00
Other receipts.....	2,520 00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$12,631 48</b>

Collections for Sept. of 1895..... \$37,627 82

Increase..... \$ 5,003 60

Transactions at the Dominion Government Savings' Bank, Winnipeg, for the month ending Sept. 30, were:

Deposits.....	\$21,130 00
Withdrawals.....	16,783 42

Deposits exceed withdrawals..... \$ 4,346 58

The following is the statement of the customs department for Winnipeg for the month of Sept., 1896, as compared with the same month 1895:

Description	Value 1895	Value 1896
Exported.....	\$203,873 60	\$510,987 00
Entered for consumption, dutiable....	175,780 00	181,791 00
Entered for consumption, free.....	40,991 00	51,560 00
<b>Total for consumption.....</b>	<b>216,771 00</b>	<b>236,351 00</b>
Duty collected....	55,431 92	58,192 78

**The Strike.**

Considerable uneasiness was caused in business on Monday by the rumor that a strike of the telegraph operators on the Canadian Pacific Railway was imminent. The rumor was quickly confirmed by the actual ordering of the strike over the entire Canadian Pacific Ry. system, from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and it went into effect between Monday night and Tuesday morning. The men belong to the Order of Railway Telegraphers, and this is the association which has ordered the strike. It is understood that the men demand a uniform minimum rate of wages of \$50 per month, over the entire railway system. That is \$5 more than the present minimum in the west and \$15 more than is paid in some parts in the east. The wages of operators here range from \$45 to \$90 per month.

The result of the strike has been to practically paralyze the railway service, both in the passenger and freight departments, though passenger trains were moving better than could have been expected. This of course means great inconvenience to the travelling public and a great loss and inconvenience to the commercial interests. At many of the small towns there are no commercial telegraph offices, all being dependent on the railway operators. On this account the commercial telegraph business is also greatly hampered.

The strike comes at a particularly unfortunate time for the West, as the busy season is just starting in the grain trade, and the usual rush of goods inward before the close of navigation on the lakes, will soon begin.

Grain men have been unable to communicate with their agents at many of the country points by wire, and the mails are also delayed, though an effort has been made to keep up the passenger and mail service as much as possible. Some freight has also been moved, special efforts being made to get cattle trains through, and some through main line freights were moved. Of course some country markets will soon become blockaded if the strike lasts any time, for as soon as the elevators are filled, buyers will have to stop taking grain.

**British Columbia.**

McPhee & Elliott, Kaslo, furniture, have dissolved.

Travers & Farley, Nelson and Saldor, butchers, have dissolved; E. C. Travers continues the business.

Campbell & Hartman, Rossland, general dealers, have dissolved; S. A. Hartman continues the business.

The Automatic Can Co., Vancouver, has been incorporated.

E. H. Heaps & Co., machinery, have admitted Wm. Sulley as partner.

Rasmussen Bros., Vancouver, furniture, have sold out to C. Wiegand.

The stock of J. J. Hart & Co., Indian curios, etc., is advertised for sale.

The stock of T. B. Pearson & Co., manufacturers of clothing is advertised for sale by tender.

**Financial and Insurance Notes.**

Monday morning at the court house on the application of the liquidators, Justice Baum made an order that a meeting of the shareholders of the Commercial Bank of Manitoba interested in the assets of the bank undisposed of, be held at the offices of the bank in Winnipeg on Tuesday, December 15, for the purpose of considering the position of the liquidation of the estate and recommending to the court what action the shareholders desire to have taken respecting the further management, sale or disposition of the assets of the bank.

**Winnipeg Clearing House**

Clearings for the week ending Oct. 1 were 1,082,327; balances, 192,674. For the previous week clearings were 1,115,628. For the corresponding week of last year clearings were 1,170,887 and for the week two years ago

Clearings for the month of September were \$4,630,706, compared with \$1,008,900 for August, 1895, and ——— for August, 1894. Clearances for all Canadian cities last week were as follows:

Montreal.....	\$11,071,694
Toronto.....	5,762,072
Halifax.....	1,009,374
Winnipeg.....	1,115,628
Hamilton.....	891,921
St. John.....	551,510

Total..... 19,729,682

**The Crops.**

The weather clerk, as if to redeem himself for recent bad conduct, has given us a week of very fine weather. In some sections threshing is now nearly completed. The strike has almost completely stopped the grain movement this week and very little has been heard from the country.

**Northwest Ontario.**

Hoover & Co., Port Arthur, clothing and men's furnishings, have moved to Winnipeg.

**Important  
to You**

**JUST THE THING YOU HAVE  
BEEN WANTING  
TO BURN LIGNITE COAL**

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

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

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St. Andrew's Scotch Whisky  
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EXPORTERS OF

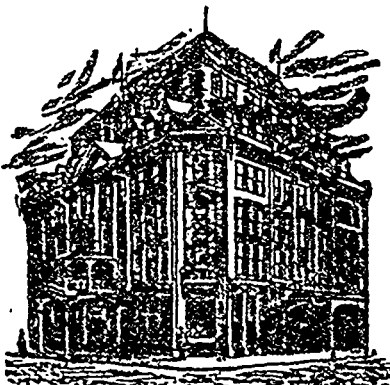
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Stock up with—

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**RUSSIAN PURE LEAD.  
UNICORN MIXED PAINT.  
UNICORN OIL STAINS.  
COLORS IN OIL,  
VARNISHES, Etc., Etc.**

W. G. McMAHON, Winnipeg,  
Representative for Manitoba.

**A. RAMSAY & SON,  
MONTREAL.**

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

Continued from Page 73.

adopt some similar plan to secure settlement of the vacant lands. If a plan were arranged to enable municipalities to buy in all tax lands (instead of allowing them to fall into the hands of speculators) and hold them for settlement on very liberal terms, if not absolutely free, the municipalities would be ahead in the long run. They might lose a little at the start, but they would more than make it up in a few years.

A provincial paper wants to know why the vacant lands of absentee owners should not be taxed to provide a fund for hail insurance purposes, in case the government should establish a provincial plan of hail insurance. The Commercial will answer this question first by asking another one. Why should vacant lands owned by non residents, be taxed for such a purpose? Insurance is a purely business matter, for the benefit only of the individual who is protected thereby. Hail insurance is not different in principle from fire insurance, or any other kind of insurance. No one would have the hardihood to propose to tax all lands to provide fire insurance for those only who owned buildings, and it is equally as absurd and wrong to propose a general tax for the benefit only of those who grow crops. The only possible basis for a compulsory provincial system of hail insurance would be an equitable levy on the crop area. Each one would then contribute in proportion to the protection afforded in each individual case. Of course it would be somewhat arbitrary to compel people to insure their crops against hail, but a system on this basis would not be taxing all for the benefit of some. It is quite reasonable to tax vacant lands for road improvements, bridges, etc. These are public improvements, and the vacant lands are benefited by the improvements. Insurance, however, whether it be hail insurance or fire insurance, is a purely personal matter, and is a protection or benefit only to those who require the protection.

If sufficient frosted wheat shows up in the samples gathered in for the grain standards board to render it advisable to strike standards for this class of grain, it is to be hoped the mistake will not be made again of striking grades of No. 1 and No. 2 frosted. What good reason is there to single out frosted wheat for a special grade and unnecessarily advertise the fact? No. 1 frosted wheat is the next grade under No. 3, in point of quality. Why not grade it simply No. 4 and No. 5 spring, or Manitoba, or some other name, and thus place it where it properly belongs? Making No. 1 and No. 2 frosted grades, and thus giving this quality of wheat a nominally high classification, when it is really low grade stuff, and should not grade higher than No. 4, seems a wrong course to pursue, and besides unnecessarily advertises the frosted stuff. Making an unnecessary grade of No. 1 and No. 2 frosted would indicate that these are staple grades of the country.

If coal is high in the Western States they have cheap corn. Corn at 10 cents a bushel at western primary markets, is considered cheaper fuel than coal by a long way. As a consequence the farmers will burn their corn, and it is said that corn will also be purchased for fuel to a considerable extent by parties who do not grow it, if prices keep as low as they have been lately.

An item has been placed in the Dominion estimates to provide for another expedition to Hudson bay. This will be received as good news throughout the West.

ANOTHER point in favor of water transportation for heavy traffic has been made by the recent move in handling coal by the Erie canal. The railways operating between the Pennsylvania coal region and the lake ports, recently advanced coal rates to Buffalo 25 cents per ton. This advance in rates has been opposed by the coal companies, and some of the companies are hauling the coal to New York and shipping it back to Buffalo by the Erie canal. The coal companies own their own roads to New York, which is an additional incentive to handle the coal this way. We have a water route between our own western coal mines and Winnipeg, which could be developed for hauling coal at a fraction of the cost of the Erie canal, and which, if so developed, would revolutionize the cost of fuel here.

## Grain and Milling.

R. P. Roblin, of Winnipeg, has bought the Balgonie elevator and also the Bell elevator at Indian Head, both on the Canadian Pacific railway main line in Assiniboia territory.

There is very sharp competition in the grain trade this year. On almost every country market the number of buyers has been greatly increased.

The machinery for the flour mill to be built at Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta, has arrived.

Wheat in coming in steadily, and is of excellent quality, says the Edmonton News, the best the district has ever produced. Several loads of high grade grain have been received from Wetaskiwin.

Work is being pushed on the new elevator which is being built at Elva, Man., by the Carduff Elevator Company.

One of the most important features in connection with the Winnipeg grain trade this year, is the establishment of a new grain business by S. A. McGaw. Throughout the wheat country for Western Canada, no one is known better than Mr. McGaw, and he is also known in the trade as one of the most expert grain men in the country. Mr. McGaw has been connected with the grain trade of Manitoba since the early days of grain shipments from here. For some years he was at the head of the grain buying department of the Ogilvie Milling Co., and later he filled the same position for the Lake of the Woods Milling Co. This year Mr. McGaw has branched out on his own account in the grain trade. He has opened an office in the Winnipeg Grain Exchange building, and will also buy in country markets, having located about 20 buyers at primary points. Competition is becoming pretty keen in the grain trade here, but it is pretty certain that Mr. McGaw will get his share of the business going.

In 1850 the wheat production of the United States was 100,164,000 bushels, representing

4½ bushels per capita of population. For the ten years from 1852 to 1871 inclusive, the wheat production was advanced to an annual average of 5½ bushels per capita for the entire period. For the ten years from 1886 to 1895 inclusive the average was over 7½ bushels per capita for the entire period.

The Toronto Globe of Sept. 25 says: "A car of Ontario patents sold middle freights west yesterday at \$3.27, but 10c more would be asked to-day. Cars of straight roller are held at \$3.25 middle freights west, with \$3 10 freely bid. Manitoba flour is firm at the recent advance. Patents are quoted at \$1 and strong bakers' at \$3.65."

There was a firmer feeling in the local grain market for oats, and prices advanced ½c per bushel, with sales of car lots at 23½ to 24½, says the Montreal Gazette of Sept. 24.

The Montreal Gazette, of Sept. 25, says: "The flour market for Ontario grades was strong to-day, and in sympathy with the recent advance in Manitoba brands prices were marked up 5c to 20c per barrel. The demand was good and an active business reported. Some large sales of straight roller, in bags, were made at \$1.70 to \$1.75."

The Toronto Globe, of Sept. 28, says: "The flour market is in better shape now with a good advance in prices, and if the advance in the price of wheat holds a good demand is likely to be felt soon. Manitoba patents are 25c per barrel higher at \$4.25 and strong bakers' is firmer here at \$3.75."

The Montreal Gazette, of Sept. 28, says: "The flour market continues on its upward move, and another advance of 30c per barrel was recorded to-day for Manitoba grades, which makes a total rise of 50c per barrel, with prospects of still higher business in the near future, as millers state that even at to-day's prices the rise in flour has not been equal to that in wheat. Manitoba spring wheat patents are now selling at \$1.80 and strong bakers at \$1. The feeling in the market for Ontario grades is also strong, and the indications are that higher prices will be obtained to-day."

The grain committee of the Winnipeg board of trade is preparing a report on the question of the grain grades.

## Winnipeg Prices a Year Ago.

Following were Winnipeg prices this week last year:

Wheat.—About 47c to 48c for No. 1 hard, country points, and 60 to 61c afloat; Fort William.

Flour.—Local price, per sack, Patents, \$1.85; Bakers, \$1.65.

Bran.—Per ton, \$11.

Shorts.—Per ton, \$13.

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

Barley.—A few loads sold at 21c to 24c.

Flax Seed.—70c to farmers at country points.

Butter.—Dairy round lots 8c to 9½c Creamery, 14 to 16c.

Cheese.—5½ to 6c.

Eggs.—Fresh, 11c net, jobbing at 12 to 13c.

Beef.—City dressed, 4 to 4½c.

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

Hogs.—Dressed, 6c to 6½c.

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

Hogs.—Live, off cars, 4 to 4½c.

Sheep.—Sheep and lambs 8c off cars.

Seneca Root.—Dry 17 to 19c lb.

Poultry.—Chickens, 35 to 40c per pair, fowl, 40c to 45c; turkeys, 8 to 9c lb., live weight.

Hides.—No. 1 cows, green salted weak at 7c.

Wool.—Unwashed fleeces, 10 to 11½c.

Potatoes.—15 to 20c per bushel.

Hay.—\$5.50 to \$3 per ton, car lots.

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We quote delivered ANY WHERE on earth

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Manufacturers of High Grade Flour.

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J. K. MACDONALD, Managing Director

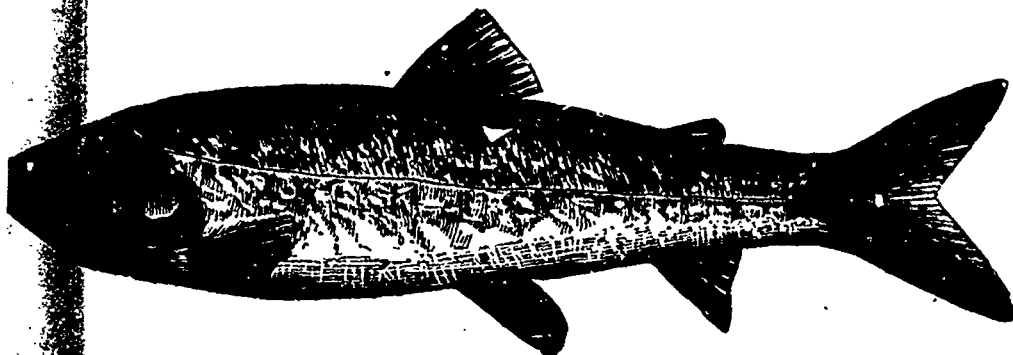
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Wholesale dealer in FISH, GAME, POULTRY etc.  
We receive game for freezing on account of owner.



We are now receiving weekly shipments of finnan haddies. Orders large and small promptly attended to.

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Country Orders for Bulk and Bottled Goods promptly filled.

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Butter, Eggs, Cheese and Pork Products  
FRESH EGGS WANTED.  
Sole Agents for Vancouver, New Westminster and District for Leitch Bros. Celebrated Oak Lake Manitoba Flour.

## OSMUND SKRINE & CO.,

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DEALERS IN

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Consignments of Produce from Manitoba and Northwest Territories.

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—DEALERS IN—

FRUITS AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.  
Special attention to consignments of Furs and Skins, Butter and Eggs.

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Wines, Liquors and Cigars

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**OAK LAKE**  
 "Anchor Brand"  
**FLOURS**

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**BRAN, SHORTS**  
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A practical and simple method of matting sulphide ores, such as nickel, copper, gold and silver ores, in localities where lead ores and fuels are scarce and almost unattainable, our pyritic, water jacketed Matt's Smelter has been recognized with highly satisfactory results, and has been thoroughly tested on various pyritic, sulphide and arsenide ores in capacity of 2 to 80 tons per day. It is the most practical, cheapest and simplest method of gold and silver ore matting and concentrating that is known to-day.

It requires no extraordinary skill, no lead ores, no fluxing material, and no fuel of any kind for the smelter after it is started. The sulphur in the ore is its natural fuel only, and its cost has no comparison with any other process of concentrating.

We are prepared to furnish any size or capacity plant complete to substantial mining people, set it up and furnish our men to run it for them on easy payments. Prices and specifications furnished with references and testimonials on application.

**National Ore & Reduction Co.**

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 Manufacturers of Furnaces for  
 Nickel, Copper, Gold, Silver and Lead Ores

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**IMPORTERS**

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 Special Designs Furnished.  
 ONLY WORKS in Manitoba using  
 machine for polishing.  
 No Agents employed.



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**HEINTZMAN & Co.,**  
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**Music & Dealers**  
**WINNIPEG, MAN.**



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We have them in black in grades two and three, also in blue.

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NOTE—Goods for fall and Xmas trade now fully assorted. Send us your order or wait for traveller.

## The Consolidated Stationery Co., Limited

41 PRINCESS STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

### Montreal Grocery Market.

The feature of the sugar market during the past week has been the increased activity, and the stronger feeling in the raw article, and prices show an advance of 3d since this day week, private cables to-day quoting beet at 9s 1/4 September, and 9s 3/4 October. Business on the whole is fairly active, and sales of round lots of granulated have been made at 4c, and small quantities at 4 1/16c to 4 1/8c, while yellows are selling at 3 to 3 3/4c, as to quality at the factory.

The market for syrups shows no signs of improvement, the demand being still of a very limited character and in consequence sales are slow at prices ranging from 1 1/2c to 2 3/4c per lb. at the factory.

The molasses market is without any new feature. The demand is slow and will likely continue so until stocks in second hands are worked down some. A few small sales of Barbadoes have taken place at 27 1/2 to 28c, but the inside figure would likely be shaded for a round lot.

A fairly active business continues to be done in rice, and prices are fully maintained. We quote: Crystal Japan, \$1.75 to \$5; standard B, \$3.45; Patna, \$1.25 to \$5; Carolina, \$6.50 to \$7.50; choice Bermuda, \$3.75, and Java kinds, \$1.

The demand for spices has been better and the market is showing signs of more activity, with no change in prices. The following quotations are what jobbers can buy at only: Penang black pepper, 6 to 7 1/2c; white pepper, 10 to 12 1/2c; cloves 7 1/2 to 9c; cassia, 8 1/2 to 9 1/2c; nutmegs, 60 to 90c, and Jamaica ginger, 15 1/2 to 18 1/2c.

The situation of the coffee market is unchanged from a week ago. The demand is of a hand-to-mouth character, and sales are slow. We quote: Maracaibo at 16 to 17c; Rio, 15 to 16c; Java, 21 to 21c; and Nocha, 21 to 25c.

The improvement noted in the tea market a week ago has been fully maintained and the demand if anything, has been better, especially so for Japans, holders of which are all firm in their views and show no disposition whatever to shade current prices. A number of fair-sized sales of new crop low grade Japans have been made at 14c, and a sale of 200 packages of blacks is reported at 12 1/2 to 14c.

A little business has been done in canned goods during the past week, but the market is far from being active. The demand has been for small lots of tomatoes, corn and peas, and sales aggregating 1,000 cases have been made. The price paid for tomatoes was 62 1/2c per dozen, and corn 60c, but in lots of from 1,000 to 5,000 cases they could be bought at 5c per dozen cheaper. There has been nothing done in canned salmon here to speak of

yet, but it is stated that buyers are open to place their orders, and they have bid \$1 for ordinary brands f.o.b., coast, at which figure it is understood that some of them will take lines of from 3,000 to 5,000 cases, but whether packers will accept the above prices is left to be seen. The following are jobbers prices: Lobsters, \$3.25 to \$9 per case; French sardines, extra brands, \$9.50 to \$10.50; ordinary brands, \$8.00 to \$9.00; Canadian brands, \$1 to \$1.25, salmon \$1.30 to \$1.50 per dozen, mackerel, \$1.25; tomatoes, 70 to 75c, corn, 75 to 80c; marrow-fat peas, 85 to 90c; baked beans, 3 lb., \$1.25 to \$1.30; peaches, \$1.90 to \$2; strawberries, \$2 to \$2.25; raspberries, \$1.75 to \$2; peaches, \$1.75 to \$2; and 3 lb. apples, \$75 to 80c.—Gazette, Sept. 25.

### Countries Which Import Breadstuffs.

For the twelve months ending July 31, 1896, the Liverpool Corn Trade News furnishes the following exhibit of net imports of wheat, including flour, in the important importing countries:

	Qrs. of 480 lbs.
United Kingdom.....	23,800,000
France.....	1,900,000
Germany.....	6,606,000
Belgium.....	4,539,000
Holland.....	2,233,000
Italy.....	4,160,000
Spain.....	367,000
Portugal.....	644,000
Sweden.....	617,000
Denmark.....	240,000
Norway.....	160,000
Switzerland.....	1,900,000
Greece.....	331,000
China, Brazil (and American shipments to Australasia and the Cape).....	3,900,000
Total.....	50,900,000
Equal in bushels.....	407,200,000

The probable requirements of foreign breadstuffs by importing countries for the current year are estimated by the same journal as follows:

	Ensuuing season Qrs. of 480.
United Kingdom.....	23,800,000
France.....	1,500,000
Germany.....	6,000,000
Belgium.....	4,600,000
Holland.....	2,100,000
Italy.....	3,000,000
Spain and Portugal.....	2,000,000
Scandinavia.....	1,900,000
Switzerland.....	1,900,000
Greece.....	300,000
Other countries.....	8,600,000
Total.....	49,600,000

### Crops in Foreign Countries.

Dornbusch, of Sept. 11th says: The last week of August was the wettest seven days experienced since last November. Fortunately the harvest is practically secured except in the north of England and in Scotland. In the latter a large portion of the cereal crops is still in the fields, and loss of color is reported, and in some cases sprouting has begun. Fine weather must come soon to prevent grave injury to the crops.

France—The trade and agricultural journals are at variance in their opinions respecting the wheat crop but probably last year's quantity has been reported. Recent weather was favorable for preparing the land for autumn sowing.

Germany—A few fine days have enabled much grain to be gathered, but it is feared that the rain of last week has caused a good deal of damage to the outlying crops.

Russia—Commercial and official reports indicate considerable shortage in the winter wheat crops, and rather smaller returns from spring wheat, but so far no definite data have been published. The shipments since August 1 are about 80 per cent of those in the same period last year, but this year the harvest was late, and the movement to the seaboard consequently delayed.

Roumania—Telegraphic advices from Sultana speak unfavorably of the prospects of the corn crop.

Italy—Rain in the north and central provinces is injurious to the belated crops, while drought prevails in the south.

Sweden—The crops of oats and barley are under an average. Wheat is a good average, and rye, both in quality and quantity, is satisfactory.

Argentine—Our correspondent reports an increase in the number of locusts, and fears of damage are entertained, but the wheat plant being comparatively small, may not suffer much from being checked a little in growth.

Australia—With favorable weather farmers are hopeful of having a fairly good crop this year.

There is quite a brisk movement in both sole and black leather for shipment to the English market more especially the former, at prices fully equal to what can be had here, and in some instances more money has been realized. The sale of a lot of 20,000 pounds of Ontario splits was made for English account at 16c f.o.b. here. Owing to the increasing foreign demand and the advance in the price of hides, tanners have raised their prices for black leather all round. The advance of 1c in the price of No. 2 manufacturers' sole reported by us last week has been maintained, and higher prices still are expected.—Montreal Trade Bulletin.

**The Outlook for Wheat.**

The strength of the wheat market during the past few weeks, as compared with the indifference with which it was regarded by traders at home and abroad for months prior thereto, and as contrasted with the weakness and tendency to depression in prices which marked the preceding year, appears based only in part on the reported shortages in some exporting countries.

There appears little doubt that the more important importing countries, notably the United Kingdom, have long felt an indifference to the question of maintaining what may be called normal supplies in Europe and afloat therefor. This was shown by steadily decreasing stocks afloat for and in Europe for months past, the total at recent dates being about one-half what it was at corresponding dates in preceding years. But now that exports of wheat (flour included as wheat) from both coasts of the United States have for several months been steadily larger than in corresponding weeks one and two years ago, it is evident that foreign buyers, particularly in view of shortages of crops in exporting countries, have awakened to the necessity for increasing available European stocks.

The cry of "wolf" has been heard so many times with reference to a supposed approaching advance in wheat prices in preceding years, that anything in that nature seems likely to be of little affect at this time. Yet, reports from the wheat districts of Russia, from India and elsewhere in exporting countries, together with those from the United States, are not such as to encourage a bearish view of the outlook for prices. The comparative scarcity of grain room on the Atlantic coast, and increasing shipments from Pacific ports, not only to Europe, but to South Africa and Oriental points, together with large totals of wheat shipped each week, point to the probability of more activity in wheat throughout the world this autumn than for several years.

In view of this, consideration of the statistics of prospective available supplies of wheat in the United States possesses more than ordinary interest. In order to give the widest latitude to any discussion of this character it is proposed to accept what may be regarded as more conservative trade estimates of domestic wheat crops in the past two years, rather than the official reports of the same, in view of the manifest understatement of the totals of those crops by the Agricultural Department in the past five years. Even with the extra allowance in the matter of supplies which such totals furnish, the outlook must remain the reverse of pleasing to the constitutional seller of futures. Taking the probable total output of domestic wheat in 1895 at 515,000,000 bushels, and the not available supplies of wheat in the United States on July 1 that year at 60,000,000 bushels, and the total of invisible wheat, that is, stocks back of available supplies in and out of farmers' hands on July 1 last year, at 29,000,000 bushels, we arrive at an aggregate of 604,000,000 bushels of wheat in the United States at the date last named. Making the usual allowance for domestic consumption of wheat during the year ending July 1, 1896, 325,000,000 bushels for food, 53,000,000 for seed and about 126,000,000 bushels exported, the grand total accounted for is found to have been 504,000,000 bushels, pointing to 100,000,000 bushels, in round numbers, remaining in the country on July 1 last, of which about 61,800,000 bushels were available and in sight, and 39,000,000 bushels elsewhere, in and out of farmers' hands.

If we regard the 39,000,000 bushels last referred to as required at home for reserves at the end of the current cereal year, and the crop this year as amounting to, say, 450,000,000 bushels, there are found available as food,

seed, and for export for the twelve months ending July 1, 1897, not more than 512,000,000 bushels, from which must be subtracted, perhaps, 878,000,000 bushels for food and seed, gauged by the estimate for last year, which would leave 184,000,000 bushels nominally available for export, slightly more than was sent abroad during the preceding crop year.

With the tendency to send more wheat abroad each week than in like weeks in preceding years, the outlook is that nearly all of the wheat available for shipment abroad between the present time and July 1 next, apparently only about 100,000,000 bushels will be wanted. Moreover, the recent rate of export will have to be decreased to keep within that limit. Should the government report of the domestic wheat crop this year prove correct (it is interpreted to amount to a much smaller total than that used in this calculation), the prospect would become correspondingly more bullish.

Late advices from Beerbohm, London, on this subject, are as follows: "The Washington Bureau's report for September is decidedly 'bullish' in character, indicating as it does a crop of not more than 410,000,000 bushels—or, in other words, only about 40,000,000 bushels more than is required for home consumption and seed. It is safe to say that if this were to prove correct a decided improvement would result, and the first to be influenced thereby should be the American markets; for such a crop would indicate that the American surplus for Europe would not much exceed 50,000,000 bushels; whereas, from present appearances, it looks as if Europe will require at least 140,000,000 bushels from America. The official estimates of the American crops have, however, been so much below the real truth in the past few years that the trade has become very slow to accept or to act upon these early crop figures."—Bradstreet.

**The Coal Supply.**

Coal is king this fall in Winnipeg. A jump from \$8.50 to \$10 a ton on imported hard coal will add quite a little to the expenses of many business people as well as of their household, and there seems to be no way out of the difficulty, as the high price is not attributable to our local dealers, as they are selling on very slender profits. The mine owners of Pennsylvania have the ball at their feet for the present, and they are kicking it for all it is worth.

Our western anthracite coal is also held at a high figure this year namely \$9.50 a ton. Had the difference in price between this excellent native coal and the Pennsylvania been a little more, quite a number of fuel burners would have made a change and possibly a permanent one. But 50c a ton is a small inducement to change, and few, outside of those who have tested our Canadian anthracite in past years, will burn it this winter. Fifty cents a ton more in the difference would undoubtedly have greatly increased the demand for it.

The Galt coal from the Lethbridge mines has not changed in price since last season, and at \$6.50 a ton it should for one season drive all imported soft coal out of this market, as it is a decidedly superior fuel for general use. In fact few people comprehend the full value of this coal. The writer has seen a blacksmith weld together with one heat of a fire of this coal two pieces of red iron 1½ inches in diameter. With a coal of that heating power at \$3.50 a ton delivered, Winnipeggers need not freeze during the coming winter.

The lignite coals of Assiniboia are beginning to cut quite a figure in the fuel supply of this province, and from experience and test the writer can say much in favor of

the Roche Perceé coal, mined close to the western boundary of our own province. The new stove burners placed on the market for the use of such coals by The McClary Manufacturing Co., Merrick, Anderson & Co., of this city, and others, have solved the problem of how to economize this class of fuel, and with Pennsylvania coal at \$10 a ton, it is certain lignite, at \$1 to \$1.50 a ton will be called freely into use this season.

**Wheat Prices for 48 Years.**

The annual average prices of wheat per bushel at Chicago, from 1818 to 1895 inclusive is compiled by the Cincinnati Price Current. The prices are computed on a gold basis.

1818	72	1872	111
1819	57	1873	103
1850	64	1874	98
1851	50	1875	86
1852	41	1876	92
1853	75	1877	121
1854	93	1878	95
1855	181	1879	99
1856	118	1880	105
1857	93	1881	115
1858	62	1882	118
1859	82	1883	102
1860	92	1884	83
1861	78	1885	88
1862	67	1886	76
1863	69	1887	75
1864	74	1888	88
1865	72	1889	91
1866	91	1890	89
1867	145	1891	96
1868	129	1892	78
1869	84	1893	68
1870	81	1894	57
1871	109	1895	62

**Dry Goods Trade Notes.**

Bradstreet's says of the situation in the United States: Cotton goods are firmer, and manufacturers have generally advanced prices. At the advance the demand has been less, which is due to operators having supplies of the low-priced goods on hand, and being in position to hold back and test the market. More machinery is being started up. Ginghams are in quiet demand, but steady. Dress-woolens are quiet, but a fair business is doing in the cheaper-cost fabrics, this class of goods taking the lead this season. Flannels are quiet and steady. Men's wear woolens continue in slow demand, although more orders are being placed as the season advances. It is the lower-cost goods that are being taken.

**Comparative Prices in Staples.**

Prices at New York compared with a year ago.

	Sept. 25, 1896.	Sept. 21, 1895.
Flour, straight spring	\$3.00 to \$3.05	\$3.00 to \$3.35
Flour, straight winter	\$1.10 to \$1.50	\$3.10 to \$3.30
Wheat, No. 2 red	70½c	66½c
Corn, No. 2 mixed	27½c	33 1-4c
Oats, No. 2	21c	24 1-4c
Rye, No. 2, Western	43c	47½ to 49c
Barley, No. 2 Milwaukee	.....	50c
Cotton, mid. upld.	87-18c	87c
Print cloth, 64x64	2 5-8c	3½c
Wool, Ohio & Pa., X	10½c	17 to 18c
Wool, No. 1 combg.	19 to 20c	22 to 23c
Pork, mess now	7.75 to 8.50	\$10.00 to 10.50
Lard, westn., stm.	4.10	\$3.55
Butter, creamery	15 to 15 1-2c	22c
Cheese, ch. cast fav.	9 to 9½c	8c
Sugar, centrif., 90°	3c	\$ 1-2c
Sugar, granulated	4½c	4 1-2c
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	10½c	10½c
Petroleum, N. T. Co.	\$1.13½	1.21 1-2c
Petroleum, rfd. gal.	7.75c	7.10
*Iron, Besse. pg.	\$11.65	\$17.00
*Steel billets, ton	\$29.00	\$24.75
Ocean Steam. Freight—		
Grain, Liverpool	4½d	2 1-4d
Cotton	11-61d	3-32d
	* Pittsburgh.	

R. P. Roblin has purchased the farmers elevator at Killarney, Man.

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Lump Coal, \$1.50 per ton on Cars, Roche Percees.

Small Coal and Slack for Mill and Elevator use, 50c per ton.

The HASSARD is the ORIGINAL NINE, having been operated for nearly ten years. The coal produced is better than that of other mines, being free from outcrop or surface coal.

Best quality AMERICAN ANTHRACITE COAL, LEHIGH. Also highest grade BLACKSMITH'S COAL at lowest prices.

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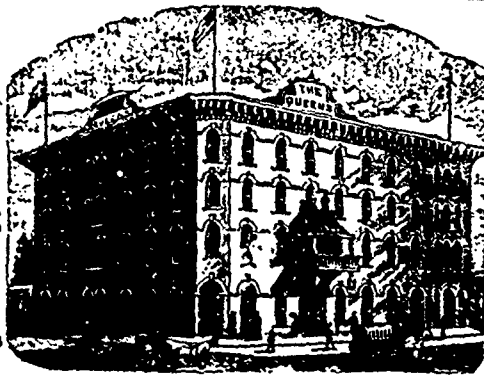
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## Wealth of Hudson Bay.

J. W. Tyrrell, writes a letter to the Toronto Globe, regarding the navigation of Hudson bay and straits, from which we take the following:

"Outside and entirely independent of the question of navigating Hudson Straits, there exist other urgent reasons for sending an expedition to Hudson Bay. Our fisheries and our fur trade in that region are sadly in need of protection. Our coast lines and our harbors require to be correctly located and charted, and our mineral resources demand attention. The resources of the Hudson Bay district are numerous and of great commercial value. They may be briefly stated as follows:—The right whale, the white whale, the narwhal, the porpoise, the walrus, seals of several varieties, the polar bear, the reindeer, the musk ox, the wolf, the wolverine, and foxes, white red and black. Also salmon, white fish and trout of the finest description. Besides these fish and animals, nearly all of the richer minerals have been found in the region. As to the occurrence and abundance of these resources I can bear personal testimony, having crossed the bay no less than five times and spent three seasons upon its shores.

I have seen the surface of the water as far as the eye could reach from the deck of a ship appear as an undulating, plunging mass of white because of the presence of great shoals of white whales.

I have observed the islands and shores in many localities swarming with walruses, and I have witnessed such sights of reindeer that only photographs can describe. These, as well as all of the other products previously mentioned, have a high commercial value, but I will not further dwell upon this subject, excepting to speak briefly of the whale fisheries, through which alone Canada has already lost many millions of dollars. I might go into figures to prove this statement, as I have them before me, but it will be sufficient to explain that the assertion is not made without ample information upon which to base it. An average right whale, in bone and oil, is valued at from ten to twenty thousand dollars, and as three or four whales are commonly captured by one vessel in a season, it is readily seen what are the possibilities of a single whaling voyage. It is, of course, an indisputable fact that foreign whalers have for years been poaching in Hudson Bay and the adjacent waters to the north and east. I have seen as many as four vessels in one season myself, so that although by the treaty of Utrecht the sovereignty of Hudson Bay was ceded to Great Britain, it is just possible that through long-continued acquiescence, these foreigners may be establishing their rights, whilst ours are being allowed to lapse.

It is unquestionably high time that our government should take steps to assert Canadian jurisdiction in our north seas, and this can not be better done than through an expedition, which may at the same time further investigate the problem of navigating Hudson Strait."

In his letter Mr. Tyrrell quotes remarks of Admiral Markham, a well-known arctic navigator, regarding the question of navigating the bay. Admiral Markham said:

"Steam has made a revolution in ice navigation. A well-found steamer is able to make her way with ease through the ice found in Hudson straits in June and July, when a sailing ship would be hopelessly beset and incapable of pushing on. The most advantageous time for pushing on is, of course, in calm weather when the ice is loose. Under the same conditions a sailing vessel would be hopeless. It is, therefore, only reasonable to infer that what has been performed regularly and year after year by sailing ships, can be accomplished with greater regularly and cer-

tainty by well-found steamers, specially constructed for ice navigation, and provided with powerful machinery. A channel which has been navigated for 270 years, first by the little fly-boats of the 17th century, then by the bluff-bowed, slow sailing, exporting vessels of Parry's day, and for a long time by the Hudson Bay Company ships, cannot be very formidable, and if sailing ships can annually pass through it, steamers will find less difficulty in doing so. The result of all the experience gathered from voyages during two centuries and from observation at the stations, is that Hudson strait is perfectly navigable and free from ice in August and later in the season. It must be remembered that this passage has been successfully accomplished nearly every year for the past two centuries, while the vessels which have been employed in the service have been ordinary sailing ships, dependent entirely upon wind and weather. It is very rare indeed that they have failed to get through, and still more rare that any of them have been destroyed by the ice. It appears from the official reports of the Hudson Bay Company that Moose Factory on the southern shore of the bay, has been visited annually by a ship since 1735, with but one exception, namely, in 1779, when for once the vessel failed to achieve the passage of the strait. The percentage of losses by wreckage among the vessels employed in the Hudson bay is far less than would have to be recorded in a like number of ships engaged in general ocean traffic."

## The Cattle Season

The fall round-ups are now in progress. What is known as the High River round-up includes the country between Calgary and Mosquito Creek, flanked on the west by the Rockies and on the east by a line running north and south about the mouth of High river. The object of the round up is the collection and identification of cows and calves, the ownership of the former being determined in the brand they carry, and in the calves being branded to correspond. This concluded, a second round-up is held for the gathering of beef for shipment. While a few steers and spayed heifers may be yet unsold the whole of the marketable beef cattle on the ranges have been purchased by Gordon & Ironsides for shipment during the summer and fall. Notwithstanding reports in the early part of the season about low prices, the figure paid by Gordon & Ironsides is the same as last year, \$10 per head. Ranching in Alberta is an industry which has succeeded in placing itself on a basis of mutual protection. The leading ranchmen this season successfully resisted the effort to pull down prices and fixed the price of their fat steers at \$10 and told the buyers they "could take 'em or leave 'em." The buyers "took 'em." To a certain extent the buyers can pull even on a falling market by culling out only the best and fattest steers for shipment and leaving the poorer ones, and this they usually do when cattle are down in England. The bulk of the cattle that are at all fit for export will be taken, and the ranchmen's \$10 figure paid. From conversations with cattle men who are in a position to know it is found that Alberta's foremost industry continues in a thriving condition, and there no longer remains any doubt that it is one of the safest, soundest and most lucrative investments a man can put his money into.—Calgary Herald.

W. C. Ball, the only colored prospector in Rossland district, has sold his Abo Lincoln mine for \$2,000.

Harry Sandison, merchant tailor, Winnipeg lost an arm by a gun accident, while out hunting recently. He is doing well under treatment.

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