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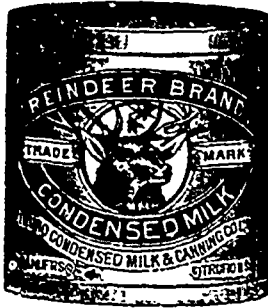
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The Commercial certainly enjoys a very much larger circulation among the business community of the country between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast, than any other paper in Canada, daily or weekly. By a thorough system of personal solicitation,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

WINNIPEG, SEPTEMBER 23, 1895.

Manitoba.

E. L. McDonald has opened a jewelry store at Wawanesa.

R. L. Hood has opened a grocery store at Oak Lake.

M. A. Fieldhouse will open a book and stationery store at Neopawa.

S. L. Barrowclough has retired from the management of the Winnipeg Music company's business. He will open up another store.

W. J. Guest, dealers in fish and game, Winnipeg, has started his freezer for the season. Mr. Guest will freeze up and store grouse or other game for sportsmen or dealers, so that any one having an over supply on hand need not suffer any loss, as they can have it frozen and kept for an indefinite time in a perfectly fresh state.

W. F. Buchanan, of the firm of Buchanan & Gordon, commission merchants, Winnipeg, died at the St. Boniface hospital on Thursday, after a long illness. Mr. Buchanan has been ailing for a year or more. He was well-known in Winnipeg and throughout Manitoba, having been in business here since 1862.

The Commercial has received from R. E. Young, surveyor and draughtsman, Winnipeg, a very convenient guide map of the city, mounted on cardboard. Though small in size the map is so neatly executed, that streets and all important objects can be readily traced.

Some fine crops of crabs may be found in the few gardens about Winnipeg where this fruit is grown. It would seem possible to grow quite a quantity of this fruit in Manitoba, particularly in such favored locations as the lower Assiniboine and lower Pembina valleys and the Red river valley. The lower elevations of these regions ensures immunity from severe frosts for from one to three weeks later than many sections of the country, while the partially wooded nature of the country is a further protection for fruit trees.

Alberta.

J. Creagh, recently publisher of the Calgary Tribune, has been appointed general agent for the Mutual Life Assurance Co. for British Columbia.

Grain and Milling Matters.

The Dominion Millers' Association met in Toronto recently. Several very interesting papers were read, among them one by James Goldie on "How to Reduce the Fire Risk of Mills." The annual report showed that the past year had been the most successful for several years. The election of officers resulted as follows:—Alex. Dobson, Beaverton, president; 1st vice-president, Jas. Cummings, Lyn, Ont.; treasurer, Wm. Galbraith, Toronto; executive committee, H. Barrett, Port Hope; M. McLaughlin, Toronto; T. O. Kemp, Seaford; J. M. Spink, Toronto; J. Noble, Norwood, Ont.; W. H. Meldrum, Peterboro, and Jas. Goldie, Guolph.

Ironsides & Kerr have finished their new elevator at Roland, Man. It is run by steam, which will also be used to run a grain crusher on the premises.

The number of threshing machines in some districts is small in comparison with the heavy crop, and threshing will spin out longer than usual. Help is also scarce in some districts, notwithstanding the large number of farm laborers from the east.

The Duluth Market Report of Sept. 16th says:—Locally, the situation is little, if any, better than heretofore. The elevators are not buyers to any extent as yet, and the mills are not taking over one-tenth of the daily receipts. The demand for wheat is, of course, good, but it seems to be mostly for shipment and the stiffening of lake rates this week has been an added incentive to pound another fraction off the price, which this week touched the lowest point on record for both No. 1 hard and No. 1 northern on the Duluth Board. There has been some talk of farmers holding back their grain, but as yet the receipts here and at Minneapolis have not decreased to any extent, being still the heaviest on record for this time of the year.

Parrish & Lindsay, of Brandon are building an elevator at Carroll, Man., of 25,000 bushels capacity. It is equipped with steam power and will be completed in about a week. They now control six elevators in the country.

Farmers are receiving comparatively much higher prices in Manitoba for wheat than are the farmers of Dakota, the difference in favor of Manitoba on some days this week being 4 to 6 cents per bushel. Prices have been well above an export basis in Manitoba ever since the markets opened on this crop, but it is difficult to see how dealers can long keep up this record. Manitoba wheat has to be sold in competition with Duluth in British markets, and as our grades are very similar to Duluth we cannot get any higher prices for our wheat than is obtained for Duluth, therefore it is clear enough that dealers are losing money when they pay above Duluth values. They may be buying on a speculative basis, in the hope that prices will advance, but this is a very risky course to follow and is not legitimate business.

The movement of new wheat is shown in the inspection returns this week, by the re-appearance of the No. 3 hard grade. There was no No. 3 hard in the last crop, but quite a little of this grade is showing up in the new crop, owing to slightly frosted or shrunken wheat. The quantity of "rejected" and "no grade" wheat has also increased with the new crop movement, the former on account of smut and the latter on account of the grain being damp. So far, however, the inspection is averaging very well and showing a good percentage of No. 1 hard; but the present average will not be maintained, as the bulk of the wheat moving is coming from the points where harvest was earliest, and where the crop was saved in better condition than in districts where harvest was later.

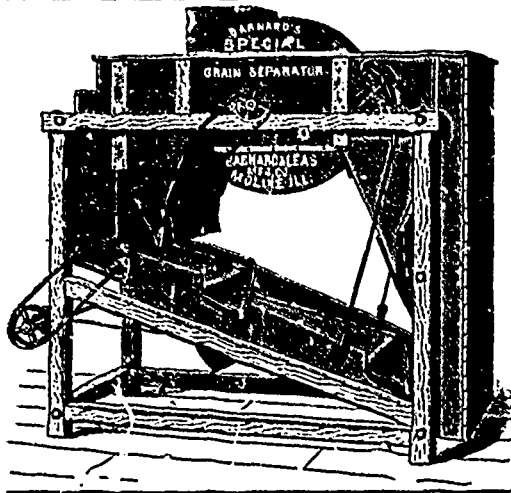
Wheat Prices in Great Britain.

The London Miller reviews the course of wheat prices in British markets during August as follows:

The month's trade opened with scarcely any business doing; but after the Bank Holiday interval very active buying was resumed on the 9th at Mark Lane and Liverpool, value for wheat being fully maintained at both places. Wet weather caused a delay in the appearance of new wheat samples, even at the most southern exchanges, and the comparative scarcity of English wheat led to full prices being made at Norwich on the 10th, at Mark Lane on the 12th, and at Ipswich on the 18th. Liverpool on the 19th was a penny per cental cheaper for some sorts of wheat, American advices being weaker from the 9th. The markets of the 14th and 15th were very dull, and on the 16th both London and Liverpool were again in buyers' favor. Old wheat was firm in value at the country markets of the 17th, at which, with improved weather, there was for the first time a reasonably representative show of new wheat samples. These were better in quality than had been expected, and less damp than had been feared. Opening prices were 24s. to 26s. for Red, and 26s. to 29s. for White wheat. New samples were not much in evidence north of Norfolk, or west of Hampshire. London, on the 19th, was depressed by large supplies of foreign wheat, and Liverpool, on the 20th, was 2d. per cental cheaper for Red American, a 1d. for Californian. The tone of the Liverpool market, in fact was most discouraging, and reacted on the subsequent markets of the week. Edinburgh and Glasgow, on the 21st, were 6d. per qr. lower for wheat, and 6d. per sack for flour; while foreign wheat, on the 22nd, fell 1s. per qr. at Birmingham, Plymouth, Bristol, and Manchester. The price of English wheat was not quotably changed at Maidstone or Newbury, but at Bristol some new samples of Red wheat were sold as low as 23s. per qr. By the 23rd the dullness had spread to Ireland, and 1s. per qr. decline on wheat was admitted at both Dublin and Belfast. The country markets on the 24th were well attended, the weather being fine, though a terrific and destructive thunderstorm occurred the same evening. New wheat samples at the western markets were lacking in quality, and made 22s. to 25s. only; but at Canterbury 28s. was paid for White and 26s. for Red. At Norwich 25s. was made for fine Red (sixty-three pound samples), and at Reading 27s. was quoted for new White wheat. On the 26th Mark Lane was weak and flat, nearly all sorts of wheat and flour being in buyers' favour. At Liverpool, on 27th, there was a further fall of fully a 1d. per cental in wheat prices, and the last three days of the month were marked by a reactionary tendency in value for every description of foreign wheat. Old English wheat, being very scarce, was fairly steady at 24s. to 25s. per qr., while new ranged in value from 21s. to 27s. for Red, and from 24s. to 29s. for white. It was only in the West and South-west, however, that any new wheat was offered under 24s. per qr. The quality of latest offerings has sustained the promise of earlier samples.

Lincoln as a Lover.

Abraham Lincoln's sentimental perplexities are to be shown in an article of singular interest which John Gilmer Speed has written from unpublished letters of Lincoln to Joshua Speed, for the next issue of The Ladies Home Journal. The article will show that the great president was not steady in his affairs of the heart, that he floundered in his love, and finally induced his friend Speed to marry and tell him (Lincoln) whether marriage was a failure or not.



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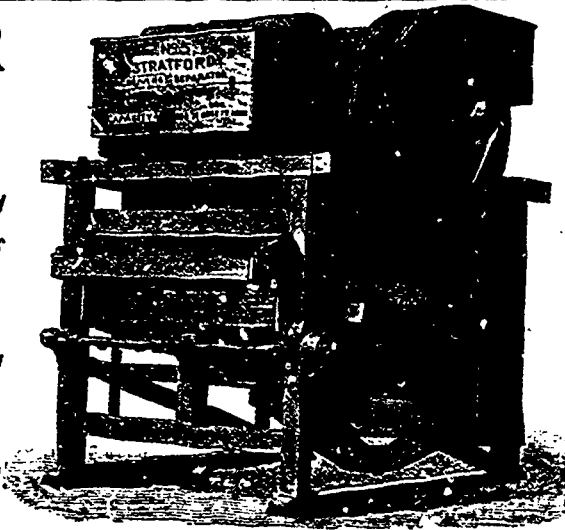
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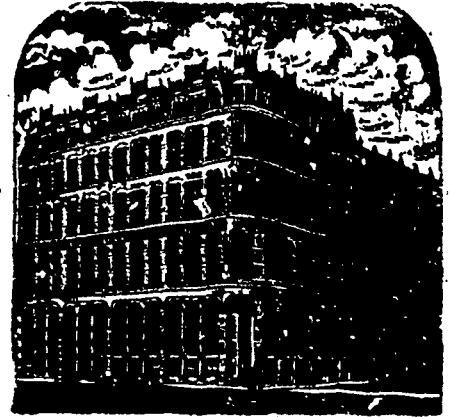
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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, SEPTEMBER 23, 1895.

DRAWING CONCLUSIONS QUICKLY.

Recent issues of the *Toronto Globe* have contained lengthy and interesting articles upon Manitoba from a special correspondent. In view of the fact that no less a personage than the editor of the *Globe* is in the west, it is not necessary to enquire further as to the authorship of the articles. Mr. Willison has certainly shown wonderful aptitude in acquiring information about this western country, and much that he has to say is well put and quite to the point. At the same time it is only to be expected that he should fall into some errors, especially as he undertakes to discuss a great variety of interests. He must of necessity draw his conclusions largely from superficial appearances, or from mere hearsay. At any rate it is certain that he cannot speak with that authority which would come of long practical acquaintance with the country.

In his articles Mr. Willison certainly shows that he has accepted some erroneous statements as facts, and he has jumped at conclusions from merely superficial appearances, without enquiring thoroughly into the matter. Of course, in making a flying trip throughout the country, it would be utterly impossible for him to verify everything he should hear, or even prove the correctness of local public opinion on matters in general. At the same time it is much to be regretted that some very erroneous impressions of things in Manitoba have been conveyed to the readers of the *Globe*, through the special correspondence of the editor.

The *Commercial* will only refer to a few of Mr. Willison's false impressions in connection with the grain trade of Manitoba, to show that he has unintentionally, of course, misrepresented the situation here. In his letter appearing in the *Globe* of August 31, he says there is a hostility between the milling or grain-buying interest and the grain-producing interest. Now, we say that this is largely imaginary. Certain papers in Manitoba have tried to stir up a feeling among the farmers against the grain trade, and they have no doubt succeeded to some extent. This policy is, no doubt, adopted by some papers because their publishers believe it to be a popular one. When prices are low the farmers, who as a rule understand very little about the cost of handling grain, export conditions, etc., are inclined to blame the local buyers for the low prices. At the same time there is no hostility between the farmers and the grain trade. Any hostility which may exist is entirely one-sided, and is on the part of the producers only. Even on the part of the farmers the feeling is not so strong as it is sometimes represented to be.

Then Mr. Willison goes on to talk about frost, and he insinuates that the grain buyers

systematically misrepresent the situation by trying to make it appear that damage has been done when no damage has been done. "If there be frost at all" he says, "it is likely to be heavier on the grain exchange than in the wheat fields." Mr. Willison is here talking nonsense which he cannot verify. We are aware many people here entertain just such an impression, and Mr. Willison has accepted this false impression as truth. Past experience has shown it to be false. In the past years that the country has suffered from frost, the actual result has always turned out to be more serious than the first estimates of damage as reported by the grain men. Grain men are quite as divided in their opinions of the damage done by frost as are other persons who have an equal opportunity of knowing how the situation stands. Opinions greatly at variance can be secured within a few minutes in the Winnipeg grain exchange any day, as to the probable damage done by frost. The worst reports *The Commercial* received this season regarding the frost did not come from the grain trade, but from the implement concerns who have agents at all points throughout the country, and no one would charge the implement men with endeavoring to exaggerate the damage done. We are quite confident that while some of the grain men possibly over-estimate the damage, the majority we believe have made an under estimate of the actual harm done.

Mr. Willison also tries to make it appear that reports of frost are in some way an injury to the farmer, and a corresponding gain to the grain trade. He does not make his point very clear, but it is none the less very absurd. No one who has had any actual knowledge of the grain trade of Manitoba for the past ten years, would have the hardihood to declare that frosted grain is any advantage to the grain buyers, or that the grain buyer has any advantage of the farmer in the matter of frosted wheat. Practical results have proved exactly the opposite. The farmer has had altogether the best of the bargain in past years, in disposing of frosted wheat. This is not local country sentiment, such as Mr. Willison has evidently imbibed for fact, but it is the actual fact as demonstrated by hard business experience. In the year 1891 a considerable portion of our wheat crop was damaged by frost. It was claimed, as it had also been in previous years, that the grain buyers were not paying full value for the damaged wheat, in proportion to the value of sound grain. Notwithstanding this complaint, the season's operations in frosted wheat resulted most disastrously for the grain trade. Practically every buyer who touched the damaged wheat lost money. In fact the grain trade was paralyzed by losses, the earnings of years having been swept away, and had it not been for the action of the banks in carrying the trade, many of the shippers would have been unable to resume business the following season. The farmers sold their frosted wheat and grumbled at the price received for it, but they received on the

average more than the actual value of the grain as demonstrated by the price received for it in the world's markets.

Another year farther back in our history, when the crop was affected by frost, the cry was raised that the grain men were not paying full value for frosted grain. A syndicate was formed with the avowed purpose of buying the grain at a higher price. The syndicate went into the business, handled a quantity of the grain and met with a most disastrous loss—a loss in which the grain trade generally shared. There has been very little money lost handling good wheat in Manitoba, but every year that we have had frost to damage the crop the result has been disastrous to the grain trade, the frosted grain having been invariably purchased at a price greatly in excess of the amount realized therefrom in the world's markets. We do not think Mr. Willison would intentionally misrepresent matters. We take it that he wants to tell the truth, but in representing that the grain men have the advantage of the farmer in the matter of frosted wheat he is so utterly opposed to fact, as demonstrated by practical experience, that it is too much to allow the matter to pass without contradiction.

THE WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL.

It is pleasing to learn from the recent reports of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition Association that notwithstanding the very unfavorable weather which prevailed during exhibition week, resulting in a reduction of the receipts by several thousand dollars, the directors will after all be able to close up the season's business without showing a financial deficit. Another very encouraging circumstance to the managers of the exhibition, is the kind words which have come from the different live stock associations. At the annual meeting of the Pure Bred Cattle Breeders' Association the following resolution complimentary to the exhibition was adopted:

"That we, the members of the Pure Bred Cattle Breeders' Association in annual meeting assembled, desire to express our appreciation of the treatment that we have received at the hands of the executive of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, now being held, and would assure them of our entire confidence in said management, and further that our thanks be tendered them for the efforts put forth to encourage the agricultural interests of the province, and especially for the consideration given to the Pure Bred Cattle Breeders' Association and its representative on their board."

It will be remembered that at the meetings of the different live stock societies during exhibition week the members took occasion to speak in very praiseworthy terms of the great work being accomplished by the Winnipeg Industrial in the interests of agriculture generally and live stock breeding in particular. Several of the farmers and breeders denounced the action of certain parties, particularly in the Manitoba legislature, for the stand they took in regard to the exhibition. It was asserted that those members of the legislature who had opposed a grant to the

exhibition, had not voiced the sentiments of the intelligent farmers of the country. Another member took occasion to denounce certain country papers that had opposed the exhibition, under the mistaken impression that they were pleasing the farmers, or speaking in the interest of the farmers. Several spoke in favor of a more generous grant to the exhibition from the province.

These kind words, coming as they do from the representative farmers and breeders of Manitoba, must have been very encouraging to the managers of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition Association, especially in view of the opposition shown the association in the Manitoba legislature. It cannot be denied that there exists a very considerable hay-seed element in the legislature. This element is not noted for intelligence, but rather for the petty sectional sentiment which is its chief stock-in-trade. In keeping with the general narrowness of this element, the Winnipeg Industrial was denounced simply because the association was established and managed by citizens of Winnipeg, though they did not stop to think that the financial support of the association was principally drawn also from the city of Winnipeg. This hay-seed element does not represent the intelligent farmers of Manitoba, and it is really pleasing to note the castigation administered to these men by the farmers themselves, at the meetings of the live stock associations. Instead of crying that the exhibition was a Winnipeg affair which should not receive provincial support, the farmers and breeders recognize the work being done by this Winnipeg association in the interest of the farmers of Manitoba.

These hay-seed politicians are not farmers, and we do not use the term "hay-seed" out of any disrespect for the farmers. It seems, however, a fitting term to apply to these weak-calibred "statesmen" and self-appointed champions of the farmer. The rebuke from the farmers themselves to these individuals is really very refreshing.

There should be no feeling of hostility between the towns and cities in this country and the farmers. There is no occasion for any. What little feeling may exist is due to the efforts of a few individuals and newspapers who seek to further selfish personal interests by working upon the credulity of the agricultural population. The attack upon the Winnipeg Industrial shows to what an extent some will go to work upon this feeling, when they find it necessary to attack an institution kept up principally by the city of Winnipeg, in the interest of the very class they claim to be particularly interested in defending. The farmers, however, may be trusted to see through the selfish motives of these people and repudiate them, as they have done in the case of the Winnipeg Industrial.

THE ELEVATOR PRIVILEGES.

For years back more or less dissatisfaction has been expressed by a section of the people with the privileges allowed in shipping grain through elevators. The rule of the railways is, that at points where an elevator

coming up to a specified standard has been established, the railways will not receive grain for shipment from flat warehouses or allow the loading of grain directly into the cars from farmers' wagons. This rule forces all grain through elevators at points where elevators have been established. These so-called elevator privileges have given rise to endless agitation in Manitoba. The belief seems to have gained great currency among the farmers, that there is an elevator monopoly which is accountable for this rule, and that in some unexplained way this monopoly is the means of cheating them badly in the price of wheat. In short, that the grain trade is controlled by and through this alleged monopoly and that the farmers are being mercilessly swindled as a result.

As to the existence of an elevator monopoly in Manitoba, the idea is purely a myth. A large number of the elevators are owned by three large companies, but besides these there are a very large number of elevators owned by small companies or individuals. In fact, at almost every country market of any importance, there are elevators owned by local men, who have no connection with the large companies. The privileges complained of are extended to any and all elevators, regardless of ownership, so that there is no semblance of monopoly in these privileges.

The Commercial cannot imagine how the farmer can be swindled as a result of these elevator privileges, and we have never seen any attempt at an explanation of this alleged swindling process. True there is a charge for passing the grain through the elevators, but the cost of handling without elevators would be vastly greater, so that the charge for handling grain through the elevators is not a swindle or a disadvantage to the farmer. The farmers have themselves acknowledged the advantages of the elevator system by forming companies and building their own elevators. This would indicate clearly that they believe they can handle their grain to better advantage through elevators than they could without them.

The splendid elevator system which exists in Manitoba is actually of inestimable value to the farmers. Without this system the country would be helpless. The grain movement of the country would be paralyzed without them. If Manitoba were to-day without a good elevator system, the wheat crop of the present year would be worth ten cents per bushel less to the grower. There would be no means of handling the crop. "Tree days" brisk movement of wheat would cause a blockade at country points, and buying would have to cease, while the price of grain would be greatly depreciated. The splendid elevator system enables the dealers and railways to handle the crop quickly and cheaply, so that they can keep things moving even in times of the heaviest rush of grain deliveries.

The elevators are obliged to have proper cleaning facilities, in order to obtain the privileges mentioned, so that by cleaning the grain and saving the freight on dirt they

make another saving, which is shared in by the grower. The elevators are also obliged to store grain for the farmers, so that if the farmer does not wish to sell his grain he can store it, or ship it himself through the elevator. By this rule the farmer can have all the advantages of the elevators without taking any stock in them or having any financial outlay for them. We have seen that at a number of points the farmers have put up their own money to build elevators. But here we see that the same rules which secure special privileges to elevators, also compel the elevators to receive grain from the farmers to store or ship. Thus the farmers can have all the advantages of the elevators without building them themselves. True, the farmers are not allowed to ship grain unless through the elevators. If they were allowed to do so, however, the privilege would be a disadvantage to them in the end by causing a general delay of traffic.

There is certainly no monopoly caused through the elevator privileges, viewed in this light. One would suppose that the advantage is greatly to the benefit of the farmer, not only as regards the practical use he may make of the elevators by shipping his grain through them if he so wills, but also on account of the general advantage accruing through having such an excellent system for handling grain established in the country. In Argentine, where they have no elevators, the lack of such shipping facilities is considered the greatest drawback which the producers have to contend with in competing in the markets of the world.

However, as these elevator privileges have been such a fruitful source of agitation, it would certainly be worth while trying to do away with them in the interest of peace if nothing else, if the result would not be too embarrassing to the railways. The country now has an excellent elevator system established, and it is not necessary to guarantee special privileges now to secure the erection of needed elevators, though in the past these privileges have no doubt greatly assisted in building up the fine elevator system which the country enjoys. The grain men, so far as The Commercial has been able to learn, appear willing to forego the privileges. We have talked with a number of the largest elevator owners in the country, and they all said that they were willing and in some cases anxious to have the elevator privileges abolished. So far as the grain trade is concerned, it will thus be seen that they do not stand in the way of the removal of these privileges. Some of the local country elevator owners may be anxious to retain the privileges, but the large Winnipeg elevator men are ready to have them dropped at once. It is, therefore, unjust to make any charges against the grain trade in connection with these elevator privileges, as they are not seeking to retain them.

It would be a great disadvantage to the railway companies, through the delay it would cause to traffic, if the elevator privi-

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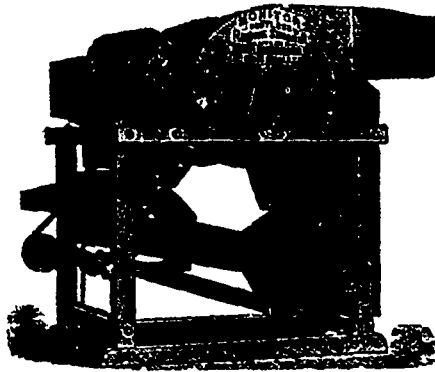
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MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

THE J. G. McLAREN BELTING COMPANY.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

WINNIPEG, Saturday, Sept. 21.

The work of saving the crop has progressed more satisfactorily this week than last, but there has nevertheless been some interruption from rain. Scarcity of help is also retarding work some at some points. The wheat movement is still comparatively small for the season and size of the crop. Bank clearings at Winnipeg show an increase of nearly 7½ per cent. this week, compared with the corresponding week last year.

The general situation shows improving business condition in Canada and the United States. Money is firm at New. Corn and wheat exports are larger. The big demand keeps up for iron and steel, though it is noted that prices have advanced to such an extent in the United States as to make imports from Europe possible again, in pig and finished iron. This will no doubt put a check to further advances. An important feature of the week is the second advance in anthracite coal within a short time.

There were forty-one failures throughout Canada this week, as reported by Bradstreets, against twenty-two last week, forty-three in the week a year ago, and forty-seven two years ago.

WINNIPEG MARKETS.

WINNIPEG, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Sept. 21.

[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.]

CORDWOOD.—We quote the following prices for car lots on track here: Tamarac, \$3.75 to \$4 per cord; pine \$3.50 per cord; spruce \$3, and poplar \$2.25 to \$2.50 per cord.

COAL.—The demoralization in the Pennsylvania anthracite trade appears to be drawing to a close, as it is understood arrangements have been about completed for the regulation of production and prices. The fight, it is said, has been an enormously expensive one to some of the big companies, and they are now anxious to come to terms. Later reports indicate that a settlement has been arranged between the big coal companies. Particulars have not come to hand yet, but the agents of the companies at wholesale centres have got orders to advance prices, and this is sufficient evidence to indicate that terms have been arranged between the big anthracite companies. One telegram reported that an advance of 75c. per ton had been ordered by the companies, to be put in effect by their agents at Duluth. This would bring the price of coal at Duluth up to \$1.65 to \$5 per ton to retail dealers, or equal to \$7.65 to \$8 per ton on track in Winnipeg, adding the freight rate to Winnipeg of \$3 per ton, to Duluth prices. Of course, the recent advance in water freight rates will account for part of the advance at Duluth, but they would equal only ¼ to ⅓ of the total advance. It is claimed that the prices ruling before the advance at Duluth, were under actual cost, and this is no doubt true to some extent, as coal prices have been about the lowest on record for some time back. Prices in Winnipeg will open for the season at the figure reported last week, namely: \$8.50 per ton delivered to consumers, for Pennsylvania anthracite stove coal, cash price. Local dealers have purchased a considerable portion of their supplies before the advance this week, otherwise there would be nothing in it at \$8.50 per ton to consumers here. Even as it is they say they ought to have another 25c per ton to make a fair margin. Sobris coal will sell at the same

price as last winter, 1 moly, \$1.25 per ton delivered to consume, and \$3.85 at the yard here. Lechbridge coal has been fixed at \$6.50 per ton to consumers, delivered, which is a drop of \$1 per ton from last winter's prices.

DRUGS.—The New York Journal of Commerce says: "Refined camphor is commanding almost fabulous prices at the present time. Within a few weeks an advance of 7 to 10c per pound has taken place in this market. City refiners' quotations are now 60c. per pound for the gum in barrels and 61c in cases. Japanese refined, in cases, is fetching 58c and German the same price. About one month ago the market quotations were 53 to 51c for city refined and 47 to 48c for Japanese. At corresponding date last year 42c was the general price. This remarkable advance is due to the operations of an English syndicate that have had control of the entire supply of crude camphor for some time past." This means that camphor is "cornered."

DRY GOODS.—The Dominion Mills Co. has notified jobbers of an advance of 5 per cent in the prices of yarns and cotton warps. Sheetings have also been advanced again for the second or third time this season. There is not likely to be any let-up to the firmness of cottons, as this class of goods continues to advance everywhere. In the United States the most important feature of the market is the cotton goods situation, which is very firm, with prices for nearly all fabrics steadily tending higher. Brown and bleached cottons are said to be well contracted for ahead, and generally quoted higher, while colored cottons in the way of silks and staple ginghams have been advanced in price. Print cloths have ruled firmer since recent advances.

GROCERIES.—There has been a large movement in wooden ware in this market, in consequence of an expected advance in prices. The manufacturers in the east held a meeting and wired that they had advanced prices, but as no notification of the actual advances were received here, local agents have been doing a large trade at the old prices. In canned goods there appears to have been a large pack of vegetables, including tomatoes, but a light pack of early fruits. There will likely be a large pack of gallon apples. Lobsters have advanced 50c per case east. In sugars Canadian refiners are holding the same, but New York was higher on Tuesday, which makes prices firm in Canada. Very little is doing in new dried fruits.

GREEN FRUITS.—Apples are in good supply and are coming from Eastern Canada and the States and are lower. Lemons are firm. Grapes from Ontario and California are becoming abundant. Crab-apples have been scarce all the season, no regular supply having been in the market at any time. No further lots of British Columbia fruit have reached here, and it is not likely any more will be in. California peaches and pears and Oregon pears, peaches and plums are coming freely yet. There are not many Ontario plums this year, but a few more may come, with grapes, pears, etc. Prices are: Messina lemons \$7 per box; bananas \$2.25 to \$3 per bunch as to size; California peaches \$1.25 to \$1.50 per box; Oregon and Washington plums \$1.25 to \$1.50 per box; California and Oregon pears \$2.25 to \$3.00 per box; apples \$3.50 to \$3.75 per barrel; Ontario concord grapes 50c per basket of 10 lbs; Ontario white Niagara and Red Rogers' grapes 65c per basket of 10 lbs; California grapes, tokays, \$3.00 to \$3.25 per crate; tomatoes 90c to \$1.10 per basket. Layer figs, 10 lb. boxes, 15c per lb.; do., 14 ounce boxes, \$1.50 per dozen; dates 7 to 7½c a lb.

HARDWARE, PAINTS, OILS ETC.—Business has been fairly active, and the prospect is considered good. Refined petroleum is in increasing demand and prices are steady. The

recent decline east in Canadian refined is said to have been only a local out at Montreal, and did not affect other markets; Prices here are as follows:

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

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

DRY COLORS.—White lead, per lb., 8c; red lead, 5½c; yellow ochre, 2½c; golden ochre, 4c; Venetian, red, French, 8½c; Venetian, red, English, 8½c; English purple oxides, 4½c; American oxides, per lb., 8 to 4c. These prices for dry colors are for broken lots. ¼ per lb. less when full kegs or barrels are taken. American vermilion, kegs, 15c; English vermilion, in 30-lb. bags, 90c per lb.; less than bags, per lb., \$1; Paris green, 18 to 20c.

VARNISHES.—No. 1 furniture, per gal., \$1; extra furniture, \$1.35; pale oak, \$1.50; elastic oak, \$1.75; No. 1 carriage, \$2; hard oil finish, \$2; brown Japan, \$1; goldsize Japan, \$1.50; No. 1, orange shellac, \$2; pure orange shellac, \$2.50. These prices are for less than barrels, and include cost of cans.

SUNDRIES.—Glue, S.S., in sheets, per lb., 12½ to 15c; glue, white, for kalsomining, 17 to 18c. Stove gasoline, per case, \$1.00; benzine, per case, \$1.00; benzine and gasoline, per gallon, 50c. Axle grease, Imperial per case, \$2.50; Fraser's axle grease, per case, \$3.75; diamond, do, \$2.25 per case. Coal tar, per barrel, \$8; Portland cement, per barrel, \$1.00; plaster, per barrel, \$3.00; plasterer's hair, 90c. per bale; putty, per lb., 2½c. for less than barrels; barrels, per lb., 2½c.

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

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

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

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

REFINED PETROLEUM.—The prices here are as follows: Silver star, 24½c; crescent, 27½c; oleophene, 29½c in barrels. In car lots 1c per gallon discount is allowed off prices in barrels. United States oils in barrels are quoted at 31c for eccene and 30c for sunlight.

WHEAT.—Wheat has had a higher range this week in leading markets, and quite an improvement was made the first three days of the week, prices at Chicago closing on Wednesday 3c higher than last Saturday. Prices, however, declined on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday and closed lower than a week ago. Higher cables, larger exports and increased speculative buying helped the advance, while realizing sales as listed in the decline. Stocks are not increasing remarkably fast, the heavy receipts at Duluth and Minneapolis being offset by light receipts at winter wheat points. The total receipts of wheat at the four principal winter wheat points, Toledo, St. Louis, Detroit and Kansas City from July 1 to date are 10,878,816 bushels against 21,140,182 bushels in 1891, and 18,920,172 bushels in 1893 and 31,178,000 bushels in 1892. The total receipts at the four principal spring wheat points since August 1st, the beginning of the crop year, foot up—Minneapolis 9,122,470; Duluth 8,099,322 bushels; Chicago 2,584,409 bushels and Milwaukee 1,499,250 bushels; making a

total of 21,805,451 bushels; against 28,621,029 bushels during the same time last year and 15,670,226 bushels in 1893.

Wheat exports from both coasts of United States and Canada, aggregate 2,538,000 bushels this week (flour included as wheat), a gain of one-third over last week, and as compared with 3,537,000 bushels one year ago, 4,725,000 bushels two years ago, and 3,711,000 bushels in the like week in 1893.

The local situation has been particularly interesting this week owing to the little "boom" in Manitoba markets. This has been led by one of the large milling concerns and the cause of the flurry has led to a great deal of speculation in grain circles. Prices were fully up to if not above an export basis when they were ruling at 44c, but nevertheless they were hoisted 2c on Wednesday to 46c per bushel for No. 1 hard, to farmers, in Manitoba country markets, and later 48 and even 50c per bushel was paid, these latter prices, however, only to a limited extent at one or two points. Millers are the only buyers at these high prices, and exporters have been forced entirely out of the market at points where prices have been forced up by the millers. It would, of course, be folly for exporters to follow the markets when they go beyond a shipping basis, as they must now sell as fast as they buy, or even in advance of their purchases, so long as navigation remains open. All sorts of reasons have been advanced as the cause of the spurt, one opinion being that millers are afraid the supply of choice hard wheat is limited, and they have advanced the price above an export basis to keep it in the country. Be this as it may, it is certain that the quantity of off-grade wheat will be very large and the average quality of the crop low, though we do not apprehend any actual scarcity of really choice milling wheat. The millers, of course, do not want to take the low grade stuff, and even exporters are holding shy of the low grades until the standards are fixed for grading this crop. The prices in Manitoba to farmers are 4 to 6c per bushel higher than at points south of the boundary in Dakota, freight rates considered. No. 1 hard sold this week afloat Fort William at 58c per bushel. Deduct 11 to 11½c per bushel from this for freight, 3c per bushel for floating charges and 8c per bushel for general costs of handling, running country elevators, etc., and we have 48c per bushel as a very close export value for No. 1 hard wheat, to farmers, in Manitoba country markets. This will show that exporters could not buy wheat in Manitoba at present prices. Deliveries of wheat by farmers at Manitoba country points have ranged from 150,000 to 175,000 bushels per day. We quote No. 1 hard, afloat Fort William, at 58 to 59c as the extreme range. Receipts at Fort William last week were 149,583 bushels, shipments 31,885 bushels, in store 198,611 bushels. Receipts for the corresponding week last year were 224,255, shipments 168,481 and stocks 776,132 bushels. Two years ago stocks were 664,240. Latest freight quotations from Duluth were 3½ to 4c to Buffalo and 5½c to Kingston. The lake rate from Fort William to Toronto is 7½c and 8c to Montreal. The standards board meet at Winnipeg on Tuesday to strike the standards for grading this crop. In past years when the average quality of the crop was low, it has been customary to reduce the standards, so as to take as large a portion of the crop as possible into the high grades. It is doubtful if this is a wise policy, and we think the standards should be altered as little as possible from year to year.

FLOUR.—There is no change in flour here. All the city mills are closed down at present, but will likely start up next week. No new wheat flour is offered here yet. The country

mills have not started up yet, and the large mills have plenty of old wheat to run on. Now wheat flours are offering cheaper in the east, but old wheat flour holds fairly steady. Sales by millers here are made at \$1.95 for patents and \$1.75 for strong bakers per sack of 93 lbs. delivered to city retail dealers. Second bakers \$1.55 to \$1.65. XXXX about \$1.25 to \$1.30 per sack according to brand. These are net cash prices the nominal quotation being 5c higher.

MILLSTUFFS.—Millstuffs are very scarce owing to the mills being closed down. The quotation to the local trade is \$11 for bran and \$13 for shorts per ton, with small quantities held \$1 per ton more. Prices have again declined \$1 in eastern markets making about \$2 reduction in three weeks. Prices of bran and shorts here are expected to rule lower this season than for the past year, as the abundance of cheap feed grains will reduce the demand for bran and shorts unless prices are low. There will be a considerable supply of damaged wheat available for feed, which will have a depressing effect on all feed stuffs.

OATS.—The tendency is lower, but very little business is doing. Cars were offered at 21c on track here, for feed grade, but buyers were very scarce—in fact, there were no buyers for car lots for the local trade, as the supply direct from farmers will, it is thought, meet all local requirements, and city dealers are afraid to load up with car lots at present. Some held higher, but we quote car lots on track here at 20 to 21c per bushel of 34 pound. Farmers were getting 21 to 22c for loads. No shipping business doing in oats. Ontario country markets quote 20 to 21c to farmers.

BARLEY.—Prices are lower, and we quote 24 to 25c per bushel of 48 pounds for farmers' loads here. No car lots wanted. Prices are very low in Eastern Canada for barley. Ontario country points quoting about 30 to 32c.

WHEAT.—Local farmers' market.—The mills are paying 45 to 48c per bushel for fair to good samples of milling wheat, delivered at the mills by farmers. Very little coming in.

GROUND FEED.—Prices are quoted at \$19 per ton for best rolled feed and chop feed at \$18, oats and barley.

OATMEAL.—We quote rolled oats at \$1.75 per sack of 50 pounds in broken lots to retail dealers. Standard and granulated oatmeal \$2 per sack of 93 lbs. Rolled wheat, \$1.90 per 50 pound sack; pot barley \$2, and pearl barley \$4 per 53 pound sack.

OIL CAKE.—Ground oil cake meal is quoted at \$20 per ton in sacks.

FLAX SEED.—On Thursday at Chicago flax seed sold at 91 to 95½c per bushel. The movement has hardly started here yet.

BUTTER.—The situation is rather firmer locally owing to a better demand from the city trade, but not so elsewhere. Dealers are paying 8c to 8½c for fair to good round lots of dairy, and a choice round lot would, perhaps, bring 9c per lb. Small or single tub lots are selling at 10c to 18c for good to choice selections. Creamery is about the same, and we quote 14c to 15½c as to quality. Eastern advices were easier, export business being very slow and prices were said to be too high to permit of free exports.

CHEESE.—The feeling is generally weaker in cheese locally. At Ontario country cheese markets this week prices were about the same, at Ingersoll 7½ to 7 7-16c being bid. In the Winnipeg market buyers are bidding about 5½c and, as matters now stand, it would be hard to get a fractional advance on this price.

EGGS.—Buyers are paying 11c and selling candled stock at 12½ to 13c. Receipts are small and demand ditto.

LARD.—Prices are the same. We quote Pure; \$1.80 for 20 pound pails, and \$4.50 for 50 lb pails; pure leaf lard in 3, 5 and 10 pound tins, quoted at \$7 per case of 60 pounds, tierces 9c pound.

CURED MEATS.—Hams have been advanced ½c, but other lines are about the same, except back bacon, which is lower. Smoked Meats are quoted: Hams, assorted sizes, 12½c; breakfast bacon, bellies, 12½; do backs: 10½c; picnic hams, 9½c; short spiced rolls, 7½c; long rolls, 7½c; shoulders, 8c; smoked long clear, 10c; smoked jowls, 5½c. Dry salt meats are quoted: Long clear bacon, 9c per lb; shoulders, 7c; backs, 9½c; canvassed meats, or put up in parchment paper, 3c per lb. extra; barrel pork, heavy mess \$15.00 clear mess \$16.00; short cut, \$18.00; rolled shoulders, \$15 per barrel, pork sundries; fresh sausage, 7c; bologna sausage, 7c; German sausage, 7c; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 10c per package; pickled hocks, 2c; pickled tongues, 5c; sausage casings, 80c lb.

VEGETABLES.—Prices are: Potatoes, slow sale at 20 per bushel. A few have sold as low as 15c per bushel. Green stuff, including all roots, onions, etc., per doz. bunches is quoted at 5 to 8c all around; cabbage 15 to 25c per dozen; cucumbers 7 to 15c per dozen; cauliflower 80 to 50c per dozen, as to size; green peas, in pod, 40 to 50c per bushel; colery 15 to 25c per dozen bunches; rhubarb 10 to 12½c per dozen bunches; onions, 50 60c per bushel, or 1c per lb.; turnips 20c per bushel; corn, 5 to 7c per dozen ears. Native tomatoes 3 to 4c per lb. and eastern tomatoes 90c to \$1.10 per basket. Green tomatoes, 40c per bushel; citrons, 50 to 75c per dozen.

POULTRY.—No change in prices. Chickens 4½ to 48c per pair; spring chickens, 35 to 40c per pair; turkeys 3 to 9c per lb. live weight. Ducks 10c dressed. Wild ducks 20 to 30c per pair.

DRESSED MEATS.—Beef has been selling lower lately and very little has been going over 4½c per lb., in fact this is now the regular price for good beef. Mutton is going about the same, at 6 to 6½c, and lambs the same, though some has sold as low as 5c per lb. Dressed hogs are firmer at 6 to 6½c for city dressed. Veal, 4 to 6c.

HIDES.—The market is very weak, in sympathy with the declining tendency noted lately in leading markets. We look for a ½c decline in prices here almost any day. We quote: Hides, Winnipeg inspection green, 7½c for No. 1 cows, 6½ for No. 2, and 5½c for No. 3. No. 1 heavy steers, 7½c, No. 2 Steers, 6½c; branded hides grade No. 2, when not otherwise damaged to reduce them to No. 3. We quote: Calf, 8 to 15 lb skins, 6 to 8c per lb. Deacons, 25 to 40c each. Kips 5 to 6c. Sheepskins, recent kill, 30 to 35c. Lambskins, 30 to 35c each. Tallow, 4 to 5c rendered and 2 to 3c rough.

WOOL.—We quote 10 to 11½c as to quality for unwashed Manitoba fleeces. Markets abroad are quiet but firm. The advance in London since the close of the last sale has been about 10 per cent on merinos and 15 per cent on crossbred. This is an advance of 5 per cent, since that reported last week.

SENECA ROOT.—Dull. About 18c is the usual price for lots of dry root.

HAY.—Loose hay on the street market is selling at \$4 to \$5 per ton. We quote new baled prairie at \$5 on track here. Offerings are light, as farmers are too busy to bring hay in, hence the higher prices.

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE.—Shipments have kept up fairly heavy this week. Up to last night Gordon & Ironsides shipped 1898 head since our report a week ago, about 650 of these being range cattle and the balance domestic. They had, besides these, about four train loads in the

yards here, to go forward, and were expecting several trains of range cattle in to-day and to-morrow. Taylor Bros. had in 13 cars and Laycock five cars all from the Manitoba Northwestern district, which they shipped east. Among Gordon & Ironsides' shipments were the following: 14 cars from Pilot Mound and vicinity, shipped in by Chalmers Bros. & Bsthune; 5 cars from Morden, brought in by Christie & Eares; 193 head from the Manitoba Northwestern, shipped in by Kippan & Leonard, of Russell, 272 head from Grosfell district, sent in by Maybee & Shortreed, and 8 cars shipped by Scott & Johnson, of Qu'Appelle. Prices are about the same. Local butchers are buying what cattle they want around the country from farmers, and are taking very few loads. We quote butchers cattle at 2 to 2½c. off cars here, for average loads as to quality.

HOGS—No business doing. Only one car shipped from here, and this went west to Calgary. Price nominal at 4 to 4½c off cars here.

SHEEP—Gordon & Ironsides shipped one lot this week, consisting of 1,921 C.A.C. Co.'s range sheep, and 173 head from Whitewood. We quote sheep nominal at 2½c. to 3c. here, including lambs.

At Toronto on Tuesday, Sept. 17, export cattle sold at 3½ to 4c., and choice at 4½c. Butchers sold at 8 to 8½c. for good to choice. Stockers and feeders were in good demand at 2½ to 3c. Sheep sold at 3½ to 3¾c. for export stock, and 3½ to 3¾c. for lambs. Hogs steady at 4½c. for best bacon, 4½c. for heavy and light hogs, stores 4 to 4½c.

At Montreal, on September 19, best butchers' cattle sold from 3½ to 3¾c. per lb. and some went at 3 to 3¾c. per lb. Shippers were paying 3½ to 3¾c. per lb. for sheep.

At Chicago, on September 20, cattle were easier, prime cattle selling at 4½ to 5½c. per pound, but very few reaching \$5.50 per 100 pounds, and an occasional sale at 5 to 10c. more. Stockers and feeders were in good demand and firm at \$2 to \$4.25 per 100 pounds. Hogs were active and 5c. lower, with large receipts. Packers sold at \$3.90 to \$1.10 and choice shippers at \$1.25 to \$1.50 per 100 pounds. Sheep sold at \$2.25 to \$3.25 for western stock and lambs at \$2.50 to \$4.

The Weather and Crops

This week has been an improvement on last week, though there have been some delays to the work of stacking and threshing the crops, owing to wet weather. At Winnipeg, warm, bright weather has prevailed since our last report, broken only by one brief thunder shower on Wednesday. There were some indications of rain, but they passed away. To-day is cool, cloudy and threatening rain. Good progress was made with the crops all over the country in the early part of the week. Thursday morning reported snow in the far western portion of the Territories, and Friday morning's report said it was snowing in the far western and northwestern portions of the Territories, with rain in the central and eastern portions of the territories and in western portions of Manitoba. The indications are for rain to-day in eastern Manitoba.

Owing to the enormous growth of straw this year, the work of saving the harvest is found very laborious, and with delays on account of wet weather and scarcity of help, the work is dragging out to a much later date than usual. A long, open fall is greatly to be desired this year, for if the snow sets in early there will certainly be a vast amount of grain in stack, which is likely to suffer. Threshing after the snow comes has always proved unsatisfactory, as snow and particles of ice get mixed with the grain, making it damp. In the early districts stacking has been about finished. Some wheat has been threshed too damp, making it unmerchantable.

In the districts of lower elevation, including the Red River valley and the lower Assiniboine and lower Pembina valleys, severe frosts have not yet been experienced. In the Red River valley fields of corn which do not show a trace of frost may still be seen, and green beans are still being gathered in some of the market gardens near Winnipeg.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

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

On Monday wheat prices opened weak, but advanced later, the visible supply increase being smaller than was expected. Prices gained ½ to ¾c. over Saturday. Closing prices were:

	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.	May.
Wheat.....	—	—	58½	62½
Corn.....	31½	30½	28½	29
Oats.....	18½	—	—	20½
Pork.....	—	\$ 10	—	—
Lard.....	—	5 7½	—	—
Short Ribs..	—	5 15	—	—

Wheat prices made a further slight gain on Tuesday, influenced mainly by higher cables. Closing prices were:

	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.	May.
Wheat.....	57½	—	58½-¾	62½
Corn.....	32½	31½	28½	29½
Oats.....	19	18½	—	21
Mess Pork..	—	8 15	—	—
Lard.....	—	5 7½	—	—
Short Ribs..	—	5 12½	—	—

The improved tone in wheat developed greater strength Wednesday, prices opening ½c. higher. Cables were higher and there was a more bullish tendency among the local crowd. Prices had quite a wide range and fluctuated considerably. Closing prices were:

	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.	May.
Wheat....	59½	—	60½	63½
Corn.....	33½	32½	28½	29½
Oats.....	19½	19	—	21½
Mess Pork..	—	\$ 25	—	—
Lard.....	—	5 85	—	—
Short Ribs..	—	5 15	—	—

On Thursday wheat was firm at the morning session, with more speculative activity than has been usual of late, influenced by higher cables and foreign buying at New York. In the afternoon prices broke and closed lower. Closing prices were:

	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.	May.
Wheat....	58½	—	59½	63½
Corn.....	33½	32½	28½	29½
Oats.....	19½	19½	—	21½
Pork.....	\$ 22½	\$ 27½	—	—
Lard.....	5 17½	5 9½	—	—
Short Ribs..	5 17½	5 22½	—	—

Friday was a repetition of yesterday, with early strength and weak close, the latter caused by realizing sales. Closing prices were:

	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.	May.
Wheat....	58½	—	58½	62½
Corn.....	32½	31½	28½	29½-¾
Oats.....	19½	19	—	20½
Mess Pork..	—	\$ 97½	—	—
Lard.....	—	5 85	—	—
Short Ribs..	—	5 10	—	—

Wheat opened on Saturday at 58½ for December option. The tendency was downward. Closing prices were:

	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.	May.
Wheat....	57½	—	58½	62
Corn.....	31½	—	28	28½
Oats.....	19½	—	18½	20½
Mess Pork..	7 90	—	—	—
Lard.....	—	—	—	—
Short Ribs..	—	—	—	—
Flax.....	98½	—	—	1 01½

A week ago Sept. wheat closed at 53½c.
A year ago Sept. wheat closed at 52½c.

Duluth Wheat Market.

No. 1 Northern wheat at Duluth closed as follows on each day of the week:
Monday—Sept. 55c., Dec. 50½c., May, 61½c.
Tuesday—Sept. 55½c., Dec. 57c., May 61c.
Wednesday—Sept. 50½c., Dec. 57½c., May 62c.
Thursday—Sept. 56c., Dec. 57½c., 61½c.
Friday—Sept. 55½c., Dec. 56c., May 61½c.
Saturday—Sept. 54½c., Dec. 56c., May, 60½c.

A week ago to-day, (Saturday) prices closed at 51½c. for September, and 60½c. for December. A year ago September wheat closed at 55½c. and two years ago at 61½c. No. 1 hard is quoted at about 1½c. over No. 1 northern, No. 2 northern 3 lower than No. 1 northern for cash wheat.

New York Wheat.

On Saturday, Sept. 21, December wheat closed at 63½c. and May delivery at 67½c. A week ago wheat closed at 61½c. for September and 67½c. for December.

Minneapolis Wheat.

No. 1 Northern wheat closed on Saturday at 58½c. for September delivery, December at 59½c. and May at 57½c. A week ago September wheat closed at 58½c.

The Live Stock Trade.

At Liverpool, on September 16, the tone of the cattle market was rather firmer, but slow. United States cattle at Liverpool and London were quoted at 11½c. to 12c. and Canadians at 10½ to 11c. for good to choice steers. Sheep were firmer and quoted at 12 to 13½c. A private cable from Liverpool to Montreal parties quotes choice Canadian steers at 11c. and middlings at 9 to 9½c.

The Labor Market

There is still a great scarcity of men in the country for harvest work and appeals for more help were coming from many points this week, which cannot be relieved. Farmers are writing and wiring to parties in the city to secure men for them, but there are very few men to be had here, and it is impossible to come any where near supplying the demand. A good many of the men wanted now are for threshing gangs, for which \$1.75 per day is the usual rate offered, board free. A great push is being made in the country to make up, time lost owing to wet weather and every horse is being strained to get the enormous crops safely stacked and threshed before bad weather sets in. As for railway men, a large number of whom are wanted, it is almost impossible to get men for this class of work while there is such a demand from farmers at high rates of wages. The large influx of men from Ontario is the only thing which has saved the country from disastrous loss, owing to lack of help, and even as it is there is a very considerable shortage of farm help.

Winnipeg Clearing House.

Clearings for the week ending September 19, were \$97,424; balances, \$246,215. For the previous week clearings were \$935,519. For the corresponding week of last year clearings were \$929,753. For the month of August clearings were \$3,937,780, as compared with \$3,695,874 for August last year.

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

	Sept. 12.	Sept. 5.
Montreal..	\$11,618,093	\$9,017,662
Toronto...	5,720,091	5,028,092
Halifax...	1,241,543	940,194
Winnipeg..	935,519	778,483
Hamilton.	916,046	512,374
Total	\$20,131,909	\$16,336,805

WILLIAM L. KEENE & CO

(Successors to Chipman, Morgan & Co.)

SHIPBROKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

632 Cordova St., Vancouver, B.C.

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

BRITISH COLUMBIA BUSINESS REVIEW

Vancouver, Sept. 17, 1895.

Money is still reported much easier in the markets of British Columbia and the retail and wholesale trade is keeping up well. There are no changes of importance to note. Butter is easing off and lower prices may prevail. Off grade creamery is held in large quantities, and the old supply of ancient dairy is still on hand. Cured meats are firm. Oats, hay and meals have a downward tendency. The lumber business is slacking off somewhat. No mining news is coming in from Cariboo, but the reliable information obtained from Kootenay shows that the mines in Trail Creek and other districts are, many of them, even better paying concerns than the most sanguine anticipated. The "War Eagle" which is the most conspicuous one has been for some time paying immense dividends. At present all that can be done to keep Canada for Canadians, and develop the mines of British Columbia is being done with the limited capital obtainable.

The members of the Victoria board of trade, who went to Kootenay to declare themselves to the merchants there, speak very highly of the treatment they received. Wherever they went they were treated like "conquering heroes." As others who return from Kootenay, they speak in nothing but praise of that glorious country.

British Columbia Markets.

(BY WIRE TO THE COMMERCIAL.)

Vancouver, September 21, 1895.

Oats have again declined, and are \$2 per ton lower this week. Eggs are firm and the best quality are 1 to 2c higher per dozen. Butter is firmer at the same price as last quoted.

Butter.—Manitoba dairy butter, old 3 to 8c, new 10 to 12c; Manitoba creamery, 17 to 18c; do. off grade 6 to 12c per lb.; Manitoba cheese 8 to 10c per lb.

Cured Meats.—Hams 11c; breakfast bacon, 14½c; backs, 12½c; long clear, 10c; short rolls, 10c; smoked sides, 11½c. Lard is held at the following figures: tins 10½c per pound; in pails and tubs, 10c; mess pork, \$17; short cut, \$18.00.

Fish.—Prices are: Flounders, 8c; smelt, 5c; sea bass, 4; black cod, 6c; rock cod, 4c; red cod, 4c; tommy cod, 4c; herring, 4c; halibut, 7c; whiting, 6c; soles, 6c; crabs, 6c doz.; smoked salmon, 12½c, salmon 8c; smoked halibut, 10c; bladders, 10c; kippered cod, 9c; sturgeon, 6c; trout 10c per lb.; salt salmon, \$5 per barrel.

Vegetables.—Potatoes new, \$3 to \$10 per ton; onions silver skins, 1½c, cabbage, 1½c, carrots, turnips and beets, ½ to 1c a lb., sweet potatoes, \$3.50 per 100 lbs.

Eggs.—Fresh, local, 25c, Eastern 16c to 18c per dozen.

Fruits.—Australian lemons, half boxes, \$2.50, Australian oranges, half boxes, \$2.50. B. C. plums, 30 to 60c per box peaches, \$1.10 per box; oranges, Mediterranean sweets, \$2.75; St. Michael's \$3.00 per box; apples 75c to \$1.35 per box; tomatoes \$1.50; California pears \$2.00 box.

Nuts.—Almonds, 15c; filberts, 14c; peanuts, 10c; Brazil, 15c; walnuts, 10 to 10c lb. Flour.—Manitoba Patent, per bbl., \$1.70; strong bakors, \$1.50; Oregon, \$3.80.

Meal.—National mills, 45 pound sacks, \$3.85; 22½ pound sacks, \$3.45; 10.7 sacks, \$2.65. Oatmeal, 10-10's, \$3.24; 2-50's, \$3.00; 10-10 gunnies, \$2.75. Rolled oats, 90-lbsacks, \$3.25.

Grain.—Washington State wheat \$25 per ton f.o.b. Vancouver, duty paid. Local oats, \$18 per ton.

Ground Feed.—National mills chop, \$20 to \$22 per ton; ground barley, \$22 ton; shorts, \$19.00 ton; bran \$17.00 ton; oil cake meal, \$39 ton; F.O.B. Vancouver, including duty paid on imported stuff.

Dressed Meats.—Beef, 6½ to 7c; mutton, 7½ to 8c; pork, 8 to 9c; veal, 6 to 8c per lb.

Hay.—Nominal at \$8 per ton.

Live Stock.—Calves, 4 to 6c; steers, 3 to 3½c lb; cows 2½ to 3c; sheep, \$3.25 to \$3.50; hogs, 5½ to 6c; lamb, per head, \$2.50 to \$3.00. Sugars.—Powdered and icing, 4½c; Paris 1st, 5½c; granulated, 4½c; extra C, 4½c; fancy yellows 4½c; yellow, 4½c per lb.

Syrups.—30 gallon barrels, 1½c per pound; 10 gallon kegs, 2c; 5 gallon kegs, \$1.25 each; 1 gallon tins, \$3.75 per case of 10; ½ gallon tins, \$1.50 per case of 20.

Teas.—Congo: Fair, 11½c; good, 15c; choice, 25c. Ceylons: Fair, 25c; good, 30c; choice, 35c per lb.

British Columbia Business Notes.

J. R. Brennan, hotel New Westminister is succeeded by Brennan Bros.

W. H. Steeves, Livery, etc., Stoveston, has assigned.

John W. Peck & Co., wholesale clothing, have sold out their branch at Vancouver.

G. E. Treorey, jeweler, Vancouver and New Westminister, has sold out his New Westminister branch to H. J. Stubbs.

John McKinnon, butcher, Vernon, is succeeded by Alexander McAuley.

Davidson Bros., jewelers, Victoria and Vancouver are closing their Victoria branch.

It is reported that a linseed oil mill will be established at Mission City, by the town-site proprietors, to encourage the cultivation of flax in the vicinity.

The Cohoe canning has commenced and five canneries are at work, and several hundred boats are out. The run is very good. Immediately after the Cohoes cease running the sturgeon and halibut will commence in earnest.

In the R. P. Rithet freight and shipping report for August the fact is mentioned that the trade between America and South Africa is developing. The lumber trade is fairly divided now between steamers and sailing vessels. In the coal trade steamers are also taking the place of sailing vessels, which will add to the lumber trade most of the vessels supplanted.

J. M. Gordon, inspector of Dominion lands, in an interview said that he had just come from Manitoba and the territories and he considered that the magnificent crops in that part of the country would be an incentive to immigration next year. Mr. Gordon said that considering the hard times the amount of lumber sold in British Columbia the past year was gratifying.

The latest sensation in business circles is the announcement that the fishermen of the Fraser are starting a cannery on the co-operative plan. They have had one meeting and appointed three prominent citizens as trustees. A cannery will be built near Westminister, and run on the share and share alike principle. The shares will be \$100 each, but no one can hold more than five shares.

To say that the travelling dairy has been a success would be only mildly putting it. The farmers are all enthusiastic over the paternal care of Government in providing them a means of acquiring valuable knowledge in such an attractive form. Mr. Ruddick, in whose charge the dairy is, has about completed the tour of the mainland, and will now visit all the agricultural exhibitions. At present the travelling dairy is at the Victoria fair.

Lumbermen here state that the dispatch from San Francisco stating that a lumber combine is being formed about British Columbia is all nonsense. Your correspondent interviewed several lumbermen. They state that the price of lumber is still very low, but the situation might be looked upon as somewhat hopeful. Evidently the efforts of the lumbermen to have cedar lumber admitted free into the United States has proved unavailing. The reason that such efforts were made to have the duty removed on cedar was on account of the quantity of cedar siding shipped from here. Now the United States customs are getting even by charging for cedar siding, on the grounds that it is dressed on the edges. Flooring until recently admitted free comes also under the same heading.

New Westminister traders are very sensitive in these hard times of anything reflecting unfavorably on either their town or the Province. So when the other day a firm of local traders, Messrs. Shirley & Hay, who had decided to retire from business locally, put out a large sign to the effect that their whole stock must be sold, as they were leaving the country, a large petition was promptly signed by other traders and citizens urging the removal of the sign, as doing detriment to the town by giving visitors a bad idea of the place. As a matter of fact the firm in question is not emigrating but only migrating whither fortunes are said to be in course of making, viz., the West Kootenay mine country. Their petitioners, however, pray that the sign may "go first."

Freight Rates and Traffic Matters.

The Montreal Trade Bulletin of Sept. 13 says: "Ocean grain freights are firmer, engagements having transpired at 1s 3d to 1s 4½d to Liverpool, and 1s 3d to 1s 6d are the rates now quoted. Business to Glasgow has been done at 2s and 2s 3d. The rates to Bristol and London are 2s 3d to 2s 6d. Considerable sack flour is going forward at 6s 6d and 7s 6d to Liverpool, 10s to 11s 3d London, and 12s 6d to Glasgow. Provisions are quoted 10s to Liverpool and 12s 6d and 15s London and Glasgow. In cheese there have been engagements at 15s London, 17s 6d Liverpool, 20s Bristol, and 25s Glasgow. Cattle have been engaged at 35s to 37s 6d London, 40s to 42s 6d Liverpool, 40s to 45s Glasgow, and 45s Bristol. There has been more doing in inland water freights, engagements having been made for about 100,000 bushels of wheat at Duluth at 8c to Montreal. From Chicago to Buffalo wheat is quoted at 1½c and corn at 1½c, a charter being reported at that figure. From Buffalo to New York wheat has been taken at 2½c and corn at 1½c. From Kingston to Montreal 2½ wheat and 2½c corn."

British Grain Trade.

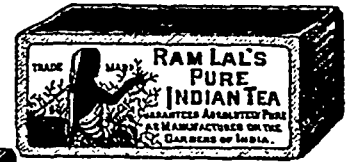
The Mark Lane Express of September 16, in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says:—English wheat has been depressed at prices ranging from 22s to 27s per quarter, but the finest new white wheats were held for 27s 6d. Foreign wheats receded 6d. At Liverpool there was a decline per cental in Red American of 2d. To-day the market was quiet. Foreign red wheats were 6d lower; flour, barley and corn 6d, and oats 3d lower.

THE STEPS To a successful and PERMANENT TEA TRADE

Can only be ascended by handling

Ram Lal's Pure Indian Tea

PURITY



FRAGRANCE



FLAVOUR



STRENGTH



PAYS A DOUBLE PROFIT AS IT IS ALWAYS WINNING TRADE ALWAYS HOLDING IT

WESTERN SELLING AGENTS

Turner, Mackeand & Co.,

Wholesale Grocers, WINNIPEG.

The Western Fisheries and Trading Co., Ltd.

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT . . .
..and.. Commission Agts **FISH MERCHANTS**
Fresh Salmon a Specialty.
NEW WESTMINSTER, - B. C.

READ THIS.

FOR SALE OR LEASE
ON VERY REASONABLE TERMS, A

Magnificent Farm

Of rich black soil, situated on Lulu Island, North Arm Fraser River, B. C. being composed of west halves of lots 12 and 13 and part of 1, Block 4 North, Range 7 West, 200 acres more or less; over one-half under good cultivation, mostly in meadow, the balance having been plowed once or twice and yielding abundance of grass for stock; has a very large barn, house and orchard of good bearing trees, all well fenced with stakes and boards; all well dyked and ditched, and about two-thirds well underdrained; it is six or seven miles from the city of Vancouver; good roads, with stages to and from Vancouver daily; the river at the door teems with salmon, and has excellent shooting for ducks, geese and snipe; also pheasants in the near future; good school and churches near by; climate lovely and scenery simply charming. We particularly wish to sell out, but failing which, shall lease to party with sufficient capital to stock and work the place properly.
For further particulars apply to J. H. TODD & SON owners, Victoria, B. C. or to Messrs. Rand Bros. Vancouver.

J. & A. Clearihue, COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

—DEALERS IN—
FRUITS AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.
Special attention to consignments of Furs and Skins, Butter and Eggs.
Yates Street, VICTORIA, B.C.
P. O. BOX 536.
AGENTS Bridgeport Oil Works, B.C.; D. Richards, Laundry Soaps Woodstock, Ontario; Tullier, Bothwell Co., Montreal, Parisian Washing Blue.
We have a large cool warehouse with good facilities for handling Butter and Produce in quantities.
Consignments Received in all Lines. Correspondence Solicited.

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—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—
BUTTER, EGGS, FRUITS AND PRODUCE
A PERFECT SYSTEM OF
COLD STORAGE.
230 ABBOTT STREET, - VANCOUVER,
P. O. BOX NO. 296.
Quote prices on first quality Dairy Butter or consign it to us and get top market prices.

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MILLERS
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FLOUR, FEED & GRAIN.
Head Office, Victoria, B.C.
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Osmund Skrine & Co.,

Wholesale Produce and Commission.
CHOICE CALIFORNIA FRUITS.
BUTTER, EGGS, CHEESE, etc.
Special attention given to Manitoba and N.W.T. Consignments.
Correspondence Solicited.

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VANCOUVER, B.C.

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

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

WALKER HOUSE.

The most conveniently located Hotel in Toronto.
One Block from Union Railway Depot
A First-class Family and Commercial House
Terms from \$2 a Day
DAVID WALKER, PROPRIETOR
Corner York and Front Sts., TORONTO, Ont.

THIS SEASON

WE WILL CARRY IN WINNIPEG FULL LINE OF

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

BAGS

WRITE US FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.

PROMPT SHIPMENT ON RECEIPT OF ORDER.

Hessians, Plain and Striped.

Sewing Twines. -- Branding Inks, Blue, Red and Green.

W. F. HENDERSON & CO.

WINNIPEG.

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

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

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

WINNIPEG, Oct. 5th, 1893.

Messrs. Ogilvie Milling Co.,

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

—IN HANDLING—

OGILVIE'S FLOUR

YOU HAVE

THE BEST

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

OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN,

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

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

Representative for Manitoba, N. W. T. and British Columbia,
L. GODBOLT, WINNIPEG, McIntyre Block.

GEO. H. RODGERS & CO.
WHOLESALE JOBBERS
DRY GOODS,
BOOTS AND SHOES.

"If you want to Lead" see our Fall Samples before placing your orders. It will pay you. Our traveller is now on the road and will be pleased to show you our samples.

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

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MONTREAL,
Commission Merchants,
Flour, Grain, Butter, &c.
Advances made on Consignments to British or Continental markets

St. Lawrence Hall
MONTREAL, - - P.Q.

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

THE ELEVATOR PRIVILEGES.

Continued from page 26.

leges were removed, and loading direct into cars from wagons, or from flat warehouse, were to be largely indulged in. Any serious delay would in turn injure the grain trade, and this in turn would fall back upon the farmers. If the railway companies decide to abolish the elevator privileges, as it appears they may do in view of this tiresome agitation, they will be compelled to make very strict regulations to prevent delays. It would never do to have the grain trade of the country paralyzed during the busy season, by any extended tendency to resort to the primitive system of loading grain direct into cars. We do not believe, however, that the elevators would suffer materially through the removal of the restrictions which prevent parties from shipping grain except through the elevators, at points where suitable elevators have been built. The elevators can handle the grain more cheaply and to better advantage than the farmer could load it himself, and we believe very little shipping from cars would be done if the privilege were thrown open to-day. On the other hand, the removal of the restrictions would put a stop to one phase of this continuous and tiresome agitation in connection with wheat, and to this extent it would be welcome, though, no doubt, some other feature would be discovered by the agitators to keep up the excitement. The real cause at the bottom of much of this agitation is the discontent caused by the low price of wheat. If the price of wheat were high, or even at what could be regarded as a fairly satisfactory price, the farmers would be contented, and they would pay very little attention to the few leaders and schemers who stir up these agitations. This discontent, however, is a grand opportunity for the class of charlatans whose aim is to seek popularity or further personal schemes by posing as the farmers' friend.

A DISHONEST POLICY.

We referred briefly recently to the violent articles which have appeared in Manitoba papers of late, calculated to stir up a feeling of hostility against the grain trade on the part of the farmers. All sorts of ridiculous and absurd reasons have been advanced to account for the present low price of wheat, the blame, of course, being thrown upon the local trade. Of course, a good deal of this is done with the object of pleasing the farmers, rather than trying to represent the situation as it actually exists. We were told the other day of a little incident which may be used to illustrate this fact. A certain Manitoba country paper had week after week contained articles condemning the local grain trade in a most vigorous manner. Finally a grain shipper went to the publisher privately and remonstrated with him about the matter. He was coolly informed by the newspaper man that he (the publisher) was not carrying on a grain business, he was running a country

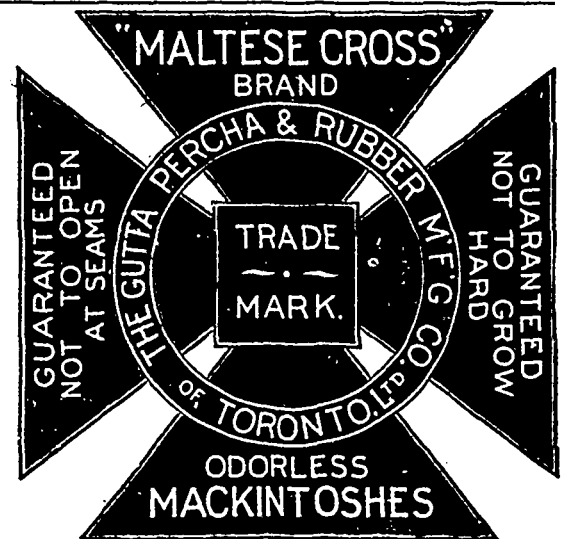
Every Mackintosh

Bearing this Trade Mark is
Thoroughly Guaranteed.

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

For Sale by all the Leading Wholesale Houses.

Try them and you will Buy Again.



newspaper and he had to write to please his farmer subscribers. The grain man at once walked away, feeling, as he said, that it would be useless to talk reason to a man who had just made such an astonishing declaration. There is no doubt that his idea of pleasing the farmers prompts some of the articles denouncing the grain men which we see in some Manitoba papers. At the same time, every newspaper man in Manitoba has sufficient information within his reach to enable him to determine very closely the value of wheat, if he will take the trouble to look it up. By doing this he can at once tell if the grain men are not paying full value for wheat. A simple investigation of actual market values, which any person of ordinary intelligence could readily make, would save a great deal of useless agitation on the grain question.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE COMMERCIAL pointed out in a recent issue that if the government should decide to prevent the mixing of scoured wheat at our lake ports, the principal persons to suffer would be the farmers, as the value of smutty wheat would be greatly depreciated. It would not make much difference to the shippers, as they would simply buy in accordance with their ability to sell the stuff. The Farmers' Advocate, in referring to The Commercial's statement of the case, thinks it would be small loss, as the farmers can avoid having smutty wheat by taking proper care, and if they are too careless to do this The Advocate thinks they deserve to suffer. We must say that they do suffer even under the mixing plan, as the cost of cleaning smutty wheat by the scouring process (the only possible way of cleaning it) is so great, that the grain has to be purchased at a comparatively low price. At Duluth, we see that smutty wheat is quoted at 8 to 10 cents per bushel under sound grain.

Silver.

London quotations for bars were unchanged throughout the week, but the New York price advanced 1/2c. Silver prices on Sept. 13 were: London, 309-16d; New York, 67 1/2c.

Winnipeg Markets a Year Ago.

Wheat.—No. 1 hard, c.i.f. Fort William afloat, 51 to 51 1/2c new wheat, and 39 to 40c to farmers, Manitoba country points.
Flour.—Local price, per sack, Patents, \$1.50; Bakers, \$1.40.
Bran.—Per ton, \$11.
Shorts.—Per ton, \$13.
Oats.—Per bushel, new, 21 to 21c.
Barley.—Per bushel, _____
Butter.—Dairy 10 to 14c, round lots.
Cheese.—9 1/2 to 10c.
Eggs.—Fresh, casier at 12 1/2c, round lots.
Beef.—Fresh, per lb., 4 1/2 to 5 1/2c.
Mutton.—Fresh, and lamb, 8c.
Hogs.—Dressed, 5 1/2 to 6c.
Cattle.—Butchers, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4c.
Hogs.—Live, good packing 4 1/2 to 4 3/4c, off cars. Heavy, 4 to 4 1/2c.
Sheep, average butchers 3c, live weight.
Seneca Root.—25 to 26 1/2c per lb.
Chickens.—8c a lb.
Hides.—No. 1 cows, 2 1/2c.
Potatoes.—new 25 to 30c per bushel.
Hay.—\$1.50 to \$5.00 per ton, car lots.
Wool.—6 to 8 1/2c, unwashed fleeco.

This week last year wheat was 2c lower and flour 5c lower. Butter, cheese and eggs advanced sharply.

Winnipeg Wheat Inspection.

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

Grade.	Sept. 14	Aug. 17	Aug. 24	Aug. 31	Sept. 7
Extra Manitoba					
hard.....	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 hard.....	26	47	25	22	20
No. 2 hard.....	3	0	0	0	0
No. 3 hard.....	6	0	0	0	0
No. 1 North'n.....	1	10	3	0	0
No. 2 North'n.....	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 white fyte.....	0	0	0	0	1
No. 2 white fyte.....	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 Spring.....	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 Rejected.....	5	1	0	0	1
No. 2 Rejected.....	0	1	1	0	1
No Grade.....	2	0	0	0	1
Total.....	43	59	32	24	24
Same week last year.....	70	106	135	62	102

*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.

Carrol & Co., tailors, Calgary, are out of business.

GRIFFIN'S

"RED CROSS"

BRAND OF HAMS.

BACON, LARD, BOLOGNA
AND
FRESH PORK SAUSAGE
ARE THE BEST

Please ask for our manufacture,

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

Security Cold Storage Warehouse.

Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Poultry,

Dressed Meat and Hogs

STORED AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

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

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

CENTRAL PRISON BINDER TWINE.

Puro Manilla Binder Twine, made at the Central Prison Factory, Toronto, is now offered to the Trade. This Twine is made in two grades, both of which are puro manilla, and each bale is guaranteed to weigh 50 lbs net of twine, averaging 610 feet to the pound. The cheapest twine on the market, quality considered.

JOHN HALLAM, Sole Agent.

Write for Prices to THE TORONTO HIDE & WOOL CO., WINNIPEG.

A large stock of the finest English SHEEP DIP on hand, for curing scab in sheep, destroying ticks, lice, etc.

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

Clothing.

45 to 49 King St. Princess St.
Hamilton and Winnipeg

LEITCH BROS.
OAK LAKE

"Anchor Brand"
FLOURS

—FROM—

No. 1 Hard Wheat.

BRAN, SHORTS

AND ALL KINDS OF

Chopped Feed and Grain.

—ADDRESS—

OAK LAKE

MANITOBA.

BUCK'S STOVE WORKS.

WILLIAM BUCK,

MANUFACTURER OF

HAPPY THOUGHT RANGES, RADIANT HOME BASE BURNERS

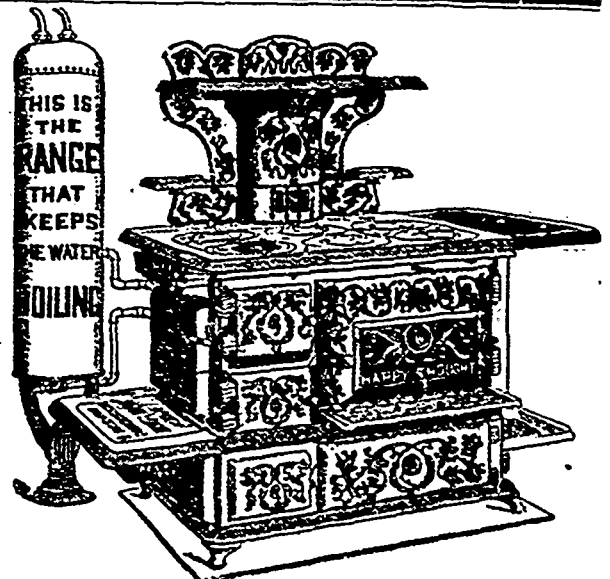
HONOR BRIGHT WOOD COOKS, LEADER FURNACES

Winnipeg Warehouse, 248 McDermot St.

W. G. McMAHON, Manager.

Works and General Office:

BRANTFORD, ONT.



JOHN M. O'LOUGHLIN, PRES. HENRY BELL, VICE-PRES. W. E. HAZLEY, TREAS. THOS. A. WATTS, SECT.

THE CONSOLIDATED STATIONERY CO., LTD.

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

Christmas Trade

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

41 Princess Street,

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Milling and Elevator Improvements.

Last week we gave a list of milling improvements for the present season throughout Manitoba and the territories. This week we will refer only to the improvements carried out by the Lake of the Woods Milling Co. and the Northern Elevator Co. this season. The former company has done a lot of work this year in extending its business interests here, principally in the line of building new elevators. Considerable work has also been done at the mills. At this Keewatin mill a fine new machine shop has been built, fitted with a most complete outfit of machinery and tools. All repairs for the mill can thus be made on short notice right on the spot. No other mill in Canada has such a complete machine shop in connection. The cooperage in connection with the Keewatin mill has also been enlarged and a great deal of new plant put in. The cooperage is now supplied with the very best machinery procurable for the manufacture of flour barrels, and the managers claim that they make the best barrel in Canada. The cooperage is run by electricity. At the mill itself the usual amount of new machinery has been put in, the policy of the management being to adopt all new machinery which has been proved to be a genuine improvement.

At their Portage la Prairie mill no important changes have been made, but as this is practically a new mill yet it has not been in need of any special overhauling.

In elevator building the Lake of the Woods Milling Co. have had an active season, twelve new elevators having been built. These are located, one each, at the following places: Teesbank and Carroll on the Southwestern; Reston on the Pipestone branch; Manitou, Alton, Nings, Morden and Winkler on the Deloraine branch; Franklin and Arden on the Manitoba Northwestern; and Fleming and Moosomin on the Canadian Pacific Railway main line west. The elevator at Nings is to replace the one burnt a short time ago, so that the actual gain is eleven elevators. The capacity of the elevators varies from 40,000 to 50,000 bushels each. They will all be worked by horse power and are not supplied with cleaning machinery, as large cleaning elevators are established in connection with each of the mills, at Portage la Prairie and Keewatin. In addition to the elevators built this year, the company has purchased the Agnew elevator at Dominion City, on the Emerson branch and has also purchased a flat warehouse at Newdale, on the Northwestern. A flat warehouse has also been built at Delcan, on the Pipestone branch. Altogether the season's work gives the company an increase in its country elevator capacity of about three-quarters of a million bushels. The company has in all 87 elevators and warehouses scattered throughout the country, all being on the various railways in

Manitoba, with the exception of two or three in eastern Assiniboia territory. All of these are elevators with the exception of a very few.

Though the Lake of the Woods Milling Co. has this large number of elevators throughout our wheat belt, the company is not interested in upholding the special shipping privileges given by the railways to elevator owners. These elevators are for use in connection with the large milling business of the company, and as the company is not engaged in the grain shipping trade, the special privileges to elevators are not considered of much importance.

THE NORTHERN ELEVATOR CO.

Another company which has largely increased its investments in the country this season is the Northern Elevator Co., of Winnipeg. This company has built three new receiving elevators at country points, and has purchased or leased several other elevators and grain warehouses, besides building over several warehouses. The company has also a splendid storage and cleaning elevator in course of erection in Winnipeg.

The new elevators built this year are located at Sidney, on the C. P. E. main line west, and Hilton and Rossbank on the Brandon branch of the Northern Pacific. The company has purchased the Adamson elevator at Virdon and also an elevator at Nesbit from the Commercial Bank, and has leased four elevators located at Morden, Gretna, Virdon and Hartney from the Union Bank. All these elevators have been overhauled and improved. Flat warehouses at Midway, Arden, Neopawa, High Bluff and Oxbow have been built over and converted into horse-power elevators, and the one at Oxbow has been fitted with steam plant. Warehouses for handling flax seed have been built at Morris, Emerson and St. Jean.

The most important work undertaken by the Northern Elevator Company, however, is the fine new elevator now nearing completion at Winnipeg. This elevator is located on the Canadian Pacific Railway track in a conspicuous position. It is designed principally for cleaning grain purchased at the company's numerous country buying points, and particularly for handling any off-grade grain. As all grain purchased on the Canadian Pacific Railway lines in Manitoba passes through Winnipeg on route eastward, this point is a convenient one for a cleaning elevator. The establishment of this cleaning elevator here relieves the company from the necessity of having cleaning machinery in all their country elevators. The new elevator here will be capable of doing the cleaning that would otherwise be done in all the company's country elevators, and by centralizing this work it can be done vastly cheaper. There is the great saving of costly cleaning machinery, besides the expense of keeping

steam plant and men at the numerous country points to do the cleaning. The establishment of this elevator will be a great advantage to the country, in providing a means of cleaning up any off-grade grain and putting it into merchantable condition, thus making a saving for the producer as well as the handler. Grain which would be almost unsaleable without these cleaning facilities, will be made merchantable. Every cent added to the value of off-grade or damaged grain, by careful handling or cleaning, is just that much saved to the country. The establishment of this fine elevator here will assist in making Winnipeg a market for sample grain.

The new elevator will have a storage capacity of 150,000 bushels. This capacity is not large, so far as storage is concerned, but the plant is being established on a scale large enough to do the work of an annex elevator of 1,000,000 bushels capacity. It is proposed to build a storage annex elevator in the future in connection with the present plant, the elevator now being built being designed primarily for cleaning grain. It will have a handling capacity of sixty to seventy cars per day.

The Northern Elevator Company controls about 75 elevators and warehouses in Manitoba and the territories. The company is not in favor of retaining special shipping privileges for elevators. In fact Mr. Mitchell, president of the company, informed The Commercial that they were anxious to see all restrictions upon shipping grain removed, so that elevator owners would be on the same basis as those who wished to ship from flat warehouses or even load directly into cars. The restrictions which compel the shipment of all grain through elevators at all points where elevators of a certain standard have been erected, he said were a disadvantage to them in many cases, and they would like to see them removed.

A Book for Young Men.

Edward Bok, the editor of The Ladies Home Journal, has written a book for young men called "Successward, A Young Man's Book for Young Men," which the Revels will publish in a fortnight. The book aims to cover all the important phases in a young man's life: his business life, social life, his amusements, religious life, dress, his attitude towards women and the question of his marriage. This is Mr. Bok's first book.

The Neepawa Register, of September 12, says: "The hail storm at Newdale last week covered an area of about eighty square miles. It commenced about ten miles west of the town and travelled sixteen miles northeastward, doing much damage to standing crops. A wing of the same storm, it is said, cleaned out Hun's valley."

British Columbia Fruit

W. G. Henry, president of the Fraser Valley Fruit Growers' Association, writes an enthusiastic letter regarding fruit growing in British Columbia. He says that the industry is developing fast and people are beginning to give attention to the industry. When the new orchards are bearing he says they will be able to supply Manitoba with the finest plums grown in the world, at as low prices as can be grown anywhere. Regarding the poor condition of British Columbia fruit shipped this year to Winnipeg, he said this was owing to the fruit having been too ripe, delay in shipping and close cars. The association have shipped five cars of plums this year to Manitoba and the territories, he says, with good results, except in the case of those sent to Winnipeg. Mr. Henry is confident that with a little experience and with their new orchards coming in they will eventually supply Manitoba with all the plums required in good condition.

Scoured Wheat

The system of mixing scoured wheat in with the regular grades, will likely come up at the meeting of the standards' board at Winnipeg on Tuesday, and as all sides of the question will be represented, there will likely be a lively discussion over the matter. The action of the Winnipeg grain exporters regarding this matter seems to be one of indifference, as they will simply buy smutted wheat in accordance with their ability to dispose of it. If anything is done to prejudice or reduce the value of this class of grain, the farmers who are so unfortunate as to have smutty wheat, will have to stand the loss. With this point in view the members of the board will no doubt be very careful in making a decision which will tend to the injury of the farmers.

It has been suggested that a special grade be made for scoured wheat. It is very doubtful if this would be advisable. It would cause the impression abroad that the quantity of smutty wheat was very great here—So great that it was found necessary to strike a special grade for it. The wisdom of making special grades for any class of damaged wheat is doubtful, on account of the tendency it will have to advertise that particular class of wheat as a regular product of this country.

The October number of the Delinator is called the Autumn number and contains a choice and varied selection of timely articles. It gives an authoritative exposition of Autumn styles, illustrating a variety of novel, artistic and beautiful garments. Especially complete and valuable is its discussion on mourning. Mrs. Roger A. Pryor's paper on etiquette of Grief's outward showing being supplemented by an instructive article giving patterns and designs for mourning attire. Every mother with the responsibility of a household should study what is said about fitting out a family, the season's costume needs of herself and her little ones being fully treated. The progress of co-education in Great Britain is further explained by Amy Rayson. Book-binding as an occupation for women is entertainingly described by Evelyn Hunter Nordhoff. Lucia M. Robbins describes a new and amusing form of entertainment. The reopening of the schools is remembered in an account of things suitable for the children's luncheon basket, while A. B. Longstreet contributes a practical exposition of how to carve. The return of cooler weather makes timely the admirably illustrated article on draperies. The papers on the kindergarten by Sara Miler Kirby, on floral work for October by A. M. Stuart and the designs for burnt work

by Harriet Keith Forbs fully sustain the interest felt in these topics. The Delinator Publishing Co., 83 Richmond St. west Toronto, Ont.

Visit of Mr. McNichol.

Mr. McNichol, of Montreal, general passenger agent of the Canadian Pacific railway company, arrived in Winnipeg last week and left later for his headquarters at Montreal. In company with Robert Kerr, of this city, and W. R. Calloway, of Minneapolis, he has been on a trip to the Pacific coast over the Soo line to Moose Jaw and west, returning via the Great Northern to Winnipeg and thence to Montreal. While in the west they visited the Edmonton district. Mr. McNichol says the tourist travel has been good this year and the hotels and stopping places in the mountains have been well patronized. The Canadian Pacific Railway route through the mountains, he says, is becoming famous for its scenery, and will draw an increasing number of tourists. The fine crops, Mr. McNichol says, will help them to draw attention more effectively to this country as a field for settlement. "We are still doing all in our power to draw attention to this country, by means of exhibits, pamphlets, etc.," says Mr. McNichol.

Predictions of higher rates for money are made at New York. There was a slight temporary advance in call loan rates on the Stock Exchange, but it subsided after a few transactions at 1½ per cent or more, and 1 per cent has continued the ruling figure. Time money is unchanged. The current rates are 1½ to 2½ per cent. for short and 8 to 9½ per cent. for long dates. Mercantile paper rates for best names and doubles 8½ to 4 per cent. On Friday there was another flurry in call loans, which were quoted as high as 2 per cent.—Bradstreets, Sept. 14.

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THE ROSEBUD CLEARED ALL UP.

He had just finished the addition of fourteen columns of tantalizing figures, and was brain weary, when a friend and customer entered his private room. There was temper plain upon the intruder's face, for he was a man easily irritated, though generous to a fault. There was a misunderstanding, and he came not to clear it up, but to mix it up worse in a loud and useless wrangle. Ere he had finished his first burst of temper in loud words, his friend handed out the box containing "Reliance Rosebuds." The visitor grasped one bit the end off savagely, and wasted three matches ere he got it lighted. This act interrupted for a little his voluble irritation, but his first puffs were nervous and quick in succession. Before he was well seated and prepared for more loud talk, his friend had got in a few calm sentences, and as the misunderstanding was simple, the explanation was short and lucid. Few men have the blunt moral courage to acknowledge their mistake the moment after it is made, but as the smoke curled up from that cigar, the visitor saw clearly and acknowledged his, and a few minutes later left the room with expressions of perfect satisfaction, and avowals of continued friendship. This is but one of a hundred such instances. Cigars made from a coarse rank tobacco only increase the ill-temper of an irritated man, but the "Reliance Rosebud" contains the finest Havana tobacco, and smoking it never fails to soothe the nerves, and calm the temper. Try one when you are bothered and annoyed, and all doubt upon the matter will quickly vanish. This cigar is manufactured only by TASSER, WOOD & Co., RELIANCE CIGAR FACTORY, MONTREAL.

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Civic Management

The board of trade committee appointed to consider the question of civic government, have decided to make the committee a more public one to be composed of representatives of various organizations, such as the Trades Unions and general business and professional associations. In this way it is hoped that general public interest will be roused in this important question, resulting in the establishment of a more enlightened and businesslike system of civic government. There is certainly much need for a general reform of our system of civic government. The same system applied to any business enterprise would mean speedy ruin, and why then should it be applied to the management of the affairs of a city? Why should not civic affairs be managed in a similar way to any large business enterprise? certainly they should, and the sooner we get down to a business system in the management of a city, the better it will be for all concerned.

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Montreal Grain and Produce Market.

Flour.—There is a wide range of prices owing to the difference in value between old and new flour. Take straight rollers, for instance, and old wheat flour is quoted at \$3.35 and \$3.45 in car lots on track here, while new wheat can be bought at \$3.10 to \$3.25 in car lots on track as to quality. In jobbing lots to the trade old wheat straight roller flour has sold at \$3.60 to \$3.65 delivered, and new do. at \$3.40 to \$3.50. But values at the moment are more or less nominal, every sale being simply a matter of bargaining and is no criterion for sales to follow. There is a great difference in the quality of new wheat flour, owing to the percentage of old wheat used in grinding. Some millers have none to mix, and are obliged to use new exclusively, and the flour from this is sometimes soft, while other flour ground from dry and hard new wheat shows better quality. Straight rollers, therefore, may be quoted all the way from \$3.05 to \$3.25 in car lots on track for new, and \$3.35 to \$3.50 in car lots for old. Strong bakers (best brands) are firm at \$4, while other brands range from \$3.40 to \$3.75. Some business has been done on export account.

Oatmeal.—In bags, granulated and rolled are quoted at \$1.85 to \$1.90, and standard at \$1.75 to \$1.80. Pot barley \$1.25 in bbls. and \$2 in bags, and split peas \$3.50.

Bran, etc.—The market is easier and lower at \$14.75 to \$15.00. Shorts are quiet at \$16.50 to \$19.00 as to grade.

Wheat.—Quite a lot of business has been done in Duluth wheat during the past week for shipment via Montreal at equal to about 63c to 64c here in bond for some of it.

Oats.—Stocks here are large, but they consist chiefly of Manitoba mixed. No. 2 white has sold at 31c in car lots, and No. 2 new is offered to arrive at 31c. The price of oats is expected to rule low during the coming season, owing to their abundance.

Barley.—New barley is offered to arrive at 43c, which is a very low figure. The samples of barley which continue to be received here from the west are mostly stained by the rain, and there can be no doubt that bright pale malting samples will be very scarce.

Pork, Lard, etc.—In sympathy with the decline of about \$2 per bbl. in the price of Chicago pork of late, the market here has declined materially for Canada short cut mess pork, which is now quoted at \$15 to \$16.50 as to size of lot, of course, thin mess can be bought lower. Canada short cut pork, per bbl., \$15 to \$16; Canada thin mess, per bbl., \$14 to \$14.50; hams, per lb., 9½ to 11c; lard, pure, in pails, per lb., 8½ to 9½c; lard, compound, in pails, per lb., 6½ to 7c; bacon, per lb., 9½ to 11c; should, per lb., 8 to 8½c.

Butter.—There is a fair inquiry for export, and if factorymen would make up their minds to accept market values they could dispose of all their make. Sales have been made of creamery butter during the week at 16½ to 17½c, in round quantities, as to age and quality, and we hear of a fancy lot of September selling at 18c. Holders, however, are asking 18½ to 19c. In dairy butter there have been sales of eastern townships in 25 to 50 tub lots at 15 to 15½c, and a lot of 70 packages brought 16c, which was very fine. There is very little inquiry for western dairy, this class of butter apparently having gone out of date. To move a round lot 14c would have to be accepted, if fine.

Cheese.—The market appears to have entered another dull and unsatisfactory phase, prices having declined further since our last report, the Mon a Lea combination consisting of about 2,000 boxes last half of August having been placed in this market at about 7c. A large proportion of the cheese received here of late have been put into store, as owners

would not accept the low figures offered. It is estimated that there are fully 300,000 boxes in store here, which is just about equal to the shortage in the exports from New York this season, and when the short fall makes begins to be realized we question if the 300,000 boxes said to be located here will seem such a big jag as it does now. Finest Ontario 7½ to 7¾c; eastern townships 7¼ to 7¾c; French 7 to 7¼c; undergrades 6¼ to 6¾c.

Eggs.—Improved cable advices have helped to strengthen the market for choice, fresh fall eggs which command a premium over choice candled stock, the latter selling in round lots at 11c and in single cases at 12c. Culls have sold during the week at 8½ to 9½c. There has been some business for export account.

Baled Hay.—No. 2 shipping hay \$9.50 to \$10.00. No. 1 straight timothy \$10.50. At country points \$8.50 to \$9.00 is quoted for No. 2 and \$9.50 to \$10 for No. 1. A lot of old hay was sold at \$7 at a country point, but a large proportion of it consisted of clover.

Hides.—A fair quantity of lambskins are coming in and selling at 45c. An attempt is being made on the part of dealers to buy them by the pound, as there is a big difference in the size of skins running from 4 to 11 lbs. We quote prices here as follows: Light hides 8½c for No. 1, 7½c for No. 2, and 6½c for No. 3; to tanners 9½ to 10c for No. 1; heavy hides 8½ to 9½c; calfskins 8c; lambskins 45c.—Trade Bulletin, September 13.

Manitoba Grapes.

It is not generally known that grapes grow in Manitoba. On the Winnipeg market a few days ago a load of Manitoba grapes were offered. The fruit is a wild variety which is found growing along the Red and Assiniboine rivers in the vicinity of Winnipeg, and it doubtless may be found in other parts of the province where conditions are similarly favorable.

Enamelled Ware.

If there is one class of manufacturers in Canada who deserve to be congratulated it is those who have undertaken the making of enamelled ware. There are but two in the country, Thos. Davidson & Co., of Montreal, and the McClary Manufacturing Co., of London, and these firms are entitled to the warmest congratulations, both for the enterprise they have exhibited and the excellence of the quality of the enamelled ware they turn out. It is surprising the perfection to which the firms in question have brought these goods, and these remarks apply to the fancy as well as to the plain lines. The Canadian made article is as good as the imported, and in some instances at least and in some respects, it is better. In order to convey to the visitor an idea of the process of manufacture, both firms showed at the recent Toronto exhibition the rough steel sheet, the same after it had been stamped into shape and then after it had been treated to its pickle bath preparatory to being enamelled.

W. F. Doll is out with a pamphlet telling how the public are swindled by purchasing jewelry, watches, etc., stamped "solid gold," "warranted 14k," etc., which are not what they are represented to be. Some of these alleged solid gold articles contain very little gold, and the ordinary karat stamp on jewelry appears to be worthless. Mr. Doll, who has had an extended experience in the jewelry trade, is well posted in the matter and knows whereof he speaks. Why should not the fraudulent stamping of jewelry be prohibited by law, just the same as the fraudulent marking of other classes of goods is prohibited? Jewelers should see this pamphlet, which is printed by C. M. Ellis, 67 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

General freight agent Kerr and other Canadian Pacific Railway officials were at Edmonton recently and had an interview with the business men regarding freight rates from Edmonton to British Columbia points. Mr. Kerr announced that they had decided to reduce the rate on grain to 60 cents per 100 pounds from Edmonton to the Kootenay country.

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