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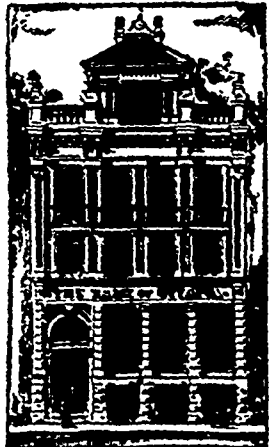
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WINNIPEG, SEPTEMBER 6, 1897.

ONTARIO CROPS.

Despite the damage by the heavy rain just about the commencing of harvest, Ontario will have the best grain crop for many years. The winter wheat crop, according to the latest official estimate, will exceed 1896 by about 10,000,000 bushels and will average 25 1-2 bushels per acre. Spring wheat is nearly 2,000,000 bushels greater than last year, in the aggregate, and the area of both winter and spring wheats is stated to have been larger than in 1896. The area sown to oats shows a further increase, and the crop will aggregate 88,971,000 bushels, which is the largest on record. Peas are about the same as last year. Barley shows a moderate reduction in the aggregate crop, owing partly to continued shrinkage in the area. They hay crop is 600,000 tons greater than last year. The principal feature of the Ontario crop record for a series of years is the extension of the area, given to corn and oats and the shrinkage in spring wheat and barley.

OUTLOOK FOR WHEAT PRICES.

At the time of writing wheat prices have not held at the top notch which they reached recently, but a moderate reaction from the rapid advance was only what might have been expected. The advance was so rapid

that it would have been surprising if there had not been some reaction.

The wheat outlook is still very strong. Reactions will come, but nevertheless we look for a strong market for some time. The statistical position of wheat is very strong, and from this point of view alone, good argument can be adduced why wheat prices should be maintained at a higher level than they have been for some years.

The great feature of the position of wheat lies in the fact that the wheat producers of North America hold the key to the situation this year. Stocks of old wheat are short we may say the world over, and in nearly all countries outside of North America crop reports indicate diminished supplies of new wheat. On the other hand Canada and the United States have produced good crops. North America holds the principal wheat surplus this year, and everything indicates that prices will be maintained, if not further advanced.

FLAX SEED.

A year ago the price of flax seed at Chicago was 64c to 65c. Two years ago it was quoted at 98c to \$1.00 per bushel. Three years ago the Chicago quotation for flax seed was ranging about \$1.45 to \$1.50 per bushel. This season there has been a wide range in prices, with a very strong upward movement. Last week \$1.03 was quoted at Chicago, while a week previous as high as \$1.20 was quoted.

APPLES.

Ontario farmers are contracting winter apples at \$1.50 per barrel in the orchard, or equal to \$2 on board cars. A year ago prices opened at 50 to 60 cents per barrel and dropped to 30c to 40c in the orchards. The apple crop of Canada represents only about 40 per cent of an average yield this year, but it will pay the farmers better than the big crop of last year.

CRANBERRIES.

Cranberries are not likely to be the drug that they were last year. Indications are that prime Cape Cod will open in New York about \$5.50 to \$6 per barrel with light colored cranberries ranging downward as to quality and color. Growers believe that in the Cape Cod district the crop will be about the same as that of 1895, or from 150,000 to 175,000 barrels. This is considerably lighter than the crop of last year, when the shipments amounted to about 200,000 barrels, and when at least 25,000 barrels were left unmarketed. The New Jersey crop is also reported to be light. The Wisconsin crop is not as much of a factor now as it used to be, as the

wild cranberry marshes have been destroyed and less attention has been given to cultivated fruit.

IRRIGATION IN THE TERRITORIES.

Last week The Commercial gave an illustration intended to draw attention to the question of irrigation in the western portion of our Territories. The Dominion department of the interior has been giving much attention during the past two or three years to the matter of irrigation in the West. Extensive surveys have been made with a view to carrying out a comprehensive system of irrigation. It would not do to go about irrigation work in any haphazard way. It would mean a great waste of labor, and waste of water as well, to begin extensive irrigation work before a general survey of the country had been made. The knowledge gained by the survey work will supply the information necessary to ensure the using of the available supply of water to the best advantage, thereby providing for the irrigation of the largest possible area.

The last report of the Interior department gives much space to irrigation in the Territories. The first point referred to is the fact that it is wrong to speak of any part or portion of the Territories as arid, in the sense that the country is barren. The soil is generally good, and the whole region produces a good growth of grass every year. The fact that a large stock raising industry has been developed in the so-called arid belt, will go to show that the country is not sterile or barren. It is only arid in the sense that the average rainfall is not sufficient for successful agriculture. The moisture from the melting snow and the spring rains is sufficient to produce a good growth of grass for grazing purposes, but, one year with another, there is not sufficient rainfall to make farming a profitable business in the southwestern portion of the Territories.

This same insufficiency of rain for agricultural purposes is a benefit to the live stock interest. Grass which in a moister climate is unfit for grazing after it is killed by the frost in the fall, remains nutritive in this western region. The grass becomes cured on the ground in such a manner that its nutritive qualities are retained, and cattle grazing upon this dry grass will keep in prime condition for the butcher until late in the fall or early winter. In fact, in a mild, open winter, cattle will keep in condition fit for the butcher nearly all winter. It is a well known fact that in seasons of more than the average rainfall, grazing

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animals do not do as well as in drier seasons. Thus the dry climate has its favorable as well its unfavorable features. All that is required is irrigation, and then the country will retain all its natural advantages for stock raising, while moisture will be artificially supplied to enable agriculture to be carried on successfully. The peculiar value of the region for stock raising is due to the acidity which renders it unsuitable for ordinary agricultural purposes. The available water supply will be sufficient to irrigate only a limited portion of the region, so that there will be a large area remaining for grazing purposes.

ditches and canals have been surveyed, and the necessary applications for licenses therefor filed under the provisions of the Northwest Irrigation Act. These works are calculated to supply water to about 62,753 acres, and as the construction thereof has, under the provisions of the law, to be commenced by the 1st May, it is evident that this year (1896) will see a further satisfactory development in the reclamation of areas at present unproductive.

From the surveys so far carried out, the department estimates that there is sufficient water available for the irrigation of 6,325,450 acres of land

BRITISH MARKETS FOR CANADIAN PRODUCTS.

The special efforts made by the late government of Canada for extending our export trade in food products to Great Britain, have been followed up by the present government with gratifying prospects. The policy followed is not only to advertise the superior quality of Canadian products in Great Britain, but also to introduce such products directly to the British consumer. In pursuance of the policy of first advertising Canadian products the public press of Great Britain has been induced to bring the question of the consumption of Canadian products



IRRIGATION IN ALBERTA.

Deep cut at intake of W. R. Hull's Bow River Ditch.

Irrigation is yet only in its early infancy in our western territories, but a good start has been made. The following from the last report of the department of the Interior will show what has been done:

"At the close of the year 1894, there were 70 ditches constructed and in operation in Southern Alberta and Western Assinibola. On 31st December, 1895, this number had increased to 112, and the acreage under constructed ditches susceptible of irrigation therefrom to the surprising figure of 79,271 acres.

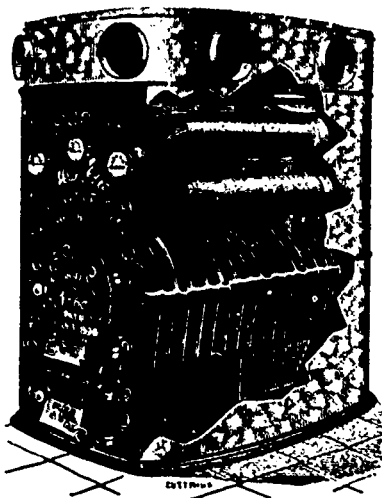
In addition to the canals and ditches which have been constructed, 42

in the western portion of the territories, or more than six times as much land as is under cultivation in the province of Manitoba this year. This will indicate what great results may be accomplished in time in the arid belt, by means of irrigation.

A leading feature of the Canadian Magazine for September, advance copies of which have been received, is an illustrated article on "The Premiers of Manitoba," from the pen of Roland B. C. Montgomery. Cuts are given of all the premiers of the province, and also views of Winnipeg in 1870 and as it is to-day.

prominently before their readers. The favorable feeling created toward Canada in Great Britain, by our preferential tariff policy, has no doubt helped our government very materially in bringing the press of the United Kingdom to its support in this work. At any rate the leading English and Scotch papers have of late published many articles calculated to call the attention of their readers to the question of favoring Canadian food products.

Professor Robertson, Canadian commissioner of agriculture, who has had special charge of the work of furthering the consumption of Canadian food-



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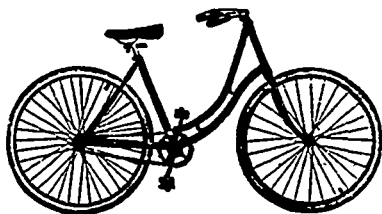
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GARDEN CITY
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AGENCIES AT ALL IMPORTANT POINTS.

In writing mention The
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GOOD RESULTS PLEASE

And thus it is our list of Shippers
is ever increasing.

We want all the Butter and Eggs you have

We make prompt remittance after sales are made

Should accommodation be required on produce, it can be had at any time

THE MANITOBA PRODUCE AND COMMISSION CO.

175 McDERMOTT STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

stuffs in the United Kingdom, has recently returned from a mission of that nature to Great Britain. As to the results of his trip the professor has given the following report for publication:

Great and continuous prominence has been given to Canadian matters in the British papers during the season. They may lead to a decided advantage in the demand for Canadian products. The consuming public of Great Britain, which does not often trouble itself with the names of places whence their food products come, have been persistently and continuously made aware of the fact that Canada is the premier colony of the empire, and a place from which all sorts of good things may be obtained, from the best quality of wheat to the finest of cheese to eat with their bread; from the most nourishing beefsteak to luscious and dainty flavored peaches and cream; from golden butter, made in the government creameries in the Northwest and elsewhere, to bricks of gold—in prospect—from the Klondyke and Kootenay and the Lake of the Woods.

BUSINESS IS BUSINESS.

The British business men whom one meets from day to day say that they find a decided preference in England for things Canadian and things colonial; but that when the retail buyer comes to the importer's warehouse to select his goods for the week, he leaves his preferential sentiment outside of the warehouse and out of the bargain, and buys only what he counts to be the best value, no matter where the goods come from. Moreover, when he buys anything Canadian, he adds to his shop talk for his customers the fact that it is Canadian, and therefore pure, wholesome and from a country where the habits and customs of the people are of a very high order in regard to cleanliness.

More than ever, the British markets are becoming the places where the surplus foods of all lands are sent for final disposal. There is such an abundance and variety of foods in the markets of the great cities of England, Scotland and Ireland, that the people have become fastidious and most discriminating buyers. On the streets of the great cities, while a Canadian notices the poor and sometimes tattered clothing of the lower classes, he is struck by the well-fed appearance of their faces and limbs. For the best qualities of all kinds of foods, in the pink of fine condition, there is a steady demand, at relatively high prices, and for the same kinds of foods of an inferior quality and out of condition, the prices are very low, although the demand may be called omnivorous.

FRESH MEATS.

I saw only one shipment of fresh dressed beef from Canada. When cut up on the counter of the retailer it compared most favorably with the best Scotch or best English beef on sale. The outside of the quarters had lost the bloom of freshness, and that doubtless prevented it from being sold at as high a price wholesale as is obtainable for the best Scotch or the best English.

The fat cattle which are imported into Great Britain from Canada or the United States, must, according to regulations of the British government, be slaughtered at the port at which they are landed. The carcasses from such cattle are hardly distin-

guishable in appearance from the home fed cattle of England and Scotland. They are dressed in the same way. The only external evidence of difference is in the fat of most of them being of a yellower hue than in the carcasses of the English and Scotch. The chilled beef imported into Great Britain from the United States is not fetching wholesale, as high prices by the quarter as the beef from the steers which are imported alive from Canada and the United States. In the retail butchers' shops the beef from the steers imported alive from Canada and the United States and the chilled beef from the United States, are sold often indiscriminately for the same price as beef from home fed cattle, and it is doubtful whether an expert judge of beef could tell by examination from which class of animals the roasts or steaks, when so cut, had been taken.

The frozen beef which is imported into Great Britain from Australasia and Argentina sells for a definitely lower price than those classes which I have mentioned. There appears to be a large opening for a large trade in chilled beef from Canada. The beef, particularly from steers fed in the Northwest Territories, could be handled to the British markets at much lower cost per head dressed than alive. There would be an avoidance of the shrinkage in weight resulting from the long journey. There would be prevention of the discoloration of the tallow. There would be no bruising with the consequent damaged appearance of many quarters from cattle shipped alive. I think it is only a question of a short time when the retail butchers will pay for chilled beef arriving in England in the best condition a price equal to, if not higher than, the price they will pay for beef from the abattoirs there.

MUTTON AND LAMBS.

Enormous quantities of frozen mutton and frozen lambs are imported from Australasia and Argentina. While in the frozen state they look almost as well as the fresh killed and unfrozen carcasses, but when they are thawed and exposed they quickly take on a darkened and repulsive appearance. Those interested in these products claim that the quality is nearly as good as the home grown English, Welsh and Scotch mutton, but they do not fetch nearly as good a price. There is a good chance for trade in chilled Canadian lambs and mutton to be built up.

CANADIAN CHEESE.

I found Canadian cheese holding its place well in the British markets. This year has shown a more active demand from consumers than has existed during the summer for a few seasons. I think the output of cheese has been slightly above the average quantity, and some 20c above the average price of the last two years. There is still a wide difference between the prices of the finest Scotch and English Cheddars and the finest Canadian cheese. As an instance, I may cite what I saw in one of the large warehouses in London. A lot of Scotch Cheddars was sold at 62 per cwt. They had a slightly richer body and finer flavor than the Canadian cheese in the same warehouse, and in this country would have been counted worth a quarter, or at most a half cent per pound more than the Canadian. Yet they were sold wholesale at four cents per pound over the top price for the Canadian cheese on the same market, on the same day. There is room still for improving the

quality of Canadian cheese until a large share of it is as fine as the best of the English and Scotch Cheddars. With cool storage at the cheese factories, so constructed and managed that the temperature shall never rise above 38 degrees in summer, it is easily practicable to make cheese of as rich a body and as fine a flavor as the best I saw in England or Scotland.

At present the discrimination between the different qualities of cheese in Canada seldom leads in the same district to a difference of more than half a cent per pound, whereas in Great Britain the differences are often as much as four or five cents per pound, wholesale.

An evil complained of by many of the importers in Great Britain is the practice by some exporters on this side of the Atlantic of selling "futures," that is, offering to sell cheese at certain prices for future delivery, often before the cheese are made. In their opinion, if that could be effectually stopped, the trade would be on a healthier and more satisfactory basis, with the likelihood of more remunerative prices for the producers in Canada.

CREAMERY BUTTER.

I found a great change in the reputation of Canadian creamery butter in the markets of London and Manchester. During the last few years it has won for itself a good name and an increasing demand. The Danish butter still holds a good place in the British markets, but in some of them it is now only second to the best Irish butter from the co-operative creameries. The North British Agriculturist, in its issue of August 4th, published the last of a series of articles on Danish farming. The writer illustrates the article by a number of cuts reproduced from kodak photographs of cow stables in Denmark. He agrees with Mr. Spreis, an eminent Scottish farmer who visited Denmark lately with several other members of the royal commission on tuberculosis, in saying that "Danish dairy stocks were, as a rule, kept under the most deplorable sanitary conditions. Tuberculosis of a generalized and very virulent type was exceedingly prevalent there and the wells for the water supply to the farm households and live stock as well as for the washing of the butter, were in three cases out of four, within less than a dozen yards of the dungstead; so that he had been forced to the conclusion that many of the obscure cases of typhoid fever in this country were caused by the use of Danish butter."

I think that the place hitherto occupied by Danish butter which has been stupendously advertised well manufactured, generally uniform in quality, and put up in most attractive packages, will hereafter be taken up by butter from Irish creameries and Canadian creameries.

The 56 pound box is the butter package most in favor. Manufacturers and shippers of butter should take special pains to put every package in a canvas bag while it is clean. An unsoiled, neat and attractive package will attract the best customers who are able and willing to pay the highest range of prices that the market will afford. In conversation with a large butter dealer in Scotland who handles only butter from Irish and Scotch creameries, he said to me that he had that day examined a lot of Canadian creamery butter which arrived in one of the cold storage chambers, and that he had never seen a

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Finest Quality

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Jute
Wheat
Sack

Weight 17 ozs.



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Ogilvie's Hungarian FLOUR

CREAMY

HAS NO EQUAL

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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

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Messrs the Ogilvie Milling Co., Winnipeg, Man.

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

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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.



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"PLYMOUTH" BINDER TWINE

A good stock of all brands in stock at Winnipeg.

Orders during the harvest will have prompt shipment.

W. G. McMahon, 246 McDermott Street

WINNIPEG, MAN.

finer quality of creamery butter, adding: "If you Canadians can send butter like that all the time, you will take a first place in the market here."

The general good health of Canadian cattle, the purity of the water supply, the luxuriance and fine quality of the herbage and fodders, and the cleanly habits of the people are all advantages on the side of Canada which count for a great deal. While I saw the best quality of fresh flavored butter selling at from 84 to 88 per cwt (I saw what was called creamery butter from the United States, slightly off in flavor and soft in body, selling at from 60 per cwt. The market emphasized in the most striking way that for anything under the very best in quality an almost ruinously low price was the best that could be obtained.

CANADIAN BACON.

Canadian bacon is taking a relatively better place in the British markets than it has done hitherto. A great advance has been made during the last two years, and particularly during the current summer. In this product also I have found that there is a very great difference between the prices obtainable for the finest quality and any seconds, "fats" or "softs," as they are called. It will pay the Canadian farmers to so select, rear and feed the hogs, that they will have a large number of hogs of fairly uniform quality. They should be what are called fleshy hogs. These are obtained chiefly through feeding the young hogs, after they are weaned, on skim milk, or butter-milk, and allowing them a great deal of exercise. Then they should be fattened on mixed grains, with a quantity of skim milk and butter-milk, or whey, mixed with them.

The best bacon pigs are those which when ready to kill, weigh from 160 to 180 lbs., live weight. These are also the pigs which yield the largest profit on their feeding. At that time they have given a larger increase in live weight for the amount of food consumed than they could at any later period of their growth.

There has been considerable increase in the number of swine fattened in Canada during the summer in connection with dairying, and the prices during the past month have been remunerative, at Toronto the No. 1 hogs selling as high as six cents per pound, live weight. According to their actual value for making bacon for the British markets, No. 1 selected hogs, weighing about 160 pounds, are worth about one cent per pound live weight more than those which are too fat, soft or rough.

POULTRY.

All the poultry dealers whom I saw said that Canadian turkeys were well liked in Great Britain; and why should they not be? The experts declare that their flesh is whiter, sweeter and of a higher flavor than the turkeys from the continent. The turkeys should be killed in such a way as to leave no external blemish on the birds. They should be plucked so as to leave no disfiguring marks and no tears on the skin or surface; and the feet and legs should be spotlessly clean. For export they should be packed in cases and sorted so that each case will contain birds of as nearly an equal weight as possible. In one case there might be put birds weighing from eight to ten pounds. The number of birds in this case and the range of weight (namely, from eight to ten pounds, or other weights) should be marked on the

outside. Another box could contain the birds weighing from ten to twelve pounds, etc. Cook turkeys of large size sell well about Christmas time. At other seasons of the year birds of smaller size, from eight to twelve pounds, are in greater demand. Those in the trade in England say that there is a good sale for them from the middle of November until the end of March. There is a large market for chickens of good size and quality, but as yet the Canadian farmers do not supply enough of those for the demand of our own cities.

EGGS.

Great Britain imports eggs annually to the value of about \$20,000,000. Canadian eggs are gaining in favor. Those arriving this year in cold storage are said to be pleasing very well. The only complaint I heard was that when the cases were opened, they became very moist and were said to be "sweating" or becoming covered with dew. As a matter of fact, the cause was when eggs from the cold storage chamber were exposed to a warm, moist atmosphere, the moisture from the air was condensed on their surface, just the same as the moisture would be condensed on the surface of a glass containing ice-cold water. When the egg cases are left closed two days in a warehouse at the ordinary temperature of the atmosphere, and then opened, the eggs are warmed up gradually. After that this trouble, which is called "sweating," does not occur. It is important that the eggs for export to Great Britain should be collected from the nests regularly, and that only those that are collected regularly should be sold to the exporters. When a nestful is found at one time, these should not be put with the eggs collected in the usual way.

The Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, in a speech at the annual Hawarden flower show, a fortnight ago, dealing mainly with butter and eggs, said: "I find that twelve hundred million eggs are laid all over Europe in order to be imported in England; I cannot help thinking it would be a good thing if five or six hundred millions of these eggs were laid at home. Because you may depend on this, that the nearer the egg is laid to the place where it is consumed, the better and fresher it will be." With the cold storage from Canada, the hens from Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime provinces can lay down eggs in the pantries of the most fastidious in Great Britain, fresh in flavor and fit for any egg use. The collecting, the packages and the packing must be looked after carefully.

PEACHES, PEARS AND GRAPES.

I was able to arrange for the sale in Great Britain of the trial shipments of peaches, pears and grapes which are to be sent from the Niagara district. For the first year, these trial shipments will be sent only or mainly to Covent Garden, in London, and to the Fruit Bazaar, in Glasgow.

I saw pears from California arrive in a very good condition at Covent Garden. They were sold at excellent prices, and I am sure that the Canadian pears, of higher flavor and rather finer quality, can be delivered in equally good condition.

Since I returned I visited Grimsby, Ont., inspected the cold storage warehouse, and had a conference with the fruit growers who have agreed to furnish fruit for these trial shipments. There is an excellent crop of Crawford peaches on the trees, a fine and unusually heavy crop of Bartlett

pears, and the promise of a very good crop of grapes. The fruit growers at Grimsby have procured a quantity of suitable packages, and a first trial shipment will be sent from there next week. Each fruit will be wrapped in tissue paper. They will be packed in comparatively small trays, holding from three to five pounds each, and these will be put in crates holding about twelve trays each. The outside cases, or crates, are constructed to permit of thorough ventilation. The fruit will be cooled in the cold storage building before it is put in the refrigerator cars; a special chamber will be provided on the steamships and every reasonable precaution will be taken to see that the fruit is landed in good condition in London and Glasgow. Full information of the prices obtained, etc., will be published for the benefit of the fruit growers in Canada, and I am confident that a large and profitable trade can be developed in the shipment of these fruits to Great Britain.

GOOD PROSPECTS.

I saw the members of many firms, and also British officials, and received and gave information on Canadian products which will help to develop trade along lines creditable to Canadians. On the whole, I think that the cold storage service arranged for by the minister of agriculture marks a distinct era in the place which Canadian products of the more perishable sorts will take on the British markets.

The Lumber Trade.

On one of the passes into the Klondyke, away in Northern British Columbia, a saw mill has been established to cut lumber for the boats of adventurers. The man who wants the boat has to go into the woods and cut his own logs, then Rudolph & Co., the proprietors of the lone Lake Bennett saw mill, will cut the logs into boards for him if he so desires, charging for this service \$70 per thousand feet. If they supply the logs themselves they charge \$100 per thousand feet, and if the traveller wants them to build the boat also they charge from \$75 to \$150 more, according to the size. This mill has a capacity of about 9,000 feet a day, so that if employed full time the proprietors would take in nearly a thousand dollars a day. There is also a saw mill nearly completed near Dyea.

Pine stumps in Michigan are now being worked up into shingles.

Red cedar shingles continue to "boom" in the United States. The Minneapolis Lumberman says: The market here is very strong at \$2.25 for extra "A", and for five-to-two clears \$2.45. Even at this price there is not enough to fill orders. All dealers are behind in filling.

The Southern Lumbermen's association of the United States has advanced prices. Within the last thirty days yellow pine mill men are reported to have advanced prices from \$1 to \$1.50.

The Minneapolis Lumberman reports a large demand for lumber there. It says there will be a recommendation for an advance of 50 cents on all lumber at the meeting of the manufacturers next week.

Minnesota and Iowa sash and door men held a meeting at Rock Island, and uniform prices were arranged. There has been much cutting of prices in the trade for some time, which it is now hoped to check.

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Seneca Root

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DEALERS IN HIDES, WOOL, ETC.
Herman Telke, Manager.
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Wines, Liquors and Cigars

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DICK, BANNING & CO.

Manufacturers of

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OAK BASSWOOD, FIR, DOORS, SASH
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ROYAL STEEL ENAMELLED WARE

Tinware of every description
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Dealers in all classes of
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The most conveniently located Hotel
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ONE BLOCK FROM UNION RAILWAY DEPOT
A first-class Family and Commercial House.

Terms from \$2 a Day.

DAVID WALKER, Proprietor.

Cor. York and Fort Sts., Toronto, Ont.



Mills:

C. P. R. TRACK

Higgins St.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

STEPHEN NAIRN

ROLLED OATS, OATMEAL, POT AND PEARL, BARLEY,

Rolled wheat and Breakfast Cereals.
Order through wholesale trade, or direct from the Mills.

W. H. MALKIN & CO.

VANCOUVER, B. C.

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Choice California and Local Fruits

OUR SPECIALTY—Consignments of produce from Manitoba and Northwest Territories. Prompt returns made on the 15th of each month

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Special attention to consignments of
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Agents D. Richards, Laundry Soaps, Woodstock, Ont.; Teller, Rathwell 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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P. O. Box 296.

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

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WHOLESALE

Fancy Groceries

Special attention given to Teas, Coffees,
Dried Fruits, Canned Goods,
Butter, etc.

244 Princess St., Winnipeg.

British Columbia Business Review.

Vancouver, Aug. 28.

There are but few changes in the market this week. Eastern eggs are improving in price. Chinamen are bringing their potatoes to the market and disposing of them at \$10 and \$11. Flour has taken another jump in sympathy with the eastern markets. Farmers are holding their oats for \$20, but those that have been sold were bought at \$18. Trade is very brisk on the Canadian Pacific coast. There are no grumblers. A hopefulness has taken possession of the people and the predicted good times seem to have arrived. Every city on the coast is preparing for the immense amount of Klondyke outfitting predicted for next spring, and which put as much money into the coffers of the business men at Victoria this season in three months as the whole of the outside trade in six months.

All the saw mills are running full time and preparing for double work to fill special orders. The harvest is good. Numerous mines close to Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster are doing development work and several mills will be crushing free milling ore within the next sixty days. The Canadian Pacific railway are taxed to lock after passengers and freight passing over the Pacific division. A very successful salmon season has just closed in which more canneries, more fishermen and more fish were in evidence than in any other year.

The Victoria and Westminster Boards of Trade report good times and promise active aggressive work towards increasing the prosperity. A smelter costing \$250,000 is positively promised Vancouver without bonus by an English syndicate, while Nanaimo is also negotiating for similar works. The British Columbia Iron Works and the Albion Iron Works of Victoria, and Vancouver, are enlarging their establishments to enable them to manufacture mining machinery of all kinds to supply the brisk demand. Altogether British Columbia is more prosperous and hopeful than for a long time, and it is thought capital and railways so much needed will follow as a natural result, without heavy drains on the people in the way of special taxation.

Financial and Insurance Notes.

The shareholders of the Bank of British Columbia held their annual meeting in London, Eng., a few weeks ago. It was stated that in British Columbia a decided improvement is apparent. Mining operations are gradually extending, and there is a steady increase in the output, which is substantial evidence of progress. Now it does not look as though the bank would require to use the amount it had provided to meet contingencies owing to the late depression. A large sum that had been written off

is reappearing on the right side of the profit and the loss account. Out of the profits of the year, a dividend at the rate of four per cent per annum was declared. This absorbed £12,000, leaving a balance of £2,382 to be carried forward.

The management of the Moison's bank have declared their usual four per cent dividend on the capital stock for the current half year, and a bonus of 1 per cent.

Deposits in Canadian chartered banks have risen in ten years from 57 millions to 132 millions. The total deposits of the banks now exceed the total amount of their current loans and discount by \$528,000.

The bank statement of July shows there was an increase in circulation from \$32,866,174 in June to \$32,709,475. The amount due to the Dominion government was reduced from \$4,876,000 to \$2,635,775. The sum due to provincial governments was increased from \$2,687,000 to \$4,101,000. A large addition was made to both classes of public deposits, those on demand rising from \$71,466,000 in June to \$72,609,000 in July, and those payable after notice increasing from \$129,675,000 to \$132,498,000. The banks increased their stock of specie and Dominion notes in July by \$700,000. They enlarged their credit balances in the United States by \$1,368,000 and their call loans by \$816,000. There was a decline of current loans and discounts from \$208,527,000 to \$204,580,000. Discount now stand at same date last year, and six millions four millions below the amount at below the figure at the close of 1896.

Grain and Milling.

Mr. Campbell, of the Dominion Elevator Co., was at Langenburg recently making arrangements to put up a grain warehouse and have a buyer stationed on that market.

The Northern Elevator Co., of Winnipeg, has purchased the grain warehouse lately owned by John Brown, at Saltcoats.

A gang of men are now at work building a 30,000 bushel elevator at Findlay for the Northern Elevator company.

Geo. Rogers will erect an elevator of 40,000 bushels' capacity at Carberry. This will give Carberry an elevator capacity of nearly 300,000 bushels.

The profits on flour during the past few days, says the Montreal Trade Bulletin, have been remarkable for their steepness, sales of straight rollers having been made at \$1.30 to \$5 per barrel, which cost \$3.65 to \$3.75 not long since; and strong bakers' flour which on Saturday last sold at \$5.50, showed a profit of \$1.50 per barrel. A lot of low grade flour in bags which cost 65c has been re-sold at \$1.40; and a round lot of straight rollers sold at \$5, showing a profit of \$1 per barrel. These profits are vastly different from former margins of 10c to 15c per barrel, and sometimes as low as 5c.

The Okanagan Flour Mills Co., Limited, of Armstrong, B. C., has declared a dividend of eight per cent, as well as \$3 per ton on wheat delivered during the year ending July 31st, 1897. Beside this, a reserve fund of \$2,650 has been created.

The last sale of Manitoba oats at a lake port reported, was at 31c at Port Arthur, for a lot averaging No. 2 white.

The new grain firm of Bready, Love & Tyron have opened an office on the

ground floor of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange block.

The London Times' Buenos Ayres correspondent says that reports from the agricultural centres indicate an increase of fully 20 per cent in the wheat area of Argentine.

It is expected that the short wheat crop in Austria-Hungary will materially increase the demand for Manitoba grades of flour in Great Britain. The Hungarian millers export a very choice quality of flour, and the Manitoba article is the most likely quality to come into demand in the absence of the usual supply of the Hungarian grades.

The Hardware and Paint Trade.

A Toronto report says: Iron pipe has again advanced about 5 per cent. Lead pipe is also higher, discount being 30 per cent now. Shot has advanced, as has pig lead. Barb wire is also higher.

The American Window Glass Co. is the name of the new concern that is absorbing the Western Window Glass Co., which controls the Ohio and Indiana plants, and the Pittsburg Window Glass Co., which controls those in New York and Pennsylvania. This will control the entire window glass business of the United States. The new tariff law by imposing a tariff equal to 140 per cent ad valorem on window glass shuts out importations of foreign glass amounting to nearly 1,000,000 boxes per year, thus giving home glass men the home market to themselves.

Prices are very firm for leads. In England all leads have advanced. The big advance in linseed oils leads to a very firm feeling for all prepared paints, in which oil enters as a part.

Live Stock Items.

Prince Bros., of Battleford, have shipped a trainload of cattle from that district.

John Wake, of Minnedosa, shipped several carloads of cattle from Saltcoats.

E. Mullins, of Virden, shipped thirty-two car loads of cattle east. He and his brother have 2,000 head of cattle purchased to ship.

Galloway Bros., of Gladstone, have shipped nine cars of cattle from the Dauphin line.

About 250 head of fat cattle from the Touchwood ranches, north of Qu'Appelle, have been shipped east. McDonald Bros. and J. Glenn were the owners.

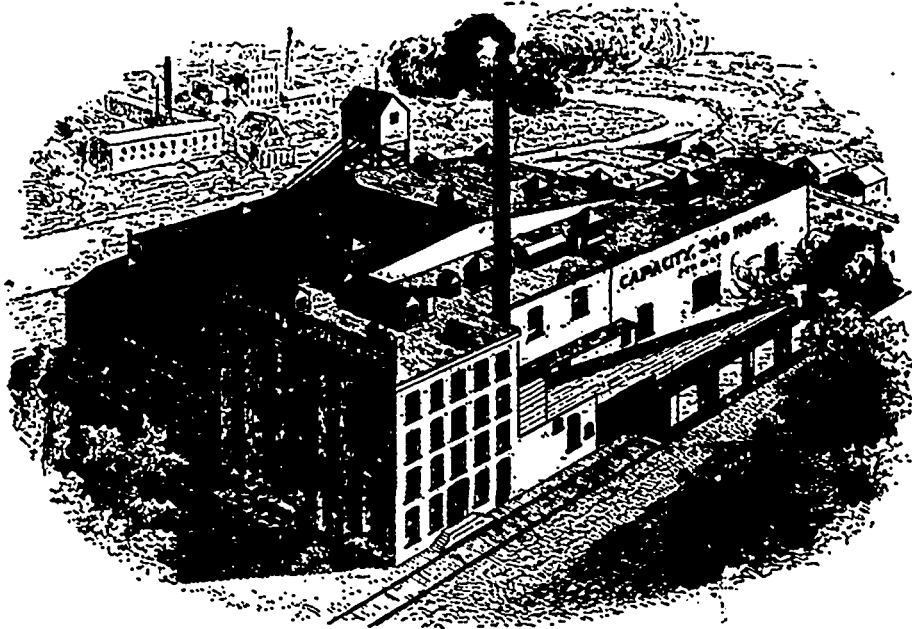
A. C. Berry, a United States buyer, shipped one hundred head of cattle from Carberry last week. They were purchased by H. E. Waller.

Kobold & Sons, Winnipeg, shipped 250 head of cattle to their range at Maple Creek last week. They were mostly yearlings, from the Winnipeg district.

WOOL IN THE UNITED STATES.

The market continues active and sales show about 2c. per scoured pound advance. Choice territory grades are selling at 42 to 44c. per pound for scoured fine medium and fine, with medium at 40c., while choice staple will bring 46 to 47c. Unwashed one-quarter and three-eighths blood combings are quotable at 21 to 22c. Australian wools are selling on the scoured basis of 52 to 58c for fine combing and clothing grades, with crossbreds at 39 to 44c.—Bradstreet's.

No LAGGARDS HERE!



We are pushing trade right into the Arctic circle. Every market in Western Canada is known to us and actively worked. Send your produce to us. Our interests are identical. We best serve ourselves by serving you. We will buy outright or sell on commission. No concern can do better for you and no consignment is too large for us to handle quickly and well.

J. Y. GRIFFIN & Co., WINNIPEG.

PORK PACKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

In writing, mention The Commercial

KLONDYKE

Twelve thousand pairs of MOCCASINS in stock at present. That's one reason why the Yukon orders came to me. Another reason was that the purchasers saved from one to three dollars on the goods. So do you, if you buy from me. I carry the largest stock, and sell more Moccasins than any house in the trade.



ARTHUR CONGDON

WINNIPEG, MAN.

I SELL SNOWSHOES TOO



Your Customer Has been made to Understand

through direct advertising
that the Guarantee Card
in the pockets of

To Grain Dealers and Shippers in Manitoba and N.W.T.

THOMPSON, SONS & Co., hitherto of Brandon, Man., have moved to Fort William, Ont., where they have established themselves to receive, hold, sell or forward grain shipped from country points in Manitoba and North West Territories, and generally to conduct the business of Grain Commission Merchants. With a wide and first-class home and export connection they are in a position to obtain for customers the best prices going for all kinds of grain.

Liberal advances made against bills of lading for carlots of grain shipped to Fort William and prompt settlement of sales guaranteed.

For business references, information re markets and grain matters, you are invited to write to our address

Thompson, Sons & Co.

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FORT WILLIAM, ONT.

The Barber & Ellis Co. Ltd.

Nos. 43, 45, 47, 49 Bay Street,

TORONTO, ONT. . . .

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ENVELOPES, WRITING PAPERS,
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Cardboards of every description. Flat Papers,
Bill Heads, &c. &c. Write for Samples.

Shorey's Clothing Means Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded

He wants just this sort
of goods for his personal
wear.



Grocery Trade Notes.

E. Nicholson, commission agent, Winnipeg, received a car of new California canned goods last week, consisting of peaches, pears, plums and apricots. As the prices are reasonable, these goods are expected to cut a considerable figure in the Winnipeg market this season.

A dispatch received from Hodeidah, Arabia, dated August 26, says that the primary market for coffee has advanced 15 points.

Currants are firm in sympathy with advices from the primary market. Some cables quote 13s 9d, and others 13s 6d for prompt shipment from Patras, but it is rumored that a sale of 200 barrels has been made ex Picqua, the first direct steamer, at 13s. This report, however, lacks confirmation.—New York Journal of Commerce.

Cable advices from Hamburg reported no prime rough Japan rice to be had, and as a consequence dealers advanced their prices for Japan to 45-8c and Java to 43-8c.

Mail advices from California report an active and firm market for canned goods. The Fruit Grower says: "Export orders are coming to hand, but the volume of foreign trade is not up to last season's. The shortage of the eastern fruit crop has caused buyers to place liberal orders for peaches and pears. Packers are very busy and a large output is looked for."

A consignment of 2,454 crates of Spanish onions were put up for auction at Montreal recently, but only 250 crates were sold, the balance being withdrawn, prices realized from 45c to 75c per crate.

The high prices of butter and other kinds of provisions have already stimulated the demand for Barbadoes molasses, says the Montreal Trade Bulletin, and prices have advanced fully 1c per gallon since our last report. Round lots of choice Barbadoes are held at 22c to 23c.

Dried and evaporated apples are firmer owing to improved export demand from Europe, as well as owing to the short apple crop this year. Prices here advanced 2 to 2 1/2c from the lowest point in eastern markets.

British Columbia Business Notes

Cummins & Co., general merchants of Ferguson, have opened a store at Ten Mile, on the south fork of the Lardeau, at the mouth of Gainer Creek.

The Cranbrook Lumber Co. has started business.

Bunyan & Leitch, saw mill Cranbrook, have started a branch yard at Moyle City.

J. C. Squirebriggs has started a saw mill at Ducks.

The following have started business at Fort Steele: Wellington Brown, furniture; Mrs. Sprague, fruit and confectionery; Vandear & Co., flour and feed.

Cosens Bros. have opened a general store at Fairview.

C. E. Emert, groceries, etc., Grand Forks, has sold out to Ab. Hall.

W. L. Davis has opened in groceries at Kaslo.

Julim & Gould have opened business at Kaslo in groceries.

The following are opening business at Moyle City: Geo. Bassett, hotel; Bunyan & Leitch, of Cranbrook, lumber yard; Glen Campbell, hotel.

The following have opened business at Nelson: A. Mislonka, boots and

shoes; Mrs. Stutter, millinery; J. H. Vanstone, drugs.

Hughes & Insley, hotel, New Westminster, have dissolved, M. F. Insley continuing.

F. T. Ahey, drugs, Revelstoke, has moved to Ferguson.

P. Burns, butcher, has sold out his Rossland branch to Russell & Haley.

Daniels & Chambers have opened in paints and oils at Rossland.

C. F. Gallon, harness, etc., Rossland, contemplates giving up business.

Mrs. Matheny has opened the Butte hotel at Rossland.

Mrs. King, Allan hotel, Rossland; business advertised for sale.

C. Prebstel, late Dickenson & Co., fish, etc., Rossland, is giving up business.

The Shoal Bay Trading Co. has sold out to Gold Fields Co.

Tucher, Savett & Co., painters, are reported to be succeeded by F. A. Tatcher, Siccan.

Williams & Holden have opened an hotel at Siccan.

Mrs. Hamilton, millinery, has sold out to Mrs. M. J. Eagles.

Geo. R. Gordon, Vancouver, men's furnishings, is giving up the retail trade and is going into wholesale business.

The plant of the Vancouver Biscuit Co. (in liquidation), has been sold to V. Girvin.

Chas. Taggart, confectionery, Vancouver, is dead.

Jas. Free, boots and shoes, Victoria and Vancouver, has effected a settlement with his creditors, and will continue business.

H. C. Lester, grocer, Victoria, is out of business.

The Rossland Miner newspaper has been purchased by F. C. Moffat.

John Alkenhead, of the firm of Alkenhead Bros., jewellers, Toronto, will open a jeweller's store at Revelstoke.

H. G. Parson, of Golden, has decided to establish a branch of the wholesale liquor department of his business at Fort Steele, which will be in charge of A. J. Hopkins.

The by-law to provide \$100,000 to improve Victoria streets, was defeated.

Dairy Trade Items.

The annual reports of the Dairymen's and Creameries' associations of Ontario, for the year 1896, have been published in book form, by the Ontario government, a copy of which is to hand. The report makes a volume of 280 pages, and contains many interesting papers on dairy subjects.

At Brockville, Ont., August 26, 1,509 boxes of white cheese, and 4,312 colored were offered, and sales were made at 10c for white, and 10 1/2c for colored.

At Peterboro, August 25, 10 to 10 1/2c was paid for cheese.

A car of butter was shipped east last week for export, from R. Scott's creamery at Shoal Lake, Man.

Freight Rates.

The Montreal Trade Bulletin says: A fair business is reported in grain freights, engagements being reported for present and nearby shipment at 2s 8d to Liverpool, 2s to London, 1s 9d to Glasgow, and 2s 6d to Bristol, 2s 9d being quoted for September shipment to the last named port. Sack flour has been engaged for Liverpool at 10s to 11s 3d; for Bristol at 12s 3d and Glasgow at 8s 9d to 10s. Cheese

has been taken at 25s to London, Liverpool and Glasgow, and at 30s to Bristol. Freight engagements of butter have transpired at 25s London, Liverpool and Glasgow, and 30s Bristol, 10s extra being charged for cold storage. Cattle freights are steady, ship agents asking 50s Liverpool, 45s Glasgow, 35s London, and 37s 6d Bristol. Horses are being hooked at £4 rate.

Manitoba.

A car of merchandise for Tees & Parssé, Winnipeg, consisting of the E. B. Eddy' Co's goods, was noticed to be on fire in the Winnipeg yards one day last week. The fire department speedily extinguished the blaze, and most of the contents of the car were saved. It is supposed that jolting caused the ignition of a quantity of matches which formed part of the cargo.

Mr. Clingan, of Wilcox & Clingan, general merchants of Virden and Elkhorn, was in the city last week and gave The Commercial a call. He says that the crops are turning out better than earlier estimates, in their district. The straw is short, but the late rains helped to fill out the grain and materially improved earlier prospects.

Jos. Tasse, of Tasse Wood & Co., Montreal, the large cigar manufacturers, was in Winnipeg last week.

Mr. Burrige, manager of the Gurney Stove and Range Company, Winnipeg, who has recently returned from a business trip, reports that prospects are good this season, and they are having a splendid season's trade. The company have placed a new coal or wood furnace on the market this season, which has some entirely new features, and which has been very favorably received. Mr. Burrige speaks very hopefully of the outlook, notwithstanding that stove peddlers have injured the legitimate trade some.

At the Dominion government savings bank, Winnipeg, the transactions for the month were: Deposits, \$30,061; withdrawals, \$19,060.89; deposits exceeded withdrawals by \$11,000.11.

J. Y. Griffin, pork packer, Winnipeg, has filled a number of orders for hog products for the Yukon mining camps on orders by wire from coast dealers. Winnipeg has been quite a share of the Yukon trade of late.

Northwest Ontario.

C. H. Waterman & Co. have started business as auctioneers and commission merchants at Rat Portage.

H. Higbee, hotel, has succeeded A. McDonald at Fort Francis.

Rodgers & Ray, general merchants, Rat Portage, are opening a branch at Morden, Man.

Patton & Young, clothing and furnishings, Rat Portage, have dissolved partnership, R. H. Young retiring.

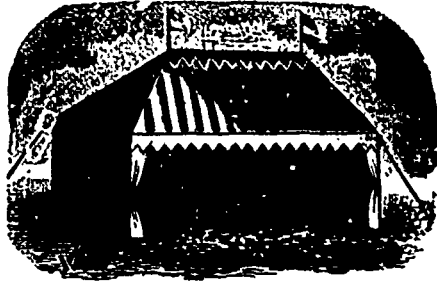
The stock of W. McKinnon, general store, Rat Portage, is advertised for sale under execution of chattel mortgage.

The great strike of soft coal miners in the United States appears to be a long way from settlement yet. Iowa miners are the latest to go on strike.

The latest reports from the Labrador fishery show that the catch this season is much below the average. The entire cod fishery this season is one third less than that of last year.

HOPE & CO.

Manufacturers of
Tents, Awnings,
Paulins,
Wagon and Cart
Covers,
Mattresses,
Wove Wire Springs
Bolsters, Etc.



Shirts and Overalls
a Specialty
Prices Right
Standard Goods
Orders by Mail
Promptly Attended
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We Guarantee
Satisfaction
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EMERSON & HAGUE, Props.

MANITOBA'S NEW INDUSTRY

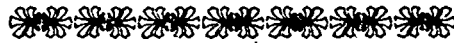
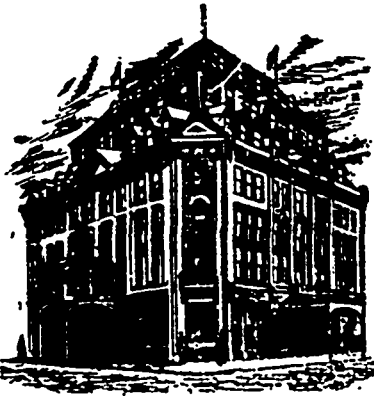
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I manufacture, stamp and lithograph all descriptions of Tin Boxes, Butter Cans, Lard Pails, Baking Powder, Tea, Coffee and Spice Cans, etc. Special quotations to large Fish Canneries, Tea Packers, etc.

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HOTEL LELAND



THE PALACE FAMILY AND
COMMERCIAL HOTEL

Rates, \$2.00 to \$4.00 a Day

Second to nothing in Canada.

W. D. DOUGLAS, Manager.

City Hall Square, Winnipeg.

CIGARS

Made in your own
Country

HISPANIA
RED CROSS
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Try these brands. They are unsurpassed

BRYAN & LEE, - Winnipeg:

SANFORD'S

READY-MADE

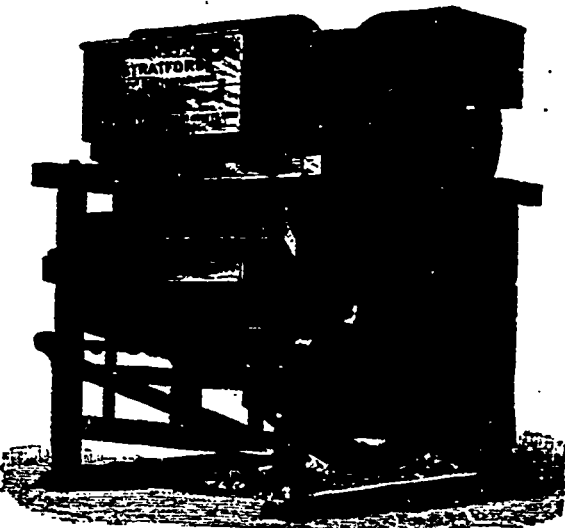
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IS THE BEST FITTING

W. E. SANFORD MFG. CO., Limited
Cor. Bannatyne and Princess Sts.
WINNIPEG.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

E. A. SMALL & CO. are now in their new premises, and are prepared to fill all FALL ORDERS. Our travellers are now out on their usual trip.



STUART & HARPER

Agents for

STRATFORD MILL BUILDING
Co.

FLOUR MILL AND ELEVATOR
MACHINERY

DUSTLESS WAREHOUSE AND
ELEVATOR SEPARATORS

DODGE WOOD PULLEYS

NEW AND SECOND-HAND
MACHINERY of all kinds.

758 to 764 Main St.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

W. R. JOHNSTON & CO.

(Late Livingston, Johnston & Co.)

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS
READY MADE

CLOTHING

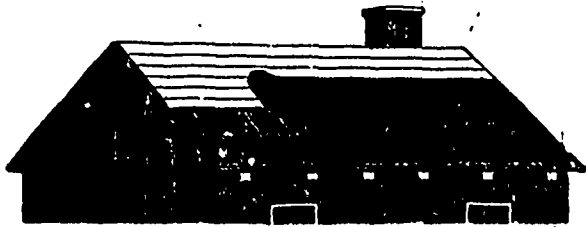
Corner Bay and Front Streets, Toronto
Samples at McIntyre Block, Winnipeg. Representatives: A. W. Lasher, W. W. Armstrong.

JAS. MCCREADY & CO.

WHOLESALE

* **Boot and Shoe
Manufacturers**
MONTREAL

W. WILLIAMS, Agent.
Sample Room—Room M, McIntyre
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MEDAL BRAND

TRIED
TESTED
PROVED

Medal Brand is adapted to any kind of roof; is not affected by gases or acids; resists fire better than tin; cannot corrode and can be painted any desired color. For all the other good points, send to us for a circular.

All Hardware Merchants should handle Medal Brand Roofing

THE CONSOLIDATED STATIONERY CO., Ltd.

Orders and Correspondence Solicited.

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The John L. Cassidy Company

LIMITED

339 and 341 St. Paul St., MONTREAL

Importers of **China, Glass and Earthenware, Etc., Etc.**

A. Beach, their old reliable traveller, will represent them in Manitoba, the Territories and B. C. He is now on the road; headquarters for the present, LELAND HOUSE, WINNIPEG.

All communications addressed to him there will be promptly attended to.

Frank Lightcap

DEALER IN.....

HIDES, SHEEP PELTS
WOOL, TALLOW
FURS and
SENECA ROOT

234 King St., Winnipeg

Highest prices paid. Parties consigning to me will be liberally dealt with and returns will be made promptly.

METCALFE & SON

Millers of the finest quality of

Rolled, Standard and Granulated **Oatmeal**

Also Roll Wheat, Chop or Ground Feed, etc.

Prices quoted on application.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MANITOBA

RELIANCE

Cigar Factory

Our Brands Stand the Test
Others Come and Go Again.

The Leaders in the Market are

The Rosebud Flor de Bahama
La Toscana Amaranto

MANUFACTURED BY

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MONTREAL, QUEBEC.

The Ontario Mutual Life

WINNIPEG OFFICE:
490 MAIN STREET

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\$20,000,000 INSURANCE

\$3,500,000 ASSETS

The company's new policies are MODELS in every respect, being a SIMPLE and UNEQUIVOCAL promise to pay the amount of the assurance upon the death of the assured, or in the case of endowment policies, at their maturity.

I. E. BOWMAN, President

WM. HENDRY, Manager

P. D. MCKINNON, Manager for Manitoba, 490 Main St., 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



Manitoba Crop Reports.

The following crop report for the two weeks ending the 1st of September, has been issued by the Manitoba & Northwestern Railway company:

Westbourne—Grain cutting all finished and threshing in full swing. Wheat yield 20 to 22 bushels per acre, a slight advance over last year. Sample will be first class, all kinds of grain got into the stook in first class condition. No damage by frost. Oats and barley a fair crop, expected to yield about 35 to 40 bushels per acre.

Gladstone—90 per cent of the grain in this section is cut and threshing has commenced. Wheat is a good sample and the average yield will be about 18 bushels to the acre. Oats and barley are a good crop and will probably average, oats 45 bushels and barley 25 bushels to the acre. No damage by frost.

Arden—Wheat is nearly all cut and will average about 18 bushels to the acre. Oats about a quarter cut and will average 40 to 45 bushels to the acre. Barley cut in a few places, but not general yet; crop will be light. Weather could not be more favorable and farmers are making good progress with the harvest. Threshing will start next week.

Neepawa—About 80 per cent. of the wheat is cut and the present week will see it finished. Samples are perhaps the finest ever seen here. Yield is about 18 bushels per acre. Whether has been favorable and grain is in splendid condition. There has been no damage from frost. Threshing has commenced and will be general next week. Oats are turning out better than expected; about 20 per cent. remains to be cut. Samples are very good. Yield will average about 30 bushels per acre. Barley is all cut. About the same quantity harvested as last year. Yield will be about 25 bushels per acre.

Minnedosa—About three-quarters of the wheat cut and half the oats. The weather has been perfect for harvesting and as a consequence grain is all good condition. No damage has been done by frost. The yield will probably be, wheat 15 bushels, oats and barley 30, which is about 15 per cent. lower than last year in wheat, and 30 per cent lower in oats.

Rapid City—With the exception of a few fields of late wheat the barley and wheat cutting is finished which is fully a week ahead of last year. Farmers are now cutting oats and about 20 per cent of the crop is already down, and stacking has commenced in places and will be general by the first of next week. Grain is a good sample. No damage from frost. Yield is still estimated at, wheat 15 to 20 bushels; oats and barley 25 to 30 bushels per acre; same as last year.

Newdale—The weather has been favorable for harvesting and farmers are making good progress. Wheat and barley mostly all cut. Wheat will average 30 to 40 bushels to the acre. Barley 20 to 25 bushels. The cutting of oats is also going on and it is estimated that half the oats will be cut by the end of this week. Oats will average 40 to 55 bushels to the acre. No damage by frost. All kinds of grain a good sample. Stacking has not started yet.

Strathclair—About 75 per cent of wheat and oats cut. Cutting will be nearly finished this week. The average yield will be about 18 bushels of wheat, and from 40 to 50 bushels of oats. No reports of damage by frost.

Shoal Lake—About 90 per cent of

the grain crop in this district is cut and in the stook. The wheat sample will be good, and will average 25 bushels per acre. Oats will yield 50 bushels; barley 36 bushels per acre. No damage reported by frost.

Birtle—75 per cent of the wheat cut, without any damage from frost or hail, balance should be cut by end of this week if the weather continues favorable. Light frost last week, but cannot learn of any damage to grain. Yield, wheat 15 to 18 bushels per acre; oats now being cut, yield from 45 to 50 bushels per acre.

Binscartl—Fully 90 per cent of wheat and about 50 per cent of oats are cut; another week will finish. The wheat will be a good quality and will average about 15 bushels per acre. Oats will be a little light and will yield about 30 bushels per acre. The yield of wheat and oats is about the same as last year. No damage by frost.

Russell—The bulk of the wheat crop is cut. It is expected it will be all down this week. The thresher will be going next week and the new crop will commence to move shortly. The grain is a good sample and has not been injured in any way. The average yield will be about 20 bushels per acre.

Langenburg—About 95 per cent of the wheat is cut and shows a good sample. The average will be about 20 bushels per acre. About 75 per cent of the oats are cut, average will be about 25 bushels per acre. A few farmers have started stacking wheat. All grain will be cut this week and stacking general next week. No damage has been reported by frost.

Salcoats—Nearly all the wheat is cut in this district. It is thought the yield will be 20 bushels per acre and in most cases the highest grade. Oats will average about 30 bushels per acre and are mostly cut. Root crop doing finely and will be a good crop. No damage at all in this district from any cause.

Yorkton—Wheat all cut and a No. 1 sample; will average about 24 bushels per acre. A number of farmers have commenced stacking their wheat. Oats about half cut and fully as heavy as last year; will average about 40 bushels per acre and No. 1 sample. No damage reported by frost. Potato vines all green yet.

N. P. R. REPORT.

Following is the Northern Pacific railway crop report for the week ending Sept. 2nd:

Brandon—The wheat is all cut in this neighborhood without the slightest damage by frost. The bulk of the oat crop to cut yet. The weather is fine.

Rounthwaite—Wheat, cutting nearly finished and about one-half stacking done. Most of the oats cut and all the barley. No damage yet reported although there was a slight frost Sunday night. Threshing starts to-day so nothing can be said as to yield as yet.

Wawanesa—The weather during the past week has been very favorable, and wheat in this vicinity is practically all cut, also fifty per cent of coarse grains. No damage as yet from frost.

Hilton—The weather since last report has been very favorable for harvesting. A large part of the crop is in stook. Threshing will be general by the 6th inst. Most of the crop that is still in the field will be threshed right out of the stook. The nights during the past few weeks have been

cold, but wheat is just being damaged by frost now.

Belmont—Weather has been all that could be desired during the past week for harvesting. Cutting is now nearly finished and stacking commenced in this vicinity. The yield will be as large as expected. No damage by hail or frost.

Baldur—Harvesting is now about completed; about 90 per cent of the grain is cut and in stook. Farmers are busy stacking. It is expected that the greater part of the wheat will be stacked this week.

Somersot—Weather for last week good. All grain about finished cutting, and stacking well under way. Threshing begins next week.

Miami—The past week has been very favorable and grain cutting is now practically over and threshing commenced. Grain is not yielding as good as expected. Yield so far about twenty bushels to the acre, No. 1 hard. No frost to date.

Rosebank—Ninety per cent of the grain is cut in this district. Stacking is general and threshing has commenced. One light frost this week, but no damage done.

Roland—Weather continues favorable for harvesting. Cutting is practically completed in this locality and stacking well advanced. Five or six threshing outfits are at work, and four more are expected to commence in a few days. Reports vary greatly as to the average yield of wheat, but reliable authorities figure it at eighteen bushels per acre, which is considerably below expectations.

Morris—Wheat is practically all cut, what little is standing will be down by Saturday night. Have not heard of any reports regarding frost in this locality. Stacking is well under way. In fact they are near through in the Silver Plains district. The sample is a good one and wheat is going to be rushed in. Very few will hold any over and above what they require for seed, etc., providing prices keep good.

St. Jean—Rained quite hard last Saturday night. Farmers are cutting. No new grain marketed to date.

Letellier—We have had perfect harvest weather during the past week, and the crop in this vicinity is now safe, everything being cut but the flax. Threshing is now general. Wheat averages between fifteen and twenty bushels to the acre. We have had no hail or frost this season and all grain is in good condition.

Emerson—Fine harvest weather. Grain mostly cut and in stook. Very little will be stacked. Threshing general. Grain not turning out as well as expected. Sample fair but yield below average.

Portage la Prairie—Generally speaking the weather has been good for harvesting since last report. Grain cutting is done and some stacking is being done now. A few farmers have commenced threshing and more machines are starting every day. The sample of grain threshed is very good and the yield from seventeen bushels upward per acre. The average yield for this district will be from seventeen to twenty bushels per acre. Root crops are excellent.

OTHER POINTS.

Gladstone, Aug. 30.—Nearly all the wheat is in stook in very good condition. On Saturday afternoon we had considerable rain and everybody expected Jack Frost on the back of it; so far he has not come. On the south side of the house this morning about 5 o'clock the thermometer showed 33 degrees. Some farmers are through with all their grain and are finishing haying. Threshing will begin this week. Messrs. McCrae and Macdonald are to begin on George Macrae's on Thursday. Machine men say that farmers have used much less twine than they expected; the average per acre is scarcely two lbs. This shows that the crop is not so heavy in straw; fortunately the heads are plump and large.

Raven's Glen, Aug. 30.—Harvesting operations are in full blast. Wheat

is nearly all in stock and oats are nearly ripe. Farmers find it hard to procure men to help handle their large crop. Where do all those excursionists from the east go? The grain quality is much ahead of its usual standard in this part this year. Wheat will grade high as there has been no frost.

The Saltcoats Assiniboian of Saturday says: "Yesterday Mr. Henry Mell brought into town two loads of oats grown by Mr. Chas. Ritchie, of the Cut Arm district, which is the first delivery of grain here this season. The oats were cut on Monday, the 17th inst, and threshed yesterday. They average about 50 bushels to the acre, and are of excellent quality."

Battleford, N. W. T., Aug. 28.—Threshing is now going on all over, and the crops are as good as could possibly be expected.

St. Andrews, Aug. 30.—Harvesting is fairly well advanced; this week will about finish up the cutting. The grain is a good sample. Taking it all through, will be a fairly good yield. The potatoe crop will be light. Other vegetables are good.

Sidney, Aug. 30.—The wheat is all out. Stacking is now the order of the day. There was a very slight frost this morning. Threshing will commence about the 5th Sept.

La Sala, 1-4; i. e. wheat cutting in this vicinity is all done and stacking commenced. The crop is considered satisfactory. Jack Frost paid his first visit of the season last night—too late to do any damage except to garden stuff.

Morden, Aug. 31.—The bulk of the grain in this district is now cut. Farmers are busy stacking and threshing has started. The sample is good and the yield also. In township one range five, south of here, the yield is better than expected. That locality was not as well favored with the early June rains as nearer town. Nevertheless a few have already threshed with an average of twenty bushels per acre. Evidently the yield will be larger than expected. Some are reporting thirty bushels to the acre. If present prices keep up farmers will do well this year.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices

Chicago, Aug. 30.—The grain movement in and out of Chicago for the past 48 hours was record breaking. Exactly 5,085 cars of all sorts were received, including 3,585 cars of corn. The shipments aggregate 2,400,000 bushels of all kinds of grain, including 119,000 bushels of wheat, 1,666,000 bushels of corn and over 500,000 bushels of oats. Receipts in bushels is wheat 17,500, corn 1,244,000, oats 558,000; remainder rye and barley.

The leading futures closed as follows:
Wheat—Sept. 89; Dec. 89 3-8; May 91.

Corn — Aug. 29 7-8; Sept. 29 7-8; Dec. 32 1-8; May 35 3-8.

Oats—Sept. 18 5-8 to 18 3-4; Dec. 20 4; May 22 7-8 to 12 3.

Mess pork—Sept. \$8.87 1-2; Oct. \$8.52 1-2; Dec. \$9.02 1-2.

Lard—Sept. \$4.82 1-2; Oct. \$4.87 1-2; Dec. \$4.95.

Short ribs—Sept. \$5.75; Oct. \$5.70.

Chicago, Aug. 31.—The leading futures closed as follows:

Wheat—Sept. 89 1-2, Dec. 89 7-8, May 91 1-8 to 91 1-4.

Corn—Aug. 30, Sept. 30, Dec. 32 to 32 1-8, May 35 3-8.

Oats—Sept. 18 1-2, Dec. 20 1-8, May 28.

Pork—Sept. \$8.87, Oct. \$8.90, Dec. \$8.95.

Lard—Sept. \$4.85, Oct. \$4.87 1-2, Dec. \$4.95.

Short ribs—Sept. \$5.67 1-2, Oct. \$5.67 1-2.

Chicago, Sept. 1.—Wheat, Sept. opened 89 3-4c, closed 93 3-8c; Dec. opened 89 5-8c, closed 93 3-8c; May opened 91 1/2; 91 7-8c, closed 94 3-8c; Corn, Sept. opened 29 1-2c, closed 31 1-4c; Dec. opened 31 7-8 to 32c, closed 33 1-8 to 33 1-4c. Oats, Sept. opened 18 3-8c, closed 19 3-4c.

Chicago, Sept. 2.—The leading futures closed as follows:

Wheat—Sept. 95; Dec. 94 1-2; May 94 7-8.

Corn—Sept. 30 7-8; Dec. 32 3-4 to 32 7-8; May 35 7-8 to 8c.

Oats—Sept. 19; Dec. 20 3-8; May 23 1-8.

Mess pork—Sept. \$8.90; Oct. \$8.95; Dec. \$9.02.

Lard—Sept. \$4.85; Oct. \$4.87 1-2; Dec. \$4.95.

Short ribs—Sept. \$5.70; Oct. \$5.75.

Chicago, Sept. 3.—The leading futures closed as follows:

Wheat, Sept., 93 3-8; Dec., 92 3-4; May, 93 1-2.

Corn, Sept., 30 1-2; Dec., 32 3-8; May 35 1-2.

Oats, Sept., 19; Dec., 20 1-8 to 20 1-4; May, 23 to 23 1-8.

Mess Pork, Sept., \$8.92 1-2; Oct., \$8.92 1-2; Dec., \$8.92 1-2.

Lard, Sept., \$4.47 1-2; Oct., \$4.80; Dec., \$4.87 1-2.

Ribs, Sept., \$5.67 1-2; Oct., \$5.67 1-2.

New York Wheat.

New York, Aug. 30.—Wheat receipts, 247,950 bushels; exports, 290,021 bushels; sales, 4,165,000 bushels futures; 96,000 bushels spot; spot weaker; No. 2 red, 97 1-4 f.o.b. afloat; No. 1 Northern, New York, \$1.02 1-2 f. o. b. afloat. Options opened steady, sold off under foreign selling and weak Liverpool cables, advanced on English visible; weakened again under disappointing French cables, but finally closing steeper on covering at unchanged prices on December, which was in demand on switching orders to 1 3-8 to 1 7-8 decline on other months. No. 2 red Aug. closed 97 5-8; Sept., 95 5-8 to 97 1-4, closed 96 1-8; Oct., 94 3-4 to 95 1-8, closed 95 1-8; Nov. closed 94 1-8; Dec., 93 1-2 to 95 1-2, closed 94 1-8.

New York, Aug. 31.—Wheat, receipts, 240,850 bushels; exports, 360,814 bushels; sales, 3,230,000 bushels, futures, 96,000 bushels spot. Spot steady No. 2 red 98 5-8 f.o.b. afloat; No. 1 Northern New York 1.04 1-8 f. o. b. afloat. Options opened steady, advanced sharply with Chicago, eased off and was irregular all day on conflicting cable news, enlarged movement west, heavy clearances and light export demand. Closed steady at unchanged to 1-4 net advance. September 96 to 96 3-4, closed 96 1-8; Oct. 95 to 95 1-4, closed 95 1-4; Nov. closed 94 3-8; Dec. 94 1-8 to 94 5-16, closed 94 3-8.

New York, Sept. 1.—During the afternoon wheat advanced with giant strides, stimulated by a good export demand both here and west, clearances of a million bushels wheat and flour from seaboard points and active buying, attributed by some to Wall Street sources. The close was 3 5-8c to 4c higher than last night. September

showed and passed the dollar mark again, with December not far behind. Speculation was on a broader scale than usual, sales reaching 8,925,000 bushels for the day. The west is again on the warpath for dollar December wheat, which, if attained, would put that option here at about \$1.05, or higher than the previous top notch, which was \$1.04 1-4. September ranged from 94 1-8 to \$1.00 1-8 and closed at \$1.00 1-8. December sold from 94 3-8 to 98 1-8, and closed strong at 98c. Corn was also very active at a big advance in prices, based on bad crop reports.

Wheat receipts, 76,050 bushels; exports, 205,835 bushels; sales, 3,925,000 bushels futures, 280,000 bushels spot. Spot strong. No. 2 red, \$1.02 3-8 to \$1.02 5-8c f.o.b. afloat; No. 1 northern, New York, \$1.04 1-8 f.o.b. afloat; No. 2 hard, \$1.01 5-8 f.o.b. afloat. Options opened firm and advanced actively all day on strong private cables, foreign buying, heavy covering, renewed export demand and bad crop news from the northwest and Europe, closed strong at 35-8 to 4 net advance. No. 2 red, Sept., 96 3-16 to \$1.00 1-4, closed \$1.00 1-8; Oct., 95 to 98 3-4, closed 98 3-4; Nov., closed 98; Dec., 94 3-8 to 98 1-8, closed 98.

New York, Sept. 2.—Receipts, 291,175 bushels; exports, 107,156 bushels; sales, 4,495,000 bushels futures; 120,000 bushels spot. Spot firm. No. 2 red, 102 3-4 f.o.b. afloat, to arrive. Options opened strong on higher cables, good long account buying and less favorable crop news, advanced above the dollar mark for December, but finally broke badly under heavy realizing and closed only 5-8 to 1 1-8 net higher. No. 2 red, May, 99 1-2 to \$1, closed 99 1-2; Sept., \$1.00 3-4 to \$1.02 3-4, closed \$1.00 3-4; Oct., 99 7-8 to \$1.00 1-2, closed 99 7-8; Dec., 98 5-8 to \$1.00 3-8, closed 98 3-4.

New York, Sept. 3.—Wheat receipts, 210,900 bushels; exports, 220,093 bushels; sales, 2,705,000 bushels futures; 320 bushels spot; spot weak; No. 2 red, \$1.01 1-2 f.o.b. afloat; No. 1 Northern, New York, \$1.03 3-4 f.o.b. afloat. Options opened weak under cable advice; rallied shortly on large clearances and western cable buying, but sold off later in face of large export dealings, helped by general unloading of early purchases, closed 1 1-2 to 2 1-8 net lower; Sept., 99 1-8 to \$1.01, closed 99 1-4; Oct., 97 1-2 to 98 5-8, closed 97 2-1; Dec., 96 5-8 to 98 7-8, closed 97.

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Foreign Crop Prospects.

London, Aug. 30.—The Mark Lane Express, reviewing the crop situation, says: Wet weather has seriously delayed harvest and the new wheat is bound to suffer. Advices from France and Italy, according to the same authority, show that the Russian crop is decidedly below the average, while the American crop is probably above average. In this connection the Express says that information regarding the American crop appears to be kept back; adding that experience of recent years leads to the United States government being placed on a much lower level of authority than those of European countries.

NOTES.

There was a firm tone to the market for rice, and a further advance next week to 43-4c for Japan and 41-2c for Java was being talked of.—New York Journal of Commerce.

The California Fruit Grower, in its last issue received here, says: "Contracts with growers made last January and February will not be filled without trouble between the grower and packer. We have seen one of these early contracts and it permits the packer to pay any price he may choose for raisins in the sweet box. The present prices quoted by dealers are 3c to 3 1/4c for 2-crown, 4c for 3-crown and 5c for 4-crown f.o.b. Cutting and curing will become quite general in a few days.

Cables received by some importers from Greece quote 14s for currants ex Piquea, the first steamer. Others are said to have a price of 13s 9d on this vessel.—New York Journal of Commerce.

The burglars recently captured by Winnipeg police, charged with robbing the warehouse of the Jas. Robertson & Co., and other stores, have been given heavy sentences. Two got seven years each and one five years.

A large farmer of the Brandon district, in writing to The Commercial, says he has sold 1,500 bushels of wheat for September at 85 cents per bushel.

Twenty-two new locomotives are being procured for the western section of the C. P. R., including two compound engines for the mountain division, one of which passed here on Friday and the other is now en route. Ten of the new locomotives are of the Baldwin type, while the other ten are being turned out of the C. P. R. shops at Montreal, and will be equally distributed on the western and Pacific divisions. The traffic on the western sections of the company's lines has been very heavy this season, and at present many extra freight trains are necessary to carry east the large shipments of cattle from the northwest, and in the near future the new grain will command extra service to get as much as possible to lake ports before the close of navigation.

British Columbia Markets.

[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.]

By Wire to THE COMMERCIAL.

Vancouver, September 4, 1897.

Eggs have advanced 1/2c. Cured meats are advancing and next quotations will be higher, while fresh meats have an easier tendency and will likely be quoted lower next week.

Butter—Manitoba dairy 16@17c; Manitoba creamery, 24 to 25c.

Eggs—Eastern eggs, 17 1/2c.

Cheese—Manitoba 10 1/2 to 11c.

Cured Meats—Hams 13 1/2c; breakfast bacon 13 1/2c; backs 11c; long clear 10c; short rolls, 10 1/2c; smoked sides 10 1/2c; Lard is held at the following figures: Tins 9 1/2c per lb, in pails and tubs 8 1/2@9c lb.

Fish—Founders 3c; smelts 5c; sea bass 4c; black cod 5c; rock cod 4c; red cod 4c; tommy cod 5c; herring 4c; spring salmon 10c each; whiting 5c; soles 6c; smoked halibut 10c; kippered cod 9c; sturgeon 6c; smoked salmon 10c; finnan haddie 10c; kippered herring 12c; Columbia river oolochans 7c lb.; fresh halibut, 6c; sockeye, 4 1/2c.

Vegetables—Potatoes, \$12.00 per ton; onions 1 1/2c lb; cabbage 1 1/2c lb; carrots, turnips and beets \$10.00 a ton.

Green Fruits—California lemons \$4.00 @ 4.25; bananas \$2.75 per bunch; cucumbers, 6 doz. box \$1.25; peas, 30 lb crate \$1.70; Pineapples, doz. \$2.00; plums, 20 lb boxes, 30@40c; peaches, \$1.00; Grapes, \$1.50 box; Melons, \$3.00 per dozen.

Meal—National mills rolled oats, 90 lb sacks, \$2.80; 2-45 pound sacks \$2.80; 4-22 1/2 pound sacks \$2.90; 10-7 sacks, \$2.00; Oatmeal, 10-10's, \$3.25; 2-50's \$3.00. Off grades, 90 lbs, \$2.50.

Flour—Delivered B. C. points—Manitoba patent per barrel \$6.50; strong bakers, \$6.25; Oregon jobbers price \$6.00.

Grain—Oats, new, 18@20 per ton.

Ground Feed—National mills chop, \$23.00@24.00 per ton; ground barley \$22 ton; shorts \$21.00 ton; bran \$19.00; oil cake meal, \$35 ton; F.O.B. Vancouver including duty paid on imported stuff. Higher prices for bran and shorts next week.

Hay—\$14.00 per ton.

Dressed Meats—Beef 7@7 1/2c; mutton 7@7 1/2c; Australian mutton, 5c; pork, 7 1/2@8 1/2c; veal 7@8c lb.

Live Stock—Steers, grass fed \$4.00 per 100 lbs; sheep, \$3.75 per 100 lbs; hogs \$6.00 per 100 lbs; cows \$2.00 @ \$2.75.

Poultry—Chickens \$4.00@4.50 a doz. spring chickens, \$3.00; ducks, \$3.50.

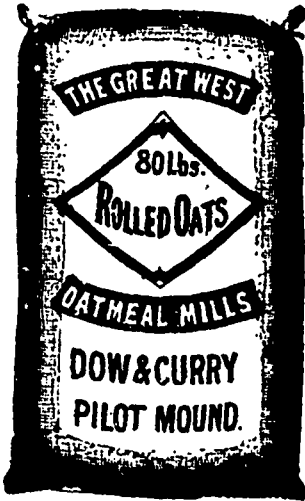
Evaporated Fruits—Apricots 11c per lb; peaches 9c; plums 9@10c; prunes, French 5@7 1/2c; loose Muscatel raisins, 6c; London layer raisins \$1.90 box; Italian prunes, 6@8 1/2c lb.

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

Sugars—Powdered and icing, 8 1/2c; Paris lump, 5 1/2c; granulated, 4 1/2c; extra C. 4 1/2c; fancy yellows 4c; yellow 3 1/2c lb.

Syrups—30 gallon barrels, 1 1/2c pound; 10 gallon kegs, 2 1/2c; 5 gallon kegs, \$1.50 each; 1 gallon tins, \$4 case of 10; 1/2 gallon tins, \$4.75 case of 20.

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



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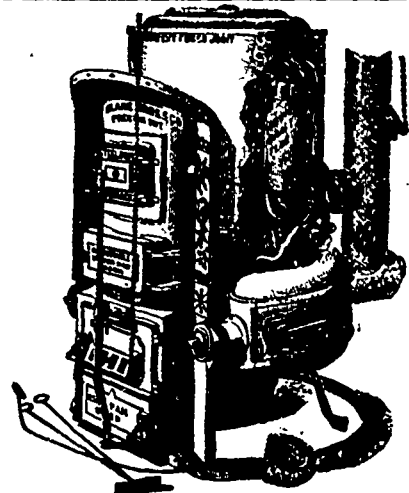


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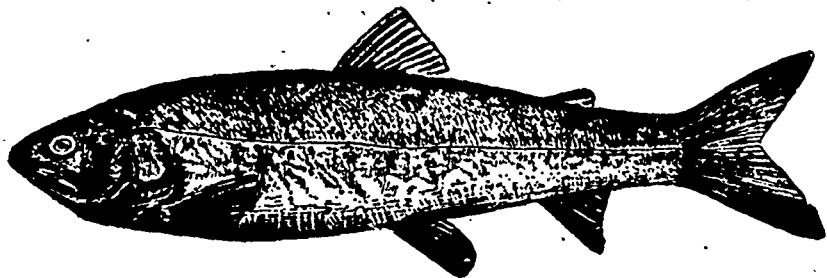
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Bank B.N.A.

London, Sept. 2. - Montreal Star Cable-The annual meeting of the Bank of British North America took place to-day. In his address Chairman Hoar gave an index of the general feeling in commercial circles, which is that Canada is on the eve of a great business revival. Going into specific statements after a generalization of conditions tending towards renewed prosperity in the Dominion. Mr. Hoar cited that the bank's profits for the half year were £34,031 as against £25,941 for the preceding like period, the interim dividend was 21-2 per cent as compared with 2 per cent.

He was of the opinion that the outlook was most hopeful, and this favorable condition applied especially to the Northwest and the Kootenay country.

The Klondyke boom is abating in London, yet another company, the Klondyke Gold Reefs Exploration company, is advertised to-day. The capital is placed at £100,000. The government offices, the Canadian Pacific Railway agents and steamship company's representatives report that there are many inquiries about those new northern mining fields, and they expect that the spring rush to the Klondyke will be very active.

British Columbia Fruit.

Up to the time of writing no further shipments of British Columbia fruits have arrived in this market, and dealers here who have been written or wired to regarding the shipment of further lots to this market, have discouraged the making of further shipments to the Winnipeg market, unless the fruit can be landed in very much better condition than in the past. The fact is, dealers do not want to handle British Columbia fruit at all unless it can be landed here in good condition. There is much loss of time and a great deal of extra labor in handling soft or damaged fruit, and very little return for the labor. Cars of fruit arriving from the Pacific Coast States, can be handed out to customers as fast as it can be delivered, but soft or damaged stuff has to be picked over and handled over time and again before it can be finally disposed of. This entails much extra work at a season when dealers are very busy and have all they can handle.

The car of British Columbia plums to which we referred last week, was advertised before it arrived, and there were orders enough in to have taken the car at once, but there were only 63 boxes in the car fit to reship to country points. All those who ordered have to be written to and an explanation made as to why their orders were not filled.

The outturn of this car of plums resulted as follows: 250 boxes brought \$1 each; 93 boxes sold for 75 cents each; 221 boxes brought 50 cents each; 380 boxes sold for \$101 in the aggregate, and another lot of 29 boxes sold for \$3.80. The balance of the lot, consisting of 231 boxes, were dumped out as worthless.

The British Columbia fruit producers have a big advantage in competing for this market if they could deliver the fruit in good condition. The cost of delivering an average car of California fruit in Winnipeg is about \$725, made up of freight, refrigerating and duty. This is about \$400 in excess of the cost of laying down a car of fruit in Winnipeg from British Columbia. The difference in the cost of delivering fruit here from Oregon or Washington States is not so great, as compared with that from British Columbia, but there is still a very great difference in favor of the British Columbia producers, amounting in all to about \$300.

With this advantage in their favor the British Columbia fruit growers should have a good thing within their reach, if they will strive to handle their fruit so it can be laid down here in good condition. They can produce a good quality of fruit, but they must exercise more care in handling it.

The Grain Standards.

Very little is heard about how the grain is to be graded this year. Farmers are satisfied with the prices and it would accordingly be hard for the agitators to get up a kick this season. The standards will be fixed on the same plan as last year and by the same board. Mr. S. Spink, chairman of the board, is now arranging to have the board meet in Winnipeg on as early a date as possible, which will be on or about September 22, if the weather remains favorable. A spell of wet weather would delay threshing and render it necessary probably to postpone the proposed date of meeting. Inspector Horn is arranging to have the usual samples of the crop brought in for the use of the board, in striking the standards. Following are the persons who constituted the board last year: S. Spink, chairman, Jas. Mitchell, Winnipeg; K. Campbell, Brandon; C. P. Watts, Toronto; Flindlay Young, Deloraine; S. C. Elkington, Fort Qu'Appelle; W. Postlethwaite, Brandon; James Riddell, Carman, J. McQueen, Carleton Place; Peter Ferguson, Thos. A. Crane, Montreal; Chris. Johnston, Balduf; Jas. Crothers, Montreal; Jas. Elder, Virden; C. Cassels, Foxton; R. M. Flinn, Moosomin; M. McLaughlin, Toronto, and W. W. McDonald. The latter gentleman was unable to act last year, owing to illness, and Jas. Underhill was appointed in his place. There possibly may be some changes this year owing to similar causes, but so far as is now known these are the persons who will act.

The Commercial, as is well known, is entirely opposed to this stupid and cumbersome way of striking the standards. A board of a couple of experts, with a third person as umpire, would perform the work at a fraction of the expense and labor and with better results. If the work can be done this year without the usual senseless agitation, however, The Commercial will gladly refrain from saying anything further on the subject.

The Crops.

Crop estimates vary widely, but the quality of the new crop is generally spoken of favorably. A little new wheat is moving, and at a few points quite a liberal quantity of new wheat was offered on some days. Threshing is going on actively, though the custom of threshing from the stook or shock is not regarded with favor by grain men and millers, who claim that the quality of the grain is improved by remaining in stack for a while before threshing. The weather has averaged warmer this week than during the two previous weeks, and has been favorable to maturing any late patches of grain.

The Financial Situation.

The principal event in local financial circles of late has been the usual annual arrangements for the grain trade requirements. The first calls for funds to send to the country for grain buying, were made this week, though very little buying has been done yet. Within the next few weeks however, a very large amount of money in the aggregate will go to the country to supply the demands of grain buyers, and later on this will begin to flow back through ordinary trade channels. From this out the financial situation will gradually grow easier, as the cash paid for grain finds its way into general circulation.

Bank clearances at Winnipeg this week, as will be seen by the statement in another column, show a large increase over the corresponding weeks of the two previous years, and this difference in favor of the present year will probably show a further increase during the next few months. Clearings for the month of August also show a large increase over the two previous years. This large expansion in bank clearings at Winnipeg indicate the like expansion which has been going on in the trade of the city.

Discount rates are of course not what they once were, in days gone by, when 9 and even 10 per cent. were not uncommon rates charged. The rate for ordinary good paper is 7 per cent, though 8 per cent. is charged on some small lines of discount, while best selected accounts have been taken at 6 per cent.

In mortgage loans, ordinary farm loans hold at 8 per cent. For city property quite a wide range is quoted, ordinary small loans going at 7 per cent, and choice securities at 5 to 6 per cent. as to amount and value of security. In fact it is said that a gilt edge city property would possibly secure a loan as low as 4 1/2 per cent. for a round sum.

The Labor Market.

It was expected that the very large influx of people from Eastern Canada on the harvest help excursions, would overdo the labor market here. This does not, however, appear to have been the case. There was a call for more men to help in the harvest from a number of points this week, and there seemed difficulty in filling the wants. Men for railway work were also wanted. The probability is as previously stated by The Commercial, that quite a number of those who came up from the east, with the harvest excursions, did not want work. Many no doubt took advantage of the low rates to come to visit friends, or look over the country with a view to settlement.

A New Business for Winnipeg.

The Rat Portage Lumber Company will shortly open a wholesale supply depot in Winnipeg for their growing sash and door trade. Mr. Cameron, president of the company, was in the city looking after the matter last week. Definite arrangements have not been made yet, but the matter has been fully decided upon.

Until the last year or two, about all the sash, doors, etc., used here were brought in from the United States, and to a less extent from Eastern Canada. Two years ago the Rat Portage Lumber company put in a plant for the manufacture of these lines. The business has rapidly increased until recently it was found necessary to largely increase the capacity of the factory, as noted in The Commercial a week or two ago. The factory has given employment to fifteen hands, and Mr. Cameron reports that the number will be increased to thirty hands, and this number will be employed all the year around. The growth of this industry, which we may say is practically a local one, is very gratifying, as we all desire to see local manufacturing industries flourish in this country.

Opinion on the Crop

"According to my information to date," said Mr. F. W. Thompson, of the Ogilvie Milling Co., Thursday morning, "I estimate the Manitoba wheat crop this season at from 15,000,000 to 16,000,000 bushels. Threshing yields reported so far bear out this opinion fully."

Visiting Loan Co. Manager

Hon. S. C. Wood, of Toronto, managing director of the Freehold Loan and Savings company, who has been on a trip through the West during the past month, has returned east. Mr. Wood went as far as the Pacific coast, and was accompanied by Mr. John Russell, manager at Winnipeg for the Freehold Loan Company. Mr. Wood is one of the best posted men in Canada regarding the West, as he has been making a trip of inspection annually for the past fourteen years. This year the trip was extended to the Rainey River district and the Dauphin district. In the latter district Mr. Wood found the grain as well advanced as about Portage la Prairie. Summing up his opinion, Mr. Wood says the provincial government report on wheat is about correct, his estimate being 16 bushels per acre.

Live Stock Markets.

At London, on August 30, there was a little firmer feeling for cattle. Choice States sold at 11c, Canadians at 10 1-2c, and Argentine at 9 1-2c.

The market for sheep was weaker, and prices declined 1-2c, choice Canadians selling at 11c.

At Liverpool, on August 30, the market for cattle was weaker, and prices declined 1-2c, choice Canadians selling at 10c. Sheep were steady at 10 1-2c.

The Montreal Gazette says: The feature of the live stock trade has been the demand for stockers for shipment to Buffalo and Toronto for feeding purposes. This goes to show that western Ontario farmers generally have disposed of all their young steers and bulls when Toronto buyers are obliged to send to this market for such stock; in fact, the general opinion of live stock dealers is that the country at the present time is pretty bare of cattle in Ontario, and a sharp advance in prices is anticipated in the near future. Exporters state that it is almost impossible to buy suitable stock in this market for shipment, as there are no good cattle coming forward.

Good horses are in demand in England. Recent auction sales of horses have been noted for high prices, ranging up to £60 to £80. Poor horses, however, are not wanted at any price.

At the East End Abattoir market, Montreal, on August 30, the feature of the market was the demand for stockers for shipment to western Canada, and a large number were bought at 3c per pound. There were also a number picked up for shipment to Buffalo at 2 1-2c for steers, and 1 1-4c for bulls. Some buying for export account was done at prices ranging from 3c to 3 3-4c. Choice butchers' cattle sold at 4 1-4c; good at 3 3-4c to 4c; fair at 3c to 3 1-2c, and common at 2 1-4c to 2 3-4c per pound, live weight. Sheep ruled steady at 3c to 3 1-4c for good to choice and at 2 1-2c for culls.

At the Point St. Charles, Montreal on Aug. 30, a bunch of sheep was bought for export at 3 1-4c. The receipts of live hogs were small, there being only 100 head offered and prices were firm at 5 3-4c.

The World's Harvest.

Buda Pest, Aug. 30.—The ministry of agriculture has issued an annual estimate, which describes the world's harvest as extraordinarily light. The total yield of wheat is placed at 578,760,000 metric hundredweight, while the present annual requirements are estimated at 655,150,000 metric hundredweight. It is calculated for 1897 and 1898 there will be a shortage of 50,800,000 hundredweight. The stocks remaining from 1896 are approximately estimated somewhere between 38,000,000 and 45,000,000. Total supply for the year, reckoning both present stocks and harvest, is estimated from 7610,000,000 to 651,000,000 metric hundredweight.

The world's deficits are estimated as follows: Rye 69,000,000 hectolitres; barley 38,000,000; oats 58,000,000, and corn 59,000,000. The report states that many of the exporting countries, such as European Turkey, Egypt, Australia and Austria-Hungary, will either be unable to export grain, or will be compelled to import, while others, including British India, Argentine and Chili, will have their wheat export considerably reduced.

The favored countries are Canada and the United States, the former of which will soon be one of the most important exporting countries, its excess over last year's production being 7,000,000 bushels of wheat and 20,000,000 bushels of oats. Its output of all sorts of grain is 210,000,000 bushels. The yield of wheat in Great Britain this season is 50,000,000 bushels, against 63,000,000 last year.

The wheat area of British India is reduced from 23,000,000 acres to 18,000,000 acres, and the wheat yield from 234,000,000 bushels, to 202,000,000 bushels. The United States will dispose of 534,000,000 bushels of wheat, against 434,000,000 bushels last year, allowing exportation of 100,000,000 bushels of wheat, while the exports of corn will possibly be 50,000,000 greater than last year. Prospects for oats and barley are less favorable than in 1896. The price of bread in Austria has already risen 30 per cent.

MANITOBA WHEAT MOVEMENT.

Receipts of wheat at Fort William for the week ended August 28, aggregated 101,857 bushels, the shipments were 339,714 bushels and the quantity in store was 622,258 bushels. For the corresponding week last year receipts were 204,367 bushels and shipments 229,774 bushels. Stocks in store a year ago were 2,125,227 bushels.

WHEAT STOCKS IN CANADA.

Montreal	178,000
Toronto	28,000
Kingston	40,000
Winnipeg	128,000
Manitoba elevators	275,000
Fort William, Port Arthur and Keewatin	910,000

Total Aug. 21... 1,552,000

WINNIPEG CLEARING HOUSE.

The Winnipeg clearing house returns for the week ending Aug. 26 are as follows:

Week ending	Clearings	Balances
1897 Sept. 2	\$1,428,634	\$272,080
1898 Sept. 2	940,926	143,101
1899 Sept. 2	708,483	133,080
Month ending Aug. 1897	6,298,574	
Month ending Aug. 1898	4,646,959	
Month ending Aug. 1899	3,937,780	

INLAND REVENUE COLLECTIONS.

The inland revenue collections in the Winnipeg district during the month of August were as follows:

Spirits	\$14,213.40
Malt	298.62
Tobacco	17,128.75
Raw leaf	341.10
Cigars	1,266.00
Petroleum (inspection fees)	102.81
Methylated spirits	181.42
Licenses	210.00
Other receipts	51.60

Total \$33,788.10

Collections Aug., '96 33,825.19
Decrease \$ 37.09

E. L. McDonald has opened in jewelry at Winnipeg.

The failure of R. Logan, banker, of Seaforth, Ont., has involved the business of R. Logan & Co., of Glenboro, Man., which was also carried on by Robt Logan. Wm Logan, banker, Carleton Place, is not concerned with the failure, as he has been doing business separate for some years.

The department of agriculture at Ottawa has issued a bulletin on the destruction of noxious weeds. Cuts of several varieties of weeds are given. The bulletin should be in the hands of farmers generally.

Leather markets are very firm, leather having sold comparatively lower than hides for some time. A report from Toronto says harness leather has advanced 1 cent.

Winnipeg Hardware and Metal Prices.

Tin—Lamb and Flagg, 50 and 28 lb ingots, per lb 10@20c.

Tin Plates—Charcoal plates, I C, 10 x 14, 12 x 12 and 14 x 20, \$4.50@4.75; I X, same size box, \$5.75@6; I C, charcoal, 20 x 28, 112 sheets to box, \$8.50@9; I X, box, 20 x 28, 112 sheets, \$10.50@11.

Terne Plates—I C, 20 x 28, \$8.50@9.
Iron and Steel—Bar iron, 100 lbs., base price, \$2.10 band iron, 100 lbs., \$2.65@2.75; Swedish iron, 100 lbs, \$5.25@6; sleigh shoe steel, \$3@3.25; best cast tool steel, lb., 9@11c; Russian sheet, lb., 12@13c.

Sheet Iron—10 to 20 guage, \$3; 22 to 24 and 26 guage, \$3 25; 28 guage \$3.50.

Canada Plates—Garth and Blaina, \$3.15.

Galvanized Iron—American, 20 guage, \$4; 22 and 24 guage, \$4.25; 26 guage, \$4.60; 28 guage, \$4.75 100 lbs.

Iron pipe is quoted as follows per 100 feet: 1/2 inch, \$2.50; 3/8 inch, \$2.75; 1/2 inch, \$3; 5/8 inch, \$4; 1 inch, \$5; 1 1/2 inch, \$7; 2 inch, \$8.50; 2 1/2 inch, \$11.50.

Lead—Pig, per lb., 4 1/2c.

Sheet Zinc—In casks, \$5.75 lb., broken ois \$6.

Solder—Half and half (guar) per lb., 14@16c.

Ammunition—Cartridges—Rim fire pistol, American discount 40 per cent; rim fire cartridges, Dominion, 50 and 5; rim fire military, American, net list; central fire pistol and rifle, American, 12 per cent; central fire cartridge, Dominion, 30 per cent, shot shells, 12 guage, \$6@7.50; shot, Canadian, soft, 5 1/2c; shot, Canadian, chilled, 6c. Robin Hood powder, 17 lb kegs, \$10; 1/2 kegs, 4 1/2 lbs, \$3; Caustic, 9 oz., 80c. Loaded shells, 12 guage, soft shot, \$18 per 1,000. No. 10 guage, \$20.70 per 1,000.

Wire—Galvanized bar wire, \$2.60@2.65 100 lbs.; Plain wire and staples, \$2.70@2.75.

Rope—Sisal, lb., 6 1/2@6 1/2c base; manilla, lb., 7 1/2@8c base; cotton, 1/2 to 1/2 inch and larger, 16c lb.

Axes—Per box, \$8@9.

Nails—Cut, keg, base price, \$2.50 for 20 to 60d., with new classification of extras; common steel wire nails, 4 1/2@6 inch, \$2.65 per keg, with usual extras for smaller sizes.

Horse Nails—Pointed and finished, oval heads. List price as follows: No. 5, \$7.50 box No. 6, \$6.75 box; No. 7, \$6 box; No. 8, \$5 75 box; No. 9, 10 and 11, \$5.50 box. Discount off above list prices 45 per cent.

Winnipeg Prices of Paints, Oils, Glass, etc.

Following are close jobbing prices, as to quantity:

White Lead—Pure, \$6.00 100 lbs.

Prepared Paints—Pure liquid colors, gallon \$1.15@1.25.

Dry Colors—White lead, pound, 7c; red lead, kegs, 5 1/2c; yellow ochre in barrel lots, 2 1/2c; less than barrels, 3c; golden ochre, barrels, 3 1/2c; less than barrels, 4c; Venetian, red, barrels, 3c; less than barrels, 3 1/2c; American vermilion, 15c; English vermilion, \$1 per lb., Paris green, 18@19c; Canadian metallic oxides, barrel lots, 2 1/2c; less than barrel lots, 3c; English purple oxides, 100 lb. kegs, 4c; less than kegs, 4 1/2c lb.

Varnishes—No. 1 furniture, per gallon, \$1; extra furniture, \$1.35; pale oak, \$1.50; elastic oak, \$1.75; No. 1 carriage, \$1.50@1.75; hard oil finish, \$1.50@2; brown Japan, \$1; house painters' gold-size Japan, \$1.50; coach painters' do., \$2@2.25; No. 1 orange shellac, \$2; pure orange shellac, \$2.50.

Sundries—Glue, S. S., in sheets, lb 1 1/2 @15c; glue, white, for kalsomining, 16 @25c. Stove gasoline, case, \$4; benzine, case, \$4. Axle grease, imperial, case, \$2.50; Fraser's axle grease, case, \$3.75; Diamond axle grease, \$2.25 case. Coal tar, barrel, \$7. Portland cement, barrel, \$4@4.25; plaster, barrel \$3.25; plasterers' hair, P. P., 90c bale. Putty, in bladders, barrel lots, 2 1/2c lb., do., in 100 lb kegs, 2 1/2c, do., less than barrels, 1b, 3c. Alabastine, cases of 20 pkgs., \$6.50@7.50 as to color.

Window Glass—First break is quoted at \$1.75 per box of 50 feet and \$2 for second break.

Linseed Oil—Raw, gal., 58c; boiled, gal., 56c in barrels; less than barrels, 5c gallon extra, with additional charges for cans.

Turpentine—Pure spirits in barrels, 55c; less than barrels, gallon, 58c. An additional charge for packages for small quantities.

Oils—Range about as follows: Black oils, 25@30c gallon; clear machine oils, 33@40c; cylinder oil, 50@75c, as to quality; castor oil, 11c per lb; tanners' or harness oil, 65c; neatfoot oil, \$1; steam refined seal oil, 85c; pure winter bleached sperm oil, \$2 gallon.

Refined Petroleum—Prices here are as follows: Silver star, 18 1/2c; crescent, 22 1/2c; oleophene, 23 1/2c in barrels. Car lots, 1c gallon less. United States oils in barrels are quoted at 27c for eocene and 24c for sunlight.

Winnipeg Lumber Prices.

Dimension and Timber—No. 1, 2x4 to 2x12, 12, 14 and 16 ft, \$18.50, 18 ft, \$19.50, 20 ft, \$20.50, 22 ft, \$21.50, 24 ft, \$22.50; 3x6 to 3x12, 4x4 to 4x12, 6x6 to 6x12 and 8x8, 12, 14 and 16 ft, \$20.00, 18 ft, \$21.00, 20 ft, \$22.00, 22 ft, \$23.00, 24 ft, \$24.00; 8x10 to 12x12, 12, 14 and 16 ft, \$22.00, 18 ft, \$23.00, 20 ft, \$24.00, 22 ft, \$25.00, 24 ft, \$26.00; 2x4, 10 ft, \$20.50; 2 x 6 to 2 x 12, 10 ft, \$18.00. No. 2 dimension, \$1.50 less than No. 1. Dimension, 26, 28 and 30 ft, \$26.00. Timber, 26, 28 and 30 ft, \$23.00. \$1.00 per M advance on each inch over 12 inch in depth and width. Tamarac dimension same price as pine. Spruce dimension at \$2.00 per M less than pine. Cull plank, all widths at \$12.00 per M. B. C. fir dimension up to 32 feet at \$30.00 per M., 32 to 40 feet, \$33.00, 40 to 60 feet \$36.00. \$1.00 per M extra for each 2 in. over 12 in. in width or depth.

Boards—1st common, red pine, \$25.00, 2nd common, \$18.00, 3rd common, \$16.50; No. 1 cull, \$12.50, No. 2 cull, \$8.50; spruce, \$16.00. \$1.00 per M extra for stock boards. \$2.00 per M less for 10 ft. and under. No. 1 box, 14 in. and up, \$30.00, No. 2 box boards, 14 in. and up, \$26.00. Extra dressing \$1.50 per M.

Siding, Flooring and Ceiling—2nd, 4, 5 and 6 inch, white pine, \$38.00; 3rd, 4, 5 and 6 inch white pine, \$28.00; 1st and 2nd, 4, 5 and 6 inch red pine, \$30.00; 3rd, 4, 5 and 6 inch red pine, \$25.00; 4th, 4, 5 and 6 inch, red and white, \$20.50; B.C. No. 1 fir, \$32.00; B.C. No. 2 fir, \$29.00; B.C. No. 3 fir, \$26.00; B.C. spruce, \$32.00; 4, 5 and 6 inch spruce, native, \$20.00; 8 and 10 inch

pine, \$23.00; No. 1 cedar siding and ceiling, \$30.00; No. 2 cedar siding and ceiling, \$30.00; 1/2 inch cedar or fir siding and ceiling, \$20.00. \$1.00 per M advance for dressing both sides.

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

Shiplap—Pine, 6 inch, \$18.00, 8 and 10 inch, \$20.00; Spruce, 8 and 10 inch, \$19.00, 6 inch, \$18.00; cull shiplap, \$16.00.

Shingles—B. C. cedar, per M, No. 1, \$2.50, No. 2, \$2.00; B.C. cedar dimension shingles, \$4.00; B.C. cedar dimension band sawed, \$5.00; No. 1 pine, per M, \$2.50, No. 2, \$2.00, No. 3, \$1.75.

Lath—Pine lath, per M, \$3.00.

Finishings—1 1/2, 1 1/4 and 2 inch—White pine, 1st and 2nd clear, \$65.00, 3rd clear, \$55.00, selects, \$45.00, shops, \$36.00; red pine, clear, \$40.00, selects, \$32.00; B.C. cedar clear, \$55.00; B.C. fir clear and stepping, \$45.00; \$5.00 per M advance on 2 1/2 inch and thicker. One inch—White pine, 1st and 2nd clear, \$60.00, 3rd clear, \$48.00, selects, No. 1, \$38.00, selects, No. 2 (extra 1st com) \$30.00; red pine, clear, \$40.00, selects, \$30.00; B.C. cedar, clear, \$55.00.

Oak—Red and White—1/2 sawed, \$85.00; 1st and 2nd, 55.00 to \$65.00; common, \$40.00.

Mouldings and Base—Parting strips, 100 feet lineal, 60c; lattice, 1x1 1/2, 100 feet lineal, 75c, 1/2x1 1/2, 100 feet lineal, 85c; window and door stop, 1 1/2 inch lineal, \$1.25, ditto, 2 inch lineal, \$1.50; 1/2 round and 3/4 cove, 75c; 1 1/2 round mould, \$1.50; 2 round mould, \$1.75; 2 1/2 round mould, \$2.00; 3 round mould, \$2.25; 3 1/2 round mould, \$2.50; 4 round mould, \$2.75; 4 1/2 round mould, \$3.00; 5 round mould, \$3.25; 6 round mould, \$4.00; 5 round window stool, 1 1/2, \$4.50; 6 round window stool, 1 1/2, \$5.25; 4 round casings, \$2.50; 5 round casings, \$2.75; 6 round casings, \$3.25; 8 round base, \$4.50; 10 round base, \$5.50; 12 round base, \$7.00; hand rail, 2x4, \$5.00; wainscot cap, 2 1/2 inch, \$2.35, 3 inch, \$2.75; paper mould, 75c. Moulding made from 1 1/2 stock add 25 per cent; 1 1/2 add 50 per cent. Hardwood mouldings or mouldings to detail at special prices. All shop work at special net prices.

Winnipeg Prices a Year Ago.

Following were Winnipeg prices this week last year:

Wheat—No. 1 hard, in store at Fort William, 60 1/2c; No. 2 hard, 57c; No. 3 hard, 50c; No. 1 northern, 59c.

Flour—Local price, per sack: Patent \$1.75 @ 1.80; bakers', \$1.55 @ 1.60.

Bran—Per ton, \$9.

Shorts—Per ton, \$9.

Oats—Per bushel, car lots on track, Winnipeg, 17 @ 18c. Car lots at country points, 10 @ 11 1/2c.

Barley—Car lots at country points worth 11 @ 12c. Nominal.

Butter—Dairy, good to choice, jobbing at 7 to 9 1/2c as to quality and quantity; creamery, 1c higher at 15 @ 15 1/2c.

Cheese—1/2 @ 1/2c higher at 6 1/2 @ 7 1/2c.

Eggs—Dealers were paying 10c net.

Beef—City dressed, 5 @ 5 1/2c.

Mutton—6 @ 6 1/2c; lamb, 8c.

Hogs—Dressed, 4 1/2 @ 5c.

Cattle—Easier at 2@2 1/2c for butchers' stock. Export, 3@3 1/2c.

Hogs—Live, off cars, 3 1/2c for best bacon.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

Winnipeg, Saturday Afternoon, Sept. 4.

The local situation continues very favorable. Crops are now practically past the time when they can receive any great damage. Only a spell of wet weather would reduce the quality now, as cutting is finished, except a few patches of very late stuff, and threshing and stacking is going ahead. The good prices now being paid for nearly all agricultural products is a very favorable feature, and will do a great deal towards placing our farmers in a prosperous condition. Money is now going out for the purchase of the wheat crop, so that collections may soon be expected to materially improve. Customs returns at Winnipeg for last month show a very large expansion, as compared with August of last year, as will be seen by the table in another column. Bank clearings here also show a large increase for August this year over previous years. Another indication of the improvement in the situation here may be also found in the land sales. The C. P. R. land department report their business for the past seven months of the year to be 120 per cent in excess of the same period last year. This includes payments on previous purchases and new rates.

WINNIPEG MARKETS.

Winnipeg, Saturday Afternoon, Sept. 4.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The trade for the season is now well over and the next important move will be to arrange for the annual push on collections. Dealers are expecting cash to flow in freely this season, and with less energy than is usually devoted to this department. Still, there will be no slackening of the energy given to the important work of collections. Though crops have been moderate this year and the straw light, dealers generally report that they have had a satisfactory trade in harvesting machinery. There has been plenty of binder twine to meet all requirements and the supply seems to have been remarkably well distributed, as few, if any even temporary shortages have been reported.

CLOTHING.

Fall stocks have been mostly shipped out. Travellers will be starting with spring samples toward the end of the month or early in October.

DRY GOODS.

The feeling is very hopeful in this branch. Payments are expected to greatly improve in a short time now that grain is already beginning to move. Travellers will soon be out on sorting trips. In the United States, cottons, ginghams and dress woollens are somewhat higher, owing to duty changes and other causes, and flannels have been advanced 10 to 15 per cent.

FISH.

The shipping demand for the fish product of the Manitoba lakes has

been somewhat better of late. Prices have been very low most of this season but lately there has been some advance, and shipments of fresh fish are going forward in car lots to points east and south. It is expected the catch in the Manitoba lakes will about equal last year. In the local market there has been some difficulty in keeping up the supply of some classes of fish, and the variety in has been limited. Local jobbing prices are as follows for fresh fish: White 5 1-2c, pickerel 4c, trout 9c, salmon 12c, halibut, 10c per lb.; kippered goldeyes, 80c per doz. Oysters are quoted at 70c for selects in cans and \$2.50 per gallon in bulk.

GROCERIES.

There has been quite a boom in prices in the grocery trade of late. Almost every staple line of goods has been advancing, and in some lines the advance has been comparatively almost as great as the "boom" in wheat. Perhaps the strongest line is dried fruit, and of these California fruits have had the most marked attention. The market for California dried fruits has been an excited one of late. Prices quoted early in the season were very low on almost every class, but these prices cannot be touched now. Apricots have advanced about 1c from the opening price, peaches are up about 2c; and raisins are now quoted 1 1-2c above opening prices. The only new California fruits brought to the market at the lower prices were apricots, and in this line the local market was well supplied with new fruit before the advance. The other lines had not been purchased for this market, and they will now cost the advanced prices. California raisins and prunes will be here next month. The local market just now is practically bare of prunes of every description, and the arrival of the new crop of Californias, which will be the first in, will be welcomed. California dried peaches are in. Another line in dried fruits which has made a big spurt in prices is dried and evaporated apples. This is owing to export demand for Europe as well as to the short apple crop. Stocks of old goods, of good quality are about exhausted here, and the new crop, which will soon be in, will cost much higher. Last year evaporated apples were laid down here at a cost of 4 1-2 to 5c in round lots, while this year as high as 8c has been asked, and it is even difficult to place orders at stated quotations. New eastern Valencia raisins arrived in this market the first of the week, and they are reported to be better quality than recent previous years. They are sold at \$1.50 per box. Old raisins are in light supply. A report from Ontario says west kept old evaporated apples have sold for export at an advance of 2 1-4 to 2 1-2c.

In canned goods the situation has also been quite interesting, and the market has already presented several different phases on new goods this season. Packers quoted prices early in the season. Later a firmer tone was developed and some withdrew quotations, or refused to guarantee delivery. Recently large orders have been booked, but prices have varied widely. Tomatoes have been one of the principal features and they have sold at widely varying prices. First values here were made at about 65 to 70c per dozen, then packers reduced prices to 60c, but later advanced again to 70 to 80c per dozen, though sales were reported again this week at 65c.

Altogether the situation in canned goods has been quite irregular. Last year tomatoes were sold delivered by packers at 55c to 65c. Early fruits and peas are the only new goods in yet. New California canned fruits are now in the market, and new salmon are now in good supply. The local price on tomatoes has been advanced 10 to 15c.

Another line which shows a sharp advance is canned meats. United States packers have sent out lists showing advances of 10 to 15 per cent on corned and roast beef, and local prices have been advanced proportionately.

Teas, sugars and molasses are all firm, and advices from other markets mention advances, particularly on teas. Local prices for sugars have advanced, in sympathy with eastern markets.

In sundry lines, beans are higher. Last car lots in sold here at \$1.10 in round lots. Oatmeal is higher. There is some change in the cigarette list. T. & B. S's are not offering at present, and this line may possibly be withdrawn.

B. rice has advanced 1-8c here. Japan rice is about out of the market, and is firm at 5c. See quotations on another page.

LUMBER.

This branch has quieted down very considerably, as farmers are now busy with their harvest, but after harvest there will be a big rush for lumber, undoubtedly. The principal feature of the trade is the advance announced in a few lines of low grade lumber. The mills issued a circular this week announcing an advance of 50c per M on No. 2 dimension, No. 3 common boards, cull boards and No. 4 siding, flooring and ceiling. This advance is owing to the large demand this season, which has led to a shortage in these grades of lumber. The advance went into effect September one. Shingles are very firm. The coast mills have more orders than they can handle, Red cedar shingles sold as low as \$1.85 delivered here this season, but the coast mills are now asking \$2.25 delivered at Manitoba points. Stock held in the yard here now have cost mostly about \$2 to \$2.15. The quotations given on another page are prices at the yards in Winnipeg. The mills quote delivered prices at various points.

PAINTS, OILS, ETC.

There has been no further change in prices this week. Linseed oil is very firm at the advance noted last week and the probability is that there will be further advances, owing to the enormous advance in the price of the raw material—flax seed. Leads are also very firm at the late advance and advices from abroad indicate further advances are likely. Mixed paints, leads, etc., are all very strong, on account of the sharply increased cost of linseed oil, which forms the basis of such preparations. An immediate advance in prepared paints, however, is not expected in the local market, as stocks for the season are well in hand now and the season is well advanced. See quotations on another page.

DRUGS.

See quotations on another page.

HARDWARE.

The Canadian Pressed Ware association have announced a reduction of 7 1-2 per cent on pressed ware, such as dish and milk pans, etc. Barb wire has been sold at a rather closer margin than we have quoted, and we re-

duce quotations for this week. See price list on another page.

GREEN FRUITS.

Oranges are nearly out of the market. A few 128 size are obtainable. There is still a scarcity of red apples, but a plentiful supply of good cooking green and yellow sorts. A lot of Ontario plums arrived by express this week, in fairly good condition, and sold at \$1 per basket, of the usual size. No more British Columbia fruit in up to the time of writing. Pacific coast plums have been in fair supply, but not in excess of the immediate demand, and the same remarks apply pears. Prices are steady. In peaches there has not been a sufficient supply to meet the demand. It is expected that in a short time the bulk of arrivals of California peaches will be clingstones, which are not so desirable for preserving. Minnesota tomatoes in bushel baskets are arriving and are of better quality than late receipts. A few southern crabs were in, but they were badly spotted and not fit to re-ship. It seems impossible to obtain crabs in good condition.

Mr. Rublee, who returned from southern markets yesterday, says there are lots of crabs in Minneapolis, but they were not fit to ship. In some cases the juice was dripping from the barrels. Dealers have been unable to fill orders promptly for peaches, but hope to be able to do better in a few days. Melons are slow and are almost out of stock. Prices are as follows: California late Valencia oranges \$5.50 per box; bananas per bunch, \$1.75 to \$2.50; California lemons, \$6 a box; tomatoes, \$2.50 per bushel baskets; plums \$1.25 to \$1.40; for four basket crate; California peaches \$1.25 to \$1.40 per box; Washington and Oregon pears, \$2 to \$2.25 box; watermelons, \$3 per doz; blueberries very scarce, 8c to 10c lb; apples, \$3.75 to \$4.25 per barrel; nutmeg melons, \$1.20 basket; Osage melons, \$2 per crate; Southern grapes, 50 to 55c per 8 lb basket. California toka grapes, \$3.50 per crate.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT—Wheat has continued very irregular this week, though fluctuations have not been nearly so wild as they were during the two previous weeks, and last night prices closed a little higher than they were a week ago. The statistical situation continues firm. Exports from the United States and Canada for last week were heavy, — 5,150,000 bushels. The world's shipments were 7,400,000 bushels last week. Wheat on ocean passage increased 1,650,000 bushels, while the visible supply in the United States and Canada, east of the mountains, decreased 1,256,000 bushels. The report of the Hungarian minister of agriculture estimates the deficit in the world's wheat crop at about 326,000,000 bushels. This is a very bullish estimate. Threshing returns from the big northwestern spring wheat states indicate a poor quality. There is much low grade stuff.

Locally there has not been much business doing, as stocks of old wheat are very limited, and there has not been much inclination to deal in futures for new crop. On Monday No. 1 hard sold here at 98c, affloat Fort William. On Tuesday values ranged at about 95 to 96c. On Wednesday there were sales at 97c for No. 1 hard, and on Thursday, which was the strongest day of the week, sales were made here at as high as \$1.00 1-2c. Yesterday (Friday) 98c was about the

quotation for No. 1 hard, affloat Fort William.

In new wheat there has been quite a quantity delivered by farmers at some country points, and farmers have been threshing from the shock and hauling to the elevators. Some of the new wheat is being purchased, but a good deal is going into store on account of the producers. Some of the largest buyers are not in the market yet for new wheat. The Ogilvie company do not expect to place buyers on country markets for a week or ten days yet. Some large handlers, however, had buyers out, including the Lake of the Woods company. Yesterday 80c was being paid to farmers for new wheat at 18 cent freight rate points to Fort William, for No. 1 hard, and 3c less for No. 2 hard. At Grtina a round lot of new wheat was said to have been purchased at 81c on Tuesday, and a lot of 12,000 bushels was reported at Bolssevain on Wednesday at 77c. A lot of old was reported sold at Neepawa at 80c on Wednesday. A few farmers' loads in the Winnipeg market, of a very dirty sample, brought 71c. Prices have varied considerably at country points, and may be quoted anywhere from 75 to 80c to farmers for No. 1 hard.

The new crop is said to be very badly mixed with seeds of weeds this year in some sections, and there will likely be a large percentage of No. 2 hard in some districts, owing to the light weight.

FLOUR—The market holds firm. Prices to the local trade here are quoted as follows as to brand: Patent \$2.80 to \$2.85; bakers', \$2.40 to \$2.45; XXXX, \$1.45 to \$1.50 per sack of 98 lbs, to the local trade delivered in the city. Feed grade of flour, \$1 per sack.

MILLFEED—Bran is quoted at \$8 per ton and shorts at \$10 per ton. Small lots about \$1 per ton more.

BARLEY—There is no business doing in barley. We quote barley nominally at about 37c so feed grade, per bushel of 48 pounds on track here.

OATS—Prices are rather easier. Holders ask 28c to 29c for cars of feed oats on the track here, per bushel of 34 pounds, as to quality. In the country car lots are held at 20c to 24c as to quality and position, the latter depending on freight rates to point of consumption. The local demand is moderate. No new have been offered yet.

GROUND FEED—Ground feed is held at \$16 to \$18 per ton, as to quality. A country mill sold some oat feed here at \$13 per ton, but it was very poor quality, and the purchaser concluded he had not struck a bargain. Ground corn, \$18 per ton.

OATMEAL—The market is very firm. One brand is held firm at \$1.60 for rolled, in round lots, and \$1.70 is asked in lots to retail dealers, but other brands are being offered at under these quotations, so that prices are irregular. Some oatmeal has been brought in from the States. A mixed car of Chicago prepared cereals, including rolled oatmeal and cornmeal, was brought in a short time ago, and some broken lots of rolled oatmeal have also been brought to this market, on which a duty of 20 per cent is paid.

BUTTER—Creamery—The market has been steady but firm this week, and the general price paid to factories has been about 17 to 17 1-2c. Up to 19c has been paid, but this is considered beyond the actual market value, and has been in cases where

there was keen competition for some special lot, or owing to some other special cause. These prices are for choice, fresh made goods, and small tubs, about 28 pounds are preferred, as the demand is not for export. July creamery is pretty well picked up.

BUTTER—Dairy—The market is steady and firm, at 10 to 12c for round lots, as to quality. The movement is moderate.

CHEESE—There has been a big "boom" in cheese lately, and prices paid have advanced rapidly, prices showing a sharp advance again this week. From 81-4 to 81-2c has been paid to factories this week, showing an advance of about 2c in a couple of weeks. The make will be about all required for the home trade, and as the bulk of the make is in strong hands and not widely distributed, the outlook is for a firm market.

EGGS—Prices are firm. The advance of 1c to 13c noted last week has been fully established, and this price is now general. We quote 13c net.

POULTRY—Poultry is coming into better demand. Chickens, live, 50c pair, or 10c lb. dressed. Spring chickens, 30 to 50c pair, or 12c per lb. dressed. Turkeys, 91-2c to 10c lb. live weight; ducks, 12c lb. dressed.

GAME—Wild ducks are now in season. They bring 20c to 35c per pair as to quality.

LARD—Prices are: Pure, \$1.60 for 20 lb. pails, and \$4 for 50 lb pails; pure leaf lard in 3, 5 and 10 pound tins, quoted at \$5.50 per case of 60 pounds, tierces 71-2c.

CURED MEATS—Prices are very firm stocks are well cleared up, and importations from the United States are coming in. The prices are: Smoked meats, hams, assorted sizes, 12c to 12 1-2c; breakfast bacon, bellies, 11c to 11 1-2c; do., backs, 9 1-2c to 10c; short spiced rolls, 8c to 8 1-2c shoulders, 7 1-2 to 8c; smoked long clear, 8 1-2 to 9c; dry salt meats are quoted; long clear bacon, 7 1-2 to 8c; per lb.; shoulders, 6 1-2 to 7c; boneless shoulders, 7c to 7 1-2c; backs, 8c to 8 1-2c; extra charge of 1-2c for canvassed meats; barrelled pork clear mess, \$13 to \$13.50; short cut, \$13.50 to \$16; rolls \$14.50 to \$15 per barrel. Pork sundries, Bologna sausage, 6c; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 10c per package; pickled hocks, 3c; pickled tongues, 5c; sausage castings, 20 to 25c; per lb. Pickled pigs feet, \$1.50 per pail.

DRESSED MEATS—Beef is selling at 4 1-2c to 5c as to quality. Very little brings over 5c. Mutton ranges from 5 1-2c to 6 1-2c as to quality. Dressed hogs firm at 8 1-2c; veal 5c to 7c; lambs 7 1-2c to 9c as to quality.

HIDES—The market is irregular. Buyers claim prices are too high, but higher prices continue to be paid in No. 1 hides here, 5 1-2c for No. 2 and 4 1-2 for No. 3. Buying is mostly on a flat rate at about 5 1-2c to 6c in the country. There is some shipping to the States, notwithstanding duty. Calfskins 8 to 15 pound skins 6c to 8c per lb.; deskins 10c to 20c each; kips, 5c to 7c; sheepskins, fresh take off, 20c to 30c; lambskins, 20c to 25c; horsehides, 75c to \$1.25.

SENECA ROOT—Slow at about 16c per lb here.

WOOL—Some small lots are coming in. The market is steady. We quote \$3 to \$1-2 here for unwashed fleeces.

TALLOW—Quiet and easy at 3 1-2c for No. 1 and 2 to 2 1-2c for other grades, as to quality.

VEGETABLES—All sorts of vegetables are very abundant. Potatoes are

lower at 20 to 25c per bushel. Beets, turnips, carrots, rhubarb, lettuce, radishes and onions in bunches, 5c to 8c per dozen bunches; peas in pod 1 to 11-2c per lb., beans 1c per lb; cauliflower higher, owing to demand from packers for pickling at 13-4c per lb; cabbage, 25c per dozen; celery 15c to 20c per dozen bunches; onions per lb., 2c for native; cucumbers, 10c to 12-1-2c per dozen; green corn 8 to 10c per dozen ears.

HAY—Loose hay on the street market sells at \$4.00 per ton and shippers are asking \$4.50 to \$5 for baled in the country, equal to \$5.50 to \$6 here.

BERRIES—Wild black currants sell at 65 to 75c per pall. High bush cranberries, 20 pall.

WOOD—Tamarac, \$4.50 to \$4.75; pine, \$4.25 to \$4.40; popular, \$3 to \$3.25 for car lots on track here, per cord. The popular offering is either dry cut or green wood of last winter's cut.

CATTLE—Export trade continues active. The general run of butchers cattle bring 21-2c here for ordinary quality, 23-4c for fancy and down to 2c for common and rough lots.

SHEEP—Are very dull and easy, and quoted at 21-2c to 23-4c off cars here. Lambs rather scarce and 4c has been paid. We quote 31-2 to 4c for lambs. Bond had in a couple of cars this week. The Kootenay demand is helping the ranchers out some, otherwise prices would be lower.

HOGS—The market is firm and deliveries are light, as farmers are busy with the harvest. We quote Choice bacon hogs weighing 150 to 250 pounds, \$4.75 per 100 lbs.; 250 to 300 lbs., \$4.25; heavy hogs over 300 lbs., \$3.50 to \$3.75, as to quality, off cars here.

BIG SPLURGE IN BUTTER.

An item in one of the Winnipeg daily papers the other day, about a big advance in butter on account of the demand for the Klondyke, caused much amusement to produce dealers. A little Manitoba butter has gone to the Klondyke, but a good deal of the supplies sent to that country have gone from the Pacific Coast States. If Winnipeg had the entire butter trade of the Klondyke this season, it would not be a very big factor in the situation, as the population up there is very limited yet. As it is, it has hardly been a drop in the bucket. The prices quoted by the paper referred to were also two or three cents per pound too high.

MONTREAL GROCERY MARKET.

Special to The Commercial.

Montreal, Sept. 4.
Sugars steady and firm. Granulated sugar, 41-8c; yellows, 33-8 to 33-4c.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK PRICES.

Special to The Commercial.

Montreal, Sept. 4.
There was no change in prices paid for cattle this week. Sheep had a slightly higher range. Hogs unchanged. Prices are as follows.

Cattle—Export, 4 to 41-4c; choice shippers, 41-2c; cattle, butchers, 3 to 4c.

Shee—23-4 to 31-4c.

Hogs—5 to 51-2c. Good demand at steady values.

Exports this week were as follows. Cattle, 4,745; sheep, 4,557. Total exports for the season to date: Cattle, 77,000; sheep, 34,000; horses, 6,159.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Special to The Commercial.

Montreal, Sept. 4.

Wheat—Strong.
Oats—No. 2 white in store 29.
Oats—No. 2 white in store 29. This price is the same as a week ago.
Flour—Manitoba strong bakers, \$5 to \$5.50; Manitoba patents, \$5.50 to \$5.85.

Millfeed—Manitoba bran, including sacks, \$11 to \$11 50 per ton. Shorts \$12 to \$12.50.

Oatmeal—Rolled oats, \$1.60 to \$1.65 per bag.

Hides—Unchanged at 8c for No. 1.
Eggs—Fresh, 10 1-2 to 12 1-2c. Market firm at an advance of 1c.

MINNEAPOLIS MARKETS.

Special to The Commercial.

Flour—Prices in barrels: First patents, \$5.20 to \$5.40; second patents \$5.05 to \$5.25.

Millfeed—Shorts in bulk, \$9.50 to \$10; bran in bulk, \$7.50 to \$8.

Corn—Quoted at 27 to 29 1-2c for No. 3 and No. 4, and no grade at 28c to 25c.

Oats—20 1-2 to 21 1-2c for No. 3, and No. 3 white as to quality.

Barley—New, held at 26 1-2 to 27c as to quality, and old at 28c to 31c.
Flax seed—\$1.02 per bushel.

Eggs—11 1-2c to 12c, for strictly fresh candled.

Butter—Creamery, 12 1-2c to 17 1-2c; dairy, 10 to 15 1-2c.

Cheese—Choice to fancy, 6c to 10c.

Dressed meats—Mutton, 5c to 6 1-2c; yearlings, do., 7c; lamb, 6c to 9c.

Dressed hogs—4 1-4c for heavy; choice 4 3-4c to 5c.

MONTREAL DAIRY MARKET.

Hodson Bros. & Co., wire The Commercial this (Saturday) morning as follows:

Special to The Commercial.

Montreal, Sept. 4.

Butter—Creamery, August make, 20; June creamery 17 1-2c. Finest western dairy, 13c, market easier.

Cheese—The cheese market is quiet but firm: Ontario, 93-4c; French or Quebec grades 91-2c.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Special to The Commercial.

Mullins & Wilson wire The Commercial the following reports of prices realized at the semi-weekly live stock market at Toronto, on Friday, Sept. 3rd.

Toronto, Sept. 4.

Eighty-one car loads in to-day, including 1,499 hogs and 1,622 sheep and lambs.

Prices paid for cattle were about the same as a week ago. The outside range on butchers' stock was 1-4c lower. Lambs were lower, ranging 1-4 lower on the inside. Sheep steady. Hogs have an easier tendency.

Cattle—Exporters paid 4 to 41-2c. Butchers' cattle sold at 23-4 to 31-2c. Bulls 8 to 31-2c. Stockers, 23-4c to 31-8c. Feeders 3 to 33-4c.

Sheep—Export sheep brought 31-2; bucks, 3c; lambs, 33-4c to 4c.

Hogs—Hogs, singers, 53-4c per pound; thick fat, \$5, and light fat, \$5 to \$5.25 per 100 lbs., weighed off cars.

H. L. Chabot & Co., liquors, Winnipeg, has sold out to Paul Sala.

J. C. Sproule, grocer, Winnipeg, has discontinued his business.

D. W. Fleury has opened in clothing at Winnipeg.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

At the semi-weekly live stock market at Toronto on Tuesday, Sept. 31, there were 1,000 hogs and 800 sheep and lambs. About 14 cars of butchers cattle went to Montreal. Export cattle were firm at 33-4 to 41-2c, and a few went 10c better. Butchers' cattle ranged from 21-2 for common to 31-2 to 33-4c for choice and fancy. In stockers and feeders, buying for Buffalo was brisk at 23-4c to 31-4c. Some half-fat feeders sold for 31-2c per lb. Export bulls firm at 31-2c. Thin feeding bulls 8c. Shipping sheep were steady at 8c to 31-2c; butchers' sheep dull at \$2.50 to \$3.25 each; bucks, 20-2c per lb. Lambs at \$2.50 to \$4 each. Hogs were easier.

Hogs—Choice selections sold for \$5.75, two extra fancy lots bringing 57-8c. Other hogs were slow of sale. Thick fat sold at 5c, light hogs \$5.25 to \$5.50, and prospects are for lower prices. Too many thick fat hogs, weighing from 170 to 180 pounds, are coming forward. Buyers want only long, lean bacon hogs.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Sept. 3.—12.30 p.m.—Wheat—Spot: firm; demand moderate; holders offer moderately. Corn—Spot quiet; demand moderate. Wheat—Spot. No. 1 California 8s 4d to 8s 5d; No. 1 red northern spring 8s 4d to 8s 5d. Corn—Spot American mixed new 3s 5d; old mixed 3s 5 1-2d. Peas—Canadian 4s 9 1-2d. The receipts of wheat during the past three days were 312,000 cwt., including 241,000 cwt. of American. Receipts of American corn during the past three days were 25,800 cwt.

Wheat—No. 1 red northern spring firm at 8s 4d. Corn—Spot, American mixed new firm at 3s 5d; old mixed steady at 3s 5 1-2d; Sept. steady at 3s 4 1-2d; Oct. steady at 3s 4 3-8d.

DAIRY QUOTATIONS.

Montreal, Sept. 2.—Cheese—Market dull and declining; very little demand; Quebecs, 9 to 93-8; Ontarios, 93-8 to 95-8.

Butter—Weak; 20 to 20 1-2; less export demand.

Montreal, Sept. 3.—Cheese—Dull; Quebecs, 9 to 93-8; Ontarios, 93-8 to 95-8.

Butter—Dull, 20 to 20 1-2.

ONTARIO CHEESE MARKETS.

Ingersoll, Aug. 31.—Offerings to-day, 1,600 boxes. No sales.

Belleville, Ont., Aug. 31.—Twenty-seven factories offered 2,275 white and 250 colored cheese. No sales; 91-4c bid for the board.

WESTERN BUSINESS NOTES.

J. H. Walton, furniture, has opened business at Dauphin.

S. Silvertstein, dry goods, Dauphin, has been closed under chattel mortgage foreclosure.

J. White, general store keeper, Oak Lake, Man., advertises his business for sale.

W. Montgomery has started a hardware store at Stonewall.

E. McKeown, pawnbroker, Winnipeg, has sold out and is starting for the Klondyke.

F. Cloutier, Winnipeg, has sold out his grocery department to H. L. Chabot.

The hardware business carried on at Bolsavain by the late Wm. Hüfner, has been purchased by Mr. Price, until recently traveller for J. Robertson & Co.

A. R. McKenzie, blacksmith, Battleford, Sask., is dead.

Business in Canada.

New York, Sept. 3.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s review of Canadian trade tomorrow will say: There is further evidence of improvement in Canadian trade generally, and the prospects are considered much brighter. The grocery business at Halifax is improving, with orders increasing and profits better and trade in dry goods up to the average, with a better demand for fancy goods. Hardware is quiet. The hay crop is good and the general tendency toward improvement. A hopeful feeling prevails at Montreal and in many lines values tend to strengthen. Collections are fair and discount rates 6 to 7 per cent. The trade situation at Toronto is unchanged, though the exposition, which opened on Tuesday, brought in a large number of merchants who are buying liberally. Business continues steady and brisk at Winnipeg and bank clearings are over 50 per cent larger than a year ago. At Victoria general business continues good for the season and in most lines larger than a year ago and collections are satisfactory.

Bradstreet's will say to-morrow: The distribution of general merchandise in the province of Ontario is larger than for many years, owing to the large crops and higher prices for farm products. Business at Montreal is more active than last year and the prospect for fall trade is good. The Nova Scotia apple crop is short and St. John lumber shipments continue checked.

Famous Clause 22.

Lewiston, Maine, Sept. 3.—The originators of section 22 of the tariff law did not intend it to effect the bonding privilege under which foreign merchandise can be shipped and forwarded through Canada, according to the Lewiston Evening Journal, Nelson Dingley's paper. The Journal, editorially, says of the section: "The controversy which has arisen over section 22, has come entirely over two amendments, one having been made by the senate and the other by the conference. The section, as framed by the ways and means committee, and passed by the house, was the same as in all previous tariffs, and if it had not been amended after it left the house, no question could have arisen respecting it. The senate amendment to section 22 amended the house section by striking out the words 'or any act of congress' in the conditional clause, which is the modification of importance that is causing the most controversy. Many papers in commenting on the section assume that the conference inserted this amendment, and proceeded to comment on what they call a 'trick in the dark,' etc. The fact is, however, that this amendment was adopted in open senate. The other amendment it now seems, was adopted by the conference simply to prevent an evasion of the section by the landing of foreign merchandise in Canada by vessels not entitled to equal privileges in our ports, then shipping it to the United States, and was not intended or understood to affect the bonding privilege, under which foreign merchandise can be continuously shipped and forwarded through Canada. Undoubtedly when finally settled, this amendment will be construed as the conference intended, and therefore all the contention over it falls to the ground."

The Great Coal Miners Strike.

Columbus, O., Sept. 3.—The miners and operators have agreed to submit to a miners' convention early next week, two propositions, first, Pittsburg to pay 64 cents pending arbitration, the result of which shall not exceed 69 cents or be lower than 60 cents; second, to call the strike off and accept 65 cents.

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 3.—A settlement of the coal strike on the basis of the proposition now under consideration of the Columbus conference will have no effect upon the future action of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal company. According to the statement of President De Armitz they would still have to fight it out with the company and return to work to carry out the contract legally signed and accepted by the workmen.

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 3.—A delegate convention of all miners who have suspended work has been called to meet in Columbus on September 8th at 10 a.m. to act upon the recommendations of President Hatchford and the other members of the board say there is not the slightest doubt but that the miners will approve the recommendations. The proposition does not involve arbitration and in effect provides for an immediate settlement of the strike. President Hatchford said to-night that there were special reasons for the board recommending the proposition. In the first place it concedes the miners a material advance. Had a 69 cent rate been secured he was confident it could not have been maintained for more than seventy days. The proposition does away with all the uncertainties of arbitration and will bring the strike to a termination. As soon as the miners ratify the proposition work will be resumed in all the mines.

Customs Returns.

The subjoined statement shows the value of goods exported and entered for consumption, with duty collected thereon, at the port of Winnipeg, during the month of August, 1897, as compared with the same month, of 1896:

Description.	Value. 1896.	Value. 1897.
Exported —	\$287,542	\$219,898
Entered for consumption, dutiable —	290,176	392,382
Entered for consumption, free —	49,198	67,622
Total for consumption —	339,374	460,004
Duty collected —	\$78,053.99	100,949.09

Bank Clearings.

New York, Sept. 3.—The bank clearings totals at 87 cities for the week ending Sept. 2, as telegraphed to Bradstreet's, show total clearances \$1,129,245,846, an increase of 36.3 per cent as compared with the corresponding week of last year. Outside of New York city the clearances were \$451,892,758, increase 24.0 per cent.

For the Dominion of Canada the clearances were: Montreal \$11,645,323, increase 12.8; Toronto \$6,843,235, increase 84.9; Winnipeg \$428,634, increase 51.0; Halifax, \$1,070,084, decrease 5.8; St. John \$575,686, increase 10.3; Hamilton \$568,988, increase 3.2.

Eggs advanced 1-2 to 1c at Montreal on Tuesday. There is a good export demand for Great Britain.

DULUTH WHEAT MARKET.

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

Monday—September 90 1-8c; December 87 5-8c.

Tuesday—September 90 1-4c; December 87 3-4c.

Wednesday—September 94 1-2c; December 91 1-2c.

Thursday—September 95 1-2c; December 91 3-4c.

Friday—September 93 1-2c; December 90c.

Last week September option closed at 92c.

A year ago September option closed at 56c, and two years ago at 55 7-8, three years ago at 56 5-8c, and four years ago at 62 1-2c.

Saturday—September, 94 1-2c; December, 90 1-2c.

Cash—No. 1 hard closed on Saturday at \$1.01 1-2, and cash No. 1 northern at \$1.01 1-2 for old wheat.

CHICAGO CLOSING PRICES.

On Saturday, Sept. 4, wheat opened at 94c, for December options and ranged from 93 1-2c up to 94 1-8c; most business was done about 93 5-8 to 93 3-4c. Closing prices were:

Wheat—Sept 94 1-2c Dec. 93 5-8c; May 94 1-6

Corn—Sept. 80 3-4c; Dec. 82 1-2c.

Oats—Sept. 19 1-8c, Dec. 20 3-8c.

Pork—Sept. \$8.82 1-2; Dec. \$8.92 1-2.

Lard—Oct. \$5.65; Dec. \$5.05.

Flax seed—Cash \$1.04; Sept. \$1.02; Dec. \$1.04 3-4.

A week ago September wheat closed at 92 1-2c. A year ago September wheat closed at 55 7-8c, two years ago at 58c, and three years ago at 54 1-8c.

NEW YORK CLOSING WHEAT.

On Saturday, Sept. 4, wheat closed at \$1 for Sept.; and 97 5-8 cts. for December. A week ago September wheat closed at 97 1-2c.

Exports from Atlantic ports this week, 6,268,000 bushels.

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT.

On Saturday, September 4, No. 1 Northern wheat closed at 91 1-4c for September, and 89 1-4c for December. A week ago September wheat closed at 88 1-2c.

WINNIPEG CLOSING WHEAT.

New wheat to-day (Saturday) is worth about 94c, and old wheat 93 to 99c, for No. 1 hard, afloat Fort William.

HARD ON THE PROFESSION.

First countryman—Who be th' gentleman wot's taken the squire's house, Jim?

Second countryman—'E beant no gentleman; 'e be a lawyer.—London Sketch.

A. P. Horsman, who has for many years been connected with Jas. H. Ashdown's Main street hardware business in Winnipeg, has been appointed manager of the Calgary Hardware company. The appointment is a good one.

The stocks of wheat at Liverpool last month were decreased 704,000 bushels.

Bradstreet's estimate of the world's visible wheat supply to the 28th of August shows a decrease of 1,806,000 bushels east of the Rockies, with an increase of 3,100,000 bushels in Europe. Corn shows an increase of 5,103,000, and oats an increase of 768,000.

The Millers Convention.

Toronto, Sept. 2.—There was a large attendance at the Dominion Millers' meeting this afternoon. A resolution by R. Neilson, of Ayr, and W. H. Meldrum, of Peterboro, was passed: "That a deputation representing the Dominion Millers' association wait upon the Dominion government to urge the desirability of making an effort to secure from the governments of the British West India Islands and British Guiana preferential duties on Canadian goods entering those colonies, in return for preferential duties to be granted by the government of Canada on goods imported into Canada from such colonies."

A resolution impressing on the Ontario standard board the importance of keeping the standard grades of No. 2 red, No. 2 white, No. 2 mixed, No. 2 spring and grades above free from sprouted wheat, when making the standard, and that two or three standard grades be made for sprouted wheat was passed unanimously.

The executive committee's report urged the government to prohibit the importation of flour adulterated with corn flour. The committee also stated "that since the opening of navigation there has been considerable complaint of the quality of No. 1 hard and we know several instances where millers got an allowance of two cents a bushel from the shippers, who acknowledged that the wheat was not what it ought to be.

One lot of No. 2 hard brought from Duluth in May was of such poor quality that competent judges stated it was only fair No. 3 hard. During July last there were considerable complaints of the quality of a lot which shippers claimed to be No. 1 hard loaded at Fort William. Various millers reported that it was not worth within two cents a bushel of No. 1 hard previously had, and, in fact, that they had received No. 2 hard of better quality than the No. 1 hard referred to. From this it would appear that the grade of No. 1 hard had gone down very decidedly at Fort William. This certainly appears to be the case with No. 2 hard, judging from reports received in August that No. 2 hard in elevator at Fort William was of such poor quality that the owners were afraid to ship it to Ontario millers, and were going to sell it for export instead.

Winnipeg millers have been asking for higher prices at Fort William for No. 1 hard from Ontario millers than for export. The above facts show plainly that there is something wrong about the present inspection of Manitoba wheat, and we believe the evils would be remedied if the government would appoint a chief inspector, selecting a man thoroughly posted in the grain business, one of strong force of character and of the highest integrity, as his decisions would have ten times more weight and influence on the commercial prosperity of the agricultural and milling interests of Canada than the decisions of a judge of the supreme court."

United States Trade Reports.

New York, Sept. 3.—R. G. Dun & Co's Weekly Review of Trade tomorrow will say: Failures in August were in number not only 17 per cent less than in August, 1896, but in amount of liabilities 70.8 per cent smaller. July and August show a lower average of liabilities per failure than has ever been known in any year or

even in any quarter of the twenty-three years. R. G. Dun & Co. have kept quarterly records. The improvement is also well distributed, extending to nearly every important branch of business. The ratio of defaulted liabilities to payments at clearing houses has been smaller in July and August than in any other month since early in 1893. August was the first month in which the daily average of settlements through clearing houses exceeded materially that of the corresponding month of 1892, the excess at the principal cities being 12.3 per cent.

The volume of business here has been distinctly larger in other than speculative lines than it was then, and in textile goods, phenomenally large, though slackening this week, buyers having nearly completed their initial purchases. With an extraordinary movement in grain, heavy real estate and building transactions, and increased business in iron products, the month was clearly the busiest August ever known. The first shipment of steel rails from this country to Australia was of 2,000 tons by the Larkawanna company.

Failures for the past week have been 191 in the United States against 344 last year, and 25 against 31 in Canada.

BRADSTREETS' REVIEW.

New York, Sept. 3.—Bradstreets tomorrow will say: Previous activity in all lines of trade is maintained. There is a better tone to demand from jobbers and the volume of business in wool, leather, clothing, hats, groceries and light hardware has increased. There is a better request for woollen and cotton goods, jewelry and rubber goods, and for boots and shoes. Some wholesale merchants at western centres report the largest volume of August trade on record. There has been an increased consumption of cotton by southern mills. Western iron and steel mills have orders to keep them busy until January 1. In the central western states the bituminous coal strike has had a further depressing effect on the general industrial situation. At the northwest some commercial houses have had to work over time to meet the demand for goods, and the war weather is reported to have practically assured the Indian corn crop. On the Pacific coast wheat exports have been effected by inability to secure crews for vessels. Mercantile collections have greatly improved in some sections.

Last week's general and unprecedented expansion of prices for staples is continued, cotton, wool and woollen fabrics, hides, leather, white pine, lumber, sashes and doors, iron and steel bars, billets and rods, wire nails, barbed wire and southern foundry iron, wheat, corn, lard and sugar having advanced and higher prices being expected for boots and shoes. Lower prices are recorded for cotton, wheat, flour and coffee, while those for oats, pork, print cloths, petroleum and coal are unchanged.

MONEY RATES.

New York, Sept. 3.—3 p.m.—Money on call easy at 11-4 to 11-2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 31-2 to 41-2 per cent. Sterling exchange strong, with actual business in bankers bills at \$4.85 7-8 to \$4.86 1-8 for demand and at \$4.83 3-4 to \$4.84 for sixty days. Posted rates, \$4.84 1-2 to \$4.85 1-2 and \$4.86 1-2 to \$4.87. Commercial rates, \$4.82 1-2. Bar silver, 52. Mexican dollars, 41 7-8. Government bonds, strong.

British Columbia Business Notes

E. J. Schagel, has opened in lumber at Fort Steel.

The Boundary Creek Milling and Lumber Co., Greenwood, advertise dissolution.

P. J. Russell, commission, etc., Nelson, is applying for a saloon license, F. A. Tamlyn, is applying for a hotel license, at Nelson.

McLennan & Black, hotel, New Denver, are reported out of business.

A. E. Beck has been appointed official liquidator of the Vancouver Biscuit Company.

James Freel, boots and shoes, Victoria and Vancouver, has arranged a settlement and will continue business.

Hugh McDonald is opening an hotel at Whitewater.

R. Dockstader is opening an hotel at Waterloo.

The New Westminster Gas Co., Ltd., winding up order granted. Alex. Ewen appointed provisional liquidator.

The Merchants Bank of Halifax, is reported to be opening a branch at Rossland.

The following have opened business at Silverton: F. W. Powell, boots and shoes; F. F. Liebscher, tailor; S. Grossman, men's furnishings; S. La'gie, blacksmith; Grant & McRea, hotel; G. Burd, & Co., hotel.

E. Parris & Co., flour, feed, etc., Sloan City, is dead.

L. G. D. Berg, hotel and cigars, Trail, advertises his cigar business for sale.

The Hill Syrup Co., of Seattle, Wash., has been incorporated at Vancouver.

Alberta.

McCarthy & Bangs, barristers, of Calgary, have dissolved partnership. Each will continue alone.

T. L. Johnson, manager, and T. O. Dowsett, accountant of the Calgary Hardware Co., have resigned their positions with the company and will open in the hardware trade at Nelson, B. C.

About forty-five miles of grade on the Crow's Nest Pass road is ready for the track. Track-laying west from Macleod will commence at once.

Miss McLeay has succeeded Mrs. Campbell in fancy goods at Lethbridge.

The London and Liverpool Clothing Company has opened business at Macleod.

Northwest Ontario.

James Weldman announces his retirement from the management of the Rat Portage Miner newspaper. J. B. Earngey, of Brampton, Ont., is the new proprietor.

Mr. Kingdom, a new resident of Rat Portage, is preparing to establish a brewery there.

George Barnes, Rat Portage, has sold out of the K. furniture company, and Horne and Taylor have taken the business over.

J. H. Smith is opening at Morden, Man., in books.

The U. S. visible supply, Aug. 30th: Wheat, decrease, 1,256,000; corn, increased, 5,917,000; oats, increase, 1,245,000. Total amount visible: Wheat, 15,494,000; corn, 27,872,000; oats, 9,737,000.

The world's shipments during past week were, 7,400,000; wheat on passage, increase, 1,944,000 bushels. Liverpool imports amounted to 816,000 bushels, all American.