

BANK OF MONTREAL.

ESTABLISHED 1817
Capital all Paid up \$12,000,000 00
Reserve Fund 6,000,000 00
Undivided Profits 823,000 00

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Capital Paid up 1,500,000.00
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 " LONDON, Eng. - Alliance Bank.
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 This Branch has special facilities for making Collections in Manitoba and North West Territories. Lowest rates are charged, and remittances promptly made.
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The Western Canada Loan & Savings Co.

CAPITAL, - \$1,500,000.00.
 RESERVE FUND, - \$850,000.00.

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

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE,

HEAD OFFICE - - - TORONTO.
Paid-up Capital \$6,000,000

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This bank has the largest number of branches of any bank in Canada.

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OVER
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HENRY B. HYDE, President

SURPLUS
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For Rates, Apply to your Local Agent :

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Saddlery House
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Canada. Lowest prices and Best Goods is our Motto.
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E. F. HUTCHINGS, Proprietor, WINNIPEG.
Send for our new Illustrated Catalogue.

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MAZAWATTEE

to sustain the ancient credit of the Herb, and to remind tea drinkers of the delicious China Teas of thirty years ago, which it actually surpasses.

The teas of Ceylon are to-day the finest in the World, and there is no more representative Ceylon Tea than

MAZAWATTEE

which forms one of the most delightful beverages ever made from the leaves of the Tea Plant:

Kenneth Mackenzie & Co.,
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Fur Goods, Shirts.

Dealers in Men's Furnishings, Hats and Caps

Our Travellers are now showing samples of our stock of Clothing, Hats, Caps, and Furnishings for
SPRING 1897

We would draw especial attention to the fact that we have the only stock now in existence of good Buffalo Coats

Assorting orders by letter for fall and winter goods in our lines will receive prompt and careful attention

MONTREAL. WINNIPEG.

JUST ARRIVED !

Martinique Lime Juice

in barrels and bottles.

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Joy's Golden Butter Color

Joy's Improved Extract Rennet.

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In bottles or by the Gallon. Write at once.

MARTIN, BOLE AND WYNNE CO.,

Wholesale Druggists, Winnipeg.

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The Commercial

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

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Publisher.

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

WINNIPEG, SEPTEMBER 28, 1896.

Manitoba.

W. R. Snellgrove is establishing a fishing industry at Lake Winnipegosis.

G. Hall, late of Hal & Dagg, Killarney, has opened a butcher shop at Cartwright.

Freizen & Janzen have opened a general store at Greta. This makes seven general stores in Greta.

The new hotel being built by H. Braun at Greta will be a handsome structure, two stories high with a seven foot basement all of brick and will cost \$10,000.

Wednesday night an attempt was made to force the safe of Schultz & Hanson's general store in Altona. The outer door was bored through. When the inner door was struck no impression could be made on the hardened steel plates to force the door, and the job was given up. The sum of ten cents left in the till was the robbers secured.

Alberta.

The Eau Claire Lumber company of Calgary has opened a branch office at Regina with W. L. Ollsen as manager.

The firm of Stone & Co., pork packers, etc., of Calgary, has become a joint stock company and will carry on business on a much larger scale than formerly. It is proposed to keep on hand, in cold storage chambers, all goods of a perishable nature.

The Edmonton Bulletin says: "G. Blake received a bushel of fall wheat from Ontario last year which he sowed on his farm at Horse Hills the middle of August, 1895, on now breaking. It sprouted last year and ripened early this year, giving a splendid crop and lots of straw."

Northwest Ontario.

A movement has been inaugurated at Rat Portage to establish a mining exchange.

Grain and Milling.

On Wednesday 20,000 bushels of wheat were marketed at Deloraine.

A movement is on foot in the United States in favor of organizing a national association of grain dealers.

Grain futures are now and will hereafter be sold by the cental on the San Francisco Produce Exchange, instead of by tons, as has been the practice heretofore,

The Miller, of London, England, quotes approvingly the remarks of The Commercial regarding the difficulties in the way of doing a profitable export flour trade, and adds the statement that "this is sonso as well as fact."

The committee on eastern grain standards will meet at Toronto on Sept. 25. Very little change is expected in this year's standards. Not much Ontario wheat has been received yet, but the red wheat is showing a good sample fully up to last year's grading. Oats also are good except in the western districts where the sample is light.

The feature of the flour market yesterday says the Montreal Gazette of Sept. 19, was a sale of 2,000 sacks of Manitoba strong bakers on London account at an advance of 6d over previous sales.

Leitch Bros. flour mill, at Oak Lake, Man., has been shut down for a few days for overhauling, preparatory to starting on the new crop. This is one of the most successful mills in Manitoba. It is kept running very steadily and turns out a fine quality of flour.

D. Moore, of Arden, Man., has bought Shaw Bros. flour mill in the Lake Dauphin district, and will add some new plant thereto.

Miller Bros., of Douglas, Man., have bought the farmers' elevator at Rapid City.

Items about the Crops.

Sidney, Sept. 18.—Wheat is nearly all stacked and threshing is in full swing. The average is 15 to 18 bushels.

Carberry, Sept. 21.—The result of the threshings of wheat is very disappointing. Where 30 bushels to the acre was expected from 20 to 22 is being realized; where 20 was expected, 12 to 15 is the result; and on light land, where from 12 to 15 was considered to be a conservative estimate, from 6 to 10 is the output. On the whole, the thresher reveals that we have one-third less wheat than we expected. The average, on the whole, will be from 12 to 15 bushels per acre.

Indian Head, Sept. 19.—Some of our farmers who have finished threshing are quite satisfied with the yield per acre and quality of the grain. Crops on the experimental farm are much better than had been the case in any previous year; the yield is larger, the grain more plump, and much better matured. Some oats, barley and peas recently threshed show the following enormous yields per acre:

	OATS.	
	Bush.	Lbs.
Holstein Prolific	103	28
Bavarian	91	16
White Monarch	91	2
Improved Ligowo	92	32
Banner	114	4
Abundance	106	26
American Triumph	97	22
Doncaster Prize	95	10
Wideawake	90	
Early Gohland	85	10

	BARLEY.	
Mensary 6-rowed	71	42
Odesa 6-rowed	62	24
Oderbruch 6-rowed	65	10
Trooper Hybrid 6-rowed	67	14
Rigid Hybrid 6-rowed	60	20
Canadian Thorp 2-rowed	83	16
French Chevalier 2-rowed	73	16
California Prolific 2-rowed	68	46
Beaver Hybrid 2-rowed	66	32
Newton Hybrid 2-rowed	68	36

	PEAS.	
Centennial	40	
Golden Vane	40	
Potter	38	20
Prussian Blue	38	20
Crown	40	
Mummie	39	40

Greta, Sept. 22.—The new wheat is grading mostly No. 2 hard.

Greta, Sept. 22.—Threshing is completed and reports indicate a yield of from 10 to 12 bushels and sample No. 2.

Carman, Sept. 21.—Threshing is in full swing, the yield is light and the sample none too good. So far there has been very little No. 1 threshed, the bulk being a good No. 2 hard.

Douglas, Sept. 21.—The wheat that has been threshed here is a fair sample, but turning out yield, from 10 to 25 bushels per acre where 17 to 25 was expected. Almost all the wheat coming in now is being stored, farmers evidently expecting better prices. The price at present is 50c.

Raw Furs

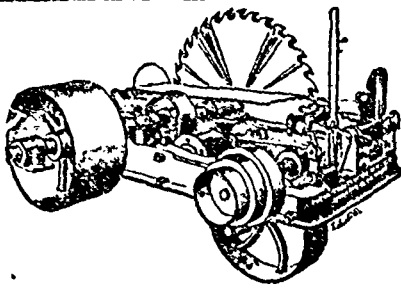
Jas. McMillan & Co., say of furs "As we enter the fall of the year there is considerable inquiry regarding the prospect for furs this season, although there are as yet scarcely any receipts. Animals are killed off fast enough anyway, without taking them while the fur is thin. The prospect at present is favorable to low prices, as there is not much demand from United States manufacturers, and the absence of American demand in Europe makes low prices abroad.

The Edmonton Bulletin says: "The Indians are loud in their murmurs against the unscrupulous men who lay poison and set fires in the north, as the loss of their dogs by poison and the driving out of their game by fire, brings them face to face with starvation. These Indians are self-supporting and are alarmed at the prospect of losing their dogs and livelihood and are talking seriously of taking action in their own way against the whites who are responsible for the cruel practices of laying poison and starting fires, and unless these things are prevented serious trouble may arise with the Indians."

Hardware Trade News.

The Montreal Gazette says: "A decided improvement in the demand for cement has to be noted, and the market is active, with a large volume of business doing. Stocks here are light, and all the cement coming forward now is sold ahead, consequently the feeling is firmer, and higher figures are looked for in the near future. Montreal prices are: English brands at \$1.95 to \$2.05, and Belgian at \$1.80 to \$1.90 per barrel, ex wharf. Business in firebricks is fair, and prices rule steady at \$16 to \$21 per 1,000, as to brand. There is a firm feeling in turpentine, and the general impression is that prices have touched bottom. We quote: Turpentine, 37 to 38c; resins, \$2.85 to \$5, as to brand; coal tar, \$3 to \$3.50; cotton waste, 1 1/2 to 5 1/2c for colored, and 7 to 8c for white; oakum, 5 to 7c, and cotton oakum, 9 to 11c. Cordage—sisal, 6 1/2 to 7 1/2c for 7-16 and upwards. Pure manilla, 9 to 9 1/2c for 7-16 and upwards, and 10c for smaller sizes."

R. C. McPhillips has issued a new condensed map of the city of Winnipeg and surrounding territory. The map is clear and well printed and shows at a glance all objects of interest. Parks, schools, churches, public buildings, etc., are shown on the map in colors. Circles on the map show the distance from the post office, the post office being taken at the centre of the city. These circles show that the most distant point within the city boundary is about 4 1/2 miles from the post office. Altogether the map is a splendid guide to the city, and with its help any point of interest can be quickly located, even by a person not intimately acquainted with the city.

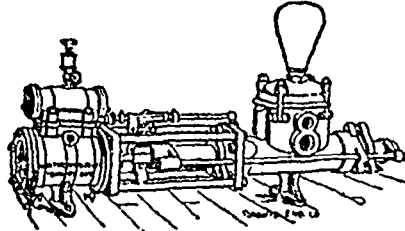


Waterous Engine Works Co.,

WINNIPEG, MAN.

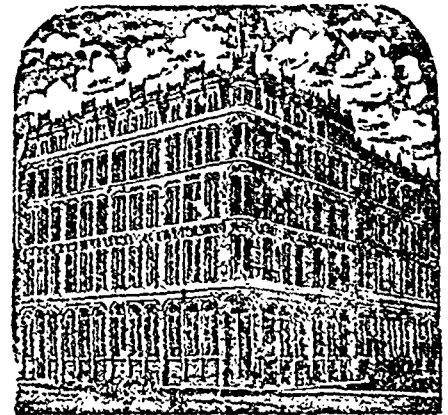
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Saw Mills.**

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



S. Greenshields Son & Co.

MONTREAL AND VANCOUVER, B.C.



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Clearing lines of PRINTS, FLANEL-
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PRICES.

DRESS GOODS Large ranges of TARTANS, CREP-
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Complete assortment of Notions, Smallwares, Wools, etc.

Samples with C. J. REDMOND, Room 18,
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MATCHES**

No better Sulphur MATCHES made on Earth
EVERY BOX GUARANTEED

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

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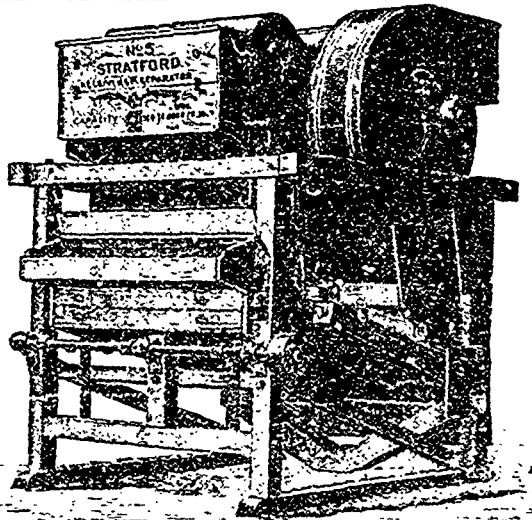
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Made in your own Country.

HISPANIA, RED CROSS, KHEDIVE

Try these Brands. They are Unsurpassed.

BRYAN & LEE, Winnipeg.

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F. H. Brydges, Vice-President. W. E. Allan, Sec.-Treas.

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Fancy Goods, Etc.

330 Main St, Winnipeg

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, SEPTEMBER 29, 1896.

OUR INLAND WATERS.

It is reported that the Dominion government will improve the navigation of the Rainy river. This is a very good move. There is a long stretch of navigable water which can be opened up in that region by a very moderate expenditure. This movement on the part of the government is also encouraging as indicating a change of the federal policy in regard to western waterways. The action, or rather inaction, of the Dominion in the past in regard to western waterways, has been most discouraging. We have here in the West some grand water stretches, which could be opened up at a very moderate cost. This country needs improved transportation facilities and in no direction can such magnificent results be obtained from a comparatively insignificant outlay, as in opening up our natural waterways. The neglect of the federal government in the past in this matter has been a source of great loss to the West and has greatly retarded the development of the country. It is to be hoped the proposed improvement of the Rainy river is only the first move in a general policy looking to the improvement of the other great western waterways. We may mention the Red river, the Saskatchewan, and lakes Manitoba and Winnipegosis as among the great water stretches, the early development of which is greatly to be desired. An expenditure of two or three million dollars on these lakes and rivers would open up one of the grandest systems of inland navigation in the world.

COAL PRICES AND HOW TO REDUCE THEM.

The heavy advance in the price of coal previously referred to by The Commercial in our weekly market reports, is a serious matter for the people of Manitoba. In Winnipeg Pennsylvania hard coal sold last winter at \$8.50 per ton. The price is now \$10 per ton and there is very little reason to expect any reduction. The local dealers are in no wise accountable for the advance. The wholesale price of Pennsylvania coal in the east has been advanced altogether \$1.85 per ton from the lowest point ruling about a year ago, compared with an advance of \$1.50 per ton here, so that the advance in the local trade is not as great as has taken place at first hands. This shows that the local dealers are not profiting any by the higher prices now ruling here.

We have of course several varieties of native coal, which are all used to some extent, but the Pennsylvania coal has heretofore been the principal quality consumed in this market. Some of the native coals are of good quality, but the difficulty with these coals is that they are all mined long distances from the principal consuming markets, and are thus subject to a long railway haul, which has made them about as costly here, in proportion to intrinsic value, as the Pennsylvania article. This year, however, owing to the

advance in the price of the imported coal, the consumption of native western coals will no doubt be much greater than in any previous year.

The present high price of coal in the Winnipeg market should lead people to consider if there is any practical plan by which the drawback can be overcome. We have an abundance of coal in the western portion of our own country. Can any plan be devised by which the coal may be distributed to the people at a reasonable cost? The Commercial has no hesitation in saying that it is possible to lay coal from the west down in Winnipeg at a cost of under \$2 per ton. If this is true it is certainly a matter of far-reaching importance to the people of Winnipeg.

In this number of The Commercial there are two little items in our editorial columns which may be referred to in this connection. One of these items states that Pennsylvania coal is quoted wholesale in San Francisco at \$10 per ton. This coal is transported by water all the way around the continent of South America and up the Pacific coast to San Francisco. Welsh coal is sold in San Francisco as low as \$8 per ton. This brings forcibly to view the value of water transportation. The other item in this issue of The Commercial refers to the desirability of opening up our inland waters. We have it within our power to open up a water route between Winnipeg and the western coal fields by which the coal could be laid down at our doors at a trifling cost, in comparison with present prices.

Along the upper portion of the North Saskatchewan river there are many seams of coal, some of very good quality, suitable for steam and domestic purposes. This coal is hauled by teams several miles from one mine and shipped in car lots as far as Calgary, nearly 200 miles distant by rail, where it has sold to a considerable extent in competition with the coals obtained at points west of Calgary. The usual price of the coals mined in the Edmonton district is about \$1 per ton at the mines. In some cases it has sold at 75 cents per ton. We have a natural waterway between Winnipeg and Edmonton, which at very moderate cost could be so developed as to be capable of accommodating and unlimited amount of traffic.

The coal, we have said, exists in several places right at the bank of the river. By the development of this waterway it could be loaded directly from the mines into the boats and transported through to Winnipeg. There are two routes available for the transportation of the coal. One would be down the Saskatchewan river to Lake Winnipeg, thence up Lake Winnipeg and the Red river to the city. The improvement of the St. Andrew's rapids near Winnipeg and some improvements in the Saskatchewan river would be necessary. With the exception of the Grand rapids near Lake Winnipeg, the Saskatchewan river is navigable for light draft steamers all the way to Edmonton, though some improvements to the channel of the river are necessary to render the traffic safe.

Another route would be to connect the Saskatchewan with Lake Winnipegosis, the latter with Lake Manitoba and connect Lake

Manitoba again with the Assiniboine river and thence down the river to Winnipeg. This route is claimed to be perfectly practicable, at a very moderate expenditure. The latter route would avoid the liability to storms such as occur on a large body of water like Lake Winnipeg.

Pennsylvania coal has been carried from Lake Erie ports to Duluth at very low prices. A Buffalo paper to hand this week quotes 20 cents per ton to Duluth and 25 cents to Fort William. Compare this with the railway rate of \$3.00 per ton from Duluth or Fort William to Winnipeg. Again we have forced to our attention the great value of water transportation. Why could not coal be transported from Edmonton to Winnipeg at about the same cost as from Buffalo or Erie to Duluth or Fort William, provided our water route were opened up? The distance in either case is much about the same, but a hundred miles or so difference would not materially alter the cost in water transportation. Our inland route could be navigated by a much less costly style of craft, and would be free from severe storms such as are felt on the great lakes. There is no question as to the practicability of the route, and none of the improvements required to develop this great waterway would be very costly, by either the Lake Winnipeg or the Lake Manitoba routes. The south branch of the Saskatchewan could be developed via the same routes, to bring coal from the Lethbridge and Medicine Hat mines.

This is not a visionary scheme. These rivers and lakes are all navigable and have been navigated for years, and are capable of improvement by a very moderate expenditure, such as would render them of unestimable value to this country. Think of coal placed on boats on the Saskatchewan at 75 cents per ton, and transported to Winnipeg at a rate of 25 cents a ton, making it cost \$1 per ton laid down here. Double the amount and say it could be laid down here at a cost of \$2 per ton. Double it again making it \$4 per ton, and the price would still be far below any similar coal now sold here. Certainly this is a matter which is worthy of careful investigation. The main thing necessary is an estimate of the cost of developing the alternate routes and the importance of the matter is such that this should be obtained as early as possible.

THE GRAIN GRADES.

The new ministers at Ottawa have certainly shown great incapacity in proposing to change the grain grades right in the middle of the season. The grain trade has been seriously hampered in the past by frequent changes in the official regulations, but this proposal to change the grades, after the new crop had begun to move, is one of the most ridiculous things yet done in connection with grain trade matters. It is preposterous that the government should undertake to change the grades at such an unusual season, without even giving the grain trade any previous notice. The new crop is now moving and is being inspected according to last year's grades. Dealers have their connections made abroad and have been working under the belief that no change would be made. To ring in

changes now at such an unseemly time, will upset all calculations.

Aside from this, there is no good reason for the proposed changes in the grades. This continual tinkering with the grades is a source of great inconvenience and annoyance to the trade. The grain dealers, who are best posted as to the requirements of the trade, have not asked for any change. The grades as they now stand are known abroad, and they are satisfactory to the trade.

The question is not one which materially concerns any other persons than the grain men themselves. The grain grades are purely a commercial matter, for convenience in handling the crop. The farmers will neither gain nor lose anything by the proposed changes. It is certainly a most peculiar thing that the department should propose to make changes at such an unreasonable time, without even previously consulting those deeply concerned and who are the only persons who will be affected by the proposed changes.

The only reason that the department has given for the proposed changes is, that western farmers demand a higher classification. No definite information is known as to who the farmers are who have asked for a change, or what their petition is. There is something very peculiar about this business, and the statement that the farmers want a higher standard, speaking generally, is contrary to fact. Every one here familiar with the grain trade, knows well that the farmers have always, in past years, demanded a lower standard. Discussing this question during the agitation over the grades in the fall of 1891, The Commercial said:

The producers are always grumbling about the grades being too high. They have the idea that if the grades are made low, more wheat will go into the high grades, and they will get a higher price for their wheat because more of it will go into the high grades."

This is the idea which has always been prevalent among the farmers in this country. The exception to this is a few high class farmers, who compose the farmers' institute, and it is supposed that it is members of this organization who have asked for a change. They do not, however, represent the general opinion which has been prevalent among the farmers here in the past. At any rate nothing definite is known here as to the proposals which have been made to the government, or who are the parties who are asking for the changes. The whole thing has been worked quietly and sprung on the trade at a most inappropriate time and in an unreasonable way.

But even if a strong appeal had come from the farmers (which by the way is not the case), it would be very unreasonable for the department to act upon it in the manner it has done in this case. So far as the people here were concerned, there was no knowledge that any appeal for a change had been made, and the matter seems to have been worked in an underhand manner by a few persons. It will be most surprising if the department carries out its intentions of changing the grades at such an unreasonable time, when neither the trade nor the farmers in general

have asked for any changes, and when those who will be directly affected thereby were not aware that any changes were likely to be made.

As The Commercial has always said, the grain grades are a commercial matter. Those who are familiar with the requirements of the trade are the only persons who are fully competent to deal with the question. The farmers are not directly concerned with the grades, and the prices which they receive for their wheat cannot be advanced by any manipulation of the grades, even if they had matters entirely in their own hands. The only result of continually changing the grades is to hamper and annoy the grain trade. What we want is a commercial grade which will about meet average crop conditions, and nothing is to be gained by making a high standard. Duluth wheat is our principal competitor, and Duluth wheat sets the standard for the export trade. Experience indicates that we will not get any more than Duluth prices for our wheat, even if the standard should be a little higher. A standard about on an equality with similar Duluth grades is evidently required for the Manitoba crop.

Eastern Canada millers have sometimes demanded a high standard, but their trade is only of small importance as compared with the export trade, and accordingly their demands do not carry much weight. Manitoba millers buy by sample direct from the farmers, and consequently the grading of the wheat is not of such importance to them as to the exporters.

It will be altogether unreasonable if the department adheres to the present intention of making changes in the grades at this late date. The new ministers are undoubtedly quite unfamiliar with grain trade matters, and if they propose to make any changes, the matter should be left, like other questions have been, for future investigation.

As for the standards board, the whole thing is a farce, and the latest state for the board, as reported from Ottawa, would make it simply a screaming farce. The proposed board would appear to have been selected for the political learnings of the parties in several cases, rather than for their practical fitness for the work to be performed.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE enormous increase in the quantity of flax seed produced in the United States last year, as compared with previous years, has given crushers an unusually heavy load to carry. The price of flax seed has been going down steadily, and linseed oil has likewise followed in the decline. Large lots of oil have recently been sold at unprecedentedly low prices. Car load lots were recently quoted at Chicago at 27 and 29 cents per gallon, for raw and boiled oils, respectively, and it is said that cut rate sales have been made at as low as 25 cents. Owing to the enormous supply of seed, the tight money market and the slow demand for oil, on account of the general depression in business, the crushers have been entirely unable to protect the market, and prices have gone on sagging downward. A year ago this week at Chicago, flax seed rang-

ed at about 98 cents to \$1 per bushel, while recently it has sold as low as about 61 cents. To go back two years we find flax seed quoted at about \$1.50 per bushel at Chicago. Recently a considerable quantity of flax seed has been exported from the United States, under the influence of which the market has advanced a few cents from the lowest point. The market appeared to be fast getting into an entirely helpless and demoralized state, but it has been materially improved by the removal of some of the load.

ONE of the results of the low price of corn, in addition to the depression which it exercises on the price of oats, is the extremely low values of millstuffs. Bran and shorts in bulk have each been quoted as low as \$3 per ton, at Minneapolis, and it is said that sales have been made at even lower prices. The cost of sacks and sacking in 100 pound packages is \$1.50 per ton, so that \$3 in bulk is equal to \$1.50 per ton in 100 pound sacks, or about \$1 in 200 pound sacks. In Canadian markets millstuffs have also been very low. There has been much less than the usual home demand for millstuffs in Manitoba, owing to the enormous crop of oats harvested last year and the low prices which have ruled for this grain. Oats have been so abundant and so cheap that bran and shorts at much lower prices than usual have not been in demand. Prices in eastern Canada markets are so low that, after paying freight and other expenses, bran and shorts have only been worth \$3 to \$4 per ton to millers here who have shipped east. Some Manitoba mills have been burning both bran and shorts for fuel, on account of the low prices and absence of demand for the product.

THE COMMERCIAL has several times referred to the great desirability of protecting our valuable fur bearing animals. Canada produces a large quantity of the most valuable furs used in the civilized world. The fur-bearing animals are one of the great natural sources of wealth of our great north country, and all reasonable care should be taken to preserve them. There is a great loss every year from the slaughter of animals out of season. Already some furs are being offered which are of scarcely any value, and it is too early in the season to kill these animals for their pelts. Recently complaints came from Edmonton that the practice of putting out poison is proving a great injury. Hunters are also charged with starting fires, which practice is very destructive to the animals, besides destroying the timber. Only a few weeks ago reference was made in these columns to the fact that greater protection is needed to prevent the extermination of the only remaining herd of wild buffalo, or bison, in Canada. Of course, there are great difficulties in the way of protecting these and other animals in the wild and unorganized northern regions, but some further effort should be made in this direction.

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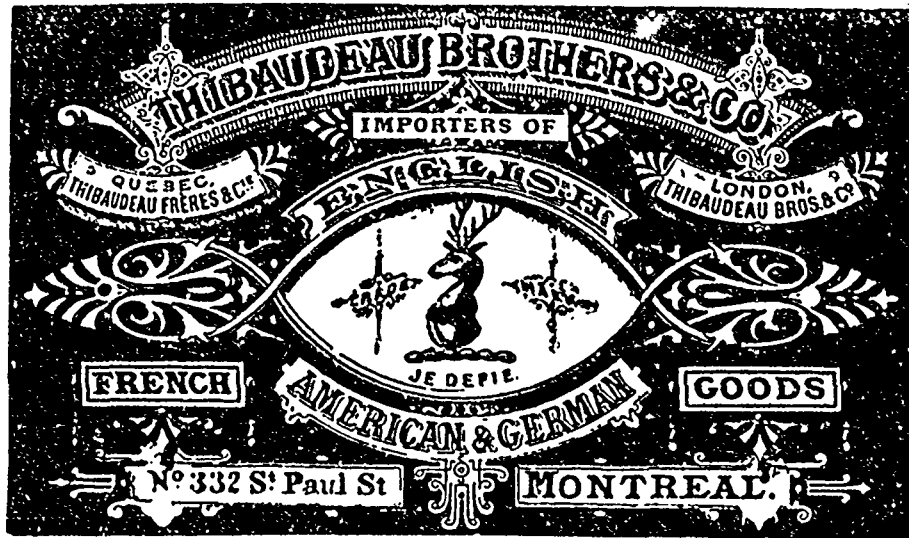
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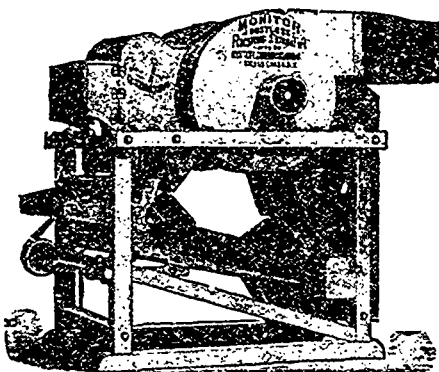
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British Columbia Mining News.

A third tunnel has been driven in the Golden Eagle mine 88 feet exposing a rich body of ore running \$500 to the ton. The vein has been tapped for five hundred feet and is supposed to continue fifteen hundred feet further. There is about \$7,000,000 now in sight. A stamp mill is being erected on the spot. The company has been offered selling the stock. The Dominion Mining and Developing Co. who own half this mine have also closed their stock books. The company which started a few months ago sold most of their stock in the east to bona fide Canadians. In fact all the stock holders are Canadians. The stock which started at 25 cents has been transferred at \$1.25 and holders have stopped selling. The Golden Eagle is situated on Cayoose Creek Lillooet.

The coal fields of Spanish Peninsula and vicinity are to be developed. The bond on the property has been taken up by a bystrong eastern syndicate.

The United States Gold Pulverizing Co. are testing black sand bars along the Fraser with a view of issuing a prospectus and stimulating capital. If the bars turn out as it is reported they will, very expensive machinery will be placed in the works of the company on the Fraser.

San Francisco people will develop many claims in Alberni. The claims are low grade like most of the mineral on Vancouver Island but the ore is easily worked and very cheaply transported. The Alberni Consolidated mine ore runs from \$30 to \$140.

At the head of Valdez Island, up north, many valuable miles have been located of late, and capitalists from the United States have been pouring in and gobbling up the best of them. The place can be reached in a day's sail from Vancouver. One of the best mines, the Bobby Burns, has sunk three tunnels and brought in sight 300,000 tons of ore. Tunnel No. 1 plus smelter charges at Everett and minus \$5 for carriage and mining gives \$29, No. 2 \$15, and No. 3 \$31.50 to the ton in gold.

Mining stock list:

War Eagle	\$.75	St. Elmo	\$0 13 1/2
Junbo	.00	Good Hope	.65
Josie	.62	Grubbe	.15
O. K.	.82	Evening Star	.80
Iron Mask	.60	High Ore	.68
West Leifoi-Josie	1 1/4	Phoenix	.10
Peorman	.12	St. Mary	.06
Virginia	.28	Monte Cristo	.20
Leifoi	\$ 0.00	Silverline	1 1/2
Great Western	1 1/2	Commander	.25
Nest Egg	.03 1/2	Deer Park	.10
Caledonia Con.	.05 1/2	Eureka Con.	.05 1/2
Mayflower	.11	Consol	.63
Lily May	.15	Crown Point	.62
Minnehaha	.10	Butte	.05
Georgia	.04	Ivanhoe	.05
Palo Alto	.39	Young America	.05
Mugwump	.15		

Demand in the east for stocks has taken out much of what has been offered locally, so that those of merit that have not advanced are very firm.

The demand for British Columbia stocks in the east has increased the business of the Telegraph Co. materially.

Yesterday a Toronto man wired for 25,000 shares at \$1 a share of the stock of a mine originally purchased for that amount. The price of the shares have since gone considerably above that figure.

History repeated itself. Some will make large sums of money in a few hours while others will meet with loss no matter how often or how seldom they invest in British Columbia stocks. They are not the enquiring kind that wait for some one to come to them that has a fat commission to make and talk them into an investment. The papers have recently exposed two wild cat schemes, one Co. were selling stock on the market to the extent of half a million, while \$500 worth of work on the mine had not been done. While

another Co. were offering shares in Eastern Canada at ten cents with a \$2,500,000 capital of a mine that Prof. Carlyle, Provincial Mineralogist describes as follows: Area 52 acres; title Crown grant, capital stock, 2,500,000 shares at \$1 each. Near the southern end of this claim is a 50-foot tunnel running north into barren country rock, and higher up are several shallow cuts and trenches. On all this claim the rock on the surface is very much ironstained and decomposed, but no work has been done as yet disclosing the veins that are supposed to pass through this property. A local paper heads their exposition "Valuable Iron Rust." It is a foregone conclusion that where so many Yankee mining adventurers are gathered together there will be a large number of bunco men, fakirs on a large scale but nevertheless bunco men. The value of all legitimate propositions in British Columbia will some day be double to treble and in some cases a hundred times what they are now. Every legitimate mining property in British Columbia is a good investment, for English capital is coming over in millions and this demand alone will push the stock up, but English capital has the neck of giving bogus mines the go by, and the condition of these mines will be worse than before the big anticipated activity.

The shipments via Revelstoke during the week ending Sept. 11th were as follows. Slocan Star, 100 tons, value \$7,615, and Idaho, 60 tons, value \$3,064, total 160 tons, value \$15,679. All the ore was shipped to Omaha, Nebraska, U. S. A.

The Mining Journal, of London England, The Graphic, and all the leading English periodicals are devoting generous space to British Columbia mines and British Columbia mining.

At Boundary Creek the Cariboo mine free milling, is cleaning up from \$10,000 to \$15,000 a monthly. The main shaft is down 155 feet.

The Horne Payne Co., have purchased the Sun Shine and Towser of Trout Lake. The Horne Payne Co. have made so many purchases that those interested in mining have stopped following them. Their purchases aggregate millions of pounds sterling.

The last carload of ore from the Goodenough mine, Slocan, averaged 616 ounces to the ton.

More promising locations have been made near Cherry Creek, Kamloops.

Wm. McKenzie, vice-president Toronto Street Railway, has purchased the Iron Colt for \$18,000.

Dr. Bell-Irving, Vancouver, has bonded the Neepawa, Baker Fraction and Argenta claims for \$13,000.

Flour Strong.

Just as we go to press a telephone message from one of the mills says they have advanced flour to \$2 and \$1.80.

Latest about Wheat Grades.

C. N. Bell, secretary of the Winnipeg board of trade, has just received a telegram from the Executive of the Manitoba Patrons of Industry stating that the Patrons are opposed to the proposed changes in the grain grades. This bears out The Commercial in stating that the proposed changes are not desired by the farmers generally.

According to an Ottawa Telegram, published Saturday morning, the following gentlemen will constitute the western grain board this year: Farmers—W. Postlethwaite, Brandon; J. Elder, Virdon; J. Siddle, Rosebank; C. Castle, Foxton; J. McQueen, Cariovale; P. Ferguson, Kenis; R. McPherson, Moosomin. Millers—C. B. Watts and McLaughlin, Toronto; F. A. Crowe, Montreal; S. C. Elkington, N. W. T.; Finlay

Young, Man., Dealers—S. Spink, J. D. Mitchell, Winnipeg; K. Campbell, Brandon; J. Carruthers, Montreal. This is the third slate for the board, announced within a few days.

The Live Stock Trade

At London on September 21 there was a firmer feeling in the market for cattle, and prices for choice Canadian steers advanced 1/2c per lb. Best States cattle sold at 11 1/2c, Canadian 10 1/2c, and sheep at 16c. A private cable received from Liverpool quoted choice Canadian steers at 9 to 10c, and sheep at 9c.

At the East End Abattoir Market, Montreal, on Sept. 21 supplies continued much in excess of requirements of the local trade. There was some very good stock offered, but the prices asked for it seemed to be away above butchers' ideas. Shippers did not seem to want any, as some choice bunches were offered at low figures and refused. A few good to choice steers and heifers were sold at 3 to 3 1/2c, but the principal demand was for stock, ranging in price from 1 1/2 to 2 1/2c per lb. The receipts of sheep were smaller but prices were easier. Shippers would not pay more than 2 1/2 to 3c per lb., and the bulk of the buying was done at the inside figure. There was a good demand for lambs, and the market was cleaned up at prices ranging from \$1.50 to \$3 each.

At the Point St. Charles Yards the receipts of live hogs were 40c head, for which the demand was good, and prices ruled steady at 3 1/2 to 4c per lb.

The Montreal Gazette of September 22 says: "In regard to the shipping of Canadian cattle by way of Boston, it is stated that there was considerable delay of the shipment made last week at the border line owing to the fact that the requisite accommodation for the inspection of these animals was not provided as promised by the railroad interested, and in consequence the United States Government did not give the permit to move the above shipment until very near the last hour. This has stopped any further shipments from being made for the present. The Canadian shippers that have engaged the freight from Boston left for Chicago this week in order to purchase cattle to fill the space.

At Toronto, on September 22, receipts were light. Export cattle were rather slow. Prices ruled at 3 to 4c. Butchers' cattle were in fair demand, but poor animals sold slowly. Best brought 2 1/2 to 3 1/2c per lb., and poor 1 1/2 to 2 1/2c. Bulls were in demand for export at 3 to 3 1/2c per lb. Stocker and feeders were in more active demand at 2 1/2 to 2 3/4c per lb, very choice bringing 3c. Choice lambs were steady at \$1.75 to \$2.75 each. Good export sheep were taken at \$3.15 per cwt. Ruling prices were 3 to 3 1/2c per lb. Bucks 2 1/2c per lb. Butchers' sheep were dull at 2 1/2c per lb. Hogs were firm. Choice selections sold at 4c per lb. Thick fat were quoted at \$3.20 to \$3.25 per cwt. and light fat at \$3.65 to \$3.75.

At Chicago, on September 25, hogs made a further advance. Heavy sold at \$2.70 to \$3.10; rough lots \$3.60; prime light as high as \$3.45. Sales were largely at \$2.95 to \$3.05 for packers and \$3.10 to \$3.25 for shippers.

Arthur Congdon, Winnipeg, general agent for the famous Alfred Dudge felt shoes, is receiving heavy shipments this week of these goods. In all about three hundred cases have already come to hand this season. Mr. Congdon reports that the demand for this popular article of footwear is steadily increasing throughout the west, and this year the sales for the fall trade have exceeded last year by about 25 per cent. Some new shapes have been introduced this year and every possible improvement is being made in the shoe, while the prices remain the same as last year.

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FEED BARLEY.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

WINNIPEG, Saturday, September 26, 1896.

The grain movement was shut off again by unfavorable weather, just as it began to assume considerable proportions. For a few days early in the week quite heavy deliveries of wheat were reported at country elevators, but the farmers were storing it, and were not selling freely, notwithstanding the fact that prices offered were considerably above an export basis. Oats have also advanced here to above an export basis, on account of the light crops. Butter is also 1 to 2c above a shipping basis. Mercantile business is steady: Bank clearings at Winnipeg this week were less than 1 per cent. greater than for the corresponding week of last year.

There were thirty-four business failures reported in Canada this week, compared with forty-one last week, thirty-five in the week a year ago, thirty-one two years ago, and as contrasted with thirty-six three years ago.

Bradstreet's reports further improvement in the general situation in the United States this week, though any very material change is not expected until after the elections. A few mills are starting up on short time. The general firmer tendency of prices of staples continues, most of the advances of a week ago, notably those for cereals, wool, cotton, leather, iron, steel, lumber, and hides being retained.

Money at New York yesterday was quoted at 3 to 5 per cent. for call loans and 7 to 8 per cent. for prime mercantile paper. Bar silver 65½c, silver certificates 65½c; Mexican dollars, 50½c.

WINNIPEG MARKETS.

WINNIPEG, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Sept. 26

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

COAL.—Lethbridge coal will be sold here at the same price as last winter, notwithstanding the advance in the other coals, though it was at first reported that this coal would be advanced 5 cents per ton. The price will continue at \$4 50. Consumers buying very slowly on account of the advance in prices, hoping that something may turn up to reduce prices. Prices here are: Pennsylvania anthracite is quoted at \$10, and western anthracite at \$9.50 per ton of 2,000 pounds. Souris coal \$1 50 ton, Lethbridge \$5.50. These prices are delivered to consumers in Winnipeg.

CORDWOOD.—Prices are firm. Car lots of tamarac on track here are quoted at \$1 25 to \$1.50 as to quality. Good tamarac is held firm at the outside price. Pine, \$3.50 to \$3.75 as to quality. Cars of poplar have sold at \$2.75, but \$3 is usually asked for good green cut dry.

DRY GOODS.—Some business is still doing in fall and winter goods. The recent advance in raw cotton has had a strong tendency on cotton goods. Some mill prices are said to have been advanced and further advances are expected, though it is doubtful if any actual advances of importance have been made. Travellers in clothing are already out with spring samples. As the tendency in the United States is to advance prices on cotton goods, on account of the high price of the raw material, it may be expected that the home mills will follow any important advances made there.

DRUGS.—Cream of tartar is strong again, prices having advanced 3s 6d abroad per ton. Sulphur is higher also outside. Prices here for parcel lots are as follows, with liberal reductions for large orders: Alum per pound, 3½ to 4½; alcohol, \$5.25 gallon; bleaching powder

per pound; 6 to 8c; bluestone, 5 to 7c; borax 11 to 13 cents; bromide potash, 65 to 75c; camphor, 85 to 95c; camphor, ounces 90 to 1.00; carbolic acid, 40 to 65c; castor oil, 11 to 15c; chlorate potash, 28 to 35c; citric acid, 55 to 65c; copperas 3½ to 4c; cocaine, per oz., \$6.50 to \$7.00; cream tartar, per pound, 28 to 35c; cloves, 20 to 25c; opson salts, 3½ to 4c; extract logwood, bulk, 14 to 18c; do., boxes, 18 to 20c; German quinine, 40 to 50c; glycerine, per pound, 30 to 35c; ginger, Jamaica, 30 to 35c; do., African, 20 to 25c; Howard's quinine, per ounce, 45 to 55c; iodine, \$5.50 to 6.00; insect powder, 35 to 40c; morphia sul., \$1.90 to \$2.25. Opium, \$1.50 to \$5.00; oil, olive, \$1.25 to \$1.40; oil, U. S. salad, \$1.25 to \$1.40; oil, lemon, super \$2.75 to 3.25; oil, peppermint, \$1.90 to \$1.50; oil, cod liver, \$2.50 to \$4 per gallon as to brand; oxalate acid, 13 to 16c; potass iodide, \$1.25 to 1.50; paris green, 18 to 20c lb, saltpetre, 10 to 12c; sal rochelle, 30 to 35c; shollac, 45 to 50c; sulphur flowers, 3½ to 5c, sulphur roll, per keg, 3½ to 5c; soda bicarb, per lb. of 112 pounds, \$3.75 to \$4.25; sal soda, \$2 to \$3; tartaric acid, per lb., 45 to 55c; strychnine, pure crystals 80c to \$1.00 per oz.

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

GREEN FRUITS.—One car load of peaches was disposed of at trade auction sale this week at good prices. Peaches are now practically out of the market; a few small lots are coming, but it is doubtful if any more car lots will come in. Ontario grapes are coming forward freely still and prices are about the same. Crabs are also abundant, but receipts are too poor to bear re-shipment, and are selling at \$1 to \$1.50 per barrel, on account of poor quality. Plums are scarce, though until lately there has been an over supply much of the time. A few bananas are coming, but the changeable weather is bad for them. Pears have been scarce. Prices are: Lemons California \$5.50 to \$6.00 per box, as to quality; bananas, \$1.50 to \$2.50 per bunch as to size and quality; good shipping stock, \$2.00 to \$3.00 per bunch; Washington peaches, \$1.35 to \$1.50 per box; Washington plums \$1.25 to \$1.50 per box as to quality and variety; Oregon pears 2.00 per box; Ontario apples \$2.50 to \$3.00 per barrel as to quality; tomatoes, 50c per basket of 20 lbs; crabs, \$1.00 to \$3.00 per barrel as to quality; Ontario pears, \$1 per half bush. basket; concord grapes, 30c to 35c for 10 lb. baskets, white Niagara 45c per 10 lb basket. California grapes \$2.50 to \$3 per crate; apple cider, old, 35c per gallon, in 30 gallon barrels; maple sugar 12s per lb; maplesyrup, \$1.10 per winegallon, in gallon tins; celery, 30c per dozen bunches; cabbage, 40c per dozen; Coultflower 75c per dozen.

HARDWARE.—Advices from Great Britain are very firm on all metals; tin plates, Canada plates, and black sheets are all very firm. Manufacturers are very full of orders. In fact, it is said British manufacturers have not had such a busy time for many a day, and in some cases they are unable to book orders for delivery six months hence, on account of the large orders on hand. Locally prices are steady. Canada plates are firm here at the advance on the inside price reported last week.

LUMBER.—Business is rather slow in this branch and work at the mills is already being curtailed to some extent. Two of the planing mills at the Lake of the Woods mills have

been closed down, and one of the saw mills has also been closed for the season.

PAINTS, OILS, ETC.—It is understood an arrangement has been arrived at which will establish a uniform price for linseed oil. There has been heavy cutting and very irregular prices in this line for some time. The basis of prices arrived at makes the margin a close one, so that old margins are not restored, but the price will be uniform, at 49 and 52c for raw and boiled oils respectively. Turpentine is easier, and is now offered at 53c for barrels and 58c for less than barrels. Glass is firm, but some are still selling at \$1.75 for first break per box of 50 feet, notwithstanding the advance abroad.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

WHEAT.—GENERAL SITUATION.—The marked improvement which set in last week in wheat, has continued in even a greater degree this week, and prices have shown a gain every day this week up to to-day when there was a drop of over one cent. The advance has been caused by stronger cables, and foreign and speculative buying in United States markets, notwithstanding the large increase in the visible supply on Monday of over 2,000,000 bushels. Foreign buying has been one of the strongest features. Russian crop reports have also been unfavorable. Wheat stocks in the United States and Canada east of the Rocky mountains, are 10,000,000 bushels larger than a year ago, but 20,000,000 bushels less than two years ago, and nearly 10,000,000 bushels less than three years ago. World's shipments last week were 5,000,000 bushels. Exports of wheat, flour included, from both coasts of the United States and from Montreal, this week, amount to 3,818,646 bushels, as compared with 3,536,000 bushels last week; 3,151,000 bushels in the week one year ago; 2,562,000 bushels two years ago; and as contrasted with 3,490,000 bushels in the corresponding week of 1893.

WHEAT.—LOCAL SITUATION.—New wheat began to move quite freely during the early part of the week, but the general rains on Thursday checked the movement again. Previous to Thursday farmers were delivering quite a lot of wheat at the elevators at some country points, but they were not selling freely. Most of it was being stored on account of producers, indicating that the farmers will hold for a while for higher prices. This is the usual disposition while prices are advancing as they have been this week. Prices paid to farmers in Manitoba country markets have advanced about 4c this week, and to-day the usual price is 54c per bushel at 18c freight rate points to Fort William and 53c at points carrying a 19 cent freight rate, for choice samples of hard wheat, equal to about No. 1 hard. No. 2 hard 3 cents less. These prices, it will be seen by our market reports, are above a parity with the Duluth market, allowing for cost of handling. The big millers have been setting the pace in advancing the prices. The quality of the new crop, so far as it has been inspected here, shows up good, about two-thirds grading No. 1 hard. No cars of frosted have been inspected here yet, and only about one per cent. of rejected. If the crop keeps on at anything like this rate, it will be an extra fine one in point of quality, but the early movement usually averages better than late receipts. The receipts of wheat at Fort William last week were 170,911 bushels, shipments were 283,293 and there is in store 1,542,992 bushels. Stocks at interior points increased about 200,000 bushels last week, making them over half a million bushels at the beginning of this week. For the corresponding week last year Fort William receipts were 442,000 bushels, shipments 175,000 bushels, in store 463,000 bushels. Lake freight rates have been firmer

and are quoted at 5½ to 6c Fort William to Montreal and about 2c to Buffalo. A year ago they were 4c to Buffalo. No. 1 hard float Fort William, advanced sharply, the highest figure touched being 58½c before the break to-day, and the range for the week has been from 64c up. No. 2 hard 4c less, No. 3 hard 7c under No. 1.

FLOUR.—An advance of 10 to 20 cents per barrel in Manitoba flour was reported from Montreal on Tuesday. Here there were rumors of an advance, but it had not materialized up to to-day. The market, however, is very firm, in consequence of the sharp advance in wheat. We quote prices the same as a week ago. Jobbing prices are: \$1.75 to \$1.50 for patents and \$1.55 to \$1.60 for strong bakers per sack of 98 pounds, delivered to city retail dealers; second bakers \$1.30 to \$1.35; XXXX \$1.05 to \$1.10, delivered. Brands of country mills usually sell at 5 to 10c under these quotations.

MILLSTUFFS.—City mills are selling at \$7 per ton for bran and \$9 for shorts, delivered in the city, in small lots. These prices do not include sacks. Large orders have been filled at \$6 and \$8 per ton. The mills are holding large stocks.

OATS.—Oats have not improved materially in Eastern markets and prices continue very low, car lots selling in Ontario country markets as low as 16c per bushel of 34 pounds. Locally, however, the feeling in oats is very firm, owing to the light quantity and poor quality of the new crop. There is a good local demand for all the old oats that have been offered, at prices considerably above a shipping basis. Car lots on track at Winnipeg, local freights paid, have sold at 18½ to 20c, and 2½c has been quoted for choice quality, per bushel. These prices are higher than can be paid at Fort William for shipment east, so that the local demand has cut off shipments east. Many persons are buying old oats to hold for future use, fearing they will not be able to get them later, and they are anxious to get old on account of the light, chaffy nature of the new crop. No new oats moving.

BARLEY.—Nominal. No business of any kind reported, and none moving.

FLAX SEED.—Prices have advanced quite sharply in United States markets, owing to the good export movement, which is relieving the markets there of some part of the large surplus stocks. Prices have advanced 7 to 8c from the low point. In Manitoba country markets the price has opened at 50 cents per bushel to farmers. A year ago the market was at 65c to farmers. The price at Chicago to-day was 72c for cash flax.

GROUND FEED. Prices range from \$9 to \$12 per ton, as to quality, the top price for rolled oat feed, and the lowest price for mixed mill feed.

OATMEAL.—The following are the jobbing prices here for oatmeal: Rolled oats, 80 lb sacks, \$1.35; 40 lb sacks, 70c; 20 lb sacks 36½c; Granulated and standard meal, 98 pound sacks \$1.55, 49 lb sacks, 80c; rolled wheat, 80 lb sacks \$1.70.

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

BUTTER.—Creamery has been irregular of late. Montreal was very weak for a time, and the first of this week 17 to 17½c was the best offered at Montreal for creamery. Later in the week the market recovered and 18 to 18½c was offered for finest boxed goods. Here the market has held firm, in spite of the lower prices east, and actually higher prices were paid to Manitoba creameries than was ruling at Montreal, 17 to 18c having been paid here, at factories, while the Montreal price was equal to about 16c here. Factories are now closing down. Some have already

closed, and those still operating are making a small output. Nearly all the make has been bought up and is in a few hands, hence the firmness. Dairy butter is dull, but for fine lots of fresh, late made goods, 10c has been paid, and even 10½c is reported to have been paid, but these quotations are beyond the general range. Round lots of dairy which have been held any time, as a general thing would not bring over 8½ to 9½c as to quality.

CHEESE.—The "boom" in cheese east appears to have subsided and latest prices were easier. 9c was the bid at the last Lagersoll market, which was about ½c lower than the previous market day. Montreal yesterday quoted 9½c for finest Quebec and 9¼ to 9½c for Ontario goods, with the market dull. Here there has been a further sharp advance, 7 to 7½c having been paid to factories, and possibly 8c has been realized for some fine goods. Wholesalers have been looking for their winter stocks, and with the light make of cheese here this year and factories closing down, prices have been strong.

EGGS.—Prices are again higher, 1 to 1½c more being paid for round lots, and we quote 12 to 12½c for round lots here.

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

CURED MEATS.—For canvassed meats, add ½c per pound to prices below. Smoked meats are quoted: Hams, assorted sizes, 11½c; breakfast bacon, bellies, 11c; do., backs, 10c; short spiced rolls, 7½c shoulders, 7½c smoked long clear, 8½c cents; Fancy clear, 8½c cents; Dry salt meats are quoted: Long clear bacon, 6½c per lb.; shoulders, 6½c; backs, 8c; barrel pork, clear mess \$13.50; short cut, \$16.00; rolled shoulders, \$14 per barrel. Pork sundries; fresh sausage, 7c; bologna sausage, 6c; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 10c per package; pickled hocks, 3c; pickled tongues, 5c; sausage casings, 30c lb.

DRESSED MEATS.—Prices are about the same. The general price for beef is 4½c, and a little choice is selling at 5c. Mutton is still at 6c. We quote city dressed beef at 4½ to 5c, mutton, 6c; dressed lambs, 7 to 8c. City dressed hogs 5c, country dressed 4½c; Veal, at 5c to 6½c.

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

HIDES.—The higher prices which we noted last week were being paid here led to a further general advance of ½c, to 4½c for No. 1 buff hides, and this price is now general. Just a year ago this week hides began to decline, which carried them down from 7½c to 3½c, and they are now up 1c from the low point. The recent advance at Chicago of about 2c came very suddenly, and doubts are expressed as to whether it will hold or not. We quote: Hides, green cured, No. 1, 4½c; No. 2, 3½c; No. 3, 2½c; calf, 8 to 15 lb. skins, 4 to 6c per lb.; dekins 10 to 20c each; kips 3½ to 4½c; sheepskins 10 to 20c lambskins, 10 to 25c; Horsehides, 75c to \$1.25.

WOOL.—About 7c is usually the top offered here for unwashed fleece, but for good to fancy lots ½ to ¾c more could be obtained. Wool markets are firmer, but prices have not advanced.

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

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

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

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes sell on the street market at about 20c per bushel. The crop is not thought to be large; and better prices are looked for. Onions about 1c per lb; celery 30c per dozen bunches; cabbage 25c per dozen; cauliflower 75c per dozen.

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE.—A moderate export business is going on in cattle, but exports will be considerably less than last year. This is perhaps mainly due to the poor quality this year. Grass cattle have not done well, owing to the wet season, and flies have also been very bad, worrying the animals to such an extent as to keep them backward in fattening. In a moist season the grass is soft and does not seem to have the fattening qualities necessary to improve stock rapidly. Prices are about the same. We quote butchers' stock at 2 to 2½c; good loads 2½c, and the top price only for picked animals. Export cattle range up to 3½c.

SHEEP.—There is some demand for local trade, but the prices offered will not draw out shipments. At the present price of mutton, 2½c is about the best that can be paid for sheep here, but holders want more. Lambs are quoted at 8c. Both sheep and lambs are not up in quality to what they should be. It is said that recent exports of sheep to England from the western ranges have lost money heavily, one lot only netting only \$2 per head.

HOGS.—Prices are the same as last week. Good bacon stock weighing 150 to 300 pounds 3½c. Sows and heavy hogs 2½ to 2¾c, according to quality. Stags 1½ to 2½c, off cars here.

Montreal Grain and Produce Market.

Grain.—Oats moved more freely, sales of several car lots being reported at 2½c, which seems to be the outside price.

Barley.—Feed, 32 to 32½c.

Flour.—In sympathy with the rising wheat market the feeling is firmer, and prices are 10 to 20c higher for Manitoba brands. Winter wheat, \$3.60 to \$3.80; Spring wheat, patents, \$3.90 to \$4; Straight roller, \$3.35 to \$3.40; Straight roller, bags \$1.60 to \$1.65; extra bags, \$1.30 to \$1.35; Manitoba strong bakers \$3.25 to \$3.70.

Oatmeal.—Standard brls., \$2.80 to \$2.90; Granulated, brls., \$2.90 to \$3; rolled oats, brls., \$2.60; rolled oats, per bag, \$1.25.

Feed.—Bran, \$10 to \$11; shorts, \$11 to \$12 00.

Hay.—There was a weaker feeling in the hay market and prices have declined 25c to 50c per ton. Sales of No. 1 were made at \$10 to \$10.50.

Cheese.—The cheese market exhibits an easier feeling, and prices were fractionally easier at the wharf. About 4,000 cheese were offered and they sold at 8½ to 9½c. This was the only business doing on spot.

Butter.—The best bid was 18c and prices range from 17½ to 18c.

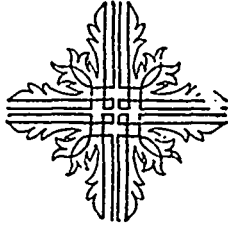
Eggs.—Steady at 11½ to 12c for choice candled, and at 8½ to 9c for culls, per dozen. —Gazette, Sept. 22.

The Crops.

The weather was fine up to Thursday, and considerable progress was made with the stacking and thrashing, but a general heavy rain on Thursday stopped work all over the country, and the weather has been unsettled since and mostly cloudy. Thrashing returns generally indicate a much smaller yield than earlier estimates, particularly for oats, and wheat is turning out 9 to 10 bushels per acre less in some districts than was estimated from the standing crop. The average yield will be from 15 to 18 bushels per acre.

J. Dalsmore has opened business in boots, shoes and harness at Indian Head, Assa,

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General agent in Canada for ALFRED DOLGES celebrated felt foot wear.

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TRY IT AND BE CONVINCED

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

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

On Monday wheat closed $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ higher, as compared with Saturday's close. The opening was weak, influenced by selling at New York, weak cables, foreign selling, and large increase in world's shipments and the visible supply. Active buying of shorts started prices upwards, and the close was strong and higher. Closing prices were:

	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.	May
Wheat.....	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn.....	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats.....	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mess Pork..	—	5 95	—	—
Lard.....	—	3 52 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
Short Ribs.	—	3 15	—	—

Wheat advanced sharply on Tuesday, influenced by strong cables and good cash demand. Later declined some on realizing and closed $\frac{3}{8}$ higher than yesterday. Closing prices were:

	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.	May
Wheat....	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn.....	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats.....	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mess Pork..	—	5 95	—	—
Lard.....	—	3 57 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
Short Ribs.	—	3 20	—	—

Wheat continued strong on Wednesday, gaining over 2c, influenced by heavy buying, strong cables, good cash demand and smaller northwestern receipts. Closing prices were:

	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.	May
Wheat....	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	65	68 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn.....	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats.....	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mess Pork..	—	5 95	—	—
Lard.....	—	3 52 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
Short Ribs.	—	3 17 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
Fax.....	—	—	—	—

Wheat continued strong most of the day on Thursday, influenced by strong cables and speculative buying. There was a sharp decline under realizing sales, but prices recovered again before the close. Closing prices were:

	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.	May
Wheat....	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn.....	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats.....	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mess Pork..	—	6 05	—	—
Lard.....	—	3 67 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
Short Ribs..	—	3 25	—	—

On Friday cables were easier and prices declined about 1c to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for December option, under free selling, then advanced late in the day sharply, on covering prices. Closing prices were:

	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.	May
Wheat....	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn.....	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats.....	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mess Pork..	—	6 07 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
Lard.....	—	3 70	—	—
Short Ribs..	—	3 25	—	—

On Saturday, December wheat opened at 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, which was about the top of the day. The tendency was downward, and the close was at the bottom. Closing prices were:

	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.	May
Wheat....	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn.....	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats.....	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mess Pork..	—	6 05	—	—
Lard.....	—	—	—	—
Short Ribs..	—	—	—	—
Flax Seed..	72	—	73	73

A week ago Sept. wheat closed at 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ c and a year ago at 62c and two years ago at 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

M. Banks, drugs, Winnipeg, have sold out to W. B. Inman & Co.

SOME PEOPLE

Walk about hermetically sealed in the old style waterproof coat.

OTHERS—Up-to-date people, wear Rigby porous waterproof coats.

RIGBY is a chemical process by which any cloth can be made waterproof without changing the appearance, feeling or porous properties of the fabric. See the point?

H. SHOREY & CO., WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS, MONTREAL, QUE.

GOAL \$6.50 TON
DELIVERED

No advance in price of the FAMOUS GALT COAL

Quotations for Car lots given at Railway points.

A. M. NANTON, 381 Main Street.

TELEPHONE 260

Minneapolis Wheat.

On Saturday, Sept. 26, No. 1 Northern wheat closed as follows: Sept. delivery at 63, December at 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, and May at 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. A week ago December wheat closed at 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

New York Wheat.

On Saturday, September 26, December delivery closed at 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ c and May option at 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. A week ago December option closed also at 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Duluth Wheat Market.

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

Monday - Sept. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c Dec. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, May 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.
Tuesday - Sept. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c Dec. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, May 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.
Wednesday - Sept. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c Dec. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, May 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.
Thursday - Sept. - c Dec. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, May 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.
Friday - Sept. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c Dec. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, May 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.
Saturday - Sept. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c Dec. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, May. 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

A week ago December delivery closed at 61c. A year ago December delivery closed at 60c. Two years ago Sept. closed at 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ c and three years ago at —c.

Minneapolis Markets.

The Market Record of Sept. 24, reports orders for domestic trade fairly active, and prices advancing. Exports slow. Prices are as follows, in bbls, f.o.b.: First patents, \$3.15 to \$3.50; Second patents, \$3.20 to \$3.25. First clears, \$2.60 to \$2.65; second clear, \$1.75. export baker's, \$2.40 to \$2.45; second export baker's \$ 90 to \$2.10; Red Dog, per ton, 140 for lbs. jute, \$3.69 to \$9. These prices are to 10 to 15c higher for first and second patents, but unchanged for other grades.

Millstuffs—Bran in bulk, \$3.50 to \$1.00; bran in sacks, 200 lbs, \$1.25 to \$1.75; bran in sacks, 100 lbs, \$1.75 to \$5.50; shorts, \$1; middlings, fine, \$6. These prices are the same as a week ago.

Oats.—Range from 14c for light new up to 18c for choice old.

Barley—Quoted at 22 to 27c per bushel,

Flax.—Quoted at 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per bushel.
Hay.—Prairie \$2.50 to \$3 per ton.

Late Business Items.

Wilson & Rankin, general merchants, Brandon, have sold their Virden branch to G. H. Healey.

Wylie Bros., confectionery, Osbow, Assa., have sold out to Oscar Danielson.

Redmond, Greenleese & Co., wholesale hats and furs, Winnipeg, are applying for incorporation.

The Winnipeg city finance committee is calling for tenders for 400 to 700 cords of tamarac wood, to be in the hands of the committee at the next regular meeting.

Mercantile.

Stocks of merchandise of all kinds sold on commission. Merchants who are retiring from business and wishing to dispose of their stocks en bloc will find it to their advantage by placing them with us for sale. Business concerns of all kinds disposed of. Correspondence strictly confidential. Write for circular.

WM. GUY LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Merchandise Brokers, 462 Main St., Winnipeg

DO YOU HANDLE

OYSTERS

I am receiving now regularly OYSTERS,
HADDIES AND BLOATERS

APPLES—A car composed largely of
SNOW APPLES to arrive this week.

PRICES RIGHT ON ALL LINES.

Address:

J. J. PHILP,

P.O. Box 528.

WINNIPEG



E. A. SMALL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE OF

MEN'S BOYS'
AND
CHILDREN'S

CLOTHING.

MR THOS. FOSTER, Agent,
P. O. Box 217, WINNIPEG,

Victoria Square, MONTREAL.

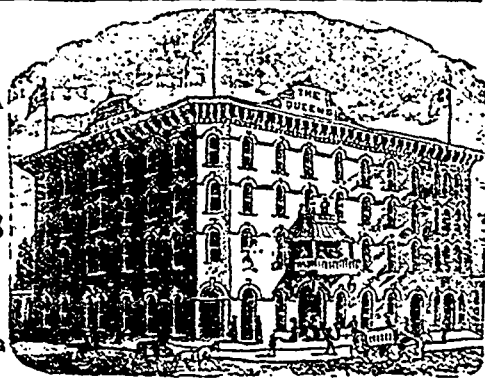
The Queen's

THE OLD RELIABLE HOTEL OF MANITOBA
FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT
MOST CENTRAL LOCATION IN WINNIPEG

RATES: \$1.00 A DAY and UPWARDS

JAS. D. NAISMITH, Proprietor.
C. Y. GREGORY, Manager.

Cor of Portage Avenue and Main Street, WINNIPEG



W. R. Johnston and Co.

(Late Livingston, Johnston & Co.)

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS

READY MADE

CLOTHING.

Cor. BAY & FRONT STS, TORONTO.

Samples at McIntyre } REPRESENTATIVES.
Block, Winnipeg } A. W. Lasher W. W. Armstrong.

McIntyre Son & Co

MONTREAL,

Importers and Manufacturers Agents.

Specialties

- * DRESS GOODS
- * LINEN
- * LACES
- * VELVETS:
- * KID GLOVES
- * SMALLWARES

ETC. ETC.

Fall Samples now Complete. Hold Orders.

J. M. Macdonald, Agent for Manitoba,
N.W.T. and British Columbia.

MCINTYRE BLOCK, WINNIPEG;



The Largest Factory of its kind
in the Dominion.

LION "L" BRAND

PURE VINEGARS.

Manufactured solely under the supervision
of the Inland Revenue Department.

Mixed Pickles, Jams, Jellies

AND PRESERVES,

Prepared by

MICHEL LEFEBVRE & CO.,
MONTREAL.

Established 1849. Gold, Silver and Bronze Medals.
20 1st Prices.

British Columbia Business Review.

Vancouver, September 22, 1896.

The business of the week was a decided improvement over the trade done during the previous six days. While collections are easier and money is comparatively free. The disposition of merchants to advertise more freely is also considered a favorable sign. Several important changes have taken place in the market. Butter is firmer, the 10 pound tubs, however, are selling 2 cents a pound higher than the butter in trade lots. Farmers are slow to bring their hay and grain to market, which keeps prices from tumbling. The local fruit supply is also kept down by the comparatively heavy shipment to Winnipeg and the Northwest. The extension of the salmon season weakened the English market somewhat. Skeena "talls" sold at 19 shillings and 9 pence to 20 shillings and Fraser "talls" at 20 shillings.

British Columbia Markets.

(BY WIRE TO THE COMMERCIAL.)

Vancouver, Sept. 26, 1896.

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

Butter.—Manitoba Dairy butter, 14c; Manitoba creamery, 21c; local creamery, 25c; Manitoba cheese, 11½c.

Cured Meats.—Hams 13½ cents; breakfast bacon 12½c; backs 12 to 12½c; long, clear 8c; short rolls 9½ to 10c; smoked sides 9½c. Lard is held at the following figures: Tins 9½c per pound; in pails and tubs 9c.

Fish.—Prices are: Flounders 3c; smelt 4c; sea bass 4c; black cod 6c; rock cod 4c; red cod 4c; tommy cod 4c; herring 4c; spring salmon 7c; whiting 6c; soles 6c; steel head, 6c; crabs 60c dozen; smoked halibut, 10c; kippered cod 9c; sturgeon 6c; salt oolachan, 25 and 50 lb. kits \$3.75 and \$3.50; smoked salmon 10c.

Vegetables.—New potatoes, \$11.00 per ton; onions silver skins, 1½c per pound; cabbage, 1c lb; carrots, turnips and beets, \$10 a ton.

Eggs.—Ranch 23c; Manitoba, 15c.

Fruits.—Fruit is sold by box unless otherwise quoted. Standard American boxes measure one foot ten and a half inches by eleven and a half inches with depth of eleven inches, inside measurement, and contain from 280 to 300 lemons, from 125 to 300 seedling oranges, or from 125 to 150 naval oranges. California lemons, \$5 to \$5.50; Australian oranges, \$3.25; Peaches, 20 lb boxes \$1.00; Plums, 8c per lb; Prunes, 3½c per lb; Tomatoes, 3c per lb; Pears, 40 lb box, \$1.25; California apples, 50 lb. box, \$1.35; British Columbia apples, 50 lb. box, \$1.00; Honolulu bananas, per bunch, \$1.75; Melons, per dozen, \$3.00.

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

Nuts.—Almonds, 13c; filberts, 12½c; peanuts, 10c; Brazil, 12½c; walnuts, 10 to 16c lb.

Meal.—National mills rolled oats, 90 lb sacks, \$3.00; 45 pound sacks, \$3.10; 22½ pound sacks, \$2.60; 10.7 sacks, \$2.00. Oatmeal, 10-10's, \$3.25; 2-50's, \$3.00. Off grades, 90 lbs, \$2.25; 2-45s, \$2.35. Manitoba Rolled Oats, 90's, \$2.25 45's \$2.35.

Flour.—Cost price. Manitoba patent, per bbl., \$4.80; strong bakers, \$3.80; Oregon, \$4.20; Oak Lake patent \$4.30; do. strong bakers \$3.85.

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

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

Hay.—\$3.50 per ton.

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

Live Stock.—Steers, \$1.00 to \$3.50; per hundred lbs.; sheep, \$3.10 to \$3.50 per 100 lbs; hogs, \$5.50 to \$5.75 per 100 lbs; lamb \$2.75 to \$3 per head.

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

Sugars.—Powdered and icing, 8½c; Paris lump, 5½c; granulated, 4½c; extra C, 5½c; fancy yellows 4c; yellow 3½c per lb.

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

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

British Columbia.

Samuel Caldwell, shoemaker, Alberni, is dead.

B. W. Jones, general store, Fort Steele, has assigned.

D. H. Beckley, butcher, Nanaimo, has admitted R. H. Rowe as partner under the style of Beckley & Co.

A. Chisholm, of Chisholm & Wamsley, furniture, Sandon, has sold out his interest in the business to Hugh McGeo.

Crean & Thomas, hotel, Vancouver, have dissolved; Thomas continues.

J. Towers & Co., wholesale silk, Vancouver, have dissolved.

L. White & Co., wholesale produce, Victoria, are out of business.

Gow & Barber Bros., novelties, Victoria, have dissolved; Barber Bros. continue.

Information has been received at Vancouver that the British India Steam Navigation company of London will establish a line between New Zealand and Vancouver. The first steamer, the Avonca, will leave New Zealand about October 5.

Several Eastern oysters planted in Pacific waters have been tested and seemed to be thriving.

The salmon smoking industry on Bear River, Vancouver Island, is a success and large quantities of the cured salmon are being placed on the market.

Clams are being canned at Alert Bay as an experiment. Clam chowder is a favorite dish in British Columbia. Why not introduce it into Canadian towns distant from the sea?

The Dominion Government have declined to prematurely open the season for netting coho salmon. As the cohoes are running freely now, the fishermen think the refusal of the Government to allow them to commence fishing is a great hardship.

Three carloads of salmon were shipped to Winnipeg and the Northwest this week.

Sturgeon fishing has been highly successful this season, and those engaged in it are able to place the fish to advantage. A firm of American sturgeon fishers are reaping a rich reward as a result of starting an export business in New Westminster. One sometimes wonders how Canadians in British Columbia are making a living. In a measure the Mongolians are our colliers, the Japanese net our salmon, the Chinamen can them, Americans hook our sturgeons, Americans and Englishmen run our mines, and now English capital is building a dry dock at Vancouver, while Americans are erecting a smelter and can factory. The can factory

will, it is thought, supply all the cans needed in British Columbia. About one-third of the necessary \$300,000 worth of stock has been subscribed.

A large number of San Francisco business houses interested in the Orient have arranged to establish an agency in Japan to foster trade between San Francisco and Japan. W. B. Curtis, traffic manager of the San Francisco Traffic Agency Association, will be in charge.

As prophesied by your correspondent some time ago, the Canadian-Australian line and the Empress line are unable to carry freight offered, and will be compelled to increase their carrying accommodation. Another steamer had to be called into requisition with last trip of the Miowera and China.

There is no doubt whatever that the promoters of the Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern Railroad & Navigation Co., will be successful in building a railway direct from Vancouver to Rossland and Trail across Howe Mountains through Ponticton and across Kettle River. Engineers are now surveying the route and as soon as the charter is received, bonds will be floated.

Toronto Grain and Produce Market

Wheat.—Cars of new red sold west at 63½c and white is quoted at 61c; old is becoming more scarce and red is quoted at 61c and white at 65c west; Manitoba wheat is unsettled, buyers are holding off. No. 1 hard is quoted at 73c Montreal freights, 68c Midland and at 72c Toronto and west.

Flour.—The advance in the price of wheat has strengthened the views of the millers; cars of straight roller are quoted at \$3.10 to \$3.15, Toronto freights.

Millfeed.—Shorts are quoted at \$8 to \$9 west and bran at \$7 to \$7.50 west.

Barley.—No. 1 extra is quoted at 36c, No. 2 at 34 to 35c and feed at 22c outside.

Oats.—Are steady; new mixed sold to-day west 16c and white at 17c; old white sold middle freights at 18c.

Butter.—Good dairy tubs are quoted at 12 to 13½c and low grade at 7 to 8c. Dairy pound rolls are quoted at 12 to 13c. Creamery is steady at 18 to 20c for rolls and 17 to 18c for tubs.

Eggs.—The demand is fair and the market is steady at 12c for choice and 7 to 8c for seconds.

Potatoes.—Cars on track here are quoted at 40 to 45c and potatoes out of store sell at 50c per bag.

Baled Hay.—Cars on track here are quoted at \$10.75 to \$11.25; medium is quoted at \$9.—Globe, Sept. 23.

Winnipeg Clearing House

Clearings for the week ending Sept. 21 were 1,115,628; balances, 207,938. For the previous week clearings were 1,142,568. For the corresponding week of last year clearings were 1,028,639 and for the week two years ago,

Clearings for the month of August were \$4,646,959, compared with \$3,937,780 for August, 1895, and \$3,695,874 for August, 1894. Clearances for all Canadian cities this week were as follows:

Montreal	\$11,071,681
Toronto	5,762,072
Halifax	1,009,974
Winnipeg	1,115,628
Hamilton	831,924
St. John	551,510
Total	19,729,682

J. E. Rice, tailoring and mens' furnishings, Fort Francis, Ontario, has sold out to H. Williams.



Beaver Bag Co., Ltd

MONTREAL

Complete stock in Winnipeg.

It will pay you to get our quotations and samples before placing your orders

W. G. McMahon, Selling Agent,

246 McDERMOTT STREET, WINNIPEG

JOHN L. CASSIDY & COMPANY,
—IMPORTERS OF—
China, Crockery and Glassware,

Offices and Sample Rooms :

339 and 341 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL

Branches { 62 Princess St., Winnipeg, Man
Government St., Victoria, B.

C. A. CHOUILLOU & CO.,
BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

IMPORTERS OF

Foreign Wines, Brandies
St. Andrew's Scotch Whisky
Chocolate Menier,
Dried Fruits, Etc.

EXPORTERS OF

Grain, Produce
Butter and Wools
Consignments solicited, and receive
prompt returns at full market rates

Large Storage Accommodation Free, and in Bond.

CORRESPONDENCE IN FRENCH,
ENGLISH AND GERMAN.

487 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL.

Lyman, Knox & Co

IMPORTERS

—AND—

Wholesale Druggists,

MONTREAL
TORONTO WINNIPEG

For Sale and Rent

A couple of unimproved farms in the Winnipeg district for sale. Might arrange to take suitable live stock in exchange or part payment. Also Farm to rent, with possession of buildings at once. Address:

D. W. Buchanan Commercial Office,
Winnipeg.

To the Trade

FALL and SORTING ORDERS now being taken by our Traveller, who will wait upon you shortly. Don't buy until you see our samples. Mail orders attended to promptly.

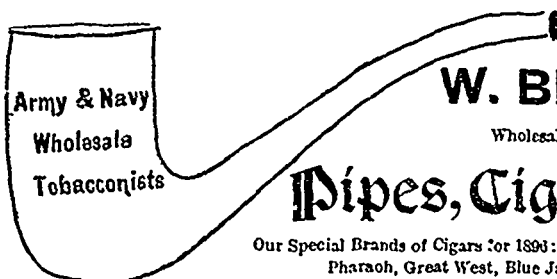
Geo. H. Rodgers & Co., WHOLESALE DRY GOODS
217 McDermott Avenue,
Box 639 WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

LYMAN BROS. & CO.,
WHOLESALE

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

Every requisite for the Drug Trade promptly supplied.

TORONTO, ONT.



Army & Navy
Wholesale
Tobaccoists

W. BROWN & CO.

Wholesale Dealers and Importers of

Pipes, Cigars, Tobaccos

Our Special Brands of Cigars for 1896: Army and Navy Specials, Pride of Winnipeg, Pharaoh, Great West, Blue Jackets, Bird, Ellen Terry, Climax.

Also full Stock of English, American, Turkish and Canadian Tobaccos and Cigarettes.

A full Line of English, French, German and Turkish Pipes

Complete stock of Smokers' Sundries.

537 Main St., Winnipeg.

THE MACPHERSON FRUIT CO., LTD.

491 and 493 Main St., Winnipeg, Man.

IMPORTERS OF



CALIFORNIA AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

ORANGES, LEMONS, GRAPES, APPLES, PEARS, PLUMS, NUTS, Etc.

We are now using THREE CARS of APPLES per week.

A. C. MACPHERSON, Pres.

B. B. SCOTT, Sec.-Treas.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Continued from Page 64.

cranberry of commerce both in appearance, flavor and habit, but it is superior to the finest cranberries in flavor, and when cooked the skin is not so tough as the cranberry and the flesh is more delicate. If the berry could be cultivated on a large scale for the market it would undoubtedly become very popular. The principal supply for the Winnipeg market comes from the vicinity of Lake Winnipeg. Wild cranberries, similar to the cranberry of commerce, as distinguished from the common high bush cranberry, also grow in the same districts, and a mixture of the two berries is sometimes found in pails or baskets sent to this market.

MR. MARTIN may or may not be offered the Interiorship, but if the wishes of the people of the West are consulted, he will get the position. Taking the entire West as a whole, Mr. Martin is overwhelmingly the choice of the people for this position, and there will be great disappointment if he does not get it. The only possible exception to this general desire may be at Brandon, where Mr. Sifton has made his home, and where he is locally popular; but even there Mr. Martin is said to have many friends.

A PRIVATE committee of members of parliament has been formed at Ottawa to consider the agricultural interests of the country and devise means of improving the lot of the farmers. Mr. Dalton McCarthy has taken an active part in this unofficial movement, and it is understood that he prepared the report which has been adopted by the committee. A summary of the report has been published. It first deals with the protective policy and declares that reductions must be made in the duties, in the interest of the farmers. Special mention is made of agricultural implements. A system of cold storage between the Canadian producer and the British consumer is considered the next most important matter. Lower freight rates are also considered necessary. A commission, similar to the interstate commerce commission of the United States, to deal with railway matters, is suggested. Assistance to the dairy industry in the West and modification of the quarantine regulations to permit of the importation of live stock for breeding purposes, is also advised.

THE great advantage of water transportation will be strikingly brought to the attention of Winnipeg people by a reference to the price of coal. A Pacific coast paper quotes the price of Pennsylvania hard coal at San Francisco at \$10 per ton, which is exactly the same price as is current in Winnipeg. The San Francisco price is wholesale, however, while the Winnipeg price is the retail rate. The Pennsylvania coal goes all the way around the Horn to reach the California market.

THE civil servants of Canada appear to be in the unenviable condition of occupying a position between the devil and the deep sea. Before the recent elections the officials were being pressed into the service of the govern-

ment, and now they are being discharged because they took a hand in the elections. Pity the poor civil servant. They assisted the government for fear that they would lose their positions if they did not do so, and now that a change of government has taken place, they are losing their official heads because they were spotted as having taken an active hand in the late political contest. There is something radically wrong about this. If the civil servants are to be discharged every time there is a change of government, for activity during an election contest, they should not be pressed into service by their masters, previous to the change. And by the way, what about the civil servants of the provincial governments, who were pressed into the service of the late Opposition during the elections?

Literary Notes

The September issue of the Canadian Engineer is of special interest to all users of steam power. It contains full reports of the seventh annual convention of the Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers, illustrated by pen and ink sketches made on the spot, and also a number of special articles bearing on the economical development of power.

Albert Lynch, the famous French artist, is said to have given us a new and distinctive type of "American girl" in a picture completed after his return from his recent extended visit to this country. His characterization of young American womanhood is exceedingly interesting and attractive—the conception of a critical student and the creation of a skilled painter. Mr. Lynch was commissioned by the Ladies Home Journal to portray the "American girl" as he saw her, and this picture will be reproduced in the October number of that magazine.

The October number of The Delincoator is called the autumn number, and its many colored plates of dress modes and millinery reflect the rich but subdued tints characterizing autumnal fashions. The literary matter shows a continuance of the high quality lately noted, two additions to the list of contributors being made in Francis Lynde and Viola Allen. The former is represented by a spirited story of the Tennessee mountains, crisp and vivid as an etching. The latter brings her experience as leading lady at the empire theatre, New York city, to the discussion of the stage as a profession for women. Bath hostess and guest will enjoy what Mary Cadwalader Jones has to say about hospitality. Maude C. Murry-Miller begins a series entitled "Six Important Days in a Woman's Life." J. Harry Adams gives illustrated instructions for relief etching in brass. A. B. Longstreet writes about some notable women in business, and there are many other interesting papers.

The Grain Grades

An Ottawa telegram says that Sir Henry Jolly has decided that the changes in the grain standards shall take effect after the month's notice which must be given according to law notwithstanding the strong protests of the Winnipeg and Eastern exchanges.

The proposed changes, as noted in The Commercial last week are to raise the standard of No. 1 hard wheat to 75 per cent. hard red fife wheat, instead of two-thirds red fife. The minimum weight will also be increased from 60 to 61 pounds per bushel. No. 2 hard will be increased in weight to 60 pounds per bushel, instead of 59 pounds, as formerly. It is claimed that these changes are being made in the interests of the farm-

ers, but the farmers have heretofore always demanded a lower standard, as they have claimed that a high standard gives the buyers more opportunity to beat down their wheat into the lower grades. The worst feature of the proposed change is that it comes at a very unfortunate time, when the new crop is moving, thereby causing great confusion in the trade. The changes have also been announced in a very arbitrary manner, by the department, and at a very unseemly time. Once the changes are established, it will not make any very great difference to the grain trade, but it will likely lead to another agitation among the farmers for a reduction in the quality of the grades, such as we have had in previous years, when the grades were high.

Grocery Trade Notes.

Recent reports state that the new crop of Sicily filberts will be about 20,000 bags or only about one-half of last year's yield.

Cables from Smyrna quote an advance of 2s to 2s 6d in the price of new crop Sultana raisins owing to unfavorable weather for curing.

Cables received from Patras state in effect that holders absolutely decline to entertain bids of less than 9s 6d on prompt shipment currants. It is intimated that a considerable quantity of new fruit has been sold short to the continent.

Late mail advices from Marseilles state that the crop of new Grenoble walnuts will arrive as usual by the end of October. The quality is expected to be good, if it can be dried as carefully as last year's crop. The quotation for first half of November shipment is 74 francs c. i. f. New crop Princess almonds, best prime, were quoted for shipment at 128 francs c. i. f., in barrels. Abarramos hard shell almonds were quoted at 52 francs, in bags c. i. f.

The coffee market has suffered a decline on reports that rains had greatly benefited the Santos crop.

Dairy Trade Notes.

At Brockville, Ont., on Sept 16, five hundred and eighty-eight boxes of cheese were boarded, of which 238 were white, balance colored; 9½c offered for both white and colored; none sold.

At Woodstock, Ont., on Sept. 16, nine lots of cheese were offered on the board, amounting to 1,445 boxes; no sales; market dull.

The Montreal Gazette of September 18 says: "The butter market is sick, to put it plainly, though sellers are slow to admit the fact. There was trading to-day at a substantial decline, when three creameries sold their output at 17c for which they refused 17½c some days ago. In fact, though 17½c to 17¾c was made yesterday, and though a possible 17½c might be realized to-day for a fine selection, the general market idea was under that.

The Neepawa creamery has closed for the season. The local paper says that its total output for the season is about 21,000 pounds, which has been disposed of mainly in British Columbia at prices which have netted the patrons ten cents per pound up to Sept. 1st and 12 cents for what has been made since that date. There is now in the neighborhood of 3,000 pounds on hand.

T. J. McBride, formerly manager at Winnipeg for the Massy-Harris Co., and now assistant general manager at the company's headquarters at Toronto, was in Winnipeg last week on his way to Australia, to look into the company's trade in that part of the world. The Massy-Harris Co. now have a very large trade in Australia.

OUR CREED!

"The Better the Grade
The Better the trade."

We quote delivered ANY WHERE on earth

The Western Milling Company, Limited, Regina
Manufacturers of High Grade Flour.

The Confederation Life Association



ISSUES a Policy absolutely free from all conditions. It is a simple promise to pay the sum insured in the event of death. Write for Information to the Winnipeg Office, or to any of the Company's agents.

W. C. MACDONALD, Actuary

J. K. MACDONALD, Managing Director

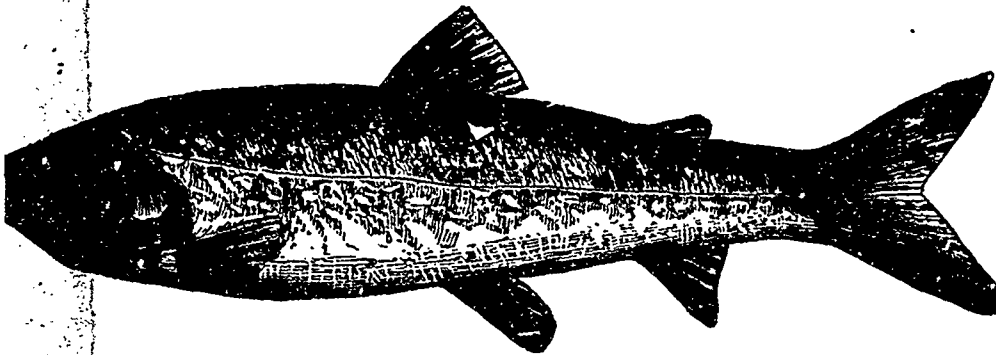
Man., N.W.T. and B.C.—Winnipeg Office, 167 Main Street,

C. E. KBRR, Cashier.

D. McDONALD, Inspector.

W. J. GUEST,

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



We are now receiving weekly shipments of finnan haddies. Orders large and small promptly attended to.
Oyster season now open. We are now regularly receiving Oysters, direct from Baltimore.
602 Main St., Winnipeg

Winnipeg Brewery

McDONAGH & SHEA, Props.

BREWERS OF

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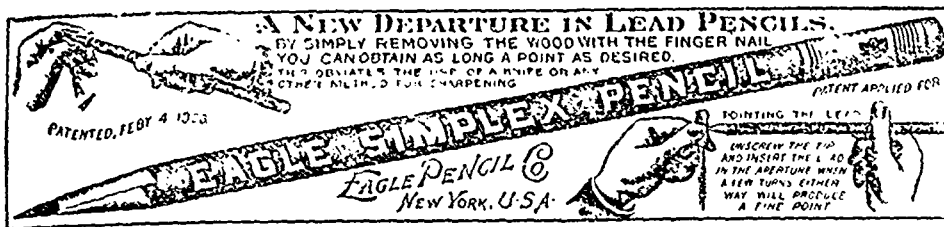
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Hides, Wool, etc.

Jas. McMillan & Co., of Minneapolis, in their last circular say: "The market is excited for green salted and has suddenly advanced heavily. It is claimed that the tanners are short of hides and that prices will advance more before they reach the top; but leather must sell better or there will shortly be a reaction. Four weeks ago the tanners had no money with which to buy hides, when they were 2c a pound less than at present, and the bulk of this advance has come very suddenly. Dry hides are now commanding good prices and will net the shippers fair prices. Seneca root has been ruling low with scarcely any demand; but recently there has been more demand with a slight increase in prices. It is estimated that from 60 to 75 per cent. of the woolen machinery is idle. There are large accumulations of both foreign and domestic wools in the warehouses at the seaboard, but the country merchants are reported to have very light stocks. When the country merchants have confidence so that they will replenish their stocks it will absorb a great many wools being held, and this in turn will start the woolen mills and thus make a better demand for the wool. Those having money to invest who wish to go into the sheep business will find no better time to start, because they can get into the business on a very low basis, and if there is any change either way it will be for higher prices."

Bradstreets says of the situation in wools in the United States: "Business shows more activity. The bidding for territory wools by English buyers has started up home manufacturers. The week's business in Boston foots up over 5,500,000 pounds, over 3,000,000 pounds of which is territory wools. The latter wools were bought mostly in blocks of 100,000 to 500,000 pounds each, and were taken by large manufacturers, largely because the latter feel that now is a good time to buy. The close show a firmer tone, although about the only advance is in the fact that holders will not cut the price in order to move a large line. The stock of territory wools is very large, but many million pounds more could have been sold if holders would have accepted bids that three weeks ago they would have been glad to sell at. More confidence is apparent and the feeling is that a turn for the better has come to stay, with the tendency upward. Medium fleeces are firmer."

The journal Hide and Leather, of Chicago, of Sept. 19, reports the hide market there as follows: "No. 2 buffs, free of brands and grubs, 40 to 60 lbs. sold at the close of last week at 6½c, while a few were offered at 6½c and not accepted. Early in the present week sales were made at 7c, with No. 2 at 6½c, and this was followed by further transactions on the same basis. These purchases

took about all the supply dealers had in sight, and the delivery of which will probably not be completed for the next ten days. Late Friday afternoon three additional cars were sold at 7c for future shipment."

The Montreal Gazette says: "There has been a decidedly strong feeling in the hide market and prices have advanced 1c since this day week, which is due principally to the sharp advance of 2c in the Western States markets. The demand here for tanners has been good and some large sales have been made, consequently the market has ruled active and stocks reduced considerably. Dealers have been paying 6c for No. 1, 5c for No. 2 and 4c for No. 3. Lamb-skins were quiet and steady at 40c each, and cafskins at 6c for No. 1 and 4c for No. 2."

The Toronto Globe says of wool: "There is no demand to speak of. The clip that is held now is mostly in the hands of a few large dealers, who are holding it for the turn of events. They are not offering it because they know there is no use in looking for business in the present state of the trade in the United States. Prices are nominal at 18c for large country lots of washed fleeces, 17c for tub washed and 15c for rejects."

A revived export demand for grease has greatly helped the United States markets. No. 1 country tallow at Chicago has advanced to 3½c; and No. 2 to 2½c.

Montreal Grocery Market

There has been no important change in the situation of the sugar market during the past week. Business in the raw article generally has been dull, but prices for beet are unchanged at 8s 10½d for September. The local market is without any new feature. The demand has fallen off some, but refiners state that a very fair business is doing at about steady prices. Granulated in round lots has sold at 4c, and in small quantities at 4 1/4-16c to 4½c. Yellows have been moving freely at 3 to 3½c as to quality at the factory.

In syrups business continues very quiet and prices rule about steady at 1½ to 2½c per lb., as to quality at the factory.

There has been no improvement in the demand for molasses owing to the fact that buyers generally have ample supplies on hand. The feeling is steady, and although round lots of two or three hundred puncheons have sold at 27c, it is claimed that small parcels cannot be bought below 27½ to 28c for Barbadoes.

The tone of the rice market is firm and under a good demand an active business continues to be done. We quote: Crystal Japan, \$1.75 to \$5.00; standard B., \$3.45; Patna \$1.25 to \$5; Carolina \$6.50 to \$7.50; choice Bermuda \$3.75, and Java kinds \$4.

In spices business is commencing to pick up some, but prices show no material change. The following quotations are what jobbers can buy at only: Penang black pepper 6 to 7½c; white pepper 10 to 12½c; cloves 7½ to 9c; cassia 8½ to 9½c; nutmegs 60 to 90c; and Jamaica ginger 15½ to 18½c.

The weak feeling in the coffee market noted last week continues, and holders generally show a disposition to shade prices. The demand is slow, and round lots of Maracaibo are offering at 16 to 16½c. We quote: Maracaibo at 16c to 17c; Rio, 15 to 16c; Java, 21 to 21c, and Mocha 21 to 25c.

Since our last there has been a better demand for teas, and the market in consequence is more active, with a larger volume of business doing, and the prospects now are more encouraging for the future. A number of fair-sized lots of blacks and gunpowder have changed hands, including one lot of 600 packages at prices ranging from 8½ to 14c for the former and at 8½ to 22c for the latter. A sale of 300 packages of packing is also reported at 8½ to 9c. Some good offers have also been made for round lots of Japan, which will likely result in business.—Gazette, Sept. 19.

Silver.

Silver markets showed decided unsteadiness in the early part of the week, the price for bars in London falling to 30½ per ounce, while in New York commercial quotations were 67c per ounce. This was attributed to the disturbed condition of India exchange in consequence of the advance in money at London. The Chinese demand for silver is also said to have ceased. Later in the week a little buying sufficed to cause decided rallies both here and abroad. Silver prices on September 18 were: London, 30 7-16d; New York, 66c.—Bradstreets.

The failure of the Labrador fishery is complete. The mail steamers arriving at St. John's report no improvement. This is the worst disaster that can befall the colony, the fishery being the industry upon which depends most of the population for support.

Fire broke out in the char house of the Moncton sugar refinery, Moncton, N. B., on Sunday afternoon. Nothing could be done and within an hour the flames had eaten into the sugar house eight stories high. Within two hours only the bare walls were left. There was no wind and the boiler house, office and warehouse were saved. The refinery was owned by the Acadia Sugar Refinery Co., with headquarters in Halifax. The total insurance on the refinery is \$392,000, all in United States companies but \$7,500. The insurance on the portion burnt is \$140,000. The estimate of the loss is not fully completed.

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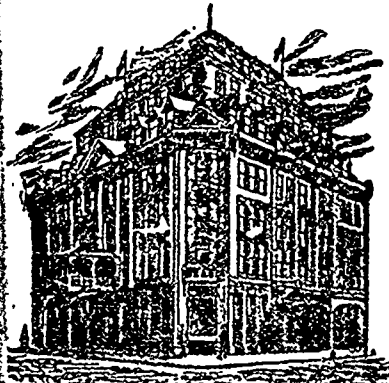
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Representative for Manitoba.

A. RAMSAY & SON,
MONTREAL.

The Iron Trade.

There is a better feeling in the iron market, but little that is tangible to back up sentiment. In a majority of cases it is more a question of getting instructions to go ahead with old orders than of taking up new work, and of being paid for what has been and is being turned out. Production is now down to 130,500 tons per week, which must soon put an end to the accumulation of stocks. Steel works are still accumulating iron. It is a tremendous wrench to come down from producing at the rate of 11,000,000 tons a year to a rate of 6,500,000 tons a year. Southern furnaces record another week of heavy sales. One of them placed 42,000 tons within a few days, 22,000 tons going to consumers.—Chicago Iron Age.

Bankrupt Bicycle Stocks.

The many recent failures among manufacturers of bicycles, as well as among the retailers of these machines, emphasizes a lesson which should have been learned long since. The popularity of the wheel apparently led many into the mistaken notion that the demand would equal the supply for several years to come—at least until they had made their everlasting fortunes. Many too, were undoubtedly misled by the alleged discrepancy between the actual cost of the material in a wheel and the price for which the wheel was sold at retail, into a belief that enormous profits were to be realized from the business and that this was the one tide in their affairs which, taken at its flood, led on to fortune. One unfamiliar with the bicycle trade can by no possibility conceive the work, worry, trouble and expense of creating a place for a new make of wheel. To the expenses encountered in an established line of manufacturing must be added the enormous expense of advertising in such manner as to make the wheel prominent among the hundred other machines already well-known or striving for that eminence which alone can make their manufacture profitable; the vast amount of capital needed to enable the manufacturer to buy his material in sufficient quantities and at the right price, the annoyance and expense of replacing broken parts, many claims for which are only too evidently unjust; besides a thousand and one other expenses, perfectly legitimate in the bicycle business, which would gain no recognition in any other line.

Several of the manufacturing concerns which have gone to the wall within the past sixty days were companies supposed to have safely passed the experimental stage, and to be established on a safe foundation. These latter concerns would in many cases have withstood the storm had the financial atmosphere been clearer, and the cleaning out process can scarcely be survival of the fittest, unless the term "fittest" be synonymous with wealthiest, for it is the amount of capital at command which tells the tale. Several manufacturers of well known and recognized high class machines have failed because they had not sufficient money to carry on their business, and were unable to collect in from their agents. In ordinary times these could have secured ample accommodation for their needs, and would have come out all right. As it is, the stocks on hand in their warehouses and in the hands of agents will have a demoralizing effect on prices generally. Under the existing methods of carrying on the bicycle business \$100 is none too high to list a good wheel. In the hands of assignees these machines will be sold at whatever can be obtained for them, and these prices will affect the prices asked for machines from other live factories. This is neither right nor reasonable but it is a fact.

Dealers should be cautious about investing in these stocks from bankrupt concerns for they will prove poor investments at any price. The bicycle trade demands a large repair stock on which to draw, and for a wheel which is no longer manufactured there are no repairs obtainable. This is equivalent to wheel without a guarantee, for there is no one to hold responsible for defective workmanship or material, and the dealer cannot afford to assume the responsibility. Better pay a little more for your wheels from some live concern, which is responsible, than buy bankrupt stocks at half price and find yourself with a lot of broken and worthless wheels on your hands at the end of the season.—Minneapolis Farm Implements.

The September Crop Report.

The September crop report of the United States department of agriculture shows a decline in the condition of corn from the August statement of 6 points, or from 93 per cent in August to 91 in September. The averages in the principal corn growing states are: Kentucky, 93; Ohio, 101; Michigan, 101; Indiana, 106; Illinois, 100; Iowa, 103; Missouri, 87; Kansas, 89; Nebraska, 103.

Although there has been a falling off in condition in some states, particularly in Kansas and Nebraska, the crop this year promises to be large.

The general condition of wheat, winter and spring, when harvested, was 71.6, against 75.4 in 1895 and 83.7 in 1891.

The reported conditions for the principal wheat states are as follows:

Ohio, 52; Michigan, 75; Indiana, 66; Illinois, 77; Wisconsin, 70; Minnesota, 80; Iowa, 84; Missouri, 75; Kansas, 70; Nebraska, 77; South Dakota, 76; North Dakota, 61; California, 100; Oregon, 81; Washington, 75.

Last of the Rocky Mountains, complaints of both quality and quantity of the wheat crop are almost universal, the causes alleged being winter-killing, due to deficient snow-covering; stunted growth, due to early drouth, insects, rust and, especially, heavy rains following harvest, from which a large per cent. of the grain sprouted and rotted in the shock. A few scattered counties are excepted. The early threshed grain in some states escaped injury, and the spring wheat generally fared better than winter wheat.

The Pacific slope suffered somewhat, chiefly from dry weather, shrinking the grain, but not so generally as the central and eastern states.

The condition of oats, when harvested, was 71 per cent, against 77.3 in August; rye, 82; barley, 83.1; buckwheat, 93.2; potatoes, 83.3, against 90.8 last year.

Leather.

The chief feature in the leather market, says the Montreal Trade Bulletin, is the advance of 1c in No. 2 sole leather, the lowest figure at which good No. 2 manufacturers' sole can be bought being 19c, sales of which are reported, although in large quantities, at that figure. The advance in the price of hides has caused a stronger feeling in leather and tanners of both sole and black are not as free sellers as they were. The export trade is somewhat brisk, as both sole and black leather is said to be doing better on the other side than here. Montreal prices are as follows: No. 2 manufacturers' sole 19 to 20c; jobbers' sole 19 to 21c; slaughter sole 20c to 22c, waxed upper 27 to 31c, grained 23 to 31c; buff 11 to 12½c; splits 17c to 18c for U. ario, and 12 to 15c for Quebec; pebble 11 to 12c; glove 10c to 11c.

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