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 For further information write to the Manager of the Winnipeg Branch.

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to sustain the ancient credit of the Herb, and to remind
tea drinkers of the delicious China Teas of thirty years
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The teas of Ceylon are to-day the finest in the World,
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CLOTHING Fur Goods, Shirts.

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Our Travellers are now on the road with samples
FOR FALL 1896.

Full and well-assorted stock of Spring and Sum-
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and Caps of all grades and prices. Letter orders
receive careful and conscientious attention.

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Martinique Lime Juice

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— WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR —

Joy's Golden Butter Color

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In bottles or by the Gallon. Write . . . ations.

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GLASS

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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.

FOURTEENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.
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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 vast district described above, and including Northwest Ontario, the provinces of Manitoba, and British Columbia, and the territories of Assiniboia, Alberta and Saskatchewan. The Commercial also reaches the leading wholesale, commission, manufacturing and financial houses of Eastern Canada.

WINNIPEG, SEPTEMBER 7, 1896.

Manitoba.

About 1,000 men are working on the Lake Dauphin railway.

D. A. Houper, of Rapid City, is opening a banking business at Brandon.

H. C. Banister of the Dufferin House, Carberry, has purchased the property adjoining his hotel and has built upon it two large commercial sample rooms.

Supt. Bedford, of the Manitoba Experimental Farm, at Brandon, sent off last week a fine collection of grain, grasses and cereals for exhibition at the Toronto fair. The exhibit sent includes over forty varieties of potatoes and hundreds of kinds of grasses.

The committee of the Winnipeg board of trade which has charge of the excursion to the Kootenay district will be glad to hear from any person desiring of joining in the trip. Either J. H. Brock, or the secretary, C. N. Bell, will afford any information to enquirers. The railroad fare for the round trip not including sleeper or meals, has been placed at \$50. It is expected that the party will leave here about the 15th inst., and will not be confined to members of the board.

D. D. Mann stated early last week that fourteen miles of the Lake Dauphin railroad have been completed and the track layers are pushing the work with great rapidity. The first shipment of wheat over the new line had been made. The cars were taken to the end of the track and there loaded with the grain which was billed through to Port Arthur. There are seventy-four cars for the Lake Dauphin railway at Gladstone.

In this week's Manitoba Gazette notice is given of the application for a charter for the Northwest Hotel Company, Ltd. The applicants are: W. H. Adams, F. W. Ferguson, J. H. Ashdown, John Leslie, and W. C. Reaman. The company asks for power to buy and improve land, erect an hotel, and rent it or carry on a hotel business; also for power to erect buildings for business offices and occupation. The capital stock of the company is \$100,000, divided into one dollar shares. The chief place of business is Winnipeg.

Galloway Bros, of Gladstone, have the contract for the beef supply for the contractors who are building the Dauphin railway. They are furnishing a first class article of beef. The quantity required is from four to five head of cattle per day. The beef and other supplies required for the contractors is

quite an advantage to the farmers who have produce to sell.

Solkirk Transportation and Cold Storage Company has been incorporated by letters patent. Wm Robinson, A. E. Richards, F. L. Paton, of Winnipeg; Wm. Overton, of Solkirk; John Coventry, Windsor; and Hugh Armstrong, of Portage la Prairie, are directors. The capital stock is fifty thousand dollars.

One of the first companies organized under the Dominion charter for mining in British Columbia is that just applying for incorporation, composed mostly of Winnipeg and Eastern men. The applicants are: Hon. Hugh J. Macdonald, Winnipeg; Geo. A. Cox, president of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Montreal; J. H. Brock, manager Great West Life Assurance Company, W. J. Christie, deputy collector of inland revenue, Thos. Kelly, contractor, Frank H Phippon, barrister, D E Sprague, mill owner, J. H. Brown, deputy registrar, and George Broug hall, insurance inspector, of Winnipeg. The object of the company is the development of mining properties and the working and carrying on of mines. The capital stock is \$200,000 and the head office will be in Winnipeg.

Assiniboia.

J. T. Mutrie has bought out the business of Rankin & Co., grocers, and E. Ferron, butcher, both of Maple Creek, and will continue the same.

Northwest Ontario.

The Ontario Gazette announces the incorporation, under the provincial statutes, of the Pigeon Gold Mining Company, Ltd., which is already incorporated under the imperial statutes. This company is operating in the Rat Portage district.

Alberta.

A car containing the exhibit of the Western Canada association for the Toronto exhibition has been sent east. It is in charge of Howard Douglas and J. A. Macdougall. All the produce is from the Calgary and Edmonton districts. That from around Calgary has been grown on irrigated lands. There are grain of 21 kinds. The wheat is particularly fine, and the oats as good as could be found anywhere. A sample of timothy hay, standing six feet high was grown on the farm of W. R. Hull. Mr. Hull has 200 acres of it, and the yield is four tons to the acre. There are all kinds of vegetables on board the car. They are large and solid. A large variety of prairie grasses tastefully arranged make an attractive display. Bromo grass stands six feet high. There are also some very fine samples of flax and crimson clover.

Other exhibits consisting of meats, beer, aerated waters, hard and soft coal, and specimens of gold go to show that the country is good for something beside grain. There are two barrels of mineral water, one taken from the hot springs and one from the cave at Banff. A part of the exhibit which will attract attention in the east is a complete cow-boy suit which was manufactured in the west.

Dry Goods Trade Notes.

The Toronto Globe's dry goods report says: "Business in the warehouses keep active. Orders received through travellers up to the end of last week were surprisingly large. There is a disposition on the part of some to delay buying but their number is gradually becoming smaller. The trade done so far is a little later than usual. Letters are being received asking for prompt shipments. This

increase in trade, though small, is very encouraging. It shows that buyers are in want of goods and cannot wait longer. The general rule now of buying just what is absolutely necessary and usually in small quantities holds good. Small orders will naturally increase as the season advances. Domestic manufacturers are guarding against over production, which results in their having fewer over-makes. The general feeling is against speculation. The great trouble at present is that there are too many mills making certain lines of goods, resulting in a loss of remunerative profits. For the past few seasons manufacturers of flannels have been selling their output at a very small margin but the popularity of flannelottes has increased very much and this has become largely a substitute for flannels. The mill owners finding it unprofitable to make flannels, turned their attention to cheap grades of wollens, thereby expecting a chance of profit. There are now 80 or more sets of cards changed from flannels to wollens, making on a fair average five broad looms to a set of 150 looms. This means a great change in the market for low-price Canadian tweeds. These low grades are very much improved in style, but the quality offered precludes much chance of a good profit. The mills a short while ago reduced the time of dating ahead, which policy helped to strengthen the hands of jobbers. Wholesale dealers are in favor of shortening credits. Should all manufacturers have fixed prices for their goods and continue the same throughout the season another point would be gained. Jobbers and the trade generally like to feel safe when they mark a line of domestic goods at a fair profit that their competitors cannot undersell them except at a sacrifice of profit. There have been in previous seasons far too many lines thrown on the market at prices that make a buyer feel uncertain as to when he has the lowest quotations.

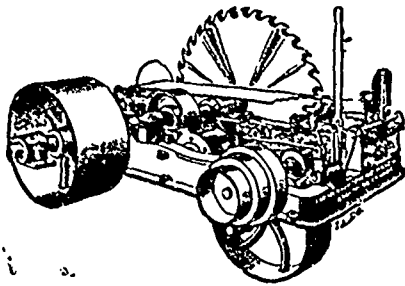
Winnipeg Prices a Year Ago.

Following were Winnipeg prices this week last year:

Wheat—Now moving at about 10c to 45c for No. 1 hard, country point, but mostly going into store.
Flour.—Local price, per sack, Patents, \$1.95; Bakers, \$1.75.
Bran.—Per ton, \$11.
Shorts.—Per ton, \$13.
Oats.—Per bushel, car lots, new local freights paid, 22 to 23c.
Barley—A few cars of new sold at 28c to 30c, f.o.b., Winnipeg.
Flax Seed.—Small sales retail at \$1.50 per bushel.
Butter.—Dairy round lots 8c to 8½c Creamery, 14 to 15½c.
Cheese.—6 to 6½c.
Eggs.—Fresh, 11c net, jobbing at 12 to 12½c.
Beef.—City dressed, 4 to 5c.
Mutton.—Fresh, 6 to 6½c; lamb, 6½ to 7c.
Hogs.—Dressed, 5½c to 6c.
Cattle.—Butchers' 2 to 2½c. Export 3 to 3½c.
Hogs.—Live, off cars, 4 to 4½c.
Sheep.—5 off cars; lambs, \$2 to \$2.25 each.
Soneca Root.—Dry 18 to 19c lb.
Poultry.—Chickens, 35 to 40c per pair, fowl, 40c to 45c; turkeys, 8 to 9c lb., live weight.
Hides.—No. 1 cows, good salted 7½c.
Wool.—Unwashed fleece, 10 to 11½c.
Potatoes.—20c per bushel.
Hay.—\$5.00 per ton, car lots.

Thos. Kellatt's new 25,000 bushel elevator at Sowell, Man., is about completed.

The stock of John W. Creighton, tailor, Victoria, is advertised for sale by auction,

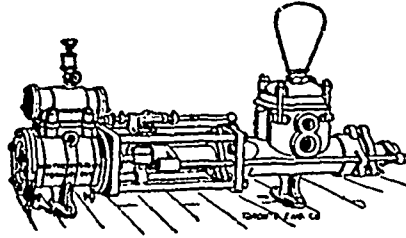


Waterous Engine Works Co.,

WINNIPEG, MAN.

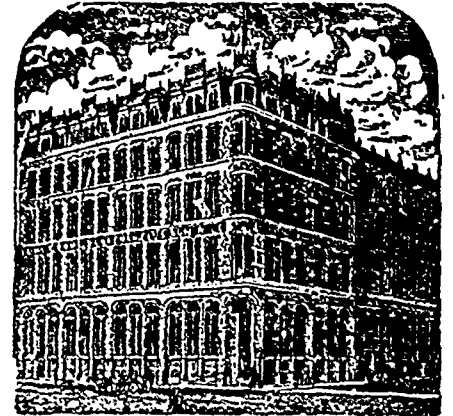
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Saw Mills.

Saw Mill Machinery,
Vorthey's Steam Pumps,
Grain Choppers,



S. Greenshields Son & Co.

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Specialties for FALL, 1896

Clearing lines of PRINTS, FLANEL-
ETTES, GINGHAMS and other
cotton goods MUCH BELOW MILL
PRICES.

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

Samples with C. J. REDMOND, Room 18,
McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

SAFE . .
SURE . .
SWEET . .
SALEABLE

SOVEREIGN MATCHES

No better Sulphur MATCHES made on Earth
EVERY BOX GUARANTEED

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

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McMASTER & CO.

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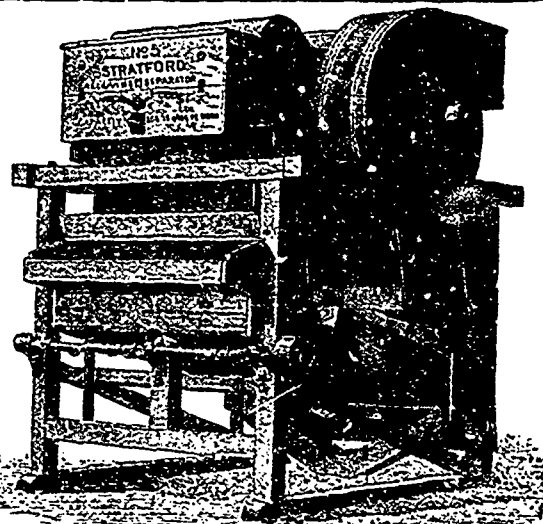
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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, SEPTEMBER 7, 1896.

HOW TO INDUCE PEOPLE TO BUY AT HOME.

Several provincial papers have recently denounced the custom of sending away to eastern cities for goods which can be procured at home. It appears that this custom is very much in vogue in some parts of Manitoba. The Neepawa Press says that fully \$50,000 was sent away from that place during the past year, to Toronto or other eastern cities, for goods. The Press adds that most of those who send cash away for goods are indebted to the local merchants. The latter remark gives the key-note to the way of correcting the evil, by a system which The Commercial has set forth on several occasions, in times past, namely, the cash system.

While considerable improvement has been apparent in the mode of carrying on store business in Manitoba, during the past year or two, there is still great room for further improvement in the matter of credit business. Credit is still too free in a great many instances, and open accounts are allowed to run to unreasonable dates in many cases. Now it is evident that if merchants will reduce their credit business, and sell as closely as possible on a cash basis, their customers will have less money to send away for goods. By giving his customers long dates of credit, the merchant places in their hands the weapon which they turn upon himself. If he obliged them to pay him cash, they would not have the cash wherewith to send to Toronto or elsewhere for goods.

The eastern merchant does not sell his goods on credit. He gets the cash in every instance, and can consequently sell on close margins. If our provincial merchants could sell for cash, they would be able to do better for their customers than any eastern house could do. What The Commercial has always advised, is to make a sharp distinction between cash and credit business, giving such a discount for cash as would greatly encourage the people to spend their cash at home. There are no losses in bad debts from a cash business, and it is only reasonable that credit customers should pay something extra to pay losses from bad debts and provide for the extra cost of carrying on a credit business. Even aside from the losses on bad debts, it costs more to do a credit than a cash business, owing to the extra labor and expense in book-keeping, besides the loss in forgetting to charge goods bought on credit. So far as the customer is concerned, we believe that as a rule they can trade to better advantage at home, either for cash or credit, than by sending away. They see the goods and know just what they are getting when they buy at home, whereas they may get something which does not suit them by sending away. In the latter case there is no redress.

Now that the fall season is at hand again, The Commercial would again advise merchants to be ready to push the collections. It is not too soon to have your bill heads

printed and accounts ready, so as to obtain your share from the proceeds of the season's crops, as soon as the return begins to come in. It also is a good time to make any change in the direction of reducing your business more closely to a cash system, and thus strike a blow at the custom of sending east for goods, which no doubt is followed by some of your long credit patrons.

FLAX SEED

One of the most noticeable features of the Manitoba crop this year is the great reduction in the flax area, as compared with the previous year. Last year the flax area was characterized by a remarkable expansion, it having increased from 30,500 acres in 1891 to 82,668 acres in 1895. This year, however, it experienced even a more remarkable decline, dropping back to 20,325 acres.

The big increase in the flax area of 1895 was an experiment. The farmers were urged to grow more flax, on account of the low price of wheat, and many of them accepted the advice and went in for some flax last year. Evidently their experience with flax was not satisfactory, as indicated by the great reduction in the area this year. The low price of flax last year no doubt was the principal cause of this discouragement. The farmers went into flax in 1895 with the idea that they would get from 75 cents to \$1 per bushel for the crop. These expectations were not realized. The crop was a good one, but the price obtained was only about 60 cents per bushel or less, flax having been lower than usual last year, on account of the great increase in the production of flax seed in the United States in 1895.

This year it looks as though prices would be even lower for flax seed than they were last season, notwithstanding that the crop in the United States is not nearly as large as last year, on account of decreased area and smaller yield. A year ago the price of flax seed at Chicago ranged at about 98 cents to \$1 per bushel, while the present price is about 65 cents per bushel. There is a duty of 20 cents on flax going into the United States, so that Manitoba flax cannot go there at profitable prices. It is perhaps just as well that the Manitoba flax crop is very small this year. The official estimate of the Manitoba crop this year is 288,000 bushels, as compared with an estimated crop last year of 1,280,000 bushels. There will not be any surplus from this small crop for export, though crushers are understood to have a large quantity of seed on hand from last year. The low price in the United States is due largely to the enormous production of flax seed last year, considerable of which is still on hand.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The reported loss from hail storms in Manitoba this year is growing larger every day, as it is repeated from one source of information to another. One item which has been going the rounds of some of the papers, says the loss is stated to be "not less than \$3,000,000." The loss is bad enough as it is, without magnifying it in this way. The total loss, on the basis of the present value of grain crops, will not, however, likely exceed one-tenth of the sum named.

NOTWITHSTANDING the lighter crops this year, large sales of farm machinery have been made at some points. One provincial paper reports that the dealers of the place sold 140 binders this season, and one dealer has sold a dozen thrashing outfits.

The Minnesota state prison binder twine factory has proved a failure, says a Minneapolis exchange. One reason for the establishment of the flax fibre industry in the state, but flax binder twine has not proved a success.

In parliament at Ottawa last week Col. Prior was told that it was not the intention of the government to grant any railway subsidies this session. No doubt Mr. Prior had the proposed Crow's Nest Pass railway in view when propounding his question. It is a matter for regret that a start could not be made on this road this year.

Premier Laurier is authority for the statement that a plebiscite on the prohibition question will be taken, but he would not announce the date for the event. If the people of Canada are in favor of prohibition, we suppose they will get it, but it would be a great mistake to try to enforce such a measure, unless it can be shown that public opinion is overwhelmingly in favor of prohibition.

The legislative committee of the Winnipeg city council has been authorized to enquire into the working of the system of a board of control for municipal affairs, as established in Toronto. The committee is also empowered to look into other systems of civic government, established on the principle of a paid executive. Winnipeg has been enquiring into and agitating for an improved system of civic government for many years, and apparently the farce is to be continued. Is it not about time some practical results were becoming apparent?

An item last week in the daily press despatches says that the mercantile establishment law has gone into effect in New York state and in a way will revolutionize the employment of women and children in mercantile establishments. The most important sections of the law provide that no child under fourteen years of age shall be employed in any mercantile establishment in the state. No boy under sixteen and no woman under twenty-one years of age shall be required to work in such establishments more than sixty hours a week. There is no doubt ample room for the restriction of the employment of children and young people in mercantile establishments, factories, etc. Reasonable legal restrictions of this nature are indeed quite proper.

It is very gratifying to note that the crops this year are free from smut. All crop reports so far agree that the Manitoba wheat crop will be wonderfully free from smut. It will probably be the cleanest crop ever produced in this respect. Last year smut was very prevalent in wheat, about 19 per cent. of the crop having graded "rejected," according to the returns of the official grain inspector at

Winnipeg, on account of smut. A great deal of talk has been heard about frost damage, but one year with another the damage from smut has been greater than the loss from frost, and what is most regrettable about this is, that smut is preventable, while frost is not. Last year, only about eleven per cent. of the Winnipeg inspection returns represented frosted wheat. The absence of smut this year is an indication that the farmers used extra care in treating their seed wheat with sulphate of copper, before sowing last spring.

THERE has been a disagreement in the past between the Dominion Government engineer and the city engineer of Winnipeg regarding the cost of the work which would be necessary to overcome the St. Andrew's rapids in the Red river, below Winnipeg. Kivas Tully, an Ontario government engineer, who recently made a trip along the Red river, gives it as his opinion that the proposed dam and lock would not cost over \$500,000. This estimate is of course based on a very superficial inspection of the river, but it agrees with the estimate made by the Winnipeg city engineer, who made a more thorough computation of the cost. The Dominion government has put off all pressure from Manitoba to construct the work, on the ground that the cost would be double or treble this sum. Perhaps the new Liberal government could be induced to make a survey of the river, at once.

WHILE undoubtedly there has been great loss in Manitoba this year from hail storms, it is some satisfaction to learn that the destruction by the big storm which came early in August was not as great as was represented, in some cases. One report from Morden, where the storm was very bad, says that some crops of wheat which were supposed to have been entirely ruined, are now being cut, and will yield eight to twelve bushels per acre. After the storm The Commercial intimated that it might be found necessary to assist some of the farmers who had their crops destroyed by hail, to enable them to continue their farming operations. This may not be found necessary, but if it is, we are sure no one would grumble if the government should make a small grant to assist any really needy cases. It would no doubt have been better if these people had been protected by hail insurance, but as they are not protected in most cases, the best will have to be made of the situation.

Matters in Great Britain.

Mr. Nairn, of the Winnipeg board of trade, who recently returned from attending the London Conference of boards of trade of the Empire, has given the Winnipeg Tribune an interview regarding his trip, from which we take the following: "He was very favorably impressed with the feeling displayed toward the colonies by the members from the British Isles. There appears to be a feeling that the mother country should do more than in the past towards drawing the colonies closer together. The idea seems to be that this should be done in the way of increased subsidies for steamship services, to telegraph lines and works of a similar class. As for preferential trade with the colonies there seemed to be very little hope expressed of be-

ing able to do anything in that line so long as the colonial import duties are so high.

Trade generally throughout the British Isles seemed to be very good. Mr. Nairn spent a good deal of his time in the iron and shipbuilding districts about Glasgow. There were here no complaints of lack of work or hard times generally, and as the whole world is supplying commodities very cheap, the working man can live very economically in great Britain. Contrary to general impression, Mr. Nairn found agriculture on a fairly satisfactory basis. The landlords having accepted the inevitable and brought down rents to a reasonable level, and the crops being good, the outlook for the season is very cheering. In this connection he visited the southeast of England, also in the central and northern parts of Scotland, and strange to say the only complaint he heard was from farmers in the extreme north of Scotland and south of England, who both complained of the lack of stockers from America. All cattle have now to be slaughtered at the point of importation on account of the scheduling for fear of plouro-pneumonia. If this were not so, and British farmers were allowed to feed Canadian cattle, the Canadian farmers would be able to get nearly as much for stockers as they now do for fat cattle. A farmer in Fife-shire told Mr. Nairn that he had to get a number of calves for raising and feeding from England, costing him about £3(\$15) per head. This will give a good idea of what a well developed stocker would be worth.

One point which impressed Mr. Nairn was the grand system of macadamized roads to be found in all parts. Not only in Great Britain, but also on the continent. Even in cities in the iron district, where drays carrying four to five tons may be constantly seen on the streets, the pavement is made of macadam, and seems to be only more firmly imbedded by the heavy traffic. When roads are repaired or made, instead of allowing them to be beaten smooth by traffic, as was the case in the old days, a heavy steam roller at once brings them into condition for traffic. In the country these roads prove of great benefit to the farmer. There is a thorough system of teaming on these macadam roads by traction engines pulling one or two trucks behind them. A traction engine will haul out coal or manure to farmers twenty miles from the city and bring back a return load of grain, leaving the farmer only the actual work of the farm to do with his horses. Each truck will carry about four or five tons of grain, and the engine will pull a couple of these into town going up and down hill without difficulty. These facts concerning the use of traction engines were learned by Mr. Nairn in Aberdeenshire and from one of Lord Aberdeen's tenants, and those who know this country know that if traction engines will work there they will work anywhere. This ought to be a lesson to us to put our roads across the level prairie in such shape that they can be used in all kinds of weather. There is no reason why we should not have fairly good and passable roads everywhere at a moderate cost if only the proper system of making and maintaining them were adopted.

As to municipal management of the city of Glasgow, which has attracted so much attention of late, Mr. Nairn speaks of certain particulars which came under his notice and which have not been noted before. One of these was the system of municipal farms. In one case to which his attention was directed while going to the Old Monkland Kirk, thirteen miles from Glasgow, the city had purchased three or four farms amounting to about 650 acres. The land on the property was very poor when the city took hold of it, but having fertilized it with street scrapings and garbage, it has now become much more productive. A switch from the Monkland railway is utilized for unloading this garbage, and also for loading paving blocks of

whinstone, which are quarried on the farm. The farm is also utilized for getting street car horses into shape for work again and also to provide work for horses no longer useful on tramways. The whole is under the management of a practical farm manager, who has made it a paying concern like everything else controlled by the city of Glasgow. When will our city corporations on this continent have such a story to tell.

Mr. Nairn has been frequently asked since his return as to the prospects for immigration, but from the good state of trade and general agricultural prospects there is very little emigration to be expected from the old country. Money spent in sending agents to try to talk people into coming to this country is very largely thrown away. They have good and correct knowledge of what the country can produce from what we send them, and the best way of inducing immigration is to make the people here our agents by making them more prosperous and contented by giving them good roads, better drainage and better trade facilities all round. The letters which prosperous and contented people send home will bring out more settlers than all the agents which can be sent across the ocean.

Dairying in Manitoba

C. C. Macdonald, provincial dairy commissioner, has returned to Winnipeg after a two weeks' trip, in which he spent one week visiting the cheese factories in the east Mennonite reserve, and the other week was spent along the line of the Manitoba and Northwestern railway visiting the cheese factories and creameries at Foxwarren, Birtle, Elphinstone and Minnedosa. Mr. Macdonald was astonished to see the improvement and advancement that has been made by the Mennonites both in the quality of the cheese made and the mode of farming generally. The Mennonite farmers keep large herds of cattle and sheep, and it is a pleasing sight to see the cattle coming into the villages at eventide to be milked. The farmers of the different districts employ one man in each district to herd the cows during the season and often over two hundred head of cattle are herded together and are driven in each night, all in one bunch. The Mennonite farmers are nearly all well-to-do and they give all the credit to mixed farming as the source of their prosperity. They do not go extensively into grain growing but depend chiefly upon stock and dairying as a source of revenue and a living. In this many a farmer in different parts of Manitoba, says Mr. Macdonald, could take a good lesson, which would be to their benefit. Among the cheese factories visited those of B. W. Rinner, of Steinbach, and that of Jacob Righer, of Hochstadt, are worthy of special mention as to the quality of cheese manufactured which is equal to any cheese made in Canada. K. W. Rimer has three cheese factories and employs a cheese maker for each and personally superintends the factories, visiting them alternately every two weeks. J. R. Leaven is in charge of Mr. Righer's factory and is doing excellent work. Both Messrs. Rimer and Loewen were students at the dairy school last winter and they both loudly praise the efforts of the local government to advance the dairy interests of the province in establishing the dairy school. A large number of Mennonite cheesemakers purpose entering the school next winter.—Free Press.

The contract to supply coal to the Dominion government institutions in Manitoba and the Territories, under the department of public works, has been awarded to the H. W. McNeil Anthracite Coal company. The contract is one of the first and the largest so far let by the new Liberal government.

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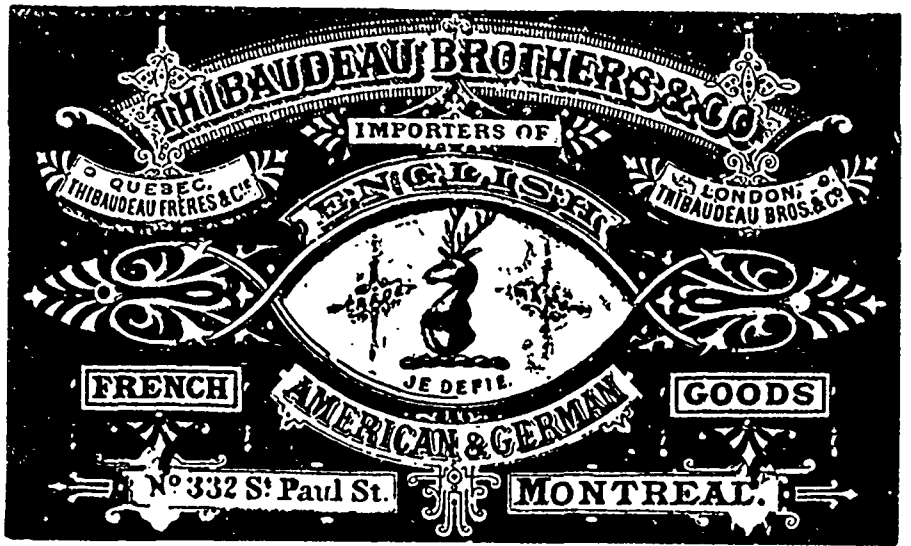
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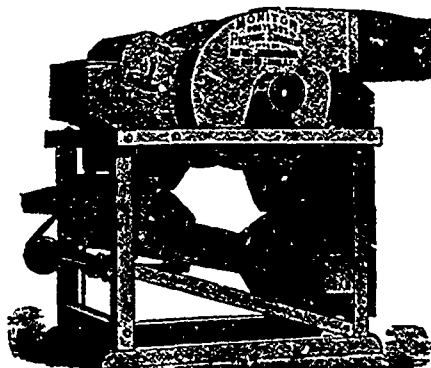
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STANDS unparalleled in its Distinctive Qualities and Peculiar Advantages. We are aware others are attempting to imitate our Brands, which is the Strongest Guarantee of the Superiority of
"OGILVIE'S FLOUR."

MESSEURS THE OGILVIE MILLING CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.

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

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OGILVIE'S FLOUR

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THE BEST

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

OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN,

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

THE RIDDELL MANUFACTURING CO.

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HIGH CLASS BISCUITS AND CONFECTIONERY

When you are stocking up in Confectionery, TRY OUR VELVETS

We warrant them equal, if not superior to the best made on this continent.

FACTORY AND OFFICES: CORNER OF HIGGINS AND ARGYLE STREETS,
WINNIPEG, — MANITOBA.

British Columbia Markets.

(BY WIRE TO THE COMMERCIAL.)

Vancouver, Sept. 5, 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 is now on the up grade, jobbing prices having advanced about 2c this week. Cheese has advanced 1c. Oats are declining fast, and are down \$1 per ton this week.

Butter.—Man. Dairy butter, 14 to 16c; Manitoba creamery, 20c; local creamery, 22½c; Manitoba cheese, 10c.

Cured Meats.—Hams 18 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 9c per pound; in pails and tubs 9½c. Mess pork \$14; short cut \$16.

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

Vegetables.—New potatoes, \$13.00 per ton; onions silver skins, 1½c per pound; cabbage, 1c lb; carrots, turnips and beets, \$10 a ton.

Eggs.—Ranch 25c; 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 350 lemons, from 125 to 300 seedling oranges, or from 125 to 150 naval oranges. California lemons, \$1 to \$1.50; Australian oranges, \$3.25; Peaches, 20 lb boxes \$1.10; Plums 20 lb boxes \$1.15, Tomatoes, \$1.00; Pears, 40 lb. box, \$1.25; California apples, 50 lb. box, \$1.50; British Columbia apples, 50 lb. box, \$1.00; Australian bananas, per bunch, \$1.50. Melons, per dozen, \$2.60.

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, 18c; 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 lb, \$2.25; 2-45s, \$2.35. Manitoba Rolled Oats, 90's, \$2.25 45's \$2.35.

Flour.—Cost price. Manitoba patent, per bbl., \$4.30; strong bakers, \$3.80; Oregon, \$4.20; Oak Lake patent \$1.30; do. strong bakers \$3.85.

Grain.—Washington State wheat \$25.00 per ton f.o.b. Vancouver, duty paid. Oats \$17.50 per ton.

Ground Feed.—National mills chop, \$21 to \$23 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.—\$9.50 per ton.

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

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

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

Sugars.—Powdered and icing, 6½c; Paris lump, 6c; granulated, 5c; extra C, 5½c; fancy yellows 4½c; yellow 4c per lb.

Syrups.—80 gallon barrels, 17c 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 28c. Ceylons: Fair 25c; good 30c; choice 35c per lb.

British Columbia.

Nicholas Tholl, hotel, Anaconda, has sold out to R. Smailes.

Walters & Lucas, bakers, Comox, are succeeded by H. C. Lucas.

Patterson & Stewart, hotel, Greenwood, have sold out to R. Smailes.

G. I. Wilson, dry goods, Vancouver, has sold out to J. D. Scott and J. D. Davlin.

B. Levy, manufacturer of cigars, Victoria, is succeeded by Keown & Ball.

Toronto Grain and Produce Market.

Wheat.—Prices are steady at 61c for new red and 62c for white west and 61c for old red and 63c for white west. Manitoba wheat is steady; 5,000 bushels of No. 2 hard sold Montreal freights to-day at 68c; No. 1 hard is quoted at 71c Montreal freights and at 70c Toronto and west. No. 1 hard is quoted at 66½c Midland and No. 2 hard at 62c.

Flour.—Cars of straight roller Toronto freights are quoted at \$3.10 to \$3.15. Manitoba flour is firm at \$3.85 for patents and \$3.50 for strong bakers'.

Millfeed.—The city mills are asking \$11 for ton lots of shorts and \$10 for bran delivered.

Oats.—Cars of old mixed are quoted at 18c north and west and white at 19c middle freights.

Butter.—Dairy of the best brands is scarce and sells firm at 12c to 14c for the best. Creamery is also firm at 17c to 18c for tubs.

Eggs.—Are steady at 9½ to 10c for choice. —Globe, Sept. 2.

Winnipeg Board of Trade

A meeting of the council of the Winnipeg board of trade was held Wednesday afternoon. The first matter dealt with was regarding the grain standards board, which is referred to in another column.

The following letter was received from the department of trade and commerce and referred to committee for consideration and report back to the council:

Ottawa, August 28th, 1893.

The President of the Board of Trade, Winnipeg.

Sir, I am directed by the minister of trade and commerce to request you to call the attention of your board to the subject of the possible extension of the trade of the Dominion in various directions. The minister will be pleased to receive and consider any suggestions which you or your colleagues may seem fit to offer as to the methods whereby, in your opinion, existing trade can be increased or new traffic developed in any direction. In particular, he would be glad to be advised whether you have to report any material alterations within the past year in the quantities and values of the principal articles now exported from your section of the Dominion to other countries. Secondly, whether, in your opinion, the traffic of any of those articles could be readily increased and if so, in which classes and to what countries. Thirdly, whether there are any other articles which you consider might be exported to advantage, and if so, which and to what markets.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant.

W. S. PARMELEE,
Deputy Minister.

Montreal Grain and Produce Market.

There was no new feature in the local grain market outside of the fact that the scarcity of ocean freights is interfering with business. Prices were: No. 2 oats, per 81 lbs, 25 to 25½c; corn, 89 to 40c; Barloy, feed 82 to 82½c; rye 40 to 41c.

Flour.—The local and country demand for small lots of flour continues fair, and the market in consequence is moderately active with no change in prices. Winter wheat \$3.60 to \$3.80; spring wheat patents \$3.75 to \$3.90; straight roller \$3.10 to \$3.50; straight roller, bags \$1.60 to \$1.65; extra bags \$1.80 to \$1.85; Manitoba strong bakers \$3.25 to \$3.50.

Oatmeal.—Some small lots of rolled oats in bags were placed to-day at \$2.50, but outside of this the market was quiet.

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

Cheese.—The cheese market was quiet on spot to-day and the legitimate export demand does not exhibit any disposition to follow the advance made in the country. The public cable also declined sixpence to-day, and it looks as though the Britishers were calling a halt for the time being. We quote prices nominally 8c to 8½c for Quebec and 8½c for Ontario makes.

Butter.—The butter market continues easy in tone and the best bill for finest creamery on spot to-day was 13½c. Undergrades range from 17c down to 16c.

Eggs.—A stronger feeling prevailed in the egg market to-day and prices advanced ½ to 1c per dozen. The demand was good and choice candled stock sold at 11c and culls at 8½c to 9c per dozen.—Gazette, Aug. 2.

Monthly Trade Returns.

The collections of inland revenue at Winnipeg for August, 1896, were:

Spirits	\$11,666 69
Tobacco	16,541 24
Malt	1,520 84
Cigars	760 20
Methylated spirit	146 07
Petroleum	46 40
Licenses	115 00
	\$33,705 94

Transactions for month ending Aug. 31, at the Dominion Government Savings Bank, Winnipeg, were:

Deposits	\$28,621.00
Withdrawals	21,184.94

Deposits exceed withdrawals \$ 7,489.00

Customs returns at Winnipeg for Aug., 1896, were as follows:

Description	Value 1895	Value 1896
Exported	\$111,819 00	\$237,542 00
Entered for consumption, dutiable	271,904 00	290,176 00
Entered for consumption, free	59,917 00	49,198 00
Total for consumption	328,251 00	339,374 00
Duty collected	68,596 82	78,053 99

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Rolled Oats, Oatmeal, Pot and Pearl Barley,
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Dealers in all Classes of

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Butter Wanted.

I will pay the highest market price, cash
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well to write all particulars.

COLD STORAGE - The rooms are in
perfect order. Will store 1,000 pounds or
over at 15c. per 100 pounds per month.

Eggs Wanted Also.

Address:

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P.O. Box 536.

WINNIPEG

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

WINNIPEG, Saturday, September 5, 1896.

Business in wholesale trade is only moderately active. Collections are slow, and business men are now looking forward to the movement of the new crop to improve financial matters. The low price of all grains is the most unfortunate feature. With a moderate crop and present very low prices the outlook is not what it might be, and every feature which might be considered as indicating higher prices, is eagerly discussed. Harvesting is now well advanced. Cutting is about completed and stacking and threshing is now going on. Bank clearings at Winnipeg this week show an increase of about 18 per cent., as compared with the corresponding week of 1895, and an increase of 21 per cent. as compared with the like week of 1894.

There were 30 failures in Canada this week against 31 last week, 88 in the week a year ago, and 29 two years ago according to Bradstreet's.

Bradstreet says of the situation in the United States this week: The more encouraging features are higher prices for iron, and steel at Pittsburg and Chicago, with a gain in demand and a further appreciation in quotations for cotton, on renewed reports of damage to crop. Petroleum and leather are also higher. Print cloths, pork, and wheat flour are unchanged, while wool is steady after sales of considerable lots at cut prices. Lower quotations are noted for corn, oats, lard, sugar and coffee. At New York yesterday money was easier at 3 to 5 per cent. for call loans, and best mercantile paper at 7 to 9 per cent. Bar silver was quoted at 66½c, Mexican dollars 51½c.

WINNIPEG MARKETS.

WINNIPEG, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Sept. 5.

[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.—There is no further change in this market, but the recent advance in freight rates of 25c per ton from Pennsylvania points to the lake ports, has led to an advance of 25c at Duluth. Prices are firm here. Quotations delivered to consumers here are: Pennsylvania anthracite, \$10 per ton; West-ern anthracite, \$9.50 per ton; Souris lignite, \$1.50 per ton.

DRIED FRUITS AND NUTS.—Grenoble Walnuts, 14c; Tarragona almonds, 15c; princess paper shell almonds, 20c; Sicilly filberts, large, 12c, Brazil nuts, 14c; peanuts, roasted, 18c, peanuts greens, 11c, Ontario black walnuts, 8c; butternuts, 9c; hickory nuts, 10c per pound; cocoanuts, \$1.00 per dozen; figs, new, 9 lb. boxes, 14c; figs, superior, 35 lb. boxes, 19c, figs, fancy imperial, 55 lb. boxes, 22c per lb.; dates, new, 6 and 7c per lb., apricots, 13½ to 14c; dried apples, 5½ to 6c; evaporated apples 6 to 7c per lb.

DRUGS.—Morphia sul is very strong, the price in England being very high. Glycerine is firm owing to further advance in the crude article. Carbolic acid continues firm. Prices here for parcel lots are as follows, with liberal reductions for large orders: Alum per pound, 3½ to 4½c; alcohol, \$5.25 gallon; blotching 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, 23 to 35c; citric acid, 55 to 65c. coppers 3½ to 4c; cocaine, per oz., \$6.50 to \$7.00, cream tartar, per pound, 23 to 35c; cloves, 20 to

25c; epsom salts, 8½ 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, \$1.00 to \$1.50; oil, cod liver, \$2.50 to \$1 per gallon as to brand; oxalico acid, 13 to 16c; potass iodid., \$1.25 to 4.50; paris green, 18 to 20c lb; saltpetre; 10 to 12c; sal rochello, 30 to 35c; shellac, 45 to 50c; sulphur flowers, 3½ to 5c; sulphur roll, per keg, 3½ to 5c; soda bicarb, per keg of 112 pounds, \$3.75 to \$1.25; sal soda, \$2 to \$3; tartaric acid, per lb., 45 to 55c; strychnine, pure crystals 80c to \$1.00 per oz.

DRY GOODS.—Wholesalers are still busy sending out orders and retailers are beginning to make a considerable display of fall and winter goods, which the recent cool weather does not make appear unseasonable. There have been a few cancellations on account of poor crops in some districts, principally in sections where the crops were cut down by hail, but these have not been sufficient to affect the general situation materially. Collections are slow at present. The high price of raw cotton makes a firm tone for cotton goods, but it is difficult to work any advance.

FLUID BEEF, ETC.—Following are prices of the goods put up by the Johnston Fluid Beef Company of Montreal:—Johnstons Fluid Beef—No. 1, 2-oz. tins, per dozen, \$2.70; No. 2 4oz., \$1.50; No. 3, 8oz., \$7.63; No. 4, 1 lb., \$12.83; No. 5, 2 lb., \$24.30. Staminial—2oz. bottles, per dozen, \$2.55; do, 4oz, \$5.10.

GREEN FRUITS.—Lemons are not in as active demand, owing to the cool weather and prices are easy. Ontario apples now arriving are much better quality than earlier receipts, and some are very fine. Very large receipts of crab apples have come in, and prices are about the lowest ever reached. Ontario tomatoes of good quality are offering freely, but the plums which have come in from the east have been mostly out of condition on arrival here, and have been sold for whatever they would bring, in some cases, while some have been worthless. A straight car of Ontario concord grapes is in, and other varieties are also offering. In Pacific coast fruit peaches have been scarce and the few arriving have been taken as fast as they came in. Washington peaches and plums are held at \$1.35 to \$1.50 per box, and pears at \$2 per box. California grapes have only arrived in small lots and have been out of the market most of the time. Bananas are scarce, the few arriving being mostly in poor condition. Blueberries are about done for the season. Prices are. Lemons California \$5.50 to \$6.00 per box, as to quality; bananas, \$1.50 to \$3.00 per bunch as to size and quality; good shipping stock, \$2.00 to \$3.00 per bunch; Washington peaches, \$1.35 to \$1.50 box; Washington plums \$1.25 to \$1.50 per box as to quality and variety; Oregon pears 2.00 per box; Ontario apples \$2.75 to \$3.25 per barrel as to quality; watermelons, \$1.00 to \$1.50 per dozen; nutmeg melons, \$1.50 per crate of one doz.; tomatoes, 50c per basket of 20 lbs, crabs, \$3.50 to \$1.50 per barrel as to quality; pears, 80 to 85c per basket; concord grapes, 40 to 50c per basket; California grapes \$2.50 to \$3 per crate; apple cider, 35c per gallon, in 30 gallon barrels, maple sugar 12½ to 12c per lb; maple syrup, \$1.10 per wine gallon, in gallon tins; cucumbers, 85c per dozen; celery, 80c per dozen bunches; cabbage, 40c per dozen. Cauliflower 75c per dozen.

HARDWARE.—Dealers report business fairly brisk in this branch. The only recent change in prices is in nails, which have been

reduced 5c by the Canadian association. Prices are as follows:

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

TIN PLATES.—Charcoal plates, I. C., 10 by 14, 12 by 12 and 14 by 20, per box, \$1.50 to \$1.75; I. X., same sizes, per box, \$5.75 to \$6; I. C., charcoal, 20 by 28, 112 sheets to box, \$3.50 to 9.00; I. X., per box, 20 by 28, 112 sheets to box, \$10.50 to 11.00.

TERNE PLATES.—I. C., 20 by 28, \$3.00 to 4.

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

SHEET IRON.—10 to 20 gauge, \$3.00; 22 to 24 and 26 gauge, \$3.25; 23 gauge, \$3.50,

CANADA PLATES.—Garth and Blaina, \$3.00 to 3.10.

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

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

LEAD.—Pig, per lb., 4½c.

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

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

AMMUNITION.—Cartridges—Rim fire pistol, American, discount, 40 per cent.; rim fire cartridges, Dominion, 50 and 5; rim fire military, American, not list; central fire pistol and rifle, American, 12 per cent.; central fire cartridge, Dominion, 30 per cent.; shot shells, 12 gauge, \$6 to 7.50; shot, Canadian, soft, 5½c, shot, Canadian, chilled, 6c.

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

ROPE.—Sisal, per lb., 7½ to 8c base; manilla, per lb., 9½ to 10½c base; cotton, ½ to ¾ inch as 1 larger, 15c lb.

AXES.—Per box, \$6.50 to 15.50.

NAILS.—Cut, per keg, base price, \$3.21 for 60 d. with usual extras; common steel wire nails, 5 to 6 inch, \$3.85 per keg; 3 to 4 inch, \$4.17 keg; 2½ inch, \$4.50 keg.

HORSE NAILS.—Pointed and finished, oval heads. List prices as follows: No. 5, \$7.58 box; No. 6, \$6.75 box; No 7, \$6 box; No. 0, \$5.75 box; No. 9, 10 and 11, \$5.50 box. Discount off above list prices, 45 per cent.

PAINTS, OILS, ETC.—Glass is firm, in consequence of the increased cost abroad, which has made recent importations cost higher, and some dealers are asking \$1.80 and \$2.00 for first and second treat. Linseed oil has again declined 2c here at the mills, and jobbing prices have declined to the same extent. The low price of linseed oil is owing to the demoralization of the market in the United States, where prices are remarkably low. Jobbing prices of linseed oil here are irregular and the margin has been reduced very low, in some cases sales being at a margin of only 2c per barrel. On this basis sales have been made as fine as 48c and 51c for raw and boiled oil respectively, but usually 50 to 51c is asked for raw and 53 to 54c for boiled oil. Turpentine is easy. Refined petroleum has declined 3c per barrel, to 31c for Eocene and 27c for Sunlight per gallon, in barrels. Prices are as follows:

WHITE LEADS.—Pure, ground in oil, association guaranteed, 5.75 to \$6 per 100-lb; white lead, assorted 1 to 5-lb. tins, per lb., 9c.

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

DRY COLORS.—White lead, per lb., 8c; red lead, kegs 54c; yellow ochre in barrel lots, 24c; less than barrels, 3c; golden ochre, barrels, 34c; less than barrels 4c; Venetian, red, barrels, 3c; less than barrels, 34c; American vermilion, 15c; English vermilion, \$1 per lb., Paris green, 18 to 19c; Canadian notalio oxides, barrel lots 24c; less than barrel lots, 3c; English purple oxides, 100 lb. kegs, 4c; less than kegs, 44c lb.

VARNISHES.—No. 1 furniture, per gal., \$1; extra furniture, \$1.35; pale oak, \$1.50; elastic oak, \$1.50 to \$1.75; No. 1 carriage, \$1.50 to \$1.75; hard oil finish, 1.50 to \$2; brown Japan, \$1; goldsize Japan, \$1.50, No. 1, orange shellac, \$2; pure orange shellac, \$2.50.

SUNDRIES.—Glue, S.S., in sheets, per lb., 12½ to 15c; glue, white, for kalsomining, 18 to 20c. Stove gasoline, per case, \$1.00; benzine, per case, \$1.00; benzine and gasoline, per gallon, 50c. Axle grease, Imperial per case, \$2.50; Fraser's axle grease, per case, \$3.75; diamond, do, \$2.25 per case. Coal tar, per barrel, \$8; Portland cement, per barrel, \$1.00; plaster, per barrel, \$3.10; plasterer's hair, P.P. \$1 per bale; putty, in bladders, barrel lots 24c per lb., for less than barrels per lb., 3c.

WINDOW GLASS.—1st break is quoted at \$1.80 per box of 50 feet and \$2 for second break.

LINSEED OIL.—Raw, per gal., 50c; boiled, per gal., 53c in barrels, less than barrels 8c per gallon extra.

TURPENTINE.—Pure spirits, in barrels, per gallon, 55c; less than barrels, per gallon, 60c. An additional charge for packages for small quantities.

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

REFINED PETROLEUM.—Prices here are as follows: Silver star, 24½c; crescent, 27½c; oleophene, 29½c in barrels. In car lots 2c per gallon discount is allowed off prices in barrels. United States oils in barrels are quoted at 31c for cocene and 27c for sunlight.

WOOD FUEL.—The demand is improving. Car lots of tamarac on track here are quoted at \$4.25 to \$1.50 as to quality. Pine, \$3.50 to \$3.75 as to quality. Good dry wood readily command the outside price.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT.—GENERAL SITUATION.—The tendency of wheat was downward the first three days of this week. There was a recovery of 1c on Thursday, but a decline again of about ½c yesterday (Friday) in leading United States markets, making the average of prices a little lower than last week. Exports of wheat, flour included, from both coasts of the United States, and from Montreal, amount to 3,869,892 bushels, against 3,281,000 bushels last week, 2,260,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 3,207,000 bushels two years ago, and 4,902,000 bushels in the corresponding week three years ago.

WHEAT.—LOCAL SITUATION.—There has been very little doing here this week. New wheat is not moving yet, only a few odd cars having been heard of so far, and prices are generally held above an export basis for old wheat. About 60½c is quoted to-day for No. 1 hard, afloat Fort William. The receipts of wheat at Fort William for the week ending Saturday last were 201,857 bushels, and the shipments were 229,771 bushels. There is now in store at Fort William 2,125,227 bushels.

FLOUR.—Manitoba flours are held comparatively firm here and in eastern markets, but there is no change here. Jobbing prices

are: \$1.75 to \$1.90 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 broken lots. These prices do not include sacks. Owing to the low prices of millstuffs in Eastern markets, the price realized there will only about pay freight and other costs of handling, so that country millers cannot ship East. The low price of feed grains here has also diminished the home demand, and though country millers are offering bran and shorts at \$1 to \$6 per ton to farmers, they have been unable to dispose of the product, so that in some cases millers are now starting to burn both bran and shorts for fuel.

OATS.—The price of oats has continued very slow in the United States this week, and there has been no improvement in prices. The oat crop is said to be light there, but with corn selling at in the neighborhood of 20c per bushel, there would appear to be very little hope for oats. So long as 56 pounds of corn can be had at about 20c, oats will not go much above present values. In Manitoba it is certain that the crop is light, the quality of the new crop being very light and chaffy in many districts, and owing to the great prevalence of rust, the heads are very poorly filled. In fact some of the grain men who have been through the country declare the crop a failure. It seems certain that three-hing returns will show a much lighter yield than has been estimated from the standing grain. Prices are about the same, and we quote No. 2 white at 13½c afloat Fort William, or equal to 10 to 11½c for car lots on track at Manitoba country points, as to quality and freight rates. In the Winnipeg market cars have been offered, local freights paid, at about 17½ to 18c. The street price for farmers in Winnipeg is 2c higher at 18c per bushel of 31 pounds.

BARLEY.—The quotation of 11 to 12c per bushel of 48 lbs. in the country for car lots is nominal.

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 86½c; Granulated and standard meal, 93 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.

FLAX SEED.—There is no movement of flax seed here yet, but the outlook is not favorable for high prices, owing to the remarkable decline in the United States. Two years ago, at Chicago, flax seed was selling at \$1.45 to \$1.50 per bushel. A year ago the price of cash flax at Chicago ranged at about 98c to \$1 per bushel, and this week the price is ranging about 64 to 65c per bushel, thus showing an enormous decline in prices since two years ago, and a very heavy decline from one year ago.

BUTTER.—Here prices were maintained, and we quote 15 to 15½c paid to factories for fresh goods. Dairy is unchanged, and the demand is still limited. Good to choice fresh lots will bring 8½ to 9½c, as to quality, and undergrades 7 to 8c.

CHEESE.—There is considerable cheese held by factories, even of early makes, as factories have held closely owing to low prices. Some of the early made held goods is said to be very poor quality. Higher prices have been paid here. At the last Ingersoll, On-

tario, market, sales were at 8½c, and at Belleville there were sales at 8½c. Here we quote 6½ to 6¾c to factories for June and July goods, as to quality, and 7 to 7½c for August.

EGGS.—Dealers are paying 10c not for receipts, but some are jobbing at about the same price, though others hold at 11 to 11½c.

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 80, one lb. tins, \$3.25.

CURED MEATS.—For canvassed meats, add ½c per pound to prices below. Smoked meats are quoted: Hams, assorted sizes, 11c; breakfast bacon, bellies, 11c; do., backs, 10c; short spiced rolls, 7½c shoulders, 7½c smoked long clear, 8½c; Fancy clear, 8½c; Dry salt meats are quoted: Long clear bacon, 7c per lb; shoulders, 6½c; backs, 8c; barrel pork, clear meats \$18.50; 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.—The general price for beef is 5c, and only very choice brings 5½c. Mutton is east, 6½c being the general price. We quote city dressed beef at 5 to 5½c, mutton, 6 to 6½c; dressed lambs, 8c. City dressed hogs 5c; country dressed 4½c; Veal, at 5½c 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, 10c dressed weight. Wild ducks are now in the market.

HIDES.—We quote: Hides, green cured, No. 1, 3½c; No. 2, 2½c; No. 3, 2c; calf, 8 to 15 lb. skins, 4 to 5c per lb.; dekins 10 to 20c each; Hips 2½ to 3½c, sheepskins 10 to 15c lambskins, 10 to 25c; Horse hides, 75c to \$1.25.

WOOL.—About 7c is usually the top offered here for unwashed fleeces, but for good lots ¾ to 1c more could be obtained.

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

SENECA ROOT.—About 75c 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.

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE.—The week has not been a very active one at the yards here, though some range and domestic cattle for eastern shipment were in. The local market is quiet and 2½c is about the top local butchers have paid for loads of good stock. Export cattle range up to 3c and possibly 3½c for picked stock.

SHEEP.—At the present price of mutton here, 2½c is about what could be paid for good butchers' sheep, and we quote 2½c to 3c; lambs 3½ to 3¾c. Some mixed lots of sheep and lambs sold at about 3c.

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.

Duluth Wheat Market.

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

Monday—Sept. 57½c, Dec. 59c.
Tuesday—Sept. 56½c, Dec. 58c.
Wednesday—Sept. 56½c, Dec. 57½c.
Thursday—Sept. 56½c, Dec. 57½c.
Friday—Sept. 56½c, Dec. 58c.
Saturday—Dec. 57½c; May. 61½c.

A week ago September delivery closed at 57½c. A year ago September delivery closed at 55½c. Two years ago Sept. closed at 53½c and three years ago at 62½c.

EVERY TUB STANDS ON ITS OWN BOTTOM

We built our new Cold Storage Warehouse because we had to. Wide awake merchants are fast finding out who handles their produce best, and we had to accomodate this increasing branch of our business. Our past policy is our future policy, and the results already achieved satisfy us that it is the correct one. Much care has been taken in forming our connections, and we say simply, send us your Butter and Eggs and judge by the results.

J. Y. GRIFFIN & CO.,
Commission Merchants
 WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

NEW FRUIT HOUSE



BRIGHT & JOHNSTON,

Wholesale Fruit Importers and Commission Merchants

Oranges, Lemons, Apples, Bananas, Dried Fruits, Nuts, Etc.,

CONSIGNMENTS AND
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140 Princess St., Market Sq.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

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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 $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{16}$ lower than Saturday. Large Russian shipments and large receipts of spring wheat were the weak features. Closing prices were:

	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.
Wheat.....	56 $\frac{3}{4}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	59 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn.....	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
Oats.....	—	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	—
Mess Pork..	—	5 52 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 65	—
Lard.....	—	3 30	3 35	—
Short Ribs..	—	3 10	3 20	—

On Tuesday wheat was weak, influenced by favorable crop reports, large receipts of spring wheat and lower cables. Closing prices were:

	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.	May
Wheat.....	55 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn.....	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats.....	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mess Pork..	5 70	5 75	—	—
Lard.....	3 27 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
Short Ribs..	3 15	3 25	—	—

Wheat continued easy on Wednesday, closing a little lower again, influenced by easy cables, small exports and large increase in world's stocks. Closing prices were:

	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.	May
Wheat.....	55 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{3}{4}$
Corn.....	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats.....	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mess Pork..	5 67 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 75	—	—
Lard.....	3 32 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 40	—	—
Short Ribs..	3 20	3 27 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—

On Thursday wheat was stronger, influenced by higher cables and foreign buying at New York. Closing prices were:

	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.	May
Wheat.....	—	—	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn.....	—	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats.....	—	—	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mess Pork..	—	—	—	—
Lard.....	—	—	—	—
Short Ribs..	—	—	—	—

On Friday wheat was weak, influenced by large receipts, easy cables, small clearances and realizing sales. Closing prices were:

	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.	May
Wheat.....	55 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{3}{4}$
Corn.....	20	—	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats.....	15	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mess Pork..	5 57 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 60	—	—
Lard.....	3 22 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 27 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
Short Ribs..	3 15	3 20	—	—

On Saturday December wheat opened at 58 $\frac{3}{4}$ c and sold mostly at 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 58 $\frac{3}{4}$ c, closing lower at the bottom. Closing prices were:

	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.	May
Wheat.....	55 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{3}{4}$
Corn.....	19 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats.....	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mess Pork..	—	5 55	—	—
Lard.....	—	—	—	—
Short Ribs..	—	—	—	—
Flax.....	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	67

A week ago Sept. wheat closed at 56 $\frac{3}{4}$ c and a year ago at 58c and two years ago at 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Minneapolis Wheat.

On Saturday, Sept. 5, No. 1 Northern wheat closed as follows: Sept. delivery at 52 $\frac{1}{2}$, December at 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. A week ago September wheat closed at 53 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.

Minneapolis Flour Market.

The Market Record of Sept. 1, reports business active and prices irregular. Prices are as follows, in barrels, f. o. b.: First patents, 3.20 to \$3.40, Second patents, \$3.05 to \$3.10. First clears, \$2.60 to \$2.65; second clear, \$1.75. Export bakers, \$2.40 to \$2.45;

second export bakers' \$1.90 to \$2.10, Red Dog, per ton, 140 for lbs. rate, \$8 to \$25. These prices are the same as a week ago, except for red dog which is \$1.50 to \$1.75 per ton lower.

Millstuffs.—Bran in bulk \$3 to \$3.25; bran in sacks, 200 lbs, \$4.00; bran in sacks, 100 lbs, \$4.50; shorts, \$3.00; middlings, fine, \$5.50. These are prices \$1 per ton lower than a week ago.

New York Wheat.

On Saturday, Sept. 5, December delivery closed at 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. A week ago December option closed also at 67c.

Winnipeg Clearing House.

Clearings for the week ending Sept. 3 were \$910,925; balances, \$113,101. For the previous week clearings were \$1,219,149. For the corresponding week of last year clearings were \$798,483 and for the week two years ago, \$769,426. Clearings for the month of August were \$1,646,959, compared with \$3,937,780 for August, 1895, and \$3,695,874 for August, 1891. Clearances for all Canadian cities this week were as follows:

Montreal.....	\$10,316,899
Toronto.....	5,075,160
Halifax.....	1,137,055
Winnipeg.....	940,925
Hamilton.....	545,661
Total.....	\$18,015,700

The Live Stock Trade.

At London on August 31 the market was irregular, choice States cattle selling at 11c to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, Canadians at 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ c, and sheep at 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. A private cable received from London reported the market weaker and prices $\frac{1}{2}$ c lower since Thursday, quoting choice States cattle at 11c, Canadians at 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ c, and sheep at 11c. A private cable from Liverpool reported the demand for Canadian cattle had on account of the quality, and quoted choice States at 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Another private cable from Liverpool quoted choice Canadian cattle at 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ c, and sheep at 10c.—Montreal Gazette.

At the East End abattoir market, Montreal, on Aug. 31 the tone of the market was weaker and prices were fully $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ c per lb lower. There was little enquiry from shippers owing to the fact that they have all the stock they want to fill the space this week. The supply was the largest offered this season, which is due to a large number of Northwest ranch cattle being put on the market for sale, and in consequence considerable were left over for another market. A few small sales of export cattle were made at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; Good to choice butchers' stock sold at 8c to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; medium to fair, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ c, and inferior to common, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ c per lb. live weight. The receipts of sheep were small and for shipment they sold at 3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb., the bulk at the inside price. Butchers' stock sold at \$2.50 to \$3.50 each. Lambs met with a good sale but prices were a little easier at \$1.50 to \$3.50 each as to size and quality. The only business done at the Point St. Charles cattle market was in hogs, of which there were about 200 offered, and as the demand was good, coupled with the small supply, a stronger feeling prevailed, and prices advanced 15 to 20c per 100 lbs., sales being made freely at \$3.75 to \$4.15 per 100 lbs.—Gazette.

At Toronto, on September 1, export cattle were easier and nothing sold over 4c per lb. Ten cars sold at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4c. Ruling prices were \$3.50 to \$3.80 per cwt. Butcher's cattle were weaker and ruling prices were 2 to 3c per lb. Bulls were firmer at 3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb. Export sheep were in good demand at 3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb. Lambs were plentiful at \$2.50 to \$3.25

each. Milch cows and springers were dull at \$15 to \$30 each. Hogs were in liberal supply. Best bacon hogs brought 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ and it is said prospects are for lower prices. Heavy fat hogs sold at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, light fat at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, sows at 3c and stags at 2c lb.

At Chicago, on Sept. 4, heavy hogs sold at \$2.50 to \$3.20; medium weights at \$2.85 to \$3.30, and light weights at \$3.10 to \$4.40.

The Crops.

Grain cutting we may say is practically finished. There is a little late grain yet uncut, but it cannot be counted upon to swell the aggregate crop much. The weather has been cold and unfavorable for ripening late grain. There was frost on Thursday morning, which was very sharp in some western districts, and was general pretty much all over the country, and it is certain that any wheat not out would be damaged in many districts. The amount of wheat standing, however, was very limited, wheat cutting being practically finished outside of some late sections, or a few late patches which were hardly expected to ripen sound, in the earlier districts. Possibly 25 per cent of the crop was uncut in a few late districts. Some very green cutting is noticed, and there will be some very poor samples on this account. Oats are turning out a very poor crop on account of rust. The oat crop is practically a failure in some districts, and in some cases the crops are being burned on the ground, as they are simply chaff. Estimates of yield, based on the appearance of the standing crop, will be away off in many cases. Wheat will average a lean sample.

Winnipeg Wheat Inspection.

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

Grade	July 25	Aug. 1	Aug. 8	Aug. 15	Aug. 22
Extra Manitoba hard.....	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 hard.....	98	98	15	39	102
No. 2 hard.....	30	13	13	14	13
No. 3 hard.....	10	4	9	5	13
No. 1 North'n.....	25	24	33	12	17
No. 2 North'n.....	0	1	2	1	0
No. 3 North'n.....	0	0	1	2	0
No. 1 white fyte	0	0	0	0	0
No. 2 white fyte	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 Spring.....	2	2	3	0	0
No. 2 Spring.....	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 frosted ..	7	6	3	0	2
No. 2 frosted ..	1	3	0	2	0
No. 3 frosted ..	0	0	1	0	0
No. 1 Rejected ..	2	4	4	4	2
No. 2 Rejected ..	1	8	5	4	4
No Grade.....	2	6	3	6	1
Feed.....	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	178	169	133	83	154
Same week last year.....	12	2	3	69	32

*Wheat inspected at Emerson going out via the Northern Pacific to Duluth, is included in Winnipeg returns. A considerable portion of the wheat moving is inspected at Fort William, and does not show in these figures.

John M. Palmer, of Illinois, and Simon Bolivar Buckner, of Kentucky, two white haired veterans of the war, rival commanders of the blue and grey, were nominated by the national Democrat convention for president and vice-president at Indianapolis, Indiana, on Sept. 3. The brief but emphatic platform, adopted by the convention, repudiates the doctrines enunciated by the Chicago silver Democrat convention; endorses President Cleveland and his administration in glowing terms; declares for the gold standard; tariff for revenue only; liberal shipping laws; currency reform; and economy in public expenditures.

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The Millers' Association.

The first annual meeting of the Manitoba and Northwest Millers' Association was held at Brandon on Tuesday, Sept. 1. The meeting was not largely attended, but several very important questions to millers were discussed, and those present seemed to take a deep interest in the affairs of the association.

President A. Kelly, of Alexander Kelly & Co., Brandon, occupied the chair, and R. Muir of Winnipeg, of R. Muir & Co., proprietors of the Gladstone flour mill, in his capacity as secretary-treasurer, read the minutes of the previous meeting, held at Winnipeg in July last. The minutes were duly approved. This being the annual meeting the election of officers came up, but it was decided to allow all the old officers to retain their positions. In addition to the offices of the president and secretary-treasurer, already named, R. C. Ennis, of Neepawa, is vice-president of the association.

Some routine business was put through. The secretary reported that he had corresponded with the department of inland revenue at Ottawa, regarding representation for the association on the grain standards board. He pointed out that the Ontario millers were represented on the board which selected the Manitoba standards, and certainly the western millers were entitled to like representation. The department had replied asking the association to nominate a representative for the standards board. The action taken by the secretary in this matter was endorsed, and Mr. Muir was nominated as the representative of the association for the standards board. The secretary had also requested that the association be accorded representation on the board of flour and meal examiners, which meets annually at Montreal.

A general discussion then followed on several important questions, in which Messrs. Peplow, of Rapid City, McKay, of Boissevain, Elkington, of Qu'Appelle and the president and secretary took part.

The secretary was instructed to have the trade mark of the association registered. Arrangements will be made to advertise the trade mark of the association and the names of those who are entitled to use it.

The question of grinding in bond was discussed at length. It was strongly pointed out that the present arrangement is unfair to the western wheat grower and also to the western millers. Instead of buying Manitoba hard wheat, eastern millers are allowed to import hard or other wheat from the United States and grind the same, getting a rebate of the duty when they export a like quantity of flour. The effect of this is to rob the western farmer and miller largely of the benefit which they should derive from the duty on wheat and flour. The eastern miller can import hard wheat from the States and sell the product at home, getting a rebate on flour exported which is made from eastern wheat, thus supplying the eastern markets with hard wheat flour made from imported wheat, which otherwise would have to come from Manitoba and the territories.

In the same connection reference was made to the rebate of duty on corn. It was claimed that corn was being imported from the States and ground and sold for feed by the eastern millers. The effect of this is to depress the market for millstuffs, which cannot now be shipped to eastern markets, as the freight, commission, cost of bags, etc., is equal to the market value of the millstuffs, leaving nothing for the miller. Under the tariff act, only corn ground for human food is subject to a rebate of the duty, but it is claimed that much of this corn is being sold for ordinary food.

The matter of the wheat and corn rebates were left with the executive, for future action at the proper time and place.

Some discussion took place on gristing. The difficulties of satisfying some customers in the matter of gristing, were related. It was thought that a uniform system of gristing would be an advantage. It was thought that an effort should be made to induce all the small millers to come into the association, and in that case a uniform system of gristing could perhaps be adopted.

Freight rates was another important matter. The discussion showed how the western millers are handicapped in the matter of export business on account of the uncertainty of ocean freights. They may get a cable offer for flour, but before they can get a rate the offer may be withdrawn or it may be too late to ship. Again, they may make an offer by cable which may be accepted, but in the meantime the rate has advanced so as to leave them no margin. If the export rate could be relied upon, more export business could be done, but with the frequent fluctuations in the rate, and the delays in obtaining a rate, the millers are at a disadvantage in trying to do export business. The fact that the rate on flour is considerably higher than on wheat, was also referred to incidentally. Another matter regarding freight rates which was talked of, was the rate to eastern Canada points on millstuffs. At present shipments cannot be made, as prices are so low, that it is all eaten up with freight and other costs of shipping. It was thought that a special effort should be made to give the millers a chance to profitably dispose of their millstuffs, by a reduction in rates.

In connection with freights, the question of public storage for flour at Owen Sound or some other convenient eastern point was brought up. If the millers could carry a stock of flour at some eastern point, they could frequently fill orders which go to eastern millers, as the flour cannot be shipped from Manitoba in time to meet requirements of the purchaser. It was decided that this question of providing public storage for flour, together with that of freight rates, should be taken up with the Canadian Pacific railway officials at some nearby date in the future.

Mr. Peplow gave notice that at the next meeting he will move that the membership fee be changed to a straight charge of ten cents per barrel on the capacity of the mill. The lowest fee is now \$10. This change is in the interest of small millers, who operate mills under 100 barrels capacity.

Comparative Prices in Staples.

Prices at New York compared with a year ago.

	August 25, 1896.	August 30, 1895.
Flour, straight spring...	\$3.15 to \$3.30	\$3.00 to \$3.35
Flour, straight winter...	\$3.20 to \$3.25	\$3.00 to \$3.35
Wheat, No. 2 red.....	68 1/2c	69 1/2c
Corn, No. 2 mixed.....	27c	24 1/2c
Oats, No. 2.....	20 1/2c	21 1/2c
Rye, No. 2, Western.....	41c	41c
Barley, No. 2 Milwaukee.....
Cotton, mid. upld.....	8c	8 1/2 to 10c
Print cloths, 64x66.....	2 1/2	8c
Wool, Ohio & Pa., N....	16c	17 to 18c
Wool, N. 1 combg.....	18 to 19c	22 to 23c
Port, mess new.....	7 25 to 8.25	\$10.75 to 11.25
Lard, westn, sim.....	3.70	\$3.25
Butter, creamery.....	10 1/2 to 20	23c
Cheese, ch. east fr.....	8c	7c
Sugar, centrif. 90°.....	31c	34c
Sugar, granulated.....	41c	4 3/4 to 16
Coffee, Rio, No. 7.....	11 to 11 1/2	10 1/2
Petroleum, N. T. Co.....	\$1.05 1/2	\$1.25 1/2
Petroleum, rd. gal.....	0.75c	7.10
Iron, best, pg.....	\$13.00	\$15.50 to \$16.00
Steel billets, 60x.....	\$19.00	\$23.00
Ocean Steam Freights—		
Grain, Liverpool.....	2 1/2 to 3d	1 1/2d
Cotton.....	9-10d	1-10d

Wheat Stocks.

The visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, for the week ended Aug. 29, 1896, shows an increase of 385,000 bushels, against an increase of 350,000 for the corresponding

week last year, an increase of 2,178,000 bushels the corresponding week two years ago, and a decrease of 859,000 bushels three years ago.

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

	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
Jan. 2...	88,681,000	80,229,000	81,238,000	48,907,000
Feb. 5...	83,370,000	79,893,000	81,593,000	43,161,000
Mar. 4...	76,765,000	75,569,000	79,088,000	41,556,000
April 1...	74,309,000	71,458,000	77,051,000	41,038,000
May 8...	62,190,000	65,156,000	73,089,000	30,193,000
June 3...	52,229,000	59,394,000	71,030,000	27,910,000
July 1...	41,601,000	64,057,000	62,316,000	21,203,000
Aug. 3...	38,517,000	60,001,000	59,424,000	28,073,000
Sept. 7...	30,754,000	60,163,000	59,140,000	33,760,000
Oct. 7...	41,832,000	73,414,000	63,276,000	51,293,000
Nov. 4...	52,390,000	80,041,000	71,390,000	61,717,000
Dec. 2...	63,903,000	85,179,000	78,001,000	72,580,000

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

	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.
Jan. 4...	69,842,000	87,630,000	79,953,000	81,738,000
" 11...	63,845,000	80,615,000	80,438,000	83,030,000
" 18...	67,983,000	83,258,000	81,332,000	82,237,000
" 25...	67,623,000	84,685,000	80,281,000	81,437,000
Feb. 1...	60,731,000	83,376,000	79,819,000	80,973,000
" 8...	66,119,000	82,722,000	79,660,000	81,393,000
" 15...	65,926,000	80,733,000	78,607,000	81,214,000
" 22...	65,013,000	79,476,000	77,257,000	79,433,000
March 1...	64,059,000	78,761,000	75,609,000	79,033,000
" 7...	62,590,000	77,717,000	74,607,000	79,103,000
" 14...	62,123,000	76,373,000	73,350,000	79,020,000
" 21...	61,348,000	75,773,000	72,103,000	78,203,000
" 28...	61,048,000	74,308,000	71,458,000	77,651,000
April 4...	60,322,000	72,703,000	70,762,000	77,293,000
" 11...	59,330,000	70,457,000	69,217,000	76,060,000
" 18...	58,483,000	68,026,000	68,425,000	74,869,000
" 25...	57,940,000	65,770,000	66,633,000	75,027,000
May 2...	55,619,000	62,190,000	65,156,000	73,089,000
" 9...	54,000,000	59,623,000	63,510,000	72,632,000
" 16...	53,146,000	58,181,000	62,044,000	71,526,000
" 23...	51,298,000	54,214,000	61,329,000	70,159,000
" 30...	50,340,000	52,229,000	59,394,000	70,367,000
June 6...	50,147,000	49,733,000	58,211,000	63,682,000
" 13...	49,489,000	47,717,000	57,105,000	66,375,000
" 20...	48,319,000	46,250,000	55,852,000	63,031,000
" 27...	47,860,000	44,561,000	54,057,000	62,310,000
July 4...	47,102,000	43,359,000	54,114,000	61,919,000
" 11...	47,200,000	41,287,000	53,154,000	59,335,000
" 18...	46,743,000	40,488,000	53,771,000	58,903,000
" 25...	47,142,000	39,229,000	52,744,000	59,319,000
Aug. 1...	40,734,000	38,617,000	60,001,000	59,431,000
" 8...	46,429,000	37,339,000	61,321,000	59,899,000
" 15...	45,870,000	36,892,000	60,901,000	57,812,000
" 22...	45,189,000	35,083,000	61,771,000	57,240,000
" 29...	45,174,000	35,483,000	60,949,000	56,881,000

Bradstreet's report of stocks of wheat in Canada on August 15 is as follows:

	Bushels.
Montreal.....	268,000
Toronto.....	128,000
Kingston.....	23,000
Winnipeg.....	233,000
Manitoba interior elevators	585,000
Fort William, Port Arthur & Keewatin.....	2,472,000

Total stocks in the United States and Canada as reported by Bradstreet's were as follows, on August 15 1896:

	Bushels.
East of the Mountains.....	57,912,000
Pacific Coast.....	1,917,000
Total stocks a year ago were:	
East of the Mountains.....	44,837,000
Pacific Coast.....	4,762,000

Bradstreet's report for the week ended Aug. 29, shows an increase of 417,000 bushels in stocks of wheat east of the mountains, making the total 58,078,000 bushels on the latter date.

World's stocks of wheat on August 1, 1896, (United States, Canada, in Europe and afloat for Europe) were 97,181,000 bushels, as compared with 118,857,000 bushels on August 1, 1895, 142,854,000 bushels on August 1, 1894, 151,070,000 bushels on that date in 1893, and as contrasted with 98,528,000 bushels on August 1, 1892, and with smaller totals on July 1 in preceding years.

Three carloads of new wheat arrived at Fort William Thursday from Stockton, Man., and graded No. 1 hard.



Beaver Bag Co., Ltd

MONTREAL

Complete stock in Winnipeg.

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

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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.

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DRUGS AND MEDICINES

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St. Andrew's Scotch Whisky
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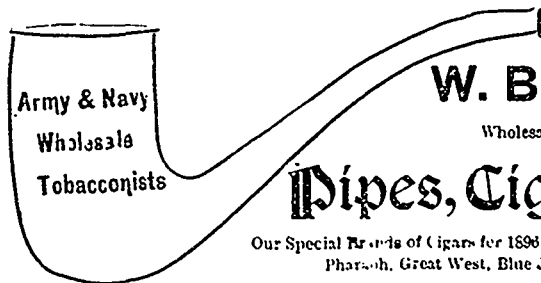
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Pipes, Cigars, Tobaccos

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

A full Line of English, German and Turkish Pipes

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IMPORTERS OF



CALIFORNIA AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

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

This is the height of the season for preserving Peaches, Pears and Plums. Our first car of Ontario Duchess Apples due August 1st.
Send for Price List.

A. C. MACPHERSON, Pres.

B. B. SCOTT, Sec.-Treas.

Crop Reports.

Portage la Prairie, Man., Aug. 30.—Harvesting has been very general last week, and the greater part of the wheat has been out in this neighborhood. The crop will not be nearly as heavy as last year, although in localities it will average as much as forty bushels to the acre. The sample is not likely to be No. 1 hard, as a large portion of the wheat has been out green. Threshers are getting their machines into order preparatory to the season's work.

Elmonton, Alberta, Aug. 27.—Harvest is full swing on the Stony Plain. Nearly all the wheat and barley is cut. Oats are reported a little late. Reports from all points give the crop as short, but quality of grain excellent.

Killarney, Man., Aug. 29.—No frost in this vicinity. The weather is very warm, and the late wheat is ripe and a good quality. Harvesting is well advanced, and the grain is being stacked in good order.

Burnside, Man., Aug. 30.—The wheat in this district is nearly all cut, except some that is too green yet, and stacking is well under way. The yield will be rather light, but the sample will be good, without any trace of smut. Threshing will commence about Friday. Several of the Ontario excursionists got off at this point, and all secured work. Wages this year are from \$27 to \$30 per month.

Saskatoon, Sask., Aug. 27.—The great rainfall of last week, by far the greatest in the history of the settlement, and amounting to from five inches in some places to eight inches in others, all within the space of twelve hours, caused considerable damage to hay. The Brightwater marsh, which supplies hay for about 2,000 cattle, was flooded over ankle deep. There was no injury to grain till a great wind came, two days afterwards, and shelled out the standing wheat till the ground on some of the farms had double seeding scattered over it. Harvesting is proceeding rapidly and the crops are turning out well on all the principal farms. No injury from frost has been heard tell of to the wheat, which is well headed and a good sample. Several farmers have finished cutting.

McGregor, Man., Aug. 28.—Harvesting is progressing favorably. Crops are not up to last year by a good deal. The yield, it is estimated, will not exceed twelve to fifteen bushels per acre. Oats are very good. No visible signs of frost as yet; and with warm weather for two weeks everything will be cut, unless it is some exceptionally late crop. Threshing will not start for nearly two weeks, and with the number of machines now in the field, it will not be a long job this year.

Montreal Grocery Market.

There has been rather more activity in the raw sugar market during the past week and prices have fluctuated to some extent. Private cables received yesterday reported the market better on reports of unfavorable weather for the growing beet crop, and prices advanced to 9s 7¹/₂d for August and September but cables to-day were weaker and showed that prices had reacted to 9s 6¹/₂d, which figure shows a decline of 1¹/₂d since this day week. In this market a fair amount of business has been done in a jobbing way, but refiners state that the quantity turned over is far from being up to expectations, and trade on the whole has been disappointing. The feeling in the market is easier for granulated and present prices for round lots would no doubt be shaded 1-16c by refiners, but the price is nominally quoted at 4¹/₂c. In yellow grades there is no material change, prices ranging at 8¹/₂ to 8³/₄c. We quote: Granulated at 4¹/₂c in 250-barrel lots and over; 4¹/₂c in 100-barrel lots, and 4³/₄c in smaller quantities. Yellow

range from 8³/₄c to 8¹/₂c, as to quality, at the factory.

The market for syrup is without any new feature to note. The demand is slow and business very quiet, but prices are unchanged at 1¹/₂ to 2³/₄c per lb., as to quality, at the factory.

In molasses there has been no improvement business having continued quiet owing to the fact that wholesale grocers are amply supplied for the present, and until they dispose of such, little activity is anticipated. The general feeling is easy, Barbadoes being nominally quoted at 27¹/₂c to 28c in round lots and at 3¹/₂ to 3¹/₄c in a jobbing way.

The demand for rice has been good and the market rules active and firm. 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 \$1.

In spices there is no change, the demand being only for small lots to fill actual wants. The following quotations are what jobbers can buy at only: Penang black pepper 6 to 7¹/₂c; white pepper 10 to 12¹/₂c; cloves 7¹/₂ to 9c; cassia 8¹/₂ to 9¹/₂c; nutmegs 60 to 9¹/₂c; and Jamaica ginger 15¹/₂ to 18¹/₂c.

There is an easier feeling in the coffee market, and although no actual decline in prices has taken place, there is a disposition on the part of holders to shade prices in order to place a round lot. We quote: Maracibo at 17¹/₂c to 18¹/₂c; Rio, 16 to 17¹/₂c; Java, 22 to 25c, and Mocha 22 to 26c.

Outside of a few small sales of new crop Japan teas between houses, at prices ranging from 14¹/₂ to 17c, the market has been very quiet, but the general opinion is that a more active trade will be done after the turn of the month, especially so on country account, as it is claimed that supplies are light.

A decided improvement in the demand for canned goods has sprung up during the past few days and in consequence considerable business has been done in the new pack for future delivery. The lines dealt in principally have been tomatoes, corn and peas and some extensive sales are reported, but at a price which is probably lower than packers have ever had to before accept. One sale of 10,000 cases consisting of 5,000 tomatoes, 3,000 peas and 2,000 corn is reported at 60c per dozen all round, and a number of other small sales have also been made, which in the aggregate is probably 10,000 cases more of the above lines and at the same figure. The demand for new pack salmon continues very slow and agents representing some of the best brands state that it is impossible to induce buyers to place their orders just now. Ordinary brands are offering at \$1.50 f.o.b. coast, and selected quality, fancy label, Clover Leaf, at \$5.50 for flats, and \$6 for talls, delivered here.—Gazette, Aug. 28.

Montreal Prices for Paints, etc.

There has been a better demand for cement in small lots and a more active trade is reported, but no further large sales have been made. The stock on spot is not excessive, and in consequence prices are maintained. We quote: English brands at \$1.95 to \$2.05 and Belgian at \$1.80 to \$1.90 per barrel ex-wharf. The receipts of fire-bricks for the past two weeks have been very heavy, there being 210,000 received, consequently stocks at present are large. The demand is only fair for small lots, and prices rule easy at \$16 to \$21 per 1,000, as to brand.

The feature in the naval store market has been the weaker feeling in turpentine, and prices have declined fully 1c per gallon. There is a good supply of this article on spot for which the demand is only moderate at 38c for small quantities, but 1c less would be accepted for five-barrel lots. We quote: Turpentine 37 to 38c; resins \$2.85 to \$5, as to

brand; coal tar, \$3 to \$3.50; cotton waste 4¹/₂ to 5¹/₂c for colored, and 7 to 8c for white; oakum 5 to 7c, and cotton oakum 9 to 11c. Cordage—sisal 6¹/₂ to 7¹/₂c for 7-16c and upwards and 10c for smaller sizes.

White lead has been fairly enquired for, but red lead moves slow, while the demand for liquid paints is showing some signs of improvement. In linseed oil the feeling continues weak owing to further arrivals, and as this article is more than plentiful another decline, 1c per gallon, has taken place, raw now being quoted at 47c and boiled at 50c. Castor oil is scarce, and prices are firmly held. The stock of seal oil on spot is light, and although brokers have asked for bids at 85c for new crop, buyers show no disposition to take hold even at the above figure. We quote: Choice brands white lead, government standard, \$5; No. 1 \$1.75; No. 2 \$1.50; No. 3, \$1.25; dry white lead 4¹/₂c; red lead, pure, 4c to 4¹/₂c; do. No. 1 4c; zinc, white, pure, \$7.25; glass \$1.20 to \$1.30 first break; \$1.35 to \$1.40 second break, per 50 feet; \$2.80 to \$3 for third break, per 100 feet; linseed oil, round lots, raw, 47c; boiled 50c; cod oil, 82¹/₂ to 85c; seal oil 40 to 42¹/₂c; castor oil 7¹/₂ to 8¹/₂c; putty, in bulk, \$1.85.—Gazette.

Hides, Wool, etc.

Regarding United States markets Bradstreet's says: "The market continues dull and the tone weak under the depression of large stocks and a limited demand. The supply of territory wools on the market is excessive, and some sales have recently been made at lower prices. The asking price for fine mediums and fine wools is on the basis of 27 to 30c scoured, but a cash buyer disposed to take a round lot could get concessions from the inside price. Manufacturers are not in position to buy largely, however, even if the price is low, the high money market being against operations."

The Toronto Globe says of wools: "There is a very limited demand from the home mills. They are buying merely to sort up order. Large quantities of foreign wools, amounting to over 5,000 bales, have been re-shipped to England by three mills that bought the wool. There is no demand here for export. Fleece—The offering is small. Local dealers quote 19c for washed fleece, for selected lots in the country, 18c for tub washed and 15c for rejects."

The Toronto Globe says of hides: "The supply is equal to demand and the market is steady, but the tanners are just buying from hand to mouth. Hides are relatively higher in Canada than in the United States. Local dealers are paying 5¹/₂c and selling cured at 5¹/₂ to 5³/₄c. Lambskins—5c higher at 50c for fresh slaughtered and 25c for pelts. Horse-hides are quiet at \$1.50 to \$1.75 each; wool pickings are quoted at 8 to 9c and horsehair at 18c. Tallow is dull. Local dealers are paying 2¹/₂ to 2³/₄c."

The Montreal Gazette says: "The anticipated decline in prices for hides noted last week has taken place and values are now 3c lower. This is due principally to the continued weakness in the western States markets, the liberal receipts here and the slow demand from tanners. Dealers are now paying 5c for No. 1, 4c for No. 2 and 3c for No. 3. Lambskins are at 40c each. Clips 25c each, and calfskins steady at 6c for No. 1, and 4c for N. 2."

The German consul at Victoria is examining the Rossland camp thoroughly and will report to the German authorities.

The Wolseley Milling Co., Wolseley, Assa., have closed down for the fall repairs. Their engine has been shipped to Winnipeg, where it will be overhauled.

THE PURCHASING POWER OF MONEY

Has always been a matter of intense interest to rich and poor alike. Nobody has any objection to saving a little cash—on Flour for instance—especially if one gets a better article.

IT SELLS is the story of our Flour. If that is the kind you want, write us.

The Western Milling Company, Limited, Regina

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

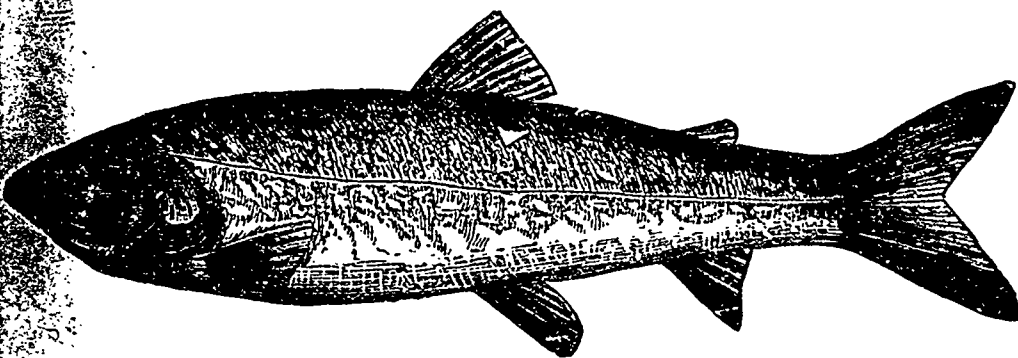
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C. B. KERR, Cashier.

D. McDONALD, Inspector.

W. J. GUEST,

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Wholesale dealer in FISH, GAME, POULTRY etc.

Orders large and small promptly attended to

Oyster season now open. We are now regularly receiving Oysters, direct from Baltimore.

Winnipeg Brewery

McDONAGH & SHEA, Props.

BREWERS OF

...Lager Beer, Ale and Porter.

Country Orders for Bulk and Bottled Goods promptly filled.

BREWERY AT FORT OSBORNE, WINNIPEG.

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

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

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

OSMUND SKRINE & CO.,

VANCOUVER, B.C.

DEALERS IN

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS,

Choice California & Local Fruits

Our Specialty :

Consignments of Produce from Manitoba and Northwest Territories.

PROMPT RETURNS MADE ON THE 15TH OF EACH MONTH.

TRY US

J. & A. Clearihue, COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

—DEALERS IN—

FRUITS AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

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

Yates Street, VICTORIA, B.C.
P.O. BOX 536.

AGENTS Eldorado Oil Works, B.C.; D. Richards, Laundry Soaps Woodstock Ontario; Teller, Bothwell Co., Montreal, Parisian Washing Blue.

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

Consignments Received in all Lines. Correspondence Solicited.

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BUTTER, EGGS, FRUITS AND PRODUCE

A PERFECT SYSTEM OF

COLD STORAGE.

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

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

SPRATT & MACAULAY, Storage and Shipping Merchants,

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Large warehouse on water front, advantageously situated for receiving and handling consignments.

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ENGLISH AND CUMBERLAND BLACKSMITH COALS.

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—WHOLESALE—

Wines, Liquors and Cigars

8th Street, Brandon.

**LEITCH BROS.
OAK LAKE**

**"Anchor Brand"
FLOURS**

—FROM—

No. 1 Hard Wheat.

BRAN, SHORTS

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Chopped Feed and Grain.

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The National Matte Smelter.

A practical and simple method of matting sulphide ores, such as nickel, copper, gold and silver ores. In localities where lead ores and fuels are scarce and almost unattainable, our pyritic, water jacketed Matte Smelter has been recognized with highly satisfactory results, and has been thoroughly tested on various pyritic, sulphide and arsenide ores in capacity of 2 to 50 tons per day. It is the most practical, cheapest and simplest method of gold and silver ore matting and concentrating that is known to-day.

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

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

National Ore & Reduction Co.

5726 Cheltenham Avenue, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Manufacturers of Furnaces for

Nickel, Copper, Gold, Silver and Lead Ores

JOHN LOVE.

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Books, School Supplies,

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WALL PAPERS,

Pipes, Combs, Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Musical Instruments, Fancy Goods, Toys, Small Wares, etc., etc

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LOVE, McALLISTER & CO.,

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Hooper's Marble Works

MONUMENTS IN MARBLE AND GRANITE. Special Designs Furnished.

ONLY WORKS in Manitoba using machine for polishing.

No Agents employed.

WORKS, COR. BANNATYNE & ALBERT STS., WINNIPEG

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SOLE REPRESENTATIVES IN MANITOBA FOR

**Bell Pianos
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THE OLD RELIABLE

**HEINTZMAN & Co.,
PIANOS**

Manufactured in Canada for upwards of 50 YEARS.

NEW WILLIAMS SEWING MACHINES.

MERCHANTS and others desirous of handling any of these goods can make satisfactory arrangements through J. L. MEIKLE & CO. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

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**Music * Dealers
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G. C. EMERSON

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Riveted Denim Overalls and Shirts

Wagons and Cart Covers, Paulins, W. W. Springs, Mattresses, Flags, Tents, Awnings, etc.

157 THISTLE STREET,

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**Bonds of Electric, Steam
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Persons having mining or other Properties that will bear investigation, can have a Company promoted, or sell them, by addressing

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Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

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Sleighs, Hacks, Carriages, Wagons, Phaetons, Harness, Robes, Etc. Manufacturer of Carriage Tops and Trimmings.

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SCHOOL SUPPLIES

We have recently stocked in BLACK BOARD PAPER which is much cheaper than cloth, yet very satisfactory. We have also the Cloth in two widths and about 20 per cent less than former price.

We are working on our new catalogue of School Books and expect to have ready for retail trade for August 15th. Send us post card request and we will mail you one.

Our travellers now on the road are booking good orders for McArthur & Coy's Wall Papers. Be sure and order from these samples as they are best suited to the wants of this country.

Early in the fall we will mail you a complete list of our splendid range of Toys for Xmas trade. No better assorted stock in Canada. Grand stock of Fancy Goods for Holiday business. Do not fail to buy from our stock this season.

The Consolidated Stationery Co., Limited

41 PRINCESS STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

British Columbia Mining News.

Abundance of capital is still flowing into British Columbia for the development of the mines. E. Lindsay Phillips has returned from England with the assurance that English capital is coming this way. He returns as a representative of almost unlimited money for mining investment.

The richest gold placer claim in Alaska has been transferred to Canadian territory as the result of a survey recently made. The claims are three miles long on Miller and Glacier creeks.

The Iron Horse Mine is being held for \$135,000 cash. One hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars has been refused.

New companies organized last week: Chance Mining Co., \$1,000,000, Philip's Arm; Eastern Star Co., Kootenay, \$500,000; Fair View Gold Mining Co., Kootenay, \$1,000,000; Morning Glory Co., Okanagan, \$500,000; Columbia and Ontario, \$750,000; Pacific Consolidated, \$500,000; Phoenix Consolidated, \$750,000; Rossland Homestake, \$1,000,000; Two Friends, \$750,000; Silver Belle, \$1,000,000; Young British American, \$1,000,000.

New strikes: Latest successful field, Howe Sound, a few miles from Vancouver, B.C. Abundance of low grade ore has been discovered, running from \$6 to \$12. A promising strike has been made in the Coxey Red Mountain, Kootenay.

The Queen claims have been located 12 miles southwest of Donald.

A strike has been made of the Heather Belle, Sultana Creek, 19 miles from Rossland. First grade ore has been found in the creek.

Gold quartz has been discovered on a mountain near Revelstoke, creating great excitement.

Strikes are being made all over the dry belt on the Two Mile, Twenty Mile, and Springer Creek. Some strikes run 259 ounces of silver and \$62 in gold.

An asbestos mine has been located near Donald.

An immense body of cinnabar has been located at Copper Creek. It is low grade ore, but in great abundance.

A fine ledge of ore has been discovered south of the Simalkameen.

Gold has been discovered in Coal Hill near Kamloops. There is great excitement in town and mining claims are being staked and will be worked. The ore is low grade, but easily got at.

J. E. Reed, prospecting on the North Fork of Salmon Run, has staked 11 promising claims.

A rich strike has been made in the Centennial Mine, B.C.sburg.

Ore output, etc.: The value of the output of minerals from the Kootenay during the twelve months to June 30 is as under. Returns not being at hand the Revelstoke figures are estimated, but the others have been supplied by the customs office, Nelson: Gold, \$752,136; silver, \$939,215; copper, \$129,251; lead, \$22,619; total, \$1,871,419; exported via Revelstoke, \$511,000; grand total, \$2,512,419.

It is astonishing, with the abundance of mineral known to exist in Canada that the development has not been more rapid. It indicates how little British Columbia mines have really been developed. The output for 1895 will tell a different story

325 tons of ore were received last week at the Kaslo terminus of the Kaslo and Stocan road. Seven companies shipped ore.

The shipment from Southern Kootenay last week was 711 tons—\$53,000. Eleven mines shipped ore.

The shipments from Kootenay for 1895 to the middle of August aggregate 18,283 tons—\$2,010,000. The total production for the year is given as 62,719½ tons.

The Hall mines smelter is a 100 tons smelter, but is smelting 120 tons a day. The Hall Mines Co. are erecting another 250 tons smelter.

The smelter at Trail has produced this year to date 707 tons.

The Pilot Mound Smelter has produced this year to date 1,012½ tons.

Rossland—The Rosslander says that every branch of business in Rossland was well looked after, and those that come must build their hopes on the future. In speaking of the permanency of the place, the Rosslander says the mines to be worked within a radius of two miles only from Rossland will keep a larger population (5,000, going than is at present in Rossland.

The Rossland stock market was as follows last week:

War Eagle	\$. 65	St. Elmo	80 1/2
Jumbo	1 01	Good Hope	65 1/2
Josie	43	Gertrude	35
O. K.	50	Evening Star	35
Iron Mask	75	High Ore	68
West Leko-Josie	134	Phoenix	10
Poorman	114	St. Mary	05
Virginia	27	Monte Cristo	20
Leko	6 00	Silverine	12 1/2
Great Western	13	Commander	25
Nest Egg	12	Deer Park	10
Caladonia Con	05 1/2	Eureka Con	05 1/2
Ma, flower	10	Cosmol	06 1/2
Lilly May	12 1/2	Crown Point	25
Minnehaha	10	Butte	05
Georgia	31	Ivanhoe	10
Palo Alto	08	Young America	05
Mugwump	10		

There is a 10,000 ton dump at the Le Roi. Ore is being taken away in wagons and by train.

A syndicate of capitalists will establish a smelter at Vancouver.

Miscellaneous: Fully \$2,500,000 worth of gold was mined this season in Yukon. At Forty Mile there are 800 people doing well. There are 1,400 miners in Circle City district.

The gold mine at Ereno, Lulu Island, 8 miles from Vancouver has been sold for \$30,000. It will be remembered that a workman digging a well brought up black sand on his drill assaying \$1,000 to the ton. This is the mine.

The Grouse Mountain country is developing rapidly. Rice Bros have bonded their mine for \$67,500, Sawyer Bros. theirs for \$75,000.

The development of the Southern Belle, Snowshoe, and Eldorado, bought by Montreal parties will be commenced Sept. 10th. The treasury stock is being sold in Toronto at ten cents a share.

The following is the output of ore for ten year, in Canada:

1883	12,000,000
1887	12,500,000
1893	18,500,000
1889	14,500,000
1890	18,000,000
1891	20,500,000
1892	19,500,000
1893	19,250,000
1894	20,900,000
1895	22,500,000

Literary Notes.

Apropos of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt's disagreement with his son and the latter's marriage to a woman very much older than himself, the editor of The Cosmopolitan, in the September issue, seriously discusses the education most useful to modern life, and substantially, if not in words, asks: "Does modern college education educate?" The September Cosmopolitan, as if to show what a magazine can do, gives four complete stories in this single number, by such noted authors as Frances Courtenay Baylor, Maurice Thompson, Gertrude Hall, and John J. a' Becket. Louise Chandler Moulton, Mrs. Law Wallace, Francisque Sarcey, I. Zugwill, Agnes Pepler, Norman Kerr, M.D., H. C. Chatfield-Taylor, Wm. Elroy Curtis, Robert D. Strahorn, Colonel Tillman, and Ruth McEnery Stuart are also among the contributors to this one issue of a magazine which is sold for ten cents. Nor is this all. Among other writers not already mentioned is Camille Flammarion, who has an article on "The Wonderful New Eye of Science," which alone is worth the entire price of the magazine. The Cosmopolitan has been gradually perfecting its engraving and mechanical departments, until the publishers believe that, in the September issue, they present a number unrivalled in artistic and mechanical excellence.

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1111 Sept. 7/96

The Grain Grades.

The time has again come around for the annual fixing of the standards for grading the Manitoba and western grain crops. We were first reminded of this by a question in the House at Ottawa from Hon. J. F. Wood, who asked if it was the intention to make any changes this year in the rules regulating the selection of grain standards for Manitoba and the territories. To this question Sir Henry Joly replied that no changes would be made which would require an amendment of the act, but some changes were being considered. A few days later it was reported that a deputation from the Ontario Miller's Associations had visited Ottawa and had an interview with the government on the question of the flour duties and the Manitoba grades. We have no very definite information as to what the Ontario millers wanted regarding the grades, but it is presumed from the brief statement published, that they wanted the mixing of scoured wheat in the regular grades prohibited at interior points, except under certain restrictions, at Fort William.

The next matter reported in connection with the standards, was the receipt by the Winnipeg board of trade of a communication from the department of inland revenue at Ottawa, asking the board to submit to the department the names of parties whom the board considered should be entrusted with the work of selecting the standards. The letter was somewhat indefinite in its nature, and the members of the committee were at a loss to know whether the department wished the Winnipeg board to name the full list, or whether it was intended the board should name only such persons as were desired to represent the Winnipeg board of trade on the standards board.

The communication from the department was referred by the council of the board to the grain committee who reported as follows to the council:—

Winnipeg, 31st Aug. 1895.

The President and Council, Winnipeg Board of Trade.

Dear Sirs:—The general grain committee of the board, to whom was referred the letter from the department of inland revenue, dated 24th Aug., '96, beg to report as follows:

That the committee are of the opinion that the grain standards board, as at present constituted, is altogether too cumbersome, and we would recommend to the department of inland revenue that the grain inspectors west of Lake Superior, with the chairman of the permanent board of examiners and arbitrators appointed by order-in-council, dated 22nd Feb., 1890, be a permanent standing board to select such standard grain samples in accordance with the wording of the general inspection act, as the department of inland revenue may from time to time deem necessary.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

The General Grain Committee, by

CHAS. N. BELL,
Secretary.

After consideration the council endorsed this report, and directed the secretary to forward a copy to the department at Ottawa.

From the above it will be seen that the Winnipeg board of trade, instead of submitting the names of parties to form the standards board, as asked by the Ottawa department, has requested that the present system of selecting standard samples by a grain standards board be abolished entirely. This is simply following out the line of policy adopted by the Winnipeg grain exchange a year ago, and which was fully explained in and met with the approval of The Commercial at that time.

The standards board has got to be simply a farce, and it would be the best plan to abolish it at once. About the only purpose it has

served is to arouse a jangle every year over the selection of the standards. Different interests have clamored for representation on the board, with the result that a great useless and cumbersome system has grown up. Two or three men do the work of the standards board anyway, and no good purpose has been served in having a large board, except to give a number of persons a free trip to the city at the expense of the government. Now that we have a new broom in the department at Ottawa, it could be well employed in making a clean sweep of the cumbersome system of selecting the grain standards.

Grain and Milling.

The Minneapolis Market Record has been giving a report to show the condition of the wheat crop this year, as compared with 1895, in Minnesota and North and South Dakota. The yield from the same fields is compared with last year, and the result shows a decline in the yield this year varying from 10 to 15 per cent., according to district.

There was a frost more or less damaging reported in quite large portions of North Dakota this week, says the Minneapolis Market Record. Where those frosts were there is still from a small per cent. ranging up to 30 per cent. uncut with a large part of it subject to severe damage. In many instances perhaps, the bushels may not be very much lessened, while the quality will be badly hurt.

Parties in the trade, who have returned from a tour of inspection through Ontario, state that the crops of oats and peas are larger in yield and better in quality than for four years past. The winter wheat has been harvested in splendid condition, and we have seen letters from millers west of Toronto, which report that the new wheat is preferred to the old for grinding, owing to its being in a thoroughly dry state and of extra fine quality. The condition of new peas is also said to be exceptionally fine on the whole; and oats are said to show good average quality.—Montreal Trade Bulletin.

Dairy Trade Notes.

The Montreal Gazette of Aug. 28 says: "The cheese market continues dull and the gulf between buyers and sellers is still unbridged. Based on country cost, finest Ontario makes could not be sold at 8½c on spot. It is needless to say that no such a price could be realized on spot. The very best limits to-day permitted are 8½c to 8¼c. As a result of this business was confined chiefly to Eastern makes, which were available within that range. Even in these business was dull. In a word the market exhibits a heavy tendency. The butter market was rather unsettled in tone to-day. Holders still stoutly protest that 19c is there very best price, but there are few buyers at the figure, the more general idea being 18½c to 18¼c, and buyers state that it has to be something fancy to fetch the outside figure."

At Kingston, Ontario on August 27 at the cheese board 9,000 boxes were offered. Sales, 880 boxes at 8 5-16c, and 150 at 8½c.

At Brockville, Ontario on August 27 buyers and sellers were far apart at the meeting of the cheese board, on which only 1,866 boxes colored and 403 boxes white were registered. For both kinds 8½c was bid and refused. A few sales are reported after the board at 8½c.

At Woodstock, Ontario, on August 26 the transactions in cheese were light. With cooler weather and splendid pasture the makers are turning out a prime article. In most cases salesmen were holding for 8½c and some are looking for 8½c, but the top bid was 8½c.

In reply to Mr. Davin, who wanted \$20,000 in the estimates to aid in establishing creameries in the Territories, Hon. S. A. Fisher, minister of agriculture said that it was the intention of the government to take up the matter of the dairy interests in the Territories. He advised Mr. Davin to leave the matter in the hands of the government. Mr. Oliver objected to the idea of the government erecting cheese factories and creameries which would come into competition with those already in operation.

A carload of fresh butter from Shoal Lake, Man., was shipped to Vancouver on Thursday, to take one of the fast steamers for Japan. Smaller shipments previously have proved the feasibility of the scheme. This branch of trade promises to develop into something of importance to the province.

A Good Move.

The municipality of St. Clements has taken the initiative in an effort to settle its vacant lands. It offers 80 acres practically free to each bona fide settler, with the privilege of purchasing the adjoining 80 acres at \$1 per acre. This is a good move and the municipality deserves success in gaining good settlers. If all the lands acquired by municipalities at tax sales were dealt with in the same way it would be a distinct financial gain to them, as the lands would at once become tax producing. It would further result in a gain in population to the province. If such a measure had been adopted a few years ago in all municipalities, the population in Manitoba, as recently reported, would have been well over rather than under two hundred thousand.—Winnipeg Free Press.

Grocery Trade Notes.

The Montreal Trade Bulletin says: "There has been considerable activity in canned goods recently, several large sales amounting to 25,000 to 30,000 cases of new tomatoes, corn and peas having been contracted, one lot of 10,000 cases of corn, peas, and tomatoes being reported at 60c all round. This is a low price, but it is said that packers are now asking 65c to 70c for a like quantity. Also we learn of several car loads of British Columbia salmon being placed with a Lower Province firm at \$4.25 f. o. b. Coast."

The great dry goods firm of Hilton, Hughes & Co. of New York, successors to A. T. Stewart & Co., the best known retail house in the United States, have assigned. Among the banks, and in Wall street the failure of Hilton, Hughes & Co. is regarded as a dry rot. The firm's credit for the last five years has been badly impaired and it is understood very little if any of the firm's single name paper is out. The firm has been taking stock for several weeks past and is recently understood to have received about \$750,000, which has been used in reducing the liabilities of the firm. It is reported Siegel, Cooper & Co. will take over the stock of Hilton, Hughes & Co.

The following statement of Canadian Pacific Railway earnings for July, with a comparison of July, 1895, and for the seven months periods of 1895-6, has just been published: July, 1896, gross earnings, \$1,503,575; working expenses, \$1,104,310; net profits were \$699,235. In July, 1895, the net profits were \$558,027, and for the seven months ending July 31st, 1895, the figures are as follows: Gross earnings, \$10,955,227; working expenses, \$7,147,055; net profits, \$3,808,171. For the seven months ending July 31st, 1895, there was a net profit of \$3,096,851. The gain in net profits over the same period last year is therefore for July, \$141,208, and for seven months, from January 1 to July 31, \$711,820.

Silver as Money.

In the early days of Rome copper seems to have been the metal chiefly, if not wholly, used for purposes of exchange; but by degrees, as the result of better and larger mining operations, and the greater extension of trade, its precious qualities were gradually taken from it. It ceased to have the value that a metal to be used for coinage should have, because it required so heavy a weight of it to effect an exchange.

Now this early experience of the Roman people is in many ways parallel with the experience of the people of this country. In this country before the revolution, our currency was almost entirely of silver and paper, there being practically no gold in circulation, but, within the last century, not only has gold come in, but larger and improved mining facilities have tremendously reduced the value of silver. In the days of the Greek republics an ounce of gold was worth 13 times its weight in silver. In the middle ages an ounce of gold was worth only eight or ten times its weight in silver. Thirty years ago an ounce of gold was worth about sixteen ounces of silver—that is, allowing both metals to be taken as bullion. In the present time an ounce of gold is worth nearly thirty ounces of silver.

Why has this change in value taken place? The chief reason for it is, as we have pointed out, the enormous amount of silver that is mined. We are now producing each year in the United States a thousand times more silver than our mines produced in 1853, or in any of the years prior to that date. An enormously enlarged output of silver has characterized mining operations in Mexico, South America and Australia. Not only does this refer to silver mining operations pure and simple, but this white metal is found in enormous quantities, combined with lead and copper ores, so that more than half of the annual silver product of the United States is a by-product—that is, those who are engaged in lead and copper mining incidentally produce enough silver to more than equal in amount the entire production of those directly engaged in silver mining. Under such circumstances, it is not improbable that it costs very little more to mine the silver than it does to mine the copper or lead, and when by such processes of production a metal is thrown upon the market in enormous quantities, it is utterly hopeless to suppose that by any government enactment its price can be maintained at an extravagant level. We are told that we should go back to "the dollar of our daddies," those making this statement ignoring the fact that gold rather than silver was the coin our fathers used fifty or so years ago. In 1850, and for a number of years following that date, while the country was annually producing from \$50,000,000 to \$60,000,000 worth of gold, it was only producing about \$50,000 worth of silver. Under such circumstances, it was easy to maintain silver in our currency system on the basis of 16 to 1; but of late years the conditions have changed and our mines have annually produced \$70,000,000 to \$85,000,000 worth of silver, reckoned at coinage value, to about half that value in gold. This, combined with the over-production of silver in other parts of the world, has so changed the value of the white metal that it has grown, or is growing to be like copper among the ancient Romans, a metal too bulky and of too little value to answer the legitimate purposes of trade.—Boston Herald.

Bicycle Prices for 1897.

In response to a request for an opinion as to prices for bicycles for 1897, H. G. Rouse, president of Rouse, Hazaro & Co., Peoria, Ill., writes as follows to Farm Implements, of Minneapolis:

"It is our opinion that there will be no considerable reduction in the price of bicycles for 1897. Prices on high grade machines may in some cases be reduced to \$51.00, or even \$75.00, but there will also be a considerable number of high grade machines that will still be listed at, and that will sell at a retail for \$100.

There will, however, be an increased production in \$50.00 patterns, and there may be some very cheaply constructed machines put on the market at a list of \$10.00, which machines, however, will not be cheap at any price. There will be many \$50.00 and \$65.00 machines.

"We believe that there will be an increase in the trade on \$50.00, \$70.00 and \$85.00 machines, for the reason that the hard times are compelling many people to buy the cheaper article who would ordinarily purchase the very best.

"A good serviceable machine can be produced and marketed for \$65.00 and \$75.00, allowing a fair margin to the manufacturer and the dealer. When a really serviceable machine is sold for \$50.00, however, the margin to maker and dealer alike is necessarily limited, and less than business experience has demonstrated to be necessary.

"A strictly high grade machine, however, cannot be marketed at a reasonable profit at these figures. The increased expense of the extremely careful workmanship and repeated inspection, and the frequent return of parts to be done over and re-inspected is very great, and is a surprise even to those who are on the inside of the business, making the increased profit on the high priced machines less than at first would appear to be the case.

"The popular impression to the effect that the profits in the bicycle business are abnormal is erroneous, except in so far as that it refers to cheap machines that are listed at high grade prices. While it is true there is a fair margin of profit in the bicycle business it is no greater than is made in very many other lines. In addition to the actual cost of manufacturing bicycles and the necessary factory expense, there are, as every manufacturer knows, other very large items of expense which are just as necessary in marketing an article as in preparing it for the market, and which expense must all be paid before any profit can be figured upon.

"Should the bare manufacturing cost of a modern twin binder or farmer's carriage be made known to the average farmer, he would doubtless be horrified at the great difference between that cost and the price paid by him. He would probably be horrified to a much greater degree could he make the same comparison in regard to pianos, watches or the hat that he wears upon his head. Yet piano, carriage and hat manufacturer has not been so profitable as to induce any large number of concerns to engage in his line of business, and it is safe to say that the fortunes that have unquestionably been made on those lines of business have been as much owing to the good business ability as to the fact that there are fair profits in each of those lines.

"The comparison so frequently made between bicycles and sewing machines is wrong, for the reason that the cost of making a bicycle is very much greater than that of making a sewing machine.

"The reduction in prices on agricultural implements of all kinds will and in fact has already been, duplicated in the bicycle business. It is not to be expected that reductions will be any greater for the reason that the margins of profit have been, and are substantially the same."

Molson's bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. and a bonus of 1 per cent.

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The press as well as the people who have inspected these trains admit that they represent the acme of the car builders art. The engine is after the famous 999 pattern, and from end to end the train is vestibuled with broad plate glass vestibules which completely enclose the platforms and add greatly to the beauty as well as to the comfort of the train.

If you are going east why not patronize the new "North-Western Limited." Excursion or other classes of tickets are good on this train and no extra fares are charged for the superior accommodations.

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