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WINNIPEG, OCTOBER 13, 1896.

Manitoba.

Blanchard & Co., bankers of Carman, have opened a branch at Wawanessa, with D. A. McVicar as manager, and they will now do a general banking business at the latter place.

G. P. Smith, baker, of Birtle, has purchased Heap's bakery and confectionery business at Moosomin and will move at once to the latter place. O. Burdett will take charge of Mr. Smith's business at Birtle.

At the fall fair held at Storeval on October 7, quite a collection of fruits were exhibited, including several varieties of apples, crabs, plums and grapes. Thos. Frankland, of Stonewall, and A. P. Stevenson, of Nelson, were the principal contributors.

Dr. Hinman, of Winnipeg, who recently attended a meeting of veterinary surgeons at Buffalo, says that several strong resolutions were passed regarding tuberculosis, and the general opinion was that very stringent regulations are necessary to protect consumers of milk, etc., owing to the existence of this disease among dairy cows.

The exports of wheat from India last week were 96,000 bushels, of which 97,000 bushels were to the United Kingdom and none to the Continent. The shipments for the corresponding week in 1895 were 336,000 bushels. The total shipments since April 1 aggregate 3,479,000 bushels of which 2,711,000 bushels went to the United Kingdom and 728,000 bushels to the Continent. The total shipments for the corresponding time last year were 15,272,000 bushels, of which 11,450,000 bushels went to the United Kingdom and 3,792,000 bushels to the Continent.

Northwest Ontario.

The mining boom is spreading. This week's issue of the *Ontario Gazette* contains notices of not less than eleven applications for the incorporation of mining companies. They are: Lake of the Woods, Gold Mining company, capital stock \$1,000,000, in \$1 shares; Victoria Mining company, \$500,000 stock, in \$1 shares; Rainy River Gold Mining company, \$1,000,000 stock, in \$1 shares;

Heather Bell Gold Mining company, of Toronto, \$1,000,000 stock, in \$1 shares; Princess Gold Mining company, of Ontario, \$500,000 stock, in \$10 shares; Lake Superior and Loon Lake Mining company, \$99,900 stock, in \$10 shares; God Mines company, \$1,000,000 stock, in \$5 shares; Sudbury Gold Mining company, \$1,000,000 stock in \$1 shares; Hawk Bay Gold Mining company, \$150,000 stock in \$1 shares; Cololeugh Gold Mining company, Rat Portage, \$1,000,000 stock, in \$1 shares.

A short time ago it was announced that a discovery had been made whereby electric power could be transmitted long distances with great economy. It is now announced that the Keewatin Power company is preparing to utilize the immense water power secured through its dam at Keewatin by making a center cut for the transmission of at least 5,000 horse power over an electric wire to Winnipeg. The distance from Keewatin to Winnipeg is about 130 miles. The Keewatin Power Co. owns an unlimited power, and if it can be cheaply transmitted to Winnipeg it will be a great boon to the prairie city.

Grain and Milling.

Higher prices for oatmeal were expected at Montreal last week.

The flour mill at Russell Man., has been purchased by V. Schawm, of Birtle.

Oats advanced 1-2c at Montreal on October 2, with sales at 25 1-2 to 26c for car lots of No. 2.

Line's grain warehouses and stable and some grain and furniture were burned at Edmonton, Alberta, on October 10th.

The standard's board will meet at Winnipeg on October 21, to strike standard for use in connection with the grain grades.

R. P. Rithet & Co., of Victoria, B. C., who manage the flour mill at Enderby, in that province, have recently brought in six carloads of wheat for their mill from Moose Jaw, Assa.

The feature in the flour market this week, says the *Montreal Gazette* of October 7, was the stronger feeling in Ontario straight rollers, and prices advanced 5c to 10c per barrel and 10c to 15c per bag, with prospects of still higher values in the near future. In Manitoba grades the feeling is very firm, and it would not be any surprise to the trade to see higher prices established next week. The demand continues good for car lots, and an active business is doing.

The Minneapolis Market Record says that in view of the large receipts since August 1st, at Minneapolis and Duluth the stocks are very light, due to enormous consumption. The flour manufacturers at Minneapolis have so far this year consumed 10,000,000 bushels more wheat than in any former years, and they are still grinding at heavy capacity. Rather more than 6,000,000 bushels are reported in country elevators, about the same as on August 1st. The flour movement has been very active. Some 23,000,000 bushels have been received at Minneapolis and Duluth since August 1st, and these receipts practically represent the farm movement.

The Northern Elevator Co's. elevator at Douglas, Man., was burnt on October 10, with about 15,000 bushels of wheat.

Capacity of the elevator was about 30,000 bushels. Fully insured. A part of the wheat belonged to farmers, put in for storage, and was not insured.

Grocery Trade Notes.

Cables from Greece quote 10s 6d for prompt shipments currants and state that the market is still advancing.

Letters received from Smyrna state that the fig crop was damaged to the extent of about 50 per cent by hail storms. Prices for October shipments, it is stated on the same authority, have advanced 10 per cent on the figures quoted for September.

The Japan Weekly Mail says: "The Japanese Central Tea Guild has decided to spend a sum of 2000 yen on advertisements in United States papers, so as to counteract the growing influence of Ceylon tea, which, owing to the skillful way in which it is pushed, is becoming more and more popular in the States. The Central Guild convenes an extraordinary general meeting at Miye on the 5th prox. (October). One of the topics of discussion will be how to tide over the present difficulty, and what steps should be taken to insure the future prosperity of this important industry in Japan."

Sugars were weaker on October 12, with granulated quoted 1-16c to 1-8c lower by the refiners. The price of granulated sugars was reduced 1-8c in the New York market on October 10.

Figs are firm the preliminary market showing an upward tendency.

It is reported that the Santa Clara, Cal., prune crop will be 15,000,000 pounds short of that of last year.

Sicily filberts, says a New York report, are steadily advancing. There is little on the spot, and for this 7 3-4c is the general quotation. Cables from Sicily indicate that holders there expect to get higher prices, and decline to entertain bids based on the last sales.

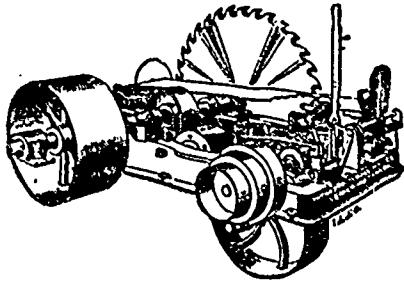
Cables from Patras quoted 10s 3d to 10s 6d on currants for shipment.

Willet & Gay, of New York, say of sugars: "Raws have been slightly lower. Java sugar, which arrived early in the week, did not find a satisfactory market and will be held for improvement. The principal ground for improvement is that prices are so low that they cannot go much lower. Receipts have been large and stocks have risen accordingly. The reduction in refined has been about 1-2c in two weeks, bringing near the usual difference in prices. The demand for refined does not maintain itself at as high a level as was expected."

Silver.

The London market for bars was heavy this week on a large supplies and a very restricted Eastern demand. There were no features of importance, and the New York market followed London. Silver prices on Oct. 5th were: London 29 15-16d., New York 64 7-8c.

A statement of the affairs of J. D. Ivey & Co., wholesale millinery, Toronto, shows assets of \$81,000, consisting of accounts at \$8,000 and stock at \$43,000; the liabilities are placed at \$163,000. The stock has been sold at 50 cents on the dollar. Ivey claimed a surplus last March, amounting to \$50,000, but has since met with heavy losses, one of the heaviest arising out of the failure of J. N. McKendry & Co.

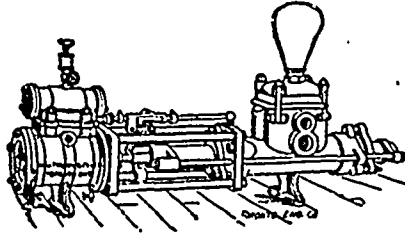


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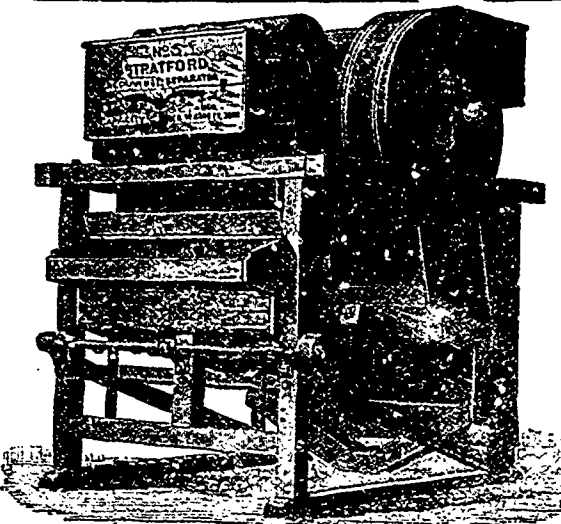
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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, OCTOBER 19, 1896.

INSPECTION OF FOODSTUFFS.

The Commercial has several times referred to the need of some system of inspection of foodstuffs offered or sale in Winnipeg. Complaints have frequently come to our knowledge of the sale of fish, poultry, meats, etc., which were unfit for food. The winter season will soon be on, when frozen stuff is offered on the market, and in this form it is very difficult to detect damaged stuff. Many persons are in consequence impeded upon, through the purchase of fish, poultry, etc., which, when thawed out, is found to be in a partially decayed condition.

So far as the inspection of dressed meat is concerned, this is a difficult matter, particularly when the goods are offered in a frozen state. Still, an expert would be able to detect a great deal of the stuff which would be unfit for food while the average consumer would not notice that anything was wrong with the goods.

A proper system of inspection would include a strict inspection of all live animals, before they are slaughtered. The inspection of live animals can be carried out to much better advantage than in the case of dressed meats. In the case of live animals, an expert would have no difficulty in detecting any that were unfit for food. Animals which would be readily detected as unfit for food while all else, without doubt, sometimes pass inspection in a dressed form. An inspection of live animals is therefore of the greatest value from a sanitary point of view, and in the summer season an inspection of this nature would cover a most everything offered for sale in the city. In the winter season, when frozen stuff is being shipped into the market from outside points, a conscientious inspection of dressed meats, etc., is necessary.

So far no systematic effort has ever been made here to have an inspection of either live animals or foodstuffs. The health authorities have occasionally made a seizure of stuff offered which was considered unfit for food, but the efforts had only been of a spasmodic nature, and no regular system of looking after such matters has ever been introduced. It is evidently time that something should be done in this matter. The Commercial is informed that a large number of lumpy jawed cattle are being slaughtered and sold for food in the city. We were informed that one party alone slaughtered eight of these diseased animals in one week recently. Animals afflicted with this disease are generally regarded by experts as unfit for food. The slaughter of such animals for food is prohibited in some cities. We understand that at Chicago the rule is, that animals afflicted with lumpy jaw go into the rendering vats.

If animals afflicted with this and other diseases, or badly wounded or bruised, are unfit for food, their slaughter and sale for food should be prohibited. Unscrupulous persons will always be ready to handle this class of stuff. In fact, they can make more money out of the animals than they can by handling

healthy ones, as the diseased or bruised animals can often be bought very cheap, some times for only a few dollars per head, while the dressed meat from them is sold at only a moderate reduction from the ruling market price.

What is required in order to provide a proper inspection, is a central station, where all slaughtering for the city should be done. With a central station provided, and slaughtering there made compulsory, it would be an easy matter to provide for an efficient inspection of animals before slaughtering.

Besides the facilities which would afford for inspection, a central abattoir would do away with the present objectionable system of having slaughterhouses scattered about the outskirts of the city. Aside altogether from the question of inspection, these slaughterhouses scattered about the suburbs of the city, are not at all desirable institutions.

COLD STORAGE

Cold storage is a modern institution, the great value of which is we may say only beginning to be realized in this country. A great deal has been done of late by private enterprise in establishing cold storage warehouses throughout the country. In our own city of Winnipeg for instance, we are now well supplied with cold storage facilities, sufficient to the demand of the local trade, and also capable of accommodating the export trade in dairy produce.

But while a great deal has been done by private enterprise, a great deal yet remains to be done before the country will have a properly equipped cold storage system throughout the land. A complete cold storage system would be a great thing for Canada. In view particularly of our large export of dairy produce, fruit, eggs, meat etc. A complete system of cold storage connecting the Canadian produce with the British consumer, would make a revolution almost in our export trade in many lines.

A complete system of cold storage would mean cold storage facilities with butter and cheese factories, etc. It would mean cold storage warehouses at all important markets where produce is received, and finally it would mean refrigeration service by rail and steamship all the way through to the British consumer. By such a system we would be enabled to place our goods on the British market in better condition than can be done at present. Take the case of butter, for instance. Deterioration is very rapid, gains as soon as the butter is made and stored away, and without proper storage facilities, this deterioration is very rapid. With first class storage facilities all along the line, from the factory to the producer, this deterioration in quality would be minimized, and our goods would reach the British consumer fresh and sweet. With such a system provided, goods could be held longer in case of unfavorable markets, with very little loss in quality, while without proper storage the goods would have to be sacrificed, either on the unfavorable market or in quality by holding under poor storage conditions.

There are also great possibilities in connection with our export live stock trade, in connection with a complete cold storage system. Instead of exporting live

animals, the dressed meat could be exported often to far better advantage, were the facilities provided for handling a chilled meat trade. To do this slaughtering centres would have to be established in connection with refrigerating warehouses, and refrigerating transportation facilities. By such a system there would be great economy in handling the trade, as compared with the expensive plan of exporting live animals. From a humanitarian point of view, everything would also be in favor of slaughtering as near the seat of production as possible.

At the recent session of the Dominion parliament a small grant was made for cold storage purposes. It is understood the government contemplates undertaking the establishment of a complete system of cold storage for the country, including rail and steamer service. An ocean service will be considered in connection with the proposed West Atlantic steamship line. This fast Atlantic line, by the way, as a passenger and mail line, will be a very good thing, providing the cost will not be too great, but the cold storage scheme, we believe is of rather greater importance than a fast Atlantic service. It is also understood that the government specially contemplates the establishing of an export trade in dressed meats, in connection with the proposed cold storage system. The small sum voted at the late session of parliament, will only be sufficient for some preliminary work, and in the meantime the matter will be further considered. Next session the government may be prepared to submit something on a comprehensive scale, in the line of a national system of cold storage.

MIXING WHEAT.

At the recent meeting of the Ontario flour millers, known as the Dominion Millers' Association, very strong ground was taken against the mixing of wheat alleged to be done at Fort William. The principal complaint is against the mixing of scoured wheat (wheat treated for smut) with the No. 2 hard grade. Mr. S. Ink, of Toronto, read a paper on the grading and inspection of Manitoba wheat, in which he condemned some features very strongly. The president also spoke against the mixing of scoured wheat, and urged the association to bear the cost of making a test to see if the millers are compelled to accept scoured wheat, or wheat largely composed of scoured stuff, for No. 2 hard. In this connection the president said:

"The result has been that the infection, except for No. 1 hard, has virtually been a farce, as the order-in-council not specifying any proportion in which scoured wheat might be mixed with the inspectors have interpreted it so broadly that there are two cases where wheat was two-thirds scoured, and it was claimed that in one case it was all scoured, and No. 2 hard certificates has been issued for it. It seems to me this is a matter in which the association has failed in its duty, as I am satisfied that if it had taken hold of some of the cases which have been brought to the knowledge of your secretary, pushed them to a conclusion before the board of survey in Winnipeg, and then pressed them, by a strong representation at Ottawa against the inspectors, this fault would have been cured long ago, and the millers

would have been saved hundreds, and even thousands of dollars, which they have lost by the mixing done during the last season. If this had been done I think our association would have gained the confidence of every miller in this country, but as long as we allow our members to be robbed in this way, we will never have the prosperity which the association should enjoy.

Leather Going Up.

The advance in leather during September amounted to 3 or 4 per cent on harness and skirting leather, 7 per cent on sole leather, and about 25 per cent on grain leather. These advances are absurdly disproportionate to the rapid rise in hides. Harness leather is only 4 per cent higher as compared with a bound of 3 1/2-2 per cent in native steer hides. Branded hides have jumped from 20 to 28 per cent, according to the selection, while slaughter soe leather and union sole leather have managed to score an advance of 7 1/2-2 per cent. Upper cuts were relatively lower than the buff hides from which they were made when the quotations began to change, but the highest prices obtained only show a rise of 25 per cent on the leather, against a boom of 47 1/2-2 per cent in upper leather hides.—Chicago Shoe and Leather Trade Review.

Hides, Wool, etc.

A Chicago report says of the hide market: "The buying movement has not been very active this week, but the packers are so closely sold up that sales serve to keep them firm in the price of value. Several selections have brought higher prices and there really seems hope for the tanners, except in the direction of raising the quotations for leather."

The Toronto Globe says the market is more active for hides owing to speculative buying. Some U. S. buyers from the eastern and western markets and from Ohio have been in the market making considerable purchases of all kinds, and prices are firmer. The receipts are fair and are being offered at a taken a good price. Local dealers quote 6 1/2-2c for No. 1 green and ears of No. 1 curd at 7c. Sheepskins are in good demand at 55 to 60c. Country lots are quoted at 5c to 45c. Tallow is a cent higher, the quotation being 3 3/4c for prime lots.

Sales of wool have been made at Trenton for export to the United States and prices were 1 to 2c higher, at 20 to 20 1/2c for washed fleece, at which prices several car lots were sold for the States.

The Montreal Gazette of Oct. 2 says: "A shipment of two car loads of beef hides was made to the United States last week but no returns have been received yet. The demand from Quebec tanners has been good and stocks on spot have in consequence been reduced considerably, but dealers state that owing to the dullness of leather the market for hides does not warrant any further advance in prices at present. Dealers are still paying 6c for No. 1, 5c for No. 2, and 4c for No. 3. In lambskins prices have advanced 5c to 45c each. Calfskins are dull at 6c for No. 1, and 4c for No. 2.

Bradstreet says of United States wool markets: "The market holds firm with a fairly good business in progress. Buyers are free purchasers at last week's values, but the tendency of holders is to ask

more, and this checks sales. Concessions of 1-4 to 1-2c would have doubled the week's sales. Territory would meet with more attention and on the basis of 30. Secure for fine medium and fine

Montreal Grocery Market.

There seems to be no let up to the steady downward tendency of the refined sugar market and prices have scored another decline since this day week of 1-16c per pound for granulated and low grade yellows. The demand has also fallen in considerably owing to the fact that buyers have evidently filled their wants for the present and refiners in consequence report business flat and discouraging for this season of the year. Granulated in round lots has sold at 3 7/8c and small quantities at 3 5/16c to 4c. Yellows range from 2 7/8c to 3 3/4c as to quality at the factory. Private cables received today reported the beet market dull and lower at 8 9/1 for October and November. This is the lowest figure beet has sold at this year and the impression is that it is now below cost of production.

The demand for syrups does not improve any, and the market is quiet and about steady at 1 1/2c to 2 3/4c per lb. as to quality at the factory.

There has been a better demand for molasses during the past week and a fairly active trade is reported in small lots, in consequence of which a firm feeling has prevailed and prices have advanced 1-2c per gallon, recent sales of Barbadoes having been made at 2 c to 28 1-2c, and in some cases as high as 29c was realized for really choice stock.

The rice market is without any features. A fair business continues to be done at fair prices. We quote: Crystalline Japan, \$4.75 to \$5; standard B., \$3.4; Patna 14.25 to \$5; Carolina, \$6.50 to \$7.50; choice Bermuda, \$3.7, and Java kinds \$4.00.

The feature of the spice market is the scarcity of white pepper, for which the demand is good at firm prices. Recent private cables from abroad on this article have been strong and not an advance of 3-8d per pound. The following quotations are what jobbers can buy at only:—Penang black pepper, 6c to 7 1/2c; white pepper, 10c to 12 1/2c; cloves 7 1/2 to 9c; cassia, 8 1/2c to 9 1/2c; nutmegs 6c to 9c, and Jamaica ginger, 15 1/2 to 18 1/2c.

In coffee business continues quiet owing to the fact that the demand is chiefly for small parcels to fill actual wants, and prices show no material change. We quote: Maracaibo at 16c to 17c; Rio, 15c to 16c; Java, 21c to 22c, and Mocha, 22c to 25c.

There has been considerable activity in the tea market since our last and the improved demand for all lines has continued, consequently the turnover has been large and now that buyers are showing more disposition to meet traders, the prospects for the business will continue active for some little time, as it is said that stocks in jobbers' hands are small, and as the importation this season to date have been considerably less than last, the firm feeling will probably be sustained. Sales of fair sized lots of old crop low grade J pans have been made at 13c, new crop a 14c to 16c, and fair to good at 17c to 20c. Gunpowders have also been in demand, and sales of 2,000 boxes are reported at prices ranging from 9c to 25c per lb. Several fair-sized lots

of blacks have also been placed here for London account at p. t.

Since our last report of the jobbing prices from 5c to 10c per dozen has been trade in canned goods a reduction in made for tomatoes, corn and peas. The demand has been somewhat better owing to the fact that retailers have been laying in supplies for the coming season, consequently, the market is moderately active and some fair sized sales have been made. Tomatoes have sold at 60c to 65c per dozen, corn at 65c to 75c, and peas at 75c to 80c. In a wholesale way canned salmon has been in demand, and sales of two lots of 1,000 cases each are reported at \$4.20 and 4 25 f. o. b. coast. The inside figure shows a further decline of 5c per case, and the above prices are 5c to 3c below what packers were asking in the beginning of the season. The following are jobbers' prices.—Lobster, \$8.25 to \$1.0 per case, French sardines, extra brands, \$9.50 to \$10.50, ordinary brands, \$8.00 to \$9.00; Canadian brands, \$4 to 4.25, salmon, \$1.30 to \$1.40 per dozen, mackerel, \$1.15; tomatoes, 60c to 65c; corn 65c to 75c, marrow-fat peas, 75c to 80c, baked beans, 3 lbs., \$1.25 to \$1.30; peaches, \$1.90 to \$2; strawberries, \$2 to \$2.25; raspberries \$1.75 to \$2; pineapples, \$1.75 to \$2, and 3 lbs. apples, 65c to 70c.—Gazette, Oct. 2.

Literary Notes.

The September number of The Colonist is a little late coming to hand, but the general excellence of the number makes up for the delay, which, it is explained, was caused by the new style of printing the Journal, now adopted. The Colonist is now printed by the Linotype process and the beautiful print of the paper, is an example of the fine work done by this wonderful machine. The issue is called the Manitoba and Northwestern railway number, and it is devoted mainly to a description of the Beautiful Plains district, surrounding and including the towns of Neepawa, A den and Franklin. The number is very fully illustrated and the number of flour mill, elevators, fine residences, business blocks, public buildings, and progressive farm scenes shown, in fact, the splendid progress that has been made in developing that fine section of Manitoba.

Massey's Magazine for October opens with an article on the Sudan, by C. F. Shaw, who accompanied the Gordon relief expedition. In view of the present expedition, this is a timely article and will prove specially interesting. W. J. Thorald writes again of "Canadian Successes on the Stage." Prof. Wm. Claiborne contributes a condensed review of Farman's historical writings regarding Canada. William O. Phillips contributes an illustrated article on the recent international yacht race between Canada and Vencor Thos E. Champion writes of "Governor-Generals Body Guard." In fiction there is considerable variety, including the following: "The Last Straw," by Ezra H. Stafford; "Father Thomas," by Edg r M. Smith; "Under Sentence of Death," by R. H. Hillmore; "End's Rough Hewn," by D. C. Scott; and "A Wild Ocher," by Helen E. F. Potts. There are, with some other short stories, poems, and the regular departments, complete an interesting number.

T. A. Blackwell, harness maker of Melita, has opened up a branch store at Plerson.

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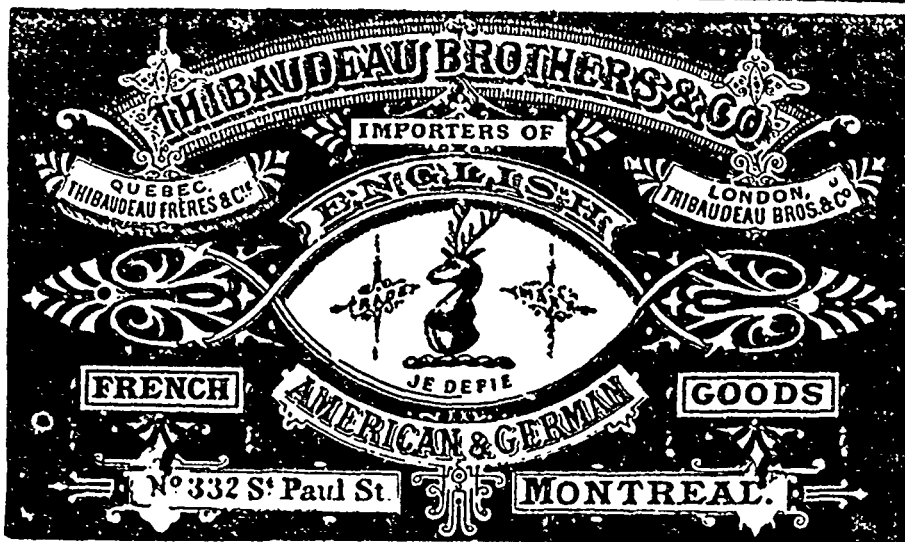
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Sell or Hold Wheat?

This is the important question to many just now. With the markets advancing as they have been of late, farmers are inclined to hold their wheat for higher prices. There are good arguments both for holding and in favor of selling. The best argument in favor of selling is the fact that prices now being paid to farmers in Manitoba are far in advance of actual value, on the basis of current prices in other markets. Take Duluth for instances as an example. The price of wheat at Duluth may be taken as representing export value. On Thursday No. 1 hard wheat at Duluth was quoted at 69¢ per bushel. On a shipping basis, Manitoba No. 1 hard would be worth practically the same at Fort William as the ruling price for the same grade at Duluth, the freight eastward being about the same as from Duluth, therefore Manitoba No. 1 hard should have been worth 69¢ in store at Fort William. To find the value of wheat in Manitoba country markets, it is only necessary to deduct the freight and cost of handling from the value of the grain at lake ports. The average freight rate from Manitoba points to Lake Superior ports we will place at 11¢ per bushel and add 5¢ per bushel for cost of elevating and handling and for dealers' profits, making, with freight charges, in all 16¢ per bushel. Deduct this from the export value of No. 1 hard at Duluth or Fort William, and we have 53¢ per bushel as the average value in Manitoba country markets to farmers. Instead of 53¢ however, prices in Manitoba country markets to farmers were ranging from 58¢ up to above 65¢, and even over 70 cents was paid.

With prices so far above export values there would be strong inducements to sell under ordinary circumstances. Still, there are some very strong features in the wheat situation. There is no doubt but that America holds the key to the situation this year, and there is no reason why American farmers should sacrifice their grain. Importing countries must have our wheat this year, and if we do not feed it out to them too fast, they will bid up for it. Russia, our largest competitor, has a light crop. India, instead of exporting, is actually buying wheat in California. Australia cannot cut any figure, and has been buying American wheat and flour. Argentine is out of the swim just now to a considerable extent, and the new Argentine crop, which is harvested about the end of the year, is a very uncertain factor at present. Altogether, the producers of America have the best opportunity they have had for years to make the foreign consumers pay fair prices for their wheat.

S. W. Soper, hotel, Russell, Man., has sold out to Alfred Clea.

The Printers Litho Engraving Co., Winnipeg, is applying for incorporation.

J. W. Finney, grocer, Winnipeg, is dead.

Fort William has been made a port of entry.

E. Nicholson, commission dealer, Winnipeg, has received a large lot of samples of Japanese manufactures, consisting of brushes of all kinds, rugs and mats, pencils, paper slates, handkerchiefs, towels, nosery, etc. It is wonderful how low a price the Japanese can offer some of their lines at. Mr. Nicholson contemplates handling some of these lines.

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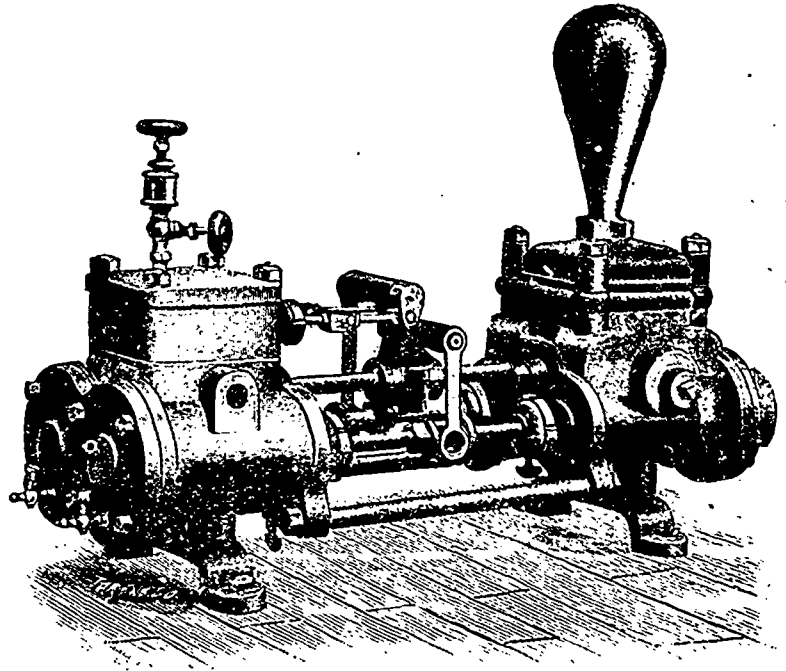
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THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

WINNIPEG, Saturday, October 17, 1896.

The grain trade has now got down to business, after the delay by the railway strike, and this week has witnessed the first real rush of the season. Shipments were large, turning over 200 cars per day, and even with this movement, country elevators at many points are crowded for space, and the demand for cars each day to ship wheat is larger than can be readily filled. Threshing is now well advanced toward completion, and though the yield is not large, compared with last year, the sharp advance in prices of wheat and also of oats, will make the net returns show up well, especially as the expense of handling the crop has been much less than last year. As the exports are heavy this week, Dairy products are firm. A lot of money is being invested in mining enterprise in British Columbia and Northwestern Ontario, and considerable local and eastern capital is being contributed to swell the mining investments. Bank clearings at Winnipeg show a considerable decrease, as compared with the two previous years.

There were thirty business failures reported in the Canada this week, against thirty-seven in the same week last year, thirty-nine two years ago and thirty-four three years ago.

In the United States southern pig is 25c higher and iron and steel generally are firm. Ocean freights are higher. Wool is steady and firm. Wheat, oats and corn higher.

WINNIPEG MARKETS.

WINNIPEG, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 17.

[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 change in coal. The latest report from Pennsylvania says the curtailment of the output continues, and complete harmony exists among the producers as to the maintenance of prices, which are being firmly held at the late advance. In consequence of the high price of anthracite coals, the demand is increasing for the native western soft coals, both in Souris and Lethbridge varieties. Prices here are: Pennsylvania anthracite is quoted at \$10, and western anthracite at \$9.50 per ton of 2,000 pounds. Souris coal \$1.50 ton, Lethbridge \$1.50. These prices are delivered to consumers in Winnipeg.

CURWOOD—Prices are held very firm, in consequence of the tight supply available before sleighing. The civic tenders for schools and public buildings show much higher prices than last year. Last week we quoted the tenders for the civic supply, and this week the school board received tenders for 200 cords of tamarac, 250 cords of jack pine and 50 cords of poplar. The committee recommended: "1st, that the tender of W. & G. Frank, for 250 cords of jack pine at \$3.98 per cord, be accepted, theirs being the lowest; 2nd, that the tender of T. D. Robinson for 50 cords of poplar at \$3.50 per cord be accepted, his being the lowest; 3rd, that the committee consider all tenders received for tamarac too high, and recommend that no tender be accepted, but that the committee be authorized to purchase tamarac from time to time as required, not exceeding 200 cords in all, at a price not to exceed \$1.60 per cord." The city council tender for green cut, dry tamarac was let at \$1.69, as noted last week. Prices for car lots on track here are quoted at \$1.25 to \$1.50 for tamarac as to quality. Good tamarac is held firm at the

outside price. Pine, \$3.50 to \$3.75 as to quality. For cars of poplar \$3 is usually asked for good green cut dry.

DRIED FRUITS AND NUTS.—New Ontario chestnuts and hickory nuts are in. Grenoble Walnuts, 14c; Tarragon almonds, 15c; princess paper shell almonds, 20c; Sicily filberts, large, 12c; Brazil nuts, 14c; peanuts, roasted, 13c; peanuts greens, 11c; Ontario black walnuts, 8c; butternuts, 9c; hickory nuts, 9c per pound; chestnuts 15c lb; cocoanuts, \$1.00 per dozen; figs, 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, 5 to 6c; evaporated apples 6 to 7c per lb.

GREEN FRUITS.—Winter apples are now coming. Owing to the low price of apples this year the business has been overdone, parties in other lines having been induced to bring in apples because they were cheap. Good winter apples are held at \$2.50 and fall stock \$2 to \$2.50, as to quality. A few Mexican oranges are now coming, and they are fairly good stock. Freestone peaches are about done, but clings are offering yet. The supply of Ontario grapes ran out on account of the stoppage of shipments by the strike, but by the first of the week supplies will be in again. Prices are firmer. Washington grapes are almost out. Ontario tomatoes are still coming. Prices are as follows: Good winter apples \$2.50 per barrel; fall apples, \$2.00 to \$2.50 per barrel, as to quality, snows \$2.50 to \$3, California lemons \$5.50 \$6 per box; Jamaica oranges \$5.50 box; Mexican oranges \$5.50 to \$6, Cape Cod cranberries \$8.50 barrel; Pacific coast peaches, clings \$1.15, freestone \$1.35 box, Washington pears \$2.50 box; Ontario pears 80c per basket of 20 pounds; California tokay grapes \$2.50 per box; Ontario concord grapes 30 to 40c per basket of 10 pounds; Rogers and Niagara grapes 40 to 50c per basket. Tomatoes, 50c per basket of 20 lbs.

GROCERIES—Sugars have declined further, and are now considered to be at rock bottom prices. Dried fruits are firm all round. A car lot of new California dried pears, peaches and nectarines came to hand this week, also a car of California raisins. Prices are much higher on raisins, and shippers are now asking about 1c more for Muscatels than they were offering for early in the season. Currants and prunes are higher. Domestic canned fruits have been offering very low, but the tendency is now firmer for tomatoes and corn, and 5c more is being asked for some lines. Some California canned fruits are offering here.

HARDWARE, PAINTS, ETC.—The corner has at last been turned on linseed oil, and prices have made an advance from what was the lowest price on record here. This week prices were advanced 3c by crushers and the same by jobbers, making the jobbing prices 52 for raw and 55c for boiled oil. Glass holds very firm, and turpentine and cement has a stronger tone. An advance in any of these lines is not unexpected.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

WHEAT—GENERAL SITUATION—The markets have been active, excited and strong this week, influenced by the crop failure in India, strong cables, active foreign buying of American wheat, large exports from the United States, etc. India has been a further buyer of California wheat, and with both Australia and India buying here, and Russian crop reports poor, the situation has been very firm. Exports were again large this week. Exports of wheat, flour included, from both coasts of the United States and from Montreal this week amount to 1,156,817 bushels, against 4,050,000 bushels last week, 2,409,000 bushels in the week a year

ago, 2,709,000 bushels three years ago, and 3,270,000 bushels in the corresponding week of 1892. Exports from all exporting countries last week were 11,000,000 bushels. The really strong feature so far as this continent is concerned is the large foreign buying, indicating that the advance is not speculative, as the importing countries continue large buyers at the advance.

LOCAL WHEAT—The movement from interior points to the lake ports has been heavy this week, though limited by a scarcity of cars. Country elevators are now carrying heavy stocks of wheat. The quality so far as shown by the inspection here, is averaging very good, rejected and frosted wheat aggregating less than two per cent of the total. There is considerable No. 3 hard, but No. 1 hard takes the largest share, and No. 2 hard comes next. Prices are higher here than in the United States markets, and millers have been active buyers in Manitoba country markets at firm prices. Shippers who own country elevators, have also bought freely, notwithstanding the fact that prices are about 3c above a parity with Duluth. Many of the country elevators are full, even the basements being filled up with wheat. Prices in Manitoba country markets, to farmers, were advanced 2c on Tuesday, and again 2c yesterday, making 4c advance for the week. The price now to farmers is 61c, at 18 cent freight rate points, and 60 cents at points having a 19 cent freight rate to Fort William, for No. 1 hard. At many points, however, prices are irregular, ranging upward to 65c and even 68c was paid yesterday to farmers. A further advance may be expected on Monday, after the boom to-day in United States markets. In this market business has been done in round lots at from 72½c early in the week, up to 75c yesterday, for No. 1 hard, delivered at Fort William, afloat. To-day holders were asking 78c and the market was excited by the "boom" in United States markets. Lake freights are firm and higher, having advanced to 2c from Duluth to Buffalo. The receipts of wheat at Fort William for the week ending October 10 were 237,625 bushels, and shipments 403,761 bushels, leaving in store, 1,178,874 bushels.

FLOUR—The market is very firm for flour and further advances are within the early possibilities. Wheat has advanced sharply since the last advance in flour. Advances from the East reported the market firm, with a further advance in Ontario grades, and a further advance was expected at Montreal for Manitoba grades. Local prices are the same as last week. For small lots, delivered in the city prices are as follows: Patents, \$2.10; strong bakerg, \$1.90; second bakerg, \$1.50; XXXX, \$1.25. Later.—This morning the mills represented here advanced prices 10c per 98 lb sack on patents and first and second bakerg, to \$2.20, \$2.00 and \$1.60 respectively. XXXX unchanged. Prices were also advanced at Montreal yesterday 25c per barrel on Manitoba grades, making a total advance there since the "boom" started of \$1 per barrel.

OATS—The movement is very limited. Scarcely any shipping business is being done, all attention now being given to wheat, and offerings of oats are very light. In fact there has hardly been enough for the local trade this week, and if any cars were offered on spot to-day, they would perhaps sell at an advance on prices below. Some car lots of new oats have been bought for the local city trade, to arrive later, at 18c on track here, but old oats could scarcely be had at this money, and a good feed oat, of last year's crop, would be held at 20c and up to 21 to 22c for choice, freight paid to Winnipeg, per bushel of 34 pounds. A few farmers' loads of new oats have been offered here, and they are taken at 15 to 18c as to quality, and are usually very light stuff. Prices at Montreal have

advanced about 1c more. At Fort William, 22 to 23c is quoted, delivered afloat.

BARLEY—No car lots moving at all, either on local or shipping account. A few farmers loads of barley of feed quality taken at about 18c per bushel of 48 pounds.

MILLSTUFFS—There is no change in bran and shorts. City mills are selling at \$7 per ton for bran and \$9 for shorts, delivered in the city, in small lots. These prices do not include sacks. Larger orders have been filled at \$5 and \$8 per ton.

FLAY SEED—The prices quoted to farmers is still 45 to 50c per bushel.

GROUND FEED—Prices are firmer, and about \$1 per ton higher is now asked, in consequence of the advances in oats. Prices range from \$9 to \$14 per ton, as to quality, the top price for rolled oat feed. Ordinary mixed mill feed is held at \$11 to \$12 per ton.

OATMEAL—Prices are irregular. Round lots are quoted at \$1.30 for rolled, in 8 1/2 lb sacks, and \$1.50 for standard and granulated, but these prices have been cut. In fact it is said that rolled oatmeal has sold as low as \$1.05 to \$1.10 to jobbers. Rolled wheat, 80 lbs. \$1.65. Pot barley, \$1.70 in round lots.

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

BUTTER—The market is much about the same. Creamery is steady. Factories are now practically out of the swim, as they are closed out for the season. One factory, however, is said to hold its entire season's make yet, but it is held at a price which no one would touch, at least at present. We have heard that as high as 19c has been paid for a little choice creamery, but there has been very little to do this week, factories having been about sold out earlier. The quotation is usually at 17 to 18 1/2 to factories, and jobbing at 20 to 21c. Dairy grades are steady. Some rolls are now coming, for which there has been a little local demand at 12 to 15c in a jobbing way, as to quality and style of packing. Dairy tubs are quoted still at 10 to 12c for good to choice, late made lots, and a little is going in a jobbing way at 14 to 16c, the latter for single selected packages. Montreal prices show a further advance of about 1/2c on the week. Yesterday at Montreal choice to fancy creamery was quoted at 19 to 19 1/2c.

CHEESE—As high as 8 1/2c has been paid to factories here for some choice small lots, partly small sizes, which is a further advance. At Montreal yesterday, Quebec cheese was quoted at 10 1/2 to 10 3/4c and Ontario at 10 1/2 to 10 3/4c which is about 1/2c higher than a week ago ago. At Ingersoll 10 3/4c was paid at the last market.

EGGS—Receipts light. This week 15c has been paid for receipts, net, and 1/2 to 3/4c more is said to have been paid in some cases.

POULTRY—Chickens hold at 40 to 45 cents per pair as to quality. Spring chickens 30 to 40c per pair. Turkeys bring 9 to 10c per lb. live weight. Ducks and geese, 10c dressed weight. Wild ducks, 20 to 30 per pair. Wild geese 50c each; varieties 30c each.

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 3c pound; cases of 30, one lb. tins, \$3.25.

CURED MEATS—Smoked meats are quoted: Hams, assorted sizes, 11 1/2c; breakfast bacon, bellies, 11c; do., backs, 10c; short spiced rolls, 7 1/2c shoulders, 7 1/2c smoked long clear, 8 1/2c cents; Fancy clear, 8 1/2c cents; Dry salt meats are quoted: Long clear bacon, 6 1/2c per lb.; shoulders, 6 1/2c; backs, 8c; barrel pork, clear mess \$13.50; short cut, \$16.00; rolled shoulders, \$14 per barrel. Pork sundries, fresh sausage: 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 choice beef is 4 1/2c, and some is going at 4c. Mutton is still at 6c. Dressed lambs, 7 to 8c. City dressed hogs 5c; country dressed, 4 1/2c; Veal, at 5c.

HIDES—There is no further change here, and prices are steady, though hides will become long haired and less valuable accordingly soon. We quote: Hides, green cured, No. 1, 5c; No. 2, 4c; No. 3, 3c; calf, 8 to 15c lb. skins, 4 to 6c per lb.; dekins 10 to 20c; each; kips 4 to 5c; sheepskins range all the way from 15 to 40c, according to quality; 40c each was paid for a few extra large skins, but the average is about 20 to 25c each. Horsehides, 75c to \$1.25.

WOOL—About 7c is usually the top offered here for unwashed fleece, but for good to fancy lots 1/2 to 3/4c more could be obtained.

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

SENECA ROOT—From 17 to 18c is quoted for good, dry root. Prices firm.

HAY—Dull and easy at about \$5 per ton for baled prairie on track here, but sales have been made as low as \$4. A good deal of hay has gone up in smoke from prairie fires, but prices have not been affected.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes sell on the street market at about 20 to 25c per bushel, and better prices are looked for, as the crop is not large. Onions about 1 to 1 1/2c per lb; celery 30c per dozen bunches; cabbage 25c per dozen.

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE—The yards here are filled with cattle to-day. Gordon & Ironside have in five train loads to-day, to go east, and they shipped four train loads east earlier in the week, and are loading a large number west as fast as they can get cars. The Cochrane Ranch shipped one train and a Northwestern railway district syndicate shipped a train load. Prices are about the same. Butchers will not pay over 2 1/2c for good loads, and we quote from 1 1/2 to 2 1/2c, as to quality, for butchers', and up to 3c for export.

SHEEP—There were no sheep for export this week, and only a couple of cars of western stock for the local market. Car lots for the local market have sold at 2 1/2c here, and 3c for lambs.

HOGS—There is complaint of hogs being too heavy. Owing to the abundance of cheap feed, farmers have been feeding heavily, and offerings are unusually heavy. Prices are the same. We quote: Good bacon stock weighing 150 to 300 pounds 3 1/2c. Sows and heavy hogs 2 1/2 to 3 1/2c, according to quality. Sings 1 1/2 to 2 1/2c, off cars here.

The Live Stock Trade.

T. R. Ironside, president of the Canadian Live Stock association, in a letter to the Toronto Globe, gives the following advice to stock raisers: "At this season of the year there are large numbers of cattle sent forward to English markets in an unfinished condition. The market at present is overcrowded with such stock. The consequence is low prices have to be taken, resulting in a loss to the shipper of such cattle. Now that Canadian cattle can be exported during the winter months, via St. John, N. B., Portland, Maine, and Boston, Mass., why does the farmer of Canada throw away his half fat strong steers, when by taking care of them and feeding for two or three months and finishing for the English markets he is almost sure to obtain better prices later on. At this season the Irish and home cattle are rushed on the market in large numbers, and markets

as a rule do not improve until December. We think during the months of December and January good prices will be paid for finished cattle and sheep, and we strongly advise farmers to prepare their stock for market during those two months. Coarse grains are low, and likely to remain low, in price."

At London on October 12, a firmer feeling prevailed in the cattle market, and prices improved 1/2c to 3/4c per lb. owing to the improved demand, and choice States cattle sold at 11 1/2c, choice Canadians at 10c, Argentines at 9 1/2c, and Canadian sheep at 9 1/2c.

A private cable received from Liverpool quoted choice American steers at 11c.

Another private cable received from London quoted choice States cattle at 11 1/2c, choice Canadians at 10 1/2, average Canadians at 9 1/2c, and sheep at 10 1/2c.

At the East End Abattoir market, Montreal, on October 12, the quality of the stock was better than usual and this was some inducement to buyers, as prices were no higher. Good to choice steers and heifers sold at 3c to 3 1/2c; common to fair, 2c to 2 1/2c, and inferior, 1 1/2c to 1 3/4c per pound, live weight. Owing to the continued discouraging advices from abroad and the heavy losses made by shippers of sheep of late the feeling was weaker and prices declined 15c to 25c per 100 lbs. The offerings were small and suitable stock for the export trade was scarce, buyers only being able to pick out about 100 head at \$2.50 to \$2.60 per 100 lbs., live weight. On the other hand the market for lambs was stronger, and prices advanced 1/2c per lb. on account of the scarcity of stock. The demand was active, and sales of choice were made at 8 1/2c per lb. Other sales were made at prices ranging from \$1.50 to \$3.75 each as to quality.

At Toronto on October 13 prices were a little firmer. Export cattle were in moderate demand. The best price was 4c per lb., some sold at 3 1/2c. Butchers' cattle were dull. Ruling prices were 2c to 3c per lb., but as high as 3 1/2c was paid for choice. Stockers weighing about 800 lbs. sell at 2 1/2c lb; good feeders are in active demand at: 2 1/2 to 2 3/4c lb. Bulls were steady at 2c lb. Export bulls were firm at 3 to 3 1/2c per lb. Export sheep were quiet at 2 1/2 to 2 3/4c lb., a few choice brought 3c. Lambs were quiet at \$2.50 to 2 75 each. Butchers' sheep were very dull. Hogs were firm, selections of bacon hogs sell at 3 1/2c lb., and thick fat 2 1/2c.

At Chicago on Oct. 16, the demand for hogs was good and prices were strong to 5c higher. Sales were made at \$3.30 to \$4.45.

Hardware Trade News.

Cement is firm at Montreal on account of an advance in freights equal to 5c per barrel on cement. English brands were quoted at \$1.95 to \$2.05, and Best an at \$1.80 to \$1.90 per barrel ex wharf.

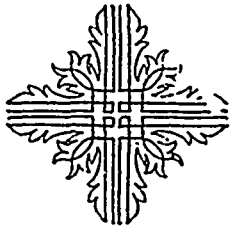
A Montreal report says: "One of the features of the market this week has been the strong feeling in Glasgow, and prices have advanced 5c per box of 50 feet and 1c per box of 100 feet, in sympathy with the advance in oil. Some two weeks ago. A steady feeling in line of oil is also noticeable, and the indications are that prices have reached bottom, for the present at least."

The butter from the government creamery at Prince Albert, sold in London at about 22 1-2 cents per pound.

Charlotte Foxley, Vancouver, fancy goods, has assigned.

A promising ledge of gold bearing ore has been found on the eastern Red Mountain near Sayward,

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TRY IT AND BE CONVINCED

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

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

Wheat was irregular on Monday, with a wide range in prices. The opening was weak, influenced by heavy spring wheat receipts and short selling, then advanced sharply under active buying, but again declined on the large increase announced in the visible supply, and closed only $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ above Saturday's close. Closing prices were:

	Oct.	Dec.	May	Jan.
Wheat.....	68 $\frac{3}{4}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Corn.....	24	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Oats.....	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Mess Pork..	—	7 27 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	8 15
Lard.....	—	4 52 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	4 72 $\frac{1}{2}$
Short Ribs.	—	3 90	—	4 10

On Tuesday wheat was active, strong and irregular. Prices advanced, touching 71c for December option. The strong influences were higher cables, foreign buying, reports of further shipments of California wheat to India, etc. Toward the close prices declined partially. Closing prices were:

	Oct.	Dec.	May	Jan.
Wheat....	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Corn.....	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Oats.....	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	21	—
Mess Pork..	—	7 27 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	8 10
Lard.....	—	4 47 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	4 67 $\frac{1}{2}$
Short Ribs.	—	3 87 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	4 07 $\frac{1}{2}$

On Wednesday wheat was very active and irregular, with wide and rapid fluctuations, and some sharp advances, but closed slightly lower. Closing prices were:

	Oct.	Dec.	May	Jan.
Wheat....	68 $\frac{3}{4}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Corn.....	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Oats.....	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Mess Pork..	—	6 85	—	7 70
Lard.....	—	4 17 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	4 37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Short Ribs.	—	3 62 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	3 80

On Thursday wheat continued active and strong, though irregular, advancing sharply, with some reactions. Closing prices were:

	Oct.	Dec.	May	Jan.
Wheat....	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Corn.....	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Oats.....	18	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Mess Pork..	—	6 95	—	7 82 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lard.....	—	4 17 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	4 40
Short Ribs.	—	3 62 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	3 87 $\frac{1}{2}$

Wheat was active, strong and excited on Friday, influenced by strong cables, active foreign buying and advances abroad. Closing prices were:

	Oct.	Dec.	Jan.	May.
Wheat....	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	76 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn.....	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats.....	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mess Pork..	6 90	—	7 77 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Lard.....	—	4 17 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Short Ribs.	—	3 60	3 82 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Flax Seed..	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	76	81

On Saturday wheat had a regular boom, opening at 73c for December option and advancing at once to 74c. Most of the session the price ranged between 71 and 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, but near the close another strong move carried prices up to 76c. Closing prices were:

	Oct.	Dec.	Jan.	May.
Wheat....	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	80 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn.....	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	29 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats.....	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	22
Mess Pork..	7 15	—	8 10	—
Lard.....	—	—	4 52 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Short Ribs.	—	—	4 00	—
Flax Seed..	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	78	—	83

A week ago Dec. wheat closed at 69; and a year ago at 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ c and two years ago at 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Jno. McMillan and eastern Canadians have bonded the Gopher, Roseland, for \$50,000.

Duluth Wheat Market.

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

Monday—Sept. —	Dec. 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, May 78c,
Tuesday—Sept. —	Dec. 68c, May 75c.
Wednesday—Sept. —	Dec. 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, May 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.
Thursday—Oct. —	Dec. 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, May 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.
Friday—Oct. —	Dec. 71c, May 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.
Saturday—Oct. —	Dec. 74c, May 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

A week ago December delivery closed at 67 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. A year ago December delivery closed at 56 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. Two years ago Dec. closed at 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ c and three years ago at 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Minneapolis Wheat.

On Saturday, Oct. 17, No. 1 Northern wheat closed as follows: Oct. delivery at 72 $\frac{1}{2}$, December at 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, and May at 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. A week ago December wheat closed at 65 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.

New York Wheat.

On Saturday, October 17, December delivery closed at 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ c and May option at 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. A week ago December option closed at 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Winnipeg Clearing House

Clearings for the week ending Oct. 15 were 1,485,171; balances, 923,461. For the previous week clearings were 1,358,623. For the corresponding week of last year clearings were 1,605,016 and for the week two years ago, 1,558,452. Clearings for the month of Sept. were \$1,630,706, compared with \$1,003,906 for September, 1895, and \$3,976,406 for September, 1894. Clearances for all Canadian cities this week were as follows:

Montreal.....	\$10,981,177
Toronto.....	6,720,319
Halifax.....	1,211,667
Winnipeg.....	1,458,171
Hamilton.....	721,851
St. John.....	565,278
Total.....	21,658,486

United States Crop Report.

The wheat yield is 11.9 bushels per acre; quality, 81.4.

The October report makes the general condition of corn, 90.5; against 91 for September.

The yield of wheat, 11.9 bushels per acre, six-tenths of a bushel less than the preliminary estimates for 1895. The yield of the most important states is, wheat: New York, 15; Pennsylvania, 11; Ohio, 19; Michigan, 12; Indiana, 9; Illinois, 13.6; Wisconsin, 14.5; Minnesota, 11; Iowa, 15; Missouri, 10.1; Kansas, 12; Nebraska, 11; South Dakota 10.5; North Dakota, 10; Washington, 16; Oregon, 15.5; California, 14.5 bushels per acre.

The indicated quality for the country at large is, 81.4, against 85.7 last year.

The wheat crop is generally short in quantity and poor in quality owing to unfavorable weather, drought at seeding time, deficiency of snow protection and excessive rains after harvest, producing scanty growth, shriveled grains and rust. Worst in the great central region. Ohio to Kansas and adjoining states. Crops fairly good in New Jersey and Maryland and adjoining parts of Pennsylvania and New York, also in Rocky Mountain valleys. The preliminary state yield of oats, 2.3 bushels per acre against 29.6 a year ago; quality, 74.9, ranging from 55 in Kansas to 104 in Montana.

The report is valuable in insured to mean a total yield of four hundred to four hundred and twenty millions bushels of wheat.

The average yield per acre of barley, 25.6.

Freight Rates and Traffic Matters.

The Montreal trade Bulletin of October 9 says: Some heavy freight engagements have been made at Duluth and Fort William, about 500,000 bushels of wheat having been engaged for this port. From both the above ports to Montreal, 5 1-2: was paid last week, but since then 5 3-4c has been paid, with a probability of their soon going to 6c. Corn has been taken from Chicago to Kingston at 2 5-8c, and wheat is quoted at 2 3-4c. From Kingston to Montreal 2c corn and 2 1-4c wheat.

The Chicago Trade Bulletin of October 12 says: "Western lines have ordered an advance in grain rates from Kansas and Nebraska points to Chicago of 3c per bushel November 1, and rates from Chicago to the Missouri River have also been advanced. Eastern rates are steady. The rate on flour and grain from Chicago to New York is 10c, on corn 15c, and on provisions 30c per hundred lbs. Ocean rates are firmer at the highest figures, 5d from New York to Liverpool. The rate from Chicago to Liverpool was 17 3-4c on corn. Flour is 30 @ 31.55c per 100 lbs, and provisions 49.09 @ 50 1-2c. The lake and rail rate to New England on corn is 8c, and oats 5 1-2c. The New York lake and rail rate is 5 3-4 @ 6c on corn and 4 1-2c on oats. Like rates are higher at 1 3-4c on wheat and 1 5-8c on corn to Buffalo, and 2 3-4c for corn to Kingston. About 50 per cent of the grain fleet have laid up for the season owing to the recent low rates.

Dairy Trade Notes.

At Brockville, Ont., on October 8, the cheese board met and adjourned for the season. No cheese offered for sale, though probably 10 or 12 factories were represented that had not contracted. It is understood there were pretty well cleared out after the adjournment at 10 3-8c to 10 1-2c. All the cheese in the Brockville section is now practically sold.

At Brantford, Ont., on October 9, at the cheese market 14 factories offered 3,153 boxes September make. Sales: 2.5 at 10c and \$50 at 19 1-16c. Six buyers present. It was resolved that this board is strongly opposed to the "Fisher Branding Bill."

The Manitou Mercury says: "The Manitou creamery has ceased operation for the season, the amount of butter manufactured during the short time the creamery was working being 2,000 pounds. Most of the product was shipped to Vancouver and Winnipeg where it found ready sale at good prices. The prices paid to the patrons were 12, 13, and 15 cents per pound for cream delivered at the factory. We understand that one of the patrons realized as high as \$30 per cow."

At London, Ont., on October 10, 37 cheese factories boarded 10,451 boxes September and balance season. Sales:—141 at 9 7-8c, 125 at 9 15-16c, 121 at 10c, 81 at 10 1-16, 770 at 10 1-8c; total 3,963.

There was a stronger feeling in the egg market at Montreal on Oct. 2 and prices advanced 1-2 per dozen to 13c to 13 1-2c. Some shipments of limed stock were being made to Liverpool houses.

**Important
to You**

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

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

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

The McClary Manufacturing Co., Winnipeg

LONDON TORONTO MONTREAL VANCOUVER



J. & T. BELL,

**Fine Boots
and Shoes**

MONTREAL

Representative for Manitoba, N. W. T. and British Columbia
L. COBBOLT, MCINTYRE BLOCK, WINNIPEG.

KILGOUR, RIMER & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Boots, Shoes

Overshoes, Rubbers, Mitts & Moccasins

—AGENTS FOR—

Harvey & VanNorman, Toronto,
The Rubber Shoe Company, Toronto.
The Cardigan Overshoe, Stratford.
The Manitoba Felt Sole Boots.

James Street, WINNIPEG.

C. A. CHOUILLOU & CO.,

BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

IMPORTERS OF

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

EXPORTERS OF

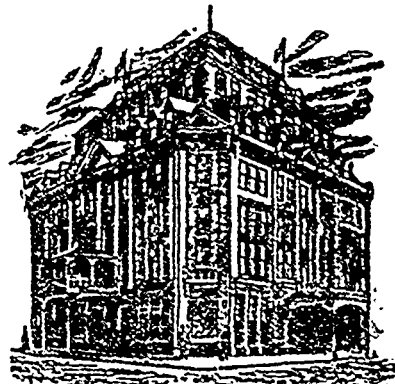
Grain, Produce
Butter and Wools
Consignments solicited, and receive
prompt returns at full market rates

Large Storage Accommodation Free. and in Bond.

CORRESPONDENCE IN FRENCH,
ENGLISH AND GERMAN.

487 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL.

HOTEL LELAND,



The palace Family and Commercial
Hotel.

→ RATES, 2.00 TO \$4.00 A DAY. ←

Second to nothing in Canada.

W. D. DOUGLAS, - Mgr.

City Hall Square, WINNIPEG.

PAINT.

Get ready for Trade.

Stock up with—

RAMSAY'S

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

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

A. RAMSAY & SON,
MONTREAL.

British Columbia Business Review.

Vancouver, October 13, 1896.

The telegraphers strike on the Canadian Pacific Railway system which interrupted to a large extent the volume of trade in the upper country having been adjusted, wholesalers are now in a position to fill country orders, delayed for the want of freight communication. Except for the rush occasioned by this resumption of traffic, there is nothing of special moment to record. There are few changes of importance to note. Hay is firm; oats are inclined to be weak; wheat is much firmer; flour has advanced some sixty cents a barrel in sympathy with the Chicago market; Manitoba dairy butter is increasing in favor; plums and California peaches are practically out of the market; Ontario apples of the best qualities find ready sale, British Columbia grapes are being grown outside in the open air to advantage, fresh meats are somewhat lower in price.

British Columbia Markets.

(BY WIRE TO THE COMMERCIAL.)

Vancouver, October 17, 1896.

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

Butter.—Manitoba Dairy butter, 17 to 18c; Manitoba creamery, 23c, local creamery, 21c, Manitoba cheese, 11c.

Cured Meats.—Hams 18½ cents, breakfast bacon 12½, backs 12 to 12½, long, clear 8c; short rolls 9½ to 10c; smoked sides 9½c. Lard is held at the following figures. Tins 9½c per pound; in pails and tubs 9c.

Fish.—Prices are. Flounders 3c, smelt 4c; sea bass 4c; black cod 6c; rock cod 4c; red cod 4c, tommy cod 1c, herring 4c, spring salmon 7c, white 6c; soles 6c; steel head, 6c; crabs 6c dozen; smoked halibut, 10c; kippered cod 9c; sturgeon 6c, salt oolachan, 25 and 50 lb. kits \$3.75 and \$3.50; smoked salmon 10c.

Vegetables.—New potatoes, \$10.00 per ton; onions, silver skins, ¾c per pound, California onions 1½c; cabbage, ¾c lb; carrots, turnips and beets, \$7.50 a ton.

Eggs.—Ranch 22 to 25c; Manitoba, 16c.

Fruits.—Fruit is sold by box unless otherwise quoted. Standard American boxes measure one foot ten and a half inches by eleven and a half inches with depth of eleven inches, inside measurement, and contain from 280 to 300 lemons, from 125 to 300 seedling oranges, or from 125 to 150 naval oranges. California lemons, \$3.75 to \$4; Australian oranges, \$3.25; Peaches, 20 lb boxes \$1.00; Plums, 3c per lb; Prunes, 3½c per lb; Tomatoes, 3c per lb; Pears, 40 lb box, \$1.25; California apples, 50 lb. box, \$1.35; British Columbia apples, 50 lb. box, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Honolulu bananas, per bunch, \$1.50; Melons, per dozen, \$3.00; Eastern apples \$1.50 to \$5.

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

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

Meal.—National mills rolled oats, 90 lb sacks, \$3.00; 45 pound sacks, \$3.10; 22½ pound sacks, \$2.60; 10.7 sacks, \$2.00. Oatmeal, 10-10's, \$3.25; 2-50's, \$3.00. Off grades, 90 lbs, \$2.25; 2-15's, \$2.35. Manitoba Rolled Oats, 90's, \$2.25 45's \$2.35.

Flour.—Cost pride—Manitoba patent, per barrel, \$1.90; strong bakers, \$1.40; Oregon \$1.30; Oak Lake patent \$1.70; do. strong bakers \$1.20.

Grain.—Washington State wheat \$27.00 per ton f. o. b. Vancouver, duty paid. Oats \$16.00 per ton.

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

Hay.—\$3.50 per ton.

Dressed Meats.—Beef, 6 to 7c; mutton, 6 to 7c; pork, 6½ to 7c; 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, \$1.50 to \$5.25 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 1½c, yellow 1c per lb

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

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

British Columbia Trade Items.

Armstrong & Lawder, Anaconda, hardware, have dissolved partnership, Lawder retiring.

Robison & McRae, Chillawack, harness, are dissolving, John McRae, retiring.

The stock of George Stuart, Kamloops, harness, is advertised for sale.

Goodwin & McCormach, Nelson, hotel, have dissolved, C. F. Goodwin, continues.

Joseph D. J. New Westminster, tailor, has sold out to Allen & Sullivan.

J. Broderius, grocer, Rossland, has sold out to Empey Bros.

F. Le Costo, Sloacan City, fruits, has gone out of business.

Cyrs & Roberts, Vancouver, hotel, have dissolved, T. D. Cyrs retires.

John Cameron, formerly of Edmonton, expects to establish a produce business between that district and the mining towns of the Kootenay, with headquarters at Sandon.

The Canadian-Australian line here is to have a third steamer, the Orang which is now being fitted with new boiler and machinery at England. The first officer of the Warrimoo has gone to England to bring the Canadian-Australian new liner over.

The necessary money, \$110,000, has been subscribed for the can factory, and building of the factory will be commenced at once either in Vancouver or Westminster.

The salmon pack has been estimated by Inspector of Fisheries McNab, at 600,000 cases in round figures. This is but 75,000 cases less than the largest year on record. A dozen new canneries are spoken of for the Fraser and several for the North. There were in operation last year 55 canneries. There may be 65 in operation next season, but there will be no more fish to divide. There is a danger now of overcrowding the industry. A great many are going into the sturgeon business. A large number of sturgeon are being hooked and placed on the eastern market at profitable prices.

There is another large increase in the customs and inland revenue returns for the port of Vancouver over the month of September last year, indicating the steady development of trade at the terminal city.

The railway depot at Fort William was partially burned at an early hour Friday morning.

Jos. Harris, grain merchant, Winnipeg, has returned from a prolonged visit east.

See that this little card is in the pocket of any Ready-made Garment you buy. It speaks for itself and means what it says.



This card is a guarantee that the cloth in this garment has been thoroughly Sponged & Shrunk and the workmanship is fully guaranteed.

H SHOREY & CO,
Montreal.

Shorey's Ready-Made Clothing.

Notice to Loan Companies

Take notice that Rhineland Municipality will arrange a tax sale for next December, if arrears are not paid until first November. Save costs.

WM. REMPEL, Clerk

Gretna, October 7th, 1896

S. A. D. BERTRAND, OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE

For the province of Manitoba, under the recommendation of the Board of Trade of the city of Winnipeg. Insolvent and Trust Estates Managed with Promptness and Economy.

Special attention to Confidential Business Enquiries.

Corner 2nd. Avenue and 2nd St. North,
WINNIPEG MAN

DO YOU HANDLE

OYSTERS

I am receiving now regularly OYSTERS,
HADDIES AND BLOATERS

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

PRICES RIGHT ON ALL LINES.

Address:

J. J. PHILP,

P. O. Box 586.

WINNIPEG

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

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
BY ACT OF THEIR CONGRESS HAVE AUTHORIZED
THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN COMMISSION
BY THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION HELD IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS, IN THE YEAR 1893,
 TO RECEIVE A MEDAL FOR SPECIAL MERIT UPON THE FIFTH EXHIBIT UPON THE PAINTS OF AN INDIVIDUAL
 JUDGE APPOINTED BY AN EXHIBITOR UPON THE FIFTH OF A MEDAL OF DISTINCTION AWARDED TO

CANADA PAINT COMPANY, - CANADA.
MONTREAL.

EXHIBIT: VARNISHES, PAINTS, WOOD STAINS, AND COLORS.

AWARD

VARNISHES For a fine quality of Varnishes for all purposes, prepared from the finest grades of materials, giving extra brilliancy to their manufacture in perfect purity of their kind.

WOOD STAINS AND COLORS For a complete range of Colors in Tints, Grounds, Greenery, and the complete great class in preparation and preparation of the properties. For a fine of pure Colors to be used in staining woods. For a fine quality of these stains, producing a great variety of shades, very true to nature.

PAINTS For a Superior class, containing 50 per cent. of pure, prepared from a native product and containing a variety of shades and colors, and finishes. It is particularly characterized by great covering properties, especially in iron, which makes it a most useful and economical in its use by actual use.

H. I. KIRKILL, President, International Commission.
 GED. E. WATSON, Secretary.

Edw. Schaner
H. J. ...
R. J. ...

John ...

At the bottom of the advertisement, a row of circular medallions displays various exhibition medals and awards.

The Grain Grades

Following is the report of Secretary Bell, of the Winnipeg Board of Trade, on the result of his trip to Ottawa in connection with the grain grades:

To the President and Council of the Winnipeg Board of Trade.

Gentlemen—Having on the 2d inst. received your instructions to at once proceed to Ottawa to lay your views on the proposed changes in the grain standards classification before the controller of inland revenue, I left the following day, arriving in Ottawa in the morning of the 6th, the day after parliament prorogued. I succeeded in obtaining an interview with Sir Henri Joly, comptroller before he left Ottawa, on that day, and presented to him the reports of the general grain committee of this board, which your council adopted at their meeting of the 2nd inst. As Sir Henri would not discuss the merits of the proposed changes or this board's objections to such changes, only a desultory conversation took place. Sir Henri informed me that the Manitoba members (referring to Messrs. J. M. Macdonnell, R. L. Richardson and Rev. J. M. Douglas, who had interviewed him recently during the session), had pressed him to make the changes now gazetted, and that they had stated to him that the farmers of Manitoba and the Territories were urging for these changes to be made, and he had accepted their representations and if he had been misinformed he would have to accept the responsibility. He further stated that the Central Farmers' Institute of Manitoba and the Farmers of Industry had also petitioned the government to make changes in the classification of grain grades along the general lines he had acted on.

So far as I could learn the effect on trade following the enactment of the changes proposed, had not been considered when the original draft of the changes was prepared. The council is aware that no request was made to this board or the Winnipeg Grain Exchange from either the Manitoba M. P.'s or the department for information as to the views held by the millers or dealers as to how the proposed changes would work out in practice.

Sir Henri informed me that the official notices of the changes in classification were now being published in the Canada Gazette on the date of their fourth publication (the 24th of Oct.) would take effect. The proposed changes as they appear in the Gazette, however, show that one most objectionable feature of the original draft has been removed or nearly so. I refer to the change involving the increase of weight of No. 2 hard wheat from 58 pounds to 60 pounds; as amended the increase is but one-half a pound from the old standard or a total of 58 1/2.

After my interview with Sir Henri I had two consultations with the commissioner, Mr. E. Miall, and then suggested as Sir Henri would not withdraw the order-in-council now being gazetted unless the Manitoba members advised him that they wished him to do so, that the members of the standards board, having been nominated by the Manitoba and N. W. Territories members, the department might be requested to consider the advisability of not putting the proposed changes into force this season, as the crop would be nearly half moved before such changes could legally take effect, and that if they recommended in that line, the de-

partment should agree to cancel the order-in-council before the 24th inst. Mr. Miall has since written Mr. S. Spink, chairman of the standards board, suggesting that the board consider the whole matter of the proposed changes, and that any conclusion arrived at be communicated to the department. I have since talked over this feature of the situation with Messrs. J. M. Macdonnell, M. P., and R. L. Richardson, M. P., and they agree that any opinion expressed by the standards board would have great weight with the department when future action is decided on.

I may point out that if the standards board promptly advise the department not to make the changes in classification apply to this crop, the comptroller would have time if he so desires, to cancel the order-in-council before it can take effect. If the standards board will take this reasonable course, it seems probable that the department would during the coming year appoint a competent representative commission to fully investigate the whole inspection system now in force, give every interest ample opportunity to be heard and compare our system with that prevailing at the great grain centers of the United States. Then there would be some possibility of securing a proper classification and permanent standards.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. N. BELL,
Secretary.

Winnipeg Board of Trade

A meeting of the council of the board was held on Wednesday afternoon.

In view of the contemplated visit to Winnipeg of the Minister of Public Works it was decided to take up with him the matter of the Red River Improvements at St. Andrew's Rapids, and to that end a committee consisting of J. H. Asdown, J. H. Brock, J. E. Steen, Stephen Nairn and Capt. William Robinson was appointed to take charge of the matter and invite the city council to join in concerted action.

It was stated that a very large number of boards of trade in Canada have acceded to the request of the Winnipeg board and petitioned the Dominion government to make a general rebate of postage.

It was reported that the addresses of business men throughout the Province and Territories were being obtained so that invitations could be sent out for the business men's convention, which the board contemplates calling, probably for the first week of next February, though the date is not finally decided on.

W. T. Rutherford and W. A. Matheson were elected to membership on the board.

The following report of a special committee appointed some time ago was read and adopted, and a copy ordered to be sent to the minister of trade and commerce.

Your committee to whom was referred the communication from the department of trade and commerce asking as to the methods whereby, in the opinion of the board, existing trade could be increased or new traffic developed in any direction, beg leave to report:

First. That in the opinion of your committee a reduction in the customs tariff would aid materially in developing trade; that in particular those duties which press harshly on the farming community should be materially reduced:

Second. It is most desirable that means should be taken by the Dominion government to cause a reduction of charges on produce by the Canadian Pacific Railway company on the western division, especially on outgoing produce, in order that our farmers should have the best possible encouragement and not only be able to succeed themselves, but thereby to aid in the bringing in of their old friends and countrymen to share in their success.

Third. That means should be taken to prevent discrimination at Fort William in favor of or against any given boat or line of boats, in order that the greatest possible competition should be had from that point eastward in the carrying out of our produce and bringing in of merchandise.

Fourth. That direct routes of travel should be opened into the interior of British Columbia, under government control, as to rates, in order that all sorts of produce, as well as merchandise, required in the mining regions, should be had from this country, thereby materially aiding our farmers in the sale of produce, which in many cases cannot otherwise find a satisfactory market, and also in retaining a large and growing trade within the Dominion.

Fifth. That a vigorous immigration policy should be inaugurated and carried out in a thorough business like manner.

Civic Matters.

At the last meeting of the Winnipeg city council several important matters came up.

Ald. Sprout introduced a by-law which was read the first time, to enable the council to incur a debt of \$650,000 for the purpose of establishing a waterworks system.

Ald. McCreary introduced a by-law providing for the early closing of stores in various lines of business. These were passed through their several readings. The 24th of October was fixed as the date of the coming into force of the by-laws into force. A large number of the business men of the city interested were present to watch the proceedings.

Ald. Bannerman introduced a by-law to regulate the speed of bicycles, and provide for the carrying of lights. The by-law was passed through its three readings. It provided for a limit of speed of eight miles an hour, this portion of the by-law coming into force at once; and repairs that every bicycle carry a lantern, this provision to take effect from the first of January next.

Ald. Kennedy introduced a by-law which was read the first time. Its object is to provide for the borrowing of \$375,000 for the establishment of a gas and electric light service.

At present the water, gas and electric light service of the city are owned by private companies.

Monreal, Oct. 13.—The forty-third annual report of Molson's bank just issued shows net earnings of \$224,000 for the year ending Sept. 30th.

Robt. Douglas, who represents the A. R. Williams Manufacturing Co., of Toronto, in the west, is filling some good orders for his goods in the large range of machinery manufactured and handled by his company. The Commercial office has been supplied with one of the Williams Co.'s electric dynamos, and it gives every satisfaction.

FLOUR!

SOMEBODY Claims to make the best.

ANYBODY May do likewise.

EVERYBODY Cannot be convinced, but buyers who purchase goods on their merits write us before ordering elsewhere.

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

Man., N.W.T. and B.C.—Winnipeg Office, 467 Main Street,

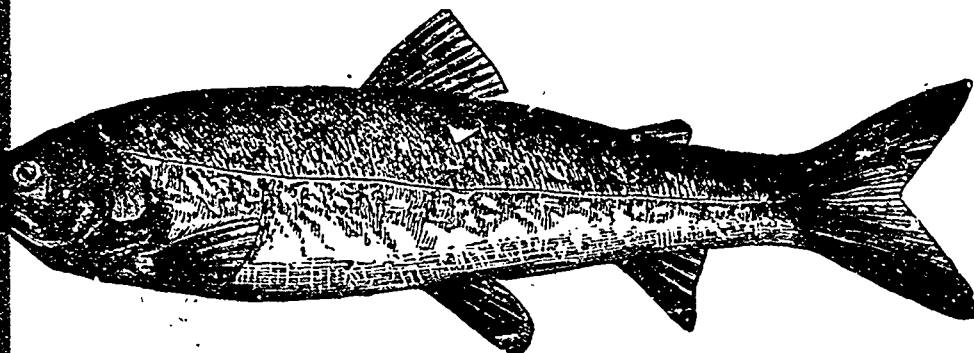
C. E. KERR, Cashier.

D. McDONALD, Inspector.

W. J. GUEST,

Wholesale dealer in FISH, GAME, POULTRY etc

We receive game for freezing on account of owner.



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

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

602 Main St., Winnipeg

Winnipeg Brewery

McDONAGH & SHEA, Props.

BREWERS OF

...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 Leitch 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 538.

AGENTS Skidgate Oil Works B.C.; D. Richards, Laundry Soap Woodstock, Ontario; Teller, Bothwell Co., Montreal, Paridian 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.

McMILLAN & HAMILTON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—

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,

General Commission Brokers,

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

—FULL LINES OF—

ENGLISH AND CUMBERLAND BLACKSMITH COALS.

GOVERNMENT STREET,

P.O. Box 803.

VICTORIA B.C.

Wm. Ferguson,

—WHOLESALE—

Wines, Liquors and Cigars

8th Street, Brandon,

LEITCH BROS.
OAK LAKE
 "Anchor Brand"
FLOURS

—FROM—
No. 1 Hard Wheat.
BRAN, SHORTS
 AND ALL KINDS OF
Chopped Feed and Grain.

—ADDRESS—
OAK LAKE
 MANITOBA.

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 unobtainable, 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.

5728 Chiltonham Avenue, ST. LOUIS, MO.
 Manufacturers of Furnaces for
 Nickel, Copper, Gold, Silver and Lead Ores

Lyman, Knex & Co

IMPORTERS

—AND—

Wholesale Druggists,

MONTREAL

TORONTO WINNIPEG

PARKER'S STEAM DYE WORKS

The first and only dye works in Manitoba and Northwest Territories. Head Office: 285 Portage Ave., Winnipeg.

ESTABLISHED 1880

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

WE ARE

Sole REPRESENTATIVES IN MANITOBA FOR

Bell Pianos
Organs

THE OLD RELIABLE
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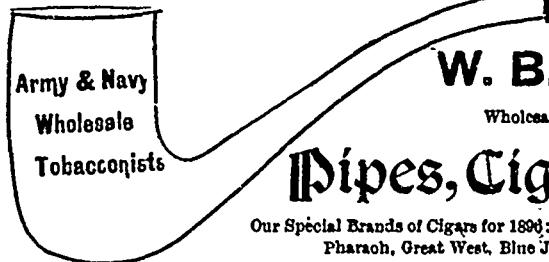
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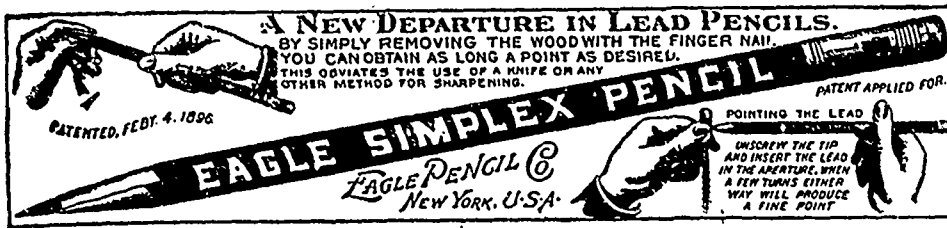
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Manitoba Wheat Inspection System

At the recent annual meeting of the Ontario flour millers, at Toronto, known as the Dominion Millers' association, J. L. Spink read the following paper:

In order to understand the question, I will first describe the method of loading in vogue at Fort William and Port Arthur. The shipper who wishes to ship, say, 20,000 bus. No. 2 hard, on examining the sample of the straight No. 2 hard in the elevator, decides that he can make up his shipment as follows: Say, 14,000 bus. straight No. 2 hard, three cars, or 2,000 bus. of No. 3 hard, and 4,000 bus. scoured wheat; or, if the shipment is 40,000 bus., say double these quantities. If the boat happens to be at Port Arthur, the 4,000 or 8,000 bus. of scoured wheat, as the case may be, are first loaded into the bottom of the hold, and then the ship goes up to Fort William and gets on the rest of her cargo. In case the boat happens to load at Fort William first, the operation is reversed and the scoured wheat is found all at the top of the boat, instead of the bottom.

When the vessel arrives at the elevator on this side of the lakes, and the elevator leg is put into the hold, as you would naturally expect, the first wheat that is elevated out is the last put in, with the result that where it is unloaded into a bin or goes directly into cars the first or the last 4,000 or 8,000 bus., as the case may be, is pure scoured wheat, and the miller who is unfortunate enough to receive this, instead of getting No. 2 hard, as called for by his certificate, and by the standard samples fixed and issued by and under the authority of the Dominion government, which contained no scoured wheat, is thus forced to pay for and take delivery of what is entirely unsuited for the purpose for which he bought it. He does not get what he bought, nor does he get wheat represented by the standard samples made under the authority of the government. If he is a large miller, he may get over this difficulty, to a certain extent, by putting it on one side, and buying a large quantity of No. 1 hard wheat to replace it and then, when making a lower grade of flour, feeding in the scoured wheat in small quantities. As you will see this involves a great deal of trouble and expense to the large miller, but in case of the small miller, who possibly only buys a car of Manitoba wheat once in two or three months, and has no use for any

lower grade of wheat than that he ordered, the matter is a very serious one, involving not only a heavy direct loss but possibly serious embarrassment from a financial standpoint.

"I will quote two or three cases which will illustrate exactly what has happened. Soon after navigation opened, a boat arrived at Midland, containing according to the inspection certificate, say, 8,000 bus. No. 3 hard. The wheat weighed bins holding about 8,000 each, and the grain was found to be half scoured and half No. 1 frosted, all separate except a few thousand bushels, where the two wheats had been mixed in the elevator; so, in this case, if the wheat was loaded in the cars just as received, the miller would get No. 1 frosted wheat or pure scoured wheat, when his certificate called for No. 3 hard. Your own president, Mr. Dobson, bought a 5,000 bus. lot of No. 2 hard, and either five or six cars were found, on examination, to be two-thirds scoured wheat. He refused to accept the wheat, and had the Toronto inspectors, who told him, when drawing the samples, that the dealer who shipped him that wheat was in the soup, as I was certainly not No. 2 hard; but on the inspector's return to Toronto, on examining his instructions from the government, and consulting men in the grain trade, he issued a certificate to the grain dealer for No. 2 hard, and Mr. Dobson was compelled to take his wheat. Another case was that of Mr. White, of Oshawa, who purchased 8,000 bus. wheat, No. 2 hard. He took delivery of 2,000 bus. as soon as the vessel arrived, and it was satisfactory in every respect. A few weeks later, on getting two cars loads more, he found it was scoured wheat, pure and simple, and he went to the expense of coming down to Toronto to ascertain what had better be done in the matter, but, finding what the result had been in the case of your president Mr. Dobson, he returned home, entered into correspondence with the Winnipeg shippers, and succeeded, by the way of a compromise, in getting them to send him two or three cars of No. 1 hard wheat at the same price as he originally bought the No. 2 at, to mix in the scoured wheat. It is claimed, that in the latter instance, the good No. 2 hard was shipped from Fort William and the scoured wheat was shipped from Port Arthur, appears without any attempt at mixing, whatever.

"As wheat is grown solely to make flour, whatever injures it for this pur-

pose must necessarily reduce its value, and an opposing mixing of scoured with unscoured wheat, the millers of Canada represent not only themselves, but also the millers in foreign countries, as the miller in Great Britain or Europe can use to advantage what the Canadian miller can not, in this respect.

"That which has been smutty and scoured has an injurious effect on the flour is undoubtedly true, as proved by the experience of every practical miller who has thoroughly tested the matter, all opinions of theorists to the contrary.

"If wheat standards are made under authority of the government the grain bought and sold should conform to the standard; in every respect as closely as an honest and intelligent inspector can class and grade it. The certificate issued by the inspector should be like the currency of the country—above question or doubt. Wherever the certificate of a duly-authorized grain inspector accompanies a cargo or car of grain, it should be known in all lands that the entire contents of the cargo or car would, in every respect, as closely conform to the standard sample as human judgment, honestly administered, can make it.

"Millers do not buy a certificate; they can not produce flour from certificates; they have no value aside from what they are supposed to represent. Is it honest, just, or right, that any miller should be compelled to take and pay for scoured wheat if he does not want to buy that variety. Should any government be a party to a system of inspection that enables one man to force another man to take, on a contract, scoured grain mixed or unmixed, when he does not want and has not bought scoured grain? I think not.

"I understand it is a crime to deliver skimmed milk to a cheese factory. Why should it be? I presume because it is less valuable than unskimmed milk for making cheese. There has been a constant effort, wisely, I think, to raise the standard of cheese and butter.

"When, however, we come to deal in Manitoba wheat, the machinery of the law is put in operation—not to raise the standard but to benefit the intelligent, thrifty farmer who properly prepares his seed to avoid smut, but in the interests of the few who raise smutty wheat. It is said the last crop was 12 per cent smutty, so that those who produce the 88 per cent

(Continued on Page 144)

Prof. Saunders's Trip.

Prof. Saunders, director of Dominion experimental farms, returned east last week from his annual tour of inspection of the Manitoba Territorial and British Columbia ranch farms. During his trip he also visited several parts of the country, in order to inform himself as to the progress being made by farmers and ranchers. He reports having found many of the varieties of grain at the Brandon farm to be considerably risted, from the effect of a severe storm that occurred a few days before his visit. The result of the threshing, however, indicates that the crop will well up to the average. One lot of bumper oats threshed on Saturday yielded over 80 bushels per acre, and several lots of wheat have averaged about 25 bushels per acre. The barley has yielded well, some of the varieties turning out as high as 61 bushels per acre; and peas have yielded in some instances upwards of 65 bushels. Indian corn has given excellent returns; some of the varieties grew to a height of nine and ten feet. Potatoes are also a fine crop on the farm; and turnips, mangolds and carrots have done well. From what Prof. Saunders saw of the crops in the western part of the province, he has formed the opinion that the average yield of wheat will exceed ten bushels per acre. Grain, however, in the eastern part of the county he found to be much less promising, and no doubt will reduce the total average considerably.

At the Indian Head farm the yield of all sorts of grain has exceeded the averages of any previous year. Barley, oats give as high as 114 bushels per acre; four or five other varieties exceed 100 bushels. The different varieties of barley have given yields varying from 50 to 73 bushels, and wheat runs from 38 to 41 bushels. It is believed that the average yield in the Indian Head district on summer fallowed land will not be less than 41 bushels per acre, and on sowing plowing, from 10 to 25 bushels, and nearly all the grain in that district will grade No. 1 hard. The farmers are delighted with the returns they have had, and with advancing prices for grain, will be handsomely rewarded for their labor this season.

En route west Prof. Saunders spent a day in the Cypress Hills, south of Maple Creek, where he had an opportunity of seeing some of the cattle and horse ranches. Most of the ranchers are reaping satisfactory returns from their investments.

In the Calgary district much progress has been made this year in the construction of irrigation ditches, and there are now many thousands of acres that can be supplied with water in the future. The benefit of irrigation in this district was strikingly illustrated on the ranch of Mr. Hall, ten miles from Calgary. On this ranch before the application of water the yield of hay did not average more than about 100 tons, but this year it is said to have produced 1,400 tons. The growth was extraordinary.

He spent a few days at Edmonton and took occasion to visit Fort Saskatchewan to inspect the gold washing operations on the river bars. This enterprise gives employment to a couple of hundred men, whose returns vary from \$1 to \$5 per day.

The crop returns in the Edmonton district have not yet been definitely ascer-

tained, but from what was seen in a couple of instances where threshing had been completed, it was believed that the yield will be about the average wheat will probably give a return of 25 bushels per acre. The farmers are everywhere increasing their stock as rapidly as possible, and the general adoption of mixed farming in the district is inevitable. It will, no doubt, in a short time, bring about very good results.

In British Columbia, to the unfavourable weather the grain crop generally are expected to fall below the average. The fruit crop suffered from the cold, damp weather in the spring, which was unfavourable to the "setting" of most of the varieties, consequently the crop is below the average in yield. The growers, however, are satisfied, the prices they obtained owing to better transportation arrangements which enabled them to place fruit in the towns of the Territories and Manitoba at a price which brought them into the reach of all classes. The outlook for the fruit industry in British Columbia is very promising. The work on the experimental farm there has advanced satisfactorily. The numerous tests made with all classes of fruits have demonstrated the value of a number of new and less known varieties which are likely to be cultivated largely in the province.

Argentine's Meat Trade.

The La Plata government (says the Buenos Ayres Standard) has just published Mr. Herbert Gibson's report on the export of meat. "It may be remembered that last year the government availed of Mr. Gibson's trip to Europe to name him special commissioner to study the questions of production and meat export, and the pamphlet now before us shows what an excellent choice was made by the provincial governor. Mr. Gibson divides his report into two parts, the first dealing with the export of live stock, and the other with the export of frozen meat. Let us examine the first section of the work. Mr. Gibson begins by pointing out that in spite of the fall in prices for imported live stock in the United Kingdom—a fall produced, perhaps, by the very exports from Argentina—it nevertheless pays the foreign breeder to export live animals in preference to frozen meat. The expenses of exporting live stock are much greater than those involved in killing the meat and exporting it in a frozen condition. The comparative cost stands thus: For a wether frozen 15c. gold per kilo; for a wether exported alive 25c. gold per kilo. But whereas frozen meat only fetches 12c. to 14c. gold per kilo, 35c. to 38c. gold is offered for slaughtered meat. The export of live stock affords an opening for the alfalfa trade. Last year no less than 10,000 tons of alfalfa were consumed in that way. The following comparative table of the imports of live steers into the United Kingdom shows the hold Argentina has acquired in the market.

	Argentina	United States	Canada
1890	653	34,798	120,490
1891	4,028	314,228	107,520
1892	3,419	392,679	97,946
1893	6,862	248,925	82,925
1894	9,531	381,657	82,318
1895	39,494	276,378	95,952

"In wethers the progression has been as follows;

	Argentina	United States	Canada
1890	22,076	3,904	42,640
1891	20,911	10,637	31,633
1892	14,553	2,829	15,743
1893	22,765	3,579
1894	73,116	198,133	135,622
1895	368,094	453,210	214,310

"The imports of Argentine steers in England were about 6,000 a month in January and February, and in the same months the arrivals of wethers from here reached 22,271 and 26,960 respectively. Argentine meat, Mr. Gibson tells us, is quoted on a parity with United States and Canadian. Mr. Gibson points out that if we export live stock under the present onerous and even cruel conditions, there is really no reason why we should not send our flocks to be shorn in Antwerp, Dunkerque and London. It costs more or less the same to send a wether for 35 kilos across the ocean as to send half a ton of frozen meat. The deficiency and cruelty of the present system of exporting live stock have attracted the attention of many leading men, who are endeavoring to find a remedy. Mr. Gibson, after showing the rude, primitive form of live-stock export, and the deficiencies and cruelty of the system, expresses his opinion that in the end the frigorific system will prevail. It is by far the cleanest, the simplest and the most practical."

The O. P. B. President

Sir William Van Horne was in Winnipeg last week, on a trip of inspection. In speaking of Manitoba grain finding its way to the seaboard via United States transportation routes, Sir William said: "If the grain trade and other traffic from the west is to be hauled to Canadian ports exclusively, there must be a change in the Atlantic freight service, and the first step towards effecting the change desired is the establishment of a fast Atlantic passenger service. The diversion of the grain traffic is solely a question of ocean freight. So long as the present type of vessels in use on the Canadian routes is maintained, so long will ocean rates rule higher, and so long will business go via New York. What we want in this respect I consider to be easy of accomplishment. The first step, as I have already stated, is the establishment of a first class passenger steamship service. The ships for this service should only carry passengers and a limited quantity of high class freight; and a class of steamers must be adopted to carry freight only, and that at the lowest possible cost. Under the present method the cost of carrying freight is increased and the efficiency of the passenger service diminished. There appears to be a unanimity of opinion in Canada in favor of a fast Atlantic service, though there are a few people who think that the service proposed would be too good for Canada; but if one sets out to establish a first class business one must not stop at the plate glass windows."

Boot and shoe travelers are out with their spring samples says the Montreal Trade Bulletin, but orders are expected to come in very fast as yet, it being too early to secure much business. Manufacturers are looking around for their supplies of leather as if they expected the usual amount of orders for the spring trade.

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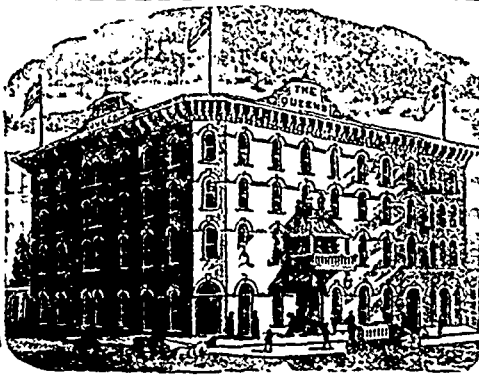
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McINTYRE BLOCK, WINNIPEG.

Manitoba Wheat Inspection System.

(Continued from Page 141.)

free from smutt were all made to suffer in the grades of No. 1 north end, No. 2 and No. 3 hard, that the 2 per cent might have their mutty wheat placed on the market as secured wheat, of equal value to the 88 per cent of the crop that was free from smut.

Catching Whitefish in Lake Winnipeg

No province in the Dominion is possessed of such large wild and beautiful lakes as those which exist in Manitoba. The shores of Lake Winnipeg, Lake Manitoba and Lake Winnipegosis, are but little inhabited and a pleasing and interesting wilderness still exists on the old forests that fringe the dark waters and cover the lonely islands. A few fishermen, a few Indians and a few wanderers are almost the only individuals to be met with, either in the evergreen woods, on the shore, or on the homely bluffs that chase each other on their pathless course over the wild expanse.

Having a strong desire to see a very large lake which is still as nature formed it, and still possessed of the splendid harbours for ages has rested on the wild waters, we left Selkirk on the steamer Premier, Capt. Pollock. As the vessel approached the several mouths of the Red River where the waters flow slowly through the extensive stretches of grass and reeds, a number of duck hunters in their canoes were noticed, and large flocks of wild fowl were on the wing. This place is one of the finest shooting grounds in the province. Soon the steamer was breasting the still savage waters of Lake Winnipeg and after a run of about a hundred and fifty miles Swampy Island was reached, where in the little harbor were two steam tugs and a number of boats belonging to the fishing company. Here also rests the disabled steamer Sulista, which is used as a boarding place by the fishermen. A very beautiful island near by is named Punket's island. On this is a small lighthouse, the only one on the lake, and is in charge of a man who is known to be the brother of an English nobleman. Pleasured with the solitude of the situation, the beauty of the islands and the excellent fishing and shooting everywhere to be had, this old Englishman remains in retirement all the year round accompanied by his wife and family. On the lighthouse island are many other islands, the one are white birch trees and beautiful groves of mountain ash; the other just now bearing large clusters of red berries.

Early in the morning we were invited to go out in one of the tugs to visit the fish-nets. Each tug had several boats in tow and as the bows of the tug lines of nets were approached the boats were let go, and here and there the work of removing the large, silvery, sardine-like whitefish was commenced. The Indian and half-breeds were exceedingly expert and in order that they might have both hands to work with the fish's head was usually placed in the mouth of the operator. As the head of the whitefish is exceedingly small when compared to the size of the body, and as the Indians' mouth was quite capacious the difficulty was less than might be expected, but it

was curious to see an Indian holding a great struggling fish with the head secured by his strong teeth as he lacerated with both hands to release it from the net. Some of the fish escaped as the net was hauled in and the operators being exhausted by their struggles and unable to swim properly, they floundered about on the surface and were either gaffed by the fishermen, or when a short distance from the boats were pounced upon by the army of gulls that hovered continually about the nets. These have a simple and easy language, for they are protected in order that they may devour the offal of the fish and so keep the harbours clean. The largest catch made this season at one time is said to be seven thousand whitefish taken from about two miles of net. This affords some idea of the richness of the Lake Winnipeg fisheries, and Lake Manitoba and Lake Winnipegosis are as populous with whitefish as is Lake Winnipeg.

As soon as the tugs and boats reach the shore the fish are cleaned and packed with ice, fifty in each box. The next day the fish are again overhauled and repacked with fresh ice, of which an enormous supply has been stored on the island during the winter. Early in the day the steamer when making its rounds calls and takes the boxes of fish to Selkirk, which is the headquarters of the fishing companies. —Pilot Mount Sentinel.

Business in the Early Days.

Some amusing stories are told of the way business was done at Fort Garry (Winnipeg) in the early days. Such a thing as wrapping up parcels was never thought of at the Hudson's Bay store. Customers were supposed to provide their own packages. Tea, which was a staple among the natives, was usually tied up in the handkerchief of the purchaser. C. A. Loveland, who visited Fort Garry 38 years ago, in his way west, in a prospecting tour, relates the following regarding his experience here in those days. He says: "The rule was to hand down the first article of the kind asked for, thus a 200 pound man would probably be handed a pair of pants of a size suitable for a 120 pound man, and he was expected to take them and vice versa. They objected to any selection being made. Mr. Loveland himself had a great difficulty in getting supplies at all. He was ten days before he could get attended to. The store was opened in the morning and closed at a certain hour in the afternoon, and all who were inside at closing time were ordered out and had to wait their chance next day. After he had waited several days he remained at closing time and by his persistence got the clerk to serve him after hours. He wanted a pound of tea and was told to put out his hand or head; they knew nothing about wrapping goods in paper, and when he had persuaded the clerk to find him a piece of coarse paper, and he asked for a two quart kettle the nearest of half-inch rope to tie up the parcel containing the pound of tea. When he asked for a two quart kettle the nearest one was handed him which would hold some two gallons, and it was only by more persuasion that he could induce the clerk to let him have one the size he wanted from a little further along the rack,

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