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 REST..... 843,536.75
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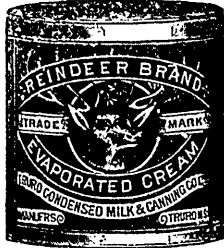
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The Commercial

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

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

WINNIPEG, SEPTEMBER 17, 1894.

THE COMMERCIAL

With this issue The Commercial enters upon another year of its life. Twelve years have passed since this journal began its career as an exponent of the mercantile interests of Western Canada, and the thirteenth volume is now entered upon. This thirteenth birthday is celebrated by the appearance of the journal in a new dress of type. It has always been the effort of the publisher to present a clean and attractive paper, typographically, and with the new outfit of type now in use, the new volume of The Commercial will present a neat appearance. The new dress is manufactured by the Toronto Type Foundry, purchased from H. C. Stovel, manager of the Winnipeg branch of the company.

Manitoba.

Thomas Carter, grocer, Winnipeg, deceased.
Geo. McCord, tailor, Winnipeg, opening business.
Peace & McCord, tailors, Winnipeg, have dissolved.
Peace & Co., tailors, Winnipeg, opening business.
W. W. Burke, stationery, etc., is starting business at Winnipeg.
S. S. Barrowclough, music, etc., is starting business at Winnipeg.
Geo. E. Moore, hardware, Lauder, has sold out to H. C. Hamelin.
Chas. Braund, jeweller, has moved from McGregor to Rapid City.
J. B. Abraham & Son, general store, Delorau, has assigned to C. H. Mahon.
Wm. Pitcher, baker and confectioner, is opening business at Portage la Prairie.
Colquhoun & Co., wholesale liquors, Winnipeg, attachment issued; sheriff in possession.
Thompson & Fumerton, general merchants, Glenboro, have dissolved partnership. Fumerton has bought out the entire business and continues under the name of J. F. Fumerton & Co.,

A. B. A. Cunningham, baker, etc., Carberry, is reported away and the bailiff is in possession under landlords warrant.

The hardware stock of John K. Knaus, of Selkirk is offered for sale by tender, up to Sept. 27, by J. H. Ashdown, Winnipeg.

Eames & Co., hotel, Brandon, have dissolved partnership; Thomas Law retires, F. S. Eames and Wm. Law continues under old style.

The regular half-yearly examinations of the Pharmaceutical Association of Manitoba will be held on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th of October.

The balance of stock held by the Winnipeg Jobbers' Union will be offered for sale at a rate on the dollar, on September 20. The stock amounts to \$9,000.

J. J. Philp, formerly in the fruit business at Winnipeg, has opened out again as dealer and broker in fruit. He will make a speciality of selecting and shipping fruit for country dealers.

City Treasurer Scott has decided on Oct. 24 as the date of the Winnipeg city tax sale. This is the first sale in two years, and some desirable parcels will be put up. A few small amounts on the tax sale list have been redeemed, the only extra charge being the paying of the advertisement.

The Western Real Estate and Investment company, limited, has applied for charter of incorporation, Capital stock \$40,000, in 800 shares of \$50 each. The first directors to be G. A. Simpson, C. H. Enderton, Dorsey, E. McLaughlin, H. J. Dexter, all of Winnipeg, and F. George, of St. Paul.

The stock of P. Magnusson, of Selkirk, will be sold at a rate on the dollar on Thursday, September 18, at Winnipeg, consisting of the following: Dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, \$981.65; hardware, oils, crockery, etc., \$222.52; furniture, fixtures, etc., \$150; live stock and buggy, \$140; book accounts, \$635.46.

Alberta.

J. H. Millward, Paints, Wall-paper, etc. Calgary, assigned to Wm. Meldrum.
Geo. W. West & Co., general store, Innisfail, mortgage sale of stock, etc. advertised.
Ross & Co., tailors, Calgary, have dissolved partnership, John Ross and E. M. Hill continue, under the same style.

Northwest Ontario.

Armstrong & Sproule, flour and feed, Fort William, have dissolved partnership; R. F. Sproule continues.
Fire broke out at Keewatin on Sept. 12, starting in Burton's hall, next catching Roy's boarding house, burton's residence and Michael's shoe store; Coates drug store followed, all being totally consumed. Coates saved considerable stock, but it was badly damaged by moving. An ice house of Burton's was torn down and stopped the fire from spreading further west and saved Drewry's liquor store and Hunter's but both lost heavily in moving of stocks.

The Crop Outlook.

Thornhill, Sept. 12.—Quite a few of the farmers in the vicinity of Thornhill have threshed, and wheat has averaged twenty-three bushels per acre.
Chater, Sept. 13.—Chater is getting from 3,000 to 5,000 bushels of wheat daily. The farmers' elevator is being managed by J. G. Hoey, late proprietor. Woodcock's elevator has been leased by the Ogilvie Milling Co., and W. H. Reid is buying. Prices are 41c for No. 1 hard, 2c less for No. 2 hard. Threshing is progressing very rapidly. Four

machines are working near here and turning out from 1,000 to 1,500 bushels each. The yield will be about fifteen bushels on the average.

Rounthwaite, Sept. 7.—The grain is now all cut except an odd field of oats. Stacking and threshing are now general. A heavy rain commenced last evening and continued during the most of the night. It has put a stop to harvest work for a day or so.

Burnside, Sept. 11.—The grain is all cut in this district and about one-third of the threshing is done. Forty cars of wheat have been shipped from here in the past six days. Some fields have yielded as much as thirty-five bushels per acre, but the yield all round will be twenty. Seven threshing machines are at work in this district which makes it lively for the one elevator.

Brandon, Sept. 12.—Most of the farmers in this district have completed their stacking, and threshing is now in full blast. It is thought that nearly twenty-five per cent. of the grain will be threshed by the end of this week. The weather for harvesting and threshing has been exceptionally fine. In view of the early harvest and the fine weather there is bound to be a great deal of plowing done this fall, perhaps more than has ever been plowed in any fall in the experience of Manitoba.

Rapid City, Sept 8.—Harvesting is about completed and threshing fairly begun. Grain of all kinds is turning out a much better yield than expected, twenty bushels is an estimate of the wheat yield.

Gladstone, Sept. 10.—Threshing is now in full swing, and the returns so far are good, running from eighteen to over thirty bushels per acre for wheat, and there are some fields here that look as if they would yield forty to the acre. Oats are splendid, and will go in some cases seventy-five bushels. Barley is not grown to any great extent here, but wheat is, very good and yielding well. There has been more threshing out of the stock this year than any previous one. Stacking will be finished in two or three days.

Strathclair, Sept. 10.—Many of the farmers have finished stacking, but little threshing has yet been done. Crops in this district are pronounced by travellers to be heavy.

U. S. Crop Report.

Washington, Sept. 11.—The report of the statistician of the department of agriculture for the month of September shows a decline in the condition of corn to 68.4 from 69.1 in the month of August, and 95 in the month of July. This is a decline of 5.7 points from the August and 31.3 from July condition. A change is marked in nearly all great corn states. The present condition is 75 in Kentucky, 70 in Ohio, 55 in Michigan, 80 in Minnesota, 40 in Iowa, 50 in Missouri, 45 in Kansas, 15 in Nebraska, and 16 in South Dakota. In most of the Southern states the condition has risen and a good crop is certain. Reported conditions from correspondents for the principal wheat growing states are as follows: Ohio, 102; Michigan, 94; Indiana, 103; Illinois, 101; Wisconsin, 82; Minnesota, 85; Iowa, 92; Missouri, 91; Kansas, 58; Nebraska, 40; South Dakota, 32; North Dakota, 74; California, 85; Oregon, 88; Washington, 67. In eastern New York, 85, Pennsylvania, 91; Maryland, 98; Virginia reports 78, Tennessee, 78; West Virginia, 93; Kentucky, 92; Texas, 92. In principal wheat states there has been considerable improvement in conditions since the July report. In parts of the wheat region the crop is fully up to expectations, and in other parts the yield has exceeded expectations. The average condition of oats is reported at 77.8, against 76.5 Aug. 1 and 77.7 on July 1 and 87 June 1.

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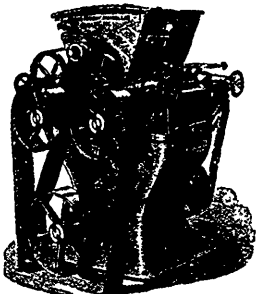
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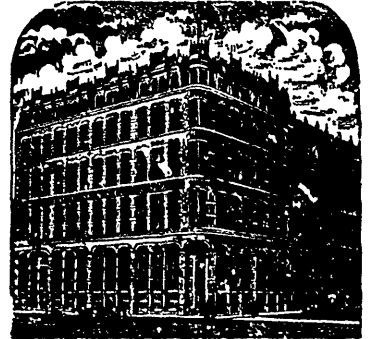


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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, SEPTEMBER 17, 1894.

THE WHEAT GRADES

As the season comes around each year for the fixing of the grain standards, there is the usual amount of discussion over the matter. Ever since the grading of Manitoba wheat began there has constantly been more or less controversy about the grades and the fixing of the standards. At first the standards were selected in the East, at Toronto, and this gave rise to a great deal of opposition from the West, western people very properly claiming that the standards should be selected at Winnipeg, by western people. It should be understood here that the grading of grain is governed by an act of the Dominion parliament, and comes directly under the charge of the inland revenue department. The act specifies or outlines what the different grades shall be, as for instance the act says that "No. 1 Manitoba hard wheat shall be sound and well cleaned, weighing not less than 60 pounds to the bushel, and shall be composed of at least two-thirds of hard red fife wheat, grown in Manitoba or the Northwest territories of Canada." Thus it will be seen that the general nature of the grades is fixed by act of parliament. Once a year as soon after the new crop is harvested as possible, the board of grain examiners meet and fix standards for grading the crop, and the composition of this board has been the subject of much controversy. The western people finally succeeded in inducing the government to have the standards selected at Winnipeg, and the standards board is now composed of a majority of western men. Still there is more or less controversy about the matter each year, notwithstanding that the composition of the board has been changed several times. Eastern millers, for instance, claim that they should have a larger representation on the board, as they purchase a quantity of Manitoba wheat. Some western shippers claim that as the great bulk of the crop is exported direct, the matter of fixing the standards should be in the hands entirely of the shippers. Again the farmers come in with the argument that as they are the producers of the wheat, the matter of grading and selecting the standards should be in their hands. The present board recognizes all these claims, and is composed of representatives of the various interests.

The question may be asked, what is the use of the standards board at all? As the nature of the different grades is governed by an act of parliament, and as inspectors, licensed under the regulations of a Dominion act, are appointed to grade the grain in conformity with the act, some people fail to comprehend the sphere and usefulness of the standards board. The act of parliament which signifies the general nature of the different grades, however, allows a certain latitude, under which the quality of a given

grade may be made to vary considerably in different years. The inspectors, in grading wheat, have the act to go by; but they also have the samples or standards fixed by the board of grain examiners. Here is where the variation comes in. There is room for considerable variation in the quality of the grain, within the scope of the act, and the standards board, in selecting the standards or samples for the use of the inspectors in grading each crop, say what this variation shall be. The condition of the crop varies materially in different years, and this is one reason for the variation in the standard samples, though the different views of the persons composing the board of examiners, also accounts for the variation to some extent. Some parties, particularly the millers, seem to want the grades fixed as high as possible, while the producers are always grumbling about the grades being too high. The producers have the idea that if the grades are made low, more wheat will go into the high grades and they will get a higher price for much of their wheat. They should consider, however, that the grade is simply the name, and that the name of the grade does not change the quality of the wheat. If the grades are reduced in quality, the price of the grade will also be reduced, so that so far as the price to the producer is concerned, the matter about balances itself.

There are a number of arguments which can be advanced on both sides, as to the advisability of varying the standards in different years. The varying condition of the crop may necessitate some variation in the standards in different years, but The Commercial has always urged that there should be as little variation as possible in the same grade of wheat in different years. Now that a large export trade has been worked up in Manitoba wheat we believe it is even more necessary to keep the grade as uniform as possible. Foreign buyers, for instance, have become acquainted with the quality of the grades of last year's crop, and any material change this year will unsettle them. If the grade is lowered this year, foreign buyers will be dissatisfied, and will be inclined to regard our grades as unreliable. The way the quality of the grades has been changed in some past years, buyers who handled the wheat one year would find the same grades the next year represented quite a different wheat. The Commercial believes now, as it has done in the past, that it will be to the advantage of producers and shippers alike to keep the quality of the various grades as uniform as possible. The crop can be made to suit the grades more than it has been in some past years, instead of changing the grades so much to suit the crop.

As for the composition of the board of grain examiners, and the plan followed in fixing the standards, no doubt the mode of procedure could be considerably simplified, in the direction of appointing a permanent board, composed of a fewer number of persons, as for instance, leaving the fixing of the standards in the hands of the regularly authorized inspectors. The plan now followed of appointing a new board each year, representing various in-

terests, has not unfrequently resulted in the appointment of some persons to the board who have little knowledge of wheat, either as regards quality, or commercial conditions of handling the crop. Changing the board each year will also have a tendency to lead to changes in the quality of the grades, according to the varying views of the members of the board.

IRRIGATION IN THE WEST.

The Canadian Pacific railway company has had an examination made by experts of the country between Medicine Hat and Gleichen, in the territories of Assiniboia and Alberta, with a view to determining the feasibility of irrigating about 1,000,000 acres in this district. The report of the engineers has not been made public, but it is supposed that the district can be irrigated by water taken from the Bow river. It will be remembered that at the last session of Parliament an act was passed to allow the Canadian Pacific railway company to select the balance of its land grant in a solid block in this district, instead of taking every other section, as under the old plan, the object being to give the company a fair opportunity to undertake an extensive system of irrigation. It is to be hoped the company will find its plans of irrigation to be feasible, and that the work will go on at an early date. The district is well adapted to general farming, so far as the quality of the soil and the climate is concerned, with the exception of lack of average rainfall to ensure successful agriculture, one year with another. There are millions of acres of land in southern Alberta and eastern Assiniboia which can be made most productive if irrigation is feasible. No doubt the streams flowing in an easterly direction from the mountains, afford the means of irrigating a large portion of this sub-arid region. Once a system of irrigation for a considerable district, such as that proposed to be irrigated by the Canadian Pacific railway company, is put successfully into operation, it will serve as an object lesson for the rest of the country, and will greatly encourage similar efforts in the direction of irrigating other districts. Once irrigation works have been put in successful operation throughout the western portion of the territories, a new era of prosperity will have dawned upon the country, which will be felt in the quickened development of the entire prairie region of Western Canada. It is, therefore, very desirable that the present undertaking of the Canadian Pacific railway company should be successfully carried out.

TRANSMISSION OF ELECTRIC ENERGY.

It is said that the problem of the transmission of electric power for long distances has not yet been solved, the loss in transmission being very heavy. The Cataract Construction company, composed of New York capitalists, has spent millions of dollars in developing the water power at Niagara Falls, with the object of transmitting the power to Buffalo and Rochester. As the former city is only sixteen miles distant, it is believed the power can be successfully transmitted; but in the

case of Rochester, 60 miles distant, grave doubts are expressed by electricians as to the possibility of profitably transmitting the power to that place, owing to the heavy loss in transmission. In view of the proposal to transmit electric power from Keewatin to Winnipeg, a distance of 180 miles, the opinion of electricians upon the feasibility of electric power transmission is of local interest. The Keewatin Power company has asked the Winnipeg city council to refrain from taking any steps to develop the water power of the Assiniboine river at Winnipeg, as the company expects to be able in the near future to transmit power to Winnipeg from their Keewatin works. However, if electricians are dubious about transmitting power from Niagara to Rochester, it would seem beyond the power of electric science, as at present understood, to successfully transmit power such a long distance as is contemplated by the Keewatin Co. Under these circumstances, it is hardly reasonable to expect the Winnipeg city council to delay the Assiniboine water power project, on account of the proposal to transmit power to this city from Keewatin.

IRRIGATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

One of the greatest questions in the United States to-day is that of irrigation. The public domain, outside of the vast arid region in the western and southwestern states, is about exhausted, and the need of more land to open for settlement is now being felt. Attention is therefore turning to the reclamation of the arid country by means of irrigation. A national irrigation congress has lately been in session at Denver, in the state of Colorado, to consider the best plan of entering upon irrigation work in a comprehensive way. The question as to whether the arid lands should be ceded to the different states, and whether the waters in arid regions should be under national control, were the most important subjects debated at the congress. The platform as discussed, provides that the general government legislate for the reclamation of the desert land laws. The withdrawal of pastoral lands from settlement and sale and leasing the same, was defeated as was also the provision requiring the states to provide for organizing hydrographic basins for the control of water if the Carey land grant act was accepted. The request was carried for the appointment of a national irrigation commission as was also that for the appointment of international commissions with Mexico and Canada to regulate and arrange as to our international water supplies. The congress after sharp debate decided to ask congress for a sufficient appropriation to push irrigation surveys, the ascertainment of water supplies under ground, surface and storm. It declares that the conclusions reached are illustrative of western unanimity; that they are of the highest national character, and seek only to make new homes and fresh prosperity. That the fundamental idea is not the separation of state and national interests, but cooperation between these powers within their proper spheres. It endorses storage and forest reservoirs and endorses the grant of one

million acres for reclamation to each of the arid states. It declares that irrigation solves the problem of homes and asks the country to so consider the issue presented. The irrigation congress reached no conclusion in regard to the policy to be recommended concerning the reclamation of the arid lands and the relation of the state and national government to that problem. The matter being referred to the several state commissions to report at the next congress, the subject will be fully investigated by those commissions, so that a wise conclusion may be reached. In the meantime, however, the grant of lands under the Geary law will give the several states an opportunity to show what they can do in the way of reclaiming such lands without national interference.

The question of irrigation is beginning to attract much attention in Canada. In the western territories and British Columbia we have large acres of land which require irrigation, and it is of the utmost importance that the work should be begun on the right basis. We can therefore watch proceedings in the United States with interest and profit by the experience gained there. Irrigation is a work which should not be undertaken in any haphazard way. To attain the best results, it must be undertaken on a comprehensive and thoroughly defined plan. There are two principal points to consider, and these are: First, the land which requires irrigation; and secondly, the available supply of water for irrigation purposes. In the United States the great question is as to the control of these two important considerations, some favoring state and others federal control. It is necessary that the water should be so used as to be of the greatest possible usefulness, hence a general survey of the country is first necessary to determine the best plan of procedure and prevent any waste of water. In the case of local or state control, there would be a liability of the clashing of interests, in taking water from streams which intersected two or more divisions.

In Canada it has been proposed to form one province or territory made up of all the arid region lying east of the Rocky Mountains, the province so formed to be handed over all public lands within its boundaries, now vested in the Federal government. Capital, it is believed, could be secured upon the security of the land and the work of irrigation could be undertaken by the provincial government. It is not likely however, that anything will come of this proposal. The Federal Government now controls the public domain in the arid regions of the territories, as well as the rivers and streams, so that the Federal authorities have the full control necessary to undertake any irrigation work deemed advisable, or regulate such work by private companies. In British Columbia the public land belongs to the province, that province having been a separate colony before it entered the Canadian confederation.

The Canada Cotton Company, of Hamilton, Ont., re-opened the mill on Monday, and have posted a notice of ten per cent. reduction of wages.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

MR. BRAITHWAITE, president of the Patrons of industry, writes charging The Commercial with breach of confidence in publishing his letter last week upon the binder twine question. Now, there was certainly no breach of confidence about it, so far as The Commercial is concerned, and it is Mr. Braithwaite's own fault if he neglected to mark his letter private. We thought we were doing him the favor of publishing his letter in full. The letter was addressed to "the editor" and was not marked private. As it was a reply to an article which appeared in a previous issue of The Commercial, it was of course taken as intended for publication.

THERE are times when nations, as well as individuals, require to practice economy. The financial statement of this country (published elsewhere in this issue) indicates a deficit for the year ended June 30 last, of over one and a quarter million dollars. The reduction in the sugar and other duties, at the session of parliament in the winter of 1892-93, has no doubt had considerable to do with the falling off in the customs revenue. Our public debt has grown heavily of recent years, and with a popular movement for tariff reform setting in, the watchword of the future will have to be strict economy.

It is reported that the Massey-Harris implement concern contemplate establishing a manufactory in the United States, at Niagara Falls, and that with this object in view they have been looking up a site at the place named. This is probably in view of the expectation that at an early date there will be free trade in implements. As the raw material is considerably cheaper in the United States, in the event of free trade it would of course be absolutely necessary to have the factory so located as to be able to take advantage of the cheapest purchasing markets.

THE Act introduced in the territorial legislature to provide for the destruction of noxious weeds, has been passed. This bill provides that "every owner or occupant of lands shall cause to be cut down or otherwise destroyed all noxious weeds growing thereon, and if any such owner or occupant suffers or permits any noxious weeds to grow thereon, he shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$20 for each day he suffers or permits the same to grow thereon." In Manitoba the law provides a fine for neglecting to destroy weeds, but we have never heard of the infliction of this penalty in any case, though a drive in any direction around Winnipeg would disclose many cases of neglect of the law.

It appears that after all the warnings which have been given, some Manitoba farmers are still foolhardy enough to neglect treating their seed wheat with bluestone. It has been proved over and over again, most conclusively, that bluestone properly applied, is a complete

(Continued on Page 2.)

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Tinners' Tools, Full Line, both American & Canadian.

Double Truss Cornice Brakes.

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Customers may have sewing orders in any of our lines filled promptly from stock at our **Winnipeg Branch, 150 Princess St.**

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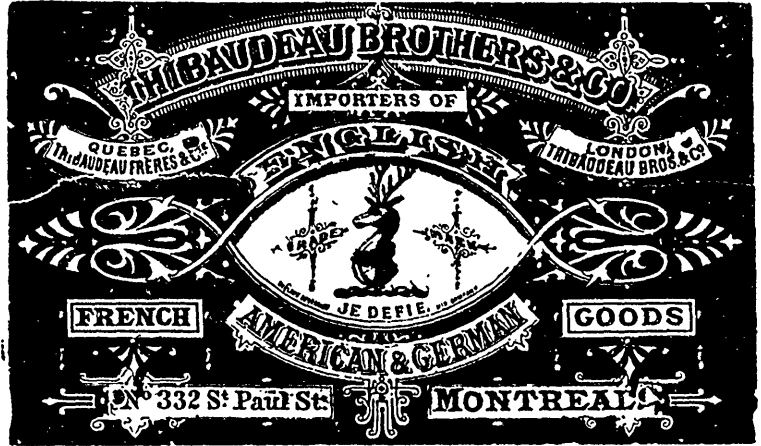
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THE ROSEBUD CLEARED ALL UP.

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

FOR SALE. TINWARE - -

1 Steel Return Tubular Boiler, 15 horse power; also 1 Power Attachment for connecting electric motor with hand hoist.

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AND **EGGS.**

At Highest Market Value. Write for full market Quotations to

PARSONS PRODUCE COMPANY,
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THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

WINNIPEG, September 15.

Business is slowly improving. The city trade in lumber and building supplies is notably more active this week and a number of new contracts are being let. This is partly due no doubt to the decline in the price of lumber, which has been expected for some time, and which has perhaps led some to delay contemplated building until the decline took place. There is usually, however, increased activity in the lumber trade about this time of the year, to get ready for winter. Labor is well employed. Threshing is taking a large number of men at present, and the increasing activity in railway traffic, due to the beginning of the crop movement, has made employment for all idle railway employees, both on the road and in the shops. The continued good reports from the country regarding the crops, keeps up a hopeful feeling in general trade circles.

Winnipeg Markets.

WINNIPEG, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Sept. 15.

[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.]

GREEN FRUITS.—This has been an active week in the fruit trade. Arrivals of fruit have been very heavy and an immense quantity of stuff has been disposed of, at lower prices than were ever realized in the Winnipeg market before. Quite a number of car lots have been disposed of at auction, as owing to the soft condition of some receipts, the stuff had to be disposed of at once. The low prices realized has led to a large consumption in the city. Most of the fruit disposed of at auction was Ontario goods, but some California fruit. A car of Ohio grapes was also sold. Prices at auction were very low. Ontario peaches sold at 25c per basket, and in some cases even lower, while the choicest lots sold up to 50c per basket. Plums sold from 20 to 60c per basket, and pears about the same or a little better. Apples sold at about \$1 per barrel and even under, but they were in very poor condition. In fact one lot, shipped to an outside point, was confiscated by the health authorities. The Ontario fruit has arrived in very poor condition, and as it is shipped on commission mostly, it will make a loss to the eastern shippers. In fact a lot of this stuff should never have been shipped here. It seems useless sending Ontario peaches and plums to this market, as they are always out of condition, and have to be disposed of at once at whatever they will bring. This market is always well supplied with California fruit, which arrives here in fine condition, and with this the soft stuff from Ontario will not compete. Unless Ontario shippers can place their stuff here in very much better condition, they should give up the attempt entirely of sending peaches and plums here. A lot of the early apples sent here were also in very bad condition, and they must have been over-ripe when shipped. Pears, apples, grapes and crabs can be forwarded here in good condition with reasonable care, but the shipment of peaches and plums might as well be abandoned, unless they can be handled more like the California fruits, and each one wrapped separately. They are bound to get spotted when shipped loose in baskets. As for tomatoes, there is an abundant local supply, selling at 15c per pound, which has prevented the profitable shipment in of eastern tomatoes, though some have been coming along, and have been sacrificed. Following are quotations for

sound fruit, fit for shipment to country points: Lemons at \$6.50 to 7.00 per box; apples, \$2.50 to 3.50 per bbl; California fruits, peaches, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per box; pears, \$2.50 to 3.00 per box; plums, \$1.25 to 1.50; tokay and muscat grapes, per crate, \$3 to 3.50; Oregon pears, \$2 to 2.50 per crate; Oregon plums, per crate, \$1.25 to 1.35; bananas, \$3 to 3.50 per bunch; watermelons, \$2.50 to 3.00 per doz; tomatoes, 1 1/2 to 2c per lb; blueberries, scarce, 10c per lb; eastern grapes, 80 to 50c per 10 lb basket.

NUTS.—Soft shelled almonds are quoted at 16 to 18c, walnuts, 14 to 17c, peanuts, roasted, 14 to 15c, filberts, 12 to 15c, pecans, 16 to 17c, Brazils, 14 to 15c. Figs, 14 to 18c; dates, 10c. Coconuts, \$1 to 1.10 per doz.

FISH.—Prices are unchanged for fresh fish. British Columbia salmon is coming in freely, and is offering at 14c lb. Lake Superior trout of nice quality are being constantly received at short intervals, and held at 9c; whitefish, 6c; pickeral 3 to 4c. Smoked whitefish, 8c lb; smoked gideyes, 30 to 35c dozen; red herring 20c box.

GROCERIES.—There has been no further change in sugars. Eastern refiners quote 4 1/2 to 4 3/4c for granulated and 3 1/2 to 3 3/4c for yellows. Teas are kept firm by the China-Japan war, and prices of China teas are 1/2 to 2c higher. The Ontario packers of canned goods are doing their best to keep up prices. Peaches have been advanced 5 to 10c, the latter on 2s, and talk of an advance on tomatoes and corn.

FLUID BEEF, ETC.—Following are prices of the goods put up by the Johnston Fluid Beef Company of Montreal.—Johnston's Fluid Beef:—No. 1, 2-oz. tins, per dozen, \$2.70; No. 2, 4oz., \$4.50; No. 3, 8oz., \$7.88; No. 4, 1 lb., \$12.88; No. 5, 2 lb., \$24.30. Staminol—2oz. bottles, per dozen, \$2.55; do, 4oz., \$5.10; do, 8 oz., \$7.65; do, 16oz., \$12.75. Fluid Beef Cordial—20oz. bottles, \$10. Milk Granules—In cases of 4 dozen, \$5.10. Milk Granules with Cereals—In cases of 4 dozen, \$4.25.

CANNED MEATS:—

Corned Beef	..... 2 lb tins, per case of 1 dozen	\$2 65
Roast Beef	..... 2 " " " "	2 75
Brawn	..... 2 " " " "	1 " 2 65
Pigs Feet	..... 2 " " " "	2 " 2 25
Lunch Tongue	..... 2 " " " "	1 " 7 65
Ox Tongue	..... 2 " " " "	2 " 7 80
Chipped Dried Beef	..... 2 " " " "	1 " 6 70
Compressed Ham	..... 2 " " " "	2 " 5 25
		3 " 4 50

DRY GOODS.—The principal feature is the strength in woollens, owing to the firm tone in wool since the passage of the new United States tariff bill. On the other hand cottons are easier, and manufacturers are said to be taking orders at lower prices for colored cottons for spring goods, owing to keener competition from foreign manufacturers.

DRUGS.—Following prices are for small parcels and will be shaded considerably for full package orders: Alum, per pound, 3 1/2 to 4 1/4c; alcohol, \$1.75; bleaching powder, per pound, 6 to 8c; blue vitrol, 5 to 8c; borax, 11 to 18c; bromide potash, 55 to 75c; camphor, 75 to 85c; camphor, ounces, 30 to 90c; carbolic acid, 40 to 65c; castor oil, 11 to 15c; chlorate potash, 28 to 35c; citric acid, 55 to 65c; coppers, 3 1/2 to 4c; cocaine, per oz., \$7.50 to \$8.00; cream tartar, per pound, 28 to 35c; cloves, 20 to 25c; epsom salts, 3 1/2 to 4c; extract logwood, bulk, 14 to 18c; do., doses, 18 to 20c; German quinine, 30 to 40c; glycerine, per pound, 20 to 25c; ginger, Jamaica, 25 to 40c; do., African, 20 to 25c; Howard's quinine, per ounce, 35 to 45c; iodoine, \$5.50 to \$6.00; insect powder, 35 to 40c; morphia sul., \$1.90 to 2.25. Opium, \$4.50 to 5.00; oil, olive, \$1.25 to 1.40; oil, U.S. salad, \$1.25; to 1.40; oil, lemon, super, \$2.25 to 2.75; oil, peppermint, \$4.00 to 4.50; oxalic acid, 18 to 16c; potass iodide, \$1.25 to 1.50; saltpetre, 10 to 12c; sal rochelle, 30 to 35c; shellac 45 to 50c; sulphur flowers, 3 1/2 to 5c; sulphur roll, per kegs, 3 1/2 to 5c; soda bicarb, per keg of 112 pounds, \$3.75 to 4.25, sal soda, \$2.00 to 3.00; tartaric acid, per lb, 45 to 55c.

WOOD.—Tamarac is held at \$1.50 to 1.75 per cord on track here in car lots as to quality. Oak about \$3.75 to \$4; mixed pine, spruce, etc., can be had at \$3.50 to 3.75. Poplar has sold at from \$2.50 to \$3 on track as to quality; green cut poplar brings the best price, though green cut poplar has been offered at \$3.75 per cord. Ash has been offered at \$3.75 per cord on track here.

COAL.—A new feature in the western coal industry is the exportation of coal from Anthracite to Montana. One of the large Montana smelters has ordered a trial lot of 100,000 tons, it is reported. This is perhaps the beginning of what may eventually prove a large trade, when the railroad facilities for shipping are improved. At present the coal will go via Dunmore and Lethbridge, and will be transferred to the narrow gauge road at the latter place, which runs to Montana. If Lethbridge had connection with the Macleod branch, the haul would be very much shorter than around by Dunmore. In the local trade no further changes have been announced in prices, and it is not likely that there will be any further changes, as the recent reductions all round in prices does not leave much room for further cutting. Altogether there will be quite a saving in coal bills next winter, with \$1 per ton off imported anthracite and 50 cents per ton off last winter's prices of western anthracite. Lethbridge coal also being back to the old price of \$7.50, a drop of 50 cents from the advance of last winter. Souris coal is also 25 cents cheaper for the best quality, the highest grade having been held at \$1.50 last winter, but will now be held at \$4.25. A new mine has been opened in the Souris district, which is said to be better quality than the Estevan mine, and it is proposed to ship all the coal this season from the new mine. While the decline in the price of the higher grade coals will likely decrease the demand in Winnipeg for the Souris coal, there should be a considerable consumption of this cheaper coal at Manitoba country points more convenient to the mines, where the Souris coal can be sold at a lower price than in Winnipeg, and where the other coals cost more money than in the city. Quotations in Winnipeg are: \$9 to \$9.50 per ton for Pennsylvania anthracite as to quality, \$8.50 for western anthracite and \$7.50 per ton for Lethbridge bituminous. These are retail prices delivered to consumers in the city. Souris coal sells at \$4.25 retail, and \$3.75 on track here, and at \$1.50 to \$1.75 on cars at the mines. Something of a sensation was created in the trade this morning by the announcement of one company that they would sell the best imported anthracite at \$7.50 per ton, delivered in the city. The company making this announcement say they will sell net coal at this price, but the other dealers claim that it is pea or steam coal, too small for stove fuel, that is offered, as the price is less than the cost of stove coal delivered in Winnipeg.

HARDWARE AND METALS.

The principal activity has been in ammunition, as the shooting season is now at its height. Quotations are steady as follows:

TIN, lamb and 56 and 28 lb. ingots, per lb. 25 to 26c.

TIN PLATES.—Harcoal plates, brand Alloway, I. C., 10 by 14, 12 by 12 and 14 by 20, per box, \$4.75 to \$5; I. X., same sizes, per box, \$6 to \$6.25; I. C. charcoal, 20 by 28, 112 sheets to box, \$9.50 to 9.75; I. X., per box, 20 by 28, 112 sheets to box, \$11.50 to 11.75.

TERNE PLATES.—I. C., 20 by 28, \$9.50 to 9.75.

IRON AND STEEL.—Bar iron, per 100 lbs., base price, \$2.75 to \$2.85; band iron, per 100 lbs., \$3.25 to 3.50; Swedish iron, per 100 lbs., \$3.25 to 6; sleigh shoe steel, \$3.25 to 3.50; best cast tool steel, per lb, 12 to 13c; Russian sheet, per lb, 12 to 13c.

[Continued on Page 11.]

Live Stock Markets.

The cable from Liverpool on September 10, says: Owing to the receipts of Canadian and American cattle only being fair, and with the general supply light, values to-day were well maintained and show no change from a week ago. The supply of sheep was fair and prices were unchanged. We quote: Finest steers, 11c; good to choice, 10c; poor to medium, 9c; inferior and bulls, 7 to 8c; best sheep, 12c; secondary, 10 to 11c; merinos, 9c to 10c; inferior and rams, 7 to 8c.

The Montreal Gazette of September 10 says: "The demand for space has been good and all available for this week has been taken up at 50s to 55s for Liverpool and London, and 45s for Glasgow. At the Montreal stock yards on September 10 there was a good supply of live stock offered, for which the demand was good from both local and export buyers, consequently an active business was done. The feeling, generally, was steady and values were fairly well maintained all round, owing to the fact that the quality of the stock was better and the supply was not in excess of the requirements to any extent. The offerings of choice export cattle were light, for which the demand was good, as shippers in some cases were short of stock to fill up their space, and sales were made at 4 to 4c per lb. live weight. The trade in butchers' stock was active, and all the offerings were taken at prices ranging from 2c to 3c per lb. A rather better feeling prevailed in the market for export sheep, and values were firmer. The demand was good and sales were made freely at 3c per lb. live weight. Butchers' stock met with a fair enquiry at 2c to 2c per lb. and lambs sold at 3c per lb. live weight. There were 650 hogs offered, which met with ready buyers. Consequently buyers were about steady at 5c to 5c per lb. Calves sold at from \$1 to \$10 each, as to size and quality.

The Territorial Legislature.

The legislature was adjourned on Sept. 8. The bills passed during the session include an ordinance respecting fences, an ordinance to amend the brand ordinance, an ordinance for the abatement of nuisances, an ordinance respecting the Manitoba and North Western railway, an ordinance to amend the liquor license ordinance, an ordinance respecting statute labor fire ordinance, an ordinance to regulate traffic upon public bridges, an ordinance respecting noxious weeds, an ordinance respecting stray animals, an ordinance respecting game, an ordinance respecting lien notes, fire receipts, etc., an ordinance providing for the construction of Wolsely and Fort Qu'Appelle railways, an ordinance to amend the herd ordinance, an ordinance respecting the closing of shops, an ordinance respecting exemption from seizure and sale under execution, an ordinance to amend the agricultural societies ordinance, an ordinance to legalize certain by-laws of the town of Moose Jaw, an ordinance respecting the establishment of farmers' institutes, an ordinance to legalize certain actions of the Calgary city council, an ordinance to enforce the destruction of noxious weeds; an ordinance respecting the General Trust Corporation of Canada; an ordinance respecting elections to the Northwest legislative assembly; an ordinance respecting the payment of clerks and deputy clerks; an ordinance respecting bulls; an ordinance respecting the profession of medicine and surgery; an ordinance to amend the municipal ordinance; an ordinance to amend the school ordinance; an ordinance respecting the formation of irrigation districts; an ordinance respecting deputy clerks and deputy sheriffs; an ordinance respecting mortgages and sale of personal property; an ordinance respecting the legislative assembly of the Northwest Territories.

Grain and Milling.

Mr. Mulness, of Stratford, Ont., mechanical engineer for the North America Mill Building company, has been in Brandon, Man., in connection with the erection of a 300 barrel mill for Alexander, Kelly & Co.

Considerable quantities of oats have been purchased this week by Mr. Curry of the oatmeal mill, says the Pilot Mound Sentinel. As high as 27c a bushel is being paid for the new grain.

The western board of grain examiners meeting has been called for Tuesday the 18 inst.; one week later than the date originally proposed.

A favorable opportunity for refined and profitable employment is offered by Garretson, Cox & Co., of Buffalo, N. Y. No previous experience necessary. For particulars address them.

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75 barrels Roller Flour mill, steam power, roller process, built 2 years ago. A good chance for a man with small capital to form a partnership. For further particulars write to

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Situation Wanted

First-class dry goods hand wishes situation as salesman or representative. 12 years experience in the west. Can furnish first-class reference.

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FOR SALE.

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100 EWES AND A FEW

GOOD RAMS TO BE

SOLD AT ONCE,

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SHEET IRON.—10 to 20 gauge, \$3.00; 22 to 24 and 26 gauge, \$3.25; 28 gauge, \$3.50.
CANADA PLATES.—Garth and Blaina, \$3.25 to 3.50.

IRON PIPE.—50 to 55 per cent. off list.
GALVANIZED IRON.—Queen's Head, 22 to 24 gauge, per lb., 5½¢; 26 gauge, per lb., 5¾¢; 28 gauge, per lb., 5¾¢.

CHAIN.—Best proof coil, 3-16 inch, per lb., 7 to 7½¢; ¼ inch, per lb., 6¼ to 6½¢; 5-16 inch, per lb., 6 to 6½¢; ¾ inch, per lb., 5¾ to 6¢; 7-16 inch, per lb., 5½ to 5¾¢; ½ inch, per lb., 5¼ to 5½¢.

SHEET ZINC.—In casks, 6c lb., broken lots, 6½¢.

LEAD.—Pig, per lb., 4½¢.
SOLDER.—Half and half (guar) per lb., 18 to 20c.

AMMUNITION.—Cartridges—Rim fire pistol, American, discount, 35 per cent.; rim fire cartridges, Dominion, 50 per cent.; rim fire military, American, 5 per cent. advance; central fire pistol and rifle, American, 12 per cent.; central fire cartridge, Dominion, 30 per cent.; shot shells, 12 gauge, \$6 to 7.50; shot, Canadian, soft, 5¾¢; shot, Canadian, chilled, 6¼¢.

AXES.—Per box, \$6.50 to 15.50.
WIRE.—Galvanized barb wire, plain twist-ed wire and staples, \$3.50 per 100 lbs.

ROPE.—Sisal, per lb., 8 to 8½¢ base; manilla, per lb., 11 to 11½¢ base; cotton, ¼ to ½ inch and larger, 16c lb.

NAILS.—Cut, per keg, base price, \$2.75; common steel wire nails, 5 to 6 inch, \$2.95 per keg; 3 to 4 inch, \$3.27 keg; 2½ inch, \$3.50 keg; 2 inch, \$3.70 keg.

HOUSE NAILS.—Pointed and finished, oval heads. List prices as follows: No. 5, \$7.50 box; No. 6, \$6.75 box; No. 7, \$9 box; No. 8, \$5.75 box; No. 9, 10 and 11, \$5.50 box. Discount off above list prices, 50 to 50 and 10 per cent.

HOUSE SHOES.—Per keg, \$4.50 to 4.75; snow pattern horse shoes, \$4.75 to 5.

PAINTS AND OILS.

About the only feature is the strength in glass. An eastern report says: "There is some talk of prices being advanced 20 per cent. after September 1 owing to the higher prices obtaining in Belgium. In the meantime we still quote \$1.10 to \$1.15 first break, 50 foot boxes. Trade is brisk in plate glass at 35 per cent. discount." Prices are:—

WHITE LEADS.—Pure, ground in oil, association guarantee, \$6 per 100-lb kegs; white lead, No. 1, per 100 lbs., \$5.50; white lead, No. 2, \$5.00; assorted 1 to 5-lb. tins, per lb., 10c.

PREPARED PAINTS.—Pure liquid colors, per gallon, \$1.25 to \$1.35.

DRY COLORS.—White lead, per lb., 8c; red lead, 5½¢; yellow ocre, 2½¢; golden ocre, 4c; Venetian, red, French, 3½¢; Venetian, red, English, 3½¢; English purple oxides, 4½¢; American oxides, per lb., 3 to 4c. These prices for dry colors are for broken lots. ¾¢ per lb. less when full kegs or barrels are taken. American vermilion, kegs, 15c. English vermilion, in 30-lb. bags, 90c per lb.; less than bags, per lb., 81.

VARNISHES.—No. 1 furniture, per gal., \$1; extra furniture, \$1.35; elastic oak, \$1.50; No. 1 carriage, \$2; hard oil finish, \$2; brown Japan, \$1; gold size Japan, \$1.50; No. 1, orange shellac, \$2; pure orangeshellac, \$2.50. These prices are for less than barrels, and would be shaded for full barrel lots.

STAINERS.—Glue, S.S., in sheets, per lb., 12½ to 15c; glue, white, for kalsomining, 15 to 18c. Stove gasoline, per case, \$3.50; benzine, per case, \$3.50; benzine and gasoline, per gallon, 50c. Axle grease, per case, \$3.20; imperial axle grease, per case, \$2.50; Fraser's

axle grease, per case, \$3.50; diamond, do, \$2.25 per case. Coal tar, per barrel, \$8; Portland cement, per barrel, \$1.25; plaster, per barrel, \$3.25; plasterer's hair, \$1.10 per bale; putty, in barrels, per lb., 8c; less than barrels, 3½¢; whitening, barrels, per 100 lbs., \$1.25 to 1.35; resin, in barrels, 3 to 5c lb. as to quantity; pine tar, per barrel, \$7; do., pint tins, \$1.25 per dozen.

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

LINSEED OIL.—Raw per gal., 62c; boiled, per gal., 65c.

TURPENTINE.—Pure spirits, in barrels, per gallon, 65c; less than barrels, per gallon, 70c.

OILS.—Range about as follows: Black oils, 25 to 30c per gallon; clear machine oils, 30 to 40c; cylinder oil, 45 to 75c, as to quality; castor oil, 10c per lb.; lard oil, 70c per gal.; tanner's or harness oil, 65c; neat-foot oil, \$1.25; steam refined seal oil, 85c; pure winter bleached sperm oil, \$2 per gallon.

REFINED PETROLEUM.—Quotations in Winnipeg, delivered from tanks, are as follows: Silver star, 16c; crescent, 20c; oleo phene, 22c. In barrels for shipment to country points, add 2½¢ per gallon for silver star and 1½¢ per gallon for other grades to above prices. United States oils in barrels are quoted at 25c for cocene and 24c for sunlight.

LUMBER.—The Winnipeg branch of the lumbermen's association has agreed upon further reductions in the price list. Shiplap has been reduced \$2 per thousand and lath 25 cents. A grade of second cull boards at \$8 per thousand, has been added to the new list, which come into effect on September 17. The recent troubles in the retail lumbermen's association are being fixed up, by fixing a reinstatement of the refractory members. The reductions now made, together with those made on July 1 last, make a considerable reduction in lumber. On July 1 all dimension and timber was reduced \$2 per thousand; \$2 reduction was also made at that time on boards on 25 cents on lath. The full reduction this season is therefore \$2 per thousand on shiplap, boards and dimensions and timber, and 50 cents on lath. Siding, flooring, ceiling and finishing stuffs remains the same as formerly. British Columbia cedar shingles are also much cheaper than last year, the price now being \$3.25, whereas \$3.75 to 4.00 was quoted most of last season, with a declining tendency last fall. Following is the price list of the Winnipeg dealers, with reductions made to Sept. 17:

Dimension and Timber.

SIZES.	12ft	14ft	16ft	18ft	20ft	22ft	24ft
2x1 to 2x12	\$19	\$19	\$19	\$20	\$21	\$22	\$23
3x6 to 3x12							
4x4 to 4x12	20	20	20	21	22	23	24
6x6 to 6x12							
and 8x8							
8x10 to 12x12	21	21	21	22	23	24	25
2x4-10 to 2x10.							
2x6 to 2x12-10 at \$18.00.							

Dimension. 26ft., 28ft., 30ft., \$21.00. Timber, 26ft., 28ft., 30ft., \$26.00. \$1.00 per M. advance on each inch over 12in depth and width. Tamarac dimension, same price as pine. Spruce dimension at \$2.00 per M. less than pine. Cull plank, all widths at \$12.00 per M. B. C. fir dimension up to 82 feet at \$28.00 per M.

BOARDS.—1st common dressed, \$25.50; 2nd common dressed, \$20.00; 2nd common rough, \$19.00; 3rd common dressed, \$18.00; 3rd common rough, 17.00; culls rough, 14.00; spruce dressed, \$18.00; spruce rough, \$17.00; \$2.00 per M. less for 8 to 10 ft. and under; culls No. 2, \$9.00.

SIDING, FLOORING AND CEILING.—1st, 4, 5 and 6 inch, white pine, \$11.00; 2nd, 4, 5 and 6 inch, white pine, \$96.00; 3rd, 4, 5 and

6 inch, white pine, \$30.00; 1st, 4, 5 and 6 inch, red pine, \$36.00; 2nd, 4, 5 and 6 inch, red pine, \$32.00; 3rd, 4, 5 and 6 inch, red pine, \$28.00; 1th, 4, 5 and 6 inch, red and white pine, \$23.00; B. C. No. 1 fir, \$36.00; B. C. No. 2 fir, \$32.00; 4, 5 and 6 inch spruce, \$23.00; 4 and 10 inch pine, \$25.00; Cedar siding, \$36.00; \$1.00 per M. advance for dressing both sides.

BEVEL SIDING.—No. 1 white pine, \$26.00; No. 2 red and white pine, \$23.00.

SHIPLAP.—6 inch, \$19.00; 8 and 10 inch, \$21.00; Spruce, 8 inch x 10 inch, \$20.00; Spruce, 6 inch, \$18.00.

SHINGLES.—B. C. cedar, per M. \$3.25; No. 1 pine, per M., \$2.75; No. 2 pine, per M. \$2.25; No. 3 pine, per M. \$2.00.

LATH.—Pine lath, per M. \$8.00.

COMMON STOCK BOARDS.—1st, 8 to 10 and 12 inch, \$26.50; 2nd, 12 inch, \$21.00; 2nd, 8 to 10 inch, \$20.00.

FINISHINGS.—1½ inch, 1½ inch and 2 inch. White pine, 1st and 2nd, clear, \$65.00; white pine, 3rd clear, \$55.00; white pine, selects, \$45; white pine, shops, \$36.00; red pine, clear, \$40.00; red pine, selects, \$30.00; B. C. cedar clear, \$55.00; B. C. fir clear, \$50.00. \$5.00 per M. advance on 2½ inch and thicker.

One inch. White pine, 1st and 2nd clear, \$60.00; white pine, 3rd clear, \$48.00; white pine, selects, \$38.00; red pine, clear, \$40.00; red pine, selects, \$30.00; B. C. cedar, clear, \$55.00.

OAK, RED AND WHITE.—1st and 2nd, \$50.00 to \$60.00; Common, \$35.00.

MOULDING AND BASE.—Parting strips, per 100 feet lineal 60c.; lattice, ¼ by 1½, 100 feet lineal, 76c.; window and door stop 1½ inch lineal, \$1.25; window and door stop 2 inch lineal, \$1.50; ¼ round and ¾ cove, 75c.; 1½ round mould, \$1.50; 2 round mould, \$1.75; 2½ round mould, \$2.00; 3 round mould, \$2.25; 3½ round mould, \$2.50; 4 round mould, \$2.75; 4½ round mould, \$3.00; 5 round mould, \$3.25; 6 round mould, \$4.00; 5 round window stool, 1½, \$4.50; 6 round window stool, 1½, \$5.25; 4 round casings, \$2.50; 5 round casings, \$2.75; 6 round casings, \$3.25; 8 round base, \$1.50; 10 round base, \$5.50; hand rail, 2 x 4, \$5.00; wainscot cap, 2½ inch, \$2.35; wainscot cap, 3 inch, \$2.75; paper mould, 75c. Moulding made from 1¼ stock add 25 per cent.; 1½ add 50 per cent. Hardwood mouldings or moulding to detail at special prices. All shop work at special net prices.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Wheat.—The wheat markets have been disappointing this week to those who have hoped for better prices. The markets have been heavy, and there appears to be nothing in the situation upon which to base a hope for any important advance in prices. On Sept. 1 wheat stocks were reported to be the largest on record for that week. Bradstreet's estimate of stocks in the United States and Canada on that date was \$8,358,000 bushels, which is 18,000,000 bushels larger than a year ago, 42,000,000 bushels larger than two years ago. Stocks in Europe and afloat therefor on Sept. 1 were 69,264,000 bushels, being 15,700,000 bushels less than a year ago, and 1,800,000 bushels less than two years ago. Another big increase in the visible supply in the United States and Canada was reported this week, the increase amounting to 2,219,000 bushels making the total quantity of wheat at principal points, amount to 69,168,000 bushels, as compared with about 57,500,000 bushels a year ago, and 37,000,000 bushels two years ago. The United States official crop report for September was issued on Monday, making the condition of winter and spring wheat average 83.7, as compared with 74 last year, and 85.3 two years ago. The official report is a bearish document of course, as it shows a considerably larger crop

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Winnipeg Industrial '91 and '92

than earlier estimates. The Cincinnati Price Current on Thursday this week estimated the United States crop at 70,000,000 bushels greater than the government report indicated. Exports of wheat from both coasts of the United States and Canada for the week ending Sept. 13 (flour included as wheat (total 2,789,000 bushels, compared with 3,207,000 bushels last week, 5,357,000 in the second week of September last year, 3,381,000 in the week two years ago and with 6,974,000 in the week three years ago.

The new crop in the United States is being marketed fast. The four principal spring wheat markets have received 24,111,000 bushels already this year, as compared with 11,653,000 bushels to the same date last year. The four principal winter wheat markets have received 19,898,000 bushels from this crop, as compared with 17,184,000 bushels to the same date last year.

In Manitoba the movement has increased as threshing has progressed, and deliveries by farmers at a number of country points have been quite large, between 5,000 and 10,000 bushels per day coming in at the principal country points. Most of the wheat, however, is being stored on farmers' account. High winds and some showers interfered with threshing but considerable progress was made, and some points report 25 per cent. of the crop threshed. Stacking is practically completed. Prices paid to farmers in Manitoba country markets range from 40 to 42c according to freight rates, for No. 1 hard, and 38 to 40c for No. 2 hard and No. 1 northern. Stocks of wheat in store at Fort William on September 8 were 721,417 bushels, receipts for the week were 121,077 bushels, and shipments were 227,377 bushels. A year ago stocks were 838,507 bushels, being a decrease of 161,300 for that week. Business has been quiet in this market, but a little trading has been done at from 55 to 56c per bushel for No. 1 hard, basis Fort William delivery.

FLOUR.—Nothing new to report in the flour market. We quote lots to the local trade, delivered in the city unchanged as follows:—Patents, \$1.55; strong bakers, \$1.45. Low grades 75c to \$1 as to quality. Prices per sack of 98 pounds.

MILLSTUFFS.—The market is easier, but prices are about the same as a week ago. Millers hold at \$11 for bran and \$13 for shorts, with small lots held at \$1 per ton higher.

OATMEAL, ETC.—There is no change but the tendency is lower. Rolled oatmeal is quoted at \$2.25 for 80 pound sacks; standard, in 98 pound sacks, \$2.10 and granulated, \$2.40.

GROUND FEED.—Prices are decidedly easy, and lower quotations are looked for, range from \$19 to \$20 per ton as to quality for pure oat and barley feed.

Oats.—The declining tendency has continued in oats, as was expected, and prices are about 9c per bushel lower than a week ago, but notwithstanding the decline, prices are not quite down to a shipping basis yet. It is generally believed now that there will be a fair surplus of oats to ship out, and prices will have to rule at a shipping basis, which would be equal to 15 to 17c to farmers in Manitoba country markets. A few farmers' loads of new oats have been marketed in Winnipeg, and sold to private parties at about 25c per bushel. Dealers are not buying. Car lots of new oats have been offered at about 22c per bushel, on track Winnipeg. Oats are selling on track at Ontario country points at 26 to 27c per bushel.

Barley.—No transactions reported, and no movement in this grain heard of. Feed barley in Ontario is quoted at 38 to 40c.

Oil Cake.—Ground oil cake meal is quoted at \$24 per ton in sacks, with small lots at \$25,

Butter.—Nothing new to report in butter. The movement is slow and demand quiet. We quote small lots 13 to 14c for selected dairy and round lots at 10 to 12c per pound for fair to good quality.

Cheese.—Good late cheese is held at 9 to 9½c and jobbers are selling at 10 to 10½c lb.

Eggs.—Prices are about the same. We quote 9c in round lots, with case lots held at 10 to 11c for candled stock.

CURED MEATS.—Prices steady. Quotations are: Hams, 12c for heavy, and 13c for assorted sizes; breakfast bacon, backs, 13c; bellies, 13½c; dry salt long clear bacon, 8½c; smoked long clear, 9½c; small smoked sides, 10c; dry salt shoulder, 8½c; dry salt backs, 10½c; spiced rolls, 9½c; mess pork, \$15, seceded mess, \$18 to \$18.50 per barrel. Sausage is quoted: Fresh pork sausage, 8c; bologna sausage, 7½c per pound; German sausage, 7½c; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 10c per half pound packet. Pickled hogs tongues, 5c lb. Pickled pigs feet, \$1.40 per pair; pickled hocks, 3c lb; smoked jowls, 6c.

LARD.—No change. Pure, \$2 for 20-lb pails, and \$3 for 50-lb pails; compound at \$1.70 per 20-lb pail; compound in 3 and 5 pound tins, \$6 per case of 60 lb. Pure leaf lard in 3, 5 and 10 pound tins, quoted at \$7 per case of 60 pounds.

DRESSED MEATS.—The only change is in lamb, which is easier. Beef is selling at 5c per lb. for good quality, with ¼ to ½c higher obtained for some. We quote 5 to 5½c for beef. Hogs, firm at 5½c for country dressed, with city dealers selling at 6c. Mutton, 8c; lamb, 8 to 9c. Veal, dull at about 6c.

Poultry.—Prices are: 14c for turkeys dressed, or 10c per pound live weight. Ducks about 60c per pair, or 10c per pound live weight. Chickens, 45 to 50c per pair, as to quality, and spring chickens 30 to 35c per pair. Wild ducks, 25c per pair.

VEGETABLES.—Vegetables have improved greatly in quality of late. There are large offerings of locally grown tomatoes. Some very fine onions are also offered. Potatoes have sold mostly at 30c per bushel for loads on the market, though a few loads have sold at 25c. Prices are: Onions 2 to 2½c per pound; cabbage, 30 to 40c per dozen; cauliflower, 30 to 50c per dozen; celery, 20 to 25c per dozen; tomatoes, 1½c per lb; green tomato, 40c per bushel; cucumbers, 7 to 10c per dozen as to size; citrons, 50 to 75c per dozen; vegetable marrow, 50c per dozen.

WOOL.—We quote 6 to 8½c for unwashed Manitoba fleeces. Very little doing.

HIDES.—The local market is rather firmer, and it is stated that higher prices are being paid in the country. There seems to be considerable competition at present among dealers, and quotations are evidently exceeded in some cases. Some local dealers quote 2c for No. 1 cows, 1½c for No. 2, and 1c for No. 3, and 2½c for No. 1 steers, and 1½c for No. 2 steers, 1½c for heavy branded steers. One house quotes 2½c for No. 1 cows and steers alike, 1½c for No. 2 and 1c for No. 3. We quote: Calf, 8 to 13-lb skins, 4 to 5c per pound. Kips about the same as hides. Sheepskins, 20 to 25c. Lambskins, 20 to 25c. Tallow, 4½c rendered; 2 to 3c rough.

SENACA ROOT.—Higher prices have been paid this week, we learn of over 26c being paid for one lot put up for competition.

HAY.—Not much doing, and baled offering at \$1 to 4.50 per ton at point of shipment.

WINNIPEG LIVE STOCK TRADE.

CATTLE.—The activity in export shipment of cattle keeps up. Train loads are going forward from all parts of the country. Shipments are being made from Manitoba points, also from the western ranges, and from the Prince Albert branch district. We quote 2½c as about the best price

here for butchers' cattle, though it is said that up to 3c has been paid in the country for export cattle.

HOGS.—The available supply of hogs fit for marketing at present, appears to be about exhausted, and recent offers to purchase hogs in the country have not been very successful. J. Y. Griffin & Co., who were to start up their packing house here this week, have been compelled to put it off two or three weeks later owing to scarcity of hogs fit for the market. There are a good many hogs in the country that will be ready for marketing later on. We quote good packing hogs at 4½ to 4¾c per lb. Thick fats, etc., 4 to 4½c.

SHEEP.—The principal interest in sheep centres in an order from the local government to the effect that sheep brought in from the western ranges will be quarantined here, on account of the alleged existence of scab in the west. This order is looked upon as a somewhat peculiar document by the local dealers, in view of the condition of things here for the past year or eighteen months. Last summer, all the season through, there were several flocks of sheep, numbering over 1,000 head, pasturing in the vicinity of Winnipeg, which were badly affected by scab. The Commercial called attention to the matter, but no notice was taken of it. A good many of these sheep were slaughtered for the city market, but it is alleged that a number of them were sold to farmers and distributed throughout the country. The scab existed in flocks brought from Ontario as well as lots which came in from the west. Remnants of these scabby flocks may yet be found in the vicinity of Winnipeg. A strong effort was made last year to stamp out the scab in the western ranges, and it appears to have succeeded very well, as the sheep brought down this year are in good condition, and in fact are the best sheep ever brought to this market from the west. Scab may exist in some of the western flocks, but if this is the case, it is limited in comparison with last year. The dealers and shippers think it strange that the government should step in now and threaten to quarantine western sheep, when the disease is understood to be about stamped out, while no attention was paid to the great prevalence of scab in flocks about Winnipeg during the last eighteen months. It is feared the order of the government may check the export movement which has lately started in ranch sheep. Two lots of western ranch sheep of seven hundred each have so far passed through for export lately, this being the first movement ever undertaken to export sheep from Western Canada. The first lot came from the ranges of the Canadian Agricultural company, and was composed of three year old fat wethers. The second shipment was from the range of W. L. Nichol, of Medicine Hat. Both lots were shipped by Gordon & Ironside. We quote butchers' sheep at 9c per lb. Winnipeg.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

A Prince Albert paper of September 12 says: "A train load of beef cattle for the old country markets is expected to leave Prince Albert this week, and one from Saskatoon district next week. Gordon & Ironside are the shippers."

Two stock trains arrived on Thursday from the Manitoba Northwestern district, one from Russell for Wilson and Mullins, and the other from Churchbridge, Langenburg and Bin-scarth for Thomas Almack. They went east for export.

The Grenfell paper of Sept. 13 says:—"Love & Tyron contemplate shipping to-day a train, consisting of fourteen cars of cattle amounting in all to about 250 head. The beasts are all fat and in prime condition, and will go straight through to Toronto. This is the biggest transaction of this kind yet recorded here, being the first train load of cattle shipped from this point."

Two trains of western range cattle are due to-day, going east for Gordon & Ironside.

At Toronto on Tuesday, export cattle were steady at 3½ to 4c, with extra loads at \$1.20 per cwt. Butchers stock sold at 2½c for thin, up to 3½ to 3¾c for good to extra. Sheep firm and active at 8½ to 8¾c for ewes and wethers and 3c for rams, off cars, for shipping sheep. Lambs from \$1.50 to \$3.00 per head. Hogs firm at \$5.50 for best bacon, thick fats, \$5.00 to \$5.10, stores, \$4.50 to \$4.75, sows, \$1.25 to \$1.50.

Duluth Wheat Market.

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

Monday—Sept. 5½c; Dec. 6½c; M-y 6½.
Tuesday—Sept. 5½c; Dec. 5½; May, 6½.
Wednesday—Sept. 5½; Dec. 5½c; May, 6½c.
Thursday—Sept. 5½; Dec. 5½c; May, 6½c.
Friday—Sept. 5½c; Dec. 5½c; May, 6½c.
Saturday—Sept. 5½c; Dec. 5½c; May, 6½c.

A week ago prices closed at 5½c for Sept. delivery per bushel, 56½c for December and 6½c for May. A year ago September wheat closed at 6½c, and December at 70½c.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

Wheat was firm on Monday during the early session, but the large increase in the visible supply had a weakening effect and prices closed ½c under Saturday. Closing prices were:

	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.
Wheat	51½	—	57½
Corn	57	—	54½
Oats	30½	—	—
Mess Pork	14 30	—	—
Lard	9 02½	9 02½	—
Short Ribs	7 95	7 90	—

On Tuesday there was no interest in wheat of itself, the price simply following corn, and closing about ¾c higher, with the latter cereal.

	Sept.	Dec.
Wheat	51½	57½
Corn	57½	55½
Oats	30½	—
Mess Pork	14 30	—
Lard	9 00	—
Short Ribs	7 90	—

Wheat was still quiet on Wednesday and there was little of interest in the market. Closing prices were about the same as yesterday.

	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.
Wheat	51½	—	57½
Corn	57½	—	55½
Oats	30½	—	—
Mess Pork	14 40	—	—
Lard	9 00	9 00	—
Short Ribs	7 90	7 87½	—

On Thursday wheat was weak early, following the feeling in corn, with free selling. The range of prices was narrow and ¼ to ½ lower. Closing prices were:

	Sept.	Dec.
Wheat	51½	57½
Corn	56½	54½
Oats	30½	—
Mess Pork	—	—
Lard	8 95	—
Short Ribs	7 77½	—

Both wheat and corn were very heavy on Friday, and prices declined, closing about at the bottom prices of the day. Closing prices were:

	Sept.	Dec.	May.
Wheat	58½	56½	61½
Corn	54½	52½	—
Oats	30½	—	—
Mess Pork	14 05	—	—
Lard	8 80	—	—
Short Ribs	7 70	—	—

On Saturday, September 15, wheat closed at 58½c for September, 56½c for December and

61 to 61½c for May. A week ago September wheat closed at 54½c, December at 57½c and May at 62½c.

Minneapolis Wheat.

No. 1 Northern wheat closed on Saturday at 51½c for September. December delivery closed at 55½c, and May at 59c. A week ago September wheat closed at 51½c and December at 55½c.

New York Wheat.

On Saturday, September 15, wheat closed at 60½c for December. May closed at 65½c. A week ago December wheat closed at 61½c, and May at 66½c.

Minneapolis Markets.

Following were closing quotations for wheat on Thursday, Sept. 13:

Grade.	Sept.	Dec.	May.	On track.
No. 1 hard.....	—	—	—	69 old 57 new
No. 1 northern ..	59½	56½	59½	68 old 56½ new
No. 2 northern May..	—	—	—	69, old 55 new

Flour.—The flour market is quiet. The following are to-day's quotations in wood here (c.o.b.): First patents, \$3.20 to 3.50; second patents, \$2.90 to 3.20; fancy and export bakers, \$1.95 to 2.20; red dog, \$1.70 to 1.75.

BRAN AND SHORTS.—The market is slow and weak at quotations. Stuff accumulating. Millers cannot get shipping directions for all that has been sold ahead. Production large.

OATS.—The market is steady with a good demand at 31½c for No. 3 and 32½c for No. 3 white.

BARLEY.—The receipts to-day sold at 46c for poor 3 up to 48c for good. Choice might bring 50c.

FEED.—In car lots quoted at \$21 and 22. Corn meal held at \$21 and 22, and granulated meal at \$25.

POTATOES.—Firm at 50 to 65c per bushel.

The Crops

The harvest in Manitoba we may say is now practically concluded, as this week will just about finish up the stacking, and quite a percentage of the crop has already been threshed. There are a few patches of late oats to cut yet in some districts. These are fields that were sown late, and owing to dry weather they did not get a start until the summer rains set in. Some of these late patches are turning out heavier than the regular crop. The threshing reports generally estimate the crop. The yield is estimated at from 12 to 22 bushels per acre, according to district, and the quality is decidedly good. The only drawback is smut in some samples, but perhaps not more prevalent than in other years. Barring smut, the most of the crop will grade No. 1 hard.

The first frost of the season was reported on Sept. 10, but it was only felt in the western edge of the wheat belt, about Regina, Qu'Appelle, Saltoots, and some other sections of eastern Assiniboia territory. It did not extend as far east as Manitoba, but would do no harm, as the harvest is out of the way of danger. In the Winnipeg district, which is the principal vegetable section, the vegetable and root crops have made splendid progress during the past few weeks, and roots which promised a poor crop on account of the dry weather, have improved wonderfully since the latter part of August.

Garretson, Cox & Co., of Buffalo, N. Y., desire to secure the services, in each locality, of one or two responsible parties of either sex and good social standing.

Wheat Prices at London.

L. Norman & Co., write as follows on August 27: The continued unsettled weather, coupled with better American advice, has at length made some impression on the wheat trade, there having been a firmer tone since our last report of the 20th inst. At the same time the amount of business passing is still limited, buyers showing no disposition to operate freely, but there has certainly been more bidding and a larger trade would no doubt have passed but for the fact that sellers are offering sparingly.

Some samples of new English wheat have been on offer, but owing to wet the quality in some cases is very poor. Some in bad condition are worth 16s to 18s per qr, while those in fair condition fetched 21s to 23s per qr.

The following are the c.i.f. prices paid during the past week. La Plata sailer cargoes 19s 6d to 20s, Californian 24s, Australian 24s 6d. A fair business has been done in Russian from 17s 6d to 21s 6d according to quality. Atlantic wheats have met with more enquiry. Red winters selling up to 20s 10½d.

Hard Manitobas—Firm, but in small demand. For parcel just shipped 23s 9d c.i.f. asked, and for September and October shipment sellers ask 23s 10½d c.i.f. but buyers are slow to follow.

Hard Duluth—Firm. A fair business has been done during the week from 23s 6d to 23s 10½d c.i.f.

The temperature at Winnipeg on the morning of September 10, registered 36, four degrees above frost, which is the lowest record of the season.

The statistics of the United States cotton crop for the year ended August 31 are not yet available, but the crop will not differ greatly from 7,450,000 bales, against 6,714,142 bales in 1892-93, and 9,088,707 bales in 1891-92.

The Canadian Manufacturer, published at Toronto, in its last issue, gives the new Canadian and United States tariffs in full. The publication of these two tariffs in one issue, shows commendable enterprise on the part of the journal named.

The streets of Calgary are at last illuminated by arc lights, says the Tribune. The system is that of the Canadian General Electric Company who have installed numerous plants of this description in the east and are now installing four large machines at Victoria, B.C.

The site for the proposed big exhibition for the Territories, to be held at Regina next year, has been located just east of the town, adjacent to the railway line, on property held by the local agricultural society; the land adjoins the racing club's property, which will probably be secured for the speeding events—if such are held in connection with the exhibition.

A humered and twenty delegates, from all parts of Belgium, assembled at Brussels on August 18 to attend the Belgian Agricultural Congress. All the speakers favored a system of high import duties on goods of all kinds. M. Aillard recommended a return to a silver standard, declaring that the demonetization of silver was the cause of the monetary crisis.

In the United Kingdom for the year ending September 1, the receipts of foreign wheat and flour exceeded 175,000,000 bushels, and deliveries of home product were nearly 40,000,000 bushels. The stocks in first hands at the close are estimated to be about 12,000,000 bushels less than a year ago, and the consumption for the year approximately 230,000,000 bushels.

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CHOCOLATE AND COCOA are by many supposed to be one and the same, ONLY that one is a powder (therefore easily cooked) and the other is not

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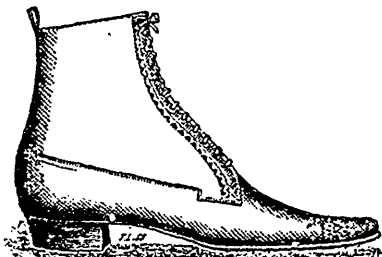
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The World's Wheat Yield.

The annual crop estimates issued by the Hungarian Minister of Agriculture were published on September 1, the delay in their issuance having been due, it is stated, to the care bestowed upon the revision of the report. According to these estimates the wheat crop of the world will be 2,476,000,000 bushels for 1891, against 2,279,000,000 bushels for 1890, and 2,280,000,000 bushels, the official average for the last decade. The deficit requiring to be covered by importing countries is 444,245,000 bushels, against 378,664,000 bushels in 1890.

The detailed figures representing the production and requirements of the various importing countries for the year 1891 are as follows:

Importing Countries.	Production. Bush.	Requirements. Bush.
Great Britain	60,995,000	170,220,000
France	351,625,000	19,895,000
Germany	102,132,000	32,625,000
Italy	120,228,000	29,788,000
Holland	6,241,000	11,915,000
Switzerland	7,376,000	11,915,000
Belgium	21,277,000	25,558,000
Denmark	4,589,000	1,702,000
Sweden and Norway	5,106,000	7,092,000
Spain	97,876,000	12,768,000
Portugal	9,078,000	5,675,000
Greece	3,404,000	3,972,000
Austria	45,400,000	31,774,000

The figures in detail of the production and surplus of exporting countries are these:

Exporting Countries.	Production. Bush.	Surplus. Bush.
Russia	365,136,000	141,850,000
Hungary	151,098,000	45,392,000
Roumania	51,066,000	19,859,000
Turkey	20,793,000	5,675,000
Bulgaria	31,207,000	13,050,000
Servia	9,929,000	1,985,000
United States	408,528,000	70,925,000
Canada	42,555,000	15,603,000
India	258,167,000	22,698,000
The rest of Asia	58,158,000	2,897,000
Africa	48,370,000	5,597,000
Australia	42,895,000	14,185,000
Chili	24,114,000	9,929,000
Argentine Republic	117,506,000	73,762,000

The Flax Crop

Flaxseed, like almost all other crops, has felt the effects of the prolonged drouth. According to reports received in answer to inquiries by Bradstreet's, the dry weather is responsible for a considerable curtailment of production. The flax plant, which in this country is grown almost entirely for the seed, is produced largely and, as far as commercial purposes are concerned, almost entirely in the northwestern states west of the Mississippi river. Minnesota, South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas figure prominently in the order named in production of flaxseed. Estimate as to acreage planted this year vary considerably, but the general conclusion appears to be that the acreage conclusion appears to be that the acreage planted was not much in excess of that of last year. Except in the state of Kansas, which is a comparatively small producing region, the weather for growing is reported to have been quite favorable, the early-planted seed having fared best, while the later crop was injured by dry weather. Except in Kansas, where conditions appear to have been generally favorable, the outlook appears to be for a considerable decrease in yield compared with last year and the year before last. In Minnesota, Iowa and South Dakota, the three heaviest producing states, the reported decrease varies from 10 to 30 per cent. Taking 20 per cent, as the average reduction shows in all states,

which seems a conservative one, the falling off in production should be not far from 1,500,000 bushels, leaving the total crop to be gathered this year at about 3,500,000 bushels. That a considerable decrease in the crop is expected is evident from reports as to prices. In nearly every instance reported, the advance in price over a year ago is given at fully 20 per cent., and in some sections as high as 80 per cent. Correspondents say the outlook favors firm and steady prices.

The Cheese Markets.

Brockville, Ontario, September 6.—The offerings on the cheese board to-day were 348 white and 1,153 colored. The only sales were 33 boxes white and 40 colored at 10½¢. There has been some contracting to-day at 10½¢ for the three months of August, September and October, but quite a number of salesmen are holding for higher figures and will not accept the price offered.

Listowell, Ontario, September 6.—At the cheese board to-day, 38 factories boarding 11,435 boxes August cheese. The bidding was free at 10½ to 10¾¢, which was refused. The sales were confined to two lots of 325 boxes Newry at 11¢, 600 boxes Elma at 11½¢.

Woodstock, September 6.—Buyers offered 10½¢ for finest, and still salesmen are looking for more. 3,205 boxes were offered, four lots all August, the balance first half of month. Only two lots were sold at 10½¢. Other factories were offered from 10¼ to 10 7-16¢, but were holding for 10½¢.

The Montreal Gazette of September 7, says: "The position of affairs in cheese is not much altered from that of a week ago. Influenced by the steadily advancing prices that are being paid in the country, the tone, so far as this side is concerned, is firm, and it does not look now as if we were going to have any decline previous to the wind up of affairs in the country. With the exception of the districts west of Toronto, the Eastern Townships, and down the river below here, factorymen have practically contracted for the entire balance of their make at prices ranging from 10½ to 10¾¢, or ¾¢ more than the figures realized last year. It is approximated that the quantity so held under contract is in the vicinity of 100,000 boxes, basing the fall output in the districts in question on that of previous seasons. This means with the quantity of earlier goods already in cold store considerably over 400,000 boxes of cheese. In addition to all this, as we have said, there is the make of September and balance yet to market west of Toronto; the factorymen generally in the Eastern townships still have their August goods and balance, and though those in the French country are sold well up to date, they will not contract for the balance. The fall output of all these sections must foot up to a pretty respectable total, so that there will be quite a quantity of cheese yet to send across the Atlantic, and at the same time the oft-repeated fact has to be borne in mind that the English make is greatly in excess of last year. On these foundations there does not appear to be much warrant for the payment of the extra prices that the factorymen have been receiving this year."

Silver.

Eastern demands, whether genuine or speculative, appear to have been satisfied for the present, and the London market exhibited further depression on what are described as "sales from America." Whatever the source, the London market certainly lost all its recent firmness, the quotations falling from 30¼d per ounce to 29¾d, while the New York commercial price for assay bars exhibited similar weakness, declining from 66½ to 65½¢ per ounce. Silver prices on Sept. 7, London, 29¾d; New York, 65½¢.

Montreal Paint Prices.

The market for paints, oils, leads and glass continues to rule quiet. The market abroad continues to rule firmer for zinc and lead, but there is no change here and not likely to be as long as the present cutting in prices continues. The recent sharp advance in glass in the home market has not affected prices here any and reporters state that the indications are that it will not, as they do not seem to care to take advantage of a rise in values in other markets with our market in its present dull condition. In seal oil a fair jobbing trade has been done on the basis of 40 to 45¢. We quote: choice brands white lead Government standard, \$1.75; No. 1, \$1.50; No. 2, \$1.25; No. 3, \$1; No. 4, \$0.75; dry white lead 4½¢; red lead, pure, 4½¢; do. No. 1, 4¢; zinc, white, pure, \$7.25; No. 1, \$6.25; No. 2, \$5.25; glass, \$1.25 first break; \$1.35 second break per 50 feet; \$2.90 for first break per 100 feet.

Advices for cement from abroad continue strong, and freights have advanced to 5s. 6d. for September and 6s. 6. for October; From London and Antwerp rates are 1s. per ton higher at 6s. We quote spot prices at \$1.95 to \$2.05 for English brands, and \$1.85 to \$1.90 for Belgian. The demand for firebricks has fallen off some, and in consequence the market is quiet and steady at \$15.50 to \$22 per 1,000 as to brand.

We quote: turpentine, 44¢ to 45¢; rosins, \$2.75 to \$3.25, as to brand; coal tar, \$3.25 to \$3.75; cotton waste, 5¢ to 7¢ for colored and 7¢ to 10¢ for white; oakum, 5½¢ to 7½¢, and cotton oakum 10¢ to 12¢. Cordage, Sisal, at 7¢ to 7½ for 7-16 and upwards, and 14¢ for deep sea line. Pure manilla, 9½¢ for 7-16 and upwards and 9½¢ for smaller sizes.

In petroleum business rules steady. We quote: Canadian refined at 11¢ in shed in Montreal for round lots, and 12¢ for small quantities. United States petroleum, 14 4-5¢ in car lots, 15½¢ in 10-barrel lots, 15½¢ in 5-barrel lots, and 16¢ for single barrels, net cash; United States benzine, 23¢ to 25¢; Canadian benzine, 10½¢ Petrolea; 12½¢ Montreal Gazette, Sept 7.

The Burns-Stevens Failure.

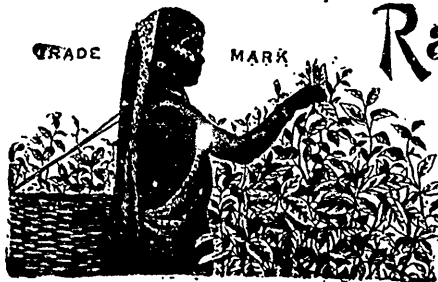
The estate of Stevens & Burns, iron and brass founders, London, is to be wound up. At a meeting of the creditors held a couple of weeks ago an adjournment was made to allow the firm an opportunity to make another offer of settlement, it being thought that their financial difficulties could be arranged. They have, however, found it impossible to make an offer that would be accepted, and the assignee has been instructed to offer the plant for sale. It is at present mortgaged for nearly \$10,000, and it is generally understood that the mortgagees will buy the establishment in if it can be bought for a reasonable figure. In this event operations will be resumed at once. The sale will take place on Sept. 18.

Brimstone.

The decline in the price of sulphur, says an exchange, has during the past years been very large, and shows how a producer of a commodity may overreach himself if he practices extortion. Several months ago the Sicilian producer found a short supply of brimstone in the market of the world, and he deliberately "cornered" the trade. For a time he was very successful, but the American manufacturer, who is the largest customer of Sicilian sulphur, set about to solve the question, and as pyrites could be used instead, plants were changed to allow of that mode of manufacture. Then the price of brimstone gradually melted away, until now it is cheaper to use than pyrites. But it is expensive to change plants, and the American manufacturer is sticking to pyrites, leaving the brimstone man without his market here.

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

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



Ram Lal's
PURE
INDIAN TEA

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE
AS MANUFACTURED ON THE
GARDENS IN INDIA

Sold by Turner, Mackend & Co., Wholesale Grocers, Winnipeg.

FARMERS !

DO NOT be led astray by reports circulated throughout the country that a shortage in Binder Twine is probable. We will have ample Supplies to meet all requirements.

We Guarantee . . .
Low Prices,
Standard Brands,
Liberal Treatment.

Blue Ribbon and Redcap are still Unequaled.

CONSUMERS CORDAGE Co., Limited.

New York Life Building, Montreal.

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

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

WINNIPEG, Oct. 5th, 1893.
Messrs. Ogilvie Milling Co.,

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

—IN HANDLING—
OGILVIE'S FLOUR
YOU HAVE
THE BEST
Each bag guaranteed. Sown with our Special Twine, Red White and Blue.
OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN,
Unequaled for fine Cakes and Pastry. Stands unrivalled for Bread Making. Make the sponge thin. Keep the dough soft. Do not make it stiff. For pastry use little less flour than usual.



FARMERS' WHEAT BAG!

Will hold two bushels and tie easily.

Our K Bag is fast superseding the seamless cottons, and is nearly 50 PER CENT. CHEAPER, and will leave the retailer a far better margin of profit

Quotations and Samples on application to our Manitoba and Northwest Agents:

MERRICK, ANDERSON & CO., Winnipeg.
DOMINION BAG CO'Y. LTD., MONTREAL.

WILLIAM L. KEENE & CO

(Successors to Chipman, Morgan & Co.)

SHIPBROKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

832 Cordova St., Vancouver, B.C.

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

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Business Review

September 10, 1891.

Wholesale trade is reported still improving and collections are easier made. Lumber, mining and railway camps are expected in town soon for the winter, when money will begin to circulate more freely. There are several new charters in the lumber trade and the Oriental-Australian through traffic continues very large. At this writing both trans-Pacific steamers are in besides a Portland steamer and the Gulf ferry and three Union Steamship steamers, all freight laden. The exact net tonnage of the steamers at the C. P. R. wharf was 6620, gross 12,000, amount of freight 5820 tons. The tonnage of the Union Steamship steamers was about 1,200; making the total amount of freight handled at one time over 6000 tons. This is worthy of attention, as it is the biggest steamer day on record for Vancouver, and the Empress of China breaks the trans-Pacific Canadian record by carrying 3330 tons, or 330 tons more than her registered tonnage, while the Warrimoo has a full freight list and will not be able to take back the freight waiting for her. The China is unloading 2,000,000 pounds of tea, and the alongshoremen had just finished unloading a tea ship on the same wharf, whose cargo totaled 1,000,000 pounds of tea. So that 3,000,000 pounds of tea will be shipped directly over the C. P. R. to all points in Europe and America, to be steered in pinches by three million families, who in less than a month will have to have more sent across the Pacific for them, besides the millions of pounds that go through the other gateways besides the great gateway at Vancouver.

The local markets are well stocked with fruit and vegetables. Native fruit is in large quantities, but lacks flavor and brings poor price. The late rains have done a great deal of good to crops, and the market is flooded with good potatoes and garden stuff. The advance in many lines reported in the east has not as yet been felt here on account of the market being well supplied.

B. C. Market Quotations.

Butter.—Eastern creamery, 23 to 24c; California butter, 22c; dairy, 15 to 18c; California cheese, 13c; Canadian cheese, 12c.

Cured Meats.—Hams, 14-15c; breakfast bacon, 14c; backs, 13c; long clear, 10c; short rolls, 12c. Lard is held at the following figures: In tins 12c per pound; in pails and tubs, 12c; mess pork, \$18; short cut, \$22.

Fish.—Prices are: Spring Salmon, 6c; sockeyes, 5c; steelheads, 7c; flounders, 4c; smolt, 6c; seabass, 6c; cod, 8c; halibut, 8c; smoked salmon, 12c; smoked halibut, 10c; bloaters, 10c; kippered cod, 10c; colicans, 6c; sockeye salmon, 4c. Halibut and cod scarce.

Vegetables.—New potatoes, \$18 per ton; onions, red, 1 1/2; cabbage, 1c.

Eggs.—Manitoba, 15c; fresh local, 25 to 30c.

Fruits.—Lemons, California, \$1.50 to \$5.00; Australian lemons, \$2.75; bananas, Honolulu,

Every Mackintosh

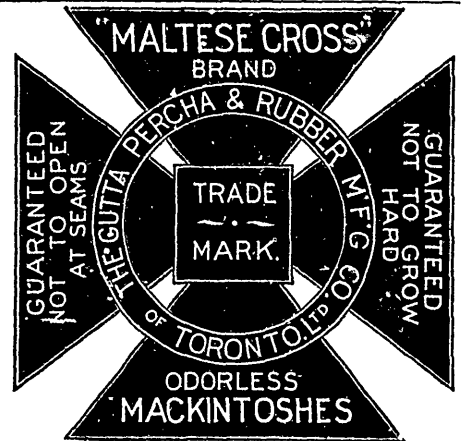
Bearing this Trade Mark is

Thoroughly Guaranteed.

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

For Sale by all the Leading Wholesate Houses.

Try them and you will Buy Again.



crate, single, \$3; pineapples, per dozen, \$2.00; coconuts, per dozen, 60c; apricots, per box, \$1; pears, per box, \$1.25; raspberries, \$2 per box; plums, California, \$1.00, Native, 50c; peaches, \$1.2; California grapes, 1/2 box, \$2, full, \$3; melons, per crate, \$5.50; Australian oranges, \$2.50; nectarenes, \$1.22; Apples, native, 50 to 75c, California, \$1.25 to \$1.50; prunes, \$1.10; watermelons, \$3 per doz.

Flour.—The Ogilvie Milling Co. and Keowatin Milling Co. quote, in car load lots at Victoria, and Vancouver: Patent, per barrel, \$4.00; strong bakers, \$3.80. The Columbia Flouring mills quote Enderby flour in car lots at Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster: Premier, \$1.50; XXX, \$3.75; strong bakers, or XX, \$3.50; superfine, \$3.10, Oregon, \$3.80; Oak Lake patent, \$4.00; strong bakers \$3.70.

Grain—Manitoba oats, per ton, \$31; United States oats, \$31; wheat, \$25; hay, \$10 on bank. New hay, \$15.

Meal—Oatmeal—National mills, Victoria, at Victoria, 90-lb racks, \$3.30. Cornmeal, per 93-lb sacks, \$2.15; per 10-10, \$2.55.

Ground Feed—Add freight and duty to the quotations on stuff from the United States, Manitoba chopped feed, \$28 per ton; feed wheat, United States, \$16 per ton; Canadian chop barley, \$25; California chop, \$19.00.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$20.00; shorts, \$2; oil cake, \$32.

Dressed Meat—Beef, 6 1/2 to 7 1/2c; mutton, 8 to 8 1/2c; pork, 8 to 10c; veal, 9c; lamb, per head, \$5.50 to \$4.00.

Live Stock—Calves, 5 to 6c; steers, 8 1/2 to 4c; sheep, 3 1/2c; hogs, 6 to 7 1/2c; cows, 2 1/2 to 3c. Sugars—Powdered and icing, 6c; Paris lump, 5 1/2c; granulated, 4 1/2c; extra C, 4 1/2c; fancy yellows 4 1/2c; yellow, yellow, 4 1/2c; golden C, 3 1/2c.

Syrups—30 gallon barrels, 2 1/2c per pound; 10 gallon kegs, 2 1/2c; 5 gallon kegs, \$2 each; 1 gallon tins, \$1.25 per case of 10; 1/2 gallon tins, \$5.75 per case of 20.

Business Notes.

Tat. Carey, hotel, Vancouver, has sold out. R. M. Eagleton, has opened a hotel at Clinton.

R. A. Walker, hotel, Clinton, is out of business.

G. I. Wilson, dry goods, Vancouver, has sold his branch store to G. Harvey.

Wishart & Meldrum, hotel, Victoria, have dissolved; G. G. Meldrum continues.

Colbert & Warner, plumbers, Victoria, have dissolved; John Colbert continuing.

The estate of Janey & Crossan, general store, Northfield, is advertised for sale by auction.

Schl-Hastie Erskie, Furniture Co. Ltd, Victoria & Vancouver, have sold out their Vancouver branch to Chas. Haeh.

Winnipeg Clearing House.

Clearings for the week ending Sept. 13, were \$741,297, balances, \$127,606. For the previous week clearings were \$769,426.

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

	Clearings.	
	6th Sept.	30th Aug.
Montreal	\$8,459,281	\$9,235,449
Toronto	3,499,267	4,388,346
Halifax	1,030,617	1,083,500
Winnipeg	769,426	566,587
Hamilton	672,403	516,613

Total \$14,427,997 \$16,080,585

Canada's Financial Statement.

The Dominion Department of Finance has closed the account books of the Dominion for the financial year ending the 30th of June last. The following is a statement of the revenue and expenditure for the 12 months, compared with the previous financial year:

	Year 1892-93.	Year 1893-94.
Revenue—		
Customs	\$2,053,700	\$19,103,545
Excise	3,334,247	3,839,131
Post-office	1,030,617	2,773,503
Publ. Works (including rail-ways)	3,770,636	3,700,112
Etcellaneous	2,299,610	2,248,569
Total	\$33,131,701	\$38,235,753
Expenditure	\$36,745,121	\$37,393,773

The result of the year's operations will be somewhat of a disappointment. The prevailing depression throughout the world has affected Canada as well as other countries, but happily in a less striking manner. Possibly also the uncertainty which prevailed with regard to the tariff changes, resulted in a suspension of importations for a period. The falling off in the revenue from customs in round figures is one million and three-quarters. Under the head of excise and the post-office there are slight increases. The net debt on June 30 was \$246,163,920, an increase of \$1,483,918, which is accounted for by the expenditure on capital account, amounting to \$5,078,593, as compared with \$3,881,876 in the previous year.

Attention is invited to the advantageous opportunity offered by Garretson, Cox & Co., Buffalo, N.Y., to engage in a line of work that is pleasant, and remunerative. Write to them for particulars.

O'LOUGHLIN BROS. & CO.,

HAVE NOW IN STOCK

IMMENSE LINE OF PIPES

BOTH IN AND OUT OF CASE.

TRAVELLERS ARE NOW ON THE ROAD WITH FULL LINES OF SAMPLES. SEE THEM.

THE ENGLISH



NEW SPECIALTY.

BULL DOG.

WHOLESALE PAPER, STATIONERY, AND GENERAL JOBBERS AND PRINTERS

41 PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG.

The Montreal Markets

A good volume of business is reported, as there have been some good orders received from Newfoundland; but Ohio straight roller seems to take the place of Ontario brands for that market. Good Ontario straight roller brands are offered at \$2.80 laid down here on track, and in some instances we learn that western millers have offered to shade that figure in order to effect sales; but Ohio brands are offered at lower figures still. Advices from the west state that millers in some sections west of Toronto are getting all the wheat they want delivered at the mills at 50c, while in other districts 51 to 52c is being paid. These low prices, of course, help to put the millers in a better position, and considering the profitable prices that rule for feed stuffs, there is a chance for them to make something. Some sack flour continues to go forward at very low freight rates. Manitoba Strong bakers' is being delivered to city buyers as cheaply as ever. We quote. Patent, spring, \$3.40 to \$3.50; Ontario patent, \$3.05 to \$3.20; straight roller, \$2.80 to \$3; extra, \$2.40 to \$2.60; superfine, \$2.15 to \$2.35; city strong bakers, \$3.30 to \$3.40; Manitoba bakers, \$3.15 to \$3.40; Ontario bags, extra, \$1.30 to \$1.40; straight rollers, \$1.45 to \$1.52½.

Oatmeal.—Prices lean in favor of buyers. Trade is rather dull. We quote as follows:—Rolled and granulated, \$1.35 to \$1.45; standard, \$1.35. In bags, granulated and rolled are quoted at \$2.15 to \$2.20, and standard at \$2.10 to \$2.15. Fancy brands of both granulated and rolled are selling at higher prices. Pot barley is quoted at \$3.75 in bbls., and \$1.75 in bags, and split peas \$3.40 to \$3.60.

Bran, etc.—Bran continues scarce, so scarce, in fact, that millers find it often helps them to make a sale of flour. Sales of car loads of bran have transpired at \$15.50 to \$15. Shorts are equally scarce and difficult to get with prices ranging all the way from \$17.50 to \$20 as to grade. Mouillie is quoted at \$20 to \$21 as to quality.

Wheat.—The local market rules dull in the absence of spot business, and values are of course nominal. Upper Canada red winter wheat is quoted here at 60 to 61c, but those figures are not obtainable for export. In the west red winter has been bought at 50 to 52c as to position. Manitoba wheat quoted here No. 1 hard nominal at 60 to 70c, and No. 2, 67 to 68c.

Oats.—Firm feeling in oats, and sales have been made at 31c per 34 lbs. No. 2 white are offered at 25c in the west, which can be laid down here on the export rate at 31c.

Barley.—Feed barley is firm at 46 to 47c. Malting barley is quiet but firm at 50 to 55c.

Pork, lard, etc.—The market for hog products is very firm. Lard is also firm in sympathy with the western advance, and sales of compound are reported in this market at \$1.50 per pail. Smoked meats are steady and prices have an advancing tendency. We quote prices as follows: Canada short cut pork, per bbl., \$18.50 to \$20.50; Chicago short cut mess, per bbl., \$19.50 to \$20; extra mess beef, per bbl., \$12.50 to \$13; plate beef, per bbl., \$16.25 to \$16.50; hams, per lb., 10 to 10½c; lard, pure, in pails, per lb., 9½ to 10c; lard, compound, in pails, per lb., 7½ to 7¾c; bacon, per lb., 10 to 11c; shoulder, per lb., 8½ to 9c.

Butter.—There has been a little more doing in creamery in the country, but chiefly on account of local dealers who have paid 19½c to 20c for choice late made. Several lots of creamery have been bought in the west, one lot being taken for the Pacific coast. We quote: Creamery, per lb., 19 to 20c; Eastern townships dairy, 16 to 18c; Western, 14 to 16c. Add 1c to above for single packages of selected.

Cheese.—Buyers have been as eager as ever to secure a portion of the September and October make, although they have had to pay 10½ to 11c for finest Western in order to appease their anxiety. Since our last issue about 50,000 to 60,000 boxes have been contracted in the west at 10½ to 11c for August, September and October. The drought scare has no doubt had a good deal to do with the active buying, but we do not think the shrinkage in the make will be as great as expected, present high prices being a big inducement to turn out the goods by hook or by crook. Finest western, colored, 10½ to 11c; do, white, 10½ to 10¾c; finest Quebec, colored, 10½ to 10¾c; do, white, 10½c; under grades, 9½ to 10½c.

Eggs.—The market is firmer, sales reported at 10c for small lots, and at 10½ to 11c for jobbing lots to the retail trade, the latter price for fancy fresh stock. For western stock, however, 10c is the top figure. The receipts from Prince Edward Island have about ceased.

Apples.—Owing to the light receipts of apples, prices have advanced about 50c per barrel. The demand continues good at the following prices: Duchess, \$2 to 2.50 per barrel, fall apples \$1.50 to \$2 per barrel, and baskets 30c.

Hides.—Sales of car lots have been made this week to Quebec tanners at 4½c for No. 1, but the regular price paid by dealers is 4c; although 4½ to 4¾c has been paid by the fighters. Calfskins have been all bought up and the market is bare again. The price paid was in the vicinity of 50c per skin. Dealers are still paying 5c per lb. Lambskins are firmer and may be quoted at 45c.

Wool.—Cables just received state that there is an advance of 5 to 10 per cent. in the English markets, and that business is confined to very narrow limits in anticipation of the approaching London auction sales, which take place on the 18th inst. Prices here have also advanced 5 to 10 per cent., several small lots having changed hands at 14 to 16c. Some United States buyers have been around looking for Canadian wool, and the result has been that some of the firms in the west where the greater portion of this wool has been held, are said to have cleared from \$20,000 to \$50,000, by large shipments to the United States since the new duty came into force. We quote prices as follows: Greasy Cape, 14 to 16c; Canadian fleece, 17 to 20c; B. A. scoured, 26 to 32c. In pulled wool, 20 to 21½c is quoted for suppers, extra 25 to 26c; Northwest wool, 11 to 12c.—Trade Bulletin, Sept. 7.

Montreal Grocery Market.

The sugar market on spot is firm and values are well maintained. The demand has been good, especially for bright yellow, of which stocks are pretty well exhausted, in fact, one refinery is completely sold out for the present. Granulated has sold freely at 4½c and yellows at 3½ to 3¾c as to quality, at the factory.

The demand for syrups continues good and the market rules fairly active and steady with a good business doing. Stocks are not large and it would not be surprising to see prices higher in the near future. Bright grades have changed hands freely at 2 to 2½c, and dark at 1 to 1½c per lb at the factory. We quote round lots, ex-store at 27½c; car lots at 29c; and single puncheons at 30c.

The demand for rice has been good and the market is active and firm in sympathy with advances from primary points. We quote standards \$3.45 to \$3.70; Japan, \$3.95 to \$4.25, and Patna \$4.25 to \$4.75.

The stock of tea in first hands on spot is not large, for which the demand is good and the market rules active with a large volume of business doing at firmer prices. Private cables from Shanghai, China, state that P. D. Gunpowders are scarce and in big demand, and that values are 8c per lb. higher this season, as compared with last year. Private cables from Japan are also strong and note a further advance in prices, and as there is a possibility of considerable shortage in the crop a very firm market may be expected for the balance of the season. In New York holders are realizing 1½ to 1¾c per lb. more for their tea than they can obtain here.

In coffee business has been rather quiet during the past week, but the tone is firm and values are well maintained. We quote: Maracaibo, 18½c to 21c; Rio, 19c to 21c;

Java, 24c to 30c, and Mocha. 22½ to 28c. We quote mill prices as follows:—Ponang black pepper, 6c to 7½c; white pepper 10c to 12½c; cloves, 7½c to 9c; Cassia, 9c to 10c; nutmegs, 60c to 90c, and Jamaica ginger, 15c to 22c.

Canned Goods.—There has been a better feeling in the canned goods market on spot for some lines and prices have improved a trifle, which is due to the decrease in stock on spot and the increased demand. The stock of tomatoes on spot is estimated at 8,000 cases, and as the prospects are for a smaller pack this season owing to the recent cold weather, which has prevented them from ripening, higher prices, no doubt, will rule later on, and we note an advance this week of 10c to 15c per dozen, recent sales of some fair sized lots having taken place at 95c. Corn has also advanced 10c per dozen, with sales of 95c to \$1. Now packed salmon is offered on this market at \$1.60 to \$5 per case as to brand, and lobster, at \$6 to \$6.50. We quote: Lobsters, \$3 to \$6.50 per case, sardines at \$9.50 to \$9.50; salmon at \$1.15 to \$1.30 per dozen; tomatoes at 95c per dozen; peaches at \$2 to \$2.10 per doz; corn at 95c to \$1 per dozen, and marrowfat peas at 85 to 90c per dozen.—Gazette, Sept. 7.

Toronto Markets.

Wheat.—There is practically no export trade doing. New red wheat is quoted west at 51 1-2c, and new white at 52c. Manitobas are dull and easy. No. 1 hard offers west at 68c, and east at 70c, but purchases could be made at 1-2c or better under these figures.

Flour.—Straight roller, Toronto freights, is quoted at \$2.50 to \$2.70. A car sold to-day at \$2.65.

Millfeed.—Active and strong. Ten lots of shorts are quoted at \$17, and bran at \$14 at the local mills. Car lots, Toronto freights, are in demand at \$16.50 for shorts and \$13-50 for bran. One sale of bran was reported at \$14.

Oatmeal.—Car lots of rolled oats, in bags, on track, are quoted at \$4, and broken lots at \$1.20.

Oats.—Street offerings were again liberal to-day, but prices were maintained. Car lots outside sold at 25 1-2c for mixed and 26 1-2c for white. Car lots on track sold at 29 1-2c for mixed and 30c for white.

Barley.—Buyers are taking offerings from first hands at from 38 to 40c, and occasionally as high as 42c at outside points. On the street here to-day 42c was paid. There is practically no movement in car lots yet. Dealers bid 45c for No. 1 at water points.

Car prices are: Flour, Toronto freights, Manitoba patents, \$3.40 to \$3.60; Manitoba strong bakers, \$3.30 to \$3.40; Ontario patents, \$2.90 to \$3; straight rollers, \$2.50 to \$2.70; extra, \$2.50 to \$2.60; low grades, per sack, 85c. Bran, \$19.50. Shorts, \$16.50 to \$17. Wheat (west points), white, old, 54c; new winter wheat, west, 51½ to 52c; No. 1 hard, 68c; No. 2 hard, 66c; winter wheat, on the Nor. horn, 55c. Peas—55c for now. Barley (outside)—Feed, 39 to 40c. Oats—25½ to 26½c for new and 29 to 30c for old. Buckwheat (east)—40c. Rye (east)—45c. Corn—On track, 52c.

Eggs.—Strictly fresh eggs in five-case lots are quoted at 9½ to 10c, and single cases at 10 to 10½c. Offerings are moderate and demand fair.

Potatoes.—Car lots on track are quoted at 55 to 60c.

Onions.—Commission houses sell at from 50 to 60c a bag, according to quality.

Hops.—Ontario growths, 1894, are quoted at 18 to 15c, and yearlings at 10 to 12c.

Honey, etc.—Extracted, 7½ to 8c, according to quantity; sections \$1.50 to 1.70 per

doz., for both new and old. Dealers buy at \$1.50 and sell at \$1.70. Maple syrup, gallon tins, 75 to 80c; five gallon tins, 70 to 76c; bbls., 60 to 65c.

Cured Meats.—Quotations are as follows: Mess pork, Canadian, \$18.50; short cut, \$19 to \$19.50; shoulder mess, \$15; clear mess, \$15; bacon, long clear, case lots, 8½ to 8¾c; ton lots, 8½c; hard, Canadian, tiorces, 8½ to 9c; tuls, 9½ to 9¾c; pails, 9½ to 10c; and compounds, in pails, 8c, and tuls, 7¾c; smoked hams, 11½c for large, 12½c for medium, and 12½c for small; hollies, 12½ to 13c; rolls, 9½c; backs, 12½c; picnic hams, 9c; green hams, 11c.

Butter.—There is no change in the situation. Offerings here are only moderate and choice to fancy dairy, in tuls, crocks and pails, is readily at 17 to 18c. Creamery is active and firm. Quotations are: Dairy tuls, choice to extra choice, 17½ to 18c; good to choice, 15 to 17c; stork-necked tuls, choice, 15c; inferior to medium, 12 to 13½c; large dairy rolls, 17c; pound rolls, 20 to 21c; creamery, pounds, 23 to 24c; creamery tuls, 20 to 21½c.

Cheese.—Local jobbing prices are about ½c higher. June makes are quoted at 10½c and August at 11c. Quotations are: Factory made fullcreams, August, 11c for full-sized cheeses; and 11½c for half-sized; little Stiltons, 14 to 15c.

Hides.—The firmer tone in cured hides holds. Sales of choice No. 1 cured have been made as high as 4c, and cured heavy steer hides at 4½c. There is no change in green hides.—Quotations are as follows: 8c for No. 1 green; 8½c for green steer hides of 60 lbs and over, and 4c for No. 1 cured, f.o.b. Toronto. Cured heavy steer hides are sold at 4½c. Sheep pelts are quoted at 40c and lambskins at 40c. No. 1 green calfskins are unchanged at 6c and No. 2 at 4c. No. 1 cured calf are quoted at 7c, and No. 2 at 4c. Deacons sell at 25 to 30c each for No. 1 and 15c for culs.

Wool.—About ½c better is being paid for round lots offered by country dealers. The improvement is, however, due more to speculation than to actual demand from consumers. Buyers across the line, while making a few enquiries, are shy, and but little business has been done for export. Dealers quote combing at 17½c; clothing at 19c; rejects at 13 to 14c, and unwashed at 10 to 10½c. Supers are quoted at 19c, and extras at 21 to 22c.—Empire, September 7.

Toronto Grocery Market.

Canned Goods.—The only change to note in this line is an advance by the packers in the price of peaches. They quote 10c per dozen higher on 2's and 5c per dozen higher on 3's. The association also refuses to quote futures on vegetables. Tomatoes, corn and peas are quiet and unchanged. We quote tomatoes and peas at 85 to 90c., and corn at 90c. Salmon is in good demand at \$1.15 to \$1.30 for talls and \$1.35 to \$1.40 for flats. Lobster quiet and unchanged at \$1.80 to \$2 for talls; \$2.40 to \$2.50 for flats; and \$1.35 for new flat ½'s. Fruits are quiet at these quotations: Peaches, 83 to 83.25 for 3's \$2 to \$2.25 for 2's; raspberries, \$1.65 to \$1.80; strawberries, \$1.90 to \$2.10; apples, 3's, \$1 to \$1.10, gallons \$2.65 to \$2.80, and preserved fancy quarters at \$1.35 to \$1.40.

Coffees.—We quote green, in bags, as follows: Rio, 20½ to 22c; East Indian, 27 to 30c; South American, 21 to 23c; Santos, 21½ to 22½c; Java, 30 to 32c; Mocha, 27 to 29c; Maracaibo, 21 to 23c; Jamaica, 21 to 22c.

Rice.—Market is quiet with quotations as before. We quote: "B," 3½ to 3¾c; extra Japan, 5½ to 5¾c; imported Japan, 5¾ to 6¼c; tapioca, 4½ to 4¾c.

Spices.—We quote: Pure black pepper, 12 to 14c; pure white, 20 to 28c; pure Jamaica

ginger, 25 to 27c; cloves, 25 to 30c; pure mixed spice, 25 to 30c; cream of tartar, 20 to 25c per lb.

Sugar.—The ordinary quotation for granulated is still 4½ to 4¾. Yellows run from \$3.85 up, and raws are quoted at 3¾c.

Syrups.—Syrups are scarce and firm in price. We quote: Dark, 25c; medium, 28 to 30c; bright, 35 to 40c; very bright, 45 to 50c.

Molasses.—We quote: New Orleans, barrels, 25 to 28c; half-barrels, 30½ to 32c; Barbadoes, barrels, 28 to 33c; half-barrels, 30 to 31c.

Teas.—Business continues active in new season's Japan teas, and the representatives of the tea houses on spot have been asking and getting higher prices from the wholesale houses. The net result of the war on prices has been an advance of 2c per lb. on Formosa Oolongs, 1 to 1½c on China greens, and ½ to 1c on China blacks. Exchange has risen from lowest point about 5 per cent, and rates of insurance are higher. There is considerable competition on the local market, and shippers are not demanding the same advances that are being obtained in the United States. Japans in Canada are getting scarce. China blacks are in poor supply while there is a large demand. There is a good business doing in Ceylon teas, which are difficult to get in London.

Dried Fruit.—The few Valencia raisins there are on the market are gradually falling into fewer hands. There are a few layers to be had at 7½c., and selected at 7c., and California loose muscatels at 7 to 7½c. New crop will likely be here in about ten days, and prices will probably rule at from 6 to 6½c for fine off-stalk. Advices from Denia report prices well sustained. Currants are in fair demand and unchanged. Quotations are: Provincials, 3½ to 4c in bbls, half bbls, 3½ to 4½c; Filiatras, 4 to 4½c in barrels, and 4½ to 5c in half barrels; Patras, 5 to 5½c in barrels, 5½ to 5¾c in half barrels, 5 to 6½c in cases; Vostizans, 6½ to 7½c in case. 6½ to 7½c in half cases. The Dracona, the first direct currant steamer, left Patras Tuesday or Wednesday, and advices state that prices remain firm on the primary markets. Prunes are quiet and unchanged. Cable advices received Tuesday state that the market in Trieste remains much as before. We quote: U's, 5½ to 5¾c; B's, 7½c; bags, 3½c; casks, 4½ to 5c. Cables quote the Trieste market easier.—Canadian Grocer, September 7.

Coal for Montana

The shipment of Anthracite coal from near Banff, in Alberta, has been commenced to Great Falls. The Boston & Montana smelter is going to take 100 tons of coal to test it. If it gives satisfaction and a contract at reasonable figures can be made, it is understood the great smelting plant will take at least 150 tons of coal per day. The balance of the coal, about 200 tons, needed every day by the smelter, will be taken as at present from Sand Coulee and Belt. Of course this proposed engagement of Canadian coal cannot be construed as a reflection upon local coals. Everyone knows that Anthracite is the better coal and for certain processes of smelting it is preferable, consequently the smelters are always anxious to get Anthracite coal. It is stated that the coal will cost about \$12 per ton delivered in Great Falls, and perhaps a little less. There is no duty on Anthracite coal if it comes up to a certain standard, and this will, of course, tend to encourage shipping.—St. Paul Northwestern Magazine.

If you are interested in any offer of employment that opens up possibilities of advancement, address Garretson, Cox & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

(Continued from Page 6.)

remedy for smut. It is a most short-sighted policy to neglect this treatment of seed wheat, and even though the seed may show no trace of smut, the bluestone should not be neglected. It is difficult to express an adequate opinion of the man who neglects this precaution after all that has been done in Manitoba to educate the farmers in this matter. Really, a farmer should be ashamed, under the circumstances, to bring smutty wheat to market, as it is an open confession of careless and slovenly work.

THE members of the Ontario legislature elected on the Patron ticket, have recently held a meeting at Toronto to decide upon a common course to follow at the next session of the legislature. A Toronto telegram says that the only demand the Patrons will make upon the government next session will be for the election of registrars, sheriffs, and license inspectors by the people. If this is the only plank in the Patrons' policy, the usefulness of the order as a political factor is of doubtful value. Indeed, it is very doubtful if anything is to be gained by the election of sheriffs, etc., by popular vote. From results obtained from this system in the United States, we would prefer to retain our present plan of filling such offices.

WE have heard very little of the Hudson Bay railway of late, though the project bobs up once and a while. The latest reference to the proposed railroad is from Regina, where the territorial legislature, before adjourning, passed the following resolution: "Whereas, the freight rates which prevail upon all exports from the Territories to the sea coast in the east are excessively high; and whereas, there is only one railway outlet from the Territories for such rates being materially reduced; and whereas, a charter exists for the building of a railway to the Hudson Bay; therefore, this assembly humbly prays that the Dominion Government will be pleased to grant such aid to a Hudson Bay railway company as will at an early date result in that most important work being actively prosecuted and brought to a successful completion."

IN discussing the education question, which is lately attracting considerable attention, the Brandon Mail makes the following sensible remark: "It is just as defensible to say the state should give a mechanical education to the mechanic and a medical education to the medical student, as to say it should give a higher education to those of our youth who desire it." This seems a plausible argument. A good primary education places the rising generation in a position to learn any useful trade or calling, and the state seems not only justified, but compelled to go that far. When his primary education is completed, the young man is obliged to depend upon his own energies to obtain his mechanical training. It would not be any greater

hardship if those who wish to advance in education beyond the ordinary course, should also be obliged to depend upon their own effort.

WESTERN Canada has added another line to its list of export products. Last week The Commercial referred to the beginning of the exportation of sheep from this country. Two lots of 700 sheep each, from the western ranges, have gone forward for export to Great Britain. Considerable attention has been given of late years to sheep ranching in the west, for which some portions of our western territories are well adapted. There are many thrifty flocks of sheep also in Manitoba, though, owing to the difficulty of fencing for sheep and the annoyance from prairie wolves, Manitoba farmers have not as a rule gone in much for sheep. Large quantities of cheap eastern mutton were brought to Winnipeg last winter, and some of this mutton is still held in store here in a frozen state. The result has been that the local market has been greatly depressed this summer, and the local sheep raisers have not found prices as profitable as usual. It is not likely, however, that the experiment of filling this market up with a half-year's supply or more in advance of eastern frozen mutton, will be tried again, as the last effort in this direction has not proved very profitable. With the shipment out of the surplus stock now in the country, and the stoppage of shipments in of eastern mutton, the local sheep market will likely recover from the depression now felt.

IT is generally supposed that cooking meat will destroy any germs of tuberculosis which may exist therein. Too much reliance, however, cannot be placed upon this belief. Experiment has shown that these disease germs will stand a high degree of heat. Light cooking will not destroy them, and in beef as often placed upon the table in a lightly cooked form, the living germs may still remain. People who like their beef rare done may wince at this statement. It has been proved by experiment, that it requires thorough cooking to destroy the bacilli. Experiments were carried out by the local government board of Great Britain with the result that meat boiled from fifteen to forty minutes, and afterwards fed to guinea pigs, produced the disease in these animals, which showed that the microbes were not destroyed by the cooking. When the meat was cut into small pieces, about an inch square and boiled the same length of time, the disease germs were destroyed, and guinea pigs fed upon the meat prepared in this way, remained exempt from the disease. In the report of the experiments, Professor Brown says: "It appears that thorough cooking is effectual in destroying tubercle virus; but it is also evident that such cooking as was effectual in this case, could not be applied to large joints, nor to any kind of meat without entirely destroying its flavor." This is rather unpleasant reading, and indicates clearly the great danger of using tuberculous meats for food.

Cheap Wheat and its Lessons.

IT is an interesting and instructive lesson to follow grain quotations. For some years wheat has been gradually but steadily declining in price, though it is only within the past two years that it has fallen below the quoted price of corn. For many years wheat has been regarded as a food exclusively adapted to the use of man, and that for only a specially favored portion of the human race. When wheat was raised within but a limited area, the demand for wheat flour for the use of the more affluent sustained the price of the grain, and the fictitious value thus maintained so effectually prevented its use as a food for animals that it had come to be regarded as unfitted for that purpose. The experimental growth of wheat in India proved successful, and each year has added to the acreage and the yield; Russia, Austria, Germany and South America offered the product of their fertile fields, and the rapid extension of wheat cultivation in our own country has thrown such enormous quantities of wheat onto the market that the fictitious value has gradually disappeared, until wheat can now scarcely be raised at a profit except under unusually favorable conditions. With the rapid extension of the wheat area there has come no compensating increase in consumption. The inhabitants of India raise wheat and eat rice; the peasants of Russia sell their wheat and consume rye. In America alone has increasing demand kept pace with increasing supply, the inevitable result being the prevailing low price.

This state of affairs is not without its compensations. It has taught the farmer who had fallen into the wheat rut that his soil will produce other and more lucrative crops, and he is everywhere experimenting with the purpose to find something that will pay better than wheat.

It has demonstrated that wheat is as valuable for feeding stock, when used judiciously, as corn and other grain hitherto regarded as especially adapted for animal food. This is perhaps the most important result. If wheat, in the shape of beef and pork, will bring a better price than as a grain or flour, those portions of the United States especially suitable for wheat raising will combine stock raising therewith, thus enhancing the value of their farms while increasing their profits.

It has shown that the United States must take the lead in discovering new avenues of gain through which its farmers may escape from the competition of inferior peoples, for with all the improvements in machinery, the cost of raising a bushel of wheat in the United States exceeds the cost in any other wheat growing country.

There is no hope of permanent benefit from the increasing consumption of the cereal in various ways, except as an aid to its abandonment. The shortage in the corn crop this year has stiffened prices a little, but every year will not see a short corn crop. Stock feeding will consume a portion of the surplus, but no appreciable quantity until more stock is raised in the wheat regions, and less wheat grown; there is little hope of convincing the stolid Slavs or Teutons that wheat is better food than rye; the Indian coolie can never be brought to desert rice for wheat; and the few articles which can be profitably adulterated with wheat and its products at the present low price, do not require enough to change a figure in the estimates of the world's supply. The only way to benefit the price of wheat is to abandon the production in such quantities, and the northwestern farmer has begun to learn that fact, and profit thereby. If he has learned that his farm is fit for something beside a wheat field, the lesson is worth all it has cost.—Minneapolis Farm Implement Journal.

Toronto Hardware Market.

Rope.—Is fairly active. Quiet a quantity for plow lines is called for. We quote Sisal, 7-16 in. and larger, 7½c.; ½, 5-16, ¾ in., No. Manila, 7-16 in. and larger, 9½c.; ½, 5-16, ¾ in., 10c.

Cut Nails.—Trade is rather quiet, not many large orders being received. Base prices unchanged at \$1.80 Toronto, for car load lots, and \$1.85 for small lots.

Horse Nails.—Business is better than it has been for some time, although orders are not yet as large as the trade would wish. Discounts are 60 per cent off "C." and 60 and 2½ per cent off "P.B."

Tacks.—Trade is active and notably so in carpet tacks. We quote as follows: Cut, carpet blued, gimpy, 60 per cent.; do, tinned, 70 per cent.; copper nails, 62½ per cent.; trunk nails, 60 to 65 per cent.; shoe finders' tacks, 50 per cent.; shoe nails, Hungarian nails, etc., 87 per cent.

Horseshoes.—Business has not improved to the extent that was anticipated it would. Although a number of orders are being received, they are only for small quantities. Prices are unchanged at \$3.80 Toronto and \$3.85 London.

Lead Pipe.—This shows more activity than the regular plumbers' supplies, and is partially accounted for from the fact that it is used in a great many instances where the latter are not required. We quote: Toronto and the west 30 per cent. off in small lots, and 30 and 10 per cent. off in ton lots; points east of Toronto 35 per cent. off in small lots, and, and 25 and 10 per cent. off in ton lots.

Tar, Etc.—Coal tar is very scarce at present. We quote as follows: roofing pitch, \$2.50 per bbl.; pure coal tar \$1 per bbl.; refined coal tar, \$1.50 per bbl.; XXX refined coal tar in quart tins, \$1 per doz.; best Southern pure tar, \$1 per bbl. and 75c per doz. pint tins; pine pitch, \$2.75 per bbl.

Cement, etc.—Much as before. We quote: Portland cement (English), \$3 per bbl. for best grades; New Brunswick plaster paris, \$2 per bbl.; Canadian water lime \$1.25 per bbl.

Firebrick, etc.—Scotch firebrick, \$3.25 per 100; Scotch fireclay, \$1 per 100 lbs.

Pig Iron.—There has been a little doing in Siemen's, but most of the little business that there is doing is in American pig. We quote ex cars: Summerlee, \$20; Eglinton, \$18.50; Carnbroe, \$18.50; Ferrona, \$16.50 to 17; and Siemen's, No. 1, \$16.50 to \$16.75.

Bat Iron.—There is no improvement to note in this line, orders still being exceedingly small. Base price is unchanged at \$1.8½ to \$1.85 Toronto, according to quality.

Sheet Iron.—We quote prices: 8 to 16 gauge, \$2.50; 18 ditto, \$2; 20 ditto, \$2.10; 22 to 24 ditto, \$2.20; 26 ditto, \$2.45; 28 ditto, \$2.65; tinned sheet iron, Gorbals', 28 gauge, 5½c per lb.; 22 to 24 gauge, 6½c; 16 to 20 gauge, 6½c.

Sheet Steel.—We quote; 8 to 16 gauge, \$2.75 per 100 lbs.; 18 to 20, \$2.65; 22 to 24, \$2.85; 26, \$3.10.

Iron Pipe.—Stocks are now complete, and the demand has been good. Ruling discounts are 70 to 70 and 5 per cent.; galvanized pipe, 50 to 50 and 5 per cent.

Galvanized Iron.—Orders are still being booked for import at \$1.25 for case lots of 25 gauge.

Ingot Tin.—Small quantities are still being quoted at 13½ to 19c., with large quantities shaded a little.

Sheet Copper.—Sheathing copper has been moving quite freely, both in plain and tinned. We quote: Untinned, 14 to 16½ according to weight and size; brazier sheets, 14 to 17c, according to quality.

Ingot Copper.—Prices are as before at 10 to 10½c.

Zinc Spelter.—Business keeps up well. We quote imported at 4½c. and domestic at 3½ to 4c.

Boiler Tubes.—There is a little more activity in charcoal iron tubes, and some enquiry is heard for steel tubes. We quote: 1½ inch, 2c; 1½ inch, 7½c; 1½ inch, 8c; 2 inch, 8½c; 2½ inch, 9c; 2½ inch, 9½c; 3 inch, 11½c; 3½ inch, 14c; 4 inch, 19c.

Tin Plates.—A number of round lots of cokes have changed hands and charcoal is going out freely. We quote \$3.50 to \$3.75 for "I.C." and \$3.25 to \$3.35 for coke.

Sheet Zinc.—A number of cask lots have been sold and a few orders have been booked for import. Quotations are still 4½c for cask lots, and 5c for small lots.

Canada Plate.—Half polished, 52 sheets \$2.35; 60 sheets, \$2.15 and 75 sheets, \$2.60.

Solder.—Business good and prices unchanged at 12½ to 14c. for strictly half-and-half.

Pig Lead.—We still quote \$2.90 to 83.

Antimony.—We quote Cookson's at 9½ to 10c.

Glass.—There is a good movement in fancy glass and plate glass is going out fairly well at 35 per cent. discount. The anticipated advance in window glass has not taken place although the primary market is fair at the advance. We still quote \$1.10 to \$1.15 for first break.

Old Material.—Agricultural scrap, 50c. per cwt.; machinery cast, 50c. per cwt.; stove cast scrap, 30 to 35c.; No. 1 wrought scrap, 40c. per cwt.; No. 2, including sheet iron, hoop iron and mixed steel, 10c.; raw light scrap copper, 6 to 6½c.; heavy scrap copper, 7 to 7½c.; old copper bottoms, 5½ to 6; light scrap brass, 8½ to 4c.; heavy yellow scrap brass, 5c.; heavy red scrap brass, 5½c.; scrap lead, 1½ to 1¾c.; scrap zinc, 1½ to 1¾c.; scrap rubber, 3 to 3½c.; country mixed rags, 50 to 70c.; clean dry bones, 50 to 60c. per 100 lbs.; boring and turning 10c.

White Lead.—There is a fair business doing, but prices are still at the 4½c per lb. basis.

Prepared Paints.—Some improvement is reported, but business is, on the whole, slow at \$1 for pure.

Turpentine.—Is weaker in the south on account of large production and the accumulation of stocks in Savannah. Demand is fairly good on the local market at 41c. f. o. b., Toronto.

Linseed Oil.—Business is active, but prices are unsatisfactory on account of the cutting that is being practised by one or two houses. The ordinary quotations are 55c. for raw and 50c. for boiled f. o. b., not 30 days, but sales, it seems, are being made at lower figures.

Castor Oil.—Cutting is still going on at a lively rate, while business is quiet. The ordinary quotation is 6½ to 7c.

Seal Oil.—Quiet and unchanged at 58 to 59c.—Hardware Merchant.

Toronto Live Stock Market.

Export Cattle.—The offerings were heavy, but at the end of the day a fair clearance was made. The quality of the cattle was generally thinish, as is to be expected, considering the condition of the pasturage throughout the province. Still some very fine loads of stall fed stock offered. Six loads were shipped out by Mr. Eakins today which cost 4c in the country. The range of prices paid here today was from 3 1-2 to 4 1-4c.

Butchers' Cattle.—A lot of rubbish came forward to-day. There was a fair demand, but buyers were disinclined to take the inferior stuff offering except at very low prices.

8½c and up to 3½, would have been readily paid for picked lots, but drovers were not inclined to break loads. Prices ranged from 2½c up to \$3.20 for loads, and 3½ to 3¾c for picked lots.

Stockers.—There was a moderate demand for stockers to-day, at from 2½ to 2¾c.

Sheep and lambs.—Owing to the light run of choice shipping sheep prices were advanced to induce drovers to fetch a better class of stuff. Exporters paid from 3 1-2 to 3 3-4c for good to choice ewes and wethers, weighed off car, and 3c for rams. Butchers' sheep were very slow at \$2.25 to \$2.50 a head. Lamb sales were made all the way from \$1.75 to \$1 each. A good clearance of all lines was made.

Hogs.—Prices were steady at Tuesday's prices, except for stores, which were 25c off. Long lean hogs of from 160 to 220 lbs. weighed off car, sold at \$5.40 to \$5.50; thick fats, at \$5; mixed lots at \$5.25 to \$5.30; stores, at \$1.50; sows, at \$1.25, and stags, at \$2.50 to \$2.75.—Empire, Sept. 5.

Freight Rates and Traffic Matters.

The Montreal Trade Bulletin of September 7 says: "The freight market for grain is very dull all round, latest engagements for Liverpool having been made at 9d per quarter. This, however, is better than New York rates, which have been taken as low as 4d per bushel for Liverpool. Space for Glasgow is wanted at 1s 3d; but 1s 6d is asked. Sack flour is very low, room having been taken at 5s Liverpool, 7s 6d London, and 8d 9d Glasgow. In cheese, engagements are reported at 12s Liverpool and Bristol, 20s London, and 25s Glasgow and Leith. Provision rates are 7s 6d Liverpool, and 15s Glasgow and London. In deals, last contracts were made by regular liners at 35s th 40s, all ports. Cattle space has been taken at 50s for Liverpool, London and Glasgow, and 45s Bristol, with 55s asked for forward shipment. Apples have been engaged at 2s Liverpool, and 2s 6d to 3s London, Glasgow and Bristol.

The Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin of Sept 8 says: The East bound lines are preparing to restore provision rates to the old tariff as the lake and rail lines have already done so. The present rate is 20c per 100 lbs for Flour, Grain and provisions, but it is expected that the provision rate will soon be restored to 30c. Ocean rates stand still, but business light. The rate on Flour to Liverpool was 19½ to 23½c; Wheat, 8½c per bu. and Corn 8c per bu. Provisions, 30.00 to 35.25 per 100 lbs. Glasgow and Antwerp were about 1c over Liverpool rates. Through rates to New York were firmer at 7c for wheat, 6½c for corn, and 5½c for oats. Flour rates via lake and rail were steady at 15c per 100 lbs. New England rates were steady at 8½c per bu for corn and 5½c for oats but will be advanced ½c on September 10c. A good demand existed for vessel room and lake rates were firmer at 1½c for wheat, 1¼ for 1½c corn and 1¼c for oats to Buffalo; 2½c for wheat to Kingston, and 1¼c for corn and 1¼c for oats to Port Huron.

The Duluth Market Report of September 8 says: "The rate on wheat to Buffalo is still firm at 2½c per bushel, although some business has been done during the week at 2½c. Some of the liners find themselves short of flour and these, in some instances, have made up cargoes by takings mall lots of wheat at 2½c per bushel. There is nothing moving toward's Kingston. The nominal rate is 3½c. Lumber charters were made yesterday at \$1.75 per 1,000 feet. It is thought that little business can be done at that and that the rate of \$1.62½ will continue to rule for some time yet. Ore rates are strong at 80c. Little is being done in soft coal. Shippers are paying 40 to 45c, while vesselmen are firm in their demands for 50c. Hard coal is about steady at 30c. During the week about 1,760,000 bushels wheat have been shipped out of this market."

**Columbia and Kootenay
Steam Navigation Company, Ltd.**

TIME TABLE NO. 5,

In effect Monday, Aug. 29th, 1894.

Revelstoke Route—Steamer Lytton.

Connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway (main line) for all points east and west.

Leaves Revelstoke on Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 a.m.
Leaves Robson on Wednesdays and Sundays at 6 p.m.

Northport Route—Steamer Lytton.

Connecting at Northport for points on the Spokane Falls and Northern Railway.

Leaves Robson Saturdays at 4 a.m.
Leaves Northport Saturdays at 1.30 p.m.

Kaslo Route—Steamer Nelson.

Leaves Nelson— Leaves Kaslo for Nelson—

Mondays at 4 p.m. Sunday at 8 a.m.
Wednesdays at 5.40 p.m. Tuesdays at 3 a.m.
Thursdays at 4 p.m. Thursdays at 8 a.m.
Saturdays at 5.40 p.m. Fridays at 3 a.m.
Connecting on Saturdays and Fridays with Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway for Kaslo and lake points.
Connecting on Tuesdays and Fridays with Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway for Spokane.

Bonner's Ferry Route—Steamer Nelson.

Connecting with Great Northern railway for all points east and west.

Leaves Nelson Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m.
Leaves Kaslo Tuesdays and Fridays at 3 a.m.
Leaves Bonner's Ferry for Nelson and Kaslo at 3 a.m. on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

The company reserves the right to change this schedule at any time without notice.

For full information as to tickets, rates, etc., apply at the company's office, Nelson, B.C.

T. ALLAN, Secretary. J. W. TROUP, Manager.

The Great Northern Ry.

THE POPULAR ROUTE

TO THE
**EAST,
SOUTH
AND
WEST.**

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ROBERT KERR,

General Passenger Agent.
WINNIPEG.

**NORTHERN
PACIFIC R.R.**

TIME CARD.

Taking effect on Wednesday, June 29, 1894.

Read Up.		MAIN LINE		Read Down.	
North Bound				South Bound	
Freight No. 168. Daily.	St. Paul Ex. Daily No. 107	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	St. Paul Ex. Daily No. 108	Freight No. 164 Daily.
1.20p	3.00p	0	Winnipeg.....	11.50a	6.50a
1.05p	2.49p	8 0	Portage Junction.....	11.42a	5.47a
12.42p	2.35p	9 3	St. Norbert.....	11.55a	6.07a
12.22p	2.23p	16 3	Cartier.....	12.03p	6.25a
11 54a	2.05p	23 6	St. Agathe.....	12.24p	6.51a
11 31a	1.67p	27 4	Union Point.....	12.33p	7.02a
11 07a	1.46p	32 5	Silver Plains.....	12.45p	7.12a
10 31a	1.22p	40 4	Morris.....	1.00p	7 45a
10.03a	1.16p	48 3	St. Jean.....	1.15p	8.25a
9.23a	12.65p	68 0	Letellier.....	1.34p	9 18a
8 00a	12.30p	65 0	Emerson.....	1.56p	10.16a
7.00a	12.16p	63 3	Pembina.....	2.06p	11 16a
11.05p	8.50a	388	Grand Forks.....	6.43p	8.22p
1.30p	4 55a	454	Winnipeg Junction.....	9.23p	1.23p
	3.45p	453	Duluth.....	7.25a	
	8.30p	470	Minneapolis.....	6.20a	
	8.00p	481	St. Paul.....	7.00a	
	10.30p	683	Chicago.....	9.35p	

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

East Bound		West Bound			
Fr. No. 180	Ex. No. 123	Ex. No. 127	Fr. No. 129		
	Thurs. & Sat.	Mon. & Fri.			
Miles from Morris.	STATIONS.				
1.20p	8.00p	0	Winnipeg.....	11.50a	5.50p
7.50p	12 55p	0	Morris.....	4.35p	8.00a
6.55p	12 52p	10 0	Low Farm.....	2.00p	8.44a
5.49p	12.07a	21 29	Myrtle.....	2.28p	9.31a
5.23p	11 55a	25 9	Roland.....	2.59p	9.50a
4.29p	11 38a	33 5	Rosebank.....	2.53p	10.23a
3.59p	11.24a	39 0	Miram.....	3.15p	10.54a
3.14p	11.02a	49 0	Deerwood.....	3.39p	11.44a
2.51p	10.56a	54 1	Altamont.....	4.07p	12.10p
2.15p	10.33a	62 1	Somerset.....	4.23p	12.51p
1.47p	10.18a	68 4	Swan Lake.....	4.55p	1.22p
1.19p	10.04a	74 6	Ludian Springs.....	4.33p	1.54p
12.57p	9.53a	79 4	Maricopolis.....	4.50p	2.15p
12.27p	9.38a	86 1	Greenway.....	5.07p	2.52p
11.67a	9.24a	92 3	Baldur.....	5.22p	3.25p
11.12a	9 07a	102 0	Belmont.....	5.45p	4.15p
10.37a	8.45a	109 7	Hilton.....	6.04p	4.53p
10 13a	8 29a	117 3	Ashdown.....	6.21p	5.22p
9.43a	8.22a	120 0	Vawvance.....	6.22p	5.47p
9.23a	8.14a	123 0	Ellotta.....	6.40p	6.04p
9.05a	8.0a	129 6	Rounthwaite.....	6.53p	6.37p
8 23a	7.43a	137 2	Martinville.....	7.11p	7.15p
7.50a	7.25a	145 1	Brandon.....	7.30p	8.00p

Number 127 stops at Baldur for meals.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

East Bound		W. Bnd	
Read up Mixed No. 144 every day ex. Sun	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	Read Down Mixed No. 145 every day ex. Sun
12.00 noon.	0	Winnipeg.....	4.00 p.m.
11.43 a.m.	3.0	Portage Junction.....	4.15 p.m.
11.10 a.m.	13.5	St. Charles.....	4.40 p.m.
11.00 a.m.	15.5	Beadingly.....	4.46 p.m.
10.30 a.m.	21.0	White Plains.....	5.10 p.m.
9 32 a.m.	35.2	Eustace.....	5.55 p.m.
9.05 a.m.	42.1	Oakville.....	6.25 a.m.
8.20 a.m.	55.5	Portage la Prairie.....	7.30 a.m.

Stations marked -†- have no agent. Freight must be prepaid.

Numbers 107 and 108 have through Pullman Vestibuled Drawing Room Sleeping Cars between Winnipeg and St. Paul and Minneapolis. Also Palace Dining Car. Close connection at Chicago with eastern lines, connection at Winnipeg Junction with trains to and from the Pacific coast.

For rates and full information concerning connection with other lines, etc., apply to any agent of the company or

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E. J. BLOCH, Ticket Agent, 483 Main St., Winnipeg.