

The Commercial

A Journal of Commerce, Industry and Finance, specially 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 the great majority of business men in the vast district designated 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, NOVEMBER 13, 1893.

A Splendid Showing.

To those who are at all doubtful of the Kaslo Slocan district a careful study of the following facts and figures may be an incentive to the restoration of full confidence. We are able to furnish these figures through the kindness of Mr. McIntosh, the Canadian Customs officer at this port, through whose inspection all ores shipped have to pass; the showing dates from the time Mr. McIntosh took charge of the office on the first of August.

On August the 7th the Wellington mine shipped 36,720 pounds of galena ore valued at \$3,672. On August 14th the Bon Ton shipped 86 sacks, or 9,000 pounds of ore valued at \$1,000. Aug. 30th the Wellington shipped 297 sacks, gross weight 31,165 pounds, valued at \$2,800. Sept 6th the Blue Bird shipped 591 sacks, gross weight 80,000 pounds, valued at \$4,700. Sept 8th the No. 1 mine at Ainsworth shipped 921 sacks, gross weight 66,000 pounds, valued at \$3,300. Sept. 12th the Dardanelles shipped 264 sacks, gross weight 25,262 pounds valued at \$6,373, same date the Idaho shipped 223 sacks, gross weight 40,947 pounds valued at \$3,200. Sept. 16th the Mountain Chief shipped 225 sacks, gross weight 11,091, valued at \$2,950. Sept. 18th, same mine shipped 1,006 sacks, gross weight 119,001 pounds, valued at \$7,780. Sept. 20th, the Jreddie Lee shipped 731 sacks, gross weight 98,000 pounds, valued at \$7,644. Sept 23rd, the Wellington shipped 289 sacks, gross weight 32,245, valued at \$3,055. Sept. 25th the Dardanelles shipped 319 sacks, gross weight 32787 pounds, valued at \$6,273; same date the Noble Five shipped 1,933 sacks, gross weight 211,126 pounds valued at \$14,313. Sept. 25th, the Blue Bird shipped 454 sacks, gross weight 60,173 pounds, valued at \$4,143. Sept. 28th, the Washington shipped 570 sacks, gross weight 80,000 pounds, valued at \$5,521. Sept. 30th, the Idaho shipped 310 sacks, gross weight 39,670 pounds, valued at \$3,041. October 5th, the Idaho shipped 304 sacks, gross weight 39,500 pounds, valued at \$3,085. Oct. 9th, the Miner Boy shipped 128 sacks, gross weight 7,448 pounds, valued at \$551. Oct. 9th, the Idaho

shipped 551 sacks, gross weight 63,400 pounds, valued at \$4,900; same date the Kaslo Sampling Works shipped 16 sacks, gross weight 1,570 pounds, valued at \$200; same date the Northern Bell shipped 3 sacks, gross weight 330 pounds, valued at \$30. Oct. 10th, the Mountain Chief shipped 280 sacks, gross weight 40,000 pounds valued at \$2,871. Oct. 14th, the Dardanelles shipped 264 sacks, gross weight 25,047 pounds, valued at \$2,631. To-day, Oct. 21st, the Idaho mine ships 369 sacks, gross weight, 40,000 pounds, valued at \$3,030. The figures above are the sworn statements of each shipper, while the value annexed is at the very lowest, owing to the duty charges being estimated according to the value of the ore.—Kaslo Examiner.

Cutting Prices at Montreal.

The sensation in Montreal wholesale grocery trade is cutting of prices, one firm having issued a circular offering to sell Valencia raisins at 3½c, canned salmon equal to Horseshoe brand at \$1.05, and Barbadoses molasses 28½c. In the latter commodity there was an agreement not to sell at less than 33c in a jobbing way. There is also cutting in tea, one firm offering a Japan tea at 12½c which sold at 14c.

Grain Prices in England.

L. Norman & Co., of London, write as follows on October 23rd:—

With a continuance of ample supplies and disappointing American advices, business has been very restricted since our last report of the 16th inst. Stock of wheat and flour at the United Kingdom ports now exceed 4,000,000 quarters, while although shipments from abroad have decreased somewhat, the quantity on passage to the United Kingdom and in stock amounts to 6,000,000 quarters against 5,750,000 quarters at the same period last year. With these heavy supplies to handle, buyers naturally hold back and speculative buying is checked, thus adding considerably to the present stagnation. Russian wheats continue to offer freely and in our country markets their influence is being felt. English wheat showing a decline of 1s per quarter from highest point. Indian wheats are coming more into line, and meeting with some attention, but Americans continue relatively high and little business is passing. In Canadian grain shippers continue to hold back and little is offering.

Hard Manitobas—Have ruled very quiet during the week. A parcel of 1,000 quarters No. 1, November shipment, selling at 26s 9d c.i.f. To day they close rather steadier and 27s c.i.f. has been paid for 2,000 quarters No. 1 just shipping.

Barley.—Good English malting remains firm, but supplies of ordinary and inferior qualities exceed demand and prices rule rather lower. Grinding barley is firm, and favors sellers. Californian brewing is still quoted at 23s 6d c.i.f. per 44s lbs.

Peas.—Market steady, but no demand. To London sellers ask 25s 3d c.i.f., but 25s has been taken. To Glasgow sellers 24s 3d c.i.f., buyers 24s c.i.f.

Oats.—Steady. Mixed American are quoted 16s, c.i.f., but fail to tempt buyers.

Rye.—To London absolutely no enquiry, To continent only small business passing.

Hay.—Steady and little offering. For shipment November to March sellers ask £5 5s 0d, which in some cases have been paid. Buyers generally are not disposed to pay over £5 2s 6d or £5 3s 9d as an extreme limit.

Raw Fur Prices.

Following prices are quoted at Minneapolis for prime skins only, per skin, the range covering variation in size and color, small to large and light to dark color. The prices are for northern skins. Lower prices as to size, etc., for skins grading No. 2 and lower:—

Bear—black, \$14 to 30; yearlings, \$7 to 12;

cubs, \$5 to 9. Bear—grizzly or silver tip, \$11 to 25; yearlings, \$5 to 12; cubs, \$3 to 7. Bear—brown and cinnamon, \$11 to 25; yearlings, \$8 to 14; cubs, \$5 to 9. Badger, 65c to \$1; wild cat, 65c to \$1; house cat, 5 to 30c; dogs, 15 to 35c; fisher, \$5 to 10. Fox, silver, \$20 to 100; fox, cross, \$2 to 10; fox, red, \$1.30 to 1.90; fox, grey, 75c to \$1; fox, kit, 35 to 50c. Lynx, \$1.50 to 3.50; marten, dark, \$3.50 to 5.00; marten, brown and pale, \$1 to 3; mink, 65c to \$1.75; otter, \$5 to 13; raccoon, 35c to \$3; skunk, black, 90c to \$1.50; skunk, short stripe, 65c to \$1.15; skunk, long stripe, 45 to 85c; skunk, broad stripe and white, 25 to 35c; wolverine, \$3.50 to 8.00; wolf, timber, \$2.50 to 4.00; wolf, buffalo and brush, \$1 to 1.50; wolf, prairie, 75c to \$1; beaver, \$3 to 6.50; kits, 50c to \$1.75; beaver castors, per pound, dry, \$9; muskrat, 5 to 7c.

Post Offices and Railway Stations.

What a convenient thing it would be to have a list of all the post offices in Canada, with the railways on which they are located or nearest railway station. Would not every shipper and traveller appreciate such a list? Well, this is exactly what the editor of the Canadian Almanac has prepared for the 1894 edition, which will be out next month. The Canadian Almanac is a standard publication and goes everywhere. More than one million copies have been sold since it was first published.

Lumber Trade Notes.

McArthur's saw mills at Birtle, Man., has closed, after one of the largest seasons' work ever done there, cutting about 75,000 ties and nearly two million feet of lumber. The outfit for the lumber camp have gone to the woods for the winter, where they expect a heavy season's cut.

J. A. Curtis, of New South Wales, arrived at Vancouver on Tuesday as a passenger on the Australian steamship Warrinco. He said he had been in the lumber business for thirty years. During 1892, not one of the best years, about 22,000,000 feet of lumber was imported to New South Wales from Puget Sound and other United States ports. "There is no reason," said Curtis, "why all or most of the lumber used in New South Wales should not come from British Columbia. We are Britishers over there and consequently would prefer to deal with Britishers. The object of my trip is to endeavor to arrange with British Columbia mills to supply us with lumber. I have had one shipment from here, but it was not equal to Tacoma lumber. There was a great deal of sap in it and it appeared to be carelessly cut. The lumber is just as good as the best, and I think I will probably make arrangements with some mills. They will be able to remedy defects when pointed out to them. You might also supply some of the doors used in Australia which come from San Francisco. San Francisco doors made of sugar pine are expensive. Cedar doors should be just as good and could be supplied much more cheaply. But they must be made the same style as people have been accustomed to."

Dredging operations have been carried on by the United States government the past season in the Red River from a point ninety three miles north of Grand Forks to the boundary line. From Grand Forks to Moorehead a channel three feet deep and sixty feet wide has been made and from Grand Forks north the depth is four feet.

The Ottawa department of trade and commerce have issued a bulletin notifying Canadian exporters that the British Merchandise Marks act require all shippers to state fully upon each consignment of goods sent to the United Kingdom the name of the place and the province in which such goods are manufactured and that neglect to comply with this regulation makes the goods liable to confiscation.