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THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.
Capital Paid Up, \$6,000,000. Rest, \$3,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—Andrew Allan, Esq., (of H. & A. Allan) President; Robert Anderson, Esq., Vice-President; Hector Mackenzie, Esq. (of J. G. Mackenzie & Co.); Jonathan Hodgson, Esq. (of Hodgson, Sumner & Co.); H. Montagu Allan, Esq. (of H. & A. Allan); John Cassils, Esq. (of Shaw Bros. & Cassils); J. P. Dawes, Esq. (of Dawes & Co., Lachine); T. H. Dunn, Esq., Quebec; Sir Joseph Hickson.

Geo. HAGUE, Gen'l Mgr. JOHN GAULT, Asst. Gen'l Mgr
NEW YORK AGENT—52 William Street.

WINNIPEG BRANCH.

The position of this Bank as to amount of paid-up capital and surplus is the second in the Dominion.

Particular attention given to collections from and throughout the Dominion and the United States. Ample facilities; low rates; quick returns. Buy and sell Canadian and foreign exchange. Interest allowed at most favorable rates on Savings Bank Accounts and Deposit Receipts. Accounts of Merchants, Manufacturers, Corporations and Individuals received on favorable terms. A General Banking Business Transacted.

ARTHUR WICKSON, MANAGER

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital authorized..... 2,000,000.00
Capital Paid up..... 1,954,525.00
Reserve..... 1,152,252.00

DIRECTORS.

H. S. Howland, President. T. R. Merritt Vice-Pres
William Ramsay, Robert Jaffray, Hugh Ryan,
T. Sutherland Stayner, Hon. John Ferguson.
HEAD OFFICE, Wellington St., TORONTO.
D. R. Wilkie, Cashier.

B. Jennings, Asst. Cashier. E. Hay, Inspector
BRANCHES IN ONTARIO.

Essex.....	C. White.....	Manager
Fergus.....	C. Forrest.....	"
Galt.....	G. C. Easton.....	"
Ingersoll.....	J. A. Richardson.....	"
Niagara Falls.....	J. A. Langmuir.....	"
Port Colborne.....	E. C. F. Wood.....	"
Rat Portage.....	W. A. Weir.....	"
Sault Ste. Marie.....	J. M. Wemyss.....	"
St. Catharines.....	C. M. Arnold.....	"
St. Thomas.....	M. A. Gilbert.....	"

TORONTO—
Yonge & Queen Sts., O. F. Rice.....
Yonge & Bloor Sts., C. H. S. Clarke.....
Welland..... S. D. Raymond.....
Woodstock..... S. B. Fuller.....

BRANCHES IN THE NORTHWEST.

Winnipeg, Man.....	C. S. Hoare, Manager.
Brandon, Man.....	A. Jukes.....
Calgary, Alta.....	M. Morris.....
Portage la Prairie, Man.....	N. G. Leslie.....
Prince Albert, Sask.....	J. E. Young.....
Edmonton, Alta.....	G. R. F. Kirkpatrick.....

AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

CANADA—Bank of Montreal and Branches.
GREAT BRITAIN—Lloyd's Bank (Limited), Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Co. (Limited.)
UNITED STATES—New York, Bank of Montreal; Buffalo, Bank of Buffalo; Boston, National Bank of the Commonwealth; Chicago, First National Bank; Detroit, Detroit National Bank; Duluth, First National Bank; Philadelphia, Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank; St. Paul, Second National Bank.
Agents in Canada for the CHEQUE BANK, (Limited.)
Cheques issued to tourists and others, available in any part of the world.

—THE—

Western Loan and Trust Co., Ltd.

Executive Office: 94 St. Francois Xavier St.
MONTREAL - QUE.

DIRECTORS.

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Senator of Canada.
VICE-PRESIDENT.—J. S. BOUSQUET, Esq.,
Cashier, La Banque du Peuple.
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MANAGER.—W. BARCLAY STEPHENS, Esq.
INSPECTOR.—W. L. HOGG, Esq.

BANKERS.—The Merchants Bank of Canada, La Banque Du Peuple.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Greenshields & Greenshields.

Solicitors for Manitoba and Northwest Territories: Messrs. Allen & Cameron, Winnipeg.

In 1890 In United States had population over a million—New 3 Cities York, Chicago, Philadelphia and The North-Western Line is Best Line Minneapolis and St. Paul to these Cities.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Paid-up Capital.....£1,000,000 Stg.
Reserve Fund.....£275,000 "

HEAD OFFICE: 3 Clements Lane, Lombard St. London.
COURT OF DIRECTORS—J. H. Brodie, John James Cater, Henry R. Farrer, Gaspard Farrar, Richard H. Glyn, E. A. Hoare, H. J. B. Kendall, J. J. Kingsford, Frederic Lubbock, Geo. D. Whatman.

Head Office in Canada—St. James St., Montreal.
R. R. Grindley, Gen. Mgr. H. Stikeman, Asst. Gen. Mgr
E. Stanger, Inspector.

BRANCHES IN CANADA:

Brandon	Hamilton	Ottawa	Toronto
Brantford	Kingston	Paris	Vancouver
Fredericton	London	Quebec	Victoria
Halifax	Montreal	St. John	

Winnipeg, Main Street—D. Simpson Manager.

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New York, 52 Wall St., W. Lawson and F. Brownfield.
San Francisco, 124 Sanson St., H. M. I. McMichael, and J. C. Welsh.

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BANK OF OTTAWA

HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA.

Capital Authorized & Subscribed, \$1,500,000.00
Capital Paid up.....1,478,910.00
REST.....843,536.75

DIRECTORS:

CHAS. MAGEE, President. GEO. HAY, Vice. President
Hon. Geo. Bryson, sr., Alex. Fraser, John Mather,
David MacLaren, Den's Murphy.

BRANCHES.

Arnprior, Pembroke, Carleton Place,
Hawkesbury, Keswatin, Winnipeg.
Parry Sound, Rideau and Bank Sts., Ottawa.
Rat Portage, Kemptville.

GEO. BURN, General Manager.

AGENTS IN CANADA—Bank of Montreal;
" NEW YORK—Messrs. W. Watson and R. Hebdon.
" CHICAGO—Bank of Montreal;
" ST. PAUL—Merchants National Bank;
" LONDON, Eng.—Alliance Bank.

WINNIPEG BRANCH.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

Accounts of Merchants, Traders, Manufacturers, Corporations and Individuals received on favorable terms. Interest allowed on deposits.

Drafts issued on all the principal points in Canada, also on New York, Chicago and St. Paul and London, Eng. This Branch has special facilities for making Collections in Manitoba and North West Territories. Lowest rates are charged, and remittances promptly made.

J. B. MONK, Manager.

The Western Canada Loan & Savings Co.

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

HEAD OFFICES: Toronto, WALTER S. LEE, Man. Director.
BRANCH OFFICES: Winnipeg, W. M. FISHER, Manager.

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

BUNTIN, GILLIES & CO.

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STATIONERS,

AND PAPER DEALERS

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PRINTERS' STOCK

Bookbinders' and Box Makers' Materials
Wrapping Paper, Paper Bags and Twines.

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The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

HEAD OFFICE - - TORONTO.

Paid-up Capital.....\$6,000,000
Rest.....1,200,000

DIRECTORS—Geo. A. Cox, Esq., President
JOHN I. DAVIDSON, Esq., Vice-President
George Taylor, Esq. W. B. Hamilton, Esq.
Jas. Crathern, Esq. Matthew Leggat, Esq.
John Hoskin, Esq., Q.C., L.L.D. Robt. Kilgour, Esq.
B. E. WALKER, General Manager.
J. H. PLUMMER, Asst. Genl. Manager.
A. H. Ireland, Inspector G. de C. O'Grady, Asst. Inspect'r
New York—Alex. Laird & Wm. Gray, Agents

BRANCHES.

Ailsa Craig,	Hamilton,	Parkhill,	City Bch's
Ayr,	Jarvis,	Peterboro,	712 Queen E
Barrie,	London,	St. Cath'rnes	450 Yonge St
Belleville,	Montreal,	Sarnia,	791 Yonge St
Berlin,		Scult Ste.	628 College
Blenheim,		Marie,	546 Queen W
Brantford,	157 St. James	Seaforth,	415 Parl'm't
Cayuga,	City Bchs	Simcoe,	128 King E
Chatham	19 Chabvillez	Stratford,	Toronto Jct.
Collingwood	Square,	Strathroy,	Walkerton
Dundas	278 St.	Thorold,	Walkerville,
Dunnville,	Lawrence,	Toronto,	Waterford.
Galt,	Orangeville,		Waterloo.
Goderich,	Ottawa,		Windsor.
Guelph,	Paris,		Winnipeg.
			Woodstock.

BANKERS AND CORRESPONDENCE.

GREAT BRITAIN—The Bank of Scotland.
INDIA, CHINA AND JAPAN—The Char'd Bank of India, Aus
PARIS, FRANCE—Lazard, Freres & Cie. (tralia & China
AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND - Union Bank of Australia. J
BRUSSELS, BELGIUM—J. Matthieu & Fils.
NEW YORK—The Amer Exchange Nat'l, Bank of NY.
SAN FRANCISCO—The Bank of British Columbia.
CHICAGO—The Amer Exchange Nat'l Bk. of Chicago.
BRITISH COLUMBIA—The Bank of British Columbia.
HAMILTON, BERMUDA—The Bank of Bermuda.
KINGSTON, JAMAICA—Bank of Nova Scotia.

Commercial Credits issued for use in all parts of the world. Exceptional facilities for this class of business in Europe, the East and West Indies, China, Japan, South America, Australia and New Zealand.
Travellers circular Letters of Credit issued for use in all parts of the world.

Winnipeg Branch.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

F. H. MATHEWSON, Manager.

UNION BANK OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE. - QUEBEC.

Capital Paid up - - \$1,200,000
Reserve Fund - - - 250,000

DIRECTORS:

ANDREW THOMSON, President. Hon. E. J. PRIGH, Vice-President.
John Breakay, D. C. Thomson, E. Giroux, E. J. Hale,
Jas. King, M.P.P.
K. E. WEBB, Gen. Mgr. J. G. BILLETT, Inspector

BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Alexandria, Ont.	Montreal, Que.	Smith's Falls, Ont.
Boisvevain, Man.	Morden, Man.	Souris, Man.
Carberry, Man.	Mosomin, N.W.T.	Toronto, Ont.
Chesterville, Ont.	Neepawa, Man.	Warton, Ont.
Iroquois, Ont.	Ottawa, Ont.	Winchester, Ont.
Lethbridge, N.W.T.	Quebec, Que.	Winnipeg, Man.
Merrickville, Ont.	" (St. Lewis St.)	

Foreign Agents: London, Parr's Banking Co. and The Alliance Bank, Ltd. Liverpool, do. New York, National Park Bank. Boston, Lincoln National Bank. Minneapolis, First National Bank. St. Paul, St. Paul National Bank. Great Falls, Mont., First National Bank. Chicago, Ill., Globe National Bank. Buffalo, Queen City Bank. Cleveland National Bank. Detroit, First National Bank.

Winnipeg Branch, Main Street;

F. L. Patton, Manager.

Interest allowed at current rates on Savings' Bank Department and Special Deposits.

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DRUGS AND MEDICINES

Every requisite for the Drug Trade promptly supplied.

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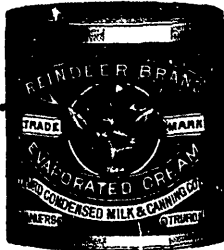
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Wines, Liquors and Cigars

8th Street, Brandon.

FRESH
MILK AND CREAM
For your Customers at All Times.

PURCHASE THE
Reindeer Brand



CONDENSED
Profitable to you. Sure to Please
Your Trade.
W. F. HENDERSON & CO, WINNIPEG,
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PARSONS, BELL & CO
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STATIONERY,
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EXPRESS WAGONS, WALL PAPER,
Agents for Canada Paper Co., Montreal,
M. Staunton & CO., wall papers, Toronto.
PRINCESS STREET, WINNIPEG.

WINTER SUPPLY.

Two Tons Glycerine.
Six " Sulphur.
Two " Epsom Salts.
Two " Saltpetre, ground.
One " " crystal.
Car-load Blis Stone.
Ten bbls. Easton's C. L. Oil,
Fifteen gro. C. L. Oil, Emulsion.
1000 oz. Pure Strychnine Crystal.

Full Line Fluid Extracts, Elix-
irs, Syrups and Pharmaceutical
Preparations always on hand.
Write for quotations.

BOLE, WYNNE & CO.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

J. H. ASHDOWN,
HARDWARE IMPORTER,
AND MANUFACTURER.
WINNIPEG, MAN.
—DEALER IN—
Iron, Steel, Hardware, Paints,
Oils, Glass, Varnishes, Fire
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Sewer Pipes, Etc.

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— WHOLESALE —
FANCY GROCERIES.
Special attention given to
Teas, Coffees, Dried Fruits,
Canned Goods, Butter, &c.
244 PRINCESS ST.,
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Redwood Brewery
Fine Ales, Extra Porter
and Premium Lager.
Most Extensive Establishment of
the kind in Western Canada.
AGENT FOR ARMOUR'S FLUID EXTRACT OF BEEF.
ED. L. DREWRY,
PROPRIETOR.
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.
Highest cash price paid for good
malting Barley.

E. F. HUTCHINGS'
GREAT NORTHWEST
Saddlery House

opposite the City Hall, Corner
Main and Market Sts.,
519 Main St. & 191 to 195 & 126 Market St.
The Largest Stock and Best Equipped Establishment in
Canada. Lowest prices and Best Goods is our Motto.
TRUNKS, VALISES, LEATHER AND SHOE FIND-
INGS, SADDLERY HARDWARE, WHIPS, &c
Don't forget the new premises.
E. F. HUTCHINGS, Proprietor, WINNIPEG.
Send for our new Illustrated Catalogue.

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WHOLESALE GROCERS.
JUST ARRIVED.
First direct shipment of New Season
Prime Selected Valencia Raisins and
Imperial Selected Layers from Denia.
Also two cars choicest Evaporated
Apricots, Peaches and Prunes.
Over 1,000 packages, New seasons
First crop, Congous, all
Grades.
Jor. McDermott & Princess Sts., WINNIPEG.

Plate Glass!
For Shop Windows and Private Dwellings.
A large stock now on hand ranging up to 86
inches wide, by 160" in length. Orders filled
promptly.
Window Glass.
Single and Double Strength.
Enamelled, Muffled, Tuscan, Cathedral and
other patterns of ornamental glass in large
variety of Tints and Colors.
Loaded, Transom and
Door Lights.
G. F. Stephens & Co.
WINNIPEG.

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—MANUFACTURERS OF—
CLOTHING,
SHIRTS
—AND—
FUR GOODS
And Wholesale Dealers in Men's Furnishings
WAREHOUSES.
WINNIPEG, Man. VANCOUVER, B.C.
Factory—MONTREAL.

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.

THIRTIETH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.
ISSUED EVERY MONDAY.

Subscription, \$2.00 PER ANNUM (In advance.)

ADVERTISING RATES MADE KNOWN ON APPLICATION.

Fine Book and Job Printing Departments.

Office, 186 James St., East.

JAMES E. STEEN,
Publisher.

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

WINNIPEG, OCTOBER 1, 1894.

Manitoba.

Dr. Cameron, of Emerson, is dead.
John Capell, grocer, Winnipeg, has sold out.
J. Andrews, livery, Miami, has sold out to Wright.
R. Kerr is opening a general store at Lake Francis.
Thos. Reid, fruit dealer, Winnipeg, has assigned.
Jas. H. Bartlett, jeweller, is starting business at Souris.
Cavanagh & Riley are opening a grocery store in Winnipeg.
Capell & Paul, are opening business as grocers in Winnipeg.
Darant Bros., blacksmiths, Miami, have sold out to John Cruise.
Howard & Lawrence, livery, Hamiota, have dissolved partnership.
J. R. Strome, dry goods, Brandon, is opening a branch at Rapid City.
Ovens & Co., jewellers, etc., Carberry, has assigned to J. J. Armstrong.
Chas. Priestly is opening business as dealer in second hand furniture at Brandon.
W. H. Beatty, fruit and confectionery, Winnipeg, has sold out to J. Ashford.
Preston & Norris, dry goods, Winnipeg, advertise a dissolution of partnership.
O'Kelly Bros., aerated water works, Winnipeg, have assigned to S. A. D. Bertrand.
T. Hopkins & Co., have opened in clothing and gent's furnishing business at Hartney.
Thomas Watson, of the dry goods firm of Watson, Armington & Co., Winnipeg, is dead. Mr. Watson had been ill for two weeks with typhoid fever.
W. J. Clarey, of Souris Man., who has had charge of Dr. Stoyte's drug business for the past six years; has purchased the Martin drug business at Moosomin.

W. R. Keyes, formerly of Portage la Prairie, has rented the Neepawa Herald plant. He will publish a paper which will bear the name of the Neepawa News.
The stock of Munroe & Co., liquors, cigars, etc., Brandon, will be offered for sale by auction at a rate on the dollar, on October 12. Stock and effects amount to about \$3,000.

G. A. Hogarth, of Minnedosa, is endeavoring to close out his store business at Melita.

D. Sprague, of the Winnipeg saw mills, has sent out six teams and outfits to his timber limits on the Rosseau river, in south-eastern Manitoba, where they will open the logging season.

The Dominion government Savings bank transactions at Winnipeg for the month ending 30th Sept., 1894, were: Deposits, \$14,040; withdrawals, \$16,537.96. Withdrawals exceeding deposits, 1,497.96.

The following statement shows the value of goods exported and entered for consumption with duty paid thereon at the port of Winnipeg during the month of September, 1894, and compared with the same month in 1893.

Description.	Value 1893.	Value 1894.
Exported	311,820 00	97,720 00
Entered for Consumption, Dutiable	156,290 00	138,314 00
Entered for consumption free	54,266 00	55,840 00
Total for consumption	210,556 00	194,154 00
Duty collected	51,983 68	44,423 93

The Inland Revenue receipts for the Winnipeg division for the month of September, 1894,

Spirits	\$17,111 21
Malt	1,475 19
Tobacco	11,382 13
Liquors	516 30
Licenses	235 00
Petroleum Insp.	53 40
Other receipts	116 22
Total	\$33,909 36
Receipts for Sept. 1893	33,935 96

Decrease Sept. 1894

\$56 60
Merrick, Anderson & Co., Winnipeg, are mailing to the trade this week three distinct catalogues. Their stove and furnace catalogue which covers D. Moore & Co's superior line of stoves, and Burrow, Stewart & Milne's jewel stoves and furnaces, some 182 pages in all, giving shipping weights and telegraph code, making a very complete book. The scale catalogue embraces nearly 100 pages, giving references for Burrow, Stewart & Milne's scales from most of the leading hardware dealers and elevator men in Manitoba. The tinware catalogue covers all Thos. Davidson & Co's. lines, one of the largest factories in Canada, and embraces close on to 251 pages.

A delegation of Mennonite settlers, from southern Manitoba, waited upon Hon. Mr. Daly at Winnipeg last week. The delegates requested that a further grant of land be made to them, consisting of about four townships in the neighborhood of Rushtown, Prince Albert district. They wanted this additional reserve because their own settlement was becoming too crowded, and the young men were looking round for new farms. There was no land to be had in their vicinity, and more families from Russia were continually arriving. It was nineteen years since they first settled in that district, and it was not on account of dissatisfaction with the locality that they desired more land, but to provide an outlet for the overflowing population. Hon. Mr. Daly said in reply that he would consider the matter, and notify them of his decision on his return to Ottawa.

Alberta.

La banque Jacques Cartier has opened a branch at Edmonton.

Potatoes have been sold as low as 22c per bushel at Edmonton.

Mayor McCauley, of Edmonton, says the Bulletin has received a telegram from A. Gobeil, secretary of the public works depart-

ment at Ottawa asking "are you prepared to pay over to the Dominion government the sum of \$15,000 being a sum equal to 25 per cent. of the estimated cost of a bridge as per resolution of your council passed 29th November, 1892, and sent to the department on December 5 of the same year." A special meeting of the council was held at once to consider the telegram, when the Mayor was ordered to wire back the following answer: "Council are unanimous, and will submit a by-law for \$15,000 to the ratepayers if the bridge is built at the lower surveyed site opposite river lot 4. Bridge to be commenced this fall. Municipal money to be paid on completion."

The Edmonton Bulletin says: "The Athabasca exploration party for petroleum under direction of Dr. Selwyn will put down 600 feet of casing to pipe off a second flow of gas. They are now down about 700 feet.

Assiniboia.

J. P. Hutchinson is opening business in flour and feed at Moosomin.

Geo. Perry, butcher, is opening business at Moosomin.

Miss McLoughrey, photographer, etc., has sold out to — Drinkwater.

British Columbia.

John White, saw mill, etc., Sidney, is dead.

J. S. Smith, grocer, Victoria, has given up business.

White & Shields have opened a butcher shop at Golden.

Geo. Mitchell, harnessmaker, has opened at Clinton.

Potts & McArthur have opened a general store at Mission City.

Atkins & Atkins, drugs, etc., have opened business at Nanaimo.

D. C. McLaren, harnessmaker, has opened business at Kamloops.

Henson & Blomberg, hotel, Nelson, reported dissolved partnership.

L. A. Bogy, general store, New Denver, reported sold out to Bourne Bros.

Byers Hardware Co., Kaslo, is reported to have dissolved; succeeded by H. Byers.

Northwest Ontario.

A. E. Carslake, fruits, Rat Portage, is in difficulties.

J. Thompson, "The Bazaar," Port Arthur, stock damaged by fire and water.

Financial and Insurance Note.

The first series of bonds of the city of Winnipeg amounting to \$250,000, mature on the last day of October. It has been decided to pay these bonds. The sinking fund trustees were, therefore, called upon to furnish such funds as they were able towards liquidation of the above debentures. The trustees accordingly realized a portion of their securities and have paid to the city the sum of \$135,000. The balance has been provided for by the finance committee, and on the 31st of October the city debt will be reduced by \$250,000.

H. Shorey & Co., of Montreal, are great on royalty. They are now sending out a group photo to their customers, entitled "four generations." The group is made up of the Queen, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, and the last direct heir to the throne—the infant son of the Duke. On the back of the photo is the announcement of a coming visit from a representative of the firm.

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1847 ROGERS BROS. A.I.
 ARE GENUINE "ROGERS" GOODS.

—And Guaranteed by the—

MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.

If you want genuine Goods that will wear and stand the test of Time, insist upon having

"1847 ROGER BROS. A.I." For Sale by all Responsible dealers.

Pure High and Scotch Whiskies

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The Lagavulin Whisky is famous for its fine quality, being made from pure SCOTCH MALT ONLY, and has long been the favorite beverage of Sportsmen.

It contains no grain spirit, or other Whiskies one knows nothing of, and the most eminent Physicians of the day prescribe it where a stimulant is required.

ASK FOR THE LAGAVULIN.

MACKIE'S
PURE OLD BLEND
 10 YEARS OLD.

GOLD LABEL
 AS PATRONIZED BY ROYALTY AND THE LEADING PHYSICIANS.

Sold only in the Northwest by:
 G. F. & J. GALT. RICHARD & Co.
 HUDSON'S BAY CO.

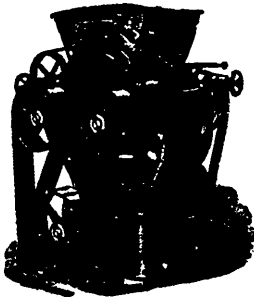
Fancy Goods, Toys, and Xmas Novelties.

Our importations for Fall and Xmas Trade will be complete on July 1st, and will be by far the best and most comprehensive line shown in the Dominion. Wait for Our Traveller before placing your orders. It will pay you if you want the Latest Novelties.

H. A. NELSON & SONS.

TORONTO AND MONTREAL.

Stuart & Harper.

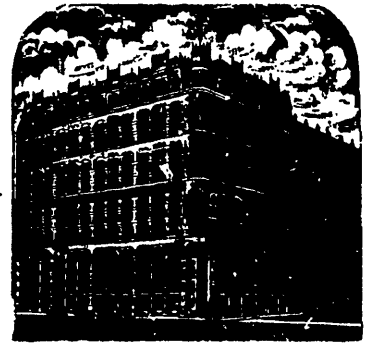


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MONTREAL & VANCOUVER.



We ...

Offer to The Trade from stock PRIESTLEY'S Black and Colored Serges, Soleil, Silk Warp, Henriettas, Black Union Cashmeres, Cravenettes, etc. We have also special lines in Cotton Goods which we are selling below mill prices.

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Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,
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Importing and Manufacturing

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N.B.—Some Special Lines at low prices.

Write for Quotations.

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, OCTOBER 8, 1891.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

The present season has proved a satisfactory one for the dairy interests in Manitoba. The season has been a long one, and in spite of dry weather the pasture has been fairly good. There has been some increase in the number of factories in operation this year, probably about half a dozen new butter or cheese factories having been established. This with the favorable season makes quite an increase in the product.

The sparse settlement of the country is the principal obstacle in the way of a more rapid expansion of the dairy interests, but this will be overcome in time. If settlement is sparse, there is more room for individual farmers to keep a larger number of cows, and with the disposition shown by farmers during the last year to go more into stock, there will doubtless be a considerable increase in dairying in the near future. The efforts put forth this season to educate the settlers in proper methods of dairying, will no doubt have its effects in increasing the importance of the dairy interests.

The creamery butter made in Manitoba nearly all finds a market in British Columbia. A portion of the output is used at home, but the bulk is shipped to the Pacific province. Even then the demand is not fully met, for in addition to the supply received from Manitoba, British Columbia merchant bring butter from Eastern Canada, and a quantity is also imported from the states to the south, Australia also sends its quota to our Pacific coast cities. It will thus be seen that there is room for a further expansion of the industry to supply the western country, though a removal of the duty on butter would put Manitoba at a disadvantage in the coast markets, owing to the higher freight rates which goods sent from here would be subject to, in comparison with the cheap water rates from the Pacific coast states to British Columbia.

In dairy butter Manitoba produces a considerable surplus, and this year the make promises to be fairly large. The better qualities of dairy butter are consumed at home, or shipped both east and west out of the province. Winnipeg is the principal consuming market for Manitoba dairy. Eastward, the north shore and northwestern towns of Ontario, such as Rat Portage, Keewatin, etc., take quite a quantity of Manitoba butter. Westward there are some towns in the territories, such as the mining town of Lethbridge, for instance, which take considerable Manitoba butter. British Columbia also takes a good deal. This demand is nearly all for the better qualities, suitable for table use. There is a considerable quantity of medium and off-flavor goods, however, which has to be disposed of somewhere, and this has to be sent to the larger cities of Eastern Canada, as it cannot be disposed of in the west. A good deal

of this off-flavor butter is due to its being held too long by country merchants who buy it from the farmers. Few of the country merchants have proper facilities for holding butter any length of time, and it does not take a very long time for even good butter to lose its flavor and become degraded to a medium or off-flavor quality. If country merchants would follow the practice of shipping frequently instead of accumulating large stocks, the trade would soon become more satisfactory.

In cheese the product of Manitoba factories is all used at home or shipped to the territories and British Columbia points. Unlike Manitoba creamery butter, our cheese does not enjoy a very good reputation. A considerable portion of the make is of secondary or medium quality. This is no fault of the climate or country, but is due to unskilled makers and indifferent facilities. There are a few factories which turn out a good article, which proves that all could do so if the same care and skill were used. Manitoba will have to advance considerably, however, before our cheese comes up to the Ontario standard. The indifferent quality of much of our cheese here tends to keep down the price, and this is why the price here for most cheese marketed rules about one cent per pound lower than in Ontario. Though we are 1,200 miles or so nearer British Columbia than Ontario cheese centres, the freight rate from Eastern Canada to the Pacific coast is practically the same as from Winnipeg. We therefore have no advantage over Eastern Canada in the matter of freight rates, in shipping dairy goods to the coast. British Columbia buyers can therefore go to Ontario for their cheese, and knowing the quality of the average Manitoba commodity, they will not buy here unless they can secure the goods at much lower prices than are current in Ontario.

Both cheese and butter goes through from Ontario to the Pacific coast. It would materially help the Manitoba dairy interests if a rate could be secured to the coast to correspond with the rate from Ontario in proportion to distance. British Columbia is a more natural market for Manitoba, but as it is, our producers here have no advantage in that market over Ontario shippers, in the matter of freight. The eastern producers have a cheap outlet to Great Britain for their dairy products, which Manitoba is not in a position to compete for, and it hardly seems fair that they should be placed on equal terms with Manitoba in the coast markets.

EXPORT VALUE OF WHEAT.

Last week The Commercial editorially referred to the proposal of the Manitoba Patrons of Industry to ship 1,000,000 bushels of wheat to Great Britain. One object to be gained by such shipments, according to the projectors, would be to determine the cost of exporting. It would show what margin the shippers are making, and indicate whether or not they are paying the farmers a fair price in proportion to export value. It is not necessary, however, to actually export grain to arrive at a close estimate of the cost of exporting.

It was a frequent cry in the states to the south, as it has been in Manitoba, that the shippers were making big profits, and not paying the producers fair prices in proportion to export values. In Minnesota they have a Railroad and Warehouse Commission—an official body appointed principally in the interests of farmers. This commission has been issuing statements from time to time, showing the relative price of wheat in Duluth and Liverpool. These statements show that there is scarcely any difference between Duluth and Liverpool or London in the relative value of wheat. The margin is usually less than one cent. The following is the last statement issued by the Minnesota commission:

The following statement shows the price of No. 1 hard wheat at Duluth on Sept. 10, 1891, compared with the actual sale of 8,000 bushels of Duluth No. 1 hard at Liverpool, made that day for London delivery, cost including freight and insurance.

Sept. 10—	
Price per bushel No. 1 hard in Duluth	0.738
Duluth elevator charges, weighing inspection	0.0085
Lake freight and insurance, Duluth to Buffalo	0.400
Buffalo elevator charges, commission, etc.	0.0200
Canal freight and insurance Buffalo to New York	0.3000
New York elevator charges, viz., weighing, demurrage, transferring, towing, tripping, etc.	0.150
Ocean freight and insurance, New York to London	0.1615
Loss in weight, Duluth to London	0.0930
Cost, delivered in London c. i. f.	0.6948
Sept. 10—	
1,000 qrs. (8,000 bushels) sold in Liverpool for London delivery, "c. i. f." (cost including freight and insurance) at 28s 7½d per qr. of 480 lbs. (or 70½c per bushel)	0.7075
Profit on the transaction (a trifle over 1½c per bushel)	0.0127

This statement shows a margin of about 1½ cents per bushel between Duluth and Liverpool prices. The statement issued previous to the one given above, showed a loss of 2c, and another statement issued a little earlier, showed a gain in the transaction of ½c. These statements have rather taken the wind out of the sails of those agitators, of whom there are always a number, who try to make themselves solid with the farmers by representing that they are being robbed by business men whom they may have dealings with. There was no denying the accuracy of the statements published by the commission, and so the agitation had to cease.

It is of course as easy to determine the margin between Fort William (our Lake Superior port) and Liverpool or London as it is to show the difference in values between Duluth and the British markets named. Exports from Fort William take the same route via Buffalo and New York and are subject to about the same charges as shipments from Duluth. As quotations at Fort William, (given each week in The Commercial) are based closely on values at Duluth, it may be accepted that there has not been a very wide margin to work upon of late. Duluth or Fort William quotations do not show the prices paid to farmers, but it is only necessary to add freight to Fort William and elevating charges and cost of buying to the price paid farmers, to get the margin between prices paid to producers and Fort William quotations.

An interesting feature of the statement given above by the Minnesota Warehouse Commission, is the low cost of freight between

Duruth and the British market. The total cost is only 11½ cents, including ½ cent shrinkage in weight. The ocean freight rate quoted is very low, being only 1½ cents per bushel, including insurance, from New York to London, though the lake rate to Buffalo is high.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It is reported that a steamer has been chartered to carry a load of barley from the Black sea to New York. A sample of this Russian barley has been shown in Montreal, where it has been offered at 37½ cents freight and insurance paid to Montreal. This is a new feature in the grain trade. The Russians have always been free sellers of grain at low prices, in British and European markets, but they have not, heretofore, invaded the American markets, but have rather been competitors with American grain in European ports. The barley reported to be shipped to New York, would be subject to the duty of 3.1 per cent, as provided by the new tariff, which, with the landing charges, would make it cost about 50 cents per bushel in New York, on the basis of the c. i. f. price offered at Montreal.

AN effort is to be made to introduce one cent coins into circulation in Winnipeg. At least this will be the result of a new departure in the newspaper line in Winnipeg. The Free Press is advertising an evening edition at two cents, and a supply of one cent coins has been secured for change. If the move is a success, it will mean the final introduction of one cent pieces here. Up to the present time the smallest coin in circulation in Manitoba and the West generally has been the five cent silver piece. An effort was made on one or two occasions to introduce the copper coins, but failed. Business people were opposed to the innovation, and they did not encourage the attempt to bring the small pieces into circulation. The one cent coin, however, is bound to come in time, and if the two-cent paper is a success, it will go a long way toward bringing it into general use. There are many little things which now sell for five cents, though not worth that much, because there is no smaller money in use here. This, however, will eventually be changed, to the annoyance of trade people and the cutting down of collection returns.

The Southeastern Railway.

Very little has been heard of the proposed Southeastern railway of late. Many persons seem to have imagined that the reduction made by the Canadian Pacific Railway in freight rates on lumber from the Lake of the Woods mills to Manitoba points had killed the Southeastern. The enterprise, however, has not been dropped. The projectors have been quietly working in the interest of the proposed road, and they have not given up hope yet but that they will succeed in time. The following petition has been prepared and is being circulated for signatures, with the object of inducing the government to do something to aid the enterprise.

To the Honorable the Premier and members of the Manitoba Government:

It is with feelings of regret as well as disapproval, that we the undersigned citizens of Manitoba have perused your final answer to the projectors of the Manitoba Southeastern Railway, and learned your decision, to grant no provincial aid toward this construction of that road.

While in no way doubting your perfect good faith and desire to look after the interests of the province in this matter, we cannot accept any of the conclusions you have arrived at, as being either logical or based upon fair business calculations. The land grant of the company and other securities offered in lieu of aid are, we believe, ample to secure the province from loss, and are certainly much more valuable than those offered by companies, which have secured provincial aid during the years your administration have directed the affairs of the province, while the advantages to be secured by the construction of this road are more valuable than have been secured from any other province-aided road.

The objections in your final report as to the difficulties in the way of making any binding contract with the company, as to freight rates and other matters we consider in a great measure imaginary; and we remind you that no matter how disappointing have been the results from provincial aid given to railways during the past seven years, in every instance where a lower scale of freight rates has been a part of the quid pro quo, that lower scale has been permanently secured; and there is even greater reasons to expect similar results from a contract made with the South Eastern company. Your doubts about the honesty of the projectors as to locating lumber mills at or near Winnipeg are entirely fanciful, and cannot draw a single grain of probability from the industrial situation as it now exists. A look at the situation proves that the lumber manufacturers between the Red river and Lake Superior must seek a location within the prairie country where their only market exists, or they must soon be driven out of this market by competition from the United States. Honest intentions are always surest of being carried out, when necessity compels them, and such is the position of these lumber manufacturers at the present time. Further, now that free lumber has become law in the United States, lumber manufacturers on the Red river could open up a valuable export market in Northern Minnesota and North Dakota, which could never be supplied from the Canadian Lake of the Woods mills. To be plain in this matter we consider your objections, doubts and fears in this project are groundless in almost every point, and we therefore humbly request, that you reconsider the question of aid to the Manitoba Southeastern project, as in our opinion it would prove one of the most valuable roads penetrating the province.

In the first place, the construction and operation of this road would insure for all time to come a lumber market in Manitoba where lumber could be purchased at prices close to those quoted at other lumbering centres, instead of at the extortionate rates which have been paid by our farmers and others in the past.

Secondly, it would locate within the province the foundation of what cannot fail to grow into a great industry, which would aid immensely to the wealth of the province and greatly increase population.

Thirdly, it would give an abundant supply of cheap fuel for the City of Winnipeg, and the question of a new supply of wood fuel is now a serious one in that city.

Fourthly, as the situation now stands, Manitoba must choose between drawing its lumber supplies from the mills of the United States and be as its people were twelve

years ago, at the mercy of foreign railway companies running from the south, who had no interest in the province except so far as they could squeeze out extortionate rates from our citizens, or the province can secure the carrying out of this South Eastern contract and include within its own boundaries the manufacture of its own lumber supply, besides being in a position to export lumber to the south.

Lastly we are satisfied that the promoters of this road are men of standing far above those with whom railway aid agreements have been made in the past, and that their only hope of profit out of this undertaking lies in their keeping good faith with the province, constructing and operating the road, and constructing and operating their saw mills at or near Winnipeg. To follow any other course would be to their financial loss.

Viewing matters thus we desire to express strongly our opinion that the proposed Manitoba South Eastern railway should receive liberal aid from the province of Manitoba, and we earnestly request that you reconsider its claims and hope that you will see your way clearly to grant such financial assistance as will insure its early construction.

Important Changes in the Tariff.

The following are some of the most important changes in the new United States tariff compared with the old:

Article.	Old rate.	New rate.
Borax	50 p r lb.	20 per lb.
Coal-tar dyer	35 p c.	76 p c.
Castor oil	80 p per gal.	85 p per gal.
Lined oil	82 p per gal.	80 p c.
White lead	20 p c.	10 per lb.
Sulphuric acid	10 per lb.	Free.
Sulphate of iron	3-100 per lb.	Free.
Indigo extract	30 per lb.	Free.
China-ware, decorated	60 p c.	35 p c.
China-ware, plain	50 p c.	30 p c.
Brown earthenware	25 p c.	20 p c.
Glassware	60 p c.	40 p c.
Window glass 10 x 15	13 1/2 per lb.	10 per lb.
Window glass 10 x 24	2 1/2 per lb.	1 1/2 per lb.
Window glass 24 x 30	2 1/2 per lb.	10 per lb.
Iron ore	75¢ per ton.	40¢ per ton.
Pig iron	\$1.72 per ton.	\$4 per ton.
Structural iron	9-10¢ per lb.	6-10¢ per lb.
Steel rails	\$13.44 per ton.	\$7.84 per ton.
Tin plates	2-0¢ per lb.	1-15¢ per lb.
Pig lead	1¢ per lb.	10¢ per lb.
Lead in silver ore	1¢ per lb.	3¢ per lb.
Copper	10¢ per lb.	Free.
Type metal	1 1/2¢ per lb.	10¢ per lb.
Lumber	\$1.50 per m.	Free.
Timber	10 p c.	Free.
Furniture	35 p c.	25 p c.
Staves	10 p c.	Free.
Sugar, raw	Free.	40 p c.
Sugar, refined	1/2¢.	10 and 40 p c.
Cigar wrappers, not stemmed	81¢ per lb.	\$1.50 per lb.
Cigar wrappers, stemmed	\$2.75 per lb.	\$2.25 per lb.
Fresh Fish	30 per lb.	Free.
Cotton cloth, plain	2¢ per sq. yd.	10 per yd.
Cotton cloth, colored	4¢ per sq. yd.	2¢ per yd.

In addition, wool is put on the free list, and woolen goods reduced from an average rate of nearly 100 per cent to 40 per cent.; soft coal is reduced from 75 cents a ton to 40 cents; and flax, hemp, jute and salt are put on the free list.

Winnipeg Clearing House.

Clearings for the week ending October 4, were \$1,489,922, balances, \$369,536. For the previous week clearings were \$1,272,122.

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

	Clearings.	
	20th Sept.	Sept. 27th
Montreal	\$12,097,597	\$12,006,890
Toronto	4,743,934	4,944,840
Halifax	1,028,995	1,174,871
Winnipeg	929,753	1,272,022
Hamilton	748,926	546,477

Total..... \$19,538,685 \$19,944,109

M. & L. Samuel, 26 to 28 Front St. West,

TORONTO, Ont. **Benjamin & Co.**

Importers and Dealers in British, Continental, American, Canadian **HARDWARE,** Metals, Tin Plates, Etc.

Tinsmiths', Steamfitters' and Plumbers. Supplies a specialty. Lamps, Lamp Goods, Gas Fixtures, etc. Prompt attention given to Letter Orders. Correspondence Solicited in connection with General Import or Export Trade.

English House:
SAMUEL SONS & BENJAMIN,
164 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.
Shipping Office: 1 Ruitford Place, Liverpool.

James Hall & Co.

BROCKVILLE, Ont. WINNIPEG, MAN.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

Gloves, Mitts, Moccasins, Arctic Socks, &c.

In addition to our regular line we have the exclusive control of the Celebrated Chester & Workers Suspenders for the Dominion. Neat, Strongest and Best Suspender in the market at popular prices.

Customers may have sorting orders in any of our lines filled promptly from stock at our **Winnipeg Branch, 15C Princess St.**

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Samples at Melnyk's Block, Winnipeg } REPRESENTATIVE: A. W. Lecher W. W. Armstrong.



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LATEST STYLES.

STOCK COMPLETE IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

Write for Sample Order of Ties and Mufflers.

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* **BELTING** *
OAK TANNED "EXTRA" BRAND.
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THE J. C. McLAREN BELTING CO.

The Largest Factory of its kind in the Dominion.

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PURE VINEGARS

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



Australian Canned Meats.

A Consignment Just Received which can be had from the Wholesale Trade, viz:

The Hudson's Bay Co.,
G. F. & J. Galt,
Thompson, Oodville & Co.,
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—ALSO A CAR OF—

LUCAS' CELEBRATED PALE ALE

Direct from the Brewery, Hitchin, England.
To be had from

HUDSON'S BAY CO., G. F. & J. GALT,
J. A. RICHARD.

BUCHANAN & GORDON,

SOLE AGENTS FOR MANUFACTURERS,

310 FORT STREET, Next to Molsons Bank

Hudson's Bay Company,

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Registered Brands:

Hungarian and Strong Bakers Flour

Chopped Feed, Oats, Bran, Shorts, etc.

Sole agents in Manitoba, Northwest Territories and British Columbia for

MYERS ROYAL HORSE AND CATTLE SPICE

In use for a quarter of a century. For full particulars, circulars, &c.,
address Chas. H. Steele, Manager, Winnipeg.

J. J. PHILP,

332 Elgin Ave, Winnipeg.

FRUIT SHIPPER
—AND—
BROKER.

Will buy and ship Fruit and Vegetables at lowest market prices, and handle your produce to best advantage. Special attention given to selecting fruit. Correspondence Solicited.

FOR SALE.

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

The above are both nearly new, only having been used a few months. Will close them out at a low price for cash.

J. Y. Griffin & Co.,

PORK PACKERS, WINNIPEG.

TINWARE - -

Stamped,
Plain,
Retinned,
Galvanized,
Wire Goods.

Get our Catalogue from Merrick, Anderson & Co., Winnipeg, or direct.

Thos. Davidson & Co.,

MONTREAL.

The Barber & Ellis Co'y,

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Manufacturers of ACCOUNT BOOKS,
ENVELOPES, PAPER BOXES.

Importers of all Grades of Staple Stationery.

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Dealers in all Classes of

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Quotations and Samples on Application.

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CORN EXCHANGE.

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KIRKPATRICK & COOKSON

Established 1866.

MONTREAL,

Commission Merchants,

Flour, Grain, Butter, &c.

Advances made on Consignments to British or
Continental markets

HO! IMPROVED Compressed Mince Meat.

Put up in neat paper packages and packed (3) three doz. in a case. Price per gross net \$10.

GUARANTEED STRICTLY PURE.

HORSERADISH—Put up in 16 oz. bottles 2 doz. in a case. Price per doz. \$2.50 Post-office home in duty.

J. S. Carveth & Co., Winnipeg,
Preparers and Packers.

WINNIPEG WANTS

PRODUCE & BUTTER AND EGGS.

We are always open for

At Highest Market Value. Write for full market
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The only Commission
House in Alberta.
All transactions carried on
under the best management.
Agencies and Correspondence
solicited. References
Molsons Bank, Calgary.

A. J. Ellis.

Winnipeg Markets.

WINNIPEG, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 6.

[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.—Trade has been brisk and a large quantity of stuff has been disposed of. Ontario grapes have been about the most active line, the low prices inducing a large sale. Grapes have been firmer and closed about 5c per basket higher all around. The quality of receipts is generally good. Plums are in good supply to-day, a car of Oregon coming in, and prices are higher. Apples have been scarce all the week. In fact the market was bare, but a car of winter apples arrived yesterday, and it is expected the supply will be abundant from this out, as Ontario winter apples will now be coming along freely. Fall apples are going out of season. California peaches are 25c lower. A car of crabs in boxes is expected to-day. A few have arrived in barrels and sold at higher prices than quoted last week. California grapes were out of the market part of the week. Following are quotations for sound fruit, fit for re-shipment to country points:—Lemons at \$6.50 to 7.00 per box; apales, \$3.50 to 4.00 per bbl.; California fruits, peaches, \$1.25 to 1.50 per box; pears, \$2 to 2.75 per box; plums, \$1.75; tokay and muscut grapes per crate, \$3 to \$3.50; Oregon pears, \$2.00 to 2.50 per crate; Oregon plums, per crate, \$1.75; bananas, \$3 to 3.50 per bunch; tomatoes, 3 to 6c per lb; eastern grapes, 30 to 35c for Concord and up to 60c for fancy eating grapes per 10 lb basket; crabs, \$7 to \$7.50 per barrel.

GROCERIES.—Dried fruits are the principal feature of interest, the season for stocking up in new goods being at hand. It is reported that the valencia raisin crop has been badly damaged by rain, and prices are firm in consequence. About half the crop was gathered before the rains came, but as the crop is a light one the situation indicates firm prices. Some early shipments have arrived. Currants are also quoted higher by cable owing to crop damaged. New figs were expected this week in the east, being the first shipment of the season. In canned goods most lines are firm. The canner's association advanced the price of domestic corn, peas and tomatoes 2½c. on Monday. Canned salmon is reported to be held firm at the coast, though a car of red fish was reported sold at \$1.25 at Montreal, and a car of pink at \$1.27. Yellow sugars, particularly high grades are scarce. Refiners were said to be behind with their orders for Yellow sugars. Prices of sugars have been irregular. The New York market appears to be subject to Trust manipulation. Teas are active at firm prices.

COAL.—The anthracite coal companies in New York have advanced the Eastern price of coal to the May circular, namely, \$3.50 for broken and egg and \$3.75 for stove and chestnut. Western prices were hoisted to \$1.00 for grate and \$1.15 for other sizes at Buffalo. This is not likely to affect local prices, as local dealers have mostly bought their winter stocks and the coal is now delivered at Lake Superior ports. Quotations in Winnipeg are \$3.50 to \$3.75 per ton for Pennsylvania anthracite as to quantity, \$3.50 for western anthracite and \$7.50 per ton for Lethbridge bituminous. These are retail prices delivered to consumers in the city, for regular stove sizes. Small sizes, suitable for steam and furnace \$7 to \$7.50 for anthracite. 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.

RAW FURS.—C. M. Lamson & Co. will begin their usual fall fur sales in London on October 17. The date of the seal sale has not yet been definitely announced. The New York Fur Trade Review says: "We are

gratified to note an increasing appreciation of mink, which is steadily advancing to a leading position—its proper rank. It is high time for this intrinsically valuable American fur to be accorded merited recognition by home manufacturers and consumers, and we now look confidently forward to its restoration to general favor.

DRY GOODS.—A scarcity of grey cottons is reported from the mills and there has been some delay in filling orders. The cool weather of late has given some impetus to business, and the dealers are beginning to look after sorting orders. Payments are rather better.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—The prevailing wet weather this week has made a sharp run on rubbers, but in leather goods business has not been very brisk. Retail dealers are now receiving their stocks of winter goods. The felt shoes, which had such a run last winter, will be considerably cheaper this season, owing probably to the fact that there is more competition in the trade this year. In fact, the pressed felt shoe trade was practically in the hands of one house last year, but there are now the goods of two or three makers in the market. It is said that a shoe which retailed at \$5 in Winnipeg last year, or at least as good a shoe of another make, will sell for \$4 this season. This reduction in the price of the felt goods will make them even more popular than they were last winter, and a large sale is certain of this class of footwear.

PAINTS, OILS ETC.

The local trade is quiet and appears to be settling down to the usual slow period. Window glass, however, has been in good demand. The local linseed oil mills have resumed operations on the new crop of seed. Turpentine is firmer. Stocks are said to be very short in the South, owing to recent large export sales, and prices are advancing in consequence. Winnipeg quotations are as follows:

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, 5½c; yellow ocre, 2½c; golden ocre, 4c; Venetian, red, French, 3½c; Venetian, red, English, 3½c; English purple oxides, 4½c; American oxides, per lb., 3 to 4c. These prices for dry colors are for broken lots. ½c 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., \$1.

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 orange shellac, \$2.50. These prices are for less than barrels, and would be shaded for full barrel lots.

SUNDRIES.—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, \$4.25; plaster, per barrel, \$3.25; plasterer's hair, \$1.10 per bale; putty, in barrels, per lb., 3c; less than barrels, 3½c; whitening, barrels, per 100 lbs., \$1.25 to 1.35; resin, in barrels, 3 to 5c lb. as to quality; 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; neatsfoot 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; oleophene, 22c. In barrels for shipment to country points, add 2½c per gallon for silver star and 1½c per gallon for other grades to above prices. United States oils in barrels are quoted at 28c for cocene and 24c for sunlight.

HARDWARE AND METALS.

Trade is quiet and prices steady. A decline of 15c per keg is reported from the east in horseshoes. In metals no new feature is mentioned. Winnipeg prices are:

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

TIN PLATES.—Charcoal plates, brand Alloy, 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., \$5.25 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.

SHEET IRON.—16 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., 5½c; 26 gauge, per lb., 5¾c; 28 gauge, per lb., 5¾c.

CHAIN.—Best proof coil, 3-16 inch, per lb., 7 to 7½c; ¼ inch, per lb., 6½ to 6¾c; 5-16 inch, per lb., 6 to 6½c; ¾ inch, per lb., 5¾ to 6c; 7-16 inch, per lb., 5½ to 5¾c; ½ inch, per lb., 5¼ to 5½c.

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

LEAD.—Pig, per lb., 4½c.

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, 5¾c; shot, Canadian, chilled, 6½c.

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 8½c base; manilla, per lb., 11 to 11½c 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, \$2.85 per keg; 3 to 4 inch, \$3.27 keg; 2½ inch, \$3.50 keg; 2 inch, \$3.70 keg.

HORSE NAILS.—Pointed and finished, oval heads. List prices as follows: No. 5, \$7.50 box; No. 6, \$6.75 box; No. 7, \$6 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.

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

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT.—There has been a little excitement in the wheat markets this week. An unexpected summoning of the British Cabinet led to a war scare, which put up prices a few notches, but later the war news fizzled out. Then a report that the Czar of Russia was dead, caused some excitement in wheat, but this also proved a false alarm. Prices, however, held part of the advance. The weekly statement the beginning of the week showed a decrease in wheat and flour on ocean passage equal to 1,432,000 bushels. The visible supply statement showed an increase of 1,224,000 bushels. A year ago the increase was 1,835,000 bushels. The total visible is now 71,413,000 bushels, and a year ago was 60,528,000 bushels, being stocks at principal points in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky mountains. Two years ago stocks were 47,901,000. Chicago had over 29,000,000 bushels of wheat in store. After weak markets on Monday and Tuesday, the war scare started a little bulge in United States on Wednesday and a further moderate gain was recorded on Thursday, on reported good sales of cash wheat. The report of the czar's death caused some advance on Friday, but the markets were nervous. Exports of wheat including flour as wheat, from both coasts of the United States and Canada for the week ending Tuesday aggregated 3,243,000 bushels. Bradstreets report says: Cable and telegraphic advices show the heaviest total of available stocks of wheat in the United States and Canada, both coasts, afloat for and in Europe on record for October, 162,206,000 bushels, notwithstanding a sharp decrease in European stocks of late."

In Manitoba the wheat situation has been entirely changed in one respect, by weather conditions. The heavy stream of wheat which was pouring into all country markets last week, was entirely checked by wet weather. On Monday country deliveries were large, but a general rain and snow storm set in Monday night and the weather continued drizzly all the week. There was some effort at clearing up on Friday, but it was drizzly again this morning. This entirely cut off farmers' deliveries, and in districts where the roads are heavy, wheat will not be moving actively for some days, even with clear weather. Threshing has been stopped all the week, and undoubtedly a good many stacks would be damaged from the wet, though the bulk of the crop has been threshed under very favorable conditions. Some damp grain may be looked for when threshing is renewed. The stoppage of farmers' deliveries has been a relief to shippers as well as to the railways, as country elevators were packed with wheat and the condition was approaching a glut all over the country. Shippers appeared happy at the change. The rain was also badly needed by the farmers for fall plowing. The movement eastward was in fair volume, though not so large as last week, and would reach about 200 cars per day. A few over 300 cars went east by the Canadian Pacific railway on Tuesday, which was the heaviest day of the week. Winnipeg inspection returns for September, given in another column, will show the high quality of this crop, practically all being high grade. If all the wheat of this crop were dumped together, it would easily grade No. 1 hard, that is of course excluding unsound grain, such as smutty stuff. There is much talk about mixing wheat in transit at present, but the fact is there is very little wheat available for

mixing, as it is nearly all No. 1 hard. Lake rates are about the same. The rate from Duluth is quoted at 2½c to Buffalo and 4c to Kingston. Prices in Manitoba country markets have been about the same, though only nominal most of the week. At some points prices were 1 to 2c higher. We quote 38 to 41c to farmers in Manitoba country markets, as to freights. Car lots prices were firmer, though in the absence of country deliveries, country shippers were not offering much. The general quotations were 54 to 54½c Fort William delivery, for No. hard, but 55c was reported paid for spot stuff to make up round lots. Future deliveries quoted about 54c. Receipts at Fort William for the week ended Sept 29 were 727,817 bushels and shipments 752,197 bushels. Stocks were 1,041,372. A year ago stocks were 602,059, being an increase of 129,369 bushels for the week.

FLOUR.—Flour markets are as unsatisfactory as wheat. Reports from the east indicate demoralized markets. Local prices hold at the last decline of 5c. We quote the price to the local trade, delivered in the city as follows: Patents, \$1.50; strong bakers, \$1.40. Low grades 75c to \$1 as to quality. Prices per sack of 98 pounds. These prices are the lowest ever quoted in this market.

MILLSTUFFS.—Shorts continue scarce, but there is usually plenty of bran. 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. Rolled oatmeal is quoted at \$2.25 for 80 pound sacks; standard, in 98 pound sacks, \$2.40 and granulated, \$2.40 in small lots to dealers. Country mills are usually a little lower in jobbing lots.

GROUND FEED.—Prices are easy. The range is from \$18 to \$20 per ton as to quality for pure oat and barley feed.

OATS.—No farmers' deliveries, owing to bad roads since the break in the weather. Car lots held at 23 to 24c on track here, and 16 to 17 in the country for feed quality.

BARLEY.—No business reported. Nominal at 30 to 35c per bushel of 48 pounds.

FEED WHEAT.—There is some local demand for low grade wheat for feed, but none is offering. A limited quantity would be taken at comparatively high prices. City dealers have been paying up to 45c for wheat for chicken feed.

FLAX.—There has been considerable movement in flax seed in the country, and prices have advanced sharply from the opening prices. Buyers are on the markets for the Winnipeg Linsseed Oil mill, and an Ontario crusher has had buyers in Manitoba markets. Parties have also been buying for shipment to the States. The high price of flax seed in the States this year has encouraged parties to pay higher prices than usual for Manitoba, to ship to that country, notwithstanding the duty of 20c per bushel. The market opened at 90c per bushel to farmers at Manitoba country points, but sharp competition between the export buyers and agents of domestic crushers led to an advance of 15 to 20c per bushel, and the ruling price of late has been \$1.05 to 1.10 per bushel to farmers in country markets. The flax market has been strong this week. At Chicago prices advanced 4 to 5c between Monday and Thursday, closing at \$1.49 to 1.50 per bushel on the latter day for northwestern flax, in the cash market.

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

BUTTER.—The market is much the same as reported at length a week ago. We quote in round lots, selections, 13 to 14c, medium, including fair yellow butter, off flavor, 10 to 11c.

culls and medium white, 8c. Dealers are selling selections in small lots at 15 16.

CHEESE.—Locally unchanged, with Manitoba factories holding at 9 to 9½c, and some of the best makers holding even up to 10c. Eastern markets are off a little. At Peterboro, Ontario, on Tuesday, three factories sold 300 boxes at 10½c, out of 3,000 boxes on the board. There were no sales at Ingersoll on the same day.

EGGS.—The market is firmer. Dealers offer 12½c for good receipts. Produce dealers are selling candled stock at 14 to 15c as to quality.

CURED MEATS.—Quotations are: Hams, 13c for heavy, and 14c for assorted sizes; breakfast bacon, backs, 14c; bellies, 14½c; dry salt long clear bacon, 9c; smoked long clear, 10c; small smoked sides, 10½c; dry salt shoulder, 8½c; dry salt backs, 10½c; spiced rolls, 10c; mess pork, \$16, selected 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 pail; pickled hocks, 3c lb; smoked jowls, 6c.

LARD.—Steady. Pure, \$2.10 for 20-lb pails, and \$5.25 for 50-lb pails; compound at \$1.75 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 \$7.50 per case of 60 pounds.

DRESSED MEATS.—Mutton and lamb tend lower and beef is still easy in price. Beef is selling at 1½ to 5c per lb. for good quality. Hogs, firm at 5½c for country dressed, with city dealers selling at 6c. Mutton, 7c; lamb, 7c. Veal, dull at about 6c.

POULTRY.—Prices are. 12½c for turkeys dressed, or 9 to 10c per pound live weight. Ducks, dressed, 10c lb. Chickens, 30 to 35c per pair as to quality, or 10 to 12½c per pound dressed, old fowl, 8c lb dressed, or about 40c per pair. Wild ducks, 20 to 35c per pair as to quality and size.

VEGETABLES.—The wet weather and bad roads has made vegetables temporarily scarce and prices firm. Potatoes were scarce and higher, as farmers would not haul them in, and if the bad weather holds out, they will reach 50c per bushel probably next week. Loads on the market this week have sold at 30 to 40c, and 45c was said to have been paid for some. Some car lots were reported shipped from a country point (Portage la Prairie) to Chicago on Monday, which were bought from farmers at 25c per bushel. Prices are: Onions 2 to 2½c, per lb; cabbage, 30 to 50c per dozen; cauliflower, 30 to 60c, per dozen; celery, 20 to 25c, per dozen; tomatoes, 3 to 4c per lb; green tomatoes 40c per bushel; citrons 40 to 60c per dozen; vegetable marrow, 50c per dozen. Roots, such as carrots, beets, turnips and parsnips are scarce.

WOOL.—Quiet at 8 to 8½c. for unwashed Manitoba fleeces.

HIDES.—Unchanged. We quote, Winnipeg inspection 2½c for No. 1 cows, 1½c for No. 2, and 1c for No. 3, and 3c for No. 1 heavy steers, and 2c for No. 2 Steers; branded hides grade No. 2, when not otherwise damaged to reduce them to No. 3. We quote; Calf, 8 to 13 lb skins, 4 to 5c per lb. Kips about the same as hides. Sheepskins, 20 to 30c, lamb-skins, 20 to 30c. Tallow, 4½c rendered and 2 to 3c rough.

SENECA ROOT.—We learn of 26½c having been paid for one lot on competition, but speculative holders are easier in their views and are offering their holdings at concessions. One speculative dealer who held at 28c, offered at 27½c this week.

HAY.—There has been an active demand for hay this week, as owing to the bad roads scarcely any was coming in from farmers. Some poor quality of baled hay held here sold

reely under the circumstances. Baled hay had been offered here at \$5 per ton before the break in the weather, but it has hardly been obtainable this week.

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE.—The local market has been quiet, and shipping not so brisk. Cables this week noted an improvement in British markets, but less than half the decline reported a week ago has been recovered, and prices are still too low across the water to make any money for Canadian shippers. Local butchers' cattle are easy, owing to the low price of beef, and we quote 2½ to 2¾c off cars here, and they would have to be good to bring the top range. A bunch was reported sold at 2¼c.

SHEEP.—Both sheep and lambs are dull and easier, and would have slow sale at the last quotation of 3c for either sheep or lambs, as dressed mutton and lamb is down another 1c.

HOGS.—Quiet and lower, with no shipping reported. Buyers are offering 4c in the country for shipping hogs, and we quote ¼c lower at 4 to 4½c off cars, Winnipeg.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

P. Gallagher, Winnipeg, visited Maple Creek, Assa., lately and purchased four cars of fat cattle for the Winnipeg market.

Another large consignment of fat cattle was shipped from here on Saturday, says the Whitewood Herald of Oct. 4, consisting of 15 carloads, containing about 300 head. Most of this lot came from the Moose Mountain district, and the cattle were in good condition though a little on the small side.

At the semi-weekly market at Toronto, on Tuesday, cattle were unchanged. Most export cattle sold at 3¾c. A number of territories cattle sold at \$3.50 to 3.7c per cwt. Butchers' stock sold at 2½ to 3c for good, and 3¼ to 3¾c for choice, with poor at 2¼ to 2¾c. Sheep firm at 3¾c for export, and \$2.50 to \$3 per head for butchers. Lambs, \$2.25 to 2.50 each. Hogs lower, best bacon selling at 5c, medium at 4¾c, and 4c for stores off cars.

A train load of cattle went east from the Manitoba Northwestern district on October 4 for Taylor Bros. and Dr. Harrison. A train load will go on the 6th from the same district for Gordon & Ironside and one on the 11th for Almack and Alex. Brown.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

On Monday wheat opened firm, but declined when the visible supply figures were announced, recovered slightly and closed ½ to ¾c higher than Saturday. Closing prices were:

	Oct.	Dec.	May.	Jan.
Wheat	51½	53½	59½	—
Corn	49½	48½	50½	—
Oats	28½	30½	33½	—
Mess Pork..	13 30	—	—	13 32½
Lard	8 92½	—	—	7 67½
Ribs	7 25	—	—	6 77½

Wheat was weak on Tuesday and the market was a steadily declining one, there being very little support from any quarter. Cash wheat was about ¼c lower and futures closed 1 to 1½c lower. Closing prices were:

	Oct.	Dec.	May.	Jan.
Wheat	50½	52½	57½-58	—
Corn	47½	46½	49½	—
Oats	27½	29½	33	—
Mess Pork ..	12 85	—	—	12 75
Lard	7 80	—	—	7 37½
Short Ribs ..	6 87½	—	—	6 50

On Wednesday the war scare caused by an unexpected call of a meeting of the British Cabinet, caused some stir in wheat, and prices advanced ¾c. The full advance was not held, and at the close prices were about ¼c higher. Closing prices were:

	Oct.	Dec.	May.	Jan.
Wheat	50½	53	58½	—
Corn	48½	47½	49½	—
Oats	28	29½	30½-30¾	—
Mess Pork...	12 90	—	—	12 82½
Lard	7 87½	—	—	7 42½
Short Ribs..	6 82½	—	—	6 52½

On Thursday there was more firmness about wheat than any previous day of the week, and under good cash sales, prices were advanced about 1c to 1½c, closing a little under tod figures. Closing prices were:

	Oct.	Dec.	May.	Jan.
Wheat ..	51½	54½	59½ to 3	—
Corn	50½	49	50½	—
Oats	29½	30½	31½	—
Mess Pork	12 85	—	—	12 77½
Lard	7 60	—	—	7 32½
Short Ribs	6 82½	—	—	6 45

Wheat was nervous and irregular on Friday. The market started firm, but closed weak, and ¾ to ½c lower. Closing prices were:

	Oct.	Dec.	May.	Jan.
Wheat.....	51½-3	53½-3	58½-7	—
Corn	51	49½	50½-51	—
Oats	28½	29½	30½	—
Mess Pork..	12 70	—	—	12 60
Lard	7 55	—	—	7 25
Short Ribs..	6 75	—	—	6 37½

On Saturday, October 6, wheat closed at 51¾c for October, 51c for December and 59¾c for May. A week ago September wheat closed at 51¾c, December at 53¾c and May at 59c.

Duluth Wheat Market.

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

Monday—Oct. 55½c; Dec. 55½; May 59½.
Tuesday—Oct. 55½; Dec. 55½; May, 59½c.
Wednesday—Oct. —; Dec. 56½c; May, —.
Thursday—Oct. 57½; Dec. 56½c; May, 60½c.
Friday—Oct. 57c; Dec. 56½; May, 60.
Saturday—Oct. 57½c; Dec., 57½c; May, 60½c.

A week ago prices closed at 55½c for Sept. delivery per bushel, 55¾c for December and 59¾c for May. A year ago Saturday prices closed at 62½c for October, 63½c for December and 70½c for May.

Winnipeg Wheat Inspection.

The following shows the number of cars of wheat inspected at *Winnipeg for the different weeks of September, 1894, compared with the number of cars inspected for the corresponding weeks a year ago, as reported by Inspector Horne to the Board of Trade:—

Grade.	Sept. 1.	Sept. 8.	Sept. 15.	Sept. 22.	Sept. 29.
Extra Manitoba hard	0	0	0	3	5
No. 1 hard	51	77	51	112	165
No. 2 hard	1	7	2	8	8
No. 3 hard	0	4	0	1	0
No. 4 hard	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 Northern	0	7	2	11	11
No. 2 Northern	0	0	0	0	6
No. 1 White lyle	4	2	3	5	5
No. 2 White lyle	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 Spring	0	8	0	0	1
Rejected	3	8	10	15	43
No Grade	3	2	2	0	0
Total	62	102	70	155	244
Same week last year	181	206	242	256	310

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

Minneapolis Wheat.

No. 1 Northern wheat closed on Saturday at 55¾c for Cash. December delivery closed at 55¾c, and May at 59¾c. A week ago September wheat closed at 54½c and December at 54¾c.

New York Wheat.

On Saturday, October 6, wheat closed at 57½c for December. May closed at 62¾c. A week ago December wheat closed at 57¾c, and May at 62¼c.

Live Stock Markets.

A cable from London on October 1 says: "A better feeling prevailed in the market today and prices were fully 1c per lb. higher than last Monday, choice Canadian realizing 10c, which is due to the improved demand and smaller home supplies. The receipts of Canadian and United States cattle were heavy, but the general supply was only fair. The supply of sheep was fair and prices were about steady. Prices were: Finest steers, 10c; good to choice, 9¾c; poor to medium, 8¾c; inferior and bulls, 5 to 6¾c; best sheep, 12c; secondary, 10 to 11c; merinoes, 9½ to 10¾c; inferior and rams, 7 to 8¾c.

The Montreal Gazette of October 1st says: "Cable advices from abroad today were more encouraging and showed an advance in prices of 1c per lb. but even at this figure they state cattle will lose money. It was stated by one of the largest shippers here that the big break in the markets abroad last week was due to the large shipments of United States cattle made by three of the largest dressed beef shippers in Chicago, who, he stated, have all the space engaged from United States ports up to the first of next year, and it looks as if they were trying to close all the other small shippers out of the market. The ocean freight market continues to rule weak and rates are fully 5 to 10c lower for this week, they being quoted at 40s to Liverpool and London and 30s to Glasgow, but steamship agents are asking 45s for space to Liverpool for next week."

At the Montreal stock yards at Point St. Charles on October 1, there was a fair supply of stock offered. A fairly active business was done in local stuff. The demand for butchers' cattle was fair and the bulk of the offerings were taken at prices ranging from 2 to 3½ per lb. live weight as to quality. The quality of the cattle coming forward for local consumption is generally poor and butchers in some cases complain that it is difficult to secure suitable stock to fill their wants and give satisfaction to their customers. The market for export sheep was also quiet and only a few small lots changed hands at 3 to 3¾c per lb. live weight, and butchers paid 2¾c per lb. Lambs were a drug on the market owing to the large receipts of late and sales were made all the way from \$1.50 to \$2.50 each. A firmer feeling prevailed in live hogs on account of smaller offerings and prices were a trifle higher, sales being effected freely at 5c to 5½c per lb.

At the Canadian Pacific stock yards, Montreal, eight train loads of Northwest ranch cattle were received during the week ended October 1, amounting in all to about 2,000 head, and one train of sheep which were owned by Gordon & Ironside. There were also 500 head of Manitoba cattle received at these yards, which were sold on spot for local and export account. There were also twenty cars of Northwest ranch cattle received on October 1.

Silver.

Prices for bars at London were somewhat weaker in sympathy with some special transactions in India bills. It is stated, however, that these trades were of special character, and that the tendency of the market was to recover. Sales of India Council drafts were made to the extent of 43 lakhs (4,300,000 rupees) at prices up to 18 3-16d per rupee. Silver prices on Sept. 28 were: London, 29½d; New York, 68¾c.

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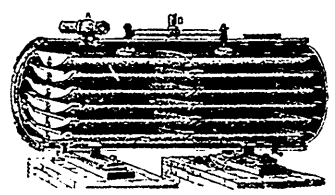
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Contains a flocculent material, 1 oz. contains more muscular nourishment than 50 Liebig's meat extract or similar clear beef tea.



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COMMERCIAL JOB DEP'T
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Toronto Markets.

Wheat.—Offerings were liberal, and the market was lower. Sales of Ontario wheat were 1c under those made last week. Round lots of red wheat, middle freights west, sold at 49c. Car lots of white were quoted at 50c to 54c west, and 52c on the Midland. Manitoba was easier. A car lot of No. 1 hard, sold at 63c. Car lots east are quoted at 65c.

Millfeed.—Sales of bran, middle freights west, were made at \$11.75, and sales of shorts at \$15. City mills are asking \$13 for ton lots of bran delivered, and \$16 for shorts.

Flour.—Dealers ask \$2.50 for straight rollers.

Barley.—Quiet. No. 1 is nominally quoted at 43 to 44c outside. Feed is quoted at 37c west, and 39c is asked east. In Oswego to-day 6c was the quotation for No. 1 new Canadian barley.

Oats.—Easier, with sales of white on the M.C.R. at 26c, and mixed at 25c. Sales of white on the C.P.R. and G.T.R., west, were made at 26c. Car lots on track here are nominally quoted at 30½ to 31c.

Grain and Flour.—Car prices are: Flour, Manitoba patents, \$3.35 to 3.55; Manitoba strong bakers, \$3.25 to 3.35; Ontario patents, \$2.75 to 2.90; straight rollers, \$2.50 to 2.55; extras, \$2.20 to 2.25; low grades, per bag, 90c to \$1. Bran, \$12.50. Shorts, \$15 to 15.50. Wheat (west points), white, new, 50 to 51c; spring, 51c; red winter, new, 50 to 50½c; gorse, new, 50c; No. 1 hard, 64 to 66c; No. 2 hard, 43; winter wheat, on the Northern, 52c. Peas, 51 to 52c to new. Barley (outside), feed, 37 to 38c. Oats, 26 to 26½c. Buckwheat (east), 40c. Rye (east), 46c.

Eggs.—Receipts large, prices keep firm, good demand. Dealers were selling at 11 to 11½c for good fresh eggs in cases.

Potatoes.—Dull and easier. Cars on track here are quoted nominally at 5½c. Small lots of it of store sell at 55 to 60c per bag.

Dried Apples.—Round lots are quoted at 5½c outside, and job lots here sell at 6½ to 6½c. Evaporated are quoted at 7½c for round lots outside and 8½c for job lots here.

Dressed Hogs.—The bulk of offerings were taken at \$9 to \$9.50 per cwt.

Cured Meats.—Steady prices are: Mess-pork, Canadian \$18.75 to \$19; short cut, \$19 to \$19.50; bacon, long clear, case lots, 9c; ton lots, 8½c; lard, Canadian, tins, 9c; tins, 9½ to 9½c; pails, 10c, and compounds, in pails, and tubs, 7½c; smoked hams, 12c for large, 12½c for medium, and 13c for small; bellies, 12½ to 13c; rolls, 9½c; backs, 12½c; picnic hams, 9c; green hams, 11 to 11½c; dressed hags, per cwt, \$6 to \$6.50.

Butter.—The market was a trifle easier, particularly for low grades. Good dairy tubs sold at the old prices—17 to 18c. Low grade sells as low as 12c. Creamery tubs are in better demand at 20 to 21c. There is no serious accumulation of stock here.

Cheese.—The market in spot is quiet and unchanged. Small lots of good cheese sell at about 11 to 11½c. Quotations on the local market are: Dairy tubs, choice to extra choice, 17 to 18c; good to choice, 15 to 17c; store packed tubs, choice, 15c; inferior to medium, 12 to 14c; large dairy rolls, 18c; pound rolls, 21 to 22c; creamery pounds, 11 to 25c; creamery tubs, 20 to 21c; cheese, 11 to 11½c for small lots.

Hides.—The market continues active and firm. Tanners are buying liberally and good hides sell readily. No. 1 green are bringing 8½c and choice heavy steer hides of 6 pounds and over, 4c. Cured hides are selling at 4 to 4½c for No. 1 and 4½c for extra heavy. A car of the latter sold this week at 4½c. Sheep pelts are bringing 45c and lambskins, 45c. Calfskins are steady at 6c for No. 1, and 5c for

No. 2. Cured calf is quoted at 7c for No. 1 and 4c for No. 2. Deacons are unchanged at 2½ to 3c each and 15c for culls.

Wools.—The market is firm. Combing is quoted at 18c clothing at 19 to 20c rejects at 14c and unwashed at 10 to 10½c. Pulled wools are dull and easy.

Tallow.—Steady. Dealers are paying 5½ to 5½c and are selling at 5½ to 6c.

Grain and Milling News

The Brandon Times has the following regarding the new mills to be erected at that place by Alexander, Kelly & Co., to replace the ones burned recently: "Tuesday morning when a reporter called at the office of Alexander, Kelly & Co.'s for the purpose of gathering information as to how soon building operations were likely to commence on the new flour and oatmeal mills, to aid in the construction of which the city had on Friday voted a bonus of \$3,000, he was surprised to find contractor Charles Hill and his men already busy on the stone foundation for the elevator and oatmeal mill. While in the office the contract for the brick work on the oatmeal mill was signed by Mr. Bell, and it is expected that the contract for the flour mill will be signed this week. The elevator, once the stone foundation is completed, will be rushed forward by day work. Representatives of the largest mill building and equipping firms in America are either already here or have telegraphed that they are on the way or that they have mailed tenders. R. White-law, of Woodstock, who built the old oatmeal mill is tendering for the equipment of both the flour and oatmeal mills. Mr. Lockwood represents Goddie & McCullough, Galt; Mr. Malsness the North American Mill Building company, Stratford; Mr. Ryder the Plansifter company, Stratford; Mr. Lawrie the Toronto Mill Furnishing company, Toronto; and Mr. Pye the Nordyke & Marman company, Indianapolis. The exact dimensions of the flour mill will not be known until the make of machinery to be used has been decided upon, but it will be about 40 x 50 feet, 4 storeys with basement. Oatmeal mill 22 x 35 feet, 3 storeys with basement. Store-house 40 x 100 feet, 30 feet of this will be 2 storeys and the balance only one storey. Cleaning room 18 x 32 feet, two storeys. Elevator 30 x 40 feet, with a capacity of 40,000 bushels. The engine house and kiln were not destroyed by the fire and will only require an overhauling to put them in perfect order. Mr. Kelly is confident that the whole of the buildings will be completed and in operation by the first of the new year. With the exception of the elevator, which will be of frame, the buildings will be solid brick on heavy stone foundations. The principal buildings will be separate from each other a space of at least two feet between each. It is expected that the oatmeal mill and elevator will be completed by 15th November, and when they are the firm will arrange to exchange flour, bran and shorts with the farmers for wheat, just as though the flour mill was running for gristing purposes. J. A. Christie has the contract for supplying the lumber required, which will be about 250,000 feet, and J. & H. Sampson that for 300,000 brick. Mr. Chubb, the architect, is in charge, and his plans show a fine group of buildings. The whole will cost when completed between \$50,000 and \$90,000."

The Prince Albert Advocate has the following description of the new flour mill at that place, built by Joseph Kidd: "On entering the mill at entrance on Government road are five double sets of 9x24 inch roller mills belt drive, each belt regulated independently with latest vibratory feed; and a Victor wheat heater, to prepare wheat for grinding. Proceeding to basement floor there is one single line of elevators,

twenty two in number, running lengthwise and in the centre of the building. Passing these to the east side of the mill are to be found one wheat separator, two polishing machines, for properly cleaning preparatory to grinding. Here, also, is the main driving shaft coming in from the engine room with necessary pulleys and belts for driving rolls and all machinery on this floor; and sinks and hoppers for receiving incoming grain. On the roller floor, there is one sixty bushel hopper scale for taking wheat from the farmers' waggons, a large receiving separator for cleaning all foreign matter from grain previous to weighing a four roll chaff mill for grinding feed with necessary elevators, etc., one power packer and two corn packers for flour bag spots, bran, shorts and feed, and scales for weighing same, and Prinz cockle cylinder for removing cockle and black seeds. On the second, or purifier floor, there are two No. 2 velocity middlings purifiers, one Whitmore air purifier, one No. 1 bran and one No. 1 duster, one standard three-sieve scalper and grader, one millst exhaust fan, and five large cyclone dust collectors with necessary shafting, etc., for driving same, together with flour, bran, shorts and wheat bins. A way up on third floor are six No. 2 W. D. Grey flour dressers, two scalping reels, two Little Wonder flour overasers. The machinery is driven by a 13x30 inch Corless engine made by Inglis & Hunter, of Toronto. The mill will have a capacity of one hundred barrels per day, and is fitted with all modern machinery, no pains having been spared to make it second to none. The north end of mill proper is used as an elevator 36x12 feet and 42 feet deep, which will be divided into three wheat bins, of 5,000 bushels each, the receiving elevator distributing wheat into any one of them and a spout at bottom of each discharges into a conveyor belt carrying the grain to the mill elevators for grinding.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Lake of the Wood Milling company, was held at Montreal, on Oct. 3. The president submitted to the shareholders the seventh annual report and statement of accounts for the year ending 31st August, 1894. The report was unanimously adopted and a dividend of 6 per cent was declared on the capital stock of the company for the year ending 31st August 1894. The following directors were elected: Robert Meighen, W. A. Hastings, John Mather, R. B. Angus, and John Turnbull. At a subsequent meeting of directors Robert Meighen was elected president and managing director; W. A. Hastings, vice-president and general manager; G. V. Hastings, general superintendent; S. A. McGaw, manager at Winnipeg; F. E. Bray, secretary; B. S. Sharing, assistant secretary.

A private syndicate, that has been carrying wheat from about 8c down, says the Montreal Trade Bulletin, has closed its Chicago deal, and has sworn never to undergo another such long and harassing spell of speculation. But the agony of suspense is all over now; there is no more calls for margins; no further anxiety about the prattling of the ticker's voice; no more prayers for a decrease in the visible supply, a crop killing frost in spring, or a European war, all of which were supposed to be favorable factors to an advance in wheat. All these are now things of the past so far as the syndicate is concerned, as the members are now giving their undivided attention to the ever increasing fruit business of this port.

Regarding the recent rains, S. A. McGaw, manager at Winnipeg for the Lake of the Woods Milling company, said: "You cannot impress upon the farmers too strongly the advisability of threshing grain in stack until it is thoroughly dry. In their anxiety to get finished with the fall work many farmers will start threshing damp grain. This

entails a great loss; smut gets in the wheat while it is being threshed, and this with the dampness of the grain, renders it unsaleable and unless farmers wish to feed it to their stock, they are just out the cost of threshing and have the grain on their hands. By waiting for dry weather this drawback can be overcome. No buyer will purchase damp wheat with so much good grain in market."

Manitoba Druggists.

The half yearly meeting of the Manitoba Pharmaceutical association was held in Winnipeg on Tuesday. There were present: J. F. Howard, president, in the chair; W. R. Bartlett, Brandon; G. W. McLaren, Morden; E. D. Martin, C. Flexton, Dr. Hutton, and J. K. Strachan, registrar. The secretary was instructed to write to the secretary of the Ontario association to ascertain particulars regarding the standing of certain persons practicing in the province under Ontario diplomas, about whose qualifications there is some question. The secretary was also instructed to take action against all members who are in arrears for fees. It was further decided to prosecute forthwith several people who are illegally carrying on business as druggists in the province. An important question was brought forward by a country member, viz.: that it had been represented that physicians had been applying for a percentage on prescriptions. This evoked considerable discussion, the city members disclaiming that any such practice existed here, and stated that the physicians being all of high standing would consider it an insult to be offered a commission. Surprise was expressed that any man who had received a sufficient education to entitle him to a physicians diploma would be so undignified as to accept a percentage on druggists' prescriptions. It was thought that if the matter was brought to the notice of the College of Physicians and Surgeons the practice would be promptly and emphatically denounced as unprofessional.

In connection with the addition recently added to the Manitoba college, it may be of interest to the public to know that the Pharmaceutical association of Manitoba have also built to the college structure rooms for the accommodation of their own students. They have fully equipped these rooms with chemical and pharmacy appliances at considerable expense, and engaged a competent staff of lecturers. The lectures in the six months' course commence on Monday next, in the subjects of chemistry, pharmacy, materia medica, botany, and in the practical work of dispensing. The chemical room has been fitted up with the latest appliances for practical and analytical chemistry. The materia medica room is furnished with samples of all the known medical herbs, plants, etc., as well as charts.

Economies in Wheat Harvesting.

It is stated by the Jamestown, North Dakota, Alert that the wheat cut by headers has saved farmers money this year and the header seems to be coming into general favor, owing to the cheaper cost of harvesting and threshing over the binder. Threshers this year charged 6c a bushel for threshing headed grain from a stack, and 9c from the shock. In the former the wages of hand cutters are saved. The farmer not only saved the 3c a bushel threshing bill, but the price of twine, which is a big item. Header machines cost but a little more than twine binders. In this region, with proper stacking, there is little

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WRITE FOR PRICES.

THE INMAN OPTICAL CO. Wholesale, 518, 520 Main St., WINNIPEG, MAN.

danger of loss by weather. Every dollar must be cut off of expenses in raising wheat at the present prices to make it profitable, and that is why headers are growing in favor with many who have tried them. A header will cut about twice as much ordinary grain as a binder, 40 acres a day being a day's work for a header, and 20 acres a good day's effort for binders.

The London Statist offers a prize of £1,000 for the best scheme for an imperial customs union. The Times in commenting on the offer adduces reasons compelling the conclusion that colonial and imperial interests would best be served by keeping the questions of political and commercial union entirely distinct. The Times says: "If a customs union were formed upon any other basis than free trade for revenue purposes it would have to include the United States. In case of the colonies objection to join any union which included the United States it would likely be insuperable.

The failure of the British American Starch company, of Brantford, Ontario, is a bad one. The general creditors will get nothing. At the meeting the statement presented showed liabilities of \$118,190.45, of which \$85,581.68 was secured. The mortgage and interest indebtedness is \$16,718.73. The assets are \$50,700.98, leaving a deficit of \$13,628.21. The estate is to be wound up, and negotiations are said to be in progress with a view to induce one of the existing starch companies to take over the plant and stock. The trouble with the concern from the first was that it never had sufficient capital to carry on the business.

FOR SALE.

A prosperous general business in the thriving village of Arden. For terms apply to

MRS T. G. ANDERSON,
ARDEN, MAN.

A Bookkeeper,

Thoroughly competent, wishes a situation. Experience in wholesale establishments and banking. For references or further information address.

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

Alanson Harris, founder of the well-known agricultural implement firm of A. Harris, Son & Co., since amalgamated with the Massey Manufacturing company, is dead.

The Bedford house, Port Arthur, owned by C. A. Cordingley, was badly gutted by fire Friday night. There was no insurance. The loss is about \$1,000.



A Common Error.

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

THIS IS WRONG

Take the Yolk from an Egg,
Take the Oil from the Olive,
WHAT IS LEFT?

A RESIDUE. So with COCOA.

—IN COMPARISON—

COCOA is skimmed milk.
CHOCOLATE pure cream.

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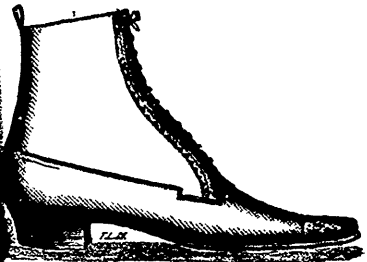
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"MONSOON"

PURE INDIAN TEAS.

Always reliable, never changes In cases of 60
1 lb caddies, or 120 halves.

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Growers' and Importers,
TORONTO.
Write for Samples,
GEO. PARR, Agent, 316 Edmonton Street.
WINNIPEG, . . . MAN.



Business Morals

There has been much in the public prints in the past few months, calculated to make men believe that the standard of honor in business is lower than it once was. The dishonest contractor, whose flimsy construction causes the collapse of a building, has come in to public contempt now and then from time long back, through some terrible calamity attended with loss of life. And the failure of material in positions requiring utmost reliability is not new. But the columns upon columns given up to charges of fraud against the best known manufacturers of the country—notwithstanding all the exaggerations and malice that has been injected into them—have tended to give the impression that modern business methods are compounded of several parts policy and a good many parts of downright dishonesty.

The feeling of distrust is intensified when it develops that the affairs of a great railroad system has been conducted under a management requiring two sets of books, the one telling the truth and the other designed to deceive the public and to induce investors to part with their money without value received.

Add to these instances of delinquency that have been particularly impressed upon the public mind of late, the long list of betrayals of important financial trusts, and the common conclusion is that never before has business life furnished so much to confirm the pessimist and to discourage the faith that is the foundation of all business.

The presidents of our great railroads are, as a rule, men of eminent ability, and in transactions affecting their own fortunes, of unquestioned honor. Yet it is notorious that when they go into presidents' meetings to discuss a question of maintaining rates or any other important matters involving good faith, each treats his fellows as though honor had been left without the conference room and that, with a single exception, the gathering was made up of truce-breakers and perjurers. These terms, indeed, are mildness itself compared with some of the characterizations by eminent railroad presidents, applied to fellow signers of "gentlemen's agreements."

Instances can be cited in connection with the cutting of iron rates from certain districts last winter, in which prominent railroad officials solemnly denied making any deviations from agreed basis. Yet all the time they were going schedules and heaping up cut-rate business, the thing going on until they were caught, like any malefactor, in the very act, and brought to book. The idea has almost come to prevail that moral quality does not pertain to the acts of a railroad line when the question is one of getting business away from a competitor. One might almost think that "perjured himself like a gentleman" had its origin in connection with the "gentlemen's agreements" of the railroads rather than in the divorcesuits of English royalty.

In a recent issue, the Railroad Gazette digests a batch of letters, all begging for railroad passes, which have been turned over to it. There are judges, prosecuting attorneys, legislators, congressmen, governors, mayors, councilmen—all willing to begot an obligation to the railroad, though their positions as representatives of the people made it impossible for them to take such favors from the roads with any decency or honor. "But everybody," our contemporary observes, "seems to have gone crooked in his morals and intellects so far as the railroad is concerned. Ordinary notions of dignity and even of decency, and the ordinary conception of the rights of property, seem to be quite suspended when these citizens of the republic come face to face with the railroads. * * * It is not so much the direct loss of revenue to the railroads, although

that is an important item, but it is the distortion of the moral sense which seems to us the really serious part of this business."

It would be interesting to know at which end this distortion of the moral sense began, and whether the covenant-breaking phase of railroad management and the corrupting of legislatures with passes given without the asking, stand in the relation of cause or effect to the moral obliquity of which our contemporary finds so much evidence among the people at large.

The conclusion that business is more dishonestly conducted than it used to be, is one that is often drawn in the current writing on this subject. Yet the same observation is to be made here that must be made on the common judgment that crime is increasing. More crime is brought to the attention of reading people, because the facilities for gathering and chronicling this information are more perfect than ever. The rapid increase of total population and the especially rapid increase of the millions of the cities are also to be considered. In the case of business and manufacturing frauds, the fact that contract-keeping and honest return of value for value are the rule, makes the newspaper story of some conspicuous fraud and shortcoming the sensation that it is.

We confess that the man who goes exploring in the fields of modern business for signs of degeneracy will find material for a strong indictment in the particulars hinted at in the foregoing. But he will pass over the hundred fold more frequent cases of the normal type of modern business, if he reaches any such conclusion as that integrity and fair dealing are going out of date.—Iron Trade Review.

The Trade Journal

Like all other phases of the newspaper business, trade journalism is a growing institution. From being a mere advertising sheet, representing only special individual interests, the trade journal has become the great organ of communication between manufacturers and dealers and their customers, and has helped, and is helping, to bring them into closer relations with one another. It has become one of the best educators, and, since the abrogation of trade mysteries—better known as secrets of the trade—it has done a good work in the spread of technical knowledge among all classes, to the benefit of the entire community. So well has this become recognized that a man is regarded as behind the times who does not take and read at least one journal devoted to his own trade or profession. There are many who say—and some who actually believe—that they cannot afford to take a trade paper, when the truth is that they cannot afford to do without one. If a man is content to follow in one beaten path all his life; if he is so wise in his own conceit that he thinks he knows it all, and that nobody can teach him anything; if he is content to remain in sudden ignorance because he cannot see that in the knowledge offered him is going to bring him an immediate return in cash—then, and in all such cases, a man cannot afford to pay for a trade journal. But if he would keep abreast of the times in his own calling, if he would know what new inventions and discoveries are being made that directly affect his own interests; if he would profit by the experience of others as told in print; if he would know everything possible connected with his own calling, so that he may be able to converse intelligently, not only with his co-workers, but with outsiders seeking information—then the trade journal is indispensable. It is a power in the land, and he who rejects its friendly aid will soon find himself at the rear end of the procession. He cannot know too much of his own calling.—The British Printer.

Japanning.

The following remarks on japanning are taken from the Tradesman, Chattanooga, Tenn.: This is one of the most important kinds of finishing employed on modern machinery of the smaller kinds. When well done it will preserve metal surfaces thoroughly, and it gives, in contrast with bright parts, an elegant appearance. Frequently it is ill done and fails of one or both these effects. One of the secrets of a good japan finish is the proper preparation of the surface to be japanned. While this does not require polishing, as in the case when parts are to be plated, the surface should be made reasonably smooth by filing, grinding or rubbing. Angles in castings, especially in moldings, are apt to be filled somewhat through the accident of the washing of the sands in the molds during the process of pouring. When this is the case they may be cleaned out by the use of a chisel and smoothed with a file. A little of this kind of work will often improve the appearance of ornamental work a great deal. A very fine finish may be had through the use of a dark maroon colored japan; but black is the color most used and is, perhaps, preferable for most kinds of work. The next thing in order is to obtain a thoroughly good quality of japan varnish, and it may be said that this can only be obtained by paying a good price for it. Like everything else, where good work is desirable, inferior quality of material will be found dear at any price. The basis of japan varnish is pure native asphaltum. This is dissolved in linseed oil with some gum anime and thinned to the proper consistency with turpentine. The smoother the surface is, to begin with, the less work will be required in the subsequent smoothing and polishing processes by which the fine glossy surface, characteristic of this finish, is ultimately attained. It should be remembered that in applying japan varnish the articles have to be baked in an oven raised to a temperature of 300 degrees. In some cases this heat will spring metal out of shape and so prevent the use of japan as a finish. However, this is of rare occurrence. Often, however, the heat of japanning ovens is carried to a point above the temperature named and this may result in rendering the coating brittle and easily removed by vibrations and shocks. Such excessive heat may also permanently damage the work by sprinkling it. It is remarkable how sensitive some metal shapes are to heat, when the latter exceeds ordinary temperatures, and how readily strains produced by heat will permanently distort them.

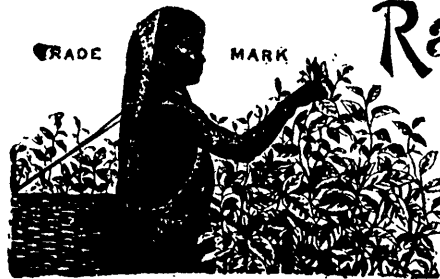
Ontario Glove Works.

The Brockville Daily Times of a late date has a lengthy write-up of the Ontario Glove Works, located at that place, from which we take the following:

"We were shown a portion of the exhibit to be sent to the Toronto fair. It consists of samples of the work in all stages of manufacture, also some beautiful specimens of black tail and South American deer skins, so finished as to show about one-third of the skin with the natural hair on, while the balance was finished ready for use, in fact with a glove pattern cut out of the centre. There is a line of beautifully finished mochas, that were arranged in the large glass case will make perfect rainbows of colors and tints. A full line of finished goods, in moccasins, snowshoes, gloves, mitts, suspenders, etc., will be sent up for exhibition, the whole to be ornamented with a magnificent display of stuffed fur-bearing animals, such as foxes, badgers, gray wolves, beavers, otters, etc. The moose head and antlers is probably the finest specimen of its kind in Canada, and should be seen by all visitors to the exhibition.

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. Sewn 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.

CONSUMERS' CORDAGE CO., LTD.
MONTREAL.

MANUFACTURERS OF—

BAGS FOR WHEAT.
FOR FLOUR.
FOR BRAN.
FOR OATS.
FOR SHORTS.
FOR POTATOES.
FOR COAL.
FOR EVERYTHING.

Full Stock Carried by our Manitoba
and Northwestern Agents

Merrick, Anderson & Co.
Winnipeg.

PRICES and SAMPLES
Mailed on Application.

WILLIAM L. KEENE & CO

(Successors to Chipman, Morzan & Co.)

SHIP BROKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

632 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.

October 1, 1891.

The correspondent of The Commercial interviewed all the prominent wholesale firms in Vancouver in reference to the condition of trade on the mainland of British Columbia. With one single exception they said that trade was picking up to such an extent that would soon beat all previous records in the volume of business done. It was said that money was considerably easier, and altogether the outlook was a particularly hopeful one. The single exception was the head of a very prominent and conservative firm, and his opinion is given in fairness to him. He stated that the banks in Vancouver looked suspiciously on all paper presented to them, and sensible firms were obliged to a large extent to adopt the cash system. There were a number of small merchants in Vancouver who did not pay their notes when they came due, and from them cash for new goods was demanded, which limited the volume of business that could be done if there were more coin of the realm in Vancouver. The prospects of Vancouver are very bright, and the people of Vancouver are all optimists, but the number of merchants who are practically beating their way makes it very hard for some wholesale houses to get along as they have to meet their own obligations, and the obligations of a good many of their customers as well. The banks are very conservative, and it is impossible at times to raise money on fairly good paper. This is but one man's opinion, five or six other houses declare that they have nothing particularly to complain of along the same lines. D. R. Wilkie, cashier of the Imperial Bank of Canada was here this week, and assured The Commercial correspondent that a branch of the Imperial bank would be started here in a short time. He preferred Victoria from a business standpoint. The principal wealth of the province was centered there, but for the future the prospects of Vancouver were particularly bright. The halibut fishing is now in full swing, the steamers Coquitlam and Capalino, of the Union Steamship company, have been chartered by a couple of eastern companies, and at present these two rich corporations are at work at the halibut beds in the far north. Local companies in other years attempted to make what money there was in this paying enterprise, but they found to their sorrow that when the dealers in the east learned that a few carloads of fish were coming east from British Columbia, they would "read the market for them." This year they contrived to induce these same men to go into the halibut fishing in British Columbia on a big scale, and were content to accept positions of trust under them and take as much stock as they could afford and thus prevent the halibut quotations being cooked, as the eastern men will of course see that a good market price is obtained for their own fish. The halibut fishing is carried on here for six months in the season that the halibut cannot be procured at the eastern beds. Only four canneries are canning cohes, the run is very small and canners claim that it would not pay them to put them up at 16 cents a fish.

Every Mackintosh

Bearing this Trade Mark is
Thoroughly Guaranteed.

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

For Sale by all the Leading Wholesale Houses.

Try them and you will Buy Again.



The federal government is to be appealed to to remove the restrictions on sturgeon fishing, make the fishing season as short as they like but have no restrictions. There is considerable complaint among the wholesalers that the Chinamen have monopolized the vegetable business, some of the wholesale houses do not handle vegetables at all on this account. Citizens have been pleaded with, warned and caxed not to buy their vegetables from the Chinese peddler, but the convenience of buying your vegetables at the kitchen door at much cheaper prices than they can be bought up town is too strong a temptation to resist, and the Chinese peddlers continue to run the vegetable business. The Empress of India sailed on Tuesday with an immense cargo of flour, about the only commodity on her freight list. All the Oriental steamers are taking large cargoes of flour, and if the war continues Van Hope's \$2.00 wheat is a possibility of the future. Immense quantities of ducks are being slaughtered on the mainland and sold to the dealers at from forty to fifty cents a brace. Deer is also being plentifully displayed. Ten licenses have been granted for prospecting coal in the city limits of Vancouver. Every year some reported discovery of a coal mine has proved to be a myth, this time however, many shrewd business men claim that the discovery is a genuine one, but it costs money to bore for coal and so far no one has come forward with sufficient faith to back it by cold cash. The Moodyville lumber railway is completed and has proved to be a great success from the start. Mining is still active and a half dozen new companies have been organized in the city in the past fortnight. The experimental shipment of eastern apples proved a financial failure having been sold for less than the amount of the freight, owing to their being badly packed.

B. C. Market Quotations.

Butter.—Australian butter, 23c; Manitoba dairy butter, 16c; Manitoba creamery 25c; Eastern creamery, 25c; Canadian cheese 14c.
Cured Meats.—Upward tendency hams, 15c to 16c; breakfast bacon 15½c; backs, 18c; long clear, 10½c; short rolls, 18c, smoked sides 12½c. Lard is held at the following figures: In tins 13c to 14c per pound; in pails and tubs, 12c; mess pork, \$18; short cut, \$22.
Fish and Game.—Prices are: cohes, 6c, spring salmon, 6c; flounders, 4c; smelt, 6c; seabass, 4c to 5c; cod, 8c; halibut, 8c; smoked salmon, 12c; smoked halibut, 10c; bloaters, 10c; kippered cod, 10c; Cod 6c; venison 8c to 12½c; duck per brace 50c; grouse brace 75c; prairie chickens 73c.
Vegetables.—New potatoes, \$14, to \$15 peddled at \$14 per ton; onions, silver skins, 1½c;

cabbage, 1c; carrots, turnips and beets, ¼ to 1c a lb, peppers \$1.25 per box. Quantities of vegetables in market.

Eggs.—Fresh 25c to 30c; eastern case 18 to 19c.

Fruits.—Lemons, California, scarce at \$5.75; Australian lemons, \$2.75; California oranges, \$3.50 to 3.75; Australian, \$2.25; peaches, \$1.00; California Apples, \$1.25 to \$1.50; plums, 50c; local prunes, \$1.00; tomatoes, 5c lb; cucumbers, \$1.50; coconuts, per dozen, 60c; pears, per box, \$1.20; grapes, \$1.80 to 1.50; watermelons, \$3 doz; sweet potatoes, 30c.

Flour.—The Ogilvie Milling Co. and Keewatin Milling Co. quote, in car load lots at Victoria, and Vancouver: Patent, per barrel, \$3.90; strong bakers, \$3.50. Oregon, \$3.70; Oak Lake patent, \$1.00; strong bakers, \$3.70.

Meal—Oatmeal—National mills, Victoria, at Victoria, 90-lb racks, \$3.15. Cornmeal, per 98-lb sacks, \$2.15; per 10-10, \$2.55.

Grain—Manitoba oats, new, per ton, \$26; United States oats, \$26; wheat, \$22; hay, \$10 on bank. New local oats, \$26.

Ground Feed—Manitoba chopped feed, \$28 per ton; chop barley, \$28; California chop, \$21; feed wheat, United States, \$12.50 per ton, Add freight and duty on the stuff from the United States.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$16.00; shorts, \$18; oil cake, \$9.

Dressed Meat—Beef, 7½ to 7¾c; mutton, 8c; pork, 8 to 9c; veal, 9c; lamb, per head, \$1.00.

Live Stock—Calves, 5 to 6c; steers, 9 to 3½c; sheep, 8c, hogs, 6 to 7½c; cows, 2½c.

Sugars—Powdered and icing, 6c; Paris lump, 5½c; granulated, 4½c; extra C, 4½c; fancy yellows 4½c; yellow, yellow, 4½c; golden C, 3½c.

Syrups—30 gallon barrels, 2½c per pound; 10 gallon kegs, 2½c; 5 gallon kegs, \$2 each; 1 gallon tins, \$1.25 per case of 10; ½ gallon tins, \$5.75 per case of 20.

Wheat For Hogs.

P. D. Armour, the great Chicago packer, has just completed an actual test of feeding wheat to hogs on his farm. On September 15 he weighed eighteen pigs at 1,975 pounds.

September 29, these same pigs weighed 2,500 pounds and receiving nothing for feed except 1,650 pounds of crushed wheat. Taking the present market for hogs at five cents it would make the value received for the wheat \$26.25, or a little over 95 cents per bushel, against a cost of about fifty three cents for wheat.

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



BULL DOG.

NEW SPECIALTY.

WHOLESALE PAPER, STATIONERY, AND GENERAL JOBBERS AND PRINTERS

41 PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG.

Successful Buying.

It is an old saying that "goods well bought are half sold," writes Fred. Macey, in Iron Age, and from the importance given by most business men to this department of their business, there seems to be considerable faith in the truth of it. A careful study of the science of buying must reveal the fact that while a buyer must to a very large extent be governed by conditions, there are still certain rules that seem to govern all transactions, and prominent among them may be named the following, which will find a connection with almost every purchase in one form or another:

Study your wants, and buy only such goods as will move.

Don't buy a new article unless there is a profit that will pay you to introduce it.

Keep close track of stock on hand.

Know what sells and how much is sold.

Keep a record.

Do not allow smooth tongued travellers to sell you more than you want. When the goods come they are yours and you must pay the bill.

If you do not carry a certain article in stock and it is in your line, know where to buy it.

Keep your catalogues and price lists in good order. Have them complete and easy of access.

Keep a quotation book and use it. Know, when you want anything, where you can buy it and at what price.

Study the cost of producing the goods purchased.

Take good trade papers and read them. Keep posted on the changes in tariff, expiration of patents, fluctuations in values.

Solicit prices; you command a large field at small cost.

Use neat stationery. It makes a good impression.

Always find time to be courteous to the travelling salesman. It costs nothing and always pays.

Be clear and concise in the statement of your wants.

Look upon all quotations as being subject to change, if not in base price, then in discounts, length of time, freights, etc.

Consider all quotations strictly confidential. Never give one man's price to another.

Make price, quality and terms be the basis of a purchase. Friendship is good in its place, but in business, justice only should rule.

Let dollars and cents be the first point considered in changing firms.

Keep posted on new firms. Their prices are generally good. Use them, don't overlook quality, credit, etc.

If you want good prices and quick service, telegraph. It costs something to be sure, but generally pays when done with discretion.

Calculate ahead. Ordering at poor prices, expensive telegrams and annoying delays will thus be avoided.

Work for quantity discounts. If you are not entitled to it unite with another or find a jobber who is, and is willing to divide up.

Work discounts, freights, packages, etc., for all they are worth. Don't forget that 1 per cent. of \$100,000 is \$1,000.

If your purchases are large let the fact be known. Competition for your trade will be all the sharper.

Work for an inside track for articles controlled by combinations, syndicates, etc. Use quantity, quality, treatment, time, style of packages, etc., for all they are worth.

Buy goods, prices guaranteed, then you are always on sure ground.

Contract when prices are low. To know when to contract, understand the supply and demand, condition of patents, changes in tariff and other points peculiar to each article.

Adopt an order blank. Embrace in the printing all the points desirable in regular orders; omissions will then be avoided.

Patronize home industry as much as possible. By so doing you contribute indirectly to your own business.

Be clear and concise in ordering. Mistakes are less liable to occur.

Keep a copy of all orders. Responsibility for errors can then be easily and surely located.

If you pay freight be sure that you get all the benefit there is in water freights—low classification, quantity, method of packing, etc.

Be sure that goods received are as ordered in both quantity and quality.

Pay bills promptly. A firm can afford to sell at a less margin to good pay than to one who consumes part of his profits by collection expenses.

Never forget that a small and well-assorted stock is better than a large stock. On the one hand the stock is clean and new, and money is turned oftener. On the other, stock deteriorates and cost increases by interest and insurance or money invested.

The stock of Carley Bros., clothing and gents' furnishings, Winnipeg, will be sold at a rate on the dollar on Friday, October 12. The stock amounts to \$14,852, fixtures \$450, and book debts \$1,981.

The Massey-Harris Co.

To a reporter of a Chicago paper H. A. Massey said: "We use little lumber in our manufactured articles, the principal material used being steel, pig iron, bar iron, and nails. McCormick, of Chicago, and the Deering Co. also can get a ton of pig iron for \$9, while it costs us \$16.50 a ton—and this though we buy our iron from the same company. This is because of the Canadian high tariff. Similarly with steel, bar iron, nails, etc. The difference between the Canadian duty and the new American duty is very great, being at least 50 per cent. higher in Canada. Just as \$9 is to \$16.50, so is our ability to compete with American manufacturers in foreign markets, so long as we remain in Canada. We had, I repeat, either to withdraw from foreign markets or to go to the United States—and we intend to go to the United States. That new Democratic tariff of yours will benefit your country immensely. By freeing raw material it will cheapen the cost of manufactured articles both to manufacturer and consumer. It will draw to your side manufacturing concerns from Canada who want a wider market and an opportunity to manufacture goods cheaper and more profitably. It is that new tariff bill which has attracted us to your shores."

Mistakes About Tea.

The reasons why one kind of tea is green and another black have been often and variously explained. One of the causes for the green color that the champions of black tea seem to firmly believe and enjoy is that the color is the result of drying the tea on copper pans. Joseph Walsh, who knows all about tea, says there is not the least foundation for this, nor for many of the other opinions, but the real reason for the different color and flavor is that in the green tea of commerce the leaves are cured and dried as quickly as possible after they are picked and rolled, while the leaves that are intended for black tea are exposed to the action of the sun and air for at least twenty-four hours before being fired, being meantime raked and tossed about until they become soft, flaccid and pliant, and again after being fired they are exposed to the oxidizing influence of the atmosphere in a moist state for hours previous to being fired a second time. The leaves are then fired over a slow fire. The method of curing also accounts for the effect that green tea has on some persons, caused, it is believed, by the greater quantity of volatile oil that the rapid process of curing leaves in the leaves.—Boston Journal of Commerce.

A Cheap Procedure for Collecting Small Debts

We agree with the Regina Standard that one of the best ordinances of the past session is that which establishes a new procedure for the collection of claims of debts and breach of contract under \$100. It is so simple that any man of ordinary intelligence can institute proceedings without the aid of an advocate. In entering the action he simply leaves with the Clerk of the Court, or mails to him, a statement of claim in the form of an account, or if it be a note or order a copy of the same so that it may be easily understood what the action is brought for. The Clerk then issues a summons to the defendant and attaches a copy of the statement. If the defendant intends to dispute the matter he must notify the Clerk of such intention within twenty days from the service of the summons, stating the grounds of his defence.

In cases of debt the defendant must file with his dispute note an affidavit that he has a good defence and that the dispute is not entered merely for the purpose of killing time. If the defence is in the nature of an offset, the defendant must send a statement of same in duplicate, verified, by similar affidavit, to the Clerk, who sends one copy to the plaintiff. If no dispute is filed within the time limited the plaintiff may, in claiming for debt, have judgment entered for the debt, while if the action is for an unliquidated amount on a breach of contract the amount is to be ascertained in such manner as the judge may direct.

If the action is defended the plaintiff may enter it for trial. If he does not do so within three months the defendant may either take that step or apply to the judge on twenty days notice to the plaintiff for the dismissal of the action.

The costs under this system have been considerably reduced; no advocate's fee is to be allowed unless the action is contested, and then only to the extent of ten per cent. of the claim, no fees being less than \$1.

No proceeding shall be deemed invalid for informality, provided there be a substantial compliance to the requirements of the law.

Several amendments are also made by this ordinance to the general procedure under the Civil Justice Ordinance.

There was great need of such a bill as this, in view of the loopholes in the old system which allowed the legal fees to run up to many times the amount of the original debt. A case was recently brought to the Spectator's notice where it cost over seventy dollars to collect a debt of thirteen dollars. The new procedure is, we understand, copied largely from the legislation of other provinces. To Mr. Haultain, the introducer of the bill—himself a lawyer—is due great credit, for it is decidedly against the interests of the legal profession, though a tremendous boon to the public. Needless to say the bill was strongly opposed in the assembly.—Moussomin Spectator.

Business Talk to Business Men.

If your advertising has failed to bring you wished for results it is more than likely that you were alone to blame for it.

The great majority of people reason sensibly upon all that they read and hear.

They resent the implication that they are standing around ready to be filled full by all sorts of braggart assertion from all sorts of pretentious claimants.

They button up their pockets all the closer when the "never failing cure for all ills" make it appearance in their local papers, threatening them with "dire calamity" if they hesitate a moment to avail themselves of "the only" remedy.

There is positive danger in claiming too much.

Of course, a certain class of advertisers will remind you of this, that or the other "Proprietary" article that created such a furor five, ten years or so ago.

They'll tell you of the thousands of dollars spent in advertising and in salaries, and yet—

It never occurs to them to wonder why so many of these concerns were lost almost in a night, and their very names are now recalled with difficulty.

Many of these articles had positive merit, and deserve a better success than they had.

The managers went on the theory that the public were fools, and so they ran madly on their career of boasting and claiming and over-praising until the sober second thought of the people turned them away with disgust from the remedies, and the advertisements no longer won their attention or dollars.

Extravagant claims for anything on earth are sure to result in disappointment.

The American people are a sensible and thinking race.

They prepare their advertising in a sensible manner. They tell the story briefly, pointedly, and humanly. They do not boast, they reason, and then as a rule prove their arguments by testimony of the strongest character they have.

The honest, upright and almost always successful advertiser is the one who appeals to the heart, the mind, the judgment of the readers.

The first duty of a business man is to win friends through their faith in him and in what he has to sell them.

If you have an article of general use, try a line of advertising and bring your own special brand more prominently before the public. Never mind how many similar articles there may be, yours will eventually become the leader.

Look at the baking powders, the washing powders, the \$3 shoes.

What name do these three suggestions bring to your mind?

All that you need to do is to tell your story modestly and pleasantly—confidently, truthfully, and persistently—and your success is sure.—Printers' Ink.

Treaty with Japan.

A recently concluded treaty between Great Britain and Japan fixed the duties on all articles imported into that country exceeding an annual value of \$500,000 at a slightly increased rate, while Japan retains the right to fix her own tariff on articles of lesser annual value. The treaty will be in force for twelve years. The abolition of foreign jurisdiction will not occur until a lapse of five years when it is expected that the new Japanese code will be completed and the new tribunals organized.

In return for these concessions the whole of Japan will be opened to British trade and industry as soon as foreign jurisdiction is abolished. In the meantime British merchants may travel through the country and make prospective arrangements for trade. This is only one of a number of treaties which are in process of negotiation between Japan and the leading powers of the civilized world.

A treaty having many points of similarity with that concluded with Great Britain is said to be under consideration, and will be followed by treaties with Germany and other countries. These treaties will be of great importance, not only to Japan, but also to the other contracting countries. They will recognize to an extent not hitherto regarded as expedient Japan's position as an independent treaty-making power as a nation entitled to the exercise of its own rights of jurisdiction, while, on the other hand, they will open up a new country to foreigners in a way not permitted heretofore.—Bradstreet's.

Harnessing The Ocean.

A stupendous scheme has recently been seriously suggested for the utilization in British waters of the energy of ocean currents for the purpose of distribution of power and light by means of electricity to centres of population at distances up to hundreds of miles from the source. This is nothing less than the proposition to dam the Irish channel at the Mull of Cantire, where the distance between the Scotch and Irish shores is only fifteen miles, and where the energy of the current from the north is, so far as human requirements go, infinite—that is, would have to be expressed in scores of millions of horse power. That this proposition is being regarded with some degree of seriousness may be gathered from the fact that a series of hydrographic surveys of the bottom of the channel has been made and charts prepared of the coasts and of the highlands on both sides from which materials might be conveniently got for building the dam. The report of an engineer detailed for the purpose is to the effect that there are no engineering difficulties in the way: by which is meant that, given the means to proceed, it is a possible thing to do, and is, compared, for instance, with the erection of the Brooklyn bridge, a piece of work requiring merely enough brute force—Popular Science Monthly.

Feed the Young Stock.

Lambs, colts and calves should be kept continuously growing, whether they are intended to be kept over winter or sold in the fall. When they go into winter quarters the observer should be able to note their sleek, fine healthy, robust condition. Such growth can be obtained only by judicious management and attention. Good pasture, pure water, perhaps a little grain during the drouthy season, and frequent salting, are needed.

Latter Day Habits

The economies and financial management of the present day are very different from those of two or three generations ago. Buying on the installment plan, from being a temporary resort to tide over hard times, has become the regular rule, and so much is it in force at present, that, in some instances at least, the man who pays ready cash is actually at a disadvantage. The modern method, without any exaggeration, would make a philosopher of the Poor Richard type turn over in his grave, but anything as bad as the following, from a contemporary, would cause him to rise up in protest.

Father.—"This is a fine house you have bought. I don't see how you raised the money."

Son.—"I am buying it on the installment plan."

"Oh! but where did you get all this handsome furniture?"

"Buying that on the installment plan too."

"Humph! Must cost something. I don't see how you can spare so much for clothes. Your wife dresses like a princess."

"Yes, get our clothes on the installment plan."

"Won't do, won't do at all. Suppose you should die?"

"I can be buried on the installment plan easy enough."

"But your wife won't have any money to pay the installments."

"Yes; she'll have plenty. I'm insured on the installment plan—pay every week."

Toronto Grocery Market

Canned Goods.—The Packers' Association will advance the price of tomatoes and corn 2½¢ per dozen Oct. 1. Tomatoes and corn have been slow at 85 to 9½¢. Extra sifted peas have been in good demand at \$1.45 to \$1.50, but ordinary kinds are quiet at 80 to 85¢. Receipts of New season's salmon are arriving more freely, while the demand on the other hand is scarcely as good as it was. Prices, however, continue firm at \$1.25 to \$1.35 for first-class red fish in tall tins, and \$1.55 to \$1.60 in flat tins. In lobsters there is a fair trade doing at \$1.85 to \$2 for tall, and \$2.30 to \$2.50 for flats. Canned fruits continue quiet at these quotations: Peaches, 33 to 3.25 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. Canned meats and sardines are quiet.

Coffees.—Green Rio's are still scarce, and a fair business continues to be done in Maracaibo coffee in consequence. In New York the market for Brazil growths has been gaining gradually in tone all the week. No. 7 in particular being called for, a grade that is still exceedingly scarce and indifferently offered by those fortunate enough to hold it. Other qualities have been benefitted to some extent, and the low grades are now spoken of with greater favor, and the difference in value as compared with the standard is smaller than heretofore.

Rice.—There is still a good demand for fancy imported Japan rice. "B" rice is also moving fairly well, but medium grades are neglected. The market still rules strong. The present season is said to be the most satisfactory in regard to profits that the trade has experienced for a number of years. We quote: "B," 3½ to 3¾¢; extra Japan, 5½ to 5¾¢; imported Japan, 5¾ to 6¼¢; tapioca, 4¼ to 4½¢.

Spices.—European advices report higher prices in ginger cloves and pepper. There is no change here, but business has been more active than for some time. We quote: Pure black pepper, 12 to 14¢; pure white 20 to 28¢; pure Jamaica ginger, 25 to 27¢; cloves, 25 to 30¢; pure mixed spice, 25 to 30¢; cream of tartar, 20 to 25¢ per lb.

Nuts.—Business continues quiet and featureless, and will, of course, remain so until the new season's goods arrive. We quote: Brazil nuts, 11 to 11½ lb; Sicily shelled almonds, 25 to 26¢ a lb; Terragona almonds, 12½ to 14¢; peanuts 11 to 12¢ for roasted and 8 to 10¢ for green; coconuts, \$4.50 to \$5 per sack; Grenoble walnuts, 13 to 14¢, Marbot walnuts, 11 to 12¢; Bordeaux walnuts, 11 to 12¢; filberts, 9¾ to 10¾¢ for sack and 10½ to 11¢ for small lots; pecans, 10½ to 11¢.

Sugar.—The feature of the market this week is the scarcity of yellow sugars, the representatives of some of the refiners not having shown samples of these kinds for several days. Some of the wholesale houses are completely cleaned out in consequence. The scarcity, however, is only temporary, it being anticipated that by the end of the week fresh supplies will be on the spot. The demand for sugars shows a further easing off, but prices remain much as before. We quote granulated 4½ to 4¾¢, and yellows at \$3.45 up.

Syrups and Molasses.—Both syrups and molasses are quiet at unchanged prices. We quote: Molasses—New Orleans, barrels, 26 to 28¢; half-barrels, 30½ to 32¢; Barbadoes, barrels, 28 to 32¢; half-barrels, 30 to 34¢. Syrups.—Dark, 25¢; medium, 28 to 30¢; bright, 35 to 40¢; very bright, 45 to 50¢.

Tea.—The market continues brisk at firm prices, although nothing particularly new has developed. Young Hyson teas are this week receiving a large share of attention from re-

tailers at about 16 to 18¢ for low grade, 24 to 27¢ for medium, and 33 to 38¢ for high grades. Low grade China Congous at about 16 to 18¢ are also receiving a good deal of attention. Retailers are pretty well stocked up with Japan teas, and there is a temporary falling off in the demand in consequence, although there is still a good business doing, particularly in the medium kinds, at about 16 to 20¢. Indian and Ceylon teas are quiet but strong in price.

Dried Fruit.—The first direct shipment of Valencia raisins, new season's crop, arrived in Toronto last week, and they came upon a bare market, the few hundred boxes received via Liverpool a couple of weeks ago having been cleaned out. The idea as to price is 5½¢ to 6¢ for off-stalk, and 6½ to 7¢ for fine off-stalk. Demand is good. Quotations here are unchanged: Provincials, 3½ to 4¢ in barrels, half-barrels, 3¾ to 4¼¢; Filiatras, 4 to 4¼¢ in barrels, and 4½ to 5¢ in half-barrels; Patras, 5 to 5½¢ in barrels, 5¼ to 5¾¢ in half-barrels, 5 to 6¼¢ in cases; Vostizzas, 6½ to 7¼¢ in cases, 6¾ to 7¼¢ in half-cases. In Prunes business is still confined largely to a few odd cases of "B" brand. For the lower brands there is no enquiry. We quote: "A," 9¢; "B," 7 to 7¼¢; U's, 5¼ to 5½¢; bags, 3¾¢; casks, 4½ to 5¢.

Evaporated apples.—Offerings are gradually getting more liberal, and at the same time more varied, although 8¢ appears to be the ruling idea with the factories. Jobbers quote 8½¢.

Dried apples.—As far as offerings are concerned, the conditions are similar to those relating to evaporated apples. As to price, we hear of transactions in barrel lots at 6¢, but there is yet no well defined price basis.

Salt.—Trade is brisk with a good many car lots moving. We quote: Barrels, 9 to 95¢; coarse sacks, 58¢; fine sacks, 60¢; dairy, \$1.50; rock, \$10.—Canadian Grocer, Sept. 28.

Toronto Live Stock Markets

Export Cattle.—Very dull; several loads were taken at 3¼ to 3½¢ per lb. The state of the British markets prevented any business here. One load of export cattle, averaging 1,150 lbs, sold at \$3.20 per cwt. Another load, averaging 1,200 lbs, sold at \$3.40 per cwt. Other sales were chiefly of small lots.

Butchers' Cattle.—Only choice stock sold with any readiness. Common cattle brought 2¼ to 2½¢ per lb; medium to good stock, 2½ to 2¾¢, and real good cattle, 3 to 3¼¢ per lb. A few loads of very choice cattle sold up to near 3½¢ per lb. The demand generally was dull and drovers were completely discouraged. Several drovers have had their stock here since last week. Very little stock was bought for Montreal. Too many northwest cattle have recently been sent to that market. The demand for feeders and stockers for the distillery was good at 2½ to 2¾¢, and sometimes 3¢ per lb.

Sheep and Lambs.—Demand active and steady prices. Good shipping sheep sold at \$3.75 per cwt.; one lot of 31, averaging 155 lbs, sold at this figure. Bucks sold at \$3 per cwt. Butchers' sheep were unchanged, \$2.50 to \$3 per head, and lambs sold at about \$2.25 to \$2.50 each.

Hogs.—Market weak with heavy supplies. Best bacon hogs sold at \$5 to \$5.10 per cwt., weighed off cars; stores at \$4.50 and sows at \$4 per cwt. Too many inferior hogs were offered.—Empire, Sept. 28.

The biscuit manufacturers of Toronto have reduced prices on sodas and some of the sweet biscuits, and 2¢ each on 3-lb packages. This is the first change made in two or three years.

The Montreal Markets

Flour.—The market is simply demoralized as regards prices, as there are no recognized quotations, it being simply a matter of what can be got; and whenever millers or dealers get fair bids, even if they are below their ideas, they generally let them go. Last week we reported the sale of a round quantity of choice strong bakers at \$3.25 delivered in the city, but to-day that is the ruling figure, while for a round lot, that price would undoubtedly be shaded. Choice Manitoba patents have sold at \$3.35 to \$3.40, and Manitoba millers are offering strong bakers at \$3.10 on track here. Ontario straight rollers are lower than ever, and we hear of a sale of a lot of about 500 bbls for Newfoundland account at equal to \$2.60 here. Quebec buyers have taken a few lots at \$2.80 to \$2.85 laid down there for choice 90 per cent.

Oatmeal.—The market is quiet but steady, car lots of rolled and granulated being available at \$3.80 to \$3.85 per bbl. on track.

Bran, Etc.—The market for bran rules firmer at an advance of fully 50¢ over last week's quotations, sales of car lots being reported at \$16.25 and \$16.50, and buyers are not able to get all they want. Shorts are also scarce, with sales at \$17 to \$19, while moultrie cannot be had under \$21.50, and we quote \$21.50 to \$23.

Wheat.—No. 2 red winter wheat is quoted at 57 to 58¢, but prices are purely nominal.

Oats.—The market is firmer, with sales reported of 8 car loads for local account of 34 to 34½¢ for No. 2 mixed and white, with sales reported of No. 3 at 33½¢, a lot selling at 34¢ this morning.

Barley.—Sales of feed barley have been made from the west for Eastern Township points at equal to 48½¢ here, which is a pretty high price for feed. Some business in the west is reported in malting grades at 45¢ to 46¢ for No. 1.

Pork, Lard etc.—The market for mess pork is not quite as firm as it was, owing to the decline of prices in the west where they have fallen \$1.25 per bbl of late. We quote prices as follows:—Canada short cut pork, per bbl, \$20 to 22.00; Chicago short cut mess, per bbl, \$19.00 to 20.00; extra mess beef, per bbl, \$10 to 10.50; plate beef, per bbl, \$14 to 14.50; hams, per lb, 11 to 11½¢; lard, pure, in pails, per lb, 9½ to 10¢; lard, compound, in pails, per lb, 7½ to 7¾¢; bacon, per lb, 12½ to 13¢; shoulders, per lb, 9 to 9½¢.

Butter.—The sales of creamery reported in our last issue for Toronto account have been followed by further transactions in July goods at 18½ to 19¢, and it looks as if this demand was not satisfied, there being enquiries from other western points. The sale of a lot of about 100 tubs of choice August was reported at 19½¢. Western dairy is said to be quite scarce at points west of Toronto. September creamery is offered at 21 to 22¢, but there are said to be no buyers at those prices.

Cheese.—The quieter and easier feeling which manifested itself at Brockville last week has become more pronounced, the French cheese selling at the boat at the beginning of the week at 10¼ to 10¾¢ for September make, being a decline of ¼ to ½¢ on the week. This struck the keynote of the situation, which has since found a response in a decline of 6d to 1s in Liverpool, with a probable further shrinkage on both sides of the Atlantic. We give our prices a wider range as follows:—Finest western August colored, 10½ to 10¾¢; do, white, 10½ to 10¾¢; Finest Quebec colored, 10½ to 10¾¢; do, white, 10½ to 10¾¢; Under grades, 9 to 10¢.

Eggs.—The market is firmer and fully ½¢ higher on the week, sales of round lots of fresh stock having been made at 12½¢ to 13½¢ as to size and quality, and single cases have sold at 13¢ to 14¢. Exports to England are falling off, while those to the United States are increasing.

Toronto Hardware Markets.

Wire—We quote barbed and plain twist at $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ per lb.; steel staples, $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢.

Rope—The demand has increased a little during the week, especially in the smaller sizes of manilla and Sisal. Deep sea line halyards and cotton are in good demand for play lines and halters. We quote: sisal, 7-16 in. and larger, 7½¢; $\frac{1}{4}$, 5-16, 3in., 8¢. Manilla, 7-16 in. and larger, 9½¢; $\frac{1}{4}$, 5-16, $\frac{3}{4}$ in., 10¢.

Cut Nails—Orders are small, but prices remain unchanged at \$1.81 to \$1.85 according to size of order.

Wire Nails—Discounts are unchanged at 75, 10 and 5 per cent., shipments of 10-ke; lots being prepared.

Horse Nails—Trade in this line is brisk at unchanged prices. A few small orders have been received for the short counter-sank head. Discounts, 60 per cent. off "C" and 60 and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent off "P.B." and "M."

Tacks—We quote as follows: Cut, carpet blind, gimp, 60 per cent.; do., tinued, 70 per cent.; copper nails, 62½ per cent.; cloth nails, 60 to 67½ per cent.; trunk nails, 60 to 65 per cent.; shoe finders' tacks, 50 per cent.; shoe nails, Hungarian' nails, etc., 37 per cent.

Horseshoes—Prices have been reduced to 83.65 Toronto and \$3.7 London. This is a decline of 15¢ per keg. Trade is brisk.

Lead Pipe—Prices are as before; We quote: Toronto and west 80 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 35 and 10 per cent. off in ton lots.

Tar, etc.—Coal tar is still scarce. We quote: 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 dozen; best Southern pure tar, \$3 per bbl., and 75¢ per dozen 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.

Firebricks, etc.—Scotch firebricks, \$9.25 per 100; Scotch fireclay, \$1 per 100 lbs.

Pig Iron—Sales of Siemens are reported at \$18, and an occasional enquiry is heard for Scotch, but the bare mention of price drives the buyers away. We quote ex cars Toronto: Carbroce, \$19.50; Summerlee, \$21 to \$15.1; Nova Scotia, \$18 to 18.50.

Bar Iron—Orders are still small, and for immediate requirements as a rule. We quote base prices at \$1.70 to \$1.75.

Sheet Iron—Principal gagues called for are 21, 26 and 28 only occasional orders being received for heavy gagues. We still quote: 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, Manor's, 21 gauge, 7¢ per lb.; 22 to 24 gauge, 6½¢; 16 to 20 gauge, 6½¢.

Sheet Steel—We quote 8 to 16 gauge, \$2.75 per 100 lbs.; 18 to 20, \$2.55; 22 to 24, \$2.85; 26, \$3.10.

Iron Pipe—Ruling discounts are 70 to 70 and 5 per cent.; galvanized pipe, 50 to 50 and 5 per cent.

Galvanized Iron—Orders continue to be booked for import at \$1.25 for case lots of 28 gauge. Gordon Crown and Queen's Head brands.

Ingot Tin—We still quote 18½ to 19¢.

Ingot Copper—Prices are firm at 10 to 10½¢.

Sheet Copper—We quote: Untinned, 14 to 16½¢ according to weight and size; brazier sheets, 14 to 17¢ according to quality.

Zinc Spelter—Business is steady at unchanged prices. We quote domestic at 83 to 4¢ and imported at 83 to 4¢.

Galvanized Boilers—The cut in prices referred to last week applies only to dozen lots. Prices are: 3 gal., \$6; 3½ gal., \$7; 4 gal., \$8. Trade is good.

Boiler Tubes—There have been a good many going out during the week. We quote: $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, 7¢; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, 7½¢; $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, 8¢; 2 inch, 8½¢; 2½ inch, 9¢; 3 inch, 9½¢; 3½ inch, 11½¢; 4 inch, 14¢; 1 inch, 19¢.

Tin Plates—We quote coke, 11 to 20 gauge, at \$3.10; for sizes 15 to 25¢ per box, basis more. "I.C." charcoal, \$3.50 to 3.75.

Terne Plates—Trade keeps steady, especially in "I.C." Prices are unchanged at last week's level, namely, \$5.75 to \$7 for box lots.

Sheet Zinc—We quote 1½¢ for case lots and 5¢ for small lots.

Hoops and Bands—We quote \$2.25 for ordinary lots and \$2.20 for ton shipments.

Canada Plate—Are going out exceedingly well in 52, 61 and 75 sheet boxes, and quite a few large orders have been booked for later delivery. We quote half-polished at \$2.25 to \$2.35, according to quantity; 66 sheet boxes, 10¢ per box advance; 75 sheet boxes, 25¢ advance over 52's 20x28, \$2.50.

Corrugated Iron—Sales are keeping up fairly well, but values are lower. We quote galvanized, 26 gauge, at \$1 per square, and steel shingles from \$2 up.

White Lead—There is a good demand for English lead, but otherwise there is not much doing. We still quote 1½¢ per lb. as the base price.

Turpentine—Some houses are trying to get little better prices on account of the firmer market in the South, but the movement is not general. The ruling price is still 4½¢ f.o.b. Toronto, with the range quoted 1¢ higher.

Linseed Oil—Advices announce an advance of 3¢ per gallon in the price of oil on the English market, and some local firms were reported to be quoted 1¢ higher than a week ago, but this could not be verified; 53¢ is still the idea for raw f.o.b. Toronto, and 51¢ for boiled. Demand is fair for the season.

Prepared Paints—Demand is almost nil with pure still quoted at \$1.

Putty—Demand continues brisk at 2¢ for bladders in barrels.

Castor Oil—Prices are unchanged at the recent decline, being still 6½¢ in cases, and 7¢ in tins.

Old Material—Prices are still unchanged. We quote agricultural scrap at 50¢ per cwt.; machinery cast, 50¢ per cwt.; stove cast scrap, 30 to 35¢; No. 1 wrought scrap, 40¢ per cwt.; No. 2, including sheet iron, hoop iron and mixed steel, 10¢; new light scrap copper, 6 to 6½¢; heavy scrap copper, 7 to 7½¢, old copper bottoms, 5½¢ to 6¢; light scrap brass, 3½ to 4¢; heavy yellow scrap brass, 5¢; heavy red scrap brass, 5½¢; scrap lead, 1½ to 1¾¢; scrap zinc, 1½ to 1¾¢; scrap rubber, 5 to 8½¢; country mixed rags, 50 to 70¢; clean dry bones, 50 to 60¢ per 100 lbs; borings and turnings, 10¢.—Hardware Merchant, September 28.

Solder—We still quote 12½ to 13½ per lb.

Pig Lead—Another falling off in business is to be noted. We quote \$2.90 to \$3.

Antimony—Trade is steady at 10 to 10½¢.

Glass—Activity is still the characteristic of the glass trade, with the demand principally for the larger sizes. On account of the low prices ruling, the proportion of double diamond going out is steadily on the increase. We still quote \$1.10 to \$1.15 for first break. Demand for plate-glass continues to improve, and discount is unchanged at 35 per cent.

Price of Turpentine.

Unusual interest has the turpentine market elicited of late. A few weeks ago it was down in the depths; now it is riding on the crest of a bull wave.

For the cause of these sudden changes one must look back to the combination that was formed by the factors in Savannah last spring.

The object of that organization, it will be remembered, was to control the output of turpentine, and hence fix the price to suit its own sweet will.

Powerful was the combination, and soon, practically, all the turpentine in the South was subject to it.

Then the market, which had been decidedly bearish, began to develop bullish characteristics, for the very day the organization was effected, prices took an upward turn, and kept in that direction, although the advances were not made sharply.

The organization naturally incurred the displeasure of the buyers; but in the early stage of the advance they bought some nice round lots. Eventually, however, they decided to stay out of the market and await developments. And persistently they carried out their decision.

As a result of the attitude of the buyers, stocks began to accumulate, unpleasantly fast for the factors and pleasantly so for the buyers. On September 1st the quantity the factors were holding aggregated over 60,000 barrels, which was accounted more than they were capable of holding. Neither were they capable, but they were not prepared to surrender just then.

They managed to sell a few thousand barrels. Then they advanced prices ½¢ per gallon, but still the buyers would not come in. In fact, for ten days after September 1, not a sale was made.

Soon rumours were rife that the combination was negotiating for the sale of a considerable block. About ten days ago it became known that the deal had been consummated. It was for 30,000 barrels, and was an export account, but the lowness of the price received created a surprise; it was 2½ to 2¼¢, from 1½ to 2¢ per gallon below previous sales, 5¢ below the combine's highest figure, and occasioned a loss of \$25,000 on the amount the factors expected to receive at the beginning of the long and exciting fight. In spite of the combination, it is asserted, fully one-third the season's output has been sold below cost of production.

In Savannah to-day it is estimated that there are but two or three thousand barrels left in first hands. It is now the turn of the exporters to control the market, and the result is shown in the firmer tone that has developed during the past week.—Hardware Merchant.

Milk and Cheese as Brain Food.

Is skim milk or cheese brain food? A paper by M. Becamp, which M. Friedel has read to the Paris Academy of Medicine, gives an affirmative answer. M. Becamp, apparently, has for some time past been devoting himself to the study of casein. He has found that it chemically differs from all other albuminoids with which he is acquainted. One of its properties is, when burnt pure, to make no ashes. He experimented on burnt casein, not with the view of coming to the conclusion he now enunciates, but to an opposite one, mainly, that there is no phosphorus in casein. In a number of experiments he found that absolutely pure casein contains 759 parts out of 1,000 of organic phosphorus. He has also demonstrated the presence in casein of sulphur, and therefore that this substance is made up of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, phosphorus, sulphur and oxygen. Milk and cheese are, accordingly, brain restorers.

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— Mondays at 4 p.m. Wednesdays at 6.40 p.m. Thursdays at 4 p.m. Saturdays at 5.40 p.m. Connecting on Saturdays and Wednesdays with Nelson & Fort Sheppard Mail for Kaslo and lake points.

Leaves Kaslo for Nelson— Mondays at 3 a.m. Tuesdays at 3 a.m. Thursdays at 3 a.m. Fridays at 3 a.m. Connecting on Tue. days and Fridays with Nelson & Fort Sheppard Mail 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.

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NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

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North Bound					South Bound
Freight No. 158.	St. Paul Ex. No. 107	STATIONS.		St. Paul Ex. No. 108	Freight No. 154
Daily.	Daily.			Daily.	Daily.
1.20p	3.00p	0	Winnipeg	11.30a	6.30a
1.05p	2.45p	0	Portage Junction	11.25a	5.47a
12.45p	2.25p	0	St. Norbert	11.55a	9.07a
12.22p	2.23p	16	Cartier	12.08p	6.25a
11.54a	2.05p	13	St. Agathe	12.24p	6.51a
11.31a	1.57p	27	Union Plains	12.35p	7.02a
11.07a	1.46p	32	Silver Plains	12.43p	7.19a
10.31a	1.29p	40	Morris	1.00p	7.45a
10.03a	1.16p	48	St. Jean	1.15p	8.25a
9.23a	12.53p	50	Lettler	1.34p	9.15a
8.00a	12.30p	60	Emerson	1.55p	10.15a
7.00a	12.15p	68	Pembina	2.05p	11.15a
11.05p	8.30a	148	Grand Forks	5.47p	8.20p
1.30p	4.55a	223	Winnipeg Junction	7.00p	10.55a
	8.45p	453	Duluth	7.25a	1.21p
	8.30p	470	Minneapolis	8.20a	
	8.00p	481	St. Paul	7.00a	
	10.20p	583	Chicago	9.25p	

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

East Bound.		West Bound.			
Ex. No. 125	Ex. No. 127	Mon. Wed. & Fri.	Ex. No. 129		
Tues. & Sat.	Miles from Morris				
1.20p	3.00p	0	Winnipeg	11.20a	5.20p
7.50p	12.55p	0	Morris	1.25p	8.00a
6.55p	12.25p	10	Low Farm	2.00p	8.44a
5.40p	12.07a	21	Myrtle	2.25p	9.31a
5.25p	11.50a	25	Roland	2.39p	6.0a
4.85p	11.25a	33	Rosebank	2.59p	10.23a
3.55p	11.24a	39	Miami	3.19p	10.55a
3.10p	11.02a	49	Dearwood	3.29p	11.4a
2.51p	10.50a	54	Attamout	3.49p	12.10p
2.16p	10.35a	62	Somerset	4.09p	12.51p
1.47p	10.18a	68	Swan Lake	4.23p	1.22p
1.19p	10.04a	74	Indian Springs	4.39p	1.54p
12.57p	9.53a	79	Marquette	4.50p	2.13p
12.37p	9.38a	86	Greenway	5.07p	2.55p
11.57a	9.24a	92	Baldur	5.22p	2.52p
11.12a	9.07a	102	Belmont	5.45p	4.15p
10.27a	8.45a	109	Hilton	6.04p	4.55p
10.13a	8.29a	117	Abndon	6.21p	5.25p
9.42a	8.22a	120	Wawanesa	6.39p	4.47p
9.28a	8.14a	123	Ellotta	6.49p	6.04p
9.05a	8.05a	129	Rounthwaite	6.53p	6.37p
8.28a	7.45a	137	Martinville	7.11p	7.18p
7.50a	7.25a	145	Brandon	7.30p	8.00p

Number 127 stops at Baldur for meals.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

East Bound		W. Ex	
Read up Mixed No. 144, every day ex. Sun	Miles from Winni. per.		Read Down Mixed No. 143, every day ex. Sun
		STATIONS.	
12.00 noon.	0	Winnipeg	4.00 p.m.
11.45 a.m.	3.0	Portage Junction	4.15 p.m.
11.10 a.m.	11.5	St. Charles	4.40 p.m.
11.00 a.m.	18.5	Headingley	4.45 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	5.25 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 106 have through Pullman Vestibled Drawing Room Sleeping Cars between Winnipeg and St. Paul and Minneapolis. Also Palace Dining Cars. 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

CHAR. S. FEE, H. SWINFORD, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul. General Agent, Winnipeg.

E. J. BELCH, Ticket Agent, 436 Main St., Winnipeg.