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Capital Paid Up, \$6,000,000. Rest, \$3,000,000

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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

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Fergus .....	C. Forrest .....	"
Galt .....	G. C. Easton .....	"
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Niagara Falls .....	J. A. Langmuir .....	"
Port Colborne .....	E. C. F. Wood .....	"
Rat Portage .....	W. A. Weir .....	"
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Yonge & Queen Sts. O. F. Rice .....

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Brandon, Man .....	A. Jukes, "
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Portage la Prairie, Man .....	N. G. Leslie, "
Prince Albert, Sask .....	J. E. Young, "
Edmonton, Alta .....	G. R. F. Kirkpatrick, "

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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 CHURCH BANK, (Limited).  
Cheques issued to tourists and others, available in any part of the world.

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MONTREAL - QUE.

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INSPECTOR.—W. L. HOGG, Esq.  
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SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Greenshields & Greenshields.  
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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 "

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Head Office in Canada—St. James St., Montreal.  
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E. Stanger, Inspector.

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Brantford	Kingston	Paris	Vancouver
Fredericton	London	Quebec	Victoria
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HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA.

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

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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**

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RESERVE FUND, - \$850,000.00

HEAD OFFICES: Toronto, WALTER S. LEE, Man. Director.  
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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.

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AND PAPER DEALERS**

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

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Jas. Crathern, Esq., Matthew Leggat, Esq.  
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H. E. WALKER, General Manager.  
J. H. PLUMMER, Asst. Genl. Manager.  
A. H. Ireland, Inspector G. de C. O'Grady, Asst. Inspector  
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INDIA, CHINA AND JAPAN—The Char'd Bank of India, Australia & China  
PARIS, FRANCE—Lazard, Freres & Cie. [tralia & China  
AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND—Union Bank of Australia.  
BRUSSELS, BELGIUM—J. Matthieu & Fils.  
NEW YORK—The Amer Exchange Nat'l Bank of N. Y.  
SAN FRANCISCO—The Bank of British Columbia.  
CHICAGO—The Amer Exchange Nat'l Bk. of Chicago.  
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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.

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A General Banking Business Transacted.

F. H. MATHEWSON, Manager.

**UNION BANK OF CANADA.**

HEAD OFFICE, - QUEBEC.

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Reserve Fund - - - - 250,000

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Jas. King, M.P.P.

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Carberry, Man.	Moosomin, N.W.T.	Toronto, Ont.
Chesterville, Ont.	Neepawa, Man.	Warton, Ont.
Iroquois, Ont.	Ottawa, Ont.	Winnchester, Ont.
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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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**FRESH****MILK AND CREAM**  
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CONDENSED

**MILK  
COFFEE & MILK  
COCOA & MILK  
TEA & MILK**Profitable to you. Sure to Please  
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Two Tons Glycerine.  
Six " Sulphur.  
Two " Epsom Salts.  
Two " Saltpetre, ground.  
One " " crystal.  
Car-load Blue Stone.  
Ten bbls. Boathen'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.

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

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**AND MANUFACTURER.**

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Oils, Glass, Varnishes, Fire  
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Special attention given to

Teas, Coffees, Canned Goods,

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**Redwood Brewery**

Fine Ales, Extra Porter  
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Most Extensive Establishment of  
the kind in Western Canada.

AGENT FOR ARMOURS FLUID EXTRACT OF BEEF.  
**ED. L. DREWRY,**  
PROPRIETOR,  
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Highest cash price paid for good  
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GREAT NORTHWEST  
**Saddlery House**

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Main and Market Sts.,

519 Main St. &amp; 191 to 195 &amp; 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-  
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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  
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Also two cars choicest Evaporated  
Apricots, Peaches and Prunes.

Over 1,000 packages, New seasons  
First crop, Congous, all  
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Cor. McDermott &amp; Princess Sts., WINNIPEG.

**Plate Glass!**

For Shop Windows and Private Dwellings.  
A large stock now on hand ranging up to 96  
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**Window Glass.**

Single and Double Strength.

Enamelled, Muffled, Tuscan, Cathedral and  
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Leaded, Transom and  
Door Lights.

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—MANUFACTURERS OF—

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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.

THIRTEENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.  
ISSUED EVERY MONDAY.

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Fine Book and Job Printing Departments.

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JAMES E. STEEN,  
Publisher.

The Commercial certainly enjoys a very much larger circulation among the business community of this 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 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 Assinibola, Alberta and Saskatchewan. The Commercial also reaches the leading schools, commission, manufacturing and financial houses of Eastern Canada.

WINNIPEG, OCTOBER 1, 1894.

## Manitoba.

Henry Glenn, butcher, Winnipeg, is dead. White & Martin are opening a hotel at Souris.

Thomas Green has opened a butcher shop at Brar don.

D. A. Scott, tailor, Souris, has sold out to Mr. Stockton.

Charles Crothers has re-opened in the hotel business at Pilot Mound.

J. Nation has applied for a license for the Transit House at Souris.

Dan Murphy is opening business in cigars and tobaccos at Winnipeg.

Dagg & Mawhinney have started in the manufacture of brick at Holland.

The bailiff is in possession of the stock of Matthews & Co., jewelers, Winnipeg.

The sale of land for taxes in Winnipeg will be held on October 30. The list of lands liable to sale has been published.

Manitoba bakers have been giving 20 loaves of bread for \$1, but they have now advanced the price to 20 loaves.

G. F. Bradley, for a number of years with Aikins, Culver & McClenaghan, Winnipeg, will open a law office at Morden.

Miss S. Casitar, formerly a milliner at Portage la Prairie, has bought the stationery stock of the late D. Jenkins at Morden and will continue the business.

The partnership existing between Bateman & Chapin, lumber, implement and grain merchants, Hartney, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by F. Chapin.

The charges against the Robinson Fish company operating on Lake Winnipeg for breaches of the fisheries law, were heard before a magistrate at Selkirk. After hearing the evidence both charges were withdrawn, and Capt. Robinson was completely exonerated.

Mr. Barre reports a large make of butter and cheese this year in his Manitoba factories. His factories have turned out 80,000 pounds of butter to date, and he expects the total for the season will reach 100,000 pounds. Nearly all of this goes to British Columbia. He expects to keep the factories running until November. His make of cheese will also be several tons in excess of last year, owing to the long and favorable season.

The government dredge and other boats used in connection therewith, have been laid up in winter quarters in the slough at Selkirk. The season has been a very successful one, some 68,000 cubic yards of sand being taken out to make the channel clear at the mouth of the Red river. Two full cuts have been made over the bar at the mouth of the river, and a channel made 127 feet wide at the bottom, which gives fourteen feet of water from one end to the other.

The total value of new buildings completed or being erected at Portage la Prairie, for the nine months of 1894 is \$71,000. To this must be added about \$18,000 for repairs of the value of \$100 or upwards to other buildings, making a total of \$89,000 expended in the Portage for 1894. Of the new buildings the new court house and additions to the jail are the principal items, \$25,000 in all; next comes the ward schools, \$9,000, \$5,500 and \$1,500 respectively. The remainder are nearly all dwelling houses, ranging in value from \$2.50 down to less than \$500.

## Alberta.

Wm. Bullock is opening a hotel at Cammore.

Gaetz Bros., general store, Red Deer, have dissolved partnership.

Falger & Wilson, hotel, Red Deer, have dissolved partnership; Stephen Wilson continues.

R. C. Brumpton, general store, Red Deer, has admitted Raymond Gaetz into partnership; style Brumpton & Gaetz.

## Assinibola.

Armstrong & McNeil have opened dyo works at Regina.

Le Jeune Smith & Co., private bankers, etc., Regina, are reported to have dissolved partnership.

M. La T. Thompson, drugs, etc., Estévan has purchased the drug business of Dr. E. H. Scott, of the same place.

## Grain and Milling News

Rileys's elevator at Cypress River, Man., burned recently, contained over 10,000 bushels of wheat, which was also destroyed. The loss is placed at \$9,000 on the elevator and contents, and only \$1,250 insurance.

A by-law was voted upon at Brandon on September 22, authorizing the city council to bonus Alexander Kelly & Co. to the extent of \$9,000 to aid them to rebuild their flour and oatmeal mills, recently burned. The by-law was carried, and the work will be begun at once. The new mill is to have a capacity of 900 barrels a day.

Over 16,000 bushels of wheat were delivered by farmers at Brandon on Monday.

Alexander Kelly & Co. of Brandon, have let the contract for the stonework of their new mill to Chas. Hill and the brick work will be done by Lidster & Bell. A gang of men are already getting things in shape and material on the ground. Alexander Kelly & Co. say that they will be grinding wheat before the 15th of January.

John Frost, of Portage la Prairie noticed a bright light in one of the windows of Smith's elevator at that place the other night, and on looking in he found the building on fire. Having secured a pail he succeeded in putting out the fire. The fire had started in the flour near one of the elevator spouts, and had it been undisturbed for a few minutes more, the building and all its store of grain would have been consumed. There was no one around the elevator at the time, the operators being at supper.

## Lumber Trade Items.

Since the reduction in lumber freight rates from the Lake of the Woods mills, the Lake Winnipeg lumber interest is subjected to keener competition, as the rates have not been reduced from the latter place. In voicing this situation the Selkirk Record says: "The lumber trade here is likely to be seriously injured, if not destroyed altogether. From Rat Portage to Winnipeg, a distance of 188 miles, the freight rate is 10c per one hundred pounds for lumber. Now from Selkirk to Winnipeg, a distance of twenty-four miles, or less than one-sixth the haul, the lumbermen have to pay 6c. This is going to affect the lumber interests here considerably."

## Insurance and Financial Notes

The seventh annual meeting of the Permanent Mortgage and Trust company was held in Winnipeg on the 19 inst. The president of the company, E. L. Drowry, gave a lengthy and very interesting address, in which he reviewed the business situation generally. The directors whose term of office had expired were reelected, and also E. L. Drowry as president and W. J. Christie as vice-president. The other directors are: J. H. Housser, now of Brantford, Ont.; Hon. Chief Justice Taylor, I. M. Ross, E. F. Hutchings, and Sheriff Inker.

The Manitoba Board of Underwriters has notified all insurance agents of the following resolution: "On and after the first of January, 1895, a special rate of five cents per \$100 over and above regular tariff rates will be charged on all risks and renewals in Manitoba to provide for the provincial tax imposed on the insurance companies doing business in the Province."

## Winnipeg Clearing House.

Clearings for the week ending Sept. 27, were \$1,272,022, balances, — For the previous week clearings were \$929,758.

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

	Clearings.	
	20th Sept.	Sept. 18th
Montreal.....	\$12,097,597	\$12,095,508
Toronto.....	4,748,964	5,382,726
Halifax.....	1,028,995	1,512,728
Winnipeg.....	929,758	741,297
Hamilton.....	749,826	650,147
Total.....	\$19,538,685	\$20,382,406

## Siberian Grain

Dornbusch's London Cargoes List says that, "according to a consular report, the early completion of the Siberian railroad is likely to have a depressing effect upon the price of grain throughout the world. No reliable estimates can be formed of the probable export of Siberian grain to Europe by this line, and one rough estimate, placing it at 6,000,000 bushels for the West Siberian side, is regarded as decidedly too low. Moreover, the completion of the road is expected to greatly stimulate the planting of grain in the black soil belt, famous for its fertility. In 1889 the Siberian government produced a surplus of 30,000,000 bushels of grain. To lessen the depressing effect upon the St. Petersburg market of the expected influx of Siberian wheat, a new outlet is being provided by a line from Perm, already connected with Western Siberia, to Koltas, on the Dvina river, offering an easy way to Archangel on the White Sea, whither the wheat can be exported to other European countries."

SILVER PLATED SPOONS<sup>S</sup> FORKS<sup>S</sup> etc. STAMPED  
**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 Highland Scotch Whiskies.

THE FAMOUS  
**LAGAVULIN DISTILLERY,**  
 ISLAND OF ISLAY,  
 SCOTLAND.

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. GALA. RICHARD & Co.  
 HUDSON'S BAY Co.

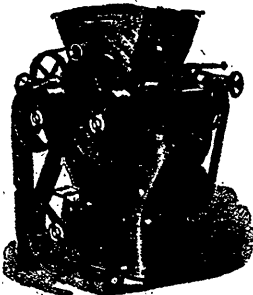
## Fancy Goods, Toys, and Xmas Novelties.

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.



Engines, Boilers, Steam Pumps,  
 Flour Mill and Grain Elevators,  
 Agents for North American Mill Building Co

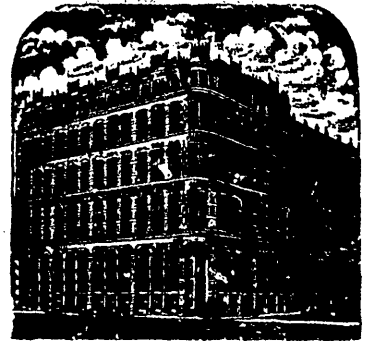
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Electrical Machinery and Supplies.  
 Second Hand Machinery of Every Description  
 P. O. Box 693.

Office and Works, 763, 760 and 762 Main Street, Winnipeg.

## S. Greenshields Son & Co.

MONTREAL & VANCOUVER.



*We . . .*

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

O. J. Redmond Donaldson Winnipeg Block.

## E. C. S. Wetmore,

—REPRESENTING—

McMaster & Co. of Toronto.

Address all mail matter for Manitoba & N. W. T. care Leland House, Winnipeg, Man. British Columbia, care Hotel Vancouver, Vancouver, B. C.

## JAS. McCREADY & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,  
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W. WILLIAMS, AGENT.  
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Importing and Manufacturing

**Wholesale Druggists.**

MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

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

Write for Quotations.

# The Commercial

WINNIPEG, OCTOBER 1, 1891.

## PATRONS TO SHIP WHEAT

It is not surprising that the low price of wheat should cause more or less dissatisfaction among the producers. The farmers are certainly entitled to every cent they can get out of their crop, and if there are any means by which it is found possible to increase the price to them, The Commercial will not be found in opposition. Naturally the farmers are inclined to believe that the local grain shippers are making unduly large profits, and doubtless only lack of business knowledge of procedure in shipping prevents many of them from undertaking the shipment of the grain themselves. The following is a proposal made by the farmers to try an experiment in shipping. At a meeting of the Patrons of Industry of Russell district, in this province, the following resolution was passed:

"That in the opinion of the Russell lodge of Patrons, the time is opportune to place a million bushels of No. 1 hard wheat on the English market through the bankers of the Patrons of Industry, and sell the same by samples, which can be furnished in advance. This will serve a two-fold purpose—the insuring of a pure sample being placed in sufficient quantities on the English market to test the value of our wheat and thereby introduce a new competition, for the purpose of Manitoba wheat, and it will show the difference between the cost of transportation and the local price. That a copy of this resolution be sent to the grand president for the consideration of the grand lodge."

Last year the Executive of the Patrons undertook to handle wheat for members, and an official was appointed to receive and handle such quantities of wheat as might be forwarded to him. The Patrons should therefore already possess considerable experience in handling grain. At least the officials connected with the grain department last season should be able to answer the question as to the difference between the price realized by the farmer and the price secured by the shipper, including the cost of transportation, etc. There are no doubt a number of persons among the Patrons who can figure out fairly closely what the margin is upon which the local dealers are doing business. It would therefore seem quite unnecessary to ship 1,000,000 bushels to Liverpool to determine what this margin is. It is hardly necessary to go beyond the Duluth market to determine the question as to the margin upon which the local shippers are working. It is a very easy matter to compare the value of wheat in Manitoba with prices at Duluth, and if local shippers are paying about on a par with Duluth values, it may be taken for granted they are not working on an excessive margin.

As regards the statement in the resolution adopted by the Russell Patrons concerning the placing of Manitoba wheat upon the British markets in a pure state, it may be remarked that a great deal has been said and written upon the subject of mixing wheat, and un-

necessary fears have been stirred up among the farmers as a consequence. In fact, talk about mixing wheat has become a hobby with some, whose talk would lead one to believe that the mixing of wheat is a source of great loss to the farmers. However, a little reasoning of the question should show differently. Mixing wheat is quite likely to prove profitable to the producers in many instances. If the shippers can make it more profitable to mix their grades, it would be reasonable to suppose that they could afford to pay more for wheat for mixing purposes. Thus the mixing would result to the benefit of the producers. There is probably, however, more talk than practice in regard to mixing, though of course mixing is more or less indulged in. Manitoba wheat, however, goes for export via Buffalo and New York, and as it passes through the United States in bond, there is not as much room for doctoring in transit as might be desired.

However, The Commercial would like to see not only one million, but many millions of bushels of guaranteed pure No. 1 hard placed upon the United Kingdom markets. We have a fine crop this year to work with, and we should like to see it placed upon the British markets in such a way as to stimulate the demand there for Manitoba hard grades, and at the same time give the producer here the largest possible return for his grain.

## PETROLEUM IN THE NORTH.

Considerable talk has been heard of late in regard to the development of the petroleum fields of north-western Canada. The existence of vast beds of petroleum away to the north of Edmonton, in the unsettled Athabasca country, has been known for years, but the distance from means of communication has been too great to permit of the commercial development of this northern oil territory. With the more recent completion of a railway as far as Edmonton, on the North Saskatchewan, however, the early development of the oil country begins to look feasible.

Beyond the wonderful reports of adventure-some travellers and trappers, as to the magnitude of this northern oil territory, and the general indications of a vast quantity of the product, nothing more definite has been known concerning the region. This season the Dominion government has taken the matter in hand, with the object of obtaining a reliable report upon the territory. For this purpose Dr. Selwyn, of the geological survey department, is now making an investigation. The report will be awaited with interest.

It is understood a practical test will be made by sinking a well to a depth of about 1,200 feet, if necessary. It is quite possible that the first test may turn out a failure, and still prove nothing as to the existence of the oil. It is said that in the Athabasca country there are the largest stretches of tar beds which are to be found anywhere in the world. These surface tar beds cover many miles of country, and indicate almost to a certainty that oil will be found in large quantities, though it may take some time to

locate the interior basin of petroleum. The tar beds are supposed to be the residue of the coal oil sands, thickened by exposure. These tar deposits will become valuable in themselves when the country is opened to railway communication, as the tar is valuable for a variety of purposes.

It is to be hoped that this oil territory will turn out as valuable as would appear from surface indications. If these surface indications prove reliable, northwestern Canada will possess the greatest oil territory in the world. At any rate, there appear to be parties who have abundant faith in the territory, as it is said the government has been offered a large sum for a monopoly of the oil country. As the old oil districts of this continent are all in the east, the development of this northwestern territory, if it is proved to be valuable, will create a new source of supply in the west, to the advantage of all the western country. The transportation of oil from the east to the far west, is an expensive matter, and the Athabasca district, though at present beyond the lines of railway communication, would be a more convenient source of supply for the Pacific slope and a large portion of the great interior of this continent than the present eastern oil producing centres. The development of an extensive oil industry in the Athabasca country would hasten the construction of a second railway across the province of British Columbia to the Pacific coast. The centres of population on the Pacific slope could be reached by a direct line through the Rocky Mountains from the Athabasca country, and such a line could be made to form an important link in the proposed transcontinental railway via the North Saskatchewan region.

## CHEAPER COAL.

The heavy reduction which has been made in the price of Pennsylvania coal in Winnipeg recently, will doubtless have the effect of largely increasing the consumption of this class of coal the coming winter. Last winter the new western Anthracite coal came in for a very large consumption here. This coal was received with much favor by those who tried it, and as it sold for about \$1.50 per ton under the imported coal, there was an incentive for the people to test it. The prospect this year was for a large increase in the demand for the native anthracite coal. The heavy reduction which has been made in the price of the imported coal, however, makes the two coals practically the same price per ton. consequently, the inducement to use the native coal has been greatly lessened. The sale of the native soft coals will no doubt also be greatly curtailed, by the cheapening of the anthracite. The Lethbridge coal is really a fine coal of its kind, but with such a sharp cut in the price of hard coal, fewer people will care to burn a bituminous coal for ordinary stove purposes.

As for the Souris lignite coal, it will apparently have to be sold at a considerable reduction upon present prices to give it a large consumption in the city. If the Souris coal could be

sold at \$3 per ton or under, it would no doubt meet with a considerable sale, and eventually it will no doubt be found possible to sell it at under \$3 in Winnipeg at a fair profit. If the conditions are such as to enable the mining of the coal to be done at a low cost, it should be profitable to sell the coal here at \$3 per ton, with a fair railway rate, judging from the cost of mining and marketing soft coals in the States. Soft coals are sold in the cities in the United States at \$2 to \$3 per ton, at points about as distant from the mines as Winnipeg is from the Souris coal fields. Of course a great deal depends upon the cost of mining. Pittsburg coal has been sold at under 60 cents at the mines, and delivered in Buffalo at \$1.38 per ton on large contracts. The small market here as yet for this class of coal makes the cost of mining come high, and with the enlargement of the market, the cost of production will be lessened.

The price of wood fuel will also be kept down by the decline in coal, and altogether the outlook for consumers of fuel the coming winter is hopeful. Winnipegers will have the cheapest coal this winter which they have ever been able to obtain, and the fuel bills all around will be very considerably reduced. While this is a feature which it is pleasant to contemplate, it is somewhat regrettable that our native coal industries, which are worthy of every possible encouragement, as a source of wealth to the country, are likely to suffer through the cheapening of the imported coal.

### EDITORIAL NOTES.

The giving away of various articles to purchasers of certain quantities of tea, by tea specialists, is becoming such a common practice in the larger cities that other dealers are complaining. The hardware and crockery trade appear to be affected the most. If dealers in these branches feel aggrieved at the action of these tea vendors, they can get even with the tea men by adopting the same tactics. How would it sound for the hardware man to advertise a half pound of tea given away with every wash boiler, etc.

A TELEGRAM from Sault Ste. Marie on Tuesday reports that the trial opening of the "Soo" canal took place that day, when the locks were filled by water through sluices made in the dam's protecting gates. The dams were not removed, but there is little doubt, the report says, that the work will stand the whole pressure of water. It is believed vessels will be able to pass through the great Canadian canal in another week. The completion of the "Soo" canal gives Canada an unbroken line of water connection from the head of Lake Superior to the Atlantic ocean. Heretofore Canada has been obliged to rely upon the United States canal at the "Soo," but we are now quite independent in that respect.

The terrible forest fire which swept over portions of the states of Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin, dealing death and destruction in its path and wiping a number of towns out

of existence, has been followed within a brief space of time by an equally destructive tornado. This time the valley of death has been removed a little, further south. The fine agricultural state of Iowa has been the chief sufferer, but Minnesota has again been visited, the storm having passed from Iowa into the south-eastern portion of Minnesota, where it also wrought much havoc. Although a great deal more has been said and written about the destructive fire which occurred recently in the states named, owing to the unusual nature of the disaster, the devastation and loss of life from the storm has been almost as great as in the case of the fire. The loss of life from the tornado is placed at about 100 while the destruction of property, including live stock, is enormous, being roughly estimated at about \$1,000,000.

It would appear that there is something more than rumor in the statement that Sir John Lester Kay has a Hudson Bay railway scheme on hand. Further reports have come from the old Country regarding the matter. One report states that the project is of vaster extent than had been previously indicated. The latter information is hardly necessary here, as it would certainly have to be something "vast" which would engage the attention of Sir Lester. The experience which this country has had with Sir Lester Kay and his "schemes" is certainly not such as to lead the people to look very hopefully upon this or any other enterprise under his control. His big ranching enterprise here was a rare exhibition of incompetent management, resulting in an injury to the country and a heavy loss to those interested in it. The people here would prefer that he would devote his abilities to other matters than enterprises affecting this country, as we have already suffered considerable injury from previous acquaintanceship with this gentleman. However, it is very doubtful if he will be able to get the financial support necessary to cut much of a figure as a railway magnate, after the experience the stock market has had with his mammoth farming and ranching enterprise.

Every now and again the report is made of alleged poisoning from partaking of canned goods. Twice within a short time reports have come from Montreal telling of poisoning from eating canned tomatoes. These reports of poisoning from canned goods are most likely to be due to the careless use of the food. A short time ago the reported poisoning of a family at Montreal from eating canned tomatoes, was traced to a brass spoon which had been left standing in the tomatoes over night. The tomatoes were eaten the first day without injury, but those who partook of the same food the following day, were poisoned, thus showing that the contents of the can were wholesome when first opened. Investigation showed that a brass spoon had been left standing in the tomatoes over night, and the chemical action of the acid upon the spoon was undoubtedly the cause of the poisoning. It is surprising, after all that has been written about the use of canned goods, how many

people are ignorant of the proper precaution<sup>8</sup> to be taken in the use of such commodities. The public are continually being warned against allowing the contents to remain in the cans after opening, but a great many people will still use part of the contents of a can, and set the can away for future use. Canned goods should be emptied as soon as opened into a glass or porcelain vessel. Canned goods are kept fresh by being perfectly air tight. As soon as the can is opened and the contents are exposed to the air, fermentation begins, and this acts upon the tin of the cans, after which the contents are not safe for food. If the cans were emptied at once into a glass or porcelain vessel, this danger would be avoided, and much less would be heard about poisoning from canned goods. Packers should print these precautions upon every can, so that persons who use the goods would have the directions constantly before them.

THE agitation regarding the public schools in Manitoba still causes uneasiness and discomfort to those who would wish to see all classes of citizens living together in harmony, regardless of creed differences. The most common complaint now is that the public schools are Protestant schools. If our Catholic fellow citizens would accept the school system of the country, providing the schools were made purely secular, we say by all means let us have secular schools as quickly as possible. If this is really the principal objection, and it appears to be the one most largely dwelt upon, there should be no reason why the grievance should not be remedied at once. The harmony of the people is of much greater importance than the adherence to a little religious formality in the schools, which formality is little better than a sham after all. The stability of the Christian religion does not depend upon any formal ceremony prescribed for the schools. In fact, the effect of such formal religious discipline, in establishing any genuine respect for religion or increasing the religious fervor of the young people, is very doubtful. We do not see why our people cannot get together and remedy this matter in a very short time, providing the nature of the religious exercises in the schools is the only difficulty in the way of the acceptance of the public school system by all classes of the people. The very principle of the public school system is founded on the theory that the religious exercises prescribed should be acceptable to all. If creeds are so narrow as to permit of no common ground upon which all can meet in a brief religious exercise, then by all means let us dispense with any formal religious exercises whatever. If the thing could be taken from the sphere of clerical and political influences and left in the hands of a committee of business men representing the different interests, it would not take very long to reach an amicable settlement.

A. S. Binns, a well-known representative of R. J. Whitla & Co., Winnipeg, was married to Miss Margaret M. Gray, in Ontario recently.



# Carpenters' and Joiners' Tools.

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

Double Truss Cornice Brakes.

Engineers' Plumbers' and Steam Fitters' Supplies.

**M. & L. Samuel, Benjamin & Co.**

26, 28, 30 Front St., W., Toronto.

English House Samuel Sons & Benjamin, 164 Fen Church St., London, E. C. Shipping Office. 1 Rumford 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. Neatest, 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, 150 Princess St.**

# W. R. Johnston and Co.

(Late Livingston, Johnston & Co.)

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS

OF READY MADE

# CLOTHING.

Cor. Bay & Front Sts., TORONTO.

Samples at McIntyre Block, Winnipeg } REPRESENTATIVES: A. W. Lasher W. W. Armstrong.



# MATTHEWS, TOWERS & CO.

LATEST STYLES.

**STOCK COMPLETE IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.**

Write for Sample Order of Ties and Mufflers.

WHOLESALE MEN'S FURNISHINGS,

Board of Trade Building. - MONTREAL.

\* **BELTING** \* OAK TANNED "EXTRA" BRAND.

MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

THE J. C. McLAREN BELTING CO. \*



REGISTERED TRADE-MARK

The Largest Factory of its kind in the Dominion.

# LION "L" BRAND.

PURE VINEGARS

Manufactured Solely under the Supervision of the Inland Revenue Department.

**Mixed Pickles, Jams, Jellies & Preserves**

—PREPARED BY—

**MICHIEL LEFEBVRE & CO., MONTREAL.**

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, Odville & Co.,  
Mackenzie, Powis & 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,  
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## BUCHANAN & GORDON,

SOLE AGENTS FOR MANUFACTURERS,

310 FORT STREET, Next to Molsons Bank.

# Hudson's Bay Company,

Fort Garry Mills, Winnipeg.

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,  
Japanned,  
Galvanized,  
Wire Goods.

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

**Thos. Davidson & Co.,**

MONTREAL.

**The Barber & Ellis Co'y,**

Nos. 43, 45, 47 and 49 Bay Street,

TORONTO, Ont.

Manufacturers of ACCOUNT BOOKS,

ENVELOPES, PAPER BOXES.

Importers of all Grades of Staple Stationery.

—DEALERS IN—

PRINTERS' SUPPLIES,

BOOKBINDERS' MATERIALS AND

BOXMAKERS' REQUISITES

# COCHRANE, CASSILS & CO.

## Wholesale Boots & Shoes

Cor. Latour & St. Genevieve Sts.,

MONTREAL.

Manitoba and N.W.T. Agency: J. M. MAODONALD  
McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.  
British Columbia Branch: WM. SKENE, Van Horne  
Block, Vancouver.

# AUSTIN & ROBERTSON,

WHOLESALE STATIONERS,

MONTREAL

Dealers in all Classes of

Writings and Printings,

Linens, Ledger and Bond Papers.

Also Quotations and Samples on Application.

# James Carruthers & Co.

**GRAIN EXPORTERS,**

BOARD OF TRADE

CORN EXCHANGE.

TORONTO, MONTREAL.

# KIRKPATRICK & COOKSON

Established 1860.

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 Patronize home in  
dustry.

**J. S. Carver & Co., Winnipeg,**  
Preparers and Packers.

WINNIPEG WANTS

# PRODUCE I BUTTER

We are always open for

# AND EGGS.

At Highest Market Value. Write for full market  
Quotations to

**PARSONS PRODUCE COMPANY,**  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

CALGARY.

Broker & Commis-  
sion Agent.  
Financial & Real  
Estate Agent.

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.**

**THE BUSINESS SITUATION.**

WINNIPEG, September 29.

The movement of wheat has continued the highest on record for Manitoba. Farmers appear to be selling freely, despite low prices. The amount of wheat moving is limited only by the ability of the railways to handle the stuff. The break in the weather at the close of the week will check farmers' deliveries, and ease the crush a bit. The bad break this week in the British cattle markets is unfortunate, and will have a bad effect if there is not an early recovery. A good many Manitoba and Territories cattle are in transit and a good many more have been bought up in the country by shippers and must go forward, regardless of the situation on the other side. A further export shipment of territories sheep was made this week. With grain and stock shipments, railway traffic is unusually heavy. While the outlook is generally regarded as hopeful, the very low price of wheat is certainly discouraging. Wheat is the great product of the country, beside which all other interests are insignificant. With our great staple product bringing the producer such very low prices, the return for the season's labor cannot be otherwise than disappointing. While the greater diversity of products for sale this year is encouraging, and the strict economy practiced by the people during the year is reducing the burden of liabilities, we cannot at the same time look for such an easy feeling as would follow similar conditions, were wheat prices as high as two years ago. Winnipeg clearing house returns are increasing heavily, showing a heavy volume of business and a freer circulation of money. The returns for the past four weeks are as follows: week ending 6th September, \$769,426; 13th Sept., \$741,297; 20th Sept., \$829,753; 27th Sept., \$1,272,022.

**Winnipeg Markets.**

WINNIPEG, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Sept. 29.

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

**GREEN FRUITS.**—There has been quite a large business in fruit this week. Ontario grapes have perhaps had the largest sale. One car was disposed of at auction in lots of ten baskets or more and sold at 25 to 30c per basket, 10 pound size. The grapes coming forward now are good quality. Some Oregon plums, Ontario pears, etc., were also disposed of at auction. Grapes are firmer now. Apples were rather scarce part of the week, and prices have been firmer. No passably good apples can be obtained less than \$3.50 per barrel. In fact some large jobbing lots sold off cars here at considerably over \$3.00 per barrel, to jobbers. Good supplies of apples are due for next week, and likely some early winter fruit will be in next weeks receipts. Another car of Oregon plums is due next week, and also California peaches. California grapes were scarce. Crabs very scarce. Hardly any obtainable. Following are quotations for sound fruit, fit for reshipment to country points:—Lemons at \$6.50 to 7.00 per box; apples, \$3.50 to 4.00 per bbl; California fruits, peaches, \$1.50 to \$1.75 per box; pears, \$2.00 to 2.75 per box; plums, \$1.50 to 1.75; tokay and muscat grapes, per crate, \$3 to \$3.50; Oregon pears, \$2 to 2.50 per crate; Oregon plums, per crate,

\$1.25 to 1.65, as to quality; bananas, \$3 to \$3.50 per bunch; tomatoes, 3 to 6c per lb; eastern grapes, 30 to 60c per 10 lb basket, the lower price for Concord, and higher prices for white Niagaras and fancy varieties; crabs, when obtainable, \$6.50 to \$7 per barrel.

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

**FISH.**—British Columbia salmon, 14c lb; British Columbia halibut, 14c. Lake Superior trout, 9c; whitefish, 6c; pickerel 3 to 4c. Smoked whitefish, 8c lb; smoked goldeyes, 80 to 85c dozen; red herring 20c box; finon haddies, 12c lb. Oysters, \$2 for standards and \$2.50 for selects, per gallon.

**CANNED MEATS:—**

Corned Beef	..... 2 lb tins, per case of 1 dozen	\$2 05
Roast Beef	..... 2 " " " 1 " "	2 75
Brawn	..... 2 " " " 1 " "	2 05
Pigs Feet	..... 2 " " " 1 " "	2 25
Lunch Tongue	..... 2 " " " 1 " "	7 05
.....	..... 2 " " " 2 " "	7 80
Ox Tongue	..... 1 1/2 " " " 1 " "	6 70
Chipped Dried Beef	..... 1 " " " 2 " "	5 25
Compressed Ham	..... 1 " " " 2 " "	4 50

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

**GROCERIES.**—Tea is the absorbing feature of the grocery trade. Reports from all markets indicate a very active condition of trade, at firm prices. The China-Japan war is of course an important factor in the tea situation, though there are other features of strength besides the war. The New York market reports an average advance of 25 per cent in teas, the advance being about 10 per cent on the higher grades and from 30 to 50 per cent on the cheaper qualities. Canadian markets are reported to be rather light in supplies. Valencia raisins of the new crop are expected shortly. Some fairly large shipments have been received in eastern markets of new fruit. Dried and evaporated apples are beginning to attract attention, but there has not been much buying yet and prices are irregular. It is not expected that the prices ruling for last crop will be maintained. In fact considerably lower prices are looked for. Last week we reported that a Winnipeg jobber had been offered Canadian canned goods by a St. Paul broker at 20 per cent lower prices than he could buy at home. It appears, however, that the goods offered by the St. Paul broker were old stock of inferior quality. With this explanation the matter presents an entirely different aspect. It is understood to be the policy of the Canadian packers' association to sell any goods which do not come up to the standard of quality. For export at what they will bring, and the goods offered in St. Paul are doubtless of this class. It is reported that there has been a break in the ranks of the Packers' Association, some members having been taking orders outside of the committee, at cut prices, contrary to the agreement. The association agreement is that all orders shall be filled through the selling committee of the association. It is said the association will advance the price of canned vegetables 2 1/2c on October 1. Canned salmon is firm at the coast. Sugars are unchanged. Eastern refiners quote 4 1/2 to 4 3/4c for granulated and 3 1/2 to 3 3/4c for yellows, the top price for fancy brights. A Toronto report says that Japan teas are held 2 to 2 1/2c higher than last week. Some large arrivals of dried fruits are also reported, but Valencia raisins hold firm at 6 1/2 to 7c for new stock.

**DRUGS.**—Following prices are for small parcels and will be shaded considerably for full package orders: Alum, per pound, 3 1/2 to 4 1/2c, alcohol, \$1.75; bleach, powder, per pound; 6 to 8c; blue vitrol, 5 to 8c; borax, 11 to 18c; bromide potash, 55 to 75c; camphor, 75 to 85c; camphor, ounces, 80 to 90c; carbolic acid, 20 to 65c; castor oil, 11 to 15c; chlorate potash, 28 to 35c; citric acid, 55 to 65c; copperas, 3 1/2 to 4c; cocaine, per oz., \$7.50 to \$8.00; cream tartar, per pound, 28 to 35c; cloves, 20 to 25c; epsom salts, 3 1/2 to 4c; extract logwood, bulk, 14 to 18c; do, boxes, 18 to 20c; German quinine, 80 to 40c; glycerine, per pound, 20 to 25c; ginger, Jamaica, 25 to 40c; do, African, 20 to 25c; Howard's quinine, per ounce, 85 to 45c; iodine, \$5.50 to \$6.00; insect powder, 35 to 40c; morphia salt, \$1.90 to 2.25. Opium, \$1.50 to 5.00; oil, olive, \$1.25 to 1.40; oil, U.S. salad, \$1.25 to 1.40; oil, lemon, super, \$2.25 to 2.75; oil, peppermint, \$1.00 to 1.50; oxalico acid, 13 to 16c; potash iodide, \$1.25 to 4.50; saltpetre, 10 to 12c; sal rochelle, 30 to 35c; shellac, 45 to 50c; sulphur flowers, 3 1/2 to 5c; sulphur roll, per keg, 3 1/2 to 5c; soda bicarb, per keg of 112 pounds, \$3.75 to 4.25, sal soda, \$2.00 to 3.00; tartario acid, per lb, 45 to 55c.

**DRY GOODS.**—Considerable activity is now going on in the shipment of fall goods, and there are also some sorting orders coming in. The prospect for the seasons' trade is considered rather improved, though business will continue to be carried on with that caution which has characterized the trade for some time past. The very low price which is ruling for wheat will render continued economy necessary on the part of the farmers, as at present prices there cannot be much money in our principal industry. Advances are all firm in regard to woollens; owing to the advance in wool, and the effect of this will be more noticeable later on. Some large purchases of colored cottons, particularly denims are reported to have been made in the United States by some Canadian houses. These purchases, however, were no doubt made before the drop in similar Canadian manufactures, reported in The Commercial last week. The home manufacturers have fully met the slaughter prices of United States concerns, who have been trying to work off surplus stock in this country, regardless of price. Gray cottons are firmer. The mills have advanced prices 1/2 to 3/4c per yard. It is said that the advance in wool has caught some of the smaller Ontario mills napping, as they have orders ahead at lower prices than they can now meet. As a result two or three unimportant failures are reported.

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

**COAL.**—The situation remains much the same as last week, and prices are the same. It is understood an effort was made to come to an agreement among local dealers to advance the price of imported anthracite, but it failed, the difficulty being the belief that even though an arrangement were made to advance prices, some dealers would continue to deliver coal at the cut rates on the basis of claiming that orders had been booked in advance. In fact, it is reported that orders have been booked on the agreement to deliver coal as wanted during the winter at \$3.75 per ton, and in view of this other dealers refuse to agree to an advance now. Though the native western coals will likely have a smaller sale in the city this winter, on account of the heavy reduction in Pennsylvania hard, the recent reduction in freight rates from the west-

ern mining points, to points west of Winnipeg, will no doubt lead to a much larger consumption of Lethbridge and western Anthracite coals throughout the west. The western coals are selling much lower this season at points as far east as Brandon. The reduction in freight rates permitted of a sharp cut in prices at points west of Brandon, but no reduction was made in freights to points as far east as Winnipeg. At points between Moose Jaw and Moosomin the reduction in Lethbridge coal will likely have the effect of increasing the use of that coal instead of burning wood fuel. Quotations in Winnipeg are \$8.50 to \$8.75 per ton for Pennsylvania anthracite as to quantity, \$8.50 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. 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.

#### HARDWARE AND METALS.

There is fair activity in some lines, including nails etc. Prices are about the same. In Ontario the price of barbed and plain twisted wire and staples has been reduced  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  to 8c. In the Winnipeg market prices are as follows:

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; sledge 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.—10 to 20 gauge, \$3.00; 22 to 24 and 26 gauge, \$3.25; 28 gauge, \$3.50.

CANADA PLATES.—Garth and Blaine, \$9.25 to 9.50.

IRON PIPE.—50 to 55 per cent. off list.

GALVANIZED IRON.—Queen's Head, 22 to 24 gauge, per lb., 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; 26 gauge, per lb., 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; 28 gauge, per lb., 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

CHAIN.—Best proof coil, 3-16 inch, per lb., 7 to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c;  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch, per lb., 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ c; 5-16 inch, per lb., 6 to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c;  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch, per lb., 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 6; 7-16 inch, per lb., 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ c;  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch, per lb., 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.

SHEET ZINC.—In casks, 6c lb., broken lots, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

LEAD.—Pig, per lb., 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

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, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; shot, Canadian, chilled, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

AXES.—Per box, \$6.50 to 15.50.

WIRE.—Galvanized barb wire, plain twisted end and staples, \$3.50 per 100 lbs.

ROPE.—Sisal, per lb., 8 to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c base; manilla, per lb., 11 to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c base; cotton,  $\frac{3}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch and larger, 10c 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; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  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 60 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 not been any radical change in wheat this week, either in the direction of higher or lower prices. United States markets have been quiet and prices have averaged slightly lower than last week. The visible supply statement on Monday showed an increase of 975,000 bushels, against an increase of 1,362,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year and an increase of 3,591,000 bushels the corresponding week two years ago. The total supply at principal points in the United States and Canada, except the Pacific coast, is now 70,189,000 bushels, and a year ago was 58,693,000 bushels. Wheat and flour on ocean passage decreased equal to 1,152,000 bushels. Wednesday was about the weakest day, when prices declined about  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  in United States markets, on lower cables, good receipts and foreign selling at New York. Corn was reported turning out better than expected in some states. At Minneapolis milling wheat is selling at a premium over futures. Exports of wheat, flour included as wheat, from both coasts, United States and Canada, this week have fallen off some, amounting to 2,512,000 bushels, against 3,537,000 bushels last week, and 3,490,000 bushels in the week a year ago. Two years ago the total was 4,045,000, three years ago 3,403,000, and four years ago 1,598,000 bushels.

In Manitoba the heavy movement continued in farmers' deliveries and shipments, which have been the largest on record here. Shipments on Wednesday by the Canadian Pacific Railway to Fort William were 364 cars, other days running between 200 and 300 cars. The Northern Pacific is taking out from 40 to 50 cars per day to Duluth. Country elevators at a number of points were full, which put a check at times to buying at some points. The movement would have been considerably larger if cars had been supplied as freely as wanted. The considerable movement in cattle and other traffic, with the rush of wheat, is giving the railways a tussle. The long spell of fine weather was broken by a drizzling rain and the week closes damp. This will stop threshing for a while and check farmers' deliveries. The rain was welcomed by the grain shippers, and no doubt also by the railway people, as both interests appear to have more to do than they can handle. Prices were easier, in sympathy with outside markets and influenced by the heavy movement. In some Manitoba country markets prices declined 1c, but at other points there was no change, and country markets are a little more irregular, prices to farmers varying from 38 to 41c at different points, according to freights and local influences, for No. 1 hard. The large movement and fine quality of the crop is causing a tendency to increase estimates of the total yield, and no doubt a number of private crop estimates appearing in the press lately are excessive. In considering the heavy movement it should be born in mind that the harvest was early and the season has been a very favorable one, there being no checks from wet weather, everything favoring a heavy movement at an earlier date than usual. Car lot business has been done at about  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1c lower prices than last week, sales being made mostly at between 53 and 54c Fort William delivery, which includes freight and elevator charges. The close was weaker. Receipts for the week ending Sept 22 at Fort William were 393,158 bushels and

shipments 153,984 bushels. Stocks in store were 472,690, being a decrease of 191,570 for the week.

FLOUR.—Prices hold at the decline of 5c announced last week. 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.—There is no change, though in view of the cheaper feed grains now obtainable, a decline has been looked for. Feeders claim that millstuffs are much higher proportionate to feeding value, than other feed stuffs. Still there is no abundance to be had. Shorts continue scarce, but there is usually plenty of bran. Millers hold at \$1 for bran and \$18 for shorts, with small lots held at 71 per ton higher.

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

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

OATS.—Offerings have not been large, and in fact business has been restricted in oats so far this season. The movement of the wheat crop engrosses all attention in the grain trade. Farmers have been marketing some, and loads have been taken at about 21 to 23c as to quality, with 24 to 25c per bushel of 34 pounds paid for good milling oats. At country markets 16 to 17c has been paid for oats to ship eastward to north shore points, but there has been very little doing in car lots. The feeling is rather easier on the local market, and at present prices there is no disposition to buy to store.

BARLEY.—Very little doing. Farmers will likely feed most of their barley. City breweries have taken some farmers' loads at about 35c for malting samples, and we quote feed at about 30c. No shipping trade doing.

OIL CAKE.—Ground oil cake meal is quoted at \$21 per ton in sacks, with small lots at \$25.

BUTTER.—There have been some large purchases of creamery of late. The output of Manitoba creameries will be considerably larger than last year, the season having been a long and favorable one, and there are also a few new creameries in operation this year. Some of the factories will be kept running until about the first of November, while others have already closed down for the season. Practically all the output of creamery butter will go to British Columbia. In dairy butter the situation is about the same: good butter is readily saleable to ship east and to the coast, but medium to poor qualities are as usual slow. Unfortunately a large percentage of the butter held is not up to the standard of quality to meet the demand. There is lots of dairy butter in the country, but it is held too long. If country merchants would market right along, instead of accumulating a whole season's purchases, the trade would be more satisfactory to all concerned, as the earlier purchases are now off flavor. Dealers also complain that some country merchants select their finest butter, which they ship to retailers in consuming markets, and send the balance of their accumulations to produce dealers. This is a mistake. Good butter is wanted, poor is not. The choice packages will help to sell the poorer stuff, and if the best is picked out, it will be hard to sell the balance. The western trade will take the surplus selections, but the medium to poor stuff will have to go east and sell for what it will bring. A good deal of these latter grades, if marketed while retaining its fresh flavor, would have sold bet-

ter than now, as there is mostly always an over-supply of off flavor stuff. 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 to 16c.

**CHEESE**—Like butter, and for similar reasons, the make of cheese in Manitoba will be larger this season than usual. Unfortunately a good deal of the Manitoba cheese is not of good average quality, and though the surplus over local requirements finds a market in the west and British Columbia, yet it has to sell about 1c under Ontario cheese to find buyers. The freight rate from Ontario to the Pacific coast is about the same as from Winnipeg, so that our dairy products have no advantage in that respect, and the Ontario cheese is preferred on the coast. There are, however, a few factories here which turn out cheese equal to the Ontario make, which proves that the average make could be made quite as good as in the eastern province, if the same skill and care were used in manufacture. Though the make will be heavier this season, the local and western trade will take it all, it is expected. The highest price we have heard of paid recently was 9½c f.o.b. at the factory, for an extra good factory. Other factories offer to sell at 9 to 9½c as to quality. At Ingersoll, Ont., on September 25, offerings were 3,855 boxes of August make; sales, 140 at 10½c, 595 at 10½c; 10½c refused for some lots.

**EGGS**—The market is firmer. Some round lots have been taken at 11½c, which is a fair price considering quality, as lots which have been held in store any length of time are subject to a heavy waste in picking over for resale to retail dealers. Produce dealers are selling candled stock at 13 to 14c as to quality.

**CURED MEATS**—Prices are firm at recent advances. 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**—Firmer. 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**—Prices about the same. Beef is selling at 5c per lb. for good quality, and we quote 4½ to 5½c for beef, as to quality and terms. Hogs, firm at 5½c for country dressed, with city dealers selling at 6c. Mutton, 8c; lamb, 8c. 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**—Potatoes have sold mostly at 30c per bushel for loads on the market, though a few loads have sold at 25c, while some have brought as high as 35c. There is nothing but local business doing in farmers' loads. There has been some enquiry for car lots to ship to the States, but no business has been done yet. The duty on potatoes going into the United States is now 15c per bushel of 60 pounds, a reduction of 10c from the old duty. Prices are hardly high enough in the States to permit of profitable shipment from here. Car lots could be obtained at be-

tween 25 and 30c per bushel. It is not thought that there will be any surplus to ship out of the country to amount to much from this crop, as owing to the drought some western districts have not raised enough for their local requirements, and will require to be supplied from other sections. Tomatoes are getting scarcer and are higher. Cabbage and cauliflower are also firmer. Carrots and roots generally are a poor crop. Prices are: Onions 2 to 2½c per lb; cabbage, 30 to 50c per dozen; cauliflower, 30 to 50c per dozen; celery, 20 to 25c per dozen; tomatoes, 2c to 4c per lb; green tomatoes, 40c per bushel; cucumbers, 7 to 10c per dozen as to size; citrons, 40 to 60c per dozen; vegetable marrow, 50c per dozen.

**WOOL**—Though the bulk of the clip was marketed some time ago, a few lots are occasionally picked up. One local dealer picked up a lot of 5,000 pounds recently. The price is the same, and ranges at about 8 to 8½c for unwashed Manitoba fleece. The recent advance in outside wool markets will no doubt enable local dealers to dispose of their season's purchases at a fair margin. The season will therefore prove much more satisfactory to them than last year, which was hardly a profitable year for many of the buyers. The London wool sales which are now going on, have shown an advance of 5 to 10 per cent. so far as reported. Now that the United States is a free wool country, the prices there are on a parity with average prices in the world's markets, and hereafter the London market will be the ruling feature of prices in the United States.

**HIDES**—The recent advance in hides in outside markets has enabled local dealers to clear out accumulations of hides at a fair margin. Several car lots have gone out lately to Chicago and eastern Canada points, and some warehouses are consequently about empty. There is not much country stuff coming in. Dealers have sold freely on the recent advance, which would indicate that they were rather afraid it would no hold out long. Toronto prices were advanced ½c a couple of weeks ago. The local market has advanced 5c for the best sheepskins, the top now being 30c. 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, lambskins, 20 to 30c. Tallow, 4½c rendered and 2 to 3c rough.

**SENECA ROOT**—Some exception has been taken to our report for last week. One buyer writes The Commercial as follows: "Although in no way interested in a decline and rather favoring recorded quotations at higher prices in the interest of accuracy and to prevent dissatisfaction among people who have sold at best obtainable price, I must take exception to your quotations, which are too high. I bought root at 25½c at competition last week and learn that Seneca root is offered by Lyman Eliel Drug Co., St. Paul, to New York parties at a decline of 1c per lb from recent maximum figures, who found no takers. The state of the market is: 'Foreign demand filled for the present and no further quantity wanted for some months.' Holders of large lots will do well to withhold for the present, as large offerings would cause recording of lower prices, especially as one large buyer is about withdrawing from the market and the rest of us have no demand except to prevent prices declining to far and depreciating the holdings of our respective principals." Nevertheless and notwithstanding what our correspondent says in the words above quoted, we are quite convinced that the prices quoted by The Commercial last week were actually paid. What we said about speculators (that is par-

ties who have bought up lots of root for resale) holding at 28c or more, however, could not be taken as a market value. Speculators can hold at whatever price they like, and the trade will understand that it means anything or nothing. At the same time, what our correspondent says as to the general condition of the Seneca root market is quite true, and this was understood by The Commercial when we prepared our report for last week, though we did not go in at length to explain the situation. We simply quoted prices that had been paid. The fact is, holdings of root are very heavy, the crop having been very large this year, but as the local crop is supposed to be pretty well marketed, a few lots have brought higher prices of late, not because the market warranted it, but because it was believed the crop was about all in and a few lots taken at firm prices would not materially affect the cost of holdings, while it would help to sustain the markets generally. Of course any considerable quantity would not have been taken at the prices quoted last week. Altogether the season has not been a good one for buyers, as the marketings have exceeded expectations and the market has been a declining one since the opening of the season. A few years ago the root was only gathered in the eastern sections of Manitoba, but now it is coming from all parts of the country. This year considerable quantities have come from such remote northern districts as Prince Albert, where two or three years ago no root was dug. The root from these new districts is not as good quality as from the old sections, as it improves after being dug for some years, the root getting less bulky and finer, probably owing to the old root getting dug out. The market is easier this week. One leading buyer has withdrawn for the season and gone south, and another resident buyer is temporarily absent. Local speculative buyers are hardly in the swim now as they have no orders to fill and are overloaded with stock. One fairly large lot sold on competition early last week at 25½c, but with the number of buyers reduced the tendency at the close of the week was lower.

**HAY**—Hay is rather firmer though quiet, loads of loose hay on the market bring about \$1 per ton, and baled \$1 to \$1.50 per ton at points of shipment in the country.

#### LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

**CATTLE**—The news of the heavy slump in the British cattle markets this week, is a discouraging feature, as a large number of Manitoba and Territories cattle have been bought up for export, and will have to go forward regardless of the outlook. It is expected that shipments will be heavy for the next month, for both Manitoba and western ranche cattle. As usual at this season of the year, local butchers have been buying freely, paying about 2 to 2½c in the country for good butcher's stock, and possibly up to 2½c for fancy steers. Some loads have been taken here at 2½ to 2¾c for shipment, and we quote 2½ to 2¾c for local butchers' stock, off cars.

**SHEEP**—One train load of twelve cars of western range sheep went through for export. Nothing reported for the local trade. Market dull. A car of lambs and sheep came in on order, reported sold at 3c, which is about the present market value for either sheep or lambs.

**HOGS**—Firm. No shipments this week, and only a car or so last week, hogs in condition being scarce. The range of prices here is 4 to 4½c live weight, as to quality, the top price for fancy bacon hogs. The last sale of a rail lot was reported at 4½c here.

#### LIVE STOCK NOTES.

The first shipment by Gordon & Ironside of cattle from the Battleford district this year will be made between the 5th and 10th of Oct.

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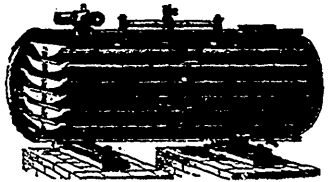
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**\$1,000.00** Will be donated to a charitable institution if the following statement can be refuted:

**Johnston's Fluid Beef . . .**

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



**Live Steam Feed Water Purifier.**

Will remove A. kali, Carbonates, Mud, Sand and all impurities. You will save fuel and the expense of repairing your boiler by using pure water. . . . .

**WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., LTD., - Winnipeg, Man.**

**ROBIN & SADLER**  
*Leather Belting*  
SPECIALTIES  
DYNAMO BELTS  
WATERPROOF BELTING  
MONTREAL TORONTO  
No. 252, QUEBEC ST. 12, BAY ST.

**VARNISHES !**

IN HANDY CANS.  
Furniture Varnish,  
Brown Japan,  
Inside Varnish,  
Outside Varnish,  
MANUFACTURED BY—  
**A. RAMSAY & SON**  
MONTREAL.

**COMMERCIAL JOB DEPT**  
Awarded First Prize for Job Printing  
Winnipeg Industrial '91 and '92.

The Macleod Gazette of September 21 says that Willow Creek cattle outfits are shipping three train loads of stock for Gordon & Ironsides next week, and two more train loads next month.

R. A. Magee, of Wolsley, is buying hogs for shipment. He is paying 4c. live weight, delivered at Wolsley.

Kobold & Co., Winnipeg, have bought up about 200 cattle in the Stinking River settlement, Winnipeg district, for their local trade. This firm have 2 cars of sheep bought at Pilot Mound, to be shipped here.

A Canadian Pacific railway through western train of cattle was wrecked at Britannia, near Ottawa, on Sept. 25. There were twenty-two cattle belonging to Gordon & Ironsides, of Manitoba, killed outright, and eight more which had to be killed. There were other three cars of cattle on the train belonging to a man at Prince Albert, but they were all right. Seventeen cars were thrown in a ditch. The cattle were for export via Montreal. There were about 800 head in all in the train. The accident was caused by a cow on the track.

Three trains of cattle, two of western range and one of Manitoba cattle, left the Canadian Pacific railway yards at Winnipeg on Monday for the east, and three other loads during the week.

Twelve cars of sheep passed through Winnipeg on Tuesday from Maple Creek ranches for the British markets.

At the Toronto semi-weekly market on Tuesday, Sept. 25, export cattle were flat, coming so soon after the break in the Old Country. Good stock was purchased at 3½ to 3¾, good butchers cattle were not plentiful. Picked sold at 3¼c, good at 2¾ to 3c, medium 2¾c, poor 2 to 2½c, sheep were taken at 3¼c for export, rams 3c, butchers sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.50 per head, lambs, \$2 to \$3 per head. Hogs were easier and about 20c per cwt. lower. Long lean hogs, of 160 to 200 lbs, weighed off cars, sold at \$5 to \$5.10 per cwt; thick fats sold at 4½ to 4¾c per lb. and sows at 6c.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

Wheat opened easy on Monday, but there was some improvement late in day, assisted by a spurt in corn. Closing prices being a shade higher than Saturday. Closing prices were:

	Sept.	Dec.	May.
Wheat .....	52½	51½	50¾
Corn .....	51½	49½	51¾
Oats .....	29½	—	34½
Mess Pork .....	12 40	—	—
Lard .....	8 42½	—	—
Short Ribs .....	7 87½	—	—

On Tuesday wheat was very dull until a few minutes before the close, when there was active selling at declining prices. Closing prices were the lowest of the day. Closing prices were:

	Sept.	Dec.	May.
Wheat .....	51½	51½	50¾
Corn .....	51	49½	51¾
Oats .....	28½	—	34½
Mess Pork .....	12 10	—	—
Lard .....	8 35	—	—
Short Ribs .....	7 25	—	—

On Wednesday wheat was rather more active and there was some show of strength during the day, particularly early. In the afternoon prices declined sharply and closed about at the bottom. Closing prices were:

	Sept.	Dec.	May.
Wheat .....	51	50½	50¾
Corn .....	50	48½	51¾
Oats .....	28	—	33½
Mess Pork .....	12 00	—	—
Lard .....	8 20	—	—
Short Ribs .....	7 12½	—	—

Wheat was stronger on Thursday, most of the day, until near the close, when prices declined, losing most of the gain of the day. The opening price was a little lower than yesterday. Closing prices were:

	Sept.	Dec.	May.
Wheat .....	51	50½	50¾
Corn .....	49½	47½	49½
Oats .....	27½	—	33½
Mess Pork .....	12 10	—	—
Lard .....	8 35	—	—
Short Ribs .....	7 22½	—	—

On Friday wheat was irregular, closing weak, influenced by a decline in corn. Closing prices were:

	Sept.	Dec.	May.
Wheat .....	50¾	50½	50¾ to ½
Corn .....	48	46½	49½
Oats .....	27½	—	33 to ½
Mess Pork .....	12 10	—	—
Lard .....	8 50	—	—
Short Ribs .....	7 32½	—	—

On Saturday, September 29, wheat closed at 51½c for September, 53½c for December and 53½ to 59c for May. A week ago September wheat closed at 51½c, December at 54½c and May at 59½c.

Minneapolis Wheat.

No. 1 Northern wheat closed on Saturday at 54½c for September. December delivery closed at 54½c, and May at 58c. A week ago September wheat closed at 51½c and December at 54½c.

New York Wheat.

On Saturday, September 29, wheat closed at 57½c for December. May closed at 62½c. A week ago December wheat closed at 58½c, and May at 63½c.

Duluth Wheat Market.

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

Monday—Sept. 16c; Dec. 60½; May 60½.
Tuesday—Sept. — Dec. 60½; May, —
Wednesday—Sept. 55½; Dec. 55½; May, 59½c.
Thursday—Sept. 55½; Dec. 55½; May, 59½c.
Friday—Sept. 57½c; Dec. 57½; May, 60½.
Saturday—Sept. 56½; Dec. 56½; May, 59½c.

A week ago prices closed at 55½c for Sept. delivery per bushel, 55½c for December and 59½ for May.

Toronto Markets.

Wheat.—The market was unchanged and dull. No. 1 hard Manitoba wheat is easier. It is being offered at 6½ to 60c for car lots delivered at Ontario points as to freight. Red and white wheat are offering at 5½c middle freights.

Barley.—Feed is quoted at 33c west, and No. 1 selling at 45c east.

Oats.—Steady; white and mixed sold west at 27c. Price on track here for car lots is 31c.

Flour.—Dull; straight roller, Toronto freights, offered at \$2.55 to \$2.60; low grades sell at \$1 per bag.

Milled.—Easier; shorts sell at \$15, middle freights, and bran at \$12.

Car lot prices are: Flour (Toronto freights)—Manitoba patents, \$3.35 to 3.55; Manitoba strong bakers, \$3.25 to 3.35; Ontario patents, \$2.90 to 3; straight rollers, \$2.45 to 2.60; 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, 52c; spring, 52c; red winter, new, 51½c; goose, new, 50c; No. 1 hard, 65c; No. 2 hard, 63; winter wheat, on the Northern, 52c. Peas, 52 to 53c for now. Barley (outside), feed, 39 to 40c. Oats, 26 to 28c. Buckwheat (east), 40c. Rye (east), 45c.

Eggs.—United States buyers are still taking a good deal of stock. Good fresh stock sold to-day at 14 to 14½c, and occasionally 15c. The market is firm yet.

Dried Apples.—Farmers are beginning to offer stock. The demand at present, however, is not very active. No regular price is yet established, but local dealers will take good stock at about 5c.

White Beans.—Market is very firm. A large consignment of choice hand-picked beans, for which \$1.40 was paid, was received from Essex county to-day.

Potatoes.—The feeling is easier. A car of good stock sold on track here to-day at 58c. Small lots out of store sell at 65 to 70c.

Poultry.—Quotations are: Chickens, 50 to 60c; geese, 7 to 8c; and turkeys, 9½ to 10c per lb.

Butter.—Prices are maintained for good grades. Good dairy tubs sold readily at 18c. Quotations are: Dairy tubs, choice to extra choice, 17½ to 18c; good to choice, 15 to 17c; store packed tubs, choice, 15c; inferior to medium, 12 to 14c; large dairy rolled, 18c; pound rolls, 21 to 22c; creamery tubs, 21 to 22c.

Cheese.—Local prices are firm and unchanged. August makes at 11 to 11½c for full sizes and 11 to 11½c for half sizes.

Dressed hogs.—Prices were unchanged at \$6.50 to \$7 per cwt.

Cured meats.—Quotations are as follows: Mess pork, Canadian, \$18.75 to \$19; short cut, \$19; bacon, long clear, case lots, 9c; ton lots, 8½c; lard, Canadian, tierces, 9c; tubs, 9½ to 9¾c; pails, 10c, and compounds, in pails, and tubs, 7½c; smoked hams, 11½c for large, 12½c for medium, and 9c for small; bellies, 12½ to 13c; rolls, 9½c; backs, 12½c; picnic hams, 9c; green hams, 11 to 11½c.—Empire; Sept. 25.

Live Stock Markets.

The cable from Liverpool on September 24 said: "The cattle trade was the worst on record to-day, and prices were nearly two cents per lb. under last Monday. The weakness was due to excessive supplies of Canadian and United States cattle, along with larger offerings of home stock, coupled with warm weather. Sheep were slow of sale at 12c."

The Montreal Gazette of Sept. 24 says: "The markets on the other side are all very weak, owing to the increased shipments from Canada and the United States and the larger home supplies, consequently prices have broke 2½ to 3c per lb. since last Monday, and according to the tone of advices to-day they still have a downward tendency. A private cable from London contained the following: 'Cattle unsaleable; stop sending.' There is no doubt that the markets must be fairly demoralized when salesmen find it impossible to quote as there was not a single quotation given to-day. This break in the markets means some very heavy losses to shippers here and in the West, notwithstanding the fact that their stock met with very fair markets for about six weeks before the crash when they realized fair profits. Trade on spot has been almost at a standstill, and we do not hear of a single transaction on spot, but we understand that most of the large shippers had their supplies bought ahead in the country and their space for the same engaged for this week, consequently the nine boats which are to sail will have full cargoes. The market for ocean freights is weaker and rates are fully 5s. to 10s. per head lower, which is due to the decline in the English cattle markets. Liverpool and London space has been taken at 40s. to 45s. without insurance, and Glasgow at 45s. insured."



At the Montreal stock yards, Point St. Charles, the market was quiet on Sept. 24. The offerings were smaller, which was due no doubt to the low prices ruling of late. There was no suitable cattle on the market fit for shipping purposes and as there was very little enquiry from exporters business in this line was dull, and will probably continue so until there is some improvement in the markets abroad. There were no sales made that we heard of, consequently it is difficult to give quotations, but 3½ to 4c would no doubt be paid for really choice beefs. The demand from speculators and butchers was only fair for local stock, and, notwithstanding the small supply, some drovers could not make a clearance at satisfactory prices. Some sales of good cattle were made at 2½ to 3c per lb. live weight. In sheep, trade was slow for export account, and only a few small lots changed hands at ¾ to ¾c per lb., while butchers paid 2½c per lb. live weight. Lambs met with a fair demand and values ruled steady at 9c per lb., live weight. There was a firmer feeling in the market for live hogs, and holders of choice lots realized \$5.50, while other grades sold at \$5.40 per 100 lbs.

At the Canadian Pacific stock yards, Montreal, during the week ended Sept. 24, quite an active business has been done in local stock, especially hogs, of which a number were received from the west. There has also been some large lots of western cattle received, which were owned by the following parties, who shipped them abroad: Head & Simpson, one train load of eleven cars; Mullins & Wilson, one train load of 195 cattle and 118 hogs, the latter being sold on spot. Gordon & Ironside, four train loads of about 600 head.

### Late News Items.

Octavus Smith, late of Moosomin, has opened an office at 446 Main street, Winnipeg, as accountant and auditor.

The Manitoba government printing contract for the ensuing year has been awarded to the Buckle Printing company, Winnipeg.

W. J. Bawlf, produce, flour and grain dealer, Port Arthur, is moving to Winnipeg, where he will engage in the same line of trade.

An offer of 10c for a parcel of Deloraine cheese was refused this week, says the Deloraine Times. The Deloraine factory is turning out a good article.

Mr. Mitchell, of Deloraine, is expecting a flock of 800 sheep from the United States side, which are at the boundary awaiting inspection.

R. Morrison, general store, Boissevain, has been succeeded by his sons, who will carry on the business under the style of Morrison Bros.

The Herald, published at Neepawa, has suspended publication for the present. An attempt is being made to re-organize the company.

The Calgary breying and malting company, have purchased the soda water and brewing business of Thomson Bros. & Co., of Calgary.

J. Street, sr. has given up the idea of starting a grocery and flour and feed store at Whitewood, says the local paper. He has rented his building to Mr. Ziskin, of Fort Qu'Appelle, who will open in the grocery trade.

Mr. Parsons, of the Parsons Produce Co., Winnipeg, is at the Pacific coast.

Mr. Rublee, of Rublee, Riddell & Co., has returned from a trip east and south.

Mr. Davis, who has represented Jas. McMillan & Co., of Minneapolis, in the Winnipeg market for some time, returned home on Wednesday. Mr. Davis has been here during the seneca root season, buying root for his firm, which handles a large quantity of this

commodity. Winnipeg is one of the very largest markets for this important article of commerce. The root is found all over the country, from the southeastern parts of Manitoba to the North West atchewan, though it is only during the last couple of years that shipments have been coming from the north country.

Nanaimo, British Columbia, suffered from a disastrous fire on Sept. 28. The buildings burned are the Royal hotel, the old fire hall, the Nanaimo hotel, Stevenson & Co., dry goods, Morgan & Co.'s tailor shop. The Williams block was damaged greatly by fire and water. The Masonic building was also damaged by fire. Loss about \$50,000; insurance about \$30,000.

Dr. Mucedonald has returned from Ontario to Brandon with his family with the intention of resuming his practice at that place.

The Parsons Produce Co., Winnipeg has purchased the entire seasons' make of cheese of the Portage Plains Cheese Association, amounting to 20,000 lbs. This is a new factory started this season, and it is claimed that its output is of the very best made in Manitoba. The Parsons Produce Company has also purchased the season's make of Scott's Shoal Lake creamery, amounting to 80,000 pounds, and the seasons' make of the Rapid city creamery, amounting to 10,000 lbs of butter. The latter is a new factory, started during the present season. About half of the butter from the Shoal Lake factory is put up in 5 and 10 pound tins. These packages are in great demand in the mining districts of British Columbia. This creamery butter will about all go to British Columbia.

### Wool.

The opening of the London auction sale of wool has not materially changed the situation. A liberal advance over the last sale was looked for, but prices ranged from par to 5 per cent. above the previous rates. Later reports show about 5 per cent. further advance on some grades. The attendance of United States buyers is liberal, but they have operated sparingly as yet.

### Address on Immigration.

Lord Brassey addressed a number of Winnipeg gentlemen, principally members of the board of trade, in the board rooms on Tuesday afternoon. The principal subject discussed was that of immigration, in which his lordship has taken a deep interest. Lord Brassey spoke of his own efforts in the matter of immigration. The company in which he is the principal shareholder, is owner of a tract of land at Indian Head, in Assiniboia territory, and an effort is being made to place settlers upon these lands. The intention is to erect buildings, get some land ready for cultivation on each farm, and place settlers thereon, loaning them sufficient funds to enable them to stock their farms. In this way settlers with limited means will be enabled to make a start under favorable and comfortable circumstances.

Lord Brassey also referred in his interesting address to the subjects of imperial federation, preferential trade in the empire, improved waterways, etc.

### Neglecting Business for Uncertainties

The Rainy Lake Journal says: "The gold fever has a very demoralizing effect on business methods, we have observed. Before the fever became epidemic business men were always to be found at their posts; stores and offices were kept in shape, stocks were always in order, books posted to date, and there was evidence of system and method in everything. But since the fever began to rage, pesto, change. Stores and offices are closed, stocks

are run down and demoralized; accounts are allowed to run unsettled; and a general air of neglect and disinterestedness pervades the establishments of those who have visions of gold galore—in their minds. We have found it almost impossible to transact business with such men, and others have expressed themselves to us in the same way. We sincerely hope that every one of these people will secure a gold mine, for surely some of them will need a good rich one to enable them to liquidate the indebtedness they are accumulating while under the delirium of that dangerous and semi-fatal malady, gold fever."

David Goldie, a well known manufacturer of Galt, Ontario, is dead from cancer of the stomach. He was a member of the firm of Goldie & McCulloch.

## BROWN BROS.,

Wholesale and Manufacturing

## STATIONERS,

64 to 68 KING STREET, EAST,

TORONTO.

SPECIALTIES.

Account Books Paper—all kinds  
Office Supplies Stationery  
Wallets, Pocket Books  
Ladies Hand Satchels  
Pocket and Office Diaries  
Leather Goods Binders' Materials  
Printers' Supplies

## MILL FOR SALE.

A BARGAIN.

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

BAND & McDONELL,

BALDUR, MAN.

## A Bookkeeper,

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

"THE COMMERCIAL,"

Winnipeg.

## Situation Wanted

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

"BOX COMMERCIAL."

*Better* To have a Business Education and be prepared to enter business for yourself, or to merit promotion by your employer. Write for announcement to C. A. FLEMING & CO., Winnipeg Business College, Winnipeg, Man.





**A Common Error.**

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

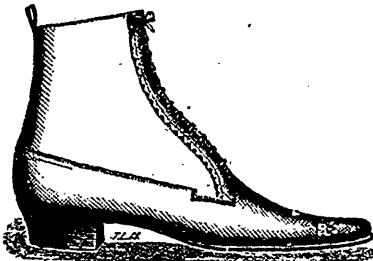
**THIS IS WRONG** - -  
 Take the Yolk from an Egg,  
 Take the Oil from the Olive,  
**WHAT IS LEFT?**  
**A RESIDUE.** So with COCOA.  
 —IN COMPARISON—  
**COCOA** is skimmed milk.  
**CHOCOLATE** pure cream.  
**O. A. CHOUILLOU,**  
 12 and 14 St. John Street, - MONTREAL.

—THE—  
**Western Milling Co., Ltd.**

**STRONG BAKERS AND HUNGARIAN PATENT FLOUR.** } Awarded medal and Diploma Columbian Exhibition, Chicago, 1893.  
**Manufacturers of Flour, Feed, And dealers in Grain.**  
 Best Hard Wheat only used.  
**REGINA, N.W.T.**

**Savage Indians** Used to wage war where Minneapolis and St. Paul now stand. To-day these great cities are inhabited by people of culture and good taste and they travel via **The North-Western Line.**

**THE J. D. KING COMPANY, Ltd**



Manufacturers, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in **Fine Boots and Shoes.**  
 122, 124 and 126 Wellington St. West, TORONTO.  
 One of the comforts of life is to have a new Boot or Shoe that fits your foot so snugly and comfortably that you are not conscious that it is the first time you have worn them. Such boots are made by the J. D. King Co., Ltd. in sizes and half sizes, and from two to six different widths. You will find our boots sold by all the principle dealers.

**WARNING!**

**OH YES! OH YES!!**

This is to warn the trade that we sell and carry in stock at Winnipeg.

**THE IMPROVED GLOBE WASH BOARD**

Together with all staple lines Woodware and the very best

**BROOMS.**

Mfg. by **CHAS. BOECKH & SONS**  
 JNO. E. DINGMAN, Agt., WINNIPEG.

**Robt. Wm. Clark,**

**BROKER**

**And Commission Agent,**  
**Vancouver, B.C.**

Correspondence Invited.  
 Consignments Solicited.

Andrew Allan, President. John McKechnie, Supt  
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**THE VULCAN IRON COMPANY,**  
 OF MANITOBA LIMITED

MILL ROLLS GROUND & CORRUGATED.  
 Architectural Iron Work.

**ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS,**  
 GENERAL BLACKSMITHING.

**BRIDGE BUILDING A SPECIALTY.**  
 TENDERS SOLICITED.

**POINT DOUGLAS AVE., WINNIPEG.**

**MUNROE & CO.,**

Wholesale Dealers in

**Wines, Liquors and Cigars**

OF THE BEST BRANDS

**9th STREET, - BRANDON**

**Victoria Rice Mill**

VICTORIA, B.C.

**CHINA and JAPAN RICE,**

**RICE FLOUR AND BREWERS' RICE.**

WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY

**HALL ROSS & CO., Agents**

**Crows Fly** From point to point by shortest distances so when they fly from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Chicago they follow **The North-Western Line.**

**Stewart, Lewthwaite & Co.**

WHOLESALE—

Commission and Fruit Merchants,  
 Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Flour,  
 Grain, Fruit.

Consignments Solicited, . . . .

VANCOUVER, B. C.

**B. C. Milling & Feed Co.**

MANUFACTURERS OF

**ROLLED OATS, OAT MEAL, GRAHAM FLOUR**  
 Split Peas and all kinds of Chop Feeds.

QUOTATIONS SOLICITED for Barley, Oats, Wheat and Peas for milling and feed purposes in sack or bulk car load lots. **BATCHELOR & QUINE,**  
 New Westminster Mills, B.C.

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

Butter, Eggs, Cheese and Pork Products  
**FRESH EGGS WANTED.**  
 Sole Agents for Vancouver, New Westminster and District for Leitch Bros. Celebrated Oak Lake Manitoba Flour.

**The Brackman & Kerr Milling Co.,**  
 (LIMITED)

Oatmeal and Ground Feed Millers.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

**FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN AND PRODUCE.**

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

**VICTORIA, - - B.C**

**J. & A. Clearihue,**  
 COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

—DEALERS IN—

**FRUITS AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.**

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

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

Agents Edgegate Oil Works, B.C.; D. Richards, Laundry Soap Woodstock, Ontario; Teller, Ethwell Co., Montreal, Parisian Washing Blue.

We have a large cool warehouse with good facilities for handling Butter and Produce in quantities.  
 Consignments Received in all Lines. Correspondence Solicited.

**McMILLAN & HAMILTON,**  
 COMMISSION MERCHANTS

—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—

**BUTTER, EGGS, FRUITS AND PRODUCE**

A PERFECT SYSTEM OF

**COLD STORAGE.**

**230 ABBOTT STREET, - VANCOUVER,**  
**P.O. BOX NO. 296.**

**S. A. D. BERTRAND,**  
 OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE

For the province of Manitoba, under the recommendation of the Board of Trade of the city of Winnipeg. Insolvent and Trust Estates Managed with Promptness and Economy.  
 Special attention to Confidential Business Enquiries.  
**Corner 2nd Avenue and 2nd St. North, - WINNIPEG, MAN.**

# THE HARVEST = = IS CLOSE TO HAND!

HAVE YOU OBTAINED YOUR SUPPLY OF

## TWO BUSHEL WHEAT SACKS!

WE HAVE THEM

Jute and Seamless Cotton.

Write us for Samples  
and Prices. . . . .

**W. F. Henderson & Co.**

WINNIPEG.

Agents for The Canada Jute Co., Ltd, Montreal.

LEITCH BROS.  
**OAK LAKE**  
"Anchor Brand"  
**FLOURS**

—FROM—

No. 1 Hard Wheat.

BRAN, SHORTS  
AND ALL KINDS OF

Chopped Feed and Grain.

—ADDRESS—

**OAK LAKE**  
MANITOBA.

**CIGARS!**

For a Pleasant Smoke try **REPUBLICS.**

For Perfect Satisfaction try **LA HISPANIA**

—MADE BY—

**Bryan & Co**

WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

**McINTYRE, SONS & CO.,**

MANUFACTURER'S AGENTS

AND

**SPECIALTIES:**

LACES,  
DRESS GOODS.  
KID GLOVES.  
SMALLWARES.



**IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS.**

**MONTREAL.**

Northwestern Representative **J. M. McDONALD**, McIntyre Block, Winnipeg

**"MONSOON"**

PURE INDIAN TEAS.

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

**STEEL, HAYTER & CO.**

Growers' and Importers,  
Write for Samples, **TORONTO.**  
**GEO. FARR**, Agent, 316 Edmonston Street.  
WINNIPEG, - - - MAN.



## Dressed Beef vs. Live Cattle Shipping

(By A. C. HALLIWELL in the Farmers' Advocate.)

It is a fact well established that meat, especially beef, to be in the best table condition, should be given time to "ripen" after it is dressed. It is also well established that the time required between slaughter-houses in the interior of the North American continent and the consuming markets of England is no greater than is required properly to ripen good corn-fed beef. Much depends, however, on the conditions at slaughter and the refrigerator services in transit being unvarying and good. It is claimed by pretty good authorities, though mainly by those who do not have killing plants in the west, that the beef of cattle shipped alive to the Eastern seaboard, and there dressed and placed in the ocean refrigerators, reaches its destination in better condition and can be safely exposed for sale a longer time than beef slaughtered in the west and unavoidably exposed to a change of temperature in transferring from the cars to the steamers at New York or other ports. Certain it is that one of the pioneer concerns in the ocean refrigerator business, the Eastern Company, holds to this view of the matter, and has built up an enormous business on that basis against heavy competition. This concern began by forwarding live cattle on the hoof, then experimented with refrigeration, continued the shipment of beef both alive and in coolers for a long period, and then settled down to the refrigerator system exclusively as being the most economical method of putting American beef on the English markets. However, other large exporters, with killing plants both in the west and at the seaboard, notably Lehwartzchild & Sulzberger, are engaged in shipping beef to England, both alive and dressed, from three points—Chicago, New York, and Kansas City. Then again, Messrs. Swift & Company, the largest exporters of dressed beef from the United States, have always slaughtered their cattle in the west, but they have lately added to their export business a heavy trade in sending live cattle to Liverpool, to be sold there to the local butchers. From these varying practices of those operating most extensively in the transatlantic meat trade, it would appear that circumstances must alter cases, and that all classes of English custom can not be fully, and to the best advantage, met by any one method. At any rate, it is quite certain that all the advantages do not lie in one method.

The States shippers are to a degree handicapped by the fact that the great bulk of the cattle suitable for the export trade originate a thousand to fifteen hundred miles inland, and the best points at which to slaughter are that far from the seaboard.

If the Canadian meat trade with England could be turned into the refrigerator channel, there would be many benefits to be derived. Of course, there is no reason why slaughtering centres should not be established as far inland if need be, as they are on the States side of the line.

It costs about 45c. per 100 lbs. to send dressed beef from Chicago to the seaboard, and 28c. to send live cattle, but the shrinkage on the latter brings the cost up to 55c.

There is also greater liability of crippling or killing cattle in transit than of causing damage to the refrigerator beef.

It would tend to build up centres of industrial population in a remarkable manner, and a large share of the offal, fertilizer and various by-products would be near the great crop producing region where they could be used to considerable advantage with large slaughtering and cooling plants. At tide-water, however, the carcasses could be placed on ship-board with the least possible exposure, and a large share of the by-products and all of the rough meats, could be used to the best

possible advantage where the population is already greatest. The great beauty of sending dressed carcasses, instead of cattle on the hoof, is the fact that the parts of the animal left on this side, in the refrigerator process, goes far toward building up home industries. There are many more thousand men constantly employed at Chicago in handling cattle designed for Europe, in the carcasses, than would be necessary to supply the same number of cattle to the Old World on the hoof. Sending cattle out of the country on the hoof is a good deal like shipping all of one's grain and forage from the farm, instead of feeding it to stock, and keeping a large percentage of fertilizer, as well as saving freight that would be charged on the larger bulk. Then, again, the refrigerator system necessarily calls for business being done on a large plan, and, of course, there is much economy in that. The small local butcher who kills a few animals a week, throwing away a large part of the offal, must make a large profit on the meat sold, but modern utilization of by-products make it so the slaughterer who does business on a large scale could much better afford to sell the meat without profit than to waste what the old-fashioned small butcher could not utilize. As showing how carefully all parts of the animal are preserved, the following list of by-products is given:

The stomachs of hogs, instead of being sent to the rendering tanks, are now used for the manufacture of pepsin.

Pig's feet, cattle feet, hide chipping; and the pith of horns, as well as some of the bones, are used for the manufacture of glue.

The panaches of the cattle are cleaned and made into tripe.

The choice parts of the fat from cattle are utilized for the manufacture of oleo oil, which is a constituent of batterine, and for stearine.

Large quantities of the best of the leaf lard are also used for the manufacture of what is known as "neutral," also a constituent of butterine.

The intestines are used for sausage casings; the bladders are used to pack putty in.

The undigested food in the cattle stomachs is pressed and used for fuel.

The long ends of the tails of cattle are sold to mattress makers.

The horns and hoofs are carefully preserved and sold to the manufacturers of combs, buttons, etc.,

Many of the large white hoofs go to China, where they are made into jewelry.

All of the blood is carefully preserved, coagulated by cooking with steam, then pressed and dried and sold to fertilizer manufacturers.

All the scrap from rendering operations is carefully preserved and dried and sold for fertilizers.

Bones are dried, and either ground into bone meal or used for the manufacture of bone charcoal, which is afterwards utilized for refining sugar, and in some other refining processes.

The strongest argument in favor of the dressed beef system is its steady and rapid growth.

The strongest argument against it is that only men of large capital can now gain a foothold in the dressed beef business, while the older plan of live cattle shipping gives men of comparatively small means a chance to do something. One system tends to scatter and run haphazard, while the other tends more in the line of modern concentration.

## Remedies for the Prevention of Smut.

The following bulletin, prepared by Prof. J. H. Pantou, of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, has been issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture:—

**Hot Water.**—It has been conclusively shown that smut spores upon wheat or oats can be destroyed by immersing the grain for fifteen minutes in water at a temperature of 132° F. This not only destroys the smut spores, but hastens the germination of the grain and improves the general growth of the plants. The difficulty in this treatment is to maintain a temperature of 132°, for if it falls below 130° or rises beyond 135°, the remedy is likely to fail.

Any way by which this temperature of 132° F can be kept up and the grain immersed in it twelve or fifteen minutes may be adopted. Some persons take two vessels, one containing water at 110° F to 120° F, the other water at 132° F. Whatever quantity of grain is taken each time for treatment, it should be much less in bulk than the water into which it is to be immersed. The grain is put into a basket or bag made from loosely woven material, so as to permit the water to pass in and out readily without the grain straining through.

The grain is first put into No. 1 a minute or two, raised up and down a few times so that it may be thoroughly wet, and heated so as not to lessen the temperature of No. 2, into which it is next plunged and moved about for twelve or fifteen minutes, so as to be thoroughly saturated. It is very important to keep the temperature of the water in this vessel at 132°, if it sinks below add warm water and if it rises above add cold water, never allowing it to reach higher than 135° or lower than 130°. The grain, after having been raised and lowered into No. 2 several times for twelve to fifteen minutes, is lifted out and cooled, either by dipping it into cold water or by pouring cold water upon it.

Considerable smut may be removed before treating with hot water, by placing the grain in a vessel of cold water and stirring it about for 30 minutes. The smutty grains will float to the top and may be skimmed off.

**Chemical Solutions.**—In treatment by using solutions of chemical compounds, there is always a risk of injuring the germinating power of the grain.

But this method has been long followed with much success, usually more in the case of wheat smut (bunt) than that upon oats (loose smut).

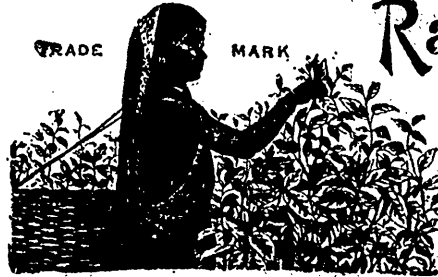
In both cases the hot water remedy ranks the most successful. There are many solutions that have been tried, but we shall refer to two only. It is generally believed that a strong solution used for a short time is better than a weak one for a longer period, especially where the seed is to be sown by a seed-drill. When grain is allowed to soak for a long time, it does not readily pass out of the drill, and hence using a stronger solution for a shorter time is preferred.

The following are among the best solutions that have been tried:

1. One lb. copper sulphate (blue vitriol) dissolved in 3 gals. water. Wet the grain thoroughly with this solution and then dry it gradually or sprinkle slaked lime upon it.
2. Three lbs. of Copper Sulphate dissolved in 5 gals. water. Wet the grain thoroughly and dry by sprinkling plaster or slake lime upon it and mix well. This quantity will be about sufficient for 15 bushels of grain.
3. One lb. Copper Sulphate dissolved in 20 gals. water. Allow the seed to remain in this 12 to 15 hours and put it in lime water for ten minutes and then dry.
4. One lb. Potassium Sulphide (liver of sulphur) dissolved in 10 gals. water. Allow the grain to steep in this 12 hours, stirring it from time to time so thoroughly mix; then spread the grain so as to dry.
5. One lb. Potassium Sulphide dissolved in 20 gals. water. Steep the grain in this 24 hours.

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

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



**Ram Lal's**  
**PURE**  
**INDIAN TEA.**

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE  
AS MANUFACTURED ON THE  
GARDENS IN INDIA

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

**FARMERS !**

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



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

**Blue Ribbon and Redcap are still Unequaled.**

**CONSUMERS CORDAGE Co., Limited.**

New York Life Building, Montreal.

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

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

WINNIPEG, Oct. 5th, 1893.  
*Messrs. Ogilvie Milling Co.,*  
GENTLEMEN:—I have great pleasure in giving you my opinion of the two grades of flour, Patent and Bakers, you are now manufacturing. It excels all other flours that I have ever used, and makes more bread per barrel, and gives me splendid satisfaction in my business, and I am very glad to express my opinion after a number of years experience in flour. Yours is certainly the best I have ever used. H. LISTER, Baker.

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



**FARMERS' WHEAT BAG!**

Will hold two bushels and tie easily.

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

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

**MERRICK, ANDERSON & CO., Winnipeg.**  
DOMINION BAG COY. LTD., MONTREAL.

# WILLIAM L. KEENE & CO

(Successors to Chipman, Morgan & Co.)

SHIPBROKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

682 Cordova St., Vancouver, B.C.

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

## BRITISH COLUMBIA

Business Review.

September 24, 1891.

Native fruit is coming in in large quantities. Most of it is wretchedly packed and therefore selling at ruinous prices. This week an auction room full of barrelled Canadian apples were sold unexamined at \$1 a barrel, examined \$1.25. The quarrel between the milkmen and the city is at an end, the milkmen submitting to inspection and license. The market is almost bare of eggs and the price of the commodity is rapidly advancing. Salmon canners all over the province are still expressing great indignation at the action of the dominion government in refusing to extend fishing privileges for the sockeyes run. The limitation is six weeks but the tardy sockeyes did not run for two or three weeks after the time set apart by the government to allow fishing to commence, and as a consequence the poor fisherman whose livelihood at best is a precarious one, suffered severely. The government could not have taken surer means to arouse the indignation of the whole province than by refusing to extend the limit, at the request of men representing a million dollars invested interests. A Boston firm has embarked extensively in halibut fishing north of Vancouver, \$15,000 being put into supplies and fishing gear. The halibut will be shipped to all parts of the States. Money is reported much easier in the Province, owing chiefly to sealers and loggers being paid off for the season, and the money being exchanged for winter supplies. It is curiously reported that superintendent Warpole, is to act as superintendent of the Pacific division of the Canadian Pacific. Other changes in the individuality of the staff are also spoken of. The Fraser Valley Railroad a branch of the Northern Pacific, promoted by D. D. Rand, of Vancouver, is an almost assured fact, \$100,000 has been put up as a guarantee that this road will be started within a year. The company propose to connect with the Northern Pacific at South, Westminster, coming into Westminster and Vancouver by the big prospective bridge crossing the Fraser at the former city.

### B. C. Market Quotations.

Butter.—Eastern creamery, 21c; dairy, 17 to 18c; Canadian cheese, 13 to 14c.  
 Cured Meats.—Hams, 15½c; breakfast bacon, 14c; backs, 13½c; long clear, 10½c; short rolls, 12c. Lard is held at the following figures: In tins 13c per pound; in pails and tubs, 12½c; mess pork, \$18; short out, \$23.  
 Fish.—Prices are: Spring Salmon, 6c sockeye 5c; steelheads, 7c; flounders, 4c; smelt, 6c; scabass, 6c; cod, 8c; halibut, 8c; smoked salmon, 12c; smoked halibut, 10c; bloters, 10c; kippered cod, 10c; colicams, 6c; sockeye salmon, 4c; Halibut and cod scarce.  
 Vegetables.—New potatoes, \$16, per ton; onions, red, 1½c; cabbage, 1c.  
 Eggs.—Manitoba, 16c; fresh local, 35c, rising market.

## Every Mackintosh

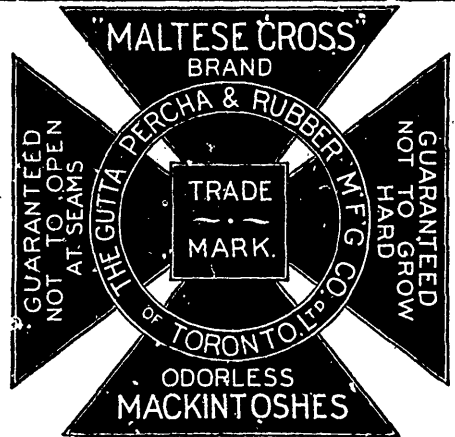
Bearing this Trade Mark is

**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.



Fruits—Lemons, California, \$1.50 to 5.00; Australian lemons, \$2.75; bananas, Honolulu, crate, single, \$3; coconuts, per dozen, 60c; apricots, per box \$1; pears, per box, \$1.25; plums, California, \$1; Native, 50c; peaches, \$1.00; California grapes, ¼ box, \$1; fall, \$1.50; Australian, oranges, \$2.50; nectarines, \$1; Apples, native, 50 to 75c; California, \$1.25 to \$1.50; prunes, \$1.10; watermelons, \$1.50 dozen.

Flour.—The Ogilvie Milling Co. and Keewatin Milling Co. quote. in car load lots at Victoria, and Vancouver: Patent, per barrel, \$1.00; strong bakers, \$3.80. The Columbia Flouring mills quote Enderby flour in car lots at Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster: Premier, \$1.50; XXX, \$3.75; strong bakers, or XX, \$3.50; superfine, \$3.10, Oregon, \$3.80; Oak Lake patent, \$1.00; strong bakers, \$3.70.

Grain—Manitoba oats, per ton, \$28; United States oats, \$28; wheat, \$25; hay, \$10 on bank. New hay, \$15.

Meal—Oatmeal—National mills, Victoria, at Victoria, 90-lb sacks, \$3.80. Cornmeal, per 98-lb sacks, \$2.15; per 10-10, \$2.55.

Ground Feed—Add freight and duty to the quotations on stuff from the United States. Manitoba chopped feed, \$28 per ton; feed wheat, United States, \$16 per ton; Canadian chop barley, \$25; California chop, \$19.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$20.00; shorts, \$21; oil cake, \$32.

Dressed Meat—Beef, 6½ to 7½c; mutton, 8c; to 8½c; pork, 8 to 10c; veal, 9c; lamb, per head, \$3.50 to 4.00.

Live Stock—Calves, 5 to 6c; steers, 3½ to 4c; sheep, 3½c; hogs, 6 to 7½c; cows, 2½ to 3c.

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.

### Business Notes.

E. C. Davidson, harness, Kamloops, has assigned.  
 A. F. McCall, fruit store, Golden, has given up business.  
 J. B. Curmichael, tobacconist, Victoria, is reported drowned.  
 Morcer & Fitzpatrick, Hotel, Nanaimo, have suffered loss by fire.  
 H. Eburne, general store, Eburne, is succeeded by Churchill & McKay.  
 J. H. Godd, auctioneer, commission, etc., has opened business at Nanaimo.

The estate of J. W. Harvey, dry goods, New Westminster has been sold out.

The Provincial Mining & Dredging Co. Ltd., Vancouver, has been incorporated.

The British Columbia Logging Co., Ltd., Vancouver, has been incorporated.

W. R. Roberts, jeweller, Nanaimo, is advertising selling off and giving up business.

The chattel mortgagee is in possession of the stock of H. Jewell, crockery, Victoria.

The British Columbia Stock & Mining Exchange, Ltd., Vancouver, has been incorporated.

A telegram from Vancouver to The Commercial says that the provincial government inspector has condemned a shipment of 251 boxes of apples, sent from Oregon to Stewart, Lathwaite & Co., of that place, on account of their being affected with codling moth. The apples were shipped back to Oregon. If the southern apples are kept out of British Columbia on account of infection with this insect, it will enable the local producers to get good prices, no doubt.

## Georgia Watermelons

Southern Georgia is the greatest region for watermelons in the world, says a traveller who has just returned from there, and the season is now at its height. Few people have any idea of the immensity of the melon trade and they may be surprised to learn that 80,000 of them are sent to the New York market alone from this one locality each day during the season. Almost an equal number are sent to the other big markets.

The whole of the southern part of Georgia is given up to raising the watermelon. Most of the old cotton fields have been turned into melon patches and pine forests have been cut down to make room for more melons. Some of the fields contain more than a thousand acres, and, what is more, they are full of negroes. In spite of the alleged weakness of the colored gentleman for the delicious fruit, I have seen 15,000 of them at work in the Georgia fields and do not remember seeing a man eat a melon on more than one or two occasions. Melons are too plentiful there to be in demand, and as they lie in the fields they are too warm to eat. They have to be cooled first. One of these darkies would turn up his nose at the watermelon that are shipped north. The rind is to thick for him. The best ones have a thin rind and will not stand transportation.

# O'LOUGHLIN BROS. & CO.,

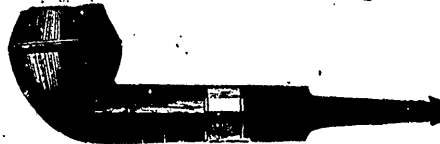
HAVE NOW IN STOCK

## IMMENSE LINE OF PIPES

BOTH IN AND OUT OF CASE.

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

THE ENGLISH



NEW SPECIALTY.

BULL DOG.

WHOLESALE PAPER, STATIONERY, AND GENERAL JOBBERS AND PRINTERS

41 PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG.

### The Montreal Markets.

**Flour.**—Flour has been sold since our last issue at lower prices than ever, sales of strong bakers having been reported at \$3.25 to 3.30 for choice brands, a round quantity being booked at \$3.25 delivered. Choice Manitoba patents have sold at \$3.40 to \$3.45, while Manitoba millers are offering choice well known brands at \$3.10 to 3.15 on track here. In Ontario straight rollers we hear of sales of good brands at \$2.65 on track here, with choice 96 per cent. selling at \$2.70 on track. The above are the lowest prices on record, and as buyers say, there is no inducement for them to stock up, when prices are still pointing downwards. There is now comparatively very little difference between choice and low grade flour, which is owing to the active enquiry for the latter, for feeding purposes. Wheat should therefore be bought at still lower prices in order to give millers a living profit. A Western Ontario miller writes as follows under date of Sept. 17th:—"I thought my poor devils of millers stood some chance of making a little, when we got the price of wheat down to 50c and 51c delivered. But we have not paid these figures more than a week, when you write and tell me that prices have gone down in Montreal 5 to 10c per barrel."

**Oatmeal.** The market is quiet and lower under more liberal offerings, car lots having been offered of rolled and gradulated in barrels at \$3.80, one or two fancy brands being held at \$3.90 without getting it. Some very good brands, however, are offered on track here at \$3.80. Bags in car lots can be had at \$1.70 to 1.80. In a jobbing way quotations are as follows:—Rolled and gradulated, \$4 to 4.25, standard, \$3.90 to 4.00. In bags, rolled and gradulated are quoted at \$1.90 to 2.00, and standard at \$1.80 to 1.90. Fancy brands of both gradulated and rolled are quoted at higher prices. Pot barley is quoted at \$3.75 in bbls. and \$1.75 in bags, and split peas \$3.40 to 3.60.

**Bran, Etc.**—The market for bran is firm under a scarcity of supplies with sales of car lots reported during the past few days at \$15.75, and we quote \$15.50 to 16.00. Shorts are also scarce, with business reported at \$17 to 19.00 as to grade.

**Wheat.**—In this market there have been no transactions to establish values here, and consequently prices are nominal as follows: No. 1 hard Manitoba 64 to 65c, No. 2 red and white winter 59 to 60c.

**Oats.**—There are only about sufficient receipts to supply the local market, and sales of No. 2 have been made at 84c for the local demand. No. 3 have sold at 83½c to 83¾c per 84 lbs.

**Barley.**—Feed barley is firm at 46 to 47c, and malting grades at 50 to 55c.

**Pork, Lard, Etc.**—The market is very firm for mess pork. There is a fair demand for smoked meats at steady prices, with the exception of hams, which are still easy owing to large supply. We quote prices as follows:—Canada short cut pork, per bbl, \$20 to 22; Chicago short cut mess, per bbl, \$20 to 21.00; Extra mess beef, per bbl, \$10 to 10.50; plate beef, per bbl, \$14 to 14.50; hams, per lb, 11 to 12c; lard, pure, in pails, per lb, 9½ to 10c; lard, compound, in pails, per lb, 7½ to 7¾c; bacon, per lb, 12½ to 13c; shoulders, per lb, 9 to 9½c.

**Butter.**—There have been some liberal purchases of creamery butter in the country, mostly August and earlier makes, the latter having to be taken as a part of the bargain at 18 to 18½c at the factories, probably 6,000 to 8,000 packages having been picked up. August make alone is quoted at 19 to 19½c with business at within that range. In dairy butter there has been some enquiry for Eastern townships for the local trade, and we hear of the sales of several lots ranging from 50 to 70 packages at 16½ to 17½c, the latter figure for fine late made. Western is very quiet, and the few sales reported range from 14½ to 16c. Add 1c to above for single packages of selected.

**Cheese.**—There is a general feeling on this side that prices have been hoisted to a point that is likely to jeopardize profits, although to the surprise of many in the trade, sufficient orders continue to arrive from the other side to sustain the market. There have been sales on this market during the week of underpriced goods at 10½ to 10¾c, several thousand boxes having changed hands at within that range. Finest Western August has sold at 10½ to 10¾c, but, finest Western September could not be bought under 11 to 11½c. The Liverpool public cable continues to advance; but it is still 1s 6d to 2s 0d below private advices.

**Eggs.**—The market is firm, and about 1c higher than a week ago, sales of round lots being reported at 12c and single cases of choice candled stock at 12½c.

**Apples.**—There was a better demand for apples in this market yesterday, 700 bbls selling at auction at \$2 to 2.75 for good to choice fall fruit.

**Hides.**—It appears that the advance reported by us last week in light hides has not resulted in much if any business, and as the Chicago market is easier and ½c lower, it is thought that the advance here will be difficult to maintain. The regular prices paid by dealers are still 4c, 8c, and 2c for Nos. 1, 2 and

3. Dealers are paying 5c for No. 1 heavy steers, 4c for No. 2, and 8c for heavy bulls. There is a fair demand for lambskins, with business reported at 45 to 50c, although it is said some are paying more money.—Trade Bulletin, Sept. 21.

### Toronto Grocery Market

**Canned Goods.**—Two of the canneries affiliated with the Canadian Packers' Association have been offering independently of the selling committee during the week, and on some lines they have been quoting prices somewhat lower than those fixed by the association. It is, however, asserted by representatives of the association that the erring members will be again brought into line. Peas are beginning to show a little more life, an increase demand being reported for them at from 80 to 90c, the inside figure being for old pack. Quite a few extra sifted have been going out at \$1.45 to 1.50. Tomatoes and corn are quiet and unchanged at 85 to 90c. The Packers' association is again quoting futures on vegetables and fruit, and it is said the organization will advance the price of canned vegetable 2½c per dozen October 1. Nothing particularly new has developed in regard to canned salmon. Prices are firmly held at the advance on the coast, and the inducements held out by the English market appear to make the canners independent of the home market. Advice received by a local jobbing house quote now red salmon at \$1.20 to 1.25 on the coast. On the spot \$1.25 to 1.35 are the ruling prices for red salmon, while as low as \$1.20 is quoted in some instances, not all the houses apparently having followed the primary markets in advancing prices. Cables are quoted at \$1.10 to 1.20 according to grade. An increasing demand is reported for lobsters at \$1.85 to 2.00 for tails, and \$2.30 to 2.50 for flats. Demand is easing off for men's. Fruits are quiet and unchanged at these quotations: Peaches, \$3 to 3.25 for 3's, \$2 to 2.25 for 2's; raspberries, \$1.65 to 2.80; strawberries, \$1.90 to 2.10; apples, 3's, \$1 to 1.10, gallons, \$2.65 to 2.80, and preserved fancy quarters at \$1.35 to 1.40.

**Coffees.**—Rio kinds are scarce and more attention has been turned to Maracaibo in consequence. We quote green, in bags, as follows: Rio, 20½ to 22½c; East Indian, 27 to 30c; South American, 21 to 23c; Santos, 21½ to 22½c; Java, 80 to 82c; Mocha, 27 to 28c; Maracaibo, 21c to 23c; Jamaica, 21 to 22c.

**Rice.**—Demand is still brisk for fancy imported Japan rice at 5½ to 6c, and there is not a large quantity to be had here. "B" rice is moving fairly well. We quote: "B," 3½ to 3¾c; extra Japan, 5½ to 5¾c; imported Japan, 5½ to 6½c; tapioca, 4½ to 4¾c.

Spices.—Trade is good, particularly in pickling spices. We quote: Pure black pepper, 12 to 14c; pure white 20 to 28c; pure Jamaica ginger, 25 to 27c; cloves, 25 to 30c; pure mixed spice, 25 to 30c; cream of tartar, 20 to 25c per lb.

Nuts.—Advices received by a local broker state that the great shortage on the crop of walnuts prevents any quotations being made in advance, and only open orders have any chance of being filled for the Christmas trade. The crop is also two weeks later than last year, which is regarded as quite as serious for the Canadian trade as the question of price. Regarding Terragona almonds, advices state that the first direct shipments will cost about 2c more than last year. Local trade is quiet and featureless. We quote as follows: Brazil nuts, 11 to 11½ lb; Sicily shelled almonds, 25 to 26c a lb; Terragona almonds, 12½ to 14c; peanuts 11 to 12c for roasted and 8 to 10c for green; cocconuts, \$1.50 to \$5 per sack; Gronoble walnuts, 13 to 14c, Marbot walnuts, 11 to 12c; Bordeaux walnuts, 11 to 12c; filberts, 9½ to 10½c for sack and 10½ to 11c for small lots; pecans, 10½ to 11c.

Sugar.—The activity is not as pronounced as it was a week ago, and no difficulty is now experienced in filling orders. Prices: however, are still steady at \$1.15 to \$1.50 for granulated and 3½ to 4c for yellows; raw, 3½c.

Syrups.—Business is higher in volume, but there is still a scarcity of the article. We quote: Dark, 25c; medium, 28 to 30c; bright, 35 to 40c; very bright, 45 to 50c.

Molasses.—Demand for molasses has improved lately. This applies particularly to the Barbadoes kinds at about 28 to 32c. We quote: New Orleans, barrels, 26 to 28c; half-barrels, 30½ to 32c; Barbadoes, barrels, 28 to 32c; half-barrels, 30 to 34c.

Teas.—The tea market continues active and strong. A cable received Thursday by a local broker quotes Indian teas firmer. Both Indian and Ceylon teas continue to sell freely in London, with a hardening tendency in price. Cheap China black teas are still advancing, and some excellent values are being shown by representatives of China tea houses at 15c. Samples of new green teas are arriving. There is a marked scarcity of all green teas except Pingsueys, and any offered are readily taken. The jobbing houses are still doing a good trade in new season's Japan teas, low and medium grades, at from 14 to 17c, and 20 to 25c, respectively. Medium grades: China blacks are active at 18 to 22c. Quite a few Young Hysons are going out at 20c for medium and 35c for fine teas. Indian and Ceylon teas are moving fairly well at 25 to 30c.

Dried Fruit.—The few hundred boxes of new season's Valencia raisins noted to have arrived last week have been almost cleaned out, but another shipment is arriving this week, and as high as 7½c has been obtained for the few off-stalk that are to be had. Orders are being booked for second shipment at 6c. The advance in the price of Valencia raisins, previously announced as having taken place in the primary markets, has been maintained. Detailed reports of damage to the curing crop by rains have not yet been received, but cable advices from all quarters confirm what has already been said in this respect, and announce that it applies to half the crop.

Currants.—Demand for currants is light and prices unchanged. Quotations are: Provincians, 3½ to 4c in barrels, half-barrels, 3½ to 4½c; Filiatras, 4 to 4½c in barrels, and 4½ to 5c in half-barrels; Patras, 5 to 5½c in barrels, 5½ to 5½c in half-barrels, 5 to 6½c in cases; Vestizas, 6½ to 7½c in cases, 6½ to 7½c in half-cases. Prunes are much as before. We quote: U's, 5½ to 5½c; B's, 7½c; bags, 8½c; casks, 4½ to 5c. The Avalon, the second direct steamer, has completed loading at Patras.

The market from the opening till to-day has been a steadily declining one, but it is generally believed that prices have touched the bottom, and a reaction is looked for, the latest purchases on the Avalon having cost quite as low as those made at the same time last year, whereas the crop is certainly not more than 75 per cent. of that abnormal yield. A few cases prunes of the better grade are going out at 7 to 7½c for "B"; "U," 5½ to 5½c; "A," 9c.

Evaporated apples.—Are beginning to be offered freely, but the market is without a reliable basis just now. Some holders are asking 8c to 9c, but we hear of sales at 6½c f. o. b. factories, and 7½c delivered here.

Dried apples.—Prospects are for a large crop and correspondingly low prices. Offerings are being made about three weeks earlier than last year. Transactions are reported at 4½ to 5c f. o. b. outside.—Canadian Grocer, Sept. 21.

### Toronto Live Stock Markets

Export Cattle.—Offerings were light and business almost nil. A few small picked lots of cattle sold at 3 1-2c. and sometimes a trifle over this figure. One buyer bought three loads of very good cattle, averaging about 1,280 lbs each, at \$3.40 per cwt. There was some little demand for stockers, but at low prices. One load of 25, averaging 1,150 lbs, sold at 2 7-8c per lb. The only activity in the cattle trade was in the purchases of feeders for the distillery.

Butchers' Cattle.—The demand was very slow and prices irregular and easy. Some choice lots of heaves sold well, but in no case reported sold higher than 3 1-2c per lb paid. In fact this price was paid only in one or two instances. It was said on the market to-day that a large number of ranch cattle were being shipped from the Northwest and Manitoba direct to Montreal, hence the lack of demand from that market. The usual buyers for Montreal took hardly anything to-day. The supply of butchers' cattle was not large, however, and on this account only were Tuesday's prices about maintained. Local butchers were not heavy buyers. Inferior stuff sold from 2 to 2 1-4c per lb; medium loads at 2 1-4 to 2 1-2c, and occasionally 2 5-4c per lb; and good to choice loads at \$3.12 to \$3.35 per cwt. A few picked lots brought 3 1-2c per lb. 14 loads of Northwest cattle (sold by H. and A. Maybe), averaging 1,000 lbs, at 8c per lb.

Sheep and lambs.—Receipts were again large. Heavy sheep were slightly easier, but demand was fair. Rams sold at 5c per lb and ewes and wethers, weighed off car, at \$3 to \$3.50 per cwt, and occasionally \$3.65. Lambs were plentiful and easy; one bunch of 6 lambs, averaging 83 lbs, sold at \$2.50 each. A bunch of 66 choiceweeps, averaging 140 lbs, sold at \$3.65 per cwt. Butchers' sheep were quoted nominally at \$2.50 each.

Hogs.—Demand was active at lower prices. Best bacon hogs, off car, sold at \$5.25 to \$5.30 per cwt, or about 10c lower than at the first of the week. Thick fats were unchanged at 5c. Store hogs sold at \$1.50 per cwt, but were not wanted. The decline in hogs for the week is about 20 to 25 per cent.—Empire, Sept. 21.

### The Tea Markets.

"Never," said a Montreal tea broker to The Grocer, "has the course of the tea market been more satisfactory to importers and dealers generally than it has been this fall. In fact the only drop of discontent in our cup of satisfaction is the difficulty we are experiencing in communicating with primary markets. The rush of work on the cables is so great that

it frequently takes days to get a message through where it was usually a question of hours. Aside from this the business done has been remarkably satisfactory, and now with light stocks buyers have in many cases been compelled to place their orders with importers at an advance in order to secure future delivery of supplies. All advices from primary centres point to values going higher. Some private letters that were furnished to The Grocer may be interesting in this connection: A Yokohama letter states: "Settlements have averaged 1,000 piculs daily, arrivals being delayed in transit owing to the Government monopolizing the railways in forwarding troops for transportation to Corea. Stocks are small and prices higher. Demand has been principally for goods from medium to fine which are very dear. The third crop is nearly exhausted and a few parcels of the fourth crop teas are being offered. Result of recent rains is being felt in country and arrivals from now on are expected to be better both in leaf and in cup. Total settlements to August 31, amounted to 202,644 piculs against 195,609 piculs for the same period in 1893. Quotations on that date were: Choice, \$31 to \$33; finest, \$26 to \$28; fine, \$23 to \$24; good, medium, \$19 to \$20; medium, \$17 to \$18; good common, \$14 to \$15, and common, \$12 to \$13."

### Ploughing by Steam

At the Lowe farm, near Morris, Manitoba, the combined steam plow and thresher invented by Mr. Stephenson is now at work. The plows are ten in number and are drawn by a traction engine. There is a threshing outfit attached, and as the machine goes along men throw sheaves of grain on it, the grain comes out at the sides and the straw is carried forward to feed the fires in the engine. It is described as a wonderful invention, and is capable of plowing two acres an hour.

### The First Strike on Record.

Livy, in his famous book, "The Annals," relates in the following suggestive words the story of a singular strike which occurred in Rome in the year 80) B. C., and was probably the first strike over known.

That year occurred an event little worthy of being related, and which I would pass in silence had it not appeared as involving religion. The flute players, dissatisfied because the latest censors had forbidden them to take part at the banquet in Jupiter's Temple, according to the ancient custom, withdrew, every one of them, to Tibur, so that nobody was left at Rome to play during the sacrifices. This incident shocked the religious sentiment of the Senate, and the Senators sent messengers to invite the inhabitants of Tiber to make every effort in order that the players should be restored to the Romans. The Tiburtines, having promised not to neglect anything necessary for that purpose, caused the flute players to come to the place where the Senate met and exhorted them to go back to Rome. Seeing that they could not prevail upon them to do so, they employed a stratagem in keeping with their character. On the day of festival, under the pretext that music would increase the joy of the feast, every citizen invited the flute players individually to his house, and wine, of which people of that profession are usually fond, was given to them in such quantities that they fell into a deep sleep. They were then thrown into wagons and transported to Rome. They only became aware of what had happened on the day after, when dawn surprised them laying on the carts, which had been left in the forum. A large crowd had assembled, and they were induced to promise that they would remain at Rome. The right of attending the banquets was restored to these flute players.



## A View of the Tariff.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Press at Washington, who is evidently astray on some points as to Canada's ability to export produce to the United States, writes to that journal that "nearly all of the Canadian exports are of agriculture, and four-fifths of them come into direct competition with the products of the farmers of the United States. But our farmers have not only to meet this competition of Canada in foreign markets, but under the Democratic tariff bill they will have to meet the same competition in home markets. Speaking on this subject, Representative Linton, of Michigan, said:

"It is almost beyond belief that any party in this country seeks to open our markets to Canadian competition in the way that this Democratic tariff bill does. Michigan is very hard hit under the bill. The placing of dressed lumber on the free list will cripple the mills of Michigan and throw thousands of men out of employment. The United States will not get any benefit in the way of reduced prices for lumber. The McKinley act reduced the duty on lumber of certain kinds coming from Canada, and the Canadian government increased the stumpage charge, and the consumers in the United States did not get one penny of benefit. There may be a reduction temporarily on the part of Canadians to drive the Americans out of the business, and then they will put up prices.

"Already the Canadian government has increased the price of stumpage as the result of the passage of this bill. It has advanced from 50c to \$1 a thousand. Placing salt on the free list hurts Michigan very much. Under the present tariff the price of salt has been reduced from \$1.80 a barrel to 50c. Many of the Michigan salt works have already shut down as the effect of Democratic tariff legislation. The great reduction in the price of wool, which has already taken effect, has paralyzed the wool business. Farmers are killing off and selling their sheep and going out of the business. Cedar paving blocks and staves were formerly dutiable at 10 per cent. Now they come in free. This strikes a blow to a very large industry in Michigan. The sweeping reductions in the duties on dairy products, breadstuffs, hay, beans, animals, etc., will hurt the farmers all along the border and help those of Canada in a corresponding manner. A great many horses were imported from Canada even under the McKinley act. Now that the duty has been reduced 88 per cent, the imports will increase enormously, to the injury of our farmers. No Michigan producer can find a market in Canada for anything. But Canada has large quantities of all these things on which the duties have been reduced and which have been placed on the free list, to sell in the United States. If the Canadians had been permitted to draft a tariff measure for the United States for the particular benefit of Canadian industries they could not have devised one that will prove more to their advantage.

"The number of people employed in the lumber industry in this country is 873,085. The total amount of wages is \$196,751,518, and yet that great industry is sacrificed by the removal of all duties, while a comparatively insignificant sugar industry, the whole value of the product of which in the United States is not \$80,000,000, is protected by 40 per cent. duty. But sugar is a southern industry, while the lumber industry is chiefly northern. Take rice, an insignificant little industry, employing only a few thousand men, and yet it is protected by an 81 per cent duty. Oranges and lemons got 81 per cent. and other southern products are protected in a similar manner. Such scandalous sectionalism has never before been known in tariff legislation in this country. Pennsylvania will be hard hit, along with Michigan and other states, in regard to

Canadian competition. For instance, hay is produced in Pennsylvania to a very large extent. Democrats have reduced the tariff on hay from \$1 to \$2 per ton. The cost of producing in Canada is about 41 per cent. lower than in the United States, owing to the lower price of labor, the lower value of land and the consequent less taxation. Notwithstanding the fact that under the McKinley act the tariff on hay was \$4 a ton, the last fiscal year 101,181 tons were imported from Canada. The year prior to the passage of the McKinley act the imports were 124,511 tons. It is evident that under the reduction of the duty one-half the imports of hay from Canada will enormously increase. The duty on hay is 20 per cent. The value of the hay in the United States is \$570,872,872. And yet this vast industry gets a protection of only 20 per cent., while the insignificant southern rice industry, which gives employment to only a few thousand men, is protected by 81 per cent. duty.

## Hides and Leather.

Canadian hide markets are ruled from Chicago, although local features are always elements of consideration. About six weeks ago the Chicago packer hide market began to strengthen; the United States Leather company, a very strong corporation entered the market to buy. Quotations of heavy cured country hides on the local market made a slight advance, but the price of green hides continued unaltered. Last Saturday, however, green hides were advanced  $\frac{1}{2}$  a pound, and market quotations are now: Green cows, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; steers, 4c; cured and inspected, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound.

The question, of course, now is as to the permanency of the advance. For the greatest part this depends upon Chicago, and dealers are looking to the source of supply. Within the last few years the receipts of cattle in Chicago stock yards have reached enormous figures. The cattle receipts for six years past are given as follows by the Review, an excellent authority:

1888.....	2,611,543
1889.....	3,023,281
1890.....	3,490,693
1891.....	3,251,622
1892.....	4,571,795
1893.....	4,133,406

Up to September 15th, 1,932,359 cattle had been received at the Chicago yards. Unless the remaining 15 weeks in 1894 average more than 72,000 head—and last week's receipts were estimated at only 64,083 head—this year will show the smallest entry since 1889.

On consideration of the supply side of the market, the situation certainly wears an aspect of growing strength. But the demand, the needs of the leather trade, must be taken into account. Tanners, although the price of their raw material has advanced to a considerable extent, have not raised the price of leather to a corresponding level. There has, however, been much talk of advanced prices; and harness leather is bringing from 1 to 2c a pound more than it did a month ago. We are told that a large western sole leather tanner has raised his price of slaughter by 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound, but this advance has not become general, although there is no longer a shading of prices in market transactions. It is a difficult task for tanners to obtain higher prices from boot and shoe manufacturers in face of the depression now existing in that industry. Not only have western factories decreased their output, but our reports from Montreal say that the fall trade there has been a disappointing one, and the volume of shipments will fall short of that of last year. In Quebec there have recently been three failures among leather and boot and shoe firms; the failure of a large jobbing house is

reported in Picton, N.S., while the assignment of an Ottawa shoe firm is also announced this week. If the advance in hides is finally to be borne by the wearer of boots and shoes, it will only be after a strong, united endeavor all along the line.—Toronto Monetary Times.

## Glass Was Not Advanced.

Toronto Hardware Merchant intimated a couple of weeks ago that an effort was being made to advance the price of window glass on the Toronto market 20 per cent. in consequence of the sharp advance in the Belgian market. The advance, however, has not yet materialized, nor is it likely to for the present at any rate, the movement having evidently collapsed. The particular obstruction to the consummation of the idea regarding higher prices was, one house which has an unusually large and complete stock on hand. This house has set its foot down and said there shall be no advance so far as it is concerned, and of course when one large house stands out like that it would be folly for the others to put their price up. There is, however, a steadier feeling in prices in sympathy with the primary markets, and with this Toronto dealers will, in the meantime, apparently have to be content.

## Freight Rates and Traffic Matters.

The Montreal Trade Bulletin of Sept. 24th says:—"Business in ocean grain freights is very discouraging, space being offered at 1s to Liverpool without getting a bid, and one agent to-day stated that he failed to get 9d. Butter and cheese and provisions are unchanged as well as deals. Cattle freights, however, are easier and lower at 40s. The shipping business is so demoralized that some of our regular lines are taking steamers off their routes.

In answer to a memorial forwarded by the Edmonton board of trade to the Canadian Pacific Railway Mr. Kerr, general traffic manager has replied that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company will give a reduction of 40 cents per ton on coal from Edmonton to Calgary. The other matters brought to their notice will be laid before a general meeting of the company for consideration.

The Duluth Market Report of Sept 24, says: The rate on wheat, Duluth to Buffalo, remained practically unchanged this week at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per bus. Receipts are light so that comparatively little shipping is being done. There is nothing moving for Kingston. The ore rate is firm and steady at 85c per ton. Lumber is being moved at an advance of one shilling for the week. The Chicago rate is 82 per 1,000 feet, and the Tonawanda rate \$1.87 $\frac{1}{2}$  per 1,000 feet. Coal is being brought up at 50c per ton, soft, and 80c hard. The week's shipments of wheat, including about 230,000 bushels to be loaded to day, have been about 615,000 bus. Ore shipments have been very heavy, probably not less than 75,000 tons. About 4,500,000 feet of lumber were shipped during the week.

## Sacrifice of Sheep.

The Chicago Breeders Gazette thinks the wholesale sacrifice of sheep at the present time a mistake that should be avoided in view of the prospects of the future. Reports from the northwest states are to the effect that not one sheep will be fed in that region this season to where there were twenty being prepared for market a year ago. The wholesale marketing of flocks that has now been going on for so long has certainly reduced the number of sheep to be offered at leading yards during the ensuing six months. Don't sacrifice your sheep. Keep up the quality by the use of good rams and bid your time. If beef and pork continue to advance, mutton must follow.

**Toronto Hardware Markets.**

There have been a few changes in prices, chief among which is a reduction of 40 per lb. in barbed, and plain twist wires and staples. A slight change is also reported in soil pipe.

**Wire.**—Barbed and plain twist wires and staples have been reduced 40c per lb., but so far the decline does not appear to have made any appreciable difference in business. We quote barbed and plain twist at 84 to 85c per lb.; steel staples, 84c.

**Rops.**—Demand has, if anything, fallen off except for sisal and manilla, but deep sea line and halyards, which are being principally used for cow lines, are going out quiet freely. We quote: Sisal, 7-16 in. and larger, 74c; 3, 7-16, 1/2 in., 8c. Manilla, 7-16 in. and larger, 94c; 1/2-5-16, 1/2 in., 10c.

**Cut Nails.**—Trade keeps quiet. Base price is unchanged at \$1.80 Toronto, carload lots, and \$1.85 small lots.

**Wire Nails.**—Discounts are unchanged at 75, 10 and 5 per cent., shipments of 10-keg lots being prepaid.

**Horse Nails.**—Are more active, with prices as before. Discounts, 60 per cent. off "C" and 60 and 2 1/2 per cent. off "P.B."

**Nails.**—We quote as follows. Cut, carpet blood, gimp, 60 per cent.; do., tinned, 70 per cent.; copper nails, 62 1/2 per cent.; clout nails, 60 to 67 1/2 per cent.; trunk nails, 60 to 65 per cent.; shoe finders' tacks, 50 per cent.; shoe nails, Hugganran' nails, etc., 37 per cent.

**Plumber's Supplies.**—Another change has been made in the price of medium and light soil pipe, but fittings remain as before, namely, 60 and 10 per cent. discount.

**Lead Pipe.**—We quote: Toronto and west 80 per cent. off in small lots, and 80 and 10 per cent. off in ton lots; points east of Toronto 85 per cent. off in small lots, and 85 and 10 per cent. off in ton lots.

**Outlery.**—All the houses here have their complete stocks of outlery to hand for the fall trade, and it is urged that this season's purchases are much in advance of previous importations, both in assortment and quantities.

**Tar, etc.**—Coal tar is still scarce. We quote: Roofing pitch, \$2.50 per bbl.; pure coal tar, \$4 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 75c per dozen pint tins; pine pitch, \$2.75 per bbl.

**Cement.**—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, \$3.25 per 100; Scotch fireclay, \$1 per 100 lbs.

**Pig Iron.**—United States pig iron is still enjoying nearly all the trade. There have been a few enquiries for the Scotch article, which is gradually getting scarcer, but they were very few, and we hear of no transactions. A few lots of Nova Scotia iron have come up during the week, and some contracts are reported to have been made, but at low figures. We quote ex cars Toronto: Cambree, \$19.50; Summerlee, \$21 to 21.50; Nova Scotia, \$18 to 18.50, United States Iron.—We quote on the cash basis f.o.b. cars, Toronto in bond: No. 1 foundry strong coke iron Lake Superior ore, \$18.75; No. 2 foundry strong coke iron, Lake Superior ore, \$18.25; Jackson county silvery, No. 1, \$16.80 to 18.30; Lake Superior charcoal, \$15.55; Southern soft, No. 1, \$11.75; ditto, No. 2, \$11.50.

**Bar Iron.**—There is a wide range in the views of the trade regarding the base price, some quote \$1.70 to 1.75, Toronto, inside figures for large lots, while others still quote \$1.80 to 1.85. Trade is quiet, orders being small as a rule and principally for immediate requirements.

**Sheet Iron.**—We 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, 24 gauge, 7c per lb.; 22 to 24 gauge, 6 1/2c; 16 to 20 gauge, 6 1/2c.

**Sheet Steel.**—Prices quoted last week are for second grade, the first grade bringing from 8 to 4 1/2c per pound according to gauge. We quote: 8 to 16 gauge, \$2.75 per 100 lbs., 18 to 20, \$2.65; 22 to 24, \$2.85; 26, \$3.10.

**Iron Pipe.**—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 24 gauge, Gordon Crown and Queen's Head brands.

**Ingot Tin.**—We still quote 18 1/2 to 19c.

**Ingot Copper.**—We quote prices unchanged at 10 to 10 1/2c.

**Sheet Copper.**—We quote: Untinned, 14 to 16 1/2c according to weight and size; brazier sheets, 14 to 17c according to quality.

**Zinc Spelter.**—We quote domestic at 3 1/2 to 4c and imported at 3 1/2 to 4c.

**Boiler Tubes.**—We quote: 1 1/2 inch, 7c; 1 3/4 inch, 7 1/2c; 2 inch, 8c; 2 1/2 inch, 8 1/2c; 3 inch, 9c; 3 1/2 inch, 9 1/2c; 4 inch, 10c; 4 1/2 inch, 10 1/2c.

**Tin Plates.**—Cokes are in good demand, some large shipments have been made during the week. We quote coke, 14 to 20 gauge, at \$3.10; for sizes 15 to 25c per box, basis more. "I.C." charcoal, \$3.50 to 3.75.

**Terno Plates.**—Are going out freely, especially in "I.C." Prices have been advanced a little, \$7.75 to \$7 now being the ruling figures for box lots.

**Sheet Zinc.**—Demand continues good, with prices unchanged at 4 1/2c for case lots and 5c for small lots.

**Hoops and Bands.**—Stocks are heavy and business is not as good as it might be; at the low figure touched a little more activity was expected. We still quote \$2.20 to \$2.25.

**Canada Plates.**—Business active. We quote half-polished at \$2.25 to \$2.35, according to quantity; 66 sheet boxes, 10c per box advance; 75 sheet boxes, 25c advance over 52's; 20x28, \$2.50.

**Solder.**—Is going out quite freely in the different quantities at 12 1/2c to 13 1/2c per lb.

**Antimony.**—We still quote Cookson's at 10 to 10 1/2c.

**Glass.**—Ruling price is \$1.15 first break, 50 foot boxes, with the range running 10c lower.

**White Lead.**—The movement is nothing but moderate, with the base price still 4 1/2c.

**Turpentine.**—Continues to tend downward in the South, and prices here are easy in sympathy at 40 to 41c f.o.b. Toronto. Local market is active.

**Linseed oil.**—Is 6d dearer in England, but there is no change here at 53c for raw and 51c for boiled f.o.b. Toronto. There is a fairly good movement.

**Prepared Paints.**—There is very little doing, and pure is unchanged at \$1.

**Putty.**—Demand is active at 2c for bladders in barrels.

**Shellac.**—This article is scarce, which has caused a considerable advance in the primary markets. There has been no change here and demand is light.

**Castor oil.**—Continues dull, with prices lower at 6 1/2c in cases, and 7c in tins.

**Seal Oil.**—Dull and unchanged at 58c to 59c.

**Old Material.**—Trade is still improving, and is now quite brisk. Prices are unchanged. We quote: Agricultural scrap, 50c per cwt.; machinery cast, 50c per cwt.; stove cast scrap, 30 to 35c; No. 1 wrought scrap,

40c per cwt.; No. 2, including sheet iron, hoop iron and mixed steel, 10c; new light scrap copper, 6 to 6 1/2c; heavy scrap copper, 7 to 7 1/2c; copper bottoms, 5 1/2c to 6c; light scrap brass, 8 1/2 to 4c; heavy yellow scrap brass, 5c; heavy red scrap brass, 5 1/2c; scrap lead, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4c; scrap zinc, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4c; scrap rubber, 5 to 8 1/2c; country mixed rags, 50 to 70c, clean dry bones, 50 to 60c per 100 lbs., borings and turnings, 10c. Hardware Merchant, September 21.

**The Firmness in Teas.**

It may be interesting to note in connection with the market across the line that the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin does not attribute the strength of the market to pure speculation. It says:

"As a stimulating factor, the breaking out of war between China and Japan has proved potential, but rather a prospective influence to diminish shipments from those countries than because of any fear of immediate curtailment in the movement; a petition fully endorsed by the Government record of imports into the United States during the first seven months of the year, showing a gain of about 11,000,000 pounds. Indeed, considering the incentive presented by the state of warfare existing between the two countries from which practically our entire supply of tea is drawn, speculation has been remarkable only for its exceedingly limited character, and the recuperation of tone in the tea market may fairly be credited to favorable natural conditions sufficiently strong to support the gains made."

"The advance in price has been of an irregular character. On some grades of stock previously crowded to an abnormally low level in the auction room, the reaction can be traced at from 85 to 50 per cent., which is the maximum, and the major portion of the improvement runs at 30 per cent., and under to so say 20 per cent., and all this on stock costing from 10 to 20c. per lb. On teas valued at 20c. and upwards the improvement will not amount to more than 10 per cent. at the best, and it is estimated by conservative operators that 25 per cent. will fairly represent the net average advance thus far fully established."

"The general run of quality thus far has been equal to or a trifle better than last season both in leaf and Cup, and much cleaner. Importers of Pingsuey, however, have encountered a difficulty which they claim seriously threatens the bringing forward of any considerable quantity of that description of tea. The cause of complaint is in the very high standard of quality required by the Government officials in order to pass inspection, much above last year it is said, which is felt to be an unjustifiable discrimination against a large quantity of the supply."

**Steel Shoe Makers Organize.**

An association has been formed by the makers of steel horseshoes in Canada.

The organization was consummated last week, and its members are the Montreal Rolling Mills Co., Pillow, Hersey & Co., and Peck, Benny & Co., all of Montreal.

Until within less than two months ago, the Montreal Rolling Mills Co. was the only maker of steel horseshoes in Canada. In August last, however, Peck, Benny & Co. and Pillow, Hersey & Co. launched out in this branch of manufacturing, and the association just formed is the result.

Prices have been fixed as follows: Nos. 0, 1 and 2, \$5.75 per keg of 100 lbs.; Nos. 3, 4 and 5, \$5 per keg of 100 lbs.; assorted, Nos. 0 to 5, \$5.50 per keg of 100 lbs. Terms, 4 months or 3 per cent. off cash 30 days, f.o.b. Montreal.

The Montreal Rolling Mills Company, which have hitherto been the sole makers of the too weight steel horse shoes, still retains that right.

# Columbia and Kootenay Steam Navigation Company, Ltd.

TIME TABLE NO. 5,

In effect Monday, Aug. 22th, 1894.

### Revelstoke Route—Steamer Lyttor.

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 Lyttor.

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 5.40 p.m.  
Thursdays at 4 p.m.  
Saturdays at 5.40 p.m.  
Connecting on Saturdays and Wednesdays with Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railways for Kaslo and lake points.  
Leaves Kaslo for Nelson—  
Sunday at 8 a.m.  
Tuesday at 8 a.m.  
Thursday at 8 a.m.  
Friday at 3 a.m.  
Connecting on Tuesdays and Fridays with Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway for Spokane.

### Bonner's Ferry Route—Steamer Nelson.

Connecting with Great Northern railway for all points east and west.  
Leaves Nelson Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m.  
Leaves Kaslo Tuesdays and Fridays at 3 a.m.  
Leaves Bonner's Ferry for Nelson and Kaslo at 3 a.m. on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

The company reserves the right to change this schedule at any time without notice.  
For full information as to tickets, rates, etc., apply at the company's office, Nelson, B.C.  
T. ALLAN, Secretary. J. W. TROUP, Manager.

# The Great Northern Ry.

THE POPULAR ROUTE  
TO THE  
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SOUTH  
AND  
WEST.

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From Vancouver to Honolulu and Sydney.

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ROBERT KERR,  
General Passenger Agent.  
WINNIPEG.

# NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

## TIME CARD.

Taking effect on Wednesday, June 29, 1894.

Read Up		MAIN LINE		Read Down.	
North Bound				South Bound	
Fr. No. 168. Daily.	St. Paul Ex. Press No. 107 Daily.	St. Paul Ex. Press No. 107 Daily.	Miles from Winnipeg.	St. Paul Ex. Press No. 108 Daily.	Fr. No. 154 Daily.
1.20p	3.00p		0	11.30a	5.30a
1.00p	2.49p		0	11.42a	5.47a
12.45p	2.35p	9 8	0	11.55a	6.07a
12.25p	2.23p	15 3	0	12.08p	6.27a
11.54a	2.05p	23 6	0	12.24p	6.51a
11.31a	1.57p	27 4	0	12.35p	7.02a
11 07a	1.46p	32 6	0	12.45p	7.19a
10 31a	1.29p	40 6	0	Morris	1.00p
10 03a	1.15p	48 6	0	St. Joseph	1.15p
9 23a	12.53p	56 0	0	Letellier	1.34p
8 00a	12.30p	66 0	0	Emerson	1.55p
7 00a	12.15p	63 1	0	Pembina	2.05p
11.05p	8.30a	143	0	Grand Forks	5.45p
1.30p	4 55a	223	0	Winnipeg Junction	9.25p
	8.30p	453	0		7.35p
	8.30p	470	0	Minneapolis	6.20a
	8.00p	481	0	St. Paul	7.00a
	10.30p	883	0	Chicago	9.35p

### MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

East Bound.		West Bound.	
Fr. No. 180	Ex. No. 128	Fr. No. 127	Ex. No. 129
Ex. No. 128	Thru. S. Sask	Ex. No. 127	Ex. No. 129
	Miles from Moorh.	Ex. No. 127	Ex. No. 129
1.20p	3.00p	0	11.30a
7.50p	12.55p	0	1.35p
6.58p	12.32p	10 0	2.00p
5.49p	12.07a	31 9	2.28p
5.23p	11 55a	35 9	2.39p
4.50p	11.39a	38 6	2.59p
3.53p	11.24a	39 6	3.25p
3.14p	11.02a	49 0	3.25p
2.51p	10 50a	54 1	3.49p
2.15p	10 23a	62 1	4.08p
1.47p	10 18a	64 6	4.23p
1.10p	10 04a	74 0	4.38p
12.57p	9 13a	79 4	4.59p
12.27p	9 38a	86 1	5.07p
11.57a	9 24a	93 3	5.23p
11.12a	9 07a	102 0	5.45p
10 37a	8 45a	109 7	6.04p
10 13a	8 29a	117 3	6.21p
9 48a	8 22a	120 0	6.39p
9 39a	8 14a	123 0	6.49p
9 06a	8 00a	129 5	6.58p
8 23a	7 43a	137	7.11p
7 50a	7 25a	145 1	7.30p

Number 127 stops at Balder for mail.

### PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

East Bound		W. Ex	
Read up Mixed No. 144, every day ex. Sun.	Miles from Winn. Pdg.	STATIONS.	Read Down Mixed No. 143, every day ex. Sun.
12.00 noon.	0	Winnipeg	4.00 p.m.
11.43 a.m.	3.0	Portage Junction	4.15 p.m.
11.10 a.m.	11.5	St. Charles	4.40 p.m.
11.00 a.m.	18.5	Headingley	4.48 p.m.
10.30 a.m.	21.0	White Plains	5.10 p.m.
9 32 a.m.	36.2	Engage	5.55 p.m.
8 05 a.m.	43.1	Oxville	6.25 a.m.
8 20 a.m.	55.8	Portage la Prairie	7.30 a.m.

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

Numbers 107 and 116 have through Pullman vestibuled Drawing Room Sleeping Cars between Winnipeg and St. Paul and Minneapolis. Also Saloon Dining Cars. Close connection at Chicago with eastern lines, connection at Winnipeg Junction with trains to and from the Pacific coast.

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G. P. & T. A., St. Paul. General Agt., Winnipeg

H. J. BRLOH, Ticket Agent, 436 Main St., Winnipeg.