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**Two cars** Crosse & Blackwell's goods comprising  
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**Two cars** Salmon consisting of the well  
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**500 Sacks** new crop polished Japan Rice—  
 direct from Japan.

**New Season CHINA TEAS,** Excep-  
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WINNIPEG, OCTOBER 31, 1892.

## The Cattle Markets.

The Liverpool cable of October 31 says:—There were no Canadian cattle or sheep offered here to-day; but the supply of cattle was very heavy and there was a big break in prices, averaged mixed shipments making 4½d. to 5d.

The Montreal Gazette of Oct. 31 says:—The season for the shipment of live stock is fast drawing to a close, and the time for the last boat to sail cannot come too quick to please the shippers. The markets on the other side do not show the slightest signs of improvement. The supplies of home cattle are heavy, and the British feeders are suffering almost as much as our shippers. The idea seems to be that good cattle would make some money, but as we have nothing above the middling grades our shippers cannot reap any benefit in this respect. The price of fat cattle has been so low that the British farmers seem to be afraid to handle store cattle at any price. There should be good profits made next season, however. Home bred cattle have been so cheap that the feeders are buying them in preference to Canadian beasts. They have been bought cheap, and reports are that the supply of feed is in fair supply. This freer buying of home cattle no doubt explains the marketed decrease in the shipments from Canada. The shipments to date are 94,815 cattle and 15,955 sheep, a decrease of 11,546 cattle and 15,231 sheep compared with last season's shipments to the same date. An examination of the figures will show a general decrease during the month to all ports, but the falling-off in the exports to the stocker ports is most marked. During the past month not a single bullock was sent to Dundee, Aberdeen shows a decrease of over 1,000 and Glasgow a decrease of over 2,000, the total decrease for the month being over 5,500. There is every reason to believe that the prediction made in these columns early in the season, that the

shipments would not reach the 100,000 mark will no doubt prove correct. There are 12 boats announced to sail this week, which are expected to carry about 3,000 head. If they carry this waxy cattle the figures will still be 2,000 below the century, and it is not likely that over this number will be carried during the next week, which will probably bring the season to a close. It is a noticeable fact that not a single sheep was sent from Montreal last month. While speaking of the season's shipments it might be well to mention that the losses up to the end of October were only 179 head which speaks volumes for the Government regulations which came into effect just one year ago, and the able manner in which they are enforced by the inspectors, Messrs. Pope and Morgan. Word was received to-day that the steamship Sarnia lost eleven head on the voyage just concluded at Liverpool. The steamship Monte Videau lost one and the Plassey three head. When the reports of the extraordinary stormy weather on the Atlantic are considered, these figures are more than satisfactory. Judging from the cable advices from the other side it would appear that the Britishers are much more excited over the reported pleuro pneumonia in Canadian cattle than the people most interested—the Canadian shippers—who seem to look on the whole affair with a "there ain't nothing in it" air. They have not the least doubt apparently but that the Monk Seaton case will turn out to be a case of Canadian lung, or some other non-infectious disease, being confident that Canada enjoys a clean bill of health."

At the East End abattoir, Montreal, on Oct. 31, there were 400 cattle, 100 calves and about 600 sheep and lambs offered for sale. There were no good cattle offered, and anything approaching good brought better prices, a few of the best offering making 4c. A few cars of stockers were taken at 3 to 3½c, which about represents a basis on which the greater part of the trading was done. Some of the scrubs sold at less than 2c. Calves sold at \$1 to \$12. Sheep were in better demand at \$2.50 to \$4.50, and lambs sold at \$2.25 to \$4 each.

## A Comparison between the Riches of Manitoba and Ontario.

Pilot Mound Sentinel: It may have escaped the notice of some persons that in Manitoba, especially in favorable seasons, plants, vines, bushes, trees and flowers produce much larger quantities of blossoms, berries, seeds, fruits or nuts, than is usually borne by the same varieties of plants and bushes in Ontario, while in the east the growth of wood is generally greater than is the case here. Take the Manitoba red and choke cherry as an example. At this season of the year the woods are red and black with ripe cherries, as the trees usually grow together in groves. The same condition of things exist in seasons where Saskatoon blossoms have escaped frost, then for hundreds of miles along the rivers the woods are purple with ripe and luscious fruit. In autumn the thorn apples cover the hawthorns with large masses of red haws until the trees look like pyramids of fruit. In the oak woods acorns adorn the trees in clusters on every hand, no matter how small the oak may be. The cranberry bushes become loaded until the branches are threatened with destruction by the weight of clusters. The quantity of raspberries on vines in Manitoba are sometimes marvellous; the same may be said of currants and gooseberries when the bushes are taken care of. It will be noticed that flowering plants in this country become covered by an extraordinary profusion of blossoms. A comparison between the wild rose of Manitoba and the wild rose of Ontario will discover the truthfulness of this and the rule applies to nearly every variety of flowers, wild and cultivated, even a potato field, when the vines are in blossom, becomes covered by flowers in a remarkable manner, and an acre or two of buckwheat presents a solid sheet of white when in blossom. With the different varieties of grain the case is the

same, first the flowers, then the fruit in great abundance, and the cause may be traced to the extraordinary richness of the land of the country and the long warm days of summer with generally a sufficient and even a heavy rainfall. Perhaps the best proof of the correctness of these statements can be found where the hazel bushes cover the ground in the vicinity of the woods, there, in a good season, ripe nuts will be gathered in such quantities that grain bags can be filled and a wagon loaded in a few hours by two or three persons. Nature generally distributes her gifts according to the necessities of her creatures, and where a long northern winter has to be provided for the riches of the summer are increased in proportion to the requirements of the cold season. In Manitoba there is grain, fruit, grass and cattle; in the far north the whole wealth is in the waters of the sea.

## The Farmers May Be Right.

[From the Liverpool Corn Trade News.]

It does not always follow that because deliveries are liberal, and the visible supply increased, that the crop is necessarily a large one; for on two or three occasions the American farmer has acted as he is doing now, and afterwards sold his holdings most advantageously. One occasion strikes us in particular, viz., in the year 1881, when there was supposed to be a serious deficiency in the American corn crop, and scarcity was apprehended, but when merchants saw the visible supply mounting to an unheard of height in the autumn of that year (it exceeded 28,000,000 bu before it culminated) they became sceptical and concluded that something was wrong with the reports of the crops, and that there could be no question of prospective scarcity seeing that stocks were twice as heavy as ever before—yet, after letting prices fall back 3 to 4s per qr for a period of three or four months, many were left out in the cold later in the season and saw rates advanced 10s or 12s per qr without profiting by the rise. It was then laid down as a first principle by one of the shrewdest operators upon the Liverpool market, that when the American farmer stored his grain in abnormally large quantities early in the season, that it foreboded comparative scarcity before the end of the season. Time will show if the axiom is a sound one now.

## Holding Wheat.

As a rule, wheat is sold more freely when prices are low than when they are high. That is shown in the comparative records of seasons of high prices and seasons of low prices, before this year and last, as well as in these years. Before the large crop of 1882 there was a small yield and before the large crop of 1884 there was the small crop of 1883. The large crop of 1889 was preceded by the small yield of 1888 and the larger yield of last year was preceded by the 1890 crop of less than 400,000,000 bu. Instead, this year, of a large crop following a small one as in all other seasons it is a big yield succeeding a big yield. There is enough in that to make all the difference that exists in prices, now and at the end of the season from the small yield two years ago. While the circulars to hand what did not merit respect when they were issued, and were as absurd then as they were impotent later, they were as highly commended, at the time, by the press generally as their propriety is now generally condemned by the same press, which conveniently shifts to the shoulders of the authors, its own part in them, to avoid the public ridicule it fully earned. Farmers of experience have been too often told by self-constituted advisors when to hoard wheat and when not to hoard it, to be so easily done for by the cry for help of every drowning speculator that tells them to "wade in."—Minneapolis Market Record.



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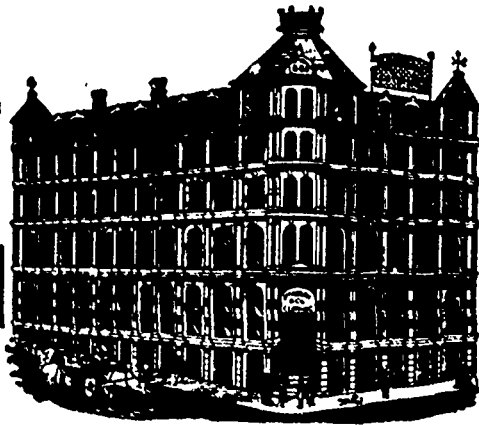
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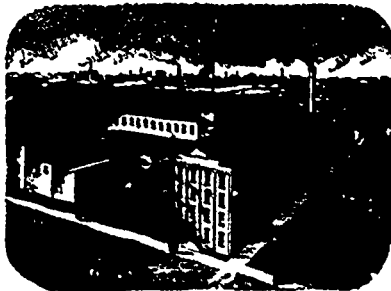
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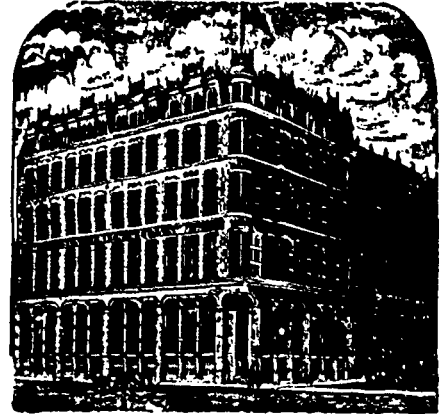
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**Manitoba.**

Wilson & Drake, Hartney, have built a new store.

John Stewart, tobacconist, Winnipeg, has sold out to Wilfred & Maynes.

Smith & Kennody, tinsmiths, Brandon, have dissolved partnership. R. C. Smith continues.

There was a fire at the Winnipeg gas works last week, which shut off the light for a few hours, and did considerable damage.

William Bridget who has been in the employ of G. Butchard, Hartney, for five years, is going to start a business on his own account at the new town of Pipestone.

J. F. Shillington, general dealer, Hartney, has disposed of his business to J. Iveson & Co. Mr. Shillington was the pioneer merchant of the locality. He will soon move to Stockton.

Wm. M. Fielding, representing Jas. Hall & Co., manufacturers of gloves, mitts, etc., Brockville, has arrived in Winnipeg. He has brought a stock of goods along with him, and has secured quarters at the Manitoba hotel, where he will be found until Christmas. Orders will be filled direct from the Winnipeg stock.

**Northwest Ontario.**

A Port Arthur telegram of October 31 says: "Fire broke out early this morning in the old postoffice building on Lorne street. That and the building formerly occupied and known as the Office hotel, next door, and which was used by Wells & Emmerson, as a warehouse, were both totally destroyed. Loss on building, \$3,000; no insurance. Wells & Emmerson had \$1,000 on the stock, some of which was saved."

**Assiniboia.**

F. H. Peters, builder, Edmonton, has assigned to C. F. Strong.

**Institute of Chartered Accountants, Ontario.**

The first monthly meeting of the Institute for the autumn season was held in Toronto on Thursday evening, 20th ult, there being a large number present. After the usual order of business, the president, H. W. Eddis, introduced the guest of the evening, Samuel P. Russell, C. A., of Winnipeg, who had been invited to explain a system of loose-sheet ledger keeping devised by him. His explanation of his system and the discussion of it by members was the main business of the evening.

After detailing some of the hindrances, annoyances, and the great waste of time, familiar to all who have had much to do with bound ledgers, Mr. Russell exhibited a sample ledger, consisting of an ordinary Shannon file, having as the top a hinged leather cover, permitting of easy reference to contents, followed by a bunch of sheets, arranged in directory order, with the name at the foot of the leaf, which, he explained, was one of the points covered by his patent; then completed by a solid cover underneath, similar to the one at top; one of the uses of the covers being to not only provide a suitable holder while on the file, but to allow the open accounts to be tied with tapes passing through holes, if so desired, thus forming for the time, a bound book. Only the open accounts are placed on these wires. The closed accounts in which the sheets are not completely filled, are kept in boxes immediately over the desk and called "Closed Available"; those sheets which are filled are kept in the vault under the title of "Closed Permanent." The items on closed accounts are always checked before distributing the sheets.

The advantages which have, so far, developed themselves, appear to lie in the great facility of handling—the possibility of any desired arrangement or grouping—the ability to change

that arrangement at a moment's notice—the saving in desk work—the uniformity of space given each customer, and the consequent lack of hesitation as to quantity of room to be assigned a new account. There is certainly great ease of reference, because the sheets containing an account are kept together at all times and there are never any blank pages in the way. A saving of time in all the above points is obvious, and particularly in the work of posting, collecting, taking trial balance and other reference to open accounts, due to the fact that all other matter is out of the road. The inventor asserts that in the twenty sets now in use, covering fifteen thousand sheets, the work is done in from one-half to two-thirds the time that was formerly used on bound ledgers.

The discussion was at times quite lively. In response to an inquiry as to whether this system would offer any facilities for concealing theft, the speaker gave it as his opinion that not more than one bookkeeper in ten thousand is dishonest, and he could not see wherein a man could steal any more successfully with a loose-sheet ledger than a bound one. Further, he said, no man ever did wrong without leaving a trace. As a matter of protection to the bookkeeper it is but a moment's work to run a flat chain through loop and around outside of wires, fastened by a small padlock, and thus prevent removal of sheets, while allowing ready reference to accounts. The weak feature that strikes us is the confusion that would be created by the loss of any sheet or number of sheets.

An interesting point was developed during a discussion as to loose-sheet ledgers in court. Mr. Russell showed that, as the judge looks upon a ledger merely as an index to the original entries, and as there is usually but one account involved in the suit, you may remove that one account from the file, make a copy if desired and file the original in court, thus enabling you to keep up your work and preventing inquisitive lawyers from examining accounts which you do not wish them to see. With the hearty vote of thanks tendered to Mr. Russell for his address, was coupled the wish that he might meet with every success with his ledger. —*Monetary Times.*

**The Grades Selected.**

A general meeting of the Winnipeg grain exchange was held Wednesday morning at 11 a.m. and considered the correspondence from the trunk lines of railways running into New York re the naming of the three grades of wheat, which number only will be handled by the U.S. roads through that sea port for export. After considering the grades of which the largest percentage are now being returned by the grain inspector, it was decided that Nos. 1, 2 and 3 hard would be selected.

The question of shipping all goods through Halifax was discussed at some length, and the C.P.R. officials present at the meeting agreed to refer the matter to the general offices in Montreal for consideration.

The following is the circular issued by the freight department of the Trunk Line associations in regard to grain shipments, under New York date of Oct. 28th:

**AGREEMENT FOR GRADING CANADIAN GRAIN IN BOND.**

Taking effect Tuesday, November 1st, 1892, the following rules will govern upon all shipments of grain from Canada exported via the port of New York.

First. All grain from Canada exported via the port of New York will be handled according to grades established by the boards of trade of Winnipeg, Toronto and Montreal, and grain so graded will be placed in bonded bins of the elevators and boats of the Trunk Lines at New York with other Canadian grain of like quality and grade as per the duplicate certificate of the Government inspector of the Dominion of Canada.

Second. The maximum number of grades which can be accommodated in the bonded bins of the elevators and boats of the Trunk Lines

at New York is 15; said grades will be fixed by the boards of trade of Winnipeg, Montreal and Toronto in accordance with the agreement reached at conference of October 20th, 1892, viz:

Manitoba wheat 3 grades; Ontario wheat 4 grades; Ontario rye 1 grade; Ontario oats 2 grades; Ontario barley 2 grades; Ontario peas 1 grade; Ontario black eyed peas 1 grade; Ontario buckwheat 1 grade. Grain from the province of Quebec will be placed in the same bins or boats as grain from the province of Ontario.

Third. No Canadian grain for export via New York will be accepted by the Trunk Lines on through foreign bills of lading, but such shipments must be consigned to the care of an individual or firm located at that port, whose address must be given in each instance.

Fourth. Manitoba grain will be inspected and graded before being forwarded from Winnipeg on the Canadian Pacific railway or Emerson on the Northern Pacific railroad, and a duplicate certificate of grade from the Canadian Government inspectors attached to the waybills.

Fifth. Grain from the provinces of Quebec and Ontario will be inspected and graded in Canada before passing the frontier and the cars will be turned over to the Trunk Lines with duplicate certificates of the grade from the Canadian Government inspectors attached to the waybills.

Sixth. Grain so arriving at New York will be placed in the grades established by the Canadian boards of trade and certified by the government inspectors of the Dominion of Canada, subject to the same storage and handling charges as domestic grain, as per the agreement between the New York Produce Exchange and the Trunk Lines.

It is understood that the same rules will govern on shipments of Canadian grain for export via all other seaports when handled by the railroad companies members of the Trunk Line association.

F. H. HOYT, Secretary. C. W. BULLEN, Commissioner.

**Grain Traffic Stopped.**

A New York telegram of October 31 says: An influx of grain almost unprecedented has forced the New York Central to post grain receipts to the extent of 300,000 bu. The day before yesterday 216,000 bu were posted on the bulletin of the New York Produce Exchange, yesterday nearly 100,000 bu were posted. This exceptional action was necessary in the circumstances. The congested condition of traffic is due to the large crops and the heavy shipments from the west.

In addition there has been a check in the export trade, caused, the Vice President of the New York Central thinks, by the cholera scare and the consequent derangement of foreign traffic. "The elevators of the New York Central," he explained, "are full, the boats are loaded and the cars are waiting on the road with loads of grain. The lake traffic is pressing in on Buffalo and it is necessary to find an exceptional outlet to relieve the congestion. There is nothing to do but to take advantage of the rule of the Produce Exchange permitting us to post old shipments."

**Position of Wheat Abroad.**

[From Beerbohm, Oct. 21.]

There is little fresh to notice in the general position of the wheat trade; the fresh shipments from exporting countries have been larger than before and beyond immediate requirements. The reports from America of continued heavy farmers' deliveries and increasing visible stocks have also not been calculated to induce active buying. Prices, however, remain relatively steady and their movements during the past few weeks furnish a strong argument in favor of the opinion that wheat has seen its lowest point, although it may, and probably will be, hard to move values upward.

**Toronto Markets.**

Flour—On the whole a good week's business has been done, chiefly on local and shipping account, but with a fair sprinkling of export orders. Prices have ruled on about the quotations given below, with the average rather lower than the advanced figures of a week ago.

Millfeed—Demand is generally better. Bran is selling at \$10.50 Toronto freights, with middlings at \$16 for fine.

Wheat—Very dull. Holders not offering, and there is very little enquiry. Exporters are apparently doing nothing. A cargo of white offered at 70c, f.o.b. at an eastern lake port without bids; a similar cargo sold at 73c at the beginning of the week. There was one sale of straight white at 67c on the Northern with a low freight. Red and mixed offered outside at 65c, and white at 66c standard. Manitoba wheats quiet and offered at easier prices. No. 2 hard offered to arrive North Bay at 82c, and lake and rail stuff offered at 80c to arrive.

Barley—Steady and unchanged, with no actual transactions reported to-day.

Peas—Dull and easy. Sellers offered to accept 58c north and west points without buyers.

Oats—Steady at 31½ to 32c here, and there were sales north and west at 28c.

Grain and Flour—Car prices are: Flour (Toronto freights), Manitoba patents, \$4.35 to \$4.45; Manitoba strong bakers', \$3.90 to \$4.10; Ontario patents, \$3.40 to \$3.50; straight roller, \$3.20 to \$3.45; extra, \$2.90 to \$3.00; low grades per bag, \$1 to \$1.50. Bran—\$11.50 to \$12.00. Shorts—\$12.50 to \$13. Wheat—(straight west and north points)—White, 66 to 67c, spring, 60 to 63c; red winter, 65 to 66c; goose, 58 to 60c; spring Midland, 64 to 66c; No. 1 hard, North Bay, 91 to 92c; No. 2 hard, 84 to 85c; No. 3 hard, 77 to 77½c; No. 1 frosted, 62 to 63c; Peas—No. 2, 58 to 61c. Barley—No. 1, 47 to 49c. No. 2, 43 to 45c; No. 3, extra, 39 to 40c; No. 3, 38 to 39c; two-rowed, 54 pounds, averaging about No. 3, extra color (outside), 40 to 45c. Corn—60 to 62c. Buckwheat—Outside 43 to 45c. Rye—58 to 59c. Oats—30 to 31c.

Eggs—Were steady at former prices of 16½ to 17c for fresh and 15 to 15½c for limed stock. The demand for the former was brisk and arrivals moderate.

Potatoes—Business quiet and restricted to some extent by the high prices at which good stock is held. Cars on spot are held at 55 to 60c; out of store, dealers ask 65 to 70c per bag.

Honey—Quiet; extracted sells at 8 to 10c to the trade; comb honey is in light supply and nominal.

Hops—Canadian hops, '92 crop, sell at 16½ to 18½c for good to choice, with extra choice lots held from 1 to 2c higher. Business is quiet as brewers are not buying much.

Hides—Steady; cured sell at 5c in car lots; green hides quiet at 4½c.

Poultry—Easier. We quote: Geese, per lb 4½ to 5c; turkeys, do. 8½ to 10c; ducks, per pair, 40 to 75c; chickens, 30c per pair.

Dressed Hogs and Provisions—There was no change in the market for hog products. The demand was chiefly of a retail character. One car new long clear sold at 8c f.o.b. here. Dressed hogs unchanged. A few small lots came in by rail and on the street, and were taken at \$5.75 to \$6.50, according to weight and quality. Packers have sent notices to country dealers that \$6.40 will be their top for next week. Quotations are: Mess pork, United States, \$14.50 to \$15.50; short cut, \$16 to \$17; bacon, long clear, per lb, 7½ to 8½c; lard, Canadian tubs and pails, 9 to 9½c; compound, do, 7½ to 9c; tierces, 9 to 10c. Smoked meats—Hams, per lb, 11½ to 12½c; bollies, per lb, 12½ to 12½c; rolls, per lb 9 to 9½c; backs, per lb, 11½ to 12c.

Butter—Arrivals were much freer to-day, but the brisk demand which has existed for some weeks past kept the market pretty well cleaned up, and prices were firmly held at

yesterday's quotations. Extra choice dairy butter sells at 19 to 20c; good to choice, do, at 17 to 18c; store packed tub is held at from 13 to 17c, the outside price being paid for choice grades. Bakers are liberal buyers of store packed butter at 14 to 16c. Creamery butter was also in somewhat better supply to-day, but steady within range of quotations. Quotations are: Butter, good to choice selected dairy, tubs, 19 to 20c; medium do, 16 to 18c; good to choice, store packed, in tubs and pails, 13 to 17c; common do, 13 to 14c; large rolls, good to choice, 16 to 18c; creamery, in tubs and crocks, 22 to 24c. Cheese, choice colored, jobbing at 10½ to 11.

Cheese—A fair jobbing demand is reported at 10½ to 11c.

Fruits—Business in staple lines of fruits continues good, but in new fruits supplies are so light as to hardly warrant quotations. Following is a general range of yesterday's prices. Apples, per bbl, now, \$1.25 to \$1.75; bananas, per bunch, \$1.50 to \$2; coconuts, per sack, \$5 to \$5.50; grapes, Concord, per lb, 3 to 3½c; grapes, Niagara, per lb, 4 to 4½c; grapes, Catawbas, per lb, 6c; lemons, Maoris, per box, \$10 to \$11; lemons, Malagas, per box, \$6 to \$6.50; muskmelons, per bbl, 65 to 90c; oranges, Jamaica, per bbl, \$7.50 to \$8.50. do. per box, \$4 to \$4.50; pears, per basket, 40 to 75c; sweet potatoes, per bbl, \$3.50 to \$3.75; quinces, per basket, 50 to 60c; cranberries, per bbl, \$8 to \$8.50.—*Empire*, Nov. 28.

**Montreal Dairy Market.**

Cheese—The cheese market is firmer tone and it is evident from the free purchasing that has taken place in some of the eastern districts, that some buyers want cheese and must have them. These country purchases have imported a firmer tone to the feeling on spot and now it is evident that a fraction more would have to be paid to move cheese than was paid a week ago. Strictly finest Ontario stock could not be had under 10½c and now some holders want the same price for eastern goods. At St. Hyacinthe some 5,000 boxes were taken on Saturday at 10½ to 10¾c and a fraction better in some instances. At the wharf this morning some 2,500 odd were offered and 10½c was a free bid, while more was made in the case of some lots. All in all, therefore, the market is firmer and a rearrangement of our list of quotations is necessitated.

Finest Ontario late makes .....	10½ to 10¾
Finest Eastern late makes .....	10½ to 10¾
Medium grades .....	10 to 10½

Butter is much the same as it was except that the special enquiry for western dairy stock is still to note, from which it is inferred that there are still people who want it here. Otherwise the market is a quiet dull one, a feature being more enquiry for bids on creamery in the country. It is understood that 22½c. has been accepted in the country in some cases for September and October stock and this is a concession on what the generality of holders were asking six days ago. The same feeling is not noticeable in the case of dairy, but if creamery eases off, other goods will be influenced.

Late made fall creamery .....	23 at 23½
Earlier makes .....	22 " 60
Townships .....	20 " 21
Morrisburg and Brockville .....	18 " 19
Western dairy .....	18 " 19

*Gazette*, Nov. 2.

**The Position of Tea.**

The strong advance in prices of tea which we have been experiencing lately differs from the occasional excitement of past seasons, in that the position looks certainly favorable to a steady market. Therefore, without anticipating any very wild operations among speculators, the general impression seems to be that tea at the prices at which it has been bought is a fairly safe investment. In China the Pingsuey men, as already noted in these columns, have determined on a reduction in the production to 135,000 half chests against 160,000 half chests

last year. This is certain to ensure speculation across the line. In Japan there is no accumulation despite the heavy shipments of the past season, and stocks are not any larger than they were this time last year, while advices with regard to the last crop state that it was 2,000,000 lbs. short and that all there is coming forward is now afloat. With regard to Indian and Ceylon teas, advices from London are that the market has held strong for several weeks. They put the total available supply for Great Britain from India at about 107,000,000 lbs. If this is so, brokers consider that it is not more than will be actually wanted. The statistical position of Ceylon stock also, according to British advices, appears even stronger, as the total import into Great Britain is not estimated at more than 70,000,000 lbs, while the consumption of tea by the English market is placed at 78,000,000 lbs. a year. On the whole the position seems to favor firmness, and it looks more and more as if prices were going, if any thing, a little higher. Lower grades of India and Ceylons have been worked up 1d to 1½d, and Pekoe Souchong cannot be bought now under 6d per lb. Java and green teas also point upwards, the crop news of the latter being unfavorable. Prices in consequence are firm at full values. It would seem, therefore, as if those buyers who got the low grade goods at the recent auction sale in Montreal at such low values, owing to the absence of competition, have made a good thing of it.—*Grocer*.

**Losses On Apple Shipments.**

As the season advances the prospects for those speculators who went in early and paid extreme figures for apples in the country do not improve. In fact, allowing for all the conditions, some of the figures paid seem ridiculous in the extreme, comparing the present season with previous ones. The Canadian crop this year, both of fall and winter apples, was an exceptionally good one, and in addition to this, advices from the apple producing countries on the continent of Europe indicate that they would send the average quantity of stock to the English market. It is true the English growth itself was short, but the deficiency was more than made up by the excess in supply elsewhere. Last year no such condition of affairs prevailed, and the first cost of apples in Canada only averaged from \$1 to \$1.25 per barrel. This year, on the contrary, they were fully 25 to 75c higher for the first cost of the fruit at the orchard. In a word, fruit in Montreal ready for shipment costs to-day from \$2.25 to \$2.50 per barrel, against \$1.75 to \$2 last year, and this increase does not include any margin of profit for a turnover. On this basis operators stand to lose a tidy little sum, unless prices in Great Britain improve materially. Some of the shipments of early fall apples which have gone forward mean big losses to some people, one dealer estimating that from \$100,000 to \$125,000 must have been dropped in the aggregate on some shipments. Little of this comes out of the pockets of Montreal shippers, who would have nothing to do with apples at the extremely high values. They preferred to allow the speculators in the country to drop their money. Lately it is worthy of remark that growers are disposed to talk more reasonably than a month ago, and this is taken as an indication that the people in the country who have been boosting up prices have got tired of the game, the inference being that they found it unprofitable. The shipments from Montreal have also been remarkably heavy, ranging all the way from 10,000 to 25,000 barrels per week since the apple shipment season opened, and they keep on.—*Canadian Grocer*.

A file containing a number of articles and some communications for this week's *COMMERCIAL* was accidentally carried out by an office boy in a bundle of waste paper, and burned. Among the destroyed manuscript was an interesting letter from Mr. McMillan, agent for Manitoba at Liverpool, the loss of which is regretted.



**British Grain Trade.**  
 The *Mark Lane Express* of October 31, in its weekly review of wheat, says: "Low prices current are greatly affecting the market deliveries of wheat, farmers having 15 per cent. less and delivering 30 per cent. less. Millers are bidding low for imported wheat, knowing that the greater part of the American surplus of 40,000,000 bushels will come to Great Britain, as France will need only one fifth and Holland only one-third of what they needed in 1891, while the Australian surplus promises to be double that of 1892. Barley, oats and corn were firm during the week. Damp wheat of poor quality fetched at rare intervals 30s. Foreign wheat unchanged, owing to the small imports."

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N.B.—Mr. Geo. Shaw of Victoria is our representative for British Columbia.

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Choice Dairy Butter, Bacon, Hams,  
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## Sir Francis de Winton On Emigration.

ADDRESS IN MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

Sir Francis de Winton, who was yesterday the guest of the mayor of Manchester in this city, last evening addressed a large and appreciative audience at the Memorial Hall, Albert-square, under the auspices of the Manchester Geographical Society, on the subject of "Canada and the Northwest." In the absence of the mayor (Mr. Alderman Bosdin T. Leach) through indisposition, the chair was occupied by the Rev. S. A. Steltnal, who accorded the lecturer a hearty reception. The chairman said, as they said, as they all know, the death of the late Duke of Devonshire deprived the society of a president, and, at the request of the council, he invited the Duke of York to accept that position. In reply to this invitation, Sir Francis de Winton, the treasurer of the Duke of York, had written as follows: "Marlborough House, Pall Mall, S.W., 4th October, 1892. Dear Sir,—I am desired by H.R.H. the Duke of York to say that it will afford him much pleasure, in reply to your request, to become the president of the Manchester Geographical Society." (Applause.)

Sir Francis de Winton, who was received with applause, at the outset of his paper said he did not propose to waste their time by any attempt to depict this oldest and greatest of our colonies, its history of its development political and commercial, but rather to lead them into wilder lands, into the growing and fertile regions of that great area which lay between the gigantic lake system of North America and the province of British Columbia. Through the kindness of Professor Dawkins they were furnished with a large official map of Canada, and the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railway authorities had been good enough to lend them some photographic slides which would be exhibited at the end of his paper. He was aware he could not tell them much that was geographically new as regarded Canada, but he hoped to be able to interest them in what might be termed the commercial aspect of the country, and some of its more recent developments which were matters worthy of attention. He would endeavor to show them Canada as she was to day, her enormous railway systems, and their rapid development, her rich wild lands only awaiting capital and labor, with intelligence to develop into one of the great wheat producing areas of the world; her fertile grazing lands of what was generally called the ranch country, where already noble herds of horses and cattle and flocks of sheep were being raised, her mineral wealth that lay hidden in the valleys of the Selkirk, and gold ranges as well towards the north, in what was known as the Peace River country; and the markets which were arising from these products both in the east and in the west. First dealing with the great railway systems of Canada, viz.: The Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific and Inter-Colonial, Sir Francis said the former had passed through many vicissitudes, and the whole of the prosperity of the older portion of the colony—the provinces of Quebec and Ontario—had its commencement from the time of its construction. Previous to its establishment the sole means of transportation was by water, consequently for six months in the year the country was practically closed against European markets. It was not until the Grand Trunk Railway came into operation, that the commercial activities of the country received any stimulus. From that time population, wealth and commerce sprang into life. The result of the journey of the Marquis of Lorne in 1831 on his drive of over 1,300 miles through what was then known as the North-west territory, led to very important results, and out of an agreement between the Government on the one hand and a syndicate on the other, sprang the Canadian Pacific Railway. Among other features it was the only railway in America that had a through line from ocean to ocean—from the Atlantic to the

Pacific. Having alluded to the climate and agricultural divisions, and described the rising development and progress of the colony, Sir Francis spoke concerning the advantages which Canada offered for emigration and colonization—matters of importance as regarded the future welfare of this great country. It had been computed that each emigrant brought to the country of his adoption about £100. As regarded the United States, her lands had been peopled and wealth had been added to her productiveness. Their railways furnished transport to markets, and, by the energy of her people, stimulated by the climate, she rapidly became the great nation she now was. Like causes produce like effects, and from what had happened in the United States, it was not difficult to deduce a fair idea of what this section of Canada would become. It must be remembered that the fertile waste lands of Canada's great neighbor had all been taken up, and she had no more to offer to the world's surplus population. Already, besides the Canadian Pacific Railway, branch lines were being constructed to open up the territory north and south of the main line between Winnipeg and Calgary. The Government of Canada helped also by land grants, and thus they found Government capital, energy and skill all combining to open these fertile lands to the world, which only required labor to develop them. When one considered the increase of population in these islands, the depressions and fluctuations of our industries and of agriculture, it appeared to him that we could not go on drifting, as we were doing, much longer. Emigration had up to the present time provided a means whereby our social and economic conditions could adjust themselves, but the signs on our horizon pointed to the necessity of further measures, and we should have to turn to colonization. Defining emigration and colonization as they were frequently confounded, to the detriment of both, an emigrant, he said, was one who left home with enough money to make a new start in life in the country of his adoption. It was a free movement, with freedom of action as the mover had the means to carry out his desires. The colonist, on the other hand, was one who by sudden disruptions of trade, by circumstances altogether beyond his control before he had time even to think of emigration, found himself unable to live in the country, and unable to get out of it. There was nothing before him but starvation, and that led to Socialism. The object of colonization was to place him in such a position where, by honest labor he not only improved his condition but he might become in time a producer, and as a sequence a consumer also. No scheme of colonization should be attempted except on a pure business basis. There were two essential points which must exist to ensure a commercial success. Firstly, whatever capital was advanced it should have its equivalent in land or some other form of tangible security; and secondly, there must be a market for the produce of the colonists, otherwise their labor was only half utilized. Canada offered both these conditions, and she had yet millions of waste lands only requiring labor to make them profitable. The times, he said, had changed, and were changing, when Great Britain was the workshop of the world. Let them take for example the McKinley tariff which had recently driven some thousands of tin workers in South Wales out of work, and the same tariff exercised a hostile influence against many of our other industries. There was no firmer advocate of the true principles of free trade than he, but when our industries are being crushed, and our artisans were thrown out of work and starving, when the markets of other nations were purposely closed to our manufacturers, then he maintained it was for us to consider the situation. There were the proverbial three courses—new markets, retaliation, or drift. New markets: By arrangements with our colonies under a scheme of federation, and by the development of our African possessions and other new countries, and so open up new lines of trade for our manufacturers and artisans. Ro-

taliation: Fair trade with those countries who would not have free trade with us. Drift: If we read history, and if we judge from the stories of the rise and fall of the great nations of the past, we learn that a policy of drift was the first inclination towards a state of decline. He had faith in the energy of our people, in their national character, which desired, no matter what party guided the helm, that the government of this country should maintain the integrity of the Empire, should be strong against the strong, merciful and kind to the weak, and extend help to those who could not help themselves. (Applause.) May we not, he said, look forward to a closer connection between the mother country and her powerful dependencies and work for a greater federation than now existed. (Hear, hear.) He believed the influence of such a federation would be for the general good of mankind, because under God's blessing it would maintain peace and good will among men. (Applause.)

Mr. Alderman Mark (the ex-Mayor of Manchester) afterwards moved a hearty vote of thanks to Sir Francis de Winton for his interesting and instructive lecture. The development of Northwest Canada, Mr. Marks observed, was one of supreme importance to this country; they were thirsting for our surplus population, but unfortunately for us they only wanted the very men we wished to keep. Canada did not want the poor half-starved people that we wished to get rid of, and there came the difficulty, but in one respect we were giving them bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh, in sending out from our refuges some fine brave little fellows to the farms in Manitoba and such like places, and those were exceedingly useful material in the development of that rich country, which was blessed by nature with almost every product that could be devised, and it only required capital and labor to develop it in the highest sense that we understood the development of civilization and progress. (Applause.)

Mr. J. Thewlis Johnson, in seconding the resolution, said we should be glad if Canada would set an example to the other colonies by opening her ports to British manufactures, and allow us to bring our cloth and our iron in the same way that we were only thankful to receive their wheat, cattle and anything else that they would send us.

The vote of thanks having been cordially passed, Sir Francis de Winton suitably acknowledged the compliment.—*Manchester Courier.*

## Exporting Grain via New York.

At a special meeting of the Montreal corn exchange the following letter was read from Mr. George Olds, treasurer and manager of the C.P.R.:

"The question of grading Canadian grain intended for exportation via New York and Boston having apparently been satisfactorily settled at the meeting held in New York on Thursday last, and the practical closing of navigation being near at hand, it seems necessary for us to announce to the trade what arrangements it is proposed to make for the forwarding and handling of grain. As you are aware three grades of Manitoba wheat has been agreed upon as the number of grades which the New York terminal lines will take care of and Boston no doubt will take care of a like number of grades of this grain. So far as Manitoba wheat is concerned, for the present all that which may be intended for export via New York will pass from our line via Prescott, Ont. That for export via Boston will necessarily pass in the vicinity of Montreal, but as the inspection of Manitoba wheat is to be made at Winnipeg, and as inspectors' certificates are to accompany each consignment, it will not be necessary for the inspectors of grain at the frontier to interfere in any way with this grain. With regard to grain from points in Ontario, that which may leave our line at Prescott for New York can be inspected at Prescott, where an inspector should be located. That for export via Boston will be accumulated into

train loads at our Outremont yards here, and that is the place where the inspector should be located. Arrangements will no doubt be made for the necessary accommodation of the inspector at Outremont yard. The question which seems to remain now for your attention is the appointment of a competent inspector to take care of the interests of the grain shippers. We shall necessarily have to refuse to forward grain to the ports of New York or Boston until it has been inspected, and instructions will be given to our several general freight agents to prohibit the forwarding of grain to Boston or New York intended for export unless it is consigned to the care of some one at either of these ports, who will have the authority, if necessary, to order the disposal of the grain in case terminal line agents should from any cause be unable to bulk any particular consignment. I think this precaution is necessary, and as much in the interests of the owner of the grain as of the railway companies. I wish to call particular attention to the danger of shippers of grain sending consignments of grain simply to the order of some Canadian bank or individual having no business location at the ports of export. This feature caused great confusion last year, and largely resulted in all the loss and detention to our cars which occurred."

### The Uses of Honey.

A writer in the *Horticultural Times* expresses surprise that honey is so seldom seen on the tables of the people of this country. Honey is at once a valuable medicine and food. Foul air, improper ventilation, sudden changes of weather, the exposure of lungs and throat to a damp atmosphere, are the source of no end of throat and bronchial troubles. A free, regular and constant use of honey is probably the best medicine for throat troubles there is. It is a most wholesome and economical substitute for butter, being, as a rule, half the price of that article. Honey is of more service in our cooking than many people imagine. Those who indulge in a glass of grog and hot water on cold winter nights, should try the effects of a spoonful of honey instead of sugar. The change will surprise them. Honey may, indeed, replace sugar as an ingredient in the cooking of almost any article of food. In rice puddings the writer invariably uses honey instead of sugar; the flavor is much more delicious. For preserving most kinds of fruit, honey is far preferable to sugar, as it has the quality of preserving for a long time in a fresh state anything that may be laid in it or mixed with it, and preserving from corruption in a far superior manner to sugar. For many medical purposes honey is invaluable. To town residents who may be jaded and look careworn after the excitement of late hours, when the skin becomes dry, red and harsh looking, try the effects of rubbing gently a thin coating of honey on the face before going to bed. It is one of the finest cosmetics in the world.

### A Cash Basis.

Not enough can be said on the necessity of retail dealers conducting their business on a cash basis. All sorts of plans have been tried to give the cash customer some advantage over the credit customer, but none have had the effect of showing those who buy on credit that they were purchasing at a disadvantage. The giving of checks for each purchase of tea or coffee has been carried on for some time, but it, like all others, does not shut out the credit customer since the check is given with a goods, whether paid for or not. Many dollars' worth of crockery has been given as premiums on these checks when the bill for the goods with which the checks were given was never paid. Storekeepers have given this matter a great deal of study, but the way to overcome the unpleasantness of making a difference between the cash and credit customers have never been evolved.

To charge two prices for goods over the same

counter is not impracticable, but in short while would prove unprofitable to the merchant adopting such a plan. Hence the only thing that could be done to overcome the difficulty would be to give a discount for spot cash. Then if the credit purchasers should happen to see a storekeeper give a rebate for cash, it would certainly have a tendency to encourage them to adopt the same plan. By giving a cash discount in this manner, people could be made to see that there is a saving to be made by paying cash for groceries, and the purchasing of many articles of luxury would often be postponed so that there may be cash on hand wherewith to purchase groceries.

The adoption of this plan will enable the storekeeper to purchase goods for spot cash, and he will then be in a position to receive a discount at the end of the line. This will be of considerable advantage to him, as the merchant with ready money is always anxiously sought and greatly respected. A trial of this system of doing business must surely result in a benefit to both the retailer and consumer, and no fault can be found by those who do not pay spot cash because of being charged the regular price, while others are receiving a discount.—*Sau Francisco Grocers' Journal.*

### Check Reins.

Over 500 veterinary surgeons have signed a paper condemning tight check reins as painful to horses and productive of disease, causing distortion of the windpipe to such a degree as to impede respiration. They mention paralysis of the muscles of the face, megrima, apoplexy, coma and inflammation as some of the results of its use. The over check rein will often cause a horse to become knee sprung. It destroys the delicate sensitiveness to the bit which is most desirable in guiding a horse. Dr Kitching says: "If a horse pulling a load has his head held in by a check rein, he cannot throw his weight into his collar, and is hindered from giving his body that position which is more natural and effective." He goes on to speak of the constant strain of his limbs and muscles, and the injury caused by the constrained position of the head, whereby the breathing and circulation are effected, and the horse made restless, irritable and uncomfortable, he says: "The check-rein inflicts unceasing torture upon the animal in another way. By holding the head upwards, it puts the muscles of the neck on a constant strain. They become painfully uneasy and tired. If the horse cannot bear it, he rests the weight of his head upon the rein, and his mouth is violently stretched. Thus, he only exchanges one torment for another. To sum up, in a word, the check rein lessens a horse's strength; brings on disease; keeps him in pain; frets and injures his mouth; and spoils his temper."

### Another George Washington.

A young man in a dry goods store in Boston was endeavoring to sell a customer some goods. He had a quantity on hand which he had much desired to dispose of, as they were not of the freshest styles, and the man seemed inclined to take them. When the goods had been examined and the bargain was about to be concluded, the customer asked:

"Are these goods the latest styles?"

The young man hesitated. He wanted to sell the goods, and it appeared evident that if he said they were the latest style the man would take them. But he could not tell a lie, and he replied:

"They are not the latest style of goods, but they are a very good style."

The man looked at him, examined some other goods of later style, and said:

"I will take those of the older style, and some of the new also. Your honesty in stating the facts will fasten me to this place."

The man not only sold his goods and kept a good conscience, but he also retained a customer whom he might never have seen again if he

had not spoken to him the exact truth. There is no permanent gain in falsehood or deception. Righteousness and truth are a sure foundation.—*Farm Pools.*

### Trade Reports Gratifying.

Returns of imports and exports for the month of September enables a comparison to be made between those of the three months of the current fiscal year, and the returns for the corresponding period of the fiscal year 1891-1892. During the latter period we imported goods to the value of \$30,538,938, while during the corresponding period of the present fiscal year our imports were \$33,281,506, an increase of \$2,742,968. The exports increased from \$34,017,012 during the first quarter of the year 1891-92, to \$39,794,175 during the first quarter of the present fiscal year, an increase of \$5,777,063; the month of September alone shows an increase of about \$2,060,000 in exports. The exports during the last fiscal year were some \$18,000,000 in excess of those of the fiscal year 1890, so that the growth indicated by the returns for the first quarter of this year is so large.

The Toronto Board of Trade has concurred in the report of the delegates to the meeting of the Trunk Lines Association in New York regarding the grading of Canadian grain in New York for export, and passed on the matter for approval of the Montreal board. The association proposes that the following shall be the grades of grain, for which bins will be reserved in New York: No. 1 spring; No. 1 and 2 white winter; No. 2 goose wheat; No. 2 peas; No. 2 white oats; No. 2 mixed oats; No. 2 blackeyed peas; No. 2 buckwheat; No. 2 and 3 extra barley.

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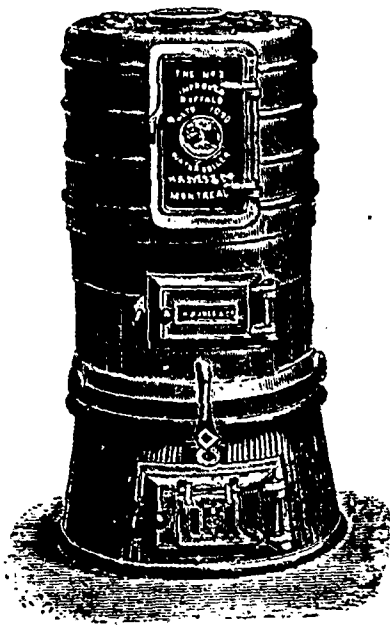
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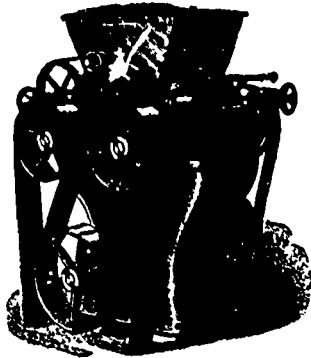
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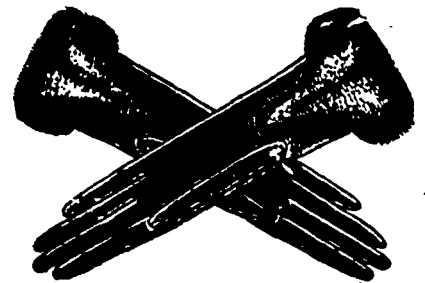
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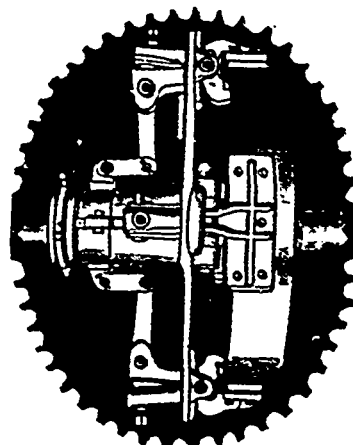
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## WINNIPEG MARKETS.

(All quotations, unless otherwise specified, are whole sale for such quantities as are usually taken by retail dealers, and are subject to the usual reductions for large quantities, and to cash discounts.)

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, November 5.

There has been considerable briskness in some branches of trade. The cool weather has been favorable to the clothing and dry goods trade. The heavy movement in wheat continues, marketings having been larger than in previous years, notwithstanding the discouragingly low prices. General traffic with the railways is also heavy.

**DRIED FRUITS**—We quote: Dried apples 5½ to 6c; evaporated, 8 to 9c; figs, layers, 10 to 14c; figs, cooking, 3 to 5c; dates, 6 to 8½c. Valencia raisins, old, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per box; new Valencias, \$2.00 to \$2.10; London layers, \$2.20 to \$2.30. Currants, 6 to 8½c; prunes, 6 to 9c. Evaporated fruits are quoted: Apricots, new, 19 to 20c; peeled peaches, 17½ to 18c; unpeeled peaches, 12 to 12½c; pitted plums, 11 to 11½; cherries, 12½ to 13c; pears, 12½ to 13c.

**GROCERIES**—Advices concerning teas are strong. Sugars are steady. Prices here are: Sugars, granulated, 5½ to 5¾c; yellows, 4½ to 4¾c; lumps, 5½ to 6c; powdered, 7½ to 8c. Syrups, 2½ to 3½c.

**FISH**—The market is well supplied with fresh fish. Whitefish are held at 8½c, lake trout, 9c; British Columbia salmon, 14c. In cured fish haddies are offering at 10½c per lb. and bloaters at \$1.75 per box.

**GREEN FRUITS**—Jamaica oranges are now offering, in addition to Floridas. Eastern pears are out of stock. Malaga grapes have arrived, and are now in stock. The varieties of fruits in the market is gradually narrowing down to the usual winter limit. Apples are in good supply. Prices are: Florida oranges, \$8 box; Viridilla lemons, \$3 to \$3.50 box; bananas, \$3.25 to \$3.75 bunch; tomatoes, 25c to 35c per 20 lb basket; green tomatoes, 25c per basket; California winter pears, \$4.25 to \$4.50 per 40 lb box; California grapes, \$6 to \$6.50 per 40 lb crate, as to quality; Ontario apples, early varieties, \$3.25 to \$3.50 per barrel for good fruit; winter stock, \$3.50 to \$3.75; Ontario pears, 40c to \$1 per basket, and \$4.25 per keg; Cape Cod cranberries, \$9.50 barrel; Malaga grapes; \$8.50 per keg.

**NUTS**—Fancy stock is quoted: Almonds per pound, 16 to 17c; walnuts, per pound, 15 to 16c; pecans, 17c to 18c; filberts, 13 to 14c; Brazils, 10 to 13c; peanuts, 14 to 15c; Coconuts, \$9 to \$10 per 100.

**GENERAL WHEAT SITUATION**—Wheat has held fairly steady this week and the range of prices has not differed materially from the previous week. On some days prices averaged slightly higher than on the corresponding day of the previous week, while on other days they were somewhat lower. There has therefore been no well defined tendency in values, either upward or downward. On Monday prices were stronger in United States markets, gaining as much as 1c at some points. Cables were a little firmer. The visible supply at principal points in the United States and Canada, east of the mountains increased 2,292,000 bushels for the week. The same week a year ago the visible increased 1,538,000 bushels. The total visible supply is now 61,694,000 bushels, as compared with 36,232,000 bushels a year ago. Shipments from India for the week were announced to have been 940,000 bushels less than the corresponding week a year ago. Duluth stocks increased 472,000 bushels for the week. Minneapolis increased 841,000 bushels and Chicago 558,000 bushels. Montreal increased 110,000 bushels. Wheat in transit on the lakes decreased 1,657,000 bushels. On Tuesday wheat was a trifle lower. The Russian wheat crop was reported at 247,000,000 bushels, as compared with the very short crop of 176,000,000

bushels last year. Wheat and flour on ocean passage for the week increased equal to 1,040,000 bushels. The English visible supply was about the same as a week ago, showing consumption equal to receipts. Receipts of wheat at Duluth for the day were 442 cars, and at Minneapolis 464 cars. Wheat continued easier on Wednesday in United States markets, principal points closing slightly lower. Cables were lower, and rain in the winter wheat belt improved crop prospects. May wheat at Chicago sold the lowest so far on this crop. Duluth receipts were 329 cars and at Minneapolis 523 cars. Bradstreet's report of the available supply east of the Rockies increased 3,307,000 bu wheat; stocks of wheat on the Pacific coast decreased 332,000 bu. On Thursday prices declined in the United States markets early in day, but later recovered and closed fractionally higher, due to better speculative buying and firmer cables. On Friday there was nothing new of interest in the situation. Prices were easy and most United States markets closed slightly lower. Total receipts at the four principal United States wheat ports since Aug. 1, the beginning of the crop year foot up: Minneapolis 20,505,904 bu; Duluth, 15,132,371 bu; Chicago, 28,949,259; Milwaukee, 6,211,225, making a total of 70,797,759 bu; against 63,354,063 bu during the same time last year and 27,778,394 bu in 1899. The total receipts of wheat at the four principal wheat winter points, Toledo, St. Louis, Detroit and Kansas City from July 1st to date are 50,574,715 bu, against 40,919,470 bu in 1891, and 16,964,128 bu in 1890.

At Chicago during October regular No. 2 wheat, for November delivery, ranged from 69½ to 76c. The highest price was 76c on October 7 and 8, and the lowest price for the month was reached on October 29. The extreme range for the same class of wheat during October last year was from 92½ to 99½c; during October 1890 the range was \$1.01½ to \$1.01½; during October 1889, from 78½ to 79½c; October 1888, from \$1.03½ to \$1.20½; October 1887, 70½ to 70½c. The range for October this year is therefore the lowest in any of the six years enumerated above.

A year ago Thursday December wheat at Duluth closed at 91. Chicago wheat closing was 95½ Dec. New York wheat closed at \$1.06½ Dec. December wheat ranged from 89½ to 90c at Minneapolis.

**LOCAL WHEAT**—Prices have had rather an easier tendency in Manitoba markets. Prices paid at some Manitoba points were in advance of export values, and as there has appeared to be any prospect of an early advance in foreign markets, the tendency here is naturally to drop back to within a range of prices on an export basis. The tendency to hold prices to farmers in Manitoba country markets down to about 50c per bushel as the top range for best samples of hard wheat, equal at least to No. 2 hard or better. At some points 48c is about the best paid to farmers for equal to No. 2 hard quality. The movement has continued heavy, and the portion of the crop marketed to date is very large, as compared with past years. The quantity of wheat shipped eastward and in store in country elevators is nearly one-half the estimated total crop. The movement eastward keeps up to full proportion. Stocks in store at Fort William on Oct. 29 were 1,456,850 bushels, being an increase of 303,352 bushels for the week.

Shippers are preparing to ship to New York, all rail route, as soon as navigation closes. According to agreement with the railways, only three grades of Manitoba wheat can be shipped to New York, and the grades of No. 1, 2, and 3 hard have been decided upon for export via that port.

**FLOUR**—The mills are making a large output and shipments eastward are heavy. There has been no further change in prices. Prices are quoted as follows to the local trade in small lots per 100 pounds: Patents, \$2.05, strong baker's, \$1.80; XXXX, 80 to 90c; superfine, 65 to 70c. Less than 100 pound sacks 5c. extra per hundred.

**MILLSTUFFS**—Prices are steady and unchanged. Bran is selling at \$3 per ton to dealers, in broken lots to the local trade. Shorts \$10 per ton.

**OATS**—Prices do not vary much from a week ago, though the bottom range is somewhat lower. On the Winnipeg street market prices to farmers range from 20 to 24c per bu of 34 pounds 23 to 24c being the range for milling oats, and 20 to 22c for feed oats, according to quality. In country markets prices to farmers to range from 15 to 18c, as to freight rates.

**BARLEY**—Malting barley quoted at 28 to 30c, at breweries here. Feed qualities 20 to 22c.

**GROUND FEED**—Best quality of grain chop brings \$13 to \$14 per ton, as to quality, and lower qualities \$11 to \$12 per ton.

**MEALS, ETC.**—\$2 is about the top range for best brands of rolled or granulated. Rolled and granulated oatmeal held at about \$1.85 to \$2 per sack, according to brand and standard meal 5c lower, these being prices to retail traders. Cornmeal \$1.65 to \$1.70 per 100 lbs. Split peas \$2.60 to \$2.65 per 100 lbs. Beans \$1.75 to \$1.80 per bushel. Pot barley, \$2.50 to \$2.60 per 100 lbs. Pearl barley, \$4.00 to \$4.20.

**BUTTER**—The market continues firm. For good round lots of dairy, 16c per lb, would be paid, and fancy selected lots would bring 17c. Medium to good, 14 to 15c. In small lots dealers are selling at 18 to 20c for good to fancy selected.

**CHEESE**—The market keeps firm. Any tendency to lower prices on this season's make of Manitoba cheese is not expected. The general idea of buyers is about 10c, but a fine lot would no doubt bring a fraction better.

**EGGS**—Prices are firm and advancing for good fresh. Dealers are selling at 20c for lined and 22c for fresh.

**CURED MEATS**—Dry salt long clear bacon, 9c; smoked long clear, 10½c; spiced rolls, 10½ to 11c; breakfast bacon, 13 to 13½c; smoked hams, 12½ to 13c; mess pork, \$16 to \$17 per barrel. Sausage quoted: Pork sausage, 10c; bologna sausage, 9c; German sausage, 9c; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 9c per half-lb packet.

**LARD**—Compound held at \$1.70 per pail. Pure at \$2.25 per 20 pound pail. In tins, 12 to 12½c per pound.

**DRESSED MEATS**—There is no change to note. Dressed hogs bring 7c for nice hogs suitable for butcher's trade, and heavy 6½c. Beef steady at 5 to 5½c for city dressed. Mutton 11c; lamb, 11 to 12c.

**POULTRY**—Offerings of dressed poultry are now fairly large and prices are lower, particularly for chickens. Turkeys bring 10 to 12½c per lb; ducks and geese, 10 to 11c; and chickens 8 to 10c as to quality. Wild ducks, 20 to 25c per pair.

**VEGETABLES**—Potatoes have sold at an advance of 5c, offerings being limited. Following are prices at which dealers buy from growers on the market: Potatoes 30c per bushel; turnips 15 to 20c bushel; cabbage 25 to 60c dozen; cauliflower 40 to 75c dozen; celery 25c dozen; cucumbers 15 to 25c dozen. Season for tomatoes over. Onions 1½ to 2c per lb. Carrots, 30 to 40c bushel; beets, 30 to 40c bushel; parsnips, 1½ to 2c lb.

**HIDES AND TALLOW**—Prices are not changed for hides. We quote: No. 1 cows 3½c; No. 2, 2½c; No. 1 heavy steers, 5c; No. 2 steers, 4c; No. 3 2c lb. Real veal 8 to 13 lb skins 4 to 5c per pound or about 40c per skin. Kips about same as hides. Sheep and lamb skins 40 to 50c each. Tallow, 4½c rendered; 2½c rough.

**WOOL**—Dealers paying 9½ to 10½c for unwashed Manitoba fleeces, as to quality. Washed, 15 to 16c.

**SENAGA ROOT**—Quoted at 26 to 30c per pound for good dry root.

**HAY**—Baled offered on track at country points at about \$5 per ton; loose on the street market \$3 to \$4 per ton.

**Chicago Board of Trade Prices.**

(Quotations below are per bushel for regular No. 2 wheat, which grade serves as a basis for speculative business. Corn and oats are per bushel for No. 2 grade; mess pork quoted per barrel, lard and short ribs per 100 pounds.

Wheat opened slightly higher on Monday, October 31, and advanced  $\frac{3}{8}$  more for December option. May wheat advanced  $\frac{1}{8}$  over Saturday. Corn  $\frac{1}{2}$  higher and oats  $\frac{1}{8}$  higher. Closing prices were:

	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	May
Wheat	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	75
Corn	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	46
Oats	—	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork	—	11 60	—	—
Lard	—	7 70	—	—
Ribs	19 00	—	—	—

Wheat was quiet and steady on Tuesday. Prices varied about  $\frac{1}{8}$  and closed  $\frac{1}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  lower. Closing prices were:—

	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	May.
Wheat	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	72	—	77 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	45 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork	11 25	—	12 77 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Lard	7 72 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	7 27 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Short Ribs	—	—	6 65	—

Wheat was quiet and easier on Wednesday. Prices started about  $\frac{1}{8}$  lower and declined further about  $\frac{1}{8}$ , recovered partially and closed  $\frac{1}{8}$  lower for December. Closing prices were:—

	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	May.
Wheat	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	77 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	45 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork	11 45	11 60	12 90	—
Lard	7 77 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	7 40	—
Short Ribs	—	—	6 62 $\frac{1}{2}$	—

Wheat ruled weak early on Thursday, but firmed up on a good export demand and closed  $\frac{1}{8}$  higher. Closing prices were:—

	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	May.
Wheat	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	72	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	45 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork	11 60	11 70	12 10	—
Lard	8 10	—	7 55	7 65
Short Ribs	7 75	6 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—

On Friday wheat ruled steady, but late in the day declined under speculative influences and closed slightly lower.

	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	May.
Wheat	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	45 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats	30	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	35
Pork	11 75	11 85	12 17 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Lard	8 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 72 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 62 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 75
Ribs	—	—	6 76	6 85

On Saturday, Nov. 5, wheat opened at 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ for December delivery, advanced, and closed at 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

**Minneapolis Markets.**

Following were closing wheat quotations on Thursday, Nov. 3.

Grades	Nov.	Dec.	May.	On trk
No. 1 hard	—	—	—	69 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 1 northern	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	68
No. 2 northern	—	—	—	63 to 65

Flour—Flour markets were fairly active, at the low prices noted. The demand was large and the production large. Stocks are not so large as the low prices seem to indicate. Foreign consumers take away the surplus and the domestic markets are not so overloaded as at other times, with prices much higher. Millers continue very active in the northwest. Quoted at \$3.65 to \$4.05 for first patents; \$3.50 to \$3.70 for second patents; \$2.50 to \$2.50 for fancy and export bakers; \$1.20 to \$1.35 for low grades, in bags, including red dog.

Bran and Shorts—Millstuffs were in good request and sold very freely at current values. These values are not high and on account of their cheapness there is considerable selling forward delivery, mainly of bran. Quoted at \$7.75 to \$8.00 for bran, \$8.50 to \$9.00 for shorts, and \$10.00 to \$10.50 for middlings.

Oats—Oats moved fractionally up and down, with corn and wheat, showing a sympathetic market rather than an independent one. Still this grain is comparatively well sustained this season and few times leads other grain in weakness. No. 3 white sold at 29c.

Barley—Barley markets are not doing well these days, and hardly any sales are made excepting to parties who take none but grain of good quality. Even that is dull and weak. Cars sold at 32 to 44c as to grade.

Feed—Millers held at \$15 to \$16; less than car lots \$15 to \$16 25; with corn meal at \$13.50 to \$14. Granulated meal \$20.—Market Record, Nov. 3.

**Duluth Wheat Market.**

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

Monday—October, 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; December, 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.  
 Tuesday—October, 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; December, 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.  
 Wednesday—October, 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; December, 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.  
 Thursday—October, 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; December, 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.  
 Friday—October, 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; December, 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.  
 Saturday—October, 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; December, 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

A week ago October closed at 68c. and December delivery at 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

**Toronto Live Stock Market.**

Toronto, Nov. 1.—Receipts were light at the western cattle market to-day, only 50 loads being offered for sale. These consisted of 195 sheep and lambs, 943 hogs and the remainder cattle. The attendance was large and trade in cattle was on a better basis than it has been for some weeks past.

Cattle.—About 200 export cattle came in to-day, but the quality of the bulk of the offerings was only fair and prices showed no improvement. Trade was not very brisk and local shippers were not very eager buyers. Prices ranged from 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 4c. per lb. In butchers' cattle there was a marked improvement in trade. The supply was light and local demand good, and the market was pretty well cleaned up at the close. Inferior and common cattle sold at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb.; good loads at 3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb. and a few extra choice picked lots at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 4c. per lb. Stockers were quiet at 3c. to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb. There was a fair enquiry for distillers' cattle at these figures. Bulls were dull at 2c. to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb. A few of the best sales of cattle to-day were: One load butchers', averaging 975 lbs., at \$32.50 per head; 22 do., averaging 1000 lbs., at \$34 per head; 10 steers (feeders), averaging 1,055 lbs., at \$3.35 per cwt.; 6 loads export cattle, averaging 1,250 lbs., at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 4c. per lb.

Milch cows and springers—No milchers came in to-day, but there was some enquiry reported. The supply of springers was good and demand good. Prices ranged from \$35 to \$50 per head, good forward springers being mostly in demand.

Sheep and lambs—Sheep were dull and easier at \$3.50 to \$4.25 per cwt. Lambs were scarce and firm. They sold at \$3 to \$3.60 per cwt, with the supply insufficient to fill the local demand.

Calves—Steady, but quiet. Heavy rough calves sell slowly, but light fat veals meet with a good demand.

Hogs—The market was slightly easier to-day on account of the unfavorable weather and the heavy offerings. Best light fat hogs sold at \$4.75 to \$5 per cwt weighed off car; stores at \$4.30 to \$4.50 per cwt. Rough heavy animals were very dull and draggy at \$4 to \$4.25 per cwt.

Cattle—

Export	\$3.50 to \$4.00
Butchers' Choice	3.50 3.75
Butchers' medium to good	3.00 3.25
Butchers' inferior	2.50 2.75
Stockers	2.75 3.50
Milch cows p. hd	30.00 40.00
Springers, p. hd	40.00 50.00
Wethers, per head	3.50 4.25
Lambs, per head	3.00 3.50

Calves, per head—

Heavy	6.00 10.00
Medium	4.00 6.00
Light	2.00 4.00

Hogs, off cars—

Choice heavy	4.75 5.00
Stores	4.50 4.75
Rough heavy	4.00 4.25

**Montreal Grain and Flour Market.**

Montreal, Nov. 1.—Flour is moving out fairly well at unchanged prices, the local demand being good.

There is not much movement in grain on spot, and quotations are more or less nominal.

Flour—

Winter patents	\$ 4 25 to \$ 4 60
Spring patents	4 60 to 0 00
Straight rollers	3 85 to 4 00
Extras	3 20 to 3 25
Superfine	3 00 to 3 15
City strong bakers	4 10 to 4 20
Strong bakers	4 00 to 4 10
Oatmeal	2 05 to 2 10
Irran	13 00 to 14 00
Shirts	16 00 to 16 00
Mouille	23 00 to 24 00

GRAIN—

No. 1 hard Manitoba	\$ 0 00 to \$ 0 00
No. 2 hard Manitoba	81 to 82
No. 3 hard Manitoba	70 to 75
Peas, per 60 lbs, afloat	75 to 76
Oats, per 84 lbs	33 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 34
Corn, duty paid	00 to 05
Barley, feed	45 to 48
Barley, malting	52 to 56

—Gazette.

**Co-operation on a Large Scale.**

Co operative distribution of merchandise cuts no important figure in this country, and for the sake of our retail friends it is to be hoped it never will. It is in England that co operation has been most successful, and in that country it is felt as a serious evil by retailers, the volume of business of the co-operative stores aggregating an enormous sum. Most of the co-operative retail establishments there are supplied by what is known as the Wholesale Co-operative Association of Great Britain, which operates its own cracker, shoe, soap, woollen and flour factories. The sales of this association for the quarter ending September 30th, aggregated \$10,750,000, an increase of 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. over the sales for the like period of the previous year. The net profit was about \$70,000. To this was added \$14,970 from the reserve fund and the total was distributed among the members, less small sums as dividends on sales to non-members, and for bad debts, etc. These figures show that not only is co-operation flourishing in England, but that apparently that form of distributing merchandise seems to pay those engaged in it. It is not all profit, however. Some of the local associations have not done so well as the wholesale concern. The Kensington co-operative stores recently held a meeting at which a loss of \$74,000 was reported on the previous twelve months' business, although the sales increased during that time about 7 per cent. over the sales for the preceding year. The loss was attributed to a recent strike of employees, and to the lower valuations put upon the stock by the present managers as compared with those of their predecessors in 1891. There is no doubt that the regular retail stores give the co-operative establishments a good fight, and by close economy and able management hold a large share of public patronage, their prices being lower and their service superior, and that when carelessness is displayed in the management of the co-operative concerns, the latter cannot successfully compete with the regular dealers. Yet despite this fact, co-operation flourishes in England, as we said above, and will probably encroach more and more every year upon the trade of the legitimate grocer. Eventually, notwithstanding the difference between the conditions and the ways of living in England and America, co-operation will certainly obtain a foothold here in all the larger cities, and may thrive as it has thriven in Great Britain, but that day does not seem to be near at hand.

The French minister of agriculture estimates the French barley crop this year at 43,960,000 bushels or 26,304,000 bushels less than last year, and the oats crop at 222,400,000 bushels or 64,000,000 bushels less than last year.

### Failures Among Business Men.

"I hold the opinion that every business man will fall or collapse if he sticks to the channels of trade long enough," said W. B. Field of Field & Co., to the *Gazette*. "It is stated that more than 90 per cent of our business men fail. There must be at least 5 per cent. who die in the harness, leaving some 5 per cent who retire from business successful. This is an appalling record, but it is nevertheless true. It shows that there is something radically wrong somewhere, but as to where the mistake is made there are differences of opinion. There is no doubt about there being too many men engaged in trade, but how to reduce the number is a decided riddle. However, the business men themselves are the cause of their own condition or danger. Most of them stick to business too long. They cannot perceive the time to quit when it arrives. The methods of business change so rapidly and yet so imperceptibly that a merchant becomes involved before he realizes it, and is then powerless to offer opposition. Business is largely a matter of judgment, and the best men in the world will err in this quality. That is why I say all men will fail if they remain in trade too long. Some men are able to hold the reins for an average lifetime. Such a man is Russell Sage, whose shingle has been out since he was eighteen years old. Others are ruined by business associates, like Cyrus W. Field and General Grant. There are some who know when they are well off, and drop the cares of business to devote their time to travel, improvement of the mind, pleasure, charity or what not. They reap the rewards of their labor, and are fortunate in being wise enough to recognize the advantages they possess. However, it is difficult for a business man to retire. He isn't satisfied to quit making money and become idle. Long association with trade makes him out of place outside of his office, and he continues to stick to the desk until old age, death or bankruptcy forces him to lay aside the ledger forever.—*Shoe and Leather Gazette*.

### The Lucky 5 Per Cent. Who Succeed.

It is said that only five in every hundred make a success of life. Ninety-five fall by the way, give out before the goal of a sufficiency is reached. This being true it would seem that the odds are largely against us for some reason or other. This is said of those who try merchandising for a living, but, if we look into other departments of human activity, do we not find the same results? Mediocrity and failure are found everywhere. Here and there only are found an eminent doctor, a lawyer or a minister. Going into the country we find the schoolmaster and the farmer in the same plight—struggling hard against the stream, not making a big success in their business, hard lines and poor picking almost universally. What a good thing it is that in the face of these discouraging facts there is always a growing crowd filled with the idea that they can work the oracle! They go in and stir things for a while, only to find out at the end that all is vanity, disappointment and vexation of spirit.

All honor to the fellows who have tried and failed! Suppose they had folded their arms and never made an effort, what should be thought of them? No respect or praise would be accorded them by God or men. The farmer ploughs and harrows, digs and hopes, but the season comes in too wet or too hot, and so he is out the cash he paid for help, and little to show for his own early rising and daily sweat. But he sings "Try again" and keeps at it, doing his best and leaving the rest to luck and the Almighty. If you are in the favored circle—one in five—be good and grateful; don't run away with the idea that you are more deserving than others who have fallen by the way. Every good worker is earning food, raiment and shelter for five. Taking into account the young, the sick and the old, that is the estimate. It is probably correct. All the supported ones

should see that the noble fellow is well fed, and has an easy bed. Suppose he has well cared for five through forty years, is he not entitled to worthy mention and a crown? Indeed he is. He will get his reward, for he has "well done."—Geo. R. Scott, in the *Michigan Tradesman*.

### Crop Affairs in Scotland.

*North British Agriculturalist*, Oct. 19.—The past week opened with three days of almost intermittent rains, which in some districts culminated in disastrous floods, great damage being done in Yorkshire, and also in Lancashire by the serious floods. Since Sunday, however, the weather has been all that could be desired, hard, dry winds prevailing both by day and night. In the latter districts there is still a great deal of grain standing in the fields, and it goes without saying that all grains still exposed in the fields has suffered greatly from the broken weather. A continuance of the present spell of fine weather is greatly to be desiderated in order to allow all the grain still outstanding to be stacked without further damage. In the earlier districts a good commencement has been made with the potato harvest and the crop is generally a full average one, and for the most part quite clear of disease. On the whole there appears to be good reason to believe that this crop will prove a fairly profitable one. Turnips still continue to grow well and are a far better crop than could ever have been expected a couple of months ago. Live stock are now being moved into winter quarters, the low temperature being against their being kept out at nights now. Pastures are still comparatively fresh however, and are affording a fairly full bite for store stock during the day time.

### Polite Letters are Best.

In writing to debtors one should also be polite. Fierce threats couched in rough language are always resented, and besides it is an accepted saying that "barking dogs never bite." If you mean to sue a debtor unless he settles up prior to a certain date, or gives a satisfactory explanation for failure to do so, it is not impolite to tell him so, if the language used is mild and firm. If you do not mean it better not say it. If a debtor is insolvent, a threat to sue is a waste of time, and in nine cases out of ten prompts the debtor to delay payment longer than he would had you not threatened him with the law. As a rule there is absolutely no excuse for the use of rough, vulgar or profane language in letter writing, and it always redounds to the discredit of the writer morally, if he be a boor.—*Boot and Shoe Recorder*.

### First Wheat in America.

The first wheat raised in the new world was sown in the Island of Isabella in January, 1494, and on March 30 the ears were gathered. The foundation of the great wheat industry of Mexico is said to have been three grains carried into that country by one of the slaves of the Cortez company. The first crop of wheat raised in South America was sown by a monk in the garden of a convent at Quito. Garcillaz affirms that up to 1658 wheaten bread had never been used as an article of diet by the people of Peru.

### Cattle Trade Receives a Blow.

A London cable dated Nov. 4 says:—"The worst fears of the friends of the important Canadian cattle trade have been realized and Canadian cattle have been scheduled. In other words, the privilege allowed to Canadian cattle of being permitted to land and to graze on British pastures has been cancelled and in future Canadian cattle immediately on arrival will be slaughtered in the lairs at the seaports, as are all the cattle imported into Britain from the United States and other countries.

The prohibition of Canadian cattle in consequence of the pleuro-pneumonia scare will become operative on Nov. 21st.

### Misrepresentations in Trade.

In the summer of 1891 we printed a statement of the Goodyear Company, in the following words: "Five pairs of shoes recently bought from as many dealers were guaranteed hand-sewed. Examinations of the incams proved all were Goodyear welts; hundreds of dealers practice this deception. Does it pay? Does it ever pay to make fraud a rule in business?"

That there should have been five retailers of shoes in the country so destitute of honesty, or of sound judgment, as to be accomplices in cheating of that petty sort, is a hard enough thing to believe—that there are hundreds of such tricksters in the business seems absolutely incredible. Whether considered from the ethical or economical standpoint, the folly of an act of that kind is plainly undemonstrable. There is too small a difference between the price of the machine-sewed and hand-sewed to make it an object to lie about them, and the risk is too great. If a man gets caught as these five were and as every other offender is liable to, he is disgraced, and his disgrace is known to parties who have the means of exposing him widely, and whose interest it is to make an example of him, as he has done them a wrong. The sacrifice of honor is irretrievable; if a man loses his property, he can recover it; if he parts with his good name, or does anything to show he never had a claim to a good name, he fastens a brand upon himself which is indelible. He may by years of reputable behavior secure some little recognition among persons of good standing, but there will always be a stigma resting upon him. There are men walking the streets to-day who got rich by chicanery and sharp practice; some of them have retained their wealth; their case is pitiable enough, for, with all their money, they are made to feel that they are not respected; they have no friends. Others of them have become impoverished in their old age; what a terrible plight to be in! To be poor is bad enough; to be poor and characterless also is the extreme of human misery.—*Shoe Reporter*.

John Hughes, merchant tailor, Melita, and Andrew Duncan, have formed a partnership and are putting in a new stock.

Since the fire at Virden, Man., Mrs. Stanley has secured the boarding house formerly owned by Mrs. McLaughlin, and has opened it as an hotel, and is meeting with success.

The near approach of winter brings Christmas and Christmas literature prominently before us. A remarkably attractive holiday souvenir is promised us by the Sabiston Litho. & Publishing Co., publishers of *The Dominion Illustrated Monthly*, in the shape of a special Christmas number of a novel and attractive design. It will comprise a number of stories and poems by the best writers in the Dominion, all profusely illustrated in photogravure, and will also have three large coloured supplements, entitled, "Christmas Morning" (from the painting by Harris); "The Rise and Fall of a Canadian Politician" and "The Nursery Calendar for 1893." We bespeak for the number a hearty welcome.

Onward and upward! should be the motto of all business men. A business cannot stand still for any length of time, but must retrograde. Once a business starts in downward direction it is difficult, nay, well nigh impossible to get the brakes to work in time to prevent a smash. Consumers do not care to patronize a retailer who is losing ground, any more than retailers like to buy of a sinking wholesale house. This prejudice is probably based on the belief that where the crowd goes there will the best bargains be found. At any rate, it must be reckoned with, and progress, if ever so little, is therefore the primo essential in all branches of business. When it ceases, failure is not very far off.—*Merchants' Review*.



Winnipeg Wholesale Prices Current.

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.		" " Black..... 25 to 80		" " Lard..... 70		Opium..... 4.00 to 4.25		SHEET IRON—1 to 20 gauge.. 3.75 to 4.00																																																																																																																																					
WHITE LEAD, pure, ground in oil, Association guarantee, in 25 lb irons and 100 and 200 lb. kegs..... \$6.50 to 7.00	GASTOR OIL, per lb..... 12	Mica and grocco, per case..... 3.75	Gem..... 3.20	Imperial..... 2.50	SUNDRIES, Coal tar, per barrel..... 8.00	Portland cement, per barrel..... 4.75	Michigan plaster, per barrel..... 3.25 to 3.50	Fatty, in bladders, per pound..... 0.31	per pound..... 0.03	Whiting, barrels, per 100 lbs..... 1.25	Alabastine, per case, 20 pks..... 7.00	Asbestine, per case of 100 lbs..... 7.00	Window GLASS, 1st break..... 1.90	Glass would be shaded for large quantities.	WOOD.	Wood, tamarac or oak, per cord..... \$5.50 to 6.25	Poplar, per cord..... \$3.25 to 3.00	Prices are for car lots on track; 500 per cord more at yards; \$1 per cord more delivered in city from yard.	COAL.	COAL, Pennsylvania Anthracite, per ton..... \$10.50	Pennsylvania, soft..... 8.00	Lethbridge coal..... 7.50	Souris mines coal, \$4.00 per ton on track. Except for Souris coal, the above are retail prices for coal, delivered; price at yard 50c less. The retail price for Souris coal will be \$4.75.	DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.	Alum, per lb..... .03 to .04	Alcohol, per gal..... 4.75	Bleaching powder, per lb..... .08 to .12	Blue vitrol..... .7 to .10	Borax..... .13 to .14	Bromide potash..... .50 to .55	Camphor..... .70 to .75	Camphor cunes..... .80 to .90	Carbolic acid..... .40 to .65	Castor oil..... .13 to .15	Chlorate potash..... .25 to .30	Citric acid..... .70 to .80	Copperas..... .03 to .04	Cocaine, per oz..... \$0.20 to \$0.75	Cream tartar, per lb..... .80 to .85	Epsom salts..... .03 to .04	Extract Logwood, bulk..... .15 to .18	boxes..... .15 to .20	German quinine..... .35 to .40	Glycerine, per lb..... .22 to .25	Howard's quinine, per oz..... .60 to .60	Iodine..... \$5.50 to \$6.00	Insect powder..... .35 to .40	Morphia sul..... 1.75 to \$1.90	Oil lemon, super..... 2.75 to 3.50	Oil peppermint..... 4.00 to 4.50	Oxalic acid..... .14 to .10	Potass iodide..... 4.00 to 4.25	Saltpetre..... .10 to .11	Sal rochelle..... .30 to .35	Shellac..... .35 to .40	Sulphur flowers..... 4.50 to 5.00	Sulphur roll, per keg..... 4.50 to 5.00	Soda bicarb, per keg of 112 lb..... 4.50	Sal soda..... 2.50 to 3.00	Tartaric acid, per lb..... .65 to .05	LEATHER.	Spanish sole, best, No. 1 per lb..... .28 to .30	Spanish sole, No. 1..... .28 to .28	" No. 2..... .24	Slaughter sole, heavy..... .80	" light..... .27	Harness, heavy, best..... .23 to .30	" light, "..... .28 to .30	" No. 1..... .28 to .28	Upper, heavy, best..... .35 to .45	" light..... .35	Kip skins, French..... \$1.00 to \$1.10	" domestic..... .75 to .85	Calf skins, French, premier choice..... 1.25 to 1.50	Calf skins, domestic..... .75 to .85	Splits, senior..... .25 to .85	" junior..... .30	Cowhide..... .35 to .45	Corduvan, per foot..... .17 to .21	Pebble, cow..... .17 to .21	Buff..... .17 to .1	Russets, saddlers, per doz..... 12.50	Linings, colored, per foot..... .12	METALS AND HARDWARE.	TIN, Lamb and Flag, 56 and 28 lb ingots, per lb..... .26 to .28	Strip..... .28 to .30	TIN PLATES—Charcoal Plates, Bright.	Bradley M. L. S. Per box.	I. C., usual sizes..... \$7.50 to \$7.75	I. X., "..... 8.25 to 8.50	Raven and P.D. Grades—	I. C., usual sizes..... 5.75 to 6.00	I. X., "..... 7.00 to 7.50	Charcoal Plates—Terme.	Dean or J. G. Grade—	I. C. 20 x 23, 112 sheets .. \$10.00 to 11.50	IRON AND STEEL—	Base Price.	Common Iron, per 100 lbs \$3.00 to \$3.25	Band " " " 3.50 to 3.75	Swedish " " " 5.25 to 6.00	Sleigh Shoe Steel..... 8.75 to 4.50	Best Cast Steel, per lb..... .13 to .15	Russian Sheet..... .12 to .13	BOILER TUBS—40 per cent off list.	IRON PIPE—40 to 45 per cent. off list.	GALVANIZED IRON—Queen's Head—	16 to 24 gauge, per lb..... .03 to .06	20 gauge, "..... .04 to .06	23 " "..... .06 to .07	CHAIN—	Proof Coll, 3-16 inch, per lb..... 0.7 to 0.7	" 1/2 " " " 0.6 to 0.7	" 5-16 " " " 0.6 to 0.6	" 3/8 " " " 0.6 to 0.6	" 7-16 " " " 0.5 to 0.6	" 1 " " " 0.5 to 0.6	Trace, per doz pairs..... 4.00 to 8.00	ZINC SPELTER..... 0.7 to 0.7	ZINC SHEET..... 0.7 to 0.8	LEAD—Pig, per lb..... 0.5 to 0.6	Sheets, 2 1/2 lbs. per square it..... 0.6 to 0.7	SOLDER—	Half-and-half (guar) per lb..... .22	ANTIMONY—Cookson's, per lb..... .25	AMMUNITION—Cartridges—	Rim Fire Pistol, Amer. dis. 35% Cartridges, Dom., 50%.	Military, Amer., 5% advance.	Central Fire Pistol and Rifle, Amer., 12 1/2 % Cartridges, Dom., 30%.	Shot Shells, 6.50 to \$9.50.	SHOT—Canadian..... 0.6 to 0.6	WADS—Eley's, per 1,000..... 25 to .75	AXES—Per box..... 6.50 to 15.50	AXLE GRASS—Per gross..... 10.00 to 14.00	WIRE—Clothes line, galv., p.	Wire Barb..... 4.85 to 5.00	ROPE—Sisal, per lb, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2, Manila, per lb., 14 1/2 to 15 1/2, Cotton, 25 to 27.	NAILS—Cut 5 in. and upwards, per keg base, price, 3.00.	Wire nails, 4.00.	HORSE NAILS—Canadian, dis., 50 to 45 per cent.	HORSE SHOES—Per keg, 4.50 to 5.00.

IT IS CERTAINLY—

# A GREAT TRIBUTE TO MELISSA

THAT SUCH PERSISTENT ATTEMPTS ARE MADE TO PRODUCE IMITATIONS.

Counterfeit money to pass current even among the most ignorant must be made to resemble genuine coin.

In like manner it is found necessary to even copy Melissa patterns and styles in the frantic effort to place imitation goods on the market.

ALL IN VAIN.—The public are not so easily humbugged, and regard with undisguised contempt such an underhand and paltry manner of doing business.

Our Melissa Cloths are manufactured by the largest and best mills in the country. Our patterns are made specially for us and the mills guarantee they will neither reproduce them in any other cloth, nor sell them to any other firm.

WE, NEITHER DEAL IN COUNTERFEITS NOR PLAY SECOND FIDDLE.

Copies of Melissa patterns must therefore be obtained from some of the smaller inferior mills in lower grades of cloth.

Nothing Equal to Melissa has ever Heretofore been Produced either for Ladies' Cloakings or Men's Ulsterings. There is a large range of the most fashionable colorings and patterns to choose from. The Cloth being thoroughly Rainproof you get, in a Melissa Cloak or Overcoat, a beautiful fine soft Woolen Garment having all the advantage of a Waterproof without any of the disagreeable or unhealthy qualities.

WE HAVE PLACED IN THE HANDS OF

## Leading Wholesale Dry Goods, Millinery and Woolen Houses

A beautiful range of Melissa Cloths, suitable for Ladies' Cloakings and Men's Wraps, which are now being shown by their travellers.

IN FUTURE Genuine Melissa Cloths can only be obtained through the above mentioned channels

All Genuine Porous Rainproof Cloths are stamped in wax with the Melissa trade mark seal, and Melissa Garments have the trade mark label attached. None other genuine.

Men's Rainproof Garments will, as heretofore, be sold through J. W. MACKEDIE & Co, MONTREAL

# THE MELISSA MANUFACTURING CO.

# GREENE & SONS COMPANY

WHOLESALE

HATS and CAPS,

STRAW GOODS,

Etc., Etc.

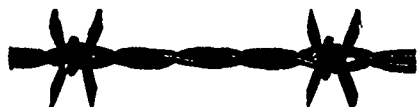
*Manitoba Spring Trade, 1893.*

MEN'S  
FURNISHINGS

Merino and Woolen Underwear  
SCARFS, TIES, SHIRTS, COLLARS,  
Waterproof Coats.

WAREHOUSE,

517, 519, 521, 523 and 525 St. Paul Street, **MONTREAL**



Home Production

WE MANUFACTURE

**BARB WIRE,**  
**PLAIN TWISTED WIRE,** WITHOUT BARBS.

And are Agents for the

**Woven Wire Fencing.**

We are in a position to fill all orders promptly.  
Ours is the only wire manufactured in the Dominion of  
Canada on which is found the GENUINE LOCK BARB.  
A personal inspection will convince you of this fact. Quality  
of wire the best ENGLISH BESSEMER STEEL.  
Every pound guaranteed.

**Manitoba Wire Company.**

**Druggists...**

Write us for Quotations on  
Glass Bottles for your winter  
Supply. We can do as well  
for you as the factory. Two  
car loads just in.

**BOLE, WYNNE & CO.**

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**RUBLEE, RIDDELL & CO.**

Commission Merchants

AND IMPORTERS OF

Green and Dried Fruits.

16 OWEN STREET,

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**W. R. Johnston & Co.**

(Late Livingston, Johnston & Co.)

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS

OF READY MADE

**CLOTHING.**

Cor. BAY & FRONT STS, TORONTO.

Samples at McIntyre } REPRESENTATIVE.  
Block, Winnipeg } A. W. Lasher & W. W. Armstrong

**JAS. McCREADY & CO.,**  
WHOLESALE

**Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,**  
**MONTREAL.**

W. WILLIAMS, AGENT.

SAMPLE ROOM—Room I, McIntyre Block,  
MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.



**MONTREAL.**

Manufacturers of

# ALL KINDS OF BAGS

Everyone handling Bags no matter for what purpose, should  
try our 'K' Farmers Wheat Bag and write our  
Manitoba and Northwest Agents,

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For Prices on anything else Required.

**PROMPT SHIPMENTS FROM WINNIPEG STOCK.**

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—DEALERS IN—

**FRUITS AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.**  
Special attention to consignments of Furs and  
Skins, Butter and Eggs.

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P. O. BOX 536.

AGENTS Skidgate Oil Works, H.C., D. Richards, Laundry Soap,  
Woodstock, Ontario; Toller, Hothwell 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.

## Victoria Rice Mill

VICTORIA, B.C.

**CHINA and JAPAN RICE,**

**RICE FLOUR AND BREWERS' RICE.**

WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY.

**HALL, ROSS & CO., - Agents.**

## CROWDER & PENZER,

FEED, PRODUCE AND

Commission -:- Merchants,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Hay, Oats, Bran, Shorts, Chop Feed, &c

The Oldest Established Business in Town.  
Correspondence and Quotations Solicited.

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## The Brackman & Kerr Milling Co.,

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Oatmeal and Ground Feed Millers.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

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SOLE AGENTS FOR VANCOUVER, NEW WESTMINSTER  
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**LEITCH BROS.**

**CELEBRATED OAK LAKE, MANITOBA FLOUR**

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—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—

**BUTTER, EGGS, FRUITS AND PRODUCE**

A PERFECT SYSTEM OF

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The leading commercial hotel of the city.  
Directly above the C.P.R. Station and Steam  
boat wharf. All modern improvements. Sample  
rooms for travellers.

INSLEY & EDWARDS, - Proprietors.

## Baker & Leeson,

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PRODUCE

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**Commission Merchants,**

42 Water St., Vancouver, B. C.

Manitoba Consignments Solicited. Best  
market prices obtained. Prompt returns.

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## Wm. Ferguson,

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**Wines, Liquors and Cigars**

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## CANNING, WALKER & CO.

Direct Importers and Dealers in

**FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC PLANTS**

Shrubs, Seeds, Trees and Fruits. Dairy and  
Farm Produce.

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Telephone 199.

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Butter, Eggs, Cheese and Pork Products.

FRESH EGGS WANTED.

## Mellon, Smith & Co.

(Successors to Springer, Mellon & Co.)

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Shipping, Insurance and General Agents.

Free Bonded and Excise Warehouses.

GENERAL FORWARDING.

Advances made on Consignments of goods.

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**Wholesale Boots & Shoes**

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Manitoba and N.W.T. Agency: J. M. MACDONALD  
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British Columbia Branch: WM SKENE, VanHorne  
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**M. McLAUGHLIN & CO.**  
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**Royal Dominion Mills,**  
**TORONTO.**

Milling the High Grades of Manitoba  
Hard Wheat.

Send Samples when offering wheat

## WELSH BROS.

Wholesale Dealers in

**FLOUR, FEED and GRAIN**

**VANCOUVER, - B. C.**

N.B.—Correspondence Solicited. Box 787.

## D. GORDON MARSHALL,

SOLICITOR OF THE

Provinces of Ontario & British Columbia.

Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc. Special attention to  
Commercial Law and Collections.

**VANCOUVER**

**B. C.**

**Eggs and Choice Butter**

Bought, also handled on commission by

**F. R. Stewart,**

Wholesale Provision and Commission Merchant,  
**VANCOUVER, - B. C.**

Shippers are invited to quote lowest prices or forward  
a consignment which will be handled to the best possible  
advantage.

## THE MANOR

C. EDWARDS, PROPRIETOR.

Rates, \$2.50 to \$3.00.

**VANCOUVER, - B.C.**

## S. A. D. BERTRAND,

OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE

For the province of Manitoba, under the recommend  
ation 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.**

**WILLIAM GREEN,**

**Grain, Flour and Feed.**

CAR LOTS.

34 YONGE ST., TORONTO, ONT.

(Opposite Board of Trade)

Advances made on consignments. Specialty of  
Ungraded Wheat. Send samples  
and Quotations.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

[This department is in charge of R. E. Gosnell, who is permanently engaged as a regular member of the Commercial staff, to represent this journal in British Columbia. Parties in British Columbia who wish to communicate in any way with this paper, may apply directly to Mr. Gosnell at Vancouver.]

British Columbia Business Review.

Tuesday, October 31st 1892.

Foggy weather has prevailed for nearly two weeks rendering navigation extremely uncertain and somewhat dangerous, and has thus interfered with business to some extent. The liability to accident during foggy weather and the inconvenience occasioned owing to delays in shipping, etc., has emphasized the necessity of increased protection to shipping by the erection of more beacon lights, fog horns, etc., especially at the entrance of harbors. Representations on this matter have already been made by the various boards of trade and business men interested.

There is little to report regarding the state of trade. It is usually duller at the end of the month than at the beginning, but October is the best month all round the merchants have experienced this year. There have been several assignments reported, but their occurring this month is simply an accident of time and not owing to any stringency.

Cured meats are declining, there being the usual rush of goods from the east. The market is likely to be glutted until spring opens again. Fish meats have shown as yet no signs of weakening owing to threatened competition in the butcher trade. Eggs are advancing rapidly and butter is much firmer, although the price of creamery has not advanced.

Grain, flour and feed are steady at low prices and show no signs of change for a time at least.

Fruits are scarce with the exception of apples, which are coming in from all sides, and especially from eastern Canada.

The retail price of coal has advanced. In Vancouver, the Island coal is restricted to two firms who have about exclusive control of the supply.

Gratifying news has been received by the promoters of the Canada Western railway. A telegram from Chicago announces that Henry Croft, M.P.E., who went there the other day has secured \$5,000,000 capital to build 30 miles of the road. A party of Chicago men will return with Mr. Croft and operations will begin at once. Construction will commence from the terminus of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railroad, over whose rails the Canada Western rolling stock will be operated to Duluth, a town which the railway is to create on Duncan's Bay. It is there that the terminal buildings will be erected and the ferry landings constructed. Thirty miles of plain sailing for the ferry steamers will place the cars at the Mainland terminus, a point not yet announced on the Canada Western Railroad, which will be 1,045 miles long, and will open up a most valuable agricultural country.

A new and important industry has been undertaken in Vancouver: A Company has been formed under the style of the British Columbia Cooperage and Jute Company for the purpose of manufacturing barrels, kegs and gunny sacks of all kinds, and in a short time it promises to be quite an important industry here. The company has taken over the cooperage business of Watson Eastman, whose factory is near the Sugar Refinery, and they will shortly erect a two story building with a wharf on the site. They will import the gunny cloth from Calcutta direct, and will make it into sacks and bags here, using machinery to cut out and sew the sacks. In the cooperage department all kinds of barrels and kegs will be made. At the present time the wood for the barrels used in the Sugar Refinery is imported but in the future the Company will only use British Columbia timber. The capi-

tal stock of the Company is \$50,000 in 5,000 shares of \$10 each. B. T. Rogers, Manager of the Sugar Refinery, is President of the Company, William Prentice, Secretary, and Watson Eastman, Managing Director.

Another industry is to be started, viz., the manufacture of Portland cement, reference to which is made elsewhere.

In regard to the Lardeau finds which have attracted so much attention, there are likely to be important results next season. The Revelstoke Star speaking of Mr. Wagner's opinion of it says: Mr. Wagner considers the Lardeau the greatest mining country on this continent. He has examined the ten locations made by J. W. Haskins, and considers them the greatest seen in any mining camp in America—and he has been in the most of them. Mr. Wagner has received letters from two companies desiring him to prospect for them next summer. His own company has appointed him manager and he intends to make things hum next season. In case a wagon road is constructed into the Lardeau (and a movement to that end is now on foot) he will commence shipping ore as soon as it is open, having about 3,000 tons ready for removal. He will be enabled to keep a large pack train on the go all the time, as his claims are favorably situated.

B.C. Market Quotations.

LUMBER.—Nominal. Quotations are as follows for export: Rough merchantable, ordinary sizes, in lengths to 40 feet, inclusive, \$9 per M feet; deck plank, rough, average length 35 feet, per M, \$10; dressed T. and G. flooring \$17; pickets, rough, \$9; lath, 4 feet, \$2 per M. It is reported however, that cargoes are being loaded for very much lower prices. Prices for lumber in British Columbia are very much demoralized, and absolute quotations cannot be given. Local prices are about as follows: Rough merchantable lumber per M, \$12.00; double dressed and edged \$22.50; single do \$20; No. 1 tongued and grooved flooring, 1 x 4, \$22.50; rough deck plank \$14, laths per M \$2.25; shingles, common, per m, \$2.25.

FISH.—Salmon is getting scarce, but all other lines are in good supply. Quotations are: Salmon, 6 to 7c; cod fish, 6 to 7c; flounders, 4 to 5c; sturgeon, 4 to 5c; soles, 10c.

VEGETABLES.—The market is well supplied in all lines. Cal. onions are quoted 1 1/2c per lb; B.C. onions 1 1/4c; turnips, beets and carrots, \$15 a ton; Fraser Valley potatoes average about \$14 a ton; and Ashcroft's, \$18.

DAIRY.—First class dairy is worth 24c. Creamery remains unchanged in 20 lb tubs, is 29c and in 50 and 70 lb tubs 28c. Manitoba dairy is 22 to 24c. Jersey creamery in tins is from 28 to 30c. Cheese is 1 1/4c and steady.

COAL.—J. W. Harrison writes as follows in reference to the San Francisco coal market: The receipts for the past week consist of 6,613 tons from England and 17,166 tons from the coast collieries. Nothing has been received this week from Australia, and the quantity now en route from the colonies is very light as compared with former years. The change in the weather has caused a marked increase in orders for home consumption. Jobbers report an improved demand for domestic coals, with the outlook for better prices shortly. Cable advices report an advance of 2s per ton on coal freights from Great Britain and Australia within the past fifteen days, and owners do not seem at all anxious to accept charters, even at the figures quoted. This clearly intimates that a still further advance is looked for. The receipts of coal from the coast mines are gradually decreasing in volume and stocks in hand are steadily diminishing.

POULTRY, GAME, ETC.—Game is very plentiful. Quotations are: Blue grouse, per pair, is worth 75c; pintails 35c; mallard, 50c; teal, 20c; partridges, 50c; chickens, \$3.50 to \$5.50; ducks, \$6; geese, \$7; turkeys, 18c per lb, live weight. Venison, 5 to 6c per lb.

HONEY.—Sales of local honey are now about completed.

SUGARS.—Quotations for B. C. refinery stock are: Dry granulated, 5 1/2c; extra C 5 1/4c; fancy yellow 5c; yellow 4 1/2c; golden C 4 1/2c; syrups per lb 4c; Redpath's syrups 2 lb tin 15c; do 8 lb tins 50c; do kegs 3 1/2c per lb.

FREIGHTS.—An advance in freights is reported. Lumber freights from British Columbia or Puget Sound are quoted as follows. Valparaiso for orders, 36s 3d; Sydney, 30s; Melbourne, Adelaide or Port Paro, 35s to 37s 6d; United Kingdom, calling at Cork for orders, 50s; Shanghai, 45s nominal and Yokohama, 40s nominal. Coal freights are quoted: Nanaimo or Departure Bay to San Francisco, \$1.75 to \$2; to San Diego or San Pedro, \$2.25 to \$2.50.

SHIPPING.—The volume of shipping is quite as large as last week. The tonnage in port is:

Port.	No.	Tonnage.
Vancouver	7	8,036
Low Westminster	1	802
Nanaimo	5	6,832
Total	13	15,390
(last week)	14	16,251

FLOUR, GRAIN AND FEED.—No change is reported. Quotations are: Flour, Manitoba patents, \$5.65; strong bakers, \$5.30; ladies' choice, \$5.70; prairie lily, \$5.30; Oregon, \$5.55; Spokane \$5.65; Enderby mills—Premier \$5.65; three star \$5.25; two star \$5.25; oatmeal eastern \$3.40; California granulated, in gunnies, \$4.35; National mills, Victoria \$4.25; rolled oats eastern \$3 to \$3.25; California \$3.75; National mills \$3.65; cornmeal \$3.10; split peas \$3.50; pearl barley \$1.50. Rice—The Victoria rice mills quote wholesale: Japan rice, per ton, \$77.50; China rice, do, \$70; rice flour, do, \$70; chit rice, do, \$25; rice meal, do \$17.50; chopped feed \$31 per ton; bran \$19; shorts, \$21; Man. oats, \$28; B.C. oats, \$26; wheat \$29; to \$32; oil cake \$40; hay, \$16. Wheat is quoted in car lots for feed No. 2 regular at \$22 to \$23 per ton; oats \$24; chop barley \$25. California malting barley \$26 to \$27 f.o.b. in San Francisco. California chop \$32 to \$33. The Western Milling Co.'s quota bran in car lots \$19.50 per ton; shorts \$20.50; mixed chop, \$25; rye \$38; patent flour \$4.60; strong bakers \$5.30; Graham flour \$4.40; B. C. wheat is quoted at \$29 to \$30 per ton, and oats at \$25; Beans are 4c per lb. Hay is quoted at \$12 a ton on the river bank or \$12.50 placed on the scows.

EGGS.—Fresh eastern eggs have advanced to 24c.

FRUITS, NUTS, ETC.—The market is full of Ontario apples, which are quoted at \$5.75 per bbl. B.C. apples are selling firm \$1 to \$1.50. Foreign fruit is nearly all out of the market. Quotations are: lemons \$8.50 to \$10; coconuts, \$1.10 per doz; bananas \$3.75 to \$4; almonds 20c; walnuts 13c; filberts 15c; pine 20c; Virginia peanuts 13c; California, 10c; Brazil, 15c; evaporated apples 17c; do prunes 10 to 13c; do peaches 18c; apricots 19c; raisins \$2 to \$2.75; tomatoes 9c to \$1.10; pears \$2.15; grapes \$1.75. Dried fruits are moving freely now that the green fruits are going out. Cranberries imported are \$12; native stock is quoted at 8c per lb.

DRESSED MEATS, LIVE STOCK, ETC.—Quotations so far remain unchanged. Live steers, are quoted at 4c; cows, 3 1/2c; dressed beef, 7 1/2c; lambs \$4.50 apiece; dressed \$5; sheep 5 1/2c; mutton, 12c; hogs 8c; pork, 11c; calves, 7c; veal, 11c. Pork is plentiful and shows a tendency to weaken in price.

MEATS, ETC.—Meats are declining and the market is likely to be overstocked shortly. Quotations are: Wiltshire cured hams, 15 1/2c; do backs, 14c; do sides, 14c; eastern hams, 15c; bacon, 14 to 14 1/2c; rolls, 12c; smoked sides, 12 1/2c; 11 1/2c; long clear 11c; barrel pork, \$24; 3 1/2 and 10 lb tins lard, 13c; 20 lb pails lard, 12 1/2c; 50 lb tubs lard, 12c; tierces lard, 11 1/2c. Lard compound is 11c; Commission agents quote American meats f.o.b.

Victoria, duty paid as follows: Medium hams 16½¢ per lb; heavy hams 16½¢; cholor breakfast bacon 16½¢; short clear sides 13½¢; and dry salt clear sides 12½¢. Armour's white label pure lard, 10 lb pails, 14½¢ per lb.

#### Minerals Around Kamloops.

Wm. Baillo, who is secretary of the Kamloops Coal Company, and who has taken a foremost part in carrying on the prospecting for coal in the vicinity of Kamloops, was in the city yesterday on a business trip of a week to the coast.

The company has now reached a showing of four feet at a depth of 120 feet and expect within 30 days to strike a seam thick enough to begin mining the mine. A hoisting engine and machinery are on the ground and a tram way constructed to bring the coal to the bottom of the shaft. Three men are engaged raising coal for local use, but besides quite a large force is engaged in development work. During the past week a perfect coal formation has been struck with tertiary sandstone roof and pavement. The company has applied for incorporation with a capital stock of \$150,000, and steps are being taken to float it properly.

Coal is not the only mineral found near Kamloops which is attracting attention. In fact the people of that town are quite enthusiastic as to the future. Everything seems at hand to make it a mining centre. A company has been organized to work a galena mine which shows from 40 to 60 ounces to the ton, and about 60 per cent. in lead. The body of ore varies from 10 feet to 40 feet in width, and it is situated about 60 miles up the North Thompson, down which the ore could be brought on scows. Mr. Wood, of Wood & Turnball, was up that way a fortnight ago and brought down 30 to 40 sacks, which turned out even richer than that at first submitted for an assay. Arrangements have been made for a shipment of 100 tons of ore to Swansea as a test, and so confident was the mining expert that examined it that the Swansea people will bear all the expense of transportation. On account of the snow in those parts coming earlier than usual, that amount cannot be taken out this year, but early in the spring it will be commenced. Kamloops people are much interested in the find and expect it to bring considerable business to the place.

At Kamloops Lake also Mr. Redpath, the well-known prospector and miner, discovered a ledge of Cinnabar, the only find of this ore that has been made in the vicinity. The true vein is 14 inches in thickness, but the mercury has saturated the surrounding rock to the extent of 10 or 14 feet. The ore is a bright scarlet, which is the best color, and can be treated by the evaporation process, which is both simple and inexpensive. Assays give 12 to 60 per cent. of mercury. Six claims have been staked off along the vein, but the owners have consolidated into one company for the greater convenience in working it.

The Golden iron mine is sending out about three cars a day, which is sent to Tacoma to be used as a flux in smelting silver, and the Tacoma people are constantly increasing their demand for it. An aerial tramway has been built to convey it from the mines to the cars.

With coal, galena and magnetic iron in the vicinity, Kamloops seems to be the place where a smelter should be erected.

Native copper has been found at Copper Creek, and the assessment work is being done on it.—*New-Advertiser*.

#### Brief Business Notes.

Building operations at Kaslo are proceeding briskly.

Jas. Gow, galvanized iron worker, Westminster, has assigned.

Coal boring operations are being resumed at South Westminster.

The barge, George Thomson, is loading lumber at Westminster for Sydney.

I. H. Miller, grocer, has opened in Victoria at cor. Oswego & Coburg streets.

Perry, Gray & Davys, of Nelson, are bringing out a map of the Siccan country.

John Bonner has commenced business again in Vancouver in the horse shoe line.

The Pacific Naptha Launch Co., Tacoma, talk of starting a branch factory in Victoria.

The quarterly meeting of the directors of the B. C. Fruit Growing Association meets Nov. 1st.

The Kaslo-Slocan *Examiner* has made its appearance. It is published by Mark W. Musgrove.

The Freddie Lee mine will ship 1,000 and perhaps 2,000 tons of ore this winter by way of Kaslo.

There is a movement in Kamloops among business men to have that place incorporated as a city.

Crowder & Ponzor, Vancouver, have been appointed sole agents in that city for Dunsmuir & Sons, coal.

Ed. Dhormilly, who ran two restaurants in Nausimo, has skipped, leaving numerous debts behind.

O'Brien & Co. have been awarded the contract of raising the Premier and placing her in dock at Esquimaux.

The Guarantee Loan & Investment Association of Hamilton, Ont., has arranged to establish an agency in Nausimo.

N. E. Reinhardt and Harold Ault, under the firm name of The Canadian & Oriental Trading Co., Victoria, have dissolved.

The Stoveston *Enterprise* reports that tobacco has been successfully grown on Lulu Island during the past summer.

The B. C. Milling & Feed Co., New Westminster, has started operations. Oatmeal and milling feed will be manufactured.

The French syndicate store at Northfield is in financial difficulties, and has been taken possession of by a Victoria wholesale firm.

The government surveyors, who have been exploring the northern part of the province, have returned, and will report to the government.

P. McLiernan, Indian agent for New Westminster, has been superseded and Frank Davlin, of the C. P. R., appointed in his place.

McKinnell Bros., successors to Geo. A. Fraser & Co., ship chandlers, Vancouver, are in the hands of the sheriff, and stock is offered for sale to-day.

C. F. Pretty & Co., Westminster, are opening a branch fish and game house in Vancouver, under the management of W. H. Vianon, better known as "Dutch Bill."

A Vancouver man is going to try the novel experiment of converting the skins of dog salmon into shoe leather. He says they are quite tough enough for light shoes.

James McGeer, farmer Langley, has assigned his personal property to M. Castell, Vancouver. His personal property, it is thought, will more than meet his liabilities.

The new Briard Hotel, Vancouver, which is a fine building, costing about \$250,000, opened on the first of November. It has 225 rooms and accommodation for 350 guests.

The Victoria board of trade has just issued its annual report, which contains a large amount of statistical information as to the trade of the province and especially of Victoria.

The Pilotage earnings for the three chief deep sea ports of the Province for the year 1891 were as follows: Vancouver, \$10,960; Victoria and Esquimaux, \$12,153; Nausimo, \$23,136.

McLean Bros., of Vancouver, have a contract for dyking Langley. The dyke is to be half a mile in length, eight feet high and 30 feet wide at the bottom, enclosing six hundred acres.

Capt. Webster, manager of the Union S. S. Co., Vancouver, goes to England in a few days in connection with important business for that company. W. F. Tapping takes charge in his absence.

John S. Rigby, inventor of the Rigby process of waterproofing cloth, contemplates starting the manufacture of Portland cement at Vancouver for the C. P. R. Co's works. Capacity, 100 barrels per day.

At a meeting of the residents of Revelstoke a motion was passed praying the C. P. R. land commissioner to put on the market for private purchase the land which the company holds in and around the town.

There is a probability of the Westminster Gas Co., which has lost money owing to the city supplying electricity so cheap, coming to some settlement with the city in regard to claims for compensation.

The Westminster board of trade are discussing the question of constructing a canal from Mud bay to the Fraser river. It is claimed that this will be a public improvement and be of great advantage to the trade of the city.

Thomas J. Bentley, a leading lumber dealer of Halifax, has just purchased a cargo of spars in B. C. for Nova Scotia builders. Hitherto he got his spars in Puget Sound through Boston dealers, but hereafter will purchase in British Columbia.

The Canadian Pacific Canning company has been organized, and contracts for the erection of their cannery in Tulu Island and the necessary buildings have been awarded. The promoters of the enterprise are D. S. Hennessy, George Alexander and R. V. Winge.

Large numbers of emigrants from the United States are passing through Revelstoke bound for the Canadian Northwest. They come in by the way of Bonner's Ferry and Little Dalles and up the Columbia river. They are mostly large families, robust, but a trifle wild and unkempt.

A. Fader, fish merchant, Vancouver, has opened a newly-fitted store on Cordova street, next to the Arcade grocery. The fittings and appointments of the store are first-class, and a heavy stock will be carried. Mr. Fader will deal exclusively in fish and game, wholesale and retail.

The post office department has authorized increased mail service in the Okanagan country. There will be a tri-weekly mail from Vernon to Osoyoos, and fortnightly from Osoyoos to Kettle River, Boundary and Rock Creeks. And there will be a fortnightly mail from Penticton to Keremeos.

The incorporation of the Industrial Loan & Trust Company, of Vancouver, and of the Williams' British Columbia Directory Company, of Victoria, is announced in the last issue of the *Gazette*. The capital stock of the latter is \$25,000, and the incorporators are R. T. Williams, Sidney Aspland, W. H. Bainbridge, and W. H. Ellis.

The report in the Kamloops *Sentinel* that the Vancouver Hydraulic Co., operating at Van Winkle bar on the Fraser near Lytton, will not be able to do any sluicing this fall, is incorrect. All is now in readiness and by the length of the season remaining for operation will prevent successful and continued operations this year. The Company expects, however, a month or so in which to prosecute the work.

Gen. Poe has received word from the United States war department that his twenty foot channel between Duluth, Chicago and Buffalo had been fully approved by the department, and directing him to prepare the necessary advertisements for bids. Gen. Poe is naturally elated over the success of his deep water project, and no more so than the vessel men who have worked so earnestly for the deep channel. There is consequently great rejoicing in marine circles to-day.

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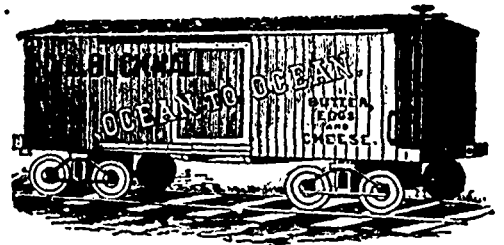
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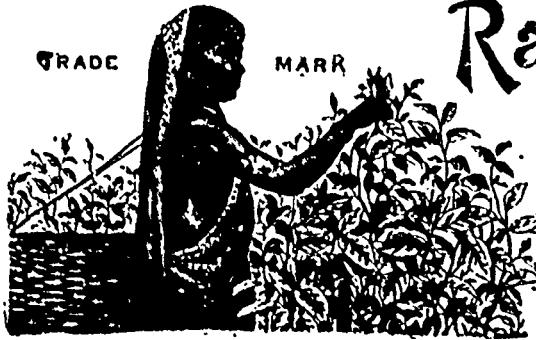
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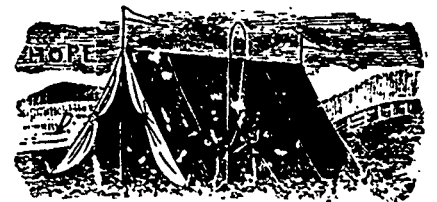
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## Commercial Union With the Colonies.

At the special autumn meeting of the Convocation of the Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, held lately at Newport, the question of commercial union with the colonies was discussed as follows:

Mr. Charles J. Wilson (South of Scotland) moved: "That a commercial union between the colonies and the mother country would tend to promote the permanence and prosperity of the British Empire. This Association would therefore urge her Majesty's Government to take every possible opportunity of furthering this object, and as a means to this end to have the conditions of our foreign treaties altered as soon as possible, which prevent our colonies from giving the goods of the mother country special privileges when they desire to do so."

That a closer commercial connection between the colonies and the mother country would be advantageous appeared to him to go without saying. The time had long gone by when we should contemplate with equanimity the independence of any of our colonies which involved separation from the empire. The president, in the very excellent speech which he made last year on this subject, and which must still be present to the minds of all those who were privileged to hear him, said, "We are surrounded by hostile tariffs, our goods are excluded from many markets, and one effect of strengthening our position by commercial union would be to lessen the disadvantages under which we labor." Every one who in his individual experience had to find a sale for his productions in foreign markets where there were high tariffs would hail with delight anything which would lessen the disadvantages under which they laboured. When Great Britain, in the fulness of her heart, gave her larger colonies the right of self-government, he did not think anyone would have said she did wrong if she had made it a stipulation that there should be free trade all round between the colonies and the Mother Country, but that opportunity having been missed we must now try what could be done by arrangement. Since they last met, there had been a second Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, and commercial union with the colonies might be said to have been the principal question which came under discussion at that meeting. He thought he might say that the almost universal feeling of that meeting was, that we should as far as possible have free trade within the empire. It was pointed out in the discussion that America was the greatest free trade nation in the world, because it was an article of their constitution that there must be free trade between all states of the union, and that there should be no barrier to the free interchange of commodities within their great Commonwealth. Mr. Goschen, in commenting upon this statement, was reported to have said, "If our colonies were prepared for a customs union in that sense—that there should be free trade with no barrier of customs to keep out English goods from the colonies or colonial produce from this country—then I should say the colonies mean business, and let us see how far we can reconstruct any portion of our fiscal system to meet those views." It was answered by some of the delegates from the colonies that revenue could not be raised without customs duties, that their sparsely peopled country could not be attacked by the revenue officers in the same way that was quite possible and quite convenient in England. Mr. Nevile Lubbock, in replying to that proposition, said that there was nothing in the free trade basis which would prevent any of the colonies levying any customs duties they pleased, provided they also imposed an equivalent excise duty upon the same commodity produced by themselves, and in that way "preserving the equality of conditions." It appeared to him that this was a basis on which they all could unite. A very important part in the discussion at the Congress was taken by delegates from Canada, who practically told them that the present state of matters could

not go on, and their proposition, put shortly, was that we should levy a tax of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* upon all produce received into this country from outside the British Empire, and that all received from the British Empire should be free, thus giving Canada and the other colonies a preferential position over foreign countries to the extent of 5 per cent. In return for this, they proposed to admit all British goods at 5 per cent less than their ordinary tariff rates, and that the sums derived from those 5 per cent duties should go to a general fund for defence. It appeared to him that they put this proposition forward practically saying to us, that they had been offered commercial union with the United States, which meant free trade with eighty millions of prosperous people close to their own doors, and the only thing which prevented them accepting the offer, which was a very advantageous one for them, was the sentimental desire which they have of remaining in connection with the Mother Country. Let them consider what commercial union between the States and Canada meant. Its practical effort would be to raise the Canadian tariff to the level of the McKinley tariff, thus shutting out the goods of Great Britain. It could be easily seen that commercial union on such a basis would in a very short time mean political union also with the States. It had been pointed out very fairly by Mr. Parkin, in his book upon Federation with the Colonies, how important it was for the commerce of Great Britain that Canada should remain a part of the Empire, in order that we might have not only the Canadian coaling ports and shelter on the east coast, but that we might have direct communication by the Canadian Pacific Railway with the west coast, and command the commerce and protect our shipping in the Pacific ocean from Vancouver on the north, to Australia and New Zealand on the south. In spite of the apparent threat by the Canadian delegates that, if their proposition was not accepted, they must adopt the other alternative, the meeting voted that the proposed duty could not be levied. In conversation with some of the delegates afterwards, he had pointed out to them that we already found the requisite funds for National and Imperial defence, and that therefore it was not necessary that we should find the money exactly in the way they proposed, but that, if they were as well disposed to the mother country as their speeches indicated, they might well prove the fact by reducing the tariff on goods imported from Britain into Canada by 5 per cent. as compared with foreign produce, even though we could not see our way to adopting the other half of their proposition. This they at once answered by saying that they would gladly do so, but that we had made it impossible by our treaties with other countries, thus raising the very difficulty which was also stated by the president at Dublin last year, when he said, "We have created difficulties for ourselves by legislation in days gone by—artificial arrangements, which greatly hamper us. I refer, of course, to the treaties with Belgium and the German Zollverein of 1862 and 1865, by which we undertook that our colonies should not impose differential duties on foreign goods in favor of our own. I think that though that objection is a real one, it is not insuperable, but one that we must ask the successors of those statesmen who made these treaties to consider how best they can get rid of such a difficulty." Let it be understood that it was the demand of the people and of Chambers of Commerce that in future no such treaties should be made (hear, hear), that our Colonies should not be regarded as foreign countries (hear, hear), but essentially as a part of the Empire. The resolution which he had to propose was the necessary corollary of this proposition, and they were fortunate in having as President one who could so fully grasp all such questions, and this was, therefore, a very fitting time for pressing upon the Government their desire that such restriction should, if possible, be removed; so that, in fact, there should be no barrier which should prevent them

from making any arrangement with the colonies which their common interests, their common nation, and their common Empire might suggest as being desirable. (Applause.)

Mr. J. W. Tonke, (Birmingham) seconded, stating that, before he proceeded further, he should like to take the opportunity of expressing, what he knew was the feeling of all the delegates, the pleasure they experienced at seeing Sir Albert Rollit take the chair for the first time as president at a meeting of the association, and also the pleasure with which they had heard the address he had just delivered to them. (Hear, hear.) He felt that there was a strong desire that the colonies should not be treated as foreign nations, and it was the keynote of the proposal now before them, in which he would suggest that the words "and dependencies" should be added, as in any arrangement that might be made we could not exclude the great dependency of India. (Hear, hear.) Those who were present at the meetings of the Chambers of Commerce of the empire must have been profoundly impressed with the progress this question had made during the five years between the first and second meetings. Whilst at the first meeting the strong desire for commercial union was very evident in the minds of many of those representing the colonies, there was a disinclination to interfere with our policy of free imports. At the second meeting the question was brought up in a very distinct form and although the vote was against the proposal to levy a differential duty, progress had been made during the five years. This had given satisfaction to those who desired to see Imperial federation upon the basis and principle of commercial interest. Although, as he knew, they were told that the Pan-American system, which had been extended as far down as Brazil, was a very barbarous system, yet, at the same time, if we could get special advantages from our colonies, and we could concede them special advantages—our interests being chiefly manufacturing interests, while theirs were chiefly agricultural or mineral producing interests—much would be done toward bringing about a strengthening of those bonds of empire of which the president had spoken. (Hear, hear.) The position of Canada was more important than might be supposed; the United States were always trying to colon on the one hand, and cajolery on the other; attempting to cajole Canada by offers of reciprocity, and to coerce her by imposing almost prohibitive duties upon the produce which formed the larger part of her export trade. Without expressing their opinion on the questions of free or fair trade, they could fairly unite in supporting a resolution of this kind, which did not bind them in any special direction, but asked the government to take away the hindrances which lay in the way of their object, and then see what practical work could be done with the consent of the colonies towards bringing about that great commercial federation as the only means by which the Empire could be strengthened and consolidated. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. R. D. Burnie, M.P. (Swansea) had hoped some one would have moved an amendment to the resolution, but as no one had done so he would. Although he was not prepared to make a speech, he wished to direct the attention of the meeting to the vital importance of the resolution. The amendment he would move was this: that all the words after the word "object" should be omitted, and the following words be inserted:—

"On the basis of Universal Free Trade between the Colonies and the Mother Country."

That would practically be the resolution of the Hull Chamber. It appeared to him that they talk about altering the treaties mentioned in the resolution as though they did not raise important issues was not the proper course for the association to pursue, and they ought to discuss a little before arriving at such a conclusion. He would not enter on the question of fair or free trade except to say that he was an enthusiastic free trader, and should be sorry to find anything passed clashing with the resolu-



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tion of the Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire on a matter of vital interest to the trade of this country and of the Empire. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. J. T. Hamilton (Southampton) seconded the amendment, as he thought it would be a great mistake for the Association to foster the idea in the Colonies that there would be any reversion from the principles of Free Trade to those of Fair Trade, and the amendment was far more in accord with our Free Trade principles than the original resolution. It was not for us to injure ourselves by adopting tactics which would prove to the injury of all those using them, rather was it for us to foster the idea that any steps that would tend to increase our exports to the Colonies and our imports from them would help forward their prosperity as well as that of ourselves. It would be a great mistake, at the present day, to do anything that would build up the opinion in the minds of the Colonies that we were departing from that standard of Free Trade which had done so much for the good of this country (Hear, hear).

Mr. N. Hodgson (Yeadon) thought the question raised by the resolution was a very serious one. Having long resided in the United States, he had seen a good deal of the results of the policy of Protection during the past thirty years, and he declared that if they could see the results in America they would be still more convinced in favor of Free Trade and open ports (no, no). He did not think it right to lead the Colonies to expect that we could give them more than justice. It would be against the true interests of Great Britain to depart from her present policy, inasmuch as, in spite of all opposition and competition, her commerce still retained its position. Just as the old baronial castles around that locality gave protection to the smaller districts, so had tariffs raised impediments to trade, and, just as the old castles were being removed, so were custom houses disappearing, and there would be a wider spread feeling of unity.

The President: I would suggest that Hull should consent to their resolution being dealt with now, as it raises the same question as the amendment.

Mr. B. Stiebel (Nottingham) said he would not have troubled the meeting on this question, except for the amendment moved on behalf of Swansea; but he would like to remind those present that at the Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the empire it had been distinctly declared that the colonies could not give us free trade, because they wanted tariffs to produce revenue. The question of free trade and protection should not be introduced, because, if that meeting were to enter it properly, it would keep them there three weeks instead of two days. Moreover, if they were to sanction the amendment that had been proposed it would simply be asking for something that could not be given. Some of the colonies derived their whole revenue from customs' duties, and he did not

see how he could expect them to forego this revenue to please doctrinaires in England.

M. Zossenheim (Leeds) was authorized to support the Hull motion, but was left a free hand on that of South of Scotland. It was necessary to look facts in the face, and as he had been, was, and should always be a free trader, he believed the policy we had adopted for the last thirty years was an erroneous one. When Cobden engaged us in the Treaty of Commerce with France, he said what he had got was not free trade, but something which paved the way for free trade. At that time there were heavy duties levied by England on silk, on wines and other articles coming from France, and to obtain a treaty Cobden was authorized to say that we would abolish these duties. Napoleon with all his power—greater perhaps than that of any individual at any time—would not have been able to pass that treaty without the concessions that Cobden was authorized to make. The effect of taking off those duties was to raise a party in France to fight the free trade policy of England; otherwise neither Cobden nor Napoleon would have been able to advance an inch. It was Cobden's belief that the French tariff would gradually disappear by periodical reductions, and we had made a mistake in not securing such reductions by adopting the same policy as had been adopted by Cobden for the same purpose. The golden opportunity had been lost, but we had now a government in power which, if it would take the question up properly, would secure treaties of commerce throughout the world—favoring free trade, which was not a dead letter. As a free trader, he beseeched them to listen to the voices around them, who by the present condition of things were compelled to leave the country. He reiterated that he was only authorized to support the Hull motion.

The President—That is the amendment, as presented by Mr. Burnie

Mr. Zossenheim—I could not say what the amendment is. (Loud laughter.)

The President—Practically the same as the Hull resolution.

Mr. Zossenheim, continuing, said we had carried on a policy which had not been effective through a great want of energy, and it was time now to do something that would bring about more favorable results than had so far been obtained.

Mr. R. P. Yates (Birmingham) opposed the amendment. At the present moment we were suffering under commercial depression to find the equal of which they had to go back a long time. We had the means in our hands to remedy this state of things, injurious alike to our manufacturers and artisans, and those means lay in the confederation of the British Empire for trading purposes (hear, hear). He had had opportunities in Australia, Canada and other Colonies of meeting with the business men there, and they had always been ready to extend their hands to us; but he was told that we treated our Colonies as

aliens, and did nothing to encourage them. We knew that the Colonies could not rule and govern themselves without revenues, and the only way they could get them was by taxing imported articles. The Colonies therefore said, "We ask you to give us a slight preference, and we will trade with you." At the present moment there were some 20,000 people out of employment in the shipbuilding trade, 15,000 out in Leeds and Manchester, and in the trades throughout the country there was fearful depression; the picture was a picture of misery, and as we were always ready to put our hands in our pockets for the relief of foreign suffering, we should do something for our own country, since charity should commence at home (hear, hear). The results of this commercial depression would be worse than if we were at war; thousands would be without food and raiment, thousands suffering. They could say what they liked about tariffs, but our trade was crippled. Men who had given their lives to certain businesses were going abroad and starting afresh; yet we held the whip hand of the whole world if we cared to use it! If India, Australia, Canada, and the numerous parts of our empire were confederated for trading purposes, there would be no depression of the iron trade or of our other industries. The day we got that federation we should improve socially and politically; for we might depend upon it that other nations were jealous of our supremacy, and were trying to overcome it. Great Britain had raised itself by individuality, but he believed that the time had come when the government would have to look into commercial matters more than they had done. (Hear, hear.) The opportunity now occurred for federation, but they were going to destroy it at once, by saying "we will have free trade with you."

Mr. Albert Spicer, M. P. (Newport) did not know that he should have ventured to have taken part in this discussion, but that the gentleman who preceded him referred to the experience he had gained by coming into contact with commercial men in different parts of the British empire. It only showed what different experiences were gained by mixing with different men. He (Mr. Spicer) had also mixed with commercial men in all parts of the Empire, and had formed an entirely different opinion from him. (Laughter.) He had learned that it was well to leave things as they were. (No, no.) England had grown up to its present position under her free trade system. The different requirements, the different possibilities of the various colonies forming the British Empire were so diverse that it would be actually impossible to frame a scheme which would be acceptable to all—(Hear, hear and Oh, oh)—and he could not help thinking that the seconder of the resolution—who had referred to the growth of feeling with regard to this subject of preferential tariffs—with many others, were apt to lay a good deal of stress on the commercial depression at the present time. He (Mr. Spicer) was one of those

who were not in the least disheartened. At the present time we were suffering from a wave of depression coming from too much success in the past—(Hear, hear, and Oh, oh)—we had got extravagant in our private affairs—(No, no)—and speculated unwisely. Take the great Baring crisis. Those of them who had been brought up in the city of London had been taught to look up to them as a house that conducted its business legitimately and carefully; yet their success was too great for them, leading many to ruin because of over-speculation. He believed the time was not far distant when we shall return to a period of prosperity—when we shall have pulled ourselves together. Even at the present time we had by far the largest proportion of the exterior trade of our colonies; we had uncommonly little to gain by commercial union; and it was hardly fair to compare England with the United States. There they have enormous facilities for trade for the benefit of the people, as well as food and raw material obtainable on the cheapest possible terms. He was sorry it was not possible for the Hull resolution to take place, as it would have been better for the purpose of discussion. Although not able to be present at the meetings of the Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, he had the satisfaction of reading very carefully the debate on the resolution similar to that of Hull and those who heard that debate as it proceeded step by step found the arguments in favor of these differential tariffs were completely swept away by the advocates of free trade. He hoped that that important gathering would show its accord with those who met in London in July and passed a resolution which was similar in meaning, if not in exact terms, to the amendment that had been moved by his friend Mr. Burnie.

Mr. Thomas Morgan (Southampton) said it appeared to him they were all agreed on the first part of the resolution, and he should, personally, be prepared to support the original motion if it stopped at the word "object," which would leave the government and the country in a position to act with effect at the proper time and without attempting to propose to them the particular direction in which they should act. (Hear, hear.) To suggest that our foreign treaties should be altered did seem to raise a question of great difficulty, for possibly after we had altered our treaties, the colonies would still refuse to make any concessions in favor of the mother country, and we might be put in the position of having worsened our relations with foreign countries, without improving them with the colonies. Some of the colonies had already suggested that we should put a small duty on wheat and other productions coming from foreign countries, but not on those coming from the colonies; this country was not at present ready to pay the extra price this would entail, and was therefore not in agreement with the colonies. The colonies might very well ask that we should take the first step, but in his opinion it would be premature at present to interfere with our treaties with foreign countries. He was a Free Trader, and was therefore glad that the instruction of his Chamber was to support the Hull motion; it was clear also that he must support the amendment if it were pressed. In any case, it seemed well to leave out all the words after "object." So far they had had no definition of the words "commercial union," whether they meant commercial union absolutely with regard to tariffs, or uniformity of laws in relation to commerce, or many of those other things which they were on the high road to attain. We should have uniformity in all possible matters with the colonies, and should call upon the government to promote that object, but it seemed to him that the Associated Chambers of Commerce would be acting unwisely in pushing the point referred to in the latter part of the resolution.

Mr. Zassenheim, (Leeds) would support the resolution if it ended at the word "object."

Mr. W. A. Massey (Hull) thought the opinion of the meeting and the object of the resolution would be sufficiently expressed if the latter

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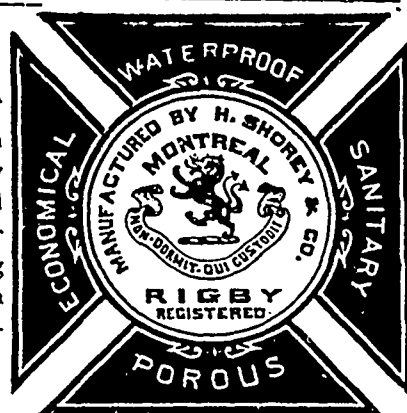
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## It was a Rosebud all the same.

The following conversation was overheard in a King street horse car on St. George's day:—Harry, where is your rosebud to-day? In my pocket, my dear; two of them for a quarter. Why! how cheap, but wont they get crushed? Give me one. Here you are, then—want a match? why, that's a cigar you're giving me. Certainly, a "Rosebud-Reliance," one of Tasse, Wood & Co.'s best brands. That's a shame, Harry, but now you've deceived me you might tell me why they are called rosebuds. Well, the reason is because the end to be lighted is closed like a rosebud, in consequence of which the cigar lights evenly like a cigarette, and therefore can never burn crooked. Now, in lighting ordinary cigars you will notice—What? car stops.

part of the original motion were omitted.

The president: The question is now ripe for an expression of an opinion. I first ask Mr. Burnie whether he wishes me to put his amendment.

Mr. Burnie: It appears to me that we should not be having the courage of our convictions by simply agreeing to strike out the words after "object." The Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire did not hesitate to express their opinion. I should much prefer my own amendment, but I do not wish to press it if the meeting is disposed to take the alternative course.

The first part of the resolution down to the word "object" was put and carried, and Mr. Burnie's amendment was rejected.

Mr. C. J. Wilson (South of Scotland), claiming his right to reply, stated that it was quite evident at the Congress that there was complete agreement as to our having freer trade, and his Chamber agreed with that inasmuch as they had all along been Free Traders. What was sought by the resolution was to obtain "freer" trade with the Colonies. It had been said that the Colonies would not give us a preference because they required the revenue obtained from the duties, but it was possible for them to arrange the matter by imposing excise duties which prevented any undue preference being obtained by anyone.

The President: The question is that the words "and as a means to this end have the conditions of our foreign treaties altered as soon as possible, which prevent our colonies from giving the goods of the mother country special privileges when they desire to do so," stand part of the resolution.

Having taken the voice of the meeting, the President declared a negative result.

Mr. B. Stiebel (Nottingham) claimed a vote by chambers.

A vote was accordingly taken with the result of thirty-one favoring the retention of the words, and forty-three opposing. The words were therefore omitted, and the curtailed resolution agreed to.

## A New Nail Arrangement.

There was a meeting of the cut nail manufacturers recently, the object of the meeting being to arrange some scale of quantity and price whereby the buyer who placed his order for a round lot of 10,000 or 15,000 kegs would be able to secure better terms than the petty purchaser who bought 500 to 1,000 kegs as he required them. It is understood an arrangement was arrived at whereby this result was attained, but of course the exact details were kept private. In conversation after the meeting one of the makers said that this could not be taken to mean that there was any cut in prices, for such was not the case. The agreement between the makers to observe a uniform range of prices had been adhered to honestly, and had been found too beneficial in preventing cutting and the resultant irregular markets, for makers to countenance any change. The new arrangement was simply a recognition of the well known commercial rule that quantity, to a certain extent, governed the price. There would be no change in the card rate, jobbers could rest assured, and could operate accordingly.—*Montreal Gazette*, 26th.

Stewart & Co., builders and contractors, Carman, have sold out their undertaking department to T. H. Miller.

## Grain and Milling.

The Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific railways announce an increase in the rate of freight on grain from Ontario points to Montreal for export. The increase goes into effect on November 14, and is as follows: From Toronto an east to Montreal, 12½ cents per 100 lbs; west of Toronto to London, St. Thomas, etc., 14 cents; western and northern Ontario, 16 cents. These charges are exclusive of Montreal terminals.

The following notice from H. H. Swinford, of the Northern Pacific, has been posted up in the Winnipeg grain exchange rooms: "Will you please advise the grain trade that our company has completed arrangements with the Grand Trunk railway for the handling of east-bound grain, so that now cars can be held at Point Edward for orders and moved to final destination on instruction from shippers without any over-charges and shippers can now consign to Sarnia, Montreal or any way they may see fit. I trust that these arrangements will be satisfactory to the trade.

The Canadian Pacific Railway company desire a grain elevator at St. John, New Brunswick, and offered to erect one provided the city gave a grant of \$10,000. The St. John board of trade has unanimously passed a resolution asking the council to make the grant for the elevator. The council meet on Thursday to consider the matter.

## Visible Wheat Supplies.

Operators in grain carefully watch the changes in the official visible supply of grain, as compiled by the Chicago Board of Trade and the New York Produce Exchange, and these in a measure influence the course of prices and the feeling in the market. A candid view of the situation should convince dealers that there is actually no increase in the aggregate stocks of the grain in the country—that the increase in the visible supply only exhibits the changes of grain from first to second hands. Actually, the supplies are steadily decreasing through the avenues of exportation and consumption. Of course, the liberal supplies in the large markets make the load a little burdensome for operators and warehousemen to carry, and lock up considerable money temporarily, which in a measure has a depressing effect on markets generally. When the official supplies remain stationary, or exhibit a decrease, it generally will be found that the ready available stocks are centered in strong hands, who will control the markets, outside of any other ordinary influence.—*Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin.*

## Toronto Grocery Market

The state of trade owes little to this week, as scarcely a shadow of change has passed over it since our last report was written. Business is quiet all along the street and nobody claims that it is more than moderately good. Canned goods, which for the last two or three years have been depended on to flush in a strong volume of orders in October, have not benefited trade much this year. Dried fruits particularly Valencia raisins, receive their wonted attention, which is always limited to present wants until a little later in the fall. Tea is rather active but not remarkably so. Sugar is dull and quiet. Retailers are not favored with any unusual demand from agricultural quarters. The farmers are not selling their grain as fast as they might; consequently they are not buying freely, nor are they paying their accounts as retailers would like to see them doing. The wholesalers note this backwardness in the payment of store accounts, and complain that it prevents money getting to them when it should. Renewals are grudgingly given at this time of year, but they have to be conceded now and then.

### COFFEE.

The market has lost little if any of its strength. The stocks in hands of holders here

were bought when prices were high and will likely be held at current figures until they are run off, no matter how the outside markets act. Another shipment of Rio is on the way. The price here continues at 19½ to 21c. Java is firm at 30 to 40c, the highest price being specially choice stock. Mochas quote from 28c upwards.

### DRIED FRUITS.

Valencia raisins despite the stronger tone of the market last week and the continuance of the new strength then imparted, are still quoted at from 5c up for off-stalk fruit. The demand is reported good, some houses having been quite busy upon orders for Valencias. The lower grades are in chief request. Selected off-stalk Valencias are 6½c upwards. Layers are 7½ to 8c. The latest advices from Denia report the market there to be very favorable to sellers. The Malaga crop, according to letters received this week, shows a greater shortage than was expected. The scarcity is most marked in the finer classes of fruit. The bulk of the shipments for this market are aboard the Escalona, which will soon arrive at Montreal. The limited stock in store here is quoted at \$2.85 to \$3.25 for London layers, \$4.25 to \$4.50 for black baskets, connoisseur clusters \$4 to \$4.50, extra deserts \$5 to \$5.25. Saltanas are 7½ to 11c, but have advanced outside, chiefly on account of higher freight. Currants are not in free demand. The quality of some grades appears to be open to exception, though when good prices are paid good fruit is obtained. Patras and Provincials in barrels are 5½c, in half-barrels 5¼c, Filias 6c in barrels, 6¼c in half-barrels, Votizas in cases 7½c. Figs are unchanged and in fairly good demand at 11c for 14 oz. and 10 lb boxes, and 15 to 16c for 30 lb boxes of 7-Crown. Caudied peel quotes at 15 to 16c for lemon, 16 to 18c for orange and 27 to 30c for citron. None of the October shipments of figs have yet come to hand. A cable advising a considerable advance in the Sphinx brand is the latest news on this market. Old crop fruit is quoted at 5½c upwards.

### RICE, SPICES, ETC.

The quiet trade in rice that is now done by wholesalers is unvaried by any new features. Common grades are 3½ to 4c, Japan is 5 to 5½c. Spices continue in good request at quotations in price current.

### SUGAR.

The sugar trade is more easily handled this week than it was even last. Of course so important a staple at so low a price cannot fail to be a large factor in trade at any time, but by comparison with the sales made during late fruit preserving, current business looks very small. Granulated is quoted at 4½ to 4¾c. Yellows are 3½c upwards. The Canadian sugar market is dull. Our refiners are able to do but little business now with United States jobbers, as the latter have prices at home that will hardly pay Canadian shippers. And the refiners in this country have a productive capacity that could supply several times the demand that the Canadian trade now yields. They seem to have the raw material bought at favorable prices too. The wholesalers whose sugar was contracted for early in the summer or in spring are now pretty well to the end of deliveries. The features of the Canadian market are nearly altogether of a negative character. Business is not active, prices are not weak, merchants are not heavily stocked. Prices look as if they were in a state of equilibrium that might not be disturbed for a long time. If the equilibrium should be disturbed the balance would tilt to the side of lower prices. Barbados raw sugar is 3½c in barrels.

### SYRUP AND MOLASSES.

Canadian syrups are plentiful only in the brighter grades. The price begins at about 2½c. The low grade stock on the market is all United States syrup and quotes from 1½c. There is not much disposition among jobbers to increase their stock of dark syrups by importing, as some who bought United States syrups would rather they had not.

Molasses has a little better chance to figure

in trade at this time of year than it had in summer, but the demand is of insignificant strength here at the best. New Orleans in barrels is 32c upwards, and there is a grade of West Indian in barrels quoted as low as 30c.—*Grocer.*

## Brandon Farmers' Market.

Wheat—Considerable has been coming in although there is a disposition on the part of farmers to hold back for higher prices. These higher prices unfortunately seem a long way off. The rush of wheat to the larger markets of the United States and England keeping the price below what the situation would otherwise warrant. Buyers for the past week have been paying only 50 cents a bushel for the best samples and even that is paid grudgingly as some of them claim there is no money in it for them that price.

Oats—Not much coming in as farmers do not wish to part with them at the low price of 10 and 17c a bushel, which is all that is being offered for them at the present time.

Barley—The few loads brought in have been at sold at 20c a bushel.

Cattle—A great many are offered for sale but real good animals are scarce. Some of the butchers are talking of going to outside points for the main part of their winter's supply. Good steers and heifers are selling at 2½c a lb. while inferior animals can only be quoted at 2 to 2½c.

Sheep and Lambs—Are enquired for as dealers are now anxious to secure their winter's supply. From 4 to 4½c a pound are the ruling prices.

Hogs—Live are making from 4½ to 4¾c a lb while dressed are making from 6c for inferior carcasses to 6½c a lb for well fattened light ones suitable for the retail trade.

Poultry—Has been in much better supply and consequently prices are easier. Chickens are now selling at 10c a lb. Turkeys, geese and ducks at 12½c.

Butter—Still continues scarce and is about the only commodity the farmers have got to offer that keeps on steadily increasing in value. As high as 22c a pound was quoted to us as what one of the principal merchants was willing to pay for good rolls. This however was exceptional, for most dealers are only paying 20c a lb for the best offered.

Eggs—Fresh are selling at 18c a doz, but few of them are coming in and merchants are depending on packed stock for their supply for customers.

Potatoes—Are a drug and some loads have been sold during the week for the low price of 18c a bushel.

Hay—Has been in full supply and has been selling at from \$3 to \$7.50 a ton.

## California Freights.

Canned goods and fruits comprise the largest amount of tonnage, by rail, from California cities, as flour and grain do from Minnesota cities. By a monthly statement of the tonnage of the Southern Pacific railroad company for the month of October, this year, a little more than 20 per cent of freight forwarded from San Francisco was of canned goods, against 5 per cent of general merchandise, and about 18 per cent of fruit, making some 33 per cent of the tonnage, canned goods and fruit, green and dried. From Oakland 33 per cent of the tonnage was canned goods and 30 per cent fruit, or of the total tonnage forwarded from that city 63 per cent was of these two items. San Jose forwarded 6,279 tons of the two articles mentioned, against 209 tons of all other articles. Stockton sent out above 4,000 tons of fruit and canned goods, against 1,500 tons of all other freight. Sacramento and east forwarded 8,500 tons of these two classes of freight, against 4,200 of all other, and from Maryville 13,000 tons; of the 15,000 altogether, were of them.

**Wheat Shipments.**

The following letter from the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. has been posted in the Winnipeg grain exchange rooms:

Referring to the grain exchange meeting this morning regarding the handling of export wheat, oats and barley through the ports of Boston and New York, when your exchange unanimously named one, two and three hard as the grades of wheat to be shipped for export. As the trunk lines made no reference to the binning of Manitoba oats and barley, it is my understanding that such grain will be inspected on the Ontario standards and binned with similar grain shipped from Ontario and Quebec points. As there appears to be a surplus of barley and oats in the country for export I will be glad if you will have this matter disposed of as early as possible so that directions may be placed with our agents to properly handle the business.

With reference to cars of grain billed to New York and Boston for export that may miss grade in inspection at Winnipeg, the company will hold such cars for disposal by owners on track for twenty-four hours free of charge, after which car rental at rate of \$2 per car per day will be charged for detention, reserving the right to send the grain forward to Fort William elevator for storage, providing directions for disposal are not forthcoming after three days' notice is given that the grain is not of grade permitted to be shipped to New York and Boston for export.

A Toronto telegram says that the owners of the ten mills in Canada manufacturing wrapping paper have all but completed arrangements for the organization of a combine. The design is to limit the production and keep prices at a paying figure. All that now remains to be done is to secure the acquiescence in the agreement of one mill which is yet standing out.

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2.10p	4.13p	Portage Junction	11.19a	1.20p
1.67p	3.63p	St. Norbert	11.23a	1.36p
1.45p	3.46p	Carlier	11.47a	1.49p
1.23p	3.26p	St. Agathe	12.06p	2.03p
1.20p	3.17p	Union Point	12.14p	2.17p
1.03p	3.06p	Silver Plains	12.26p	2.23p
12.50p	2.48p	Morris	14.45p	2.45p
	2.83p	St. Jean	1.00p	
	2.18p	Letellier	1.24p	
	1.50p	Emerson	1.50p	
	1.35p	Pembina	2.00p	
	9.45a	Grand Forks	5.50p	
	5.35a	Winnipeg Junction	9.50p	
	8.35p	Minneapolis	6.30a	
	8.00p	St. Paul	7.06a	
	9.00p	Chicago	9.35a	

## MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

East Bound.		STATIONS.	West Bound.	
Freight Mon. Wed. & Fri.	Passenger Tues. & Thur. Sat.		Passenger Mon. Wed. & Fri.	Freight Tues. & Thur. Sat.
12.20p	2.20p	Winnipeg	1.10p	3.00a
7.00p	12.40p	Morris	2.56p	8.45a
6.10p	12.15p	Low Farm	3.18p	9.30a
5.14p	11.48a	Myrtle	3.45p	10.19a
4.43p	11.37a	Roland	3.53p	10.39a
4.00p	11.18a	Rosebank	4.05p	11.12a
3.30p	11.03a	Miami	4.25p	11.56a
2.45p	10.40a	Deerwood	4.48p	12.33p
2.20p	10.23a	Altamont	5.01p	1.05p
1.40p	10.06a	Somerset	5.21p	1.45p
1.13p	9.53a	Swan Lake	5.37p	2.17p
12.43p	9.37a	Indian Springs	5.52p	2.48p
12.19p	9.28a	Marleapolls	6.05p	3.12p
11.46a	9.10a	Greenway	6.20p	3.45p
11.15a	8.53a	Balder	6.35p	4.18p
10.29a	8.30a	Belmont	7.00p	5.07p
9.52a	8.12a	Hilton	7.36p	5.45p
9.16a	7.57a	Ashdown	7.53p	6.25p
8.02a	7.47a	Wawanesa	8.06p	6.33p
8.15a	7.34a	Rounthwaite	8.28p	7.27p
7.33a	7.04a	Martinville	8.48a	8.05p
7.00a	6.45a	Brandon	9.10p	8.45p

West-bound Passenger Trains stop at Belmont for mail.

## PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

East Bound.		STATIONS.	W. End.	
Wed. & Fri. except Sunday.	Mon. & Wed. except Sunday.		daily except Sunday.	daily except Sunday.
11.55a	0	Winnipeg	4.30p	
11.15a	3.0	Portage Junction	4.41p	
10.49a	11.5	St. Charles	5.13p	
10.41a	14.7	Headingley	5.20p	
10.17a	21.0	White Plains	5.45p	
9.29a	35.2	Eustace	6.33p	
9.06a	42.1	Oakville	6.56p	
8.25a	55.5	Portage la Prairie	7.40p	

Passengers will be carried on all regular freight trains.

Pullman Palace Sleeping and Dining Cars on St. Paul and Minneapolis Express daily.

Connection at Winnipeg Junction with two Vestibuled through trains daily for all points in Montana, Washington, British Columbia, Oregon and California; also close connection at Chicago with eastern lines.

CHAS. S. FEE, H. SWINFORD,  
G. P. & T. A., St. Paul. General Agt., Winnipeg.

H. J. BELCH, Ticket Agent, 486 Main St., Winnipeg.