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WINNIPEG, NOVEMBER 3, 1890.

Manitoba.

John Davy, fruit dealer, Winnipeg, is giving up business.

The livery business of T. E. Kelly, Brandon, is advertised for sale.

R. M. Graham, general merchant, Melita, advertises selling out.

J. H. Brownlee, civil engineer, Brandon, will move to Victoria, B. C.

P. Collinge, of Winnipeg, will open out a lumber yard at Melita.

J. E. Smith, horse dealer, etc., Brandon, has not sold out as reported.

John Sivertz has opened in the confectionery and fruit line at Selkirk.

J. H. Ruddell, saddler, Morden, has opened a branch shop at Plum Coulee.

S. Gray, dealer in fruits and confectionery, Winnipeg, has given up business.

H. W. Kent, dairy, Winnipeg, lost \$800 to \$900 by fire last week. No insurance.

The Pilot Mound Sentinel speaks of cabbage grown in that district which weigh 30 to 40 pounds.

The Winnipeg Board of Trade banquetted the British farmer delegates on Wednesday evening last.

Alderman Hanbury, of Brandon, has purchased Bleasdale's interest in the Brandon planing mill.

L. D. McPherson, merchant tailor, Winnipeg, is again in difficulties and has assigned to the official assignee.

The Shoal Lake creamery has closed operations. The season's make of butter has been sold to British Columbia dealers.

Chalmer Bros. & Bethune, of Pilot Mound, shipped two car loads of stock last week. One car of cattle was for Whithy, Ont.

M. L. Grimmitt, who has been for some time with Munson & Allan, barristers, Winnipeg, has been admitted as a partner in the firm.

John E. Campbell of Campbell & Stevens, lumber dealers, Carman, has commenced the erection of a two-story business block at that place.

F. C. VanBuskirk, tobaccos, drugs, etc., of Manitou, has purchased the stock of stationery and fancy goods of the estate of J. E. T. Powers of Brandon.

The estate of L. Godbolt, boots and shoes Winnipeg, was sold last week to Kilgour, Rimer & Co., also shoe dealers in Winnipeg, at 65¢ cents on the dollar.

Jas. A. Grigor, of Grigor Bros., wholesale jewelers, Winnipeg, is now out on a western trip. This firm has gradually extended its business, and now travellers go right through to the coast.

Notice is given that C. R. Dunsford, H. P. Hansen, H. Meikle, B. J. McConnell, W. Connor and J. B. McLaren will apply for letters patent under the name of "The Morden Electric Company."

Kilgour, Rimer & Co., boots and shoes, Winnipeg, who have purchased the bankrupt shoe stock of L. Godbolt, have opened a branch store in the Fould's block, Winnipeg, corner of Market and Main streets.

The partnership existing between Julien Micheul Romieux, Gabriel Henri, and Pierre Deschamnoault, as brick and pottery manufacturers, St. Boniface, under the style of Romieux, Henri & Co., has been dissolved.

The C. P. R. last week re-commenced work on the Souris branch. At present the road is ironed to Menteith, at which place construction material is arriving. It is expected that the locomotive will be running into Melita this winter.

A vegetable that is produced in extraordinary excellence in the peculiar soil of the prairies, says the Pilot Mound Sentinel, is the parsnip. In the spring when many other roots are out of season the parsnip is in its prime and is a delicious article of food.

C. N. Bell, Secretary of the Winnipeg Board of Trade, has returned from his trip east in connection with the Dominion board of flour examiners. He reports eastern grain dealers as greatly disappointed over the poor quality of western wheat this year.

New houses are springing up like mushrooms on the Martin & Curtis estate at Portage la Prairie, says the Liberal, and in other parts of the east end. When the season is closed, it will have been found to be one of the best for years past in the house building line.

Mr. Thomas, general manager of Molson's bank, who was in Winnipeg last week, stated that it was not fully decided to open a branch of the bank in Winnipeg, but such a step was being considered. Messrs. Archibald and Ewing, directors of the bank were here with Mr. Thomas.

It is said that a large number of Mennonites are preparing to settle in the county of Shoal Lake, in this province. The Mennonites are becoming somewhat crowded for room in their older settlements in Manitoba. Some went

away to the Pacific coast states to settle, but are returning again, as they prefer Manitoba.

R. Cochrane & Co., agricultural implements, Winnipeg, have dissolved partnership. Jas. Lowrie retires and R. Cochrane will continue the business.

Steps are being taken for the formation of a poultry breeders' association in southern Manitoba. It is to be hoped this incident will encourage the raising of poultry in that part of the province. Raising poultry is very profitable, and yet Manitoba does not produce a sufficient quantity to supply the home demand.

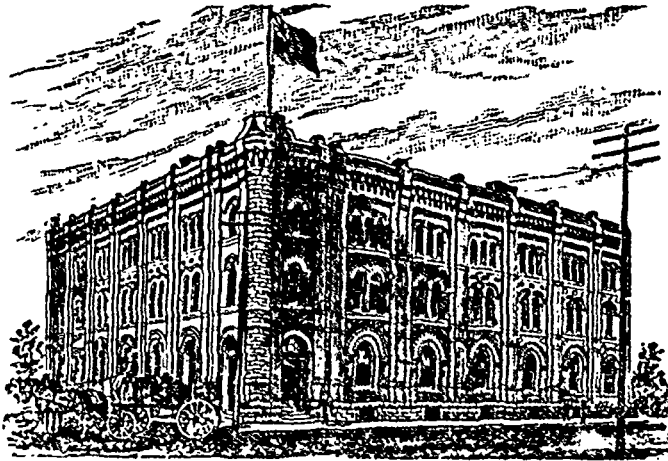
The contractors of the Northwest Central have applied for a lien on the road until they are paid ten per cent. balance due on the contract, and they further ask for an injunction restraining the company from taking possession of the road until the amount is paid. The contract price was £200,000 sterling, and the balance due is \$83,920. An injunction has been granted.

Bryan & Co., cigar manufacturers, Winnipeg, moved a short time ago to new premises on Market Street, east, where they have greatly increased accommodation. Their business has steadily increased until it has become one of the most important industries in this city, and now gives employment to about thirty hands. "The Canuck" is a new brand of cigar which is now being placed on the market by this factory. Bryan & Co. have recently been appointed agents for all Western Canada for Carling's ales.

Another important change in the implement trade of Winnipeg was made last week. H. S. Westbrook has retired from the management of the western business of the Patterson & Brother Company, his term with the company as per agreement having expired on November 1st. A. S. Patterson, treasurer of the company, succeeds to the management of the western business, and that gentleman is now here. Mr. Westbrook will continue in the implement trade in Winnipeg, and will deal in the goods which he formerly handled in conjunction with and while representing the Patterson company.

G. F. Stephens & Co., wholesale paints, glass, etc., Winnipeg, have had a brisk week recently in plate glass. Among other buildings the McIntyre block has been furnished with glass, and the mammoth Northern Pacific hotel building in Winnipeg has called for a large quantity of fine plate glass. For the latter building one pane of glass has been imported which is 132 by 148 inches in size, and is worth not far from \$500. This is the largest piece of glass ever brought into Western Canada, and is one of the largest, and perhaps even the largest ever handled in Canada. The glass for this building is all of the finest polished plate.

The assignment of A. E. Sinclair, fruit dealer, Morden, is said to have been due to endorsing bills for other parties, a very unwise act for any person to do. Speaking of this the Morden Monitor says: "He hopes to be in a position to make such arrangements as will enable him to pay the small number of creditors in full. There are probably few business men in town so highly respected as Mr. Sinclair for his many good qualities, and his embarrassment is a source of regret to all. We understand that sufficient offers have been tendered him by his friends in town to tide him over, which will leave no doubt of his being in a position to do business again at the old stand very shortly."

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The Outlook for Wheat.

Neither does there appear to be much skepticism as to the present price of wheat being a fair one, many going so far as to believe that \$1 05 for No. 2 red at New York will look cheap prior to July 1, 1891. Be that as it may, the price of wheat in the United States is not likely to go to ambitious figures unless England and France feel a pinch or the possibility of a pinch later in the season, and are compelled, or feel that they are compelled, to draw on the United States for what wheat may remain here in excess of home requirements. In the latter event it requires no prophetic to say that \$2 per bushel might be a low price.

The question upon which the world's price of wheat is hanging just at present is whether Roumania, Russia, Italy and Australia have produced enough wheat to make up for the decreased yields in the United States and India and the reduction of stocks of rye in Germany and elsewhere on the continent. H. Kains-Jackson has pointed this out clearly enough, and admits that there may be some further complications, of course, attendant on "unsettled conditions of exchanges, silver appreciation, tariff bills in America, and higher wages for labor throughout Europe." The latter qualifications in no wise simplify the problem, of course. But the insuperable difficulty in forming a just conclusion as to the probable world's supply and demand is owing to the fact that little is as yet known of the size or quality of Russia's crop. Even from France come advices as to the size of the wheat harvest which leave a noticeable margin for error. But the Liverpool *Corn Trade News* is confident that when the final out turn of the Russian crop is ascertained the position of supply and demand for the remainder of the season will appear very strong.

If Russia does not prove able to supply the chief wheat importing nations of Europe with what they do not obtain from America, India and Australia, it would be sure to have an effect on prices here. Over a month ago the weekly exports of wheat and of flour as wheat from the United States began to fall away, notably from Atlantic coast ports. Since that time some wheat has gone abroad, it has been

declared, "by the necessities of the ocean carriers for freight or ballast," rates from New York to Liverpool having been nil for a time. Some wheat, it has been stated, has also gone abroad on consignment, to be sold for what it will fetch. But free shipments of late have been only from the Pacific coast.

Should an active demand from abroad set in for American wheat it may be well to know about how well we are prepared to supply it. The yield of wheat in the country in 1889 was not larger than 400,000,000 bushels, probably not in excess of 390,000,000 bushels when the inferior quality of some of it is considered. There were about 54,000,000 bushels of wheat, available and unavailable, left over on July 1, 1890, thus making a total supply probably of 444,000,000 bushels, of which it is safe to assume that no less than 20,000,000 bushels would, under no circumstances be available for export, or for any other use than that of reserve stocks, thus pointing to largest available stocks on July 1, 1890, of 424,000,000 bushels. Home demands per annum are variously estimated—and they are only estimates at from 356,000,000 to 363,000,000 bushels. If the latter total be accepted it becomes plain that only 61,000,000 bushels of wheat would remain for export, either as wheat or in the form of flour. During the three and one-half months of the current cereal year the United States have sent abroad about 30,000,000 bushels of wheat (wheat and flour as wheat), or about one half of what we will be enabled to export during the twelve months to end June 30, 1891, if the above calculations and reports are approximately correct. This would leave an average of say only 860,000 bushels per week for export from November 1 until the end of the cereal year. Exports were checked here by the price in home markets being forced up beyond a parity with those abroad. This was done, some will be surprised to learn, by the speculators, the dealers in futures; by the man who was far sighted enough to discover that wheat was scarce and would shortly be worth a great deal more money. So he "conspired" and put the price up where the foreigner would not pay it. Had he not done so the probabilities are we might have been importing wheat before the end of the year at prices made by heartless

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foreigners. There is a singular silence on the subject of the damage done to the public through the late "unwarranted advance in wheat." It would be interesting to get the actual opinion of the wheat-growers concerning the "manipulators" of wheat prices at Chicago and New York at this time. Within a year grain had to be given away; recently the Kansas farmer has been getting 65 to 70¢ per bushel for wheat, and in some instances thinks it not a bad plan to try holding some of it. *—B. C. streets.*

Great Britain's Foreign Trade.

Great Britain's foreign trade in September showed a large gain over the corresponding month in 1889. This was particularly manifest in the domestic export branch, which showed an increase of 25.5 per cent. for the month, while imports gained only 6.4 per cent. Exports of foreign merchandise, however, gained most heavily, increasing more than 53 per cent. over September a year ago. As this latter item is a comparatively moderate one when compared with the exports of domestic merchandise, the increase affects the volume of trade only slightly. Three causes are advanced for the good showing made for the month just closed. Perhaps the most important is the fact that the great London dock strike of last year cut down the export business in September very heavily, thus allowing the same month this year to show a marked gain. The hurrying forward of merchandise to the United States to anticipate the McKinley bill was a reason, as was also the fact that there was one more business day in September this year than last. The nine month's total of the export trade shows a gain of 9 per cent. over 1889; imports are behind last year. Exports of colonial and foreign merchandise this year exceeded those of last by two per cent. *—B. C. streets.*

"There is a duce lot of cowardice in business nowadays," remarked an experienced and thoughtful knight of the grip, and he spoke the truth. "The retailer takes back everything a customer brings back, for fear of losing the customer's trade. The jobber takes back from the retailer, knowing it to be unjust, but he is afraid any hesitancy on his part will damage his trade. And the poor devil of a manufacturer takes it off the jobber's hands and can't help himself."

W. D. PETTIGREW & CO.

WHOLESALE

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Plasterer's Hair,
Wheelbarrows

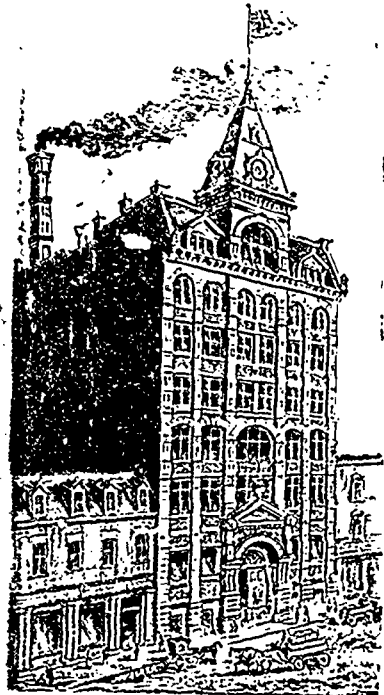
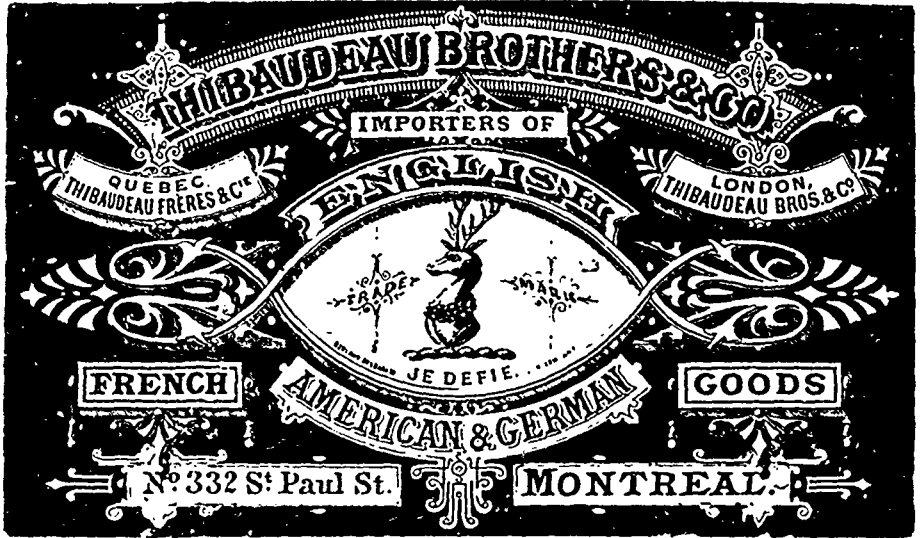
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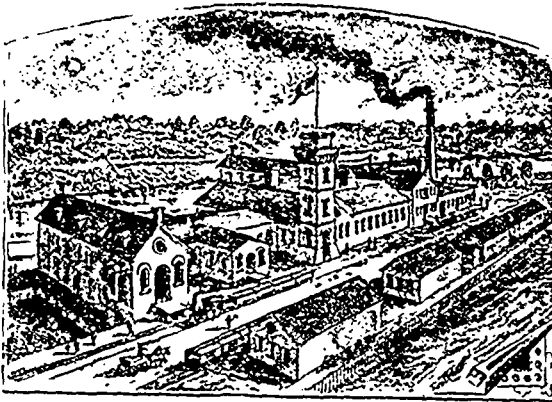


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Paper Bags, Flour Sacks,
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Stephens' Pure Liquid Colors—Various Shades for Interior and Exterior House Painting.

Stephens' Prepared Carriage Paints—In Scarlet, Black and Maroon. These Paints dry with a Rich Gloss and do not require Varnishing.

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Stephens' Pure Oxide Paints—(Almost everlasting)—For Elevators, Granaries, Roofs and all Rough Surfaces exposed to the Weather.

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Window Glass—Ordinary Glazing and Crystal Sheet. Single and Double Strength.

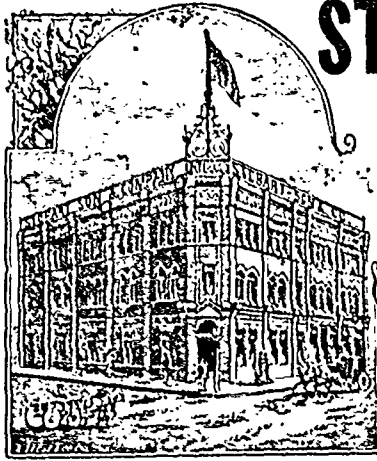
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Travellers are now out with Fall and Winter Samples.

ALL NEW IMPORTATIONS.

Kindly receive your orders till you see them.

Our travellers are now on the road taking orders for next season for the well-known

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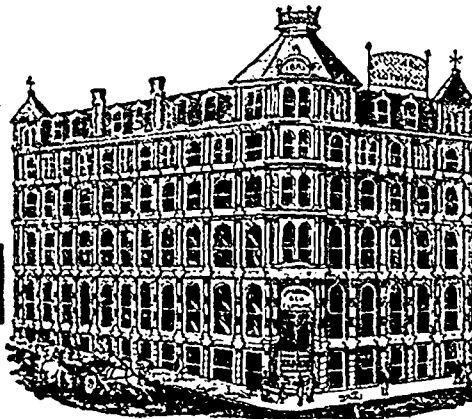
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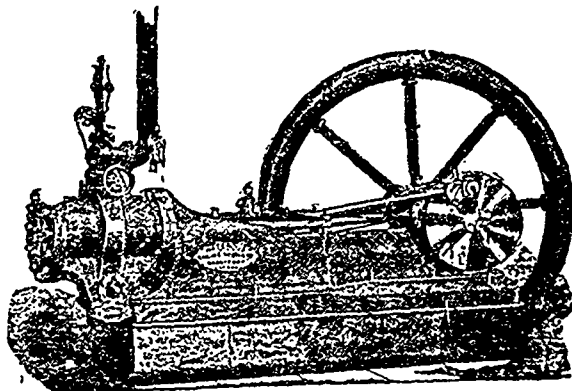
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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, NOVEMBER 3, 1890.

PUSH YOUR COLLECTIONS.

The credit system has been carried to extremes in this country of late years. Farmers are in debt heavily to country merchants as well as to other parties; the merchants are in debt to the wholesale trade, and so on all the way through. The system has brought many to the brink of ruin, and it has been recognized that a reform in our mode of doing business is necessary. Credit has been dispensed altogether too freely all around to allow of business being carried on on anything like a safe basis. A couple of unfavorable crop years in succession has rendered it very difficult to make collections, and the result has been to thoroughly expose the evils of the credit system as carried on in this way.

This year the crops have turned out fairly satisfactory to the large majority of our farmers, who should be able to wipe out their past liabilities to a large extent. We would therefore impress upon country merchants the advisability of pushing their collections. The importance of this matter cannot be too strongly urged. Do not wait until the farmers have marketed all their grain and paid out the proceeds therefrom in other ways. Store bills are the very first thing which should be paid, but as a rule they are the last. Many farmers will even invest their cash in speculative ventures, while store bills of long standing are left unpaid. This year there will be a strong push to collect outstanding liabilities all around. The implement and loan companies are preparing to make an extra effort to push collections. It is therefore the more necessary that country merchants should be up and doing, and use every effort to secure payment of their accounts. They will have to push the matter to get their share of the cash while it is going. We would say, do not be too much afraid of offending a customer. The money is due you, and you have a right to it. Moreover, you have liabilities which you must meet, and you need the cash. Wholesale houses have been very lenient during the past year, but they recognize the necessity of being firmer in the matter of collections in the future, and are now anxious to have accounts due them straightened up. Retail merchants will therefore be obliged to pay up more sharply, to keep their credit good. The way accounts have gone for the last year between the wholesale and retail trade is anything but a proper way of doing business. It is altogether wrong, and a change is necessary. Under the circumstances it was impossible to force payment earlier, but now that the harvest is over and the grain is ready for market, retail merchants cannot reasonably expect a much longer continuation of the leniency shown them by the wholesale houses during the past season. In order to straighten up accounts they must gather in the amounts due them. We would therefore again urge upon them the necessity of at once setting about the matter of collecting in their accounts, and pushing this department

most energetically. The collection of accounts will be for the next few months the most important matter to engage the attention of merchants all over the country.

Following up the collection of amounts on books, it is very necessary that an effort should be made to restrict the credit system for the future to a much greater extent than has been the case in the past. Experience during the past few years has shown that credit has been given altogether too freely. It will be a very difficult matter to correct the evil of long and free credit, as it has gained a firm footing in the country, but merchants should be firm in the matter, and endeavor to restrict the business to reasonable limits in the future. United action by the merchants in the different towns would be the most effectual way of remedying the evil. By meeting together to discuss the matter, dealers might come to some decision to work together to curtail the credit business.

NEGLECTING A PROFITABLE INDUSTRY.

Last week THE COMMERCIAL had something to say upon the question of raising hogs, by way of drawing attention to this important matter. THE COMMERCIAL does not reach the farmers of the country who are the greatest losers, through the neglect of this profitable industry. If the provincial papers would take up the question and discuss it thoroughly, they would be doing a service to the country at large, and the general discussion of the matter would be productive of good.

There is no question as to the vast importance of this matter to our farmers. One single statement is only necessary to show this. Pork can be produced at home for less than the cost of freight and duty on the imported article. That is, we pay more in freight and duty alone on the imported product than the cost of growing it at home would amount to. At the present time practically all cured hog products are brought in from the south and east. It is estimated that the cost to the consumers of western Canada for these commodities is not far from \$2,000,000 annually. The imported stuff costs three cents per pound duty, and say one cent per pound for freight and handling. Thus the consumers of these products here are paying four cents in freight and duty on every pound consumed, in addition to the first cost of the commodity and dealers' profits. It is estimated that pork can be produced at home at a cost of two to three cents per pound. In a year like the present, with large crops of cheap grain and roots, it is believed that it would not cost much over two cents per pound to grow pork here, or about half what we are paying in freight and duties on the imported stuff. Thus cured stuff costing five to six cents per pound in Chicago, is increased in value to 9 to 10 cents per pound laid down in Winnipeg, and to this again must be added dealers' profits. The freight and duty could be saved by producing these commodities at home, and this saving would be distributed among our people. Besides this, the farmer would have a further profit, being the difference between the cost of growing and the price realized for his hogs.

This should be sufficient to show the loss which this country is sustaining through not

producing its own hog meats. Besides this way of looking at the matter, there is also the fact to be borne in mind that large quantities of grain and potatoes are sent out of the country which could be more profitably consumed at home for feeding hogs.

IRRIGATING PRAIRIE LAND.

Recently THE COMMERCIAL reproduced an article from a Chicago grain paper regarding irrigation in Dakota. An experiment was made at Hitchcock, South Dakota, of irrigating by means of artesian wells, which proved wonderfully successful. The irrigated land produced twenty-three bushels of wheat per acre, worth 85 cents per bushel. The non-irrigated land adjoining produced four bushels per acre, worth 50 cents per bushel. About the same results were attained with other crops.

This brings forcibly to our attention the possibility of carrying out an extensive system of irrigation by means of artesian wells in our dry western country. Happily throughout Manitoba and a large portion of the territories there is no need to resort to irrigation, as the average rainfall is sufficient for agricultural purposes. But there is a dry belt which covers a vast area of country in the central portion of the territories, and if this region is to be utilized to advantage for agricultural purposes, it is evident that some means of irrigation must be resorted to. The soil and climate are favorable, otherwise than that the rainfall is not sufficient to ensure crops one year with another. If irrigation by means of artesian wells can be carried out successfully in Dakota, it could also be resorted to in this region with no doubt as favorable results, providing the water can be obtained. It has been established by experiment that water can be readily obtained at some points in the dry belt by boring, and it would seem to be the duty of the Government to make further investigations in this direction.

Experiments in the direction of growing crops from artesian well irrigation might be made to advantage in connection with the establishment of two or three experimental farms in the dry belt. The first point would be to secure the water, and where this is found a farm could be located. The two experimental farms now established in the prairie country by the Dominion Government will certainly prove of great benefit to the country. But these farms are both in the eastern and moister climate. The vast western and northern portions of the territories are yet without any institutions of this nature. The difference in the climatic conditions prevailing at Brandon and Indian Head, where experimental farms are now located, is not nearly so great as between Indian Head and say Medicine Hat, or between Medicine Hat and Calgary. There is also a much greater variation in the climate of southern and northern Alberta. While therefore the two farms established will be useful in serving the interests of the eastern portion of the prairie country they will not be of such value to the central and western portions. In following up this work of the experimental farms to the best advantage, it will be necessary to establish farms in the northern, central and western portions of the

territories, where the climatic conditions are much more varied than the difference in climate between the two sections where farms are now established. In a further extension of the number of experimental farms, the dry belt might be taken into account with a view of testing a system of irrigation. At any rate, there is a vast region of otherwise valuable country which will require irrigation. If some system of irrigation can be successfully inaugurated, the value of Western Canada to the Dominion will be greatly increased.

THE SALMON.

It will be interesting to know something of the salmon, about which so much is said in a commercial way. Very few who know the taste of this luscious fish are familiar with its habits. We will speak of the salmon as it is known in the Fraser river, of British Columbia, where the greater portion of the western supply of this fish, both fresh and canned, is taken. There are a large number of kinds of salmon in British Columbia waters, but there are only three varieties taken to a large extent for food. The salmon usually puts in an appearance in the Fraser river along about the middle of March. The variety which arrives first is known as the "spring salmon." This is the largest and finest species of this fish. These fish are caught and shipped largely in a fresh state to points as far east even as New York. The run of spring salmon was quite large in the Fraser river this year. The spring salmon do not run in as vast numbers as the kinds which arrive in the river later in the season. The canneries do not pack spring salmon as a rule to any extent, as prices are high in the spring and the run usually not heavy enough to make it worth while commencing operations. Sometimes some of the canneries begin operations on spring salmon before the later varieties arrive. Prices in the spring range from 50 cents to \$1 per fish to fishermen who have their own boats. The weight of the spring salmon is about fifteen pounds.

The variety known as the sockeye arrive in the river usually about the middle of July. This is a smaller fish, weighing on an average about six pounds. It makes up for its small size, however, in the vastness of its numbers. The sockeyes are usually by far the most numerous, and when they commence to run the canneries are all started to work. This is the variety canned principally. Large quantities are also frozen in a fresh state in freezers erected for the purpose, for shipment later on, as a market cannot be had for them as fast as they are caught. The sockeyes usually continue to run until the first of September, when the nets are hauled out on account of the close season. The close season lasts for one month, and no sockeye nets are allowed to be used during that time. By the time the close season is over there are not usually many of these fish left, and those caught are thin and not good quality.

Following the sockeye comes another variety called "coho" salmon. These fish usually put in an appearance in the river during the latter part of September, or first of October. This year they came early and in great numbers,

and are still running in the Fraser to some extent. They usually continue to run for about two months, but are not as a rule in as large numbers as the sockeyes. The coho is nearer the size of the sockeye.

Though not usually in large numbers, the spring salmon continue to run throughout the season. Some of the spring variety are white fleshed, while others are red. The white do not command ready sale, though it is claimed by some that they prefer them to the red. At times the white fleshed predominate. The canners usually resume operations to pack the coho salmon after the expiration of the close season, but this year nothing was done in packing these fish, owing to the large run of sockeyes earlier, and to the low prices for canned stock. The heavy run of fish this year was a surprise, as the run was also large last year, and there is a belief among fishermen that the fish are not likely to appear in large numbers two or more years in succession. It was also a belief with many that the fish which went up the river never returned to the sea, but died. This idea is now exploded. Though it is no doubt true that a good many die, it has been proved that many also return to the sea. The Dominion Government established a fish hatchery some years ago on the Fraser river, and in this establishment millions of salmon eggs are annually propagated. There are about seventeen canneries on this river, and two establishments are engaged in taking the fish for shipment fresh.

WILL GROW MORE WHEAT.

One of the effects of the McKinley bill, with its high duty upon barley, will be to drive Eastern Canada farmers more into raising wheat, instead of barley. This will probably decrease the demand in Ontario for Manitoba wheat, though a certain quantity of hard wheat will be wanted for mixing. Canada will thus have more wheat and less barley for export, and instead of sending barley to the United States, we will send a few more million bushels of wheat to Great Britain. Thus the situation will be evened up. Instead of competing with United States farmers in their own market, with our barley, we will compete with them in British markets, with our increased surplus of wheat. The matter seems to be about as broad as it is long, barring the probability that in some parts of Canada growing barley would be more profitable than wheat, were there not this artificial barrier of high duties on exports in the way.

PECULIARITIES OF CIVIC TAXATION.

Last week we copied an article from the *Winnipeg Tribune* upon the anomalous tax system in vogue in Winnipeg. There is another peculiarity of the manner in which taxes are levied in Winnipeg which was not mentioned by the *Tribune*. It is a well known fact that taxes are very much higher on some streets than others, in instances where there is no apparent reason for such discrimination. For instance, in the case of two streets close to and running parallel to each other through the same part of the city, and each only suited for private residences, there would appear to be no

good reason for any great difference in the valuation of the property for purposes of taxation especially where the public improvements on one street are of about the same nature as on the other. Yet there are cases of such a nature in Winnipeg, where property is assessed very much higher on one street than on the next parallel street, though the civic expenditure upon each street has been about the same. On the one street the residents, at their own expense, have planted rows of trees and leveled up and boulevarded the street in front of their residences. On the other street, though in just as good a locality, and with the property just as valuable, the residents have not taken the same interest in improving the appearance of their surroundings. The reason is that on one street the residents are property owners, while on the other they are tenants. In the first instance the people who have at their own expense undertaken to beautify the city are rewarded by having their taxes increased 25 or 50 percent. above that of their neighbors on the next street. This is another of the tax anomalies of Winnipeg, which is certainly peculiar in its nature.

LEGAL MONOPOLIES.

The territorial assembly passed an ordinance at its meeting last winter, granting something of a monopoly to the territorial lawyers. The intention of the Act was to give legal gentlemen resident in the territories, the sole right to appear in the local courts. The Act has been disallowed by the Dominion Minister of Justice, whereat the *Regina Leader* complains that while Manitoba lawyers can appear in territorial courts, territorial lawyers are debarred from appearing in Manitoba courts. The legal gentlemen of Manitoba have for some time enjoyed a monopoly, through the passage of an Act some years ago, restricting outsiders from practicing in this province until they have complied with certain local regulations. This is a species of protection which is not creditable in its nature, as it is reasonable that the greatest freedom should exist between the different portions of the Dominion.

SETTLERS FROM DAKOTA.

An important feature in immigration into Manitoba this year is the influx of settlers from Dakota. These are mostly Canadians from the eastern provinces, who settled in that state years ago, but who have become discouraged by a succession of poor crop years. Settlers from Dakota drive across the boundary all along the frontier, and their arrival is hardly noticed in the country, but the immigration from this source is considerable this year, and is likely to increase in the future, especially if Dakota should have another poor crop next year, in which case a large influx of settlers might be looked for from that quarter. These Dakota farmers have had experience in prairie farming, and as they are largely Canadians, they are about the most desirable settlers we could receive.

Geo. V. Hastings, of the Keowatin flour mill was in Winnipeg last week.

OAK TANNED
"EXTRA"
BRAND.

BELTING

MONTREAL
AND TORONTO.
THE J. C. McLAREN BELTING CO.

WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

Last week brought a dull and close month to a close. There has been no perceptible improvement in the situation yet so far as mercantile collections are concerned. The grain movement has continued very light, and will likely remain so until it freezes up, so that there has been nothing yet to cause a change and bring about the free circulation of money which has been so long waited for. Discount rates are quotable at the old figure of 8 per cent. for ordinary commercial paper, with a few choice accounts taken at 7 per cent. Mortgage loans are negotiated at 7 to 8 per cent., with the higher figure held firmly for loans on farm property and small city loans.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

The weather was fairly favorable last week, and there was some increase in the movement of grain and country produce, which also had some influence on general trade. Still there is very little doing yet in grain, for the reason previously stated that farmers will not leave their plowing. On account of the bad weather, the season is fully six weeks behind, and there will not be a full movement until frost puts a stop to plowing. There has been an active movement in glass, and boots and shoes have been in good request. The backwardness of the season, which has kept money very scarce, has not been a pleasing feature with the wholesale trade, and has led to many renewals of paper previously renewed. Wholesalers have been very lenient with customers during the summer and fall, in expectation that an early movement of grain would set matters right. The continual drag has therefore been very wearing on their patience. There is a disposition now to be a little sharper, and retailers will be obliged to be a little more prompt in their payments, if they wish to keep their credit good. Some leading houses have already declared their intention of cutting off some of their slower accounts, and not bother with them any longer. The way business has gone the past year or so in the matter of payments has been anything but satisfactory. Matters cannot go on in this way indefinitely, and it would be better for all concerned if a determined move were made to correct the evil. While wholesalers have been lenient on account of the closeness of the past year, they did not calculate upon such leniency being continued indefinitely. At the same time, however, they have by this leniency been educating the trade to disregard the necessity of making prompt payment, and it will be more difficult now to get back to a proper way of doing business.

DRUGS.

While there is a fairly large movement of goods, there is very little money coming in, and unless there is a change dealers may feel disposed to cut off some of the slowest of their accounts. Prices hold steady, the only change being a lower quotation on quinine, on

account of the continued easier tendency in that drug. Quotations are as follows:—Howard's quinine, 55 to 65c; German quinine, 45 to 55c; morphia, \$2.25 to \$2.50; iodide of potassium, \$4.25 to \$4.75; bromide potassium, 65 to 75c; English camphor, 80 to 90c; glycerine, 30 to 40c; tartaric acid, 65 to 75c; cream of tartar, 35 to 40c; bleaching powder, per keg, \$6 to \$9; bicarb soda, \$3.75 to \$4.50; sal soda, \$2.50 to \$3; chlorate of potash, 25 to 30c; alum, \$1 to \$5; copperas, \$3 to \$3.25; sulphur flour, \$4.50 to \$5; sulphur roll, \$4.50 to \$5; American blue vitriol, 10 to 12c.

DRIED FRUITS.

Valencia raisins are very firm, and advances are reported in all markets. Prunes were cabled $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ higher. Currants have also advanced abroad. In fact everything in fruit is firm and generally with an upward tendency. Quotations here are as follows:—California London layer raisins, \$3.00 per box, do. $\frac{1}{2}$ boxes, \$1.00; Valencia raisins, \$2.75 to \$2.80 per box; Valencia layer raisins, \$3.25 per box; currants, 7c per lb.; dried apples, 8 to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb.; evaporated apples, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; choice new Elome figs in 10 lb. boxes, 16c per lb.; choice figs, 13c per lb.; fancy Elome layer figs, 20 lb boxes, 18c per lb.; figs in 1 lb cartons, per doz., \$1.75; golden dates, in 50 lb. boxes, 9c per lb.; California evaporated fruit—apricots, 22 to 24c per lb.; peeled peaches, 27 to 30c per lb.; pitted plums, 13c; raspberries, 35c; prunes, 8 to 11c per lb. as to quality, the higher quotation for choice of best varieties; nectarines, 21 to 23c.

FISH AND OYSTERS.

Refrigerator frozen whitefish are now in the market, there being no fresh caught on account of the close season. Whitefish are held at 6c lb. British Columbia salmon is quoted at 15c per pound. Oysters, \$2 to \$2.50 per gallon as to quality.

GROCERIES.

Canned salmon are advancing. A report from Victoria, B. C., stated that holders were asking 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per dozen higher, equal to 50c per can. Prices for salmon also advanced at Toronto. Other canned goods were firm, and advances on corn, peas and tomatoes were being asked in eastern markets. Molasses is tending upward. Prices are: Sugars, yellow, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 9c. Coffees, green,—Rios, from 24 to 25c; Java, 27 to 29c; Old Government, 29 to 32c; Mochas, 33 to 35c. Teas: Japan, 23 to 46c; Congous, 22 to 60c; Indian teas, 35 to 60c; yound hyson, 26 to 50c. T. & B. tobacco, 56c per pound; lilly, 7s, 52c; diamond solace, 12s, 48c; P. of W., butts 47c; P. of W., caddies, 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; Honeysuckle, 7s, 55c; Brier, 7s, 53c; Laurel Bright Navy, 3s, 56c; Index d thick Solace, 6s, 45c; Brunnetto Solace, 12s, 48c. McAlpine Tobacco Co's plug tobacco: Old Crow, 46c; Woodcock, 52c; Beaver, 63c; Jubilee, 60c; Ancho, 59c; cut tobacco: Silver Ash, 65c; Cut Cavendish, 70c; Senator, 80c; Standard Kentucky, light, 85; do dark, 80c. Special brands of cigars are quoted: Reliance, \$50; Gen. Arthur, \$50; Mikado, \$10; Terrier, \$30

per 1000. Mauricio, \$42.50; Soudan Whips, \$40.00; Turkish Caps, \$35.00; Commercial Traveller, \$25. Special selects, \$55; Selects, \$45; Columbia, \$45; Canucks, \$40; Derby, \$35; Sports, \$30. Lion "L" brand mixed pickles in kegs, are quoted: Three gallons, \$2.50; do five gallons, \$3.50; do 10 gallon kegs, \$6.50.

HARDWARE.

Nails have an advancing tendency in eastern markets. British metal markets have been irregular, especially in a speculative way, and there has been some depression. Locally there is no change to note in prices. The withdrawal of special summer freight rates causes a firmer tendency. There are likely to be some changes in prices next week. Quotations here are as follows:—Cut nails 10d, and upwards, \$3.25; I. C. tin plates, \$5.75 to \$6.25 as to grade; I. C. tin plates double, \$11.75 to \$12.50; Canada plates, \$4 to \$4.15; sheet iron, \$4.25 to \$5.50, according to grade; iron pipe, net prices, 1 inch, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 as to quality; granulated, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8; lumps inch, \$13 $\frac{1}{2}$; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, \$16 $\frac{1}{2}$; 2inch, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per foot; ingot tin, 30c per lb; bar tin, 31c per pound; sheet zinc, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 8c per lb.; galvanized iron, 28 gauge, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb; bar iron, \$3.50 per 100 lbs; shot, 6 to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb.; tarred felt \$2.30 to \$2.40 per 100 lbs.; barbed wire, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ nett.

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.

The only feature in this branch is the great activity in glass. Heavy shipments have been made to country points, besides a good city trade. A considerable call has been experienced for plate glass. Paints are dull and steady in price. No home manufactured linseed oil has yet been on the market, but it is expected very soon. Oil in stock is all imported. Quotations here are as follows:—Turpentine in barrels, 76c per gallon; in 5 gallon cans, 81c gallon; linseed oil in barrels, raw 80c; boiled 83c; benzine and gasoline, 50c; pure oxide paints, in barrels, 90c per gallon; coal tar \$6 a barrel; Portland cement, \$4.90 a barrel; Michigan plaster, \$3.25 a barrel; putty, in bladders, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound, bulk in barrels, 3c; whiting in barrels, \$1.50 a cwt; Crown pure white lead, \$7.25; Royal Charter, \$6.75; Railroad, \$2.25; Elephant pure white lead, \$7.25; Elephant No. 1. do., \$6.25; Bulls head do., \$5.75; Calsomine, \$6 per 100 pounds; Alabastine, \$7.25 per case of 20 packages. Window Glass, first break, \$2.10.

RAW FURS.

Considerable interest was taken in the fur sales at London Eng., last week. The sales on October 27, aggregated 63,000 skins (seal), and the average price realized for Alaska skins was £8, an advance of over 80 per cent. over prices obtained at these sales a year ago. Copper Island seal skins averaged 90 shillings, an advance of 52 per cent. over a year ago. The bulk of the skins were purchased for the United States. On October 28, at the sales prices were much lower, and the skins offered were superior. Another cable says:—Only 20,000 Alaska skins were offered, this being about one-fifth of the number offered last year, and the actual advance in price consequent upon the reduced number of skins in the market was 90 per cent. on Alaska, 55 per cent. on Copper islands, and 80 per cent. on the Northwest coast. With the exception of a small quantity of Northwest coast seals, yet to be disposed of, there will be no further offering of raw seal until October, 1891.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

WINNIPEG.

WHEAT

Wheat was rather uninteresting in leading American markets, and there was little variation in prices during the week, though there were some stronger spots. On Friday prices at Chicago were about one cent higher than a week ago. On Monday British markets were reported 3 to 6d higher than a week ago per quarter, but on that day there was an easy feeling. The visible supply on Monday showed an increase of 1,118,000 bushels. Cables were firmer on Tuesday. The amount on ocean passage decreased 618,000 bushels, making the available supply 38,379,254 bushels, against 42,331,098 bushels for the corresponding date last year, and 51,580,607 bushels two years ago. The amount on ocean passage decreased 261,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year. Cables were strong and higher again on Wednesday, and were strong again on Friday. Receipts of wheat were between 400 and 500 cars per day at Minneapolis and 100 to 150 at Duluth. The movement is considerably behind last year, and farmers are said to be holding.

Locally there was some increase in the movement, but it is still very light, and the movement for the week was not much more than it should be each day. A number of boats are waiting at lake ports for cargoes, but the stuff goes forward very slowly and anything like a brisk movement is not likely to occur till it freezes up, farmers being busy with plowing. The weather was favorable on the whole last week. The quality as shown by the inspection returns is very low, less than one per cent grading one hard from shipments so far. THE COMMERCIAL was one of the few papers which endeavored to report the situation fairly, and considerable fault was found with this journal during the harvest season, in stating the damage done to wheat from time to time, some claiming that THE COMMERCIAL was making the situation appear more serious than it was. The inspection returns now show that this was not the case, but rather the contrary. THE COMMERCIAL endeavored to report the situation fairly, and in case of doubt always gave the crop the benefit of the doubt. The actual returns now show that THE COMMERCIAL reports were about the only reliable ones published here during the harvest time. Prices in Manitoba country markets have held at about 75 to 80c per bushel for best samples offering, which would be in the neighborhood of No. 2 hard. At Toronto No. 2 Manitoba hard was quoted at about \$1 10 to \$1.11 last week.

FLOUR

Flour again dropped 10c last week on high grades, but low grades were unchanged. Quotations in jobbing lots to the local trade are now as follows:—Patents, \$2.70; strong bakers, \$2.50; second bakers, \$2.10 to \$2.20; XXXX \$1.40; superfine, \$1.20; middlings, \$2.70; Graham flour, \$2.50 per 100 pounds.

MILLSUFFS.

There has been a decline of \$1 per ton on bran and shorts, bran being held at \$12 per ton and shorts at \$14 per ton, in local jobbing quantities.

MEALS.

Prices are as follows: Oatmeal, standard \$2.60; granulated, \$2.70 per 100 pounds; rolled oats, \$2.70 per sack of 80 pounds; Cornmeal is held at \$1.50 per 100 lbs. Pot barley, \$2.75 per 100 lbs.

GROUND FEED.

There is considerable variation in the price of feed offering, due partly to difference in quality. Mixed barley and oats chop was offered as low as \$18 per ton on track by an outside mill, while some was held up to \$22 per ton in jobbing lots.

OATS

Deliveries of oats throughout the province are still very light. There has scarcely been anything doing in car lots. Offerings by farmers on the city market were some larger, but barely sufficient to meet immediate local wants. Prices were easier, and about 28c was the usual price for average quality, for loads on the market. About 25c per bushel was the average quotation in country markets. At Portage the oatmeal mill was forced to close owing to light receipts of oats. This is likely to be changed soon.

BUTTER.

Butter maintains a firm tone, and good average dairy brings 18c in this market, selling in small quantities locally. Really choice will bring 1 to 2c better, but there is very little to come up to this standard, receipts of good from the country being worth about 18c. As was stated in this journal, the higher prices here would stop shipments westward, and Manitoba butter is now practically out of Pacific coast markets, the points being supplied from Ontario. This will matter little, however, if the local supply is going to turn out as light as indicated, as there will be little to spare.

CHEESE.

Firm and jobbing at about 11c for any good late cheese. Purchases reported at factories at 9½ to 10c. The situation erst in cheese has been dull and prices easier. Shippers have been bidding lower prices, 10c being about the offer for September, which is below the views of holders.

EGGS.

Firm at about 21c per dozen.

LARD.

Held at \$2.15 per 20 lb. pail.

CURED MEATS.

Prices hold very steady and there is no further change to note. Prices here are as follows: Dry salt bacon, 10c; smoked long clear, 11c; spiced rolls, 12½ to 13c; boneless breakfast bacon canvassed, 13½ to 14c; smoked hams, 14½ to 15c. Mess pork \$18 to \$18.50 per barrel. German sausage, 9c per lb.; Bologna sausage, 8c lb.; ham, tongue and chicken sausage, 9c per ½ pound package.

DRESSED MEATS.

Pork has maintained its high price. There has been some talk of bringing in hogs from the south, but the high duties render any experiment of this nature rather risky. Some few dressed hogs have been offered, and country dressed will bring 8½ to 9c per pound. City dressed are held at 9½c. Mutton holds at 10 to 11c, and lamb 11 to 12c. Beef is unchanged at 5½c as the standard price for good city dressed, per pound, with country dressed worth 4½ to 5½ as to quality. Veal worth about 5 to 7c as to quality.

POULTRY AND GAME.

Dressed chickens are commencing to come in and good clean birds will bring about 11c per pound. As high as 13c has been paid but prices have an easier tendency. Nice dressed turkeys would bring 15c per pound. Wild ducks are plentiful at 20 to 35c per pair as to size, with quality generally good. Grouse, or prairie chickens bring 50 to 60c per pair.

POTATOES.

Offerings were more liberal. Occasionally some were sold at 30c per bushel, but 25c was the usual price paid for loads on the market. There was considerable buying to store in the city, but little buying for shipment. A few cars were shipped from country points to the States.

VEGETABLES.

Cauliflower are now getting scarce and offer-

ings were mostly small size. Turnips are lower. Prices are: Cauliflower, 30 to 50c per dozen heads. Cabbage \$3.50 per hundred. Tomatoes—native ripe, 3c to 4c. Ontario tomatoes, \$1 per 20 pound basket. Onions, 2 to 3c per pound. Celery, 2 to 40c per dozen heads; vegetable marrow 40 to 75c per dozen. Citron, \$1 to \$1.50 per dozen. Turnips, 15 to 20c per bushel. Carrots, 40 to 50c per bushel; beets 35c per bushel. Parsnips, 1½ to 2c lb. Pumpkins, 1½c per lb. Hubbard squash, \$1.50 per dozen; other varieties winter squash, 60c to \$1 per dozen; horse radish, 10c per lb.

HIDES.

The continued easier tendency in eastern markets is producing some effect here. A decline of 1c from the top is reported at Montreal, and prices were weak, and again reported lower at Toronto. Quotations in the Winnipeg market are nominally maintained, but buyers are not looking for business, and would probably rather not buy any considerable quantity. From 4 to 5c per pound it is thought would be fair values here for lots of country hides, but higher prices are paid. Quotations here are 6c for No. 1 steers, and 5½ for No. 1 cows, 4½ for No. 2 and 3½ for No. 3; Sheep and lambskins are now worth about the same figure, and newly killed will bring 3½ to 4½c each. Tallow, 2½ for rough and 4½ to 5c for rendered.

HAY.

Offerings increased largely on the market toward the close of last week, as the roads were getting in better shape, and prices were lower. Loose sold toward the close of the week at \$6 to \$8 per ton, with easier tendency. Pressed on track was worth \$8 to \$9.

SENACA ROOT.

Quiet at 28 to 30c per pound.

LIVE STOCK.

There was no change to note. Cattle may still be quoted at the old range of 2½ to 2¾c for ordinary offerings of fair to good butchers stock, though choice steers would bring 3c per pound live weight. Hogs nominal at 6 to 7c. A few choice butchers' hogs would probably bring the top price.

Lumber Cuttings.

Graham & Horne intend moving their saw mill from Vermillion Bay to Rat Portage.

A deputation from the Province of Quebec has asked the government to re-impose an export duty on spruce logs.

The British steamer Suffolk, has sailed from Port Gamble, Puget Sound, Wash., for England. She takes 2,500,000 feet of lumber, the largest cargo ever loaded on the Sound.

There is going to be a good deal of activity in the tie camps in the mountains this winter, says the Calgary Tribune. Arrangements are being made not only for ties for the Calgary and Edmonton railway, but also for other purposes.

N. Slaght, manager for the firm of Michigan lumbermen who intend building a saw mill at Steveston, B.C., has arrived from the east. Mr. Slaght says the mill will have a capacity of 200,000 feet per day.

Oats were firmer at Toronto on October 27, and sold at 40 and 40½ on track for mixed.

The new company, the Kidderminster Manufacturing Company, recently formed in England by an amalgamation of English carpet manufacturers, propose to start a branch factory in Canada, which for the present will confine attention to the manufacture of Brussels carpets. Mr. Heritt, agent of this company, has had an interview with the Minister of Finance regarding the establishment of his business in Canada.

Cattle Shipments.

There pulled into the station here on Tuesday morning a train consisting of fourteen carloads of fat steers. There is not much, as a usual thing, to report in such a thing as it is of daily currency that car loads or train loads of such cattle are passing through here. There is, however, one or two things in connection with this shipment that is out of the every day routine. In the first place the cattle belong to a local firm, that of J. D. McGregor & Co. In the next place upwards of fifty per cent of these cattle were brought up from Ontario a year ago this past spring, as poor miserable looking "runts." They were then taken west to the Quorn rancho. Their large frames, well covered ribs and sleek coats speak volumes for the nutritiousness of our prairie grasses. The shipment is being made direct to England. The senior partner of the firm, James D. McGregor, will accompany them as far as Montreal, from which port they will be sent direct to the English market, where Mr. Munn, another partner, is at present purchasing horses.—*Brandon Sun.*

Northwestern Ontario.

"General excitement more intense than ever before experienced among mining men in Northern Ontario," says the *Sault Express*. "has been caused by the discovery of three large veins of quartz carrying gold in paying quantities in the township of Creighton, near Sudbury."

Application will be made to Parliament for an act to incorporate the Ontario & Rainy River Railway Co., also to legalize certain agreements between the company and the Port Arthur, Duluth & Western railway respecting running powers over the latter company's railway, also to build certain branch lines, etc.

G. Curry, a dealer in eggs and dairy produce in Great Britain, proposes establishing an agency in Montreal, as he has done in Belgium, Holland and other egg producing countries on the continent.

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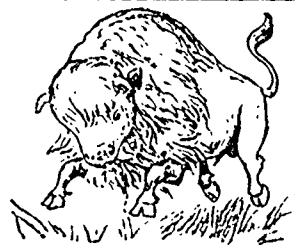
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Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

On Monday, October 27, wheat opened strong and higher, but it did not hold and at the close prices were $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ lower than Saturday. Corn, oats and provisions were steady. Closing prices were:

	Oct.	Dec.	Jan.	May.
Wheat	1.00 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.02	---	1.03 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	---	54
Oats	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	---	46 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork	10.10	10.10	12.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	12.85
Lard	6.30	6.42 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.02 $\frac{1}{2}$
Short Ribs	5.45	5.55	5.90	6.30

On Tuesday wheat gained $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, closing that much higher than the previous day. Corn and oats were also higher. Closing prices were:

	Oct.	Dec.	Jan.	May.
Wheat	1.01	1.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	---	1.08 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	---	55 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats	43	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	---	47
Pork	10.10	10.40	12.20	12.85
Lard	6.27 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.40	6.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.02 $\frac{1}{2}$
Short Ribs	5.45	5.52 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.92 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.32 $\frac{1}{2}$

On Wednesday wheat was lower, closing $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ down. Prices at one time were nearly one cent higher than Tuesday, but there was a sharp break. Closing prices were:

	Oct.	Dec.	Jan.	May.
Wheat	1.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.03	---	1.08
Corn	52	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	---	55
Oats	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	---	46 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork	10.00	10.40	12.15	12.82 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lard	6.25	6.40	6.00	7.00
Short Ribs	5.45	5.57 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.90	6.32 $\frac{1}{2}$

On Thursday the wheat market was dull. Prices were not materially changed. Closing prices:

	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	May.
Wheat	1.01	1.03	---	1.08 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	53	---	55 $\frac{1}{2}$ -55 $\frac{3}{4}$
Oats	43	---	---	46 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork	10.20	10.30	12.22 $\frac{1}{2}$	12.80
Lard	6.20	6.25	6.57 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.95-97 $\frac{1}{2}$
Short Ribs	5.35	5.50	5.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.30

On Friday the wheat market was rather quiet but firmer, and closing prices were:

	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	May.
Wheat	1.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	---	1.08 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	53	---	55 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	---	47 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork	10.10	10.10	12.10	12.57 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lard	6.20	6.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.62 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.02 $\frac{1}{2}$ -05
Short Ribs	5.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.55	5.95	---

On Saturday, Nov. 1st wheat opened a shade stronger, and about noon was quoted at \$1.03 $\frac{1}{2}$ for December, and \$1.09 for May.

Minneapolis Market.

Following were closing wheat quotations on Thursday, Oct. 31:—

	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	On track
No. 1 hard	91	---	---	1.00
No. 1 northern	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 2 northern	92	---	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92.93

These prices were about two cents lower than a week ago on No. 1 hard, but on low grades there was not much change.

Flour.—Quoted at \$5.10 to \$5.50 for first patents; \$4.80 to \$5.00 for second patent; \$3.80 to \$4.40 for fancy and export bakers'; \$1.90 to \$2.25 for low grades in bags, including red dog.

Bran and shorts.—Quoted at \$12.50 to \$13 for bran. \$14.75 to \$15.50 for shorts, and \$15.75 to \$16.25 for middlings.

Oats—Quoted at 41 to 45¢ by sample.

Barley—Quoted at 55 to 63¢ for good to fine samples of No. 3.

Feed.—Millers held at \$20.50 to \$21.00 and corn meal at \$20 to \$20.50.

Eggs—Fresh held at about 19¢ per dozen, and firm.

Potatoes—Scarce and firm at 55 to 60¢ in car lots.

Apples—Choice green, per barrel, \$3.00 to \$3.50; special sorts, \$3.50 to \$4.25.

Poultry—Dressed chickens about 8¢ lb., turkeys, dressed, 9¢ lb.—*Market Record.*

Duluth Wheat Market.

On Monday, October 27, No. 1 hard wheat at Duluth was worth about \$1.02 for cash and October, and \$1.09 for May. These prices were about held until Friday and Saturday, when there was an advance. On Saturday, November 1st, cash and November wheat was worth \$1.04, December \$1.04 $\frac{1}{2}$ and May \$1.10 $\frac{1}{2}$ at the close of the market.

The Cattle Markets.

Continued very large export shipments of cattle are reported from Montreal. Buyers were active for shipment. There was considerable buying for distillery purposes, at about 3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$. Offerings were not very choice as a rule, and a good many cattle were picked up at as low as 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents by shippers. 65 head of Manitoba cattle were taken at \$54 per head for local use.

Cables concerning British markets were not favorable, the description being dull, though prices were fairly steady. Finest steers at Liverpool were quoted at 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents, poor to good at 10 to 11 cents, and inferior at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 9¢.

Grain and Milling.

The Wolsley Assa., flour mill is now running regularly. Cook, the proprietor, has secured the services of a man named Clifford, an efficient miller from the States.

Eastern papers repeat the rumor of the formation of an English syndicate to control the large Canadian flour mills. The report is no doubt premature, though many believe there is or was something at the bottom of it.

De Cow, second miller of the Portage Milling company, was taken down with fever and before he properly recovered had a relapse. His untimely death at the age of twenty-four gives much sorrow to his fellow employees, with whom he was a general favorite.

The flour mill at Moosomin was sold at public auction recently by the Sheriff and knocked down to C. J. Smith, of Ottawa, at \$12,000. There was only one other bidder. The property on Main Street advertised in connection with the mills went for \$900 to the same purchaser.

W. A. Matheson has been appointed travelling agent for the Lake of the Woods Milling Co. He will look after the grain buyers and elevators throughout the country, and thus relieve Mr. McGaw of a portion of his work and give him more time in the office at Winnipeg.

At the meeting at Montreal recently to select standards of flour for the Dominion for the coming year, standards for straight rollers and extras were not changed in quality but were lowered in color. Extra is stone mill flour this year whereas last year it was roller cut off. Straight roller last year was about 92 per cent but this year it is so near one hundred per cent that it is considered straight. No other changes of account were made.

The Carberry News relates the following: "A good joke is told by one of our farmers,

which is not very flattering to the grain buyers of Carberry: Farmer W came to market with a load of wheat; the best price offered was 45 cents. W, not being satisfied with the price, started home ward, when he met a neighbor, who asked where he was going, and on being told, suggested that he turn around and exchange horses, which was agreed upon, the neighbor bringing the load back and receiving 75 cents per bushel."

British Grain Trade.

Mark Lane Express of London, England, in its last weekly review of the British grain trade on October 27 says: "There is an increased demand for English wheat. Sound samples are 31 dearer. Foreign wheats have recovered 6d. Flour is dull, heavy home supplies, together with a large consignment of Californian, checking any tendency to rise. Corn and beans are rather dearer. Barley is firm. At to day's market English wheats were dull. Foreign wheats were cheaper for Indian and Russian. The prices of good white were maintained. Flour was firm. California and other American flours were in good demand and prices improved 61. Foreign grinding barley was down 31. The prices of oats, corn and beans were against sellers."

A Portage Industry Wiped Out.

Johnson & Barclay's oatmeal mill at Portage la Prairie, Man., was destroyed by fire on Friday night last. The elevator and warehouse adjoining was also consumed. A quantity of oatmeal, grain and feed was destroyed. The fire started in the kiln. Loss estimated at over \$10,000; insurance \$5,000.

E. A. Bigelow & Co., of Chicago, write as follows on October 28:—"The year 1899 has been distinguished for shortages in nearly every crop that grows out of the ground. On the basis of government estimates the production of wheat is 90,000,000 bushels less than last year, oats, 225,000,000 bushels less and corn 600,000,000 bushels less, while the yield of potatoes will only be about 60 per cent. of an average. The minor grains are below an average and fruits of every description are so short that the crop is called a practical failure, east of the Rocky mountains. And furthermore, we are confronted with the certainty that the next government report, will, if it correctly represents the situation, chronicle serious additional reduction in corn. Since the first of October husking returns from every western state have come in disappointing in the extreme, and that instead of a crop of 1,550,000,000 bush. as estimated previous to these late unfavorable developments, indications now point strongly to a yield of 1,200,000,000 bush. This would make the shortage in corn alone 950,000,000 bushels as compared with last year. The total deficiency in the grain crops approximates 1,400,000,000 bushels, using 1899 as a basis of comparison. The substitute food crops being also enormously short and reserves from old crops being in no case excessive and in most instances very low, the conclusion forces itself upon us that high prices will rule until the next crop becomes available. It is not necessary to go outside of the limits of our own country to find abundant and convincing reasons upon which to base this expectation."

GREENE & SONS COMPANY

WHOLESALE

Sole Agents in Canada for the

"Health Hat"

(PATENTED)

Manitoba Spring Trade, 1891.

Men's FURNISHING'S

Sole Agents in Canada for
Dr. Jaeger's Woolen Underwear.

515 to 525 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

Toronto Hide & Wool Co

Wholesale Dealers in

HIDES!

SHEEPSKINS AND WOOL.

JOHN HALLAM

88 Princess St., WINNIPEG

83 and 85 Front Street East, TORONTO.
PROPRIETOR.

We will be in the market this season as usual for all classes of Wool, and are prepared to pay the highest market prices.

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO.

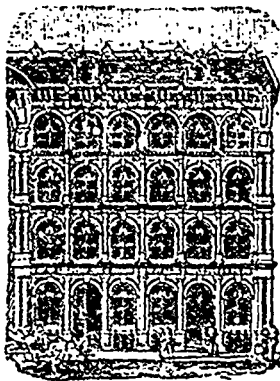
The most perfect Flouring Mill in Canada. CAPACITY 1,600 BARRELS A DAY.

Barrel Factory at the Mill and Grain Storage Capacity of 550,000 bushels in addition to which a system of handling Elevators are now being constructed throughout the Northwest.

All Grades of HARD WHEAT FLOUR in Barrels and Bags.

FOR QUOTATIONS AND OTHER INFORMATION APPLY TO THE MILLS,

KEEWATIN, - ONTARIO.



E. A. SMALL & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF CLOTHING

WHOLESALE.

Albert Buildings,
Victoria Square, MONTREAL.

Represented by WM. H. LEISHMAN,
Sample Rooms, Nos. 30 and 32 McIntyre Block
Winnipeg, Man.

Redwood Brewery

Fine Ales, Extra Porter
and Premium Lager.

Most Extensive Establishment of
the kind in Western Canada.

ED. L. DREWRY,
PROPRIETOR,
WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

Highest cash price paid for good
Malting Barley.



IS PRIME BEEF

In a Concentrated and Readily Digestible
Form. A Strength-Giving Food.

—FOR—
INVALIDS
AND
CONVALESCENTS.

—FOR—
CHILDREN
OF
ALL AGES.

—FOR—
ALL WHO DESIRE TO
IMPROVE THEIR
PHYSICAL CONDITINN.

Andrew Allan, President. John McKechnie, Superintendent.
F. H. Brydges, Vice-President. H. S. Williams, Sec.-Treas.

J. P. EBY.

HUGH BLAIN.

THE VULCAN IRON COMPANY,

OF MANITOBA, (LIMITED),

BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS,

Light and Heavy Forgings, Engine and Boiler Works
Millwrighting,

GENERAL BLACKSMITHING,

All Kinds of Machinery.

POINT DOUGLAS AV., WINNIPEG

Eby, Blain & Co.

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

COR. FRONT AND SCOTT STS.,
TORONTO.

Represented in Manitoba and the Northwest
Territories by JAMES DOWLER, 130 Donald
Street, WINNIPEG.

Thomas Davidson and Co.

Stamped and Japanned Ware, &c.

Office and Sample Room - 474 St. Paul Street
MONTREAL.

Works and Warehouse: 187 Delisle Street,
St. CUNEO-DE, QUE.

Merrick, Anderson & Co., Northwest Agents
WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

Hodgson, Sumner and Co.

—IMPORTERS OF—

British, French, German and American
Dry Goods, Small Wares
and Fancy Goods.

347 and 349 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL.

Represented: J McLEOD, HOLIDAY & BRO
Commission Merchants, 54 Portage Avenue,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

PERFUMES!

Full Importations Just to Hand:

Luban's, Atkinson's Gelle Frers',
Gustav Bohn's Colgate's,
Anglo American,

And a large variety of English, French and American
Novelties. Over forty different lines of Perfumes.

See Samples with Travellers or call at Warehouse,

132 PRINCESS STREET.

Dawson, Sole Sles.

WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

Prices in British Columbia.

Majr & Eldridge, commission merchants, Vancouver, have just issued the following circular:—

Butter and Cheese—Have been arriving freely from the east during the last week or two. During the month of October to date, receipts at Vancouver have been as follows:—

Eastern creamery butter.....	121,000 lbs.
Manitoba creamery.....	2,000 "
Ontario dairy.....	8,000 "
Manitoba dairy.....	6,000 "
Eastern Canadian cheese.....	48,000 "
Manitoba cheese.....	25,000 "

Eastern creamery butter is sold in car lots at 24c, delivered here, and holders in Montreal are pushing sales at that price. Single tubs are being sold to the trade at 25c, one cent lower than two weeks ago. Choice 20 to 30 pound tubs are worth 27c in small lots. Manitoba dairy is out of the market. A few small lots arriving are sold at sight, when fresh at 21 and 22 cents. Early summer makes a slow sale at 14 to 18c.

Cheese—The quantity of cheese in stock and on the way to this city is fully 2,000 boxes, 120,000 lbs. Sales have been slow and will continue so as the market is over-stocked. Single cheese are sold at 12c, while good fall stock would cost, laid in from Montreal, 12½ to 12¾c.

Eggs.—Receipts for October to date 40,000 dozen, principally from the United States and Ontario. We quote 23½ to 25 cents for strictly fresh stock. The market is well supplied.

Oats.—In demand at \$25 per ton in sacks, equal to about 40c per bushel in bulk.

Wheat.—About two car loads of wheat per month in Vancouver, and three to four in Victoria are used as chicken feed. \$30 per ton (sacked) is paid for wheat on track, equal to 90 cents per bushel. This wheat is plump and clean. Probably a good sample of frosted wheat would fetch 75 to 80c. A very handsome sample of fall wheat is shipped here from Oregon at about \$28 per ton. This tends to keep prices down.

Potatoes—Are selling freely at \$15 per ton in large lots, equal to 45c per bushel in sacks.

Pork—Is somewhat scarce, at present, and we look forward to being able to quote prices that will induce Manitoba dealers to ship to this market.

The above figures refer to Vancouver only. Victoria is quite as large an importer of butter and cheese as this city.

Tired of Wheat.

In discussing the advisability of raising more stock, especially hogs, in Manitoba, the *Portage la Prairie Liberal* says:—

"When the deductions for machinery, horse hire, rent of farm, labor, etc., are made from the price of the farmer's grain, he will find at end of the year, that his hog pen will, dollar for dollar invested, return him as much. We have individualized hog raising, but sheep and cattle raising, and horse breeding are of equal importance.

For our own part we are becoming heartily tired of the all-wheat growing style. It is virtually three months of feast and nine months of famine to farmers and merchants alike. There is at best too much risk in it. The districts which are most noted for diversified

farming have the most ready money at all times. We have it from the lips of a gentleman who imported oats into Manitoba this year, that the stock raising farmers of Strathclair and Silver Creek (Bioscarth), could, and did pay him more ready cash than the wheat growers of the rich Portage plains. We intend to discuss the matter from time to time."

At London, Ont., on Oct. 25, some 25 cheese factories boarded 17,360 September. Sales, 300 at 9½c and 2,930 at 10c. Market dull.

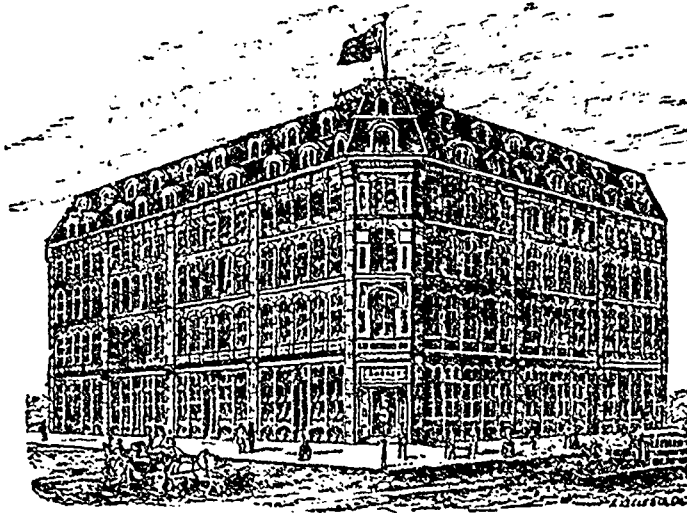
The Louisiana sugar crop this year will be largely in excess of last season's output. The cane crop is said to be the best since the war.

Lumbermen at Minneapolis are figuring on the cut of the season, which will exceed that of last year by several million feet. The estimate places it at not less than 325,000,000 feet and not more than 350,000,000.

The New York *Tribune* figures the wheat surplus for export at 101,000,000 bushels and states that the price on the Pacific coast is only 4½c higher than at this time last year, while on the Atlantic coast it is 17c higher. It adds significantly, "sentiment must give way to common sense soon."

Immigration commissioner Hagerty has issued his estimate of acreage and yield for the season of the principal farm crops of South Dakota. The general average per bushel per acre of the principal crops is: Wheat, 5.6; corn, 19.3; oats, 25.4; rye, 14.5; barley, 17.4; buckwheat, 8.4; flax, 6.4; potatoes, 45.1. Compared with this Manitobans have no reason to grumble with 20 or more bushels of wheat, 40 to 90 bushels of oats and 200 to 400 bushels of potatoes per acre.

MEN'S BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING A SPECIALTY.



Our Samples for the Autumn and Winter
Season, 1890, are now on view at No. 18
Rowand Block, cor. Portage Ave. & Main.

H. SHOREY and CO., WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,
1866, 1868 and 1870 Notre Dame and 36, 38, 40 and 42 St. Henry St., MONTREAL.



TASSE, WOOD & CO.

Manufacturers of

Fine Cigars,
MONTREAL.

Our Brands : { Reliance Terrier,
Mikado and General
Arthur.

Are unsurpassed by any in the Dominion
Ask your Wholesale Merchant
FOR THEM.

Wm. Ferguson,
WHOLESALE

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

Permit Orders Promptly Executed
8th Street, - - Brandon

Cash at
Allen & Brown's
— FOR —
EGGS, BUTTER AND HOGS.

PACKING HOUSE:
McDERMOT STREET, -11 WINNIPEG.

TEES, WILSON & CO.
70 St. PETER STREET, MONTREAL
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
INDIAN, CEYLON, CHINA AND JAPAN
TEAS.

We make a specialty of CEYLON and INDIAN Teas,
and carry the largest assortment of any House in the
Dominion.
Represented in Manitoba, Northwest Territories and
British Columbia, by
D. C. McCREGOR, - McINTYRE BLOCK, WINNIPEG

Provisions.

OFFER FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT.

AUGUST and SEPTEMBER CHEESE
Choice Quality Eggs. Prime Red Onions.

You should let us have your Orders soon for above
perishable goods in order to get them through safely
from frost.

FINE DAIRY BUTTER.
Full Stock of HAMS, BACON, LARD, ETC.,
Orders by mail or wire promptly attended to.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

J. Y. Griffin and Co.,
Pork Packers and Provision Merchants.
WINNIPEG, - - - MAN.

MUNROE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers
Wines, Liquors and Cigars
OF THE BEST BRANDS
9th STREET, - BRANDON

A. J. HUGHES. RUFUS ATKINSON.
HUGHES & ATKINSON,
GRAIN DEALERS.
SOURIS - - MAN.

McALPINE TOBACCO CO.

TRY OUR
"SILVER ASH"
Cut Smoking.

A Strong, Mellow and Lasting Smoke
10 CENT PACKAGES.

—ALSO OUR—
"Standard Kentucky"

FINE CUT CHEWING
The Superior of any Cut Chewing Tobacco in
Canada.

WORKS: NEW YORK CITY, AND
ESPLANADE. - TORONTO

S. R. PARSONS. HENRY BELL. W. E. HAZLETON.

PARSONS, BELL & CO.,
Wholesale Paper Dealers

—AND—
GENERAL STATIONERS.
AGENTS

Canada Paper Company,
Manufacturers Printing, Wrapping & Writing Paper
&c., Montreal and Windsor Mills, Quebec.

Alex. Pirie & Sons,
Manufacturers Fine Stationery, Aberdeen, Scotland

M. Staunton & Co.,
Manufacturers Wall Papers, Toronto

CORNER PRINCESS AND BANNATYNE STREET
WINNIPEG.

Joseph Carman,

— WHOLESALE DEALER IN —
Fruits, Vegetables, Butter,

EGGS, CHEESE, HONEY, Etc., Etc.

Will be receiving car weekly new Vegetables
of all kinds. California and other Fruits to
express three times a week. Write for prices
21 Alexander Street West, - - WINNIPEG.

J. S. NORRIS. JAS. CARRUTHERS

NORRIS & CARRUTHERS,

WHEAT EXPORTERS,
TORONTO and MONTREAL

Open to buy Wheat f.o.b. Cars at any
Station or delivered at Port Arthur
on Sample or Inspector's Certificate.

J. S. CARVETH & CO.
PORK PACKERS

Jugar-Cured Hams, Breakfast Bacon, Spiced
Pure Pork Sausage, Long Clear Bacon, Bologna
Sausage, German Sausage, Ham, Tongue
and Chicken Sausage
Pigs Feet, Bologna and Sausage Casings
PACKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS
23 Jemima St., WINNIPEG.

Eastern Business Changes.

ONTARIO.

Chas. Risch, pianos, Berlin, has assigned.
 Jas. Frayue, butcher, Sarnia, has assigned.
 H. Milkins, hotelkeeper, Comber, has sold out.
 J. M. Prockter, jeweler, Toronto, has assigned.
 Oliver Manson, baker, Sunderland, has assigned.
 J. T. Wells, merchant, Fort Erie, has assigned.
 T. Shortiss, confectionery, Toronto, has assigned.
 J. Gibson, baker, Stratford, has gone out of business.
 Wilson Bros., hotelkeepers, Strathroy, have sold out.
 M. Hysler, pumps, Williamsford, is out of business.
 H. Rogulsky, general store, Sudbury, has assigned.
 Mason & Co., jewelers, etc., Ingersoll, have sold out.
 Jas. Chogwin, blacksmith, Dundas, has been burnt out.
 J. McCallum, grocer, West Lorne, advertises to sell out.
 R. B. Campbell, general store, Middlemiss, has sold out.
 The Windsor Browing & Malting Co., Windsor, have assigned.
 Mrs. T. Driscoll, grocer, Campbellford, is reported selling out.
 D. S. Lohain, manufacturer, Sault Ste Marie, has assigned.
 Head & Wheeler, dry goods and shoes, Woodstock, closed.
 D. Campbell, butcher, Waubashene, now Griffiths & Campbell.
 E. R. Clark, grocer, etc., Warton, is succeeded by J. J. Clark.
 McKenzie & Hamilton, wholesale woolens, Toronto, have assigned.
 Spore & Smith, general storekeepers, Walsingham Centre, have dissolved.
 Wm. Beck & Co., lumber dealers, London, have changed the style of firm to Adam Beck.
 The style of the firm of Tolson, Scott & Co., millers, Highgate, has been changed to R. C. Scott & Co.

QUEBEC.

Joseph Cote, shoes, Quebec, has suspended.
 Alex. Millette, grocer, Longuel, has assigned.
 Jas. Dawson, dry goods, Montreal, has assigned.
 T. F. Favreau, paints, Montreal, has assigned.
 J. J. Greaves, fancy goods, Montreal, has assigned.
 Meredie Barabeau, trader, St. Constant, has assigned.
 Delage & Frere, painters, Montreal, have dissolved.
 P. I. Boivin, shoe manufacturer, Quebec, has suspended.
 Alexis Theriault, general store, Montreal, has assigned.
 Philippe Turcotte, shoes, Quebec, is offering to compromise.
 Joannette & Letourneau, blacksmiths, Montreal, have dissolved.
 R. E. Wight & Co., flour, Montreal; H. Smith of this firm dead.

A. Beauvais, dry goods, Montreal; meeting of creditors held on 22nd inst.

Darling Bros., machinists, Montreal, have dissolved; business continued by A. J. & Geo. Darling under same style.

The Dominion Blanket company have admitted Geo. McKinnon and R. M. Liddell as partners under same style.

NOVA SCOTIA.

G. T. Downie, confectioner, Truro, is dead.
 F. Grant, blacksmith, Brookfield, intends moving to Truro.

C. C. Hart, general store, Sheet Harbor, is moving to Halifax.

W. H. S. Dalgreen, hotelkeeper, Yarmouth; bailiff in possession.

B. W. Ralston & Co., Amherst, have changed style to Ralston & Black.

J. N. Dauphinee, tinware, etc., Lunenburg, is selling off his stock.

P. Dillion, only partner of the firm of Dillion Bros., groceries, etc., Halifax, is dead.

J. Alton & Son, spool wood, Lower Stewiacke, have removed to New Castle, N. B.

Hon. T. D. Archibald, of the firm of Archibald & Co., coal, shipping and commission, North Sydney, is dead.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

E. M. Estey, druggist, Moncton, has sold out.

F. L. Potts, commissioner, St. John; damaged by fire; insured.

Dick & Blair, laundry, Chatham, have burned out. Insured for \$3,000.

P. D. & E. Souier, general storekeepers, College Bridge, have dissolved. P. D. Souier retires; E. Souier continues.

Sealskins in Demand.

"A reporter of the Seattle *Telegraph* has interviewed R. Petkovits, furrier, on the subject of this industry and gleaned many interesting facts. Furs are more in demand here than ever before, said Mr. Petkovits, as he examined a beautiful brown seal skin which was about to be converted into a winter garment. Business has increased to such an extent this year that I am actually unable to do justice to the great demand. As to seal fur, he observed, that the prices were never so high. There is perhaps no better authority on these matters in the northwest than Mr. Petkovits, who recently purchased 2,415 skins from J. C. Nixon at \$12.75 each, and who has them now on the way to London to be cured. Seal skin cloaks now sell at from \$150 upward, the prices representing an advance of 25 per cent. on last year's figures.

"We shall receive the winter prices about the middle of November," said he. "Seal skins will, in all probability, advance, as the market is short 30,000 skins. Last year the Alaska Fur Seal company captured 100,000 seals, and that was the Government limit. This year their catch represents only 21,000 skins, and, at the same time, the demand is greater than it was before. One cause for the astonishing increase in the demand is that the Russian people have become votaries of this rich fashion, and last year the demand throughout the empire of the Czar exceeded that of a whole decade before."

It should be stated here as a matter of information, that, with a single exception, the seal catch of the world is handled by one British firm—C. M. Lempson & Co., of London. Their

raw fur brokerage is a mammoth business, and millions of capital are invested in it. They have absolutely no rivals, as the Hudson Bay Company, which is the corporation referred to as handling its own raw skins, has its own market, and does an independent business with its own catch.

As to the process of curing and dyeing, the furrier remarked that many establishments existed for those purposes in England and America. The dyeing feature was the most important, as by the greater number of systems the skins are spoiled and then foisted on the market as genuine goods. Martin, the sealskin dyer of London, is reputed the most successful artist in this respect. His process is, like a secret of the deep sea, quite undiscoverable. His work is a marvel of purity and fineness of color, and skins from his establishment command the highest valuation. One reason why sealskins are not generally cured in America is that the work is done quicker here by reason of higher wages being paid for such work. The skins are not rightly nor perfectly cured, as it takes a good measure of time to effect the desired changes. Mr. Petkovits has all his seal dyeing performed by Martin of London.

"The seal is the only fur which continues to appreciate in value," concluded Mr. Petkovits; "all other fur goods have materially declined in price."—Seattle *Telegraph*.

Settling-Up Time.

THE COMMERCIAL has said so much about the evils of the credit system that we are tired harping on the subject any more. For variety the following article on the question from the *Portage la Prairie Liberal* is reproduced:—

"The time is now almost at hand when those of our farmers who run store accounts, should settle up for the past year. This year cannot be called a good year for farmers, when compared with such years as 1887, but it is in point of money return likely to be a good fair average year. There is a tendency among farmers to count on too large a harvest, and a similar tendency among merchants to do the same. This leads to the evil of over-buying. We have seen that year in and year out for a number of years past. The average crop of the Portage Plains will stand in the neighborhood of 20 bushels per acre all around. This is a low estimate, but a safe one to do business upon. The business of Portage la Prairie district should be based upon a twenty bushel per acre average and no more. Now the farmer when he runs a store bill should figure out his estimate of crop and buy accordingly. If he sees no way of paying for his groceries or his extra machinery, except by overestimating his yield, he should forego one or the other.

The abomination of long credits which is creeping into our business in Manitoba, was a curse to Ontario, and is even more objectionable here in this new country. Every farmer who does not pay cash for his goods, should make it a point to pay his grocery and dry goods bills for the past year with the first money he receives from his crop. They are the necessities of life and should be paid for as such. His debts for animals, machinery, and, etc., should be a secondary consideration, and when they are satisfied it will be time enough to lay plans for increasing his indebtedness. There are some farmers who are carrying store

accounts, doctor bills, and tradesmen's accounts over from year to year, and speculating in now farms with the proceeds of the sale of their crops. This is as reprehensible a custom as it is for a merchant to speculate with the money which belongs to his creditors. It is perhaps an easy way to make a little money, but it is not an honest way.

What we want this fall is a general settling up of accounts all around, and our merchants will be wise to insist upon it, whether the names on his books are those of farmers or tradesmen. Such a settling up of accounts would place every one on better and surer footing, and would help to inaugurate a better and cheaper system of doing business, from which the general buyers would derive most benefit. Let us strike more for the cash system now and not wait for better times. The long credit system is a delusion and injures every branch of trade and farming."

The article contains sound sense and the principle points made have been presented time and again in THE COMMERCIAL. With regard to the *Liberal's* idea of buying upon an estimated yield of twenty bushels per acre, we would say buy for cash. It would be just as easy to be a year ahead as a year behind in the matter of purchases, if the system were once inaugurated. Instead of using the proceeds of a crop to pay for goods purchased during the year past, it should be used to buy and pay cash for goods required during the coming year. This system would be much better, as in the case of a short crop, the farmer would know the result of his harvest and could govern himself accordingly. When goods are purchased to be paid for after next harvest, there is, as the *Liberal* says, always a tendency to over-estimate, and over-buy. What the *Liberal* says about farmers using their money to speculate in land, etc., while standing off their store bills is a well known fact. Merchants are a great deal to blame for this. Store bills should be the first thing paid but they are generally the last.

British Columbia.

A. J. Patterson, grocer, Vancouver, has assigned.

J. Mason, confectioner, has resumed business at Nanaimo.

Webster & Fee, grocers, Vancouver, style now Webster Bros.

A. J. Clark, electrician, Victoria, has discontinued business.

H. G. Walker, hotelkeeper, New Westminster, sheriff in possession.

Ainsworth is a new town on Kootenay lake, which is flourishing.

Four hundred men are at work on the Shuswap & Okanagan railway.

Dawson Baking Powder Co., Ltd., Vancouver, has been gazetted.

Insurance can now be obtained at Nelson. The rate is 2½ and 2, per cent.

John Murray, general storekeeper, etc., Spence's Bridge, has assigned.

The grocery business carried on at Victoria by J. Doughty has been sold to G. E. Hawes.

Upwards of 1,000 Indians bound for north coast points, called in at Victoria on their way back from the Sound hop fields and bought their winter supplies from the Victoria traders.

Some Victoria and Nanaimo capitalists intend putting up next spring a \$10,000 hotel in Nanaimo.

The Union Colliery company have decided to erect a large hotel at Union, close to the lake and saw mill.

G. S. McConnell has commenced business at Vancouver as manufacturers' agent and commission merchant.

Alfred Stevens and W. H. Gordon have purchased the liquor business of R. T. Mizony, & Co., Vancouver.

The ship Astoria with a large consignment of steel rails for the Westminster Southern railway has arrived.

The branch of the Hamilton Powder works, which is being established near Nanaimo, will soon be ready for operation.

Guy Walker, tailor, New Westminster, has purchased J. A. McDougall & Co.'s tailoring business at the same place.

The contract for building the hotel at Revelstoke, for the Columbia & Kootenay Navigation company has been let.

The British bark Brodick Bay has arrived at Victoria, from Liverpool, with a full cargo consigned to R. P. Rithet & Co.

Chas. R. Slater, teller of the bank of British Columbia in Vancouver, has been appointed manager for the branch at Kamloops.

The next exhibition of the B. C. Poultry and Pet Stock Association will be held in Victoria on the 18th, 19th and 20th of December.

A deep sea fishing company is being worked up at New Westminster, in which Jas. A. Laidlaw and W. H. Vianen are the principal movers.

It is understood that the accident by which Capt. Dunn lost his life, will be made the basis of an action against the corporation of New Westminster.

Young & Beckle's general store at Wellington, Northfield, was totally destroyed by fire recently. The loss was about \$7,000, with an insurance of \$1,500. A temporary store will be erected at once.

The Vancouver Land and Securities Corporation, limited, of England, of which Rand Bros. are the Vancouver agents, has decided to establish a banking department in connection with its other business at Vancouver.

"There is a coal-oil famine at Nelson," says the *Miner*. "It would be much better for the town and its inhabitants if there was a whisky famine. But, somehow, whisky is an article of commerce that dealers always carry in stock."

The Nelson Saw mill Company have received orders to commence getting out lumber and material for a new steamboat for the Columbia & Kootenay Steam Navigation Company to run on Kootenay lake. The boat will be built at Nelson.

It is stated the Hudson's Bay company have in preparation plans for a fine block of buildings to be erected on the corner of Granville and Georgia streets, Vancouver, near the hotel Vancouver, and opposite the Sir Donald A. Smith block.

The Central hotel building at New Westminster, Jas. Cash, proprietor, has been damaged shortly make its appearance in Calgary. It aged by fire. Barrett's drug store, McInnis' grocery, and Campbell's bakery were also damaged. Well insured.

The contract for supplying the plant for the Westminster and Vancouver Tramway Company has been signed with the Edison Electric Company and the order given, so that the appliances with which the power is supplied may be received within a month or so.

It is stated, says the *Vancouver World*, that Capt. Webster, manager of the Union Steamship Company, will leave for Scotland in November to purchase two vessels, one for the Vancouver-Nanaimo route and the other for the Fraser river. The Cutch will be put on the northern trade.

Ore is commencing to come into the smelter at Revelstoke, 85 tons having been received the other week the bulk coming from Field, and smaller quantities from half a dozen other mines. The smelter will no doubt soon be in operation permanently, and then the wealth of the Kootenay district will be made apparent.

At the last monthly meeting of the Vancouver board of trade fifty-two new members were elected. There are, it is said, fifteen or more gentlemen whose names will be submitted at the next regular meeting of the board. Under these circumstances the board of trade has decided to seek more commodious quarters and a committee was appointed to make enquiries and report to the board at its next meeting. This looks as though the Vancouver board has a season of great activity ahead.

In speaking of the proposed erection of a new building, the *Victoria Times* says: "As time and progress thin the ranks of old Victoria settlers, who saw this city when it was a place of no consequence whatever, the same influence shows itself on the buildings. Many handsome structures now occupy the places of wooden shanties. Salmon's corner is one of Victoria's old landmarks, but its days are doomed, it must before many months put on a modern garb and come up level with the times."

Victoria Times: "The steamer Chieftain, built by the Albion Iron Works company, of Victoria, for R. Cunningham & Son, of Skeena, yesterday took a run out of the harbor on her trial trip. She made 9½ knots per hour, although she is expected to make 10½ when her machinery is loosened up. The engines, which are triple expansion, were built by the Albion Iron works. The Chieftain is about the seventh boat of her size built here this summer, her dimensions being: length, 80 feet; depth of hold, 9 feet; and width, 16½ feet. She will be used this winter in the towing business, but will go north in the spring.

Carrying out its usual custom of each year providing facilities for the people of the west to visit their old homes in the east, the Canadian Pacific railway has again arranged its series of excursions. In previous years the excursions commenced about the middle of November and were run weekly until Christmas. This, in many cases, was found inconvenient alike to the public and the railway company and it has decided this year to run them daily from the 15th of November until the 30th of December, inclusive. This will be a boon to many, enabling them as it will to leave at their own time, while it will prevent any crowding on the trains, such as was experienced on one or two occasions last year. The fare is \$40 as in former years. The tickets will be good for stop over at any point on the going and returning journey.

Furniture and Undertaking House

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SPECIALTIES.

Account Books Paper—all kinds
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Encourage Home Manufactures by smoking

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WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,

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Cor. Craig & St. Francis Xavier Sts.,

MONTREAL.

Manitoba and N.W.T. Agency: J. M. MACDONALD, McIntyre Block, WINNIPEG.

British Columbia Branch: WM SKENE, Van Horne Block, VANCOUVER.

LYMAN BROS. & CO.,

WHOLESALE

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

Every requisite for the Drug Trade promptly supplied.

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Our Goods can be had from all the Leading Wholesale Trade.

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SOLE AGENTS FOR THE

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Open at all times to give highest price for Fresh Eggs.

Warehouse: COR. KING AND JAMES STS.

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WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

W. R. Johnston and Co.

(Late Livingston, Johnston & Co.)

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS

READY MADE

CLOTHING

44 BAY STREET, TORONTO.

Thursday, November 6th, has been proclaimed a day of Thanksgiving throughout the Dominion.

Theodore Len & Co., manufacturers and importers, Montreal, have assigned. The liabilities are \$25,000.

A Washington dispatch says that the Interstate Commerce Commission has made a decision that qualifies the long and short haul clause of the Interstate Commerce act in an important particular. The decision is that water competition from Atlantic seaboard to Pacific coast ports constitutes those dissimilar conditions which create exceptions, and exempt railway lines from observing long and short haul provision in such cases. The same general principle is recognized to points not lying on the Atlantic seaboard but which are not too far inland to be affected by water competition to the Pacific coast. This decision will place the United States trans continental lines in a better position to compete with the Canadian Pacific for through freight for it relieves them from the restrictions of the long and short haul clause on certain classes of bulk freight, which is also handled by water.

S. A. D. BERTRAND,

OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE

For the Province of Manitoba, under the recommendation of the Board of Trade of the City of Winnipeg.

Insolvent and Trust Estates Managed with Promptness and Economy.

Special attention to Confidential Business Enquiries.

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James Flanagan,

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GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

—AND—

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT.

No. 7 QUEEN STREET EAST,

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PRICES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

NIXON & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers

AGENTS FOR

GOODYEAR RUBBER COMPANY OF CANADA.

525 Main St., - Winnipeg.

A. WILLIAMS & CO.

49 QUADRA STREET,

VICTORIA, B.C.

Commission :- Merchants

And Manufacturers' Agents.

All kinds of Produce Handled.

Advances made on Consignments of Butter and Eggs.

Best Market Price obtained for all Goods and Prompt Settlements.

J. & A. Clearihue,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

—DEALERS IN—

FRUITS AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

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

Yates Street, VICTORIA, B.C.

P.O. BOX 536.

AGENTS Skidgate Oil Works B.C.; D Richards Laundry Soap, Washstock Ontario, Teller, Bothwell 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.**Lenz & Leiser,**

—IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN—

**Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
FURNISHINGS, ETC.**

SOLE AGENTS FOR

WESTMINSTER WOOLEN MILLS.

Largest and Most Complete Stock in the Province.

Government St. VICTORIA, B.C.

Henry Saunders,

—IMPORTER AND DEALER IN—

GROCERIES and LIQUORS,

37, 39 AND 41 JOHNSON STREET,

VICTORIA, B.C.

Victoria Steam Bakery

M. R. SMITH & CO.

—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—

Cracker :- Bakers,

VICTORIA, B.C.

Capacity 10 barrels of Flour per day. Correspondence Invited.

TO THE TRADE.

Richardson & Heathorn,

SOLE AGENTS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA

— FOR —

A. A. ALLAN & CO, Toronto

Hats, Caps, Furs, Etc.

A COMPLETE LINE OF THESE GOODS.

Victoria, B. C.**Brackman & Ker,**

—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN AND PRODUCE

VICTORIA, B.C.

BEST CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

THE ORIENTAL TRADERS CO. LD.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Goods of all kinds from Japan, China, Philippine Isles, etc.

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Cigars, Brushes, Matting, Umbrellas,
Handkerchiefs, Silks, Etc.**EXPORTERS OF CANADIAN } Vancouever, B.C.
PRODUCTS.**MCMILLAN & HAMILTON,**

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BUTTER, EGGS, FRUITS AND PRODUCE

OF ALL KINDS.

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Direct Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

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EVANS BROS.' PIANOS,

Fine Finish, Fine Toned, Easy Touch.

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Send for Catalogue and Price Lists

AGENTS WANTED.

O. E. MARCY, GENERAL AGENT.

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THE DRIARD,

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The only strictly first-class hotel in the province.

LELAND HOUSE, VANCOUVER,

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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.

J. E. INSLEY, Mgr. WM. PROUT, Prop.

THE COLONIAL

New Westminster, B.C.

Headquarters for Commercial Travellers. Fine

Sample Rooms. First-Class in

Every Respect.

GEO. R. RAYMOND, - PROPRIETOR.

QUEEN'S HOTEL,

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.

H. G. WALKER, - - Proprietor.

This Fine New House is now open under the above management. Special Accommodation for Commercial Travellers. Best Sample Rooms on the Coast. Largest and Finest House in Westminster.

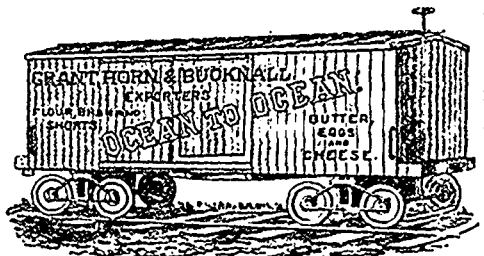
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CREAMERY BUTTER!

DAIRY BUTTER!!

CHEESE!!!

Heintzman Pianos, Karn Organs and Raymond Sewing Machines

ARE THE BEST.

Agents Wanted in Unoccupied Territory.

ADDRESS:

JAS. HADDOCK & CO.,

271 Main Street, - WINNIPEG, Man.

Items About Trade.

Apples were worth \$2.50 to \$4 per bushel at Toronto last week, and firm.

There is a good demand at Montreal for fresh eggs at 13½ to 19½ and limed at 17 to 18c.

Dairy butter was quoted at 7 to 10c for poor and 16 to 18c for good at Toronto last week. Choicest creamery butter 22c.

Hides are again lower at Toronto, cured being offered at 7½c in round lots, mixed. Green hides were quoted at 7c for No. 1 cows, and 8c for No. 1 steers. Fleeces wool was worth 16 to 22c.

At Brockville, Ont., on Oct. 23, offerings on the cheese board were 13,600 boxes white, and 3,000 boxes colored cheese; 10c was offered for both white and colored, but no one accepted. Salesmen want 10½c.

Following were jobbing prices for sugar at Toronto: Granulated, 1 to 15 bbls, 7½c; granulated, 15 bbls and over 7c; Paris lump, 7½c; extra ground, bbls, 8½; extra ground, boxes or less than bbls, 8½c; powdered, bbls, 7½c; powdered, less than bbls, 7½c; refined, dark to bright, 5½ to 6½c; raw, 5½ to 5½c; Demerara, 7c.

The Montreal *Trade Bulletin* says: "The easier market in hides reported last week has developed into a decline of 1c per lb, sales of No. 1 cured having been made at 8c to tanners. Dealers are paying here 7c, 6c and 5c for No. 1, 2 and 3. The New York market has declined 2c on dry hides during the past six weeks, best River Platte stock being down to 14c, calfskins are quiet here at 7c per lb, and lambskins 70c to 85c each."

The Montreal *Bulletin* of Oct. 24 says: "The production of nails has been considerably curtailed, and the increased competition on the part of buyers has forced up prices 15c per keg, 10d being now quoted at \$2.60 for small quantities, and we quote \$2.50 to \$2.60

Metals are quiet and prices are somewhat easier, Ingot tin being quoted at 24 to 24½c and copper at 16 to 16½c."

At Montreal choice brands of white lead are quoted at \$6.25 to \$6.75; No. 1, 5.25 to 5.50; No. 2, \$4.50; No. 3, \$4.00 to \$4.25; dry white lead, 0 to 6½c and red do, 4½c. Glass is firm at \$1.50 for first break and \$1.60 for second break per 50 feet, and \$3.50 to \$3.75 per 100 feet. Linseed at 67 to 70c for raw and 71 to 73c for boiled. Castor oil 11 to 12c. Newfoundland cod oil, 33 to 40c, and Nova Scotia, 36 to 37c. Steam refined seal at 52½c to 55c for jobbing and small lots. Cod liver oil, 50 to 55c for Newfoundland and 80 to 85c for Norway.

Produce quotations at Toronto last week were: Eggs, candled, 19 to 20; potatoes 45c per bag on track; choice held at 50c; chickens in box lots 45c per pair, and small quantities 55c; ducks sold at 60c; geese 6½c per lb., and turkeys 11 to 12c lb; beans, \$1.65 to \$1.80 bushel; hops, 1888 crop, 9 to 10c; hops, 1889 crop, 18 to 20c; hops, 1890 crop, 30 to 40c; dried apples, 8 to 9c; evaporated apples, 13 to 14c; hay, \$9 to \$9.50; straw, \$5.50 to \$6; sheepskins, 85c; hides, green, No. 1, 7 to 8c; wool, 20c; onions, per 100 lb, \$2 to \$2.25.

The Toronto *Empire* has the following to say about canned salmon: "The strong advices from the coast and the higher prices asked by large holders of canned salmon have led to a demand from jobbers who did not buy excepting for immediate wants. One house to-day reported a bid of 2½c more on a car lot than the price asked for retailers' lots a couple of weeks ago. Prices of the latter now range from \$1.30 up. At the coast most holders are asking 12½c per dozen advance."

The Toronto *Empire* of Oct. 25 quotes grain and flour as follows: Wheat—Quiet. 60 pound fall sold at 96c. Goose at 31c. Manitoba wheats steady. No. 2 hard sold at \$1.11 prompt delivery. Barley—Firm and in demand.

Some feed barley sold at 49c. For No. 3 extra 53c was bid. Oats—Dull and weak at 39 to 39½c for mixed. Flour—Manitoba patent, \$5.85 to \$6; Manitoba strong bakers', \$5.60 to \$5.65; Ontario patents, \$4.50 to \$4.60; straight roller, \$4.30 to \$4.40; extra, \$4.10 to \$4.15; low grades, \$2.50 to \$3.50. Bran—\$1.7; middlings, \$16 to \$18.

The Toronto *Empire* says of the dried fruit market; "Valencia raisins were held quite stiffly on the strength of New York telegrams reporting an advance of ½c there; on spot off stalk are jobbing at 6½ to 6½c for prime to choice; select 8 to 8½c and layers 9 to 9½c. Sultanas firmer, at 16, 17 and 18c for fine to extra. Stocks of Malagas are light, a few London layers are going at \$3.25 and black baskets at \$4. Currants have made an advance of 2s 6d abroad: on spot barrels are jobbing at 5½ to 6½c but a bid of 6c was refused for a round lot; ordinary Vostizias, in cases, sold at 8½c and extra choice at 10½ to 11c. Dates dull at 4½c Figs steady."

Nanaimo's Progress.

In speaking of the extension of the coal mining industry in the district of Nanaimo, Vancouver Island, the Nanaimo Free Press says:—

"Nanaimo is essentially a coal mining community, and the product of coal is the heart that sets and keeps in circulation the business blood in the city and district, hence the opening of a new mine or the energetic prosecution of the mines already opened is of material import to all who are inclined to invest in this city or vicinity. The record of the past five years has been the energetic prosecution of the coal product, followed by a corresponding improvement in the auxiliary industries in the city. During that period has been seen the accomplishment of a water works system, gas works, electric lighting, telephone system, tanning company, sash and door factory, and

many others. Brick blocks have taken the place of buildings of ancient date, and handsome dwellings can be seen in all directions within a radius of three miles of the business centre of the city. In this respect Nanaimo shows no indication of being a typical mining centre, with its streets and houses covered with coal dust. Let a stranger come into the city and he can drive about the suburbs for hours and not see the slightest indication of coal mining. Not until he visits the Esplanado shaft, the Southfield and the Northfield will he see the coal coming out of the shafts in a steady stream and taken direct to the ships. And even there is hardly to be seen that "dust and grime" with which the majority of coal centres are covered. Handsome residences can be seen within a stone throw of the Esplanado shaft, with their beautiful gardens. But this is a digression even if it is a pleasant one. The sinking of a shaft on Protection island, and the increase in the production in the Southfield and New Wellington mines is inspiring confidence in the future of Nanaimo, which is beginning to bear fruit in the disposition of the citizens to invest in local enterprises, as evidenced by the keen demand for shares in the proposed electric tramway company. Nanaimo is now beginning to launch out in a number of new enterprises, and the prospects for a marked increase in property and advancements are more clearly cut than at any time in the last forty years of her existence. The citizens are now beginning to see that they have within themselves the ability and the enterprise to make Nanaimo the foremost city in the province, and at the present rate of progression it will not be many years before Nanaimo will take the front rank among the commercial centres of British Columbia, even as it is to-day the most permanent and substantial Canadian city west of the Rockies. The *Free Press* would urge the citizens to continue in the progressive path they have so generally and courageously entered and show their confidence in the future by the investment of their capital in many other enterprises that will further tend to the building up of the city and give fair return on their capital. The construction of a dry dock in this city is one of the material needs of the day and one that our citizens should not for a moment lose sight of. In this respect nature has been lavish in her goodness to the locality, and only needs the push and assistance of the citizens to make the dry dock an assured success. Already are eastern manufacturers looking to the establishment of branches in this city so as to supply the provincial demand. The future is bright and the advancement of Nanaimo is assured.

Important Business Change.

We have this week to announce an important business change in the agricultural implement trade of Winnipeg, by which F. A. Fairchild & Co. assume full control of the sale of the goods of D. Maxwell & Sons in the West. Beginning with the first of November, the right to handle Maxwell's goods in Western Canada will pass into the hands of the firm named. Heretofore D. Maxwell & Sons have conducted the sale of their own goods throughout the west, and have had their central office in Winnipeg, with branch agencies throughout the country. The branch agencies will now all be closed up, and the central office in

Winnipeg will be kept open merely for the purpose of winding up the past business of the firm here. Fairchild & Co. will have nothing to do with the past business of Maxwell & Son. This will be wound up by the latter firm. They only assume the sale of the Maxwell manufactures for the future, and start with a clean record so far as these goods are concerned. The manufactures of the Maxwells are binders, mowers, rakes and the Monitor press drill. These well known articles of farm machinery, added to the goods formerly handled here by F. A. Fairchild & Co., will give the latter firm a very complete list of farm machinery and implements. The sale of the Maxwell goods in the West will certainly not be decreased by the change, as they are in excellent hands.

Assiniboia.

H. McBride, boots, shoes and harness, Moose Jaw, has assigned.

J. G. Calder, M.D., of Medicine Hat, has opened an office in Calgary.

Julius Vass, agent of the Hungarian colony at Esterhazy, suicided last week, cause financial troubles.

The third session of the Assembly for the territories was opened at Regina by Governor Royal last Wednesday.

There is a good opening for a blacksmith at Broadview, there being no shop in this line there at present. Broadview is the centre of an important agricultural settlement.

Win. Riddell, of Moose Jaw, intends making a trip to Kentucky shortly to secure more standard bred stock. Recently Riddell brought in nineteen brood mares which he purchased in the east to place on his Moose Jaw ranch.

Thirty cents per bushel of 60 pounds is being paid for chicory by the Bellevue French Coffee Co., of Whitewood; and as the average yield per acre in the district is between 250 and 300 bushels, the cultivation of this root will net the producer a profitable return.

"There is," says the *Times*, "practically no limit to the quantity of first class building stone which could be easily quarried within a few miles of Dunmore and Medicine Hat. There is a quarry on Ball's Head Creek from which Messrs. Porter have been shipping to Lethbridge, where an acre of stone without any covering whatever."

Alberta.

It has been decided to make the new Lethbridge opera house a three storey building.

Lethbridge celebrated the opening of the new railway to Montana in great style on Oct. 27.

Lethbridge wants a mail route established over the new railway recently opened between that place and Great Falls, Montana.

E. Roswell, of Poplar Lake, says the *Edmonton Bulletin*, planted a bushel of potatoes last spring from which he dug eighty bushels this fall.

The Canada Northwest Coal and Lumber company is working a considerable force of men at the Cannore mines, and an increased output of coal is the result.

A new paper, the *Prairie Illustrated*, will shortly make its appearance in Calgary. It will be devoted to ranching and farming, society items, sports, music, the drama, etc.

About thirteen car loads of beef cattle belong-

ing to the Northwest Cattle company and the Quorn ranch were loaded at Calgary last week for shipment to Montreal.

Work on the new Hudson's Bay block at Calgary has been suspended, and the building will be completed next year. It will be an important addition to Calgary's already true business blocks.

A hospital is to be established at Calgary at once. Temporary quarters will be secured until a permanent building is erected. D. W. Marsh has been elected president; G. C. King, secretary-treasurer; and Hon. Jas. A. Loughheed, honorary president.

The *Calgary Tribune* intimates that the movement to establish a board of trade there has fizzled out. Calgary should have an active board of trade, and if a live board is not established it will not speak much for western push and enterprise.

Referring to the Lethbridge coal, the *Helena Herald* says: The first train load of Galt coal, from Lethbridge, Alberta, has arrived over the Montana Central, consigned to the Helena Lumber company. The narrow gauge trains loaded with this superior fuel, as they arrive from the mine, are run on to trestles prepared for the purpose at Great Falls and the cargoes dumped into Montana Central cars on the tracks beneath, the transfer being made in quick order. The haul from Lethbridge to Montana is nearly 300 miles. The price in Helena for Galt coal, delivered is \$7 25 for lump, and \$5 75 for nut. It is claimed for this fuel that it is of the best bituminous quality, one ton, for all heating purposes, being equal to two cords of yellow pine wood. It is expected a large market will speedily open in Montana for this coal.

A handsomely printed publication has been issued from the office of the Lethbridge *News*, which bears the title of "The Railway Edition" of the *News*. This has been prepared in commemoration of the completion of the railway between Lethbridge and Great Falls, Montana. The railway edition gives a well written sketch of the town of Lethbridge, and is illustrated by cuts of prominent men and scenes. With the large market now opened up in Montana for the superior article of coal mined at Lethbridge, the place will certainly flourish, and we predict for it a prosperous future. The enterprise of the *News* in preparing this fine edition is to be commended. Wherever it is decided to advertise the place, it is as a rule better to encourage the local papers to do the work than to bonus an outside paper to undertake it. In this respect Lethbridge business men have acted wisely in supporting the local paper in this enterprise.

Saskatchewan.

R. C. Wignore, who sold out his general store business at Prince Albert to Sproat & MacLeod, retires on account of poor health.

The postal officials have received instructions to establish a semi-weekly mail service to Prince Albert and Battleford via the new railway. Mails for the first named place will be made up at Regina, and for Battleford at Saskatoon. The old stage route is to be abandoned. The new service comes into effect on November 15th.

The *London Miller* estimates the world's wheat yield to be 58,000,000 bushels in excess of requirements.

Pure Highland Scotch Whiskies.

THE FAMOUS
LAGAVULIN DISTILLERY,
ISLAND OF ISLAY,
SCOTLAND.

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

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

ASK FOR THE LAGAVULIN.

MACKIE'S
PURE OLD BLEND
10 YEARS OLD.

GOLD LABEL

AS PATRONIZED BY ROYALTY AND THE LEADING PHYSICIANS.

ASK FOR IT.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

THE SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT ROUTE

EAST, WEST
—AND—
SOUTH.

THROUGH TICKETS AT LOWEST RATES to Toronto, London, Detroit, Buffalo, Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, Boston, New York AND ALL POINTS IN THE EAST, also to St. Paul, Chicago, etc., etc.

\$10 Saved on 1st Class and \$5 on 2nd Class Tickets to Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, Ore., San Francisco and all Pacific Coast Points by taking the Canadian Pacific Route.

EXCURSION TICKETS

TO BANFF HOT SPRINGS AND THE PACIFIC COAST ON SALE DAILY.

LOW EXCURSION RATES TO THE EAST Via the Great Lakes.

Steamers leave Port Arthur every Tuesday and Saturday. Leave Winnipeg Mondays and Saturdays.

Leave.	WINNIPEG.	Arrive
14 20 Daily.	Pacific Express for Portage la Prairie, M. & N. W. Railway Stations, Carberry, Brandon, Qu'Appelle, Regina, Moosejaw, Medicine Hat, Calgary, Banff Hot Springs, Donald, Kamloops, Vancouver, New Westminster and PACIFIC COAST POINTS.	16 30 Daily.
17 30 Daily except Thur.	Atlantic Express for Portage la Prairie, Port Arthur, Sudbury, Sault Ste. Marie, North Bay, Toronto, London, Detroit, Niagara Falls, Ottawa, Montreal, Boston, Halifax, New York and all Eastern Points.	10 25 Daily except Wed.
10 45 Daily.	St. Paul Express for Morris, Greta, Grafton, Grand Forks, Fargo, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, Toronto, Montreal, etc.	13 50 Daily
10 45	Connects with Mixed for Morden, Manitou, Killarney, Deloraine, and Intermediate Stations.	13 50
a 11 30	Morris, Morden, Manitou, Killarney and Deloraine.	17 15 b
a 11 50	Headingley, Carman, Treherne, Holland and Glenboro.	15 15 b
b 7 50	Stony Mountain and Stonewell.	12 35 b
b 13 00	Kildonan, Parkdale, Lower Fort Garry and West Selkirk.	10 35
c 7 00	Silverville, Otterburne, Dominion City and Emerson.	21 30

a, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; b, Monday, Wednesday and Friday; c, Wednesday only.

TICKETS (471 Main Street and C.P.R. Depot, Winnipeg. W. M. McLeor, City Pas Agt. Or of any Regular Station Agent of the Company.

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D. McNICOLL, Gen. Pass. Agt., MONTREAL.
W. WHYTE, Gen. Supt., WINNIPEG.
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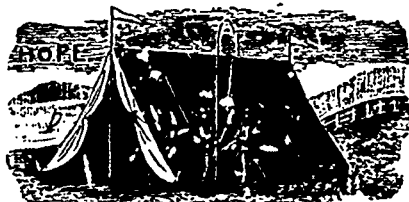
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February 1st, 1890, the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway and Branches became the

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With 3,900 miles of steel track it runs through 62 counties in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana, reaching all principal points from St. Paul, Minneapolis, West Superior and Duluth.

It furnishes through close connections, the best and cheapest route to all points in Idaho, Utah, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia, Alaska, the Canadian Northwest and Manitoba.

It is the only American line west of Chicago having a track laid with 75 pound steel rail and owning its entire magnificent equipment of elegant Dining and Sleeping Cars, handsome Day Coaches and Free Colonist Sleepers.

It is the only line running through the great Milk River Reservation, with solid trains without change to Chinook, Benton, Great Fall, Helena and Butte.

It has three lines in the Red River Valley, is the only line to the Turtle Mountains and has three lines in South Dakota.

It reaches the largest area of free Government land of agricultural value now remaining in the country.

It is the principal line to Lake Minnetonka and the of Minnesota.

It is the direct route between St. Paul, Minneapolis, Anoka, St. Cloud, Duluth, West Superior, Fergus Falls, Crookston, Moorhead, Fargo, Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnipeg, Devils Lake, Ellendale, Aberdeen, Huron, Watertown, Sioux Falls and Sioux City.

pleasure, fishing and hunting resorts of the Park Region.

For rates, tickets, maps and guides apply to H. G. McMICKEN, General Agent, 376 Main St., Corner Portage Avenue.

F. I. WHITNEY, Gen. Ticket and Pass. Agt., St. Paul.



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FAST TRAINS with Pullman Vestibuled Drawing Room Sleepers, Dining Cars and Coaches of latest design, between CHICAGO and MILWAUKEE and ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS.

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For tickets, sleeping car reservations, time tables and other information, apply to Agents of the line, or to Ticket Agents anywhere in the United States or Canada.

S. R. AINSLIE, General Manager, Milwaukee, Wis. J. M. HANNAFORD, Gen'l Traffic Mgr., St. Paul, Minn. H. C. BARR, W. Traffic Manager, Chicago, Ill. LOUIS ECKSTEIN, Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

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Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Albert Lea Route

In connection with the Northern Pacific and St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railways, will during the months of November, December, 1889, and January, 1890, run a series of

CHEAP EXCURSIONS

To Ontario and Quebec Points.

\$40 - FOR THE ROUND TRIP - \$40 TICKETS GOOD 90 DAYS.

Avoid delays and detentions in Chicago and other points by purchasing your tickets via the "Albert Lea Route."

For detailed information call upon your nearest railway agent or write to

C. H. HOLDRIDGE, Gen. Ticket and Pass. Agt., MINNEAPOLIS.

Northern Pacific And Manitoba Railway.

TIME CARD.

To take effect at 6 a. m. Sunday, June 15, 1890. (Central or 90th Meridian Time.)

Table with columns for North Bound, South Bound, Stations, and Time. Includes stations like Winnipeg, Portage Junction, St. Norbert, Cartier, St. Agathe, Union Point, Silver Plains, Morris, St. Jean, Letellier, West Lynne, Pembina, Grand Forks, Winnipeg Junction, Brainerd, Duluth, Minneapolis, and St. Paul.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

Table with columns for Eastward, Westward, Stations, and Time. Includes stations like Winnipeg, Portage Junction, Headingly, White Plains, Gravel Pit, Eustace, Oakville, Assiniboine Bridge, and Portage la Prairie.

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

Table with columns for Mixed, Stations, and Time. Includes stations like Morris, Lowe's, Myrtle, Roland, Rosebank, Miami, Deerwood, Alta, Semerzet, Swan Lake, Indian Springs, Marquette, Greenway, Balder, Belmont, Hilton, Wawanesa, Routhwaite, Martville, and Brandon.

Meals. Nos. 117 and 118 run daily. Nos. 119 and 120 will run daily except Sunday. Nos. 5 and 6 run daily except Sunday. No. 7 will run Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. No. 8 will run Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars on Nos. 117 and 118. Passengers will be carried on all regular freight trains J. M. GRAHAM, General Manager, Winnipeg. H. SWINFORD, General Agent, Winnipeg.

Manitoba and Northwestern Ry.

TIME CARD

Taking Effect Monday, June 16th, 1890

Table with columns for P.M. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, Miles from Winnipeg, STATIONS, and P.M. Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Includes stations like Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie, Gladstone, Neepawa, Altona, Rapid City, Shoal Lake, Birtle, Binacarth, A Russell, Langenburg, and Saltcoats.

Meals. A Thursdays and Saturdays. B Wednesdays. C Thursdays and Saturdays. D Mondays and Fridays. If any passengers for stations between Winnipeg and Portage la Prairie, train will stop to let off, and when flagged to take on passengers. W. R. BAKER, Gen. Super't. A. M'DONALD, Asst. Gen. Pass'gr Agent.

N. W. C. & N. Co's Railway

TIME TABLE.

Table with columns for Read Down, GOING EAST, STATIONS, and Read Up, GOING WEST. Includes stations like Lethbridge, Woodpecker, Purple Springs, Grassy Lake, Cherry Coulee, Winifred, Seven Persons, and Dunmore.

E. T. GALT, Manager, Lethbridge. J. BAILEY, Supt., Lethbridge.

THE Northern Pacific

And Manitoba Railway.

Can now give passengers the choice of going to Eastern Canada or the United States by either

ALL-RAIL OR LAKE AND RAIL

According to recent changes in time tables, passengers can now make a continuous trip to the East via the all-rail route, making better time than by any other route.

It is the only line by which connection can be made with the magnificent steamers of the Lake Superior Transit Co and Northwest Transportation Co five days out of the week, affording passengers a pleasant trip through the lakes.

All baggage destined for Points in Canada checked through, doing away with Customs troubles.

Ocean Passage and Berths Secured

To and from Great Britain and Europe. All first-class Steamship Lines represented.

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For full information call on or write to any of the Company's Agents.

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