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Two cars Salmon consisting of the well
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500 Sacks new crop polished Japan Rice—
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**New Season CHINA TEAS, Excep-
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The Commercial

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

WINNIPEG, NOVEMBER 14, 1892.

Excursions East.

The annual fall excursions to the east commenced by the Canadian Pacific Railway seven years ago, are this year announced to run from November 28th to December 31st, the price being \$40 for the round trip as in former years.

The results that have sprung from these excursions have amply justified the railway company in inaugurating them, as while it enables the residents in the Northwest to visit their old friends in the east it is also a means of advertising the country and its capabilities probably more efficiently than any other steps that have been taken. Usually our people bring back friends with them and induce others to follow later on, and in coming this way Manitobans are sure to retain them in the Northwest where the prospects of success are brighter than on any other part of the continent, even though Manitoba has friends whose energies seem to be employed in filling up Dakota. The excursions this year are over a considerably extended area and the privileges are very much increased.

The Northern Pacific railroad announce their intention to place on sale daily from Nov. 28th to Dec. 31st their \$40 winter excursion tickets, from all their stations in Manitoba to Montreal and points west in Ontario, with a final limit of ninety days to return, and to points in Quebec and the maritime provinces, a single fare added for stations east of Montreal.

The Lowest Wheat Ever Known.

(From the New York Commercial Bulletin Oct. 31.)

All records are broken, and the lowest price ever made for wheat in this market was made last week. Many years ago 76 cents was quoted one day, and that figure has not since been approached until this year. But last week the price fell below 74 cents, and nobody seems

able to judge how much lower the price may yet be forced by the avalanche of grain that comes continually into all the markets from the farms. The foreign demand has been only moderate, and the domestic demand increases only with the population, while the supply of wheat appears to be almost illimitable.

Readers of the *Daily Commercial Bulletin* will remember that extraordinarily low prices for wheat were predicted last year, as a natural consequence of the restriction of exports by unusually high prices here. Foreign countries needed a vast quantity of grain, and speculators calculated that the consumers in those countries could be compelled to pay any price that might be established in the speculative transactions at Chicago. The fact is that enormous quantities of grain were taken abroad at high prices, but the foreign consumption was not as large by many million bushels as it would have been if ordinary prices had prevailed. When people curtail their consumption for six months of the year because current prices are too high for them, they do not eat as much more during the remaining six months of the year after the price has fallen. The average consumption per capita is no guide to the actual consumption for the year in such a case. During the larger part of the last crop year this country was charging so much for the wheat exported that foreign consumption was materially reduced, and since more than 100,000,000 of people were dependent upon this country for part of their supplies, and probably reduced their consumption more than half a bushel per capita, it may be said that the large surplus of 50,000,000 bu which was carried over last July really remained unsold because speculation has checked foreign consumption of wheat.

It is also true that the high price of wheat during the first half of the last crop year stimulated the farmers to put in more wheat than they would otherwise have done, so that the yield this year is confounding all calculations. The western receipts since Aug. 1 had been Oct. 22 no less than 95,416,150 bushels against 82,529,820 bushels during the same week last year, when the crop was the largest ever grown, and 33,332,903 bushels during the same week in 1890. But the export from Sept. 1 to the present date from Atlantic ports were only 16,250,161 bushels, against 26,330,286 for the same weeks last year. In consequence there were in visible supply Oct. 22 no less than 59,402,000 bu wheat, against 34,644,251 bu at the same date last year, and without doubt the quantity at the end of last week exceeded 60,000,000 bu. Somebody has paid for this great quantity of wheat and is carrying it at a weekly cost. There is also a much greater quantity which jams to the very eaves all the elevators at the west, and causes such a blockade of railroads as has never before been witnessed. There must be at least twice as much wheat carried on commercial account as there is in the visible supply, so that about a quarter of the entire wheat crop is at present so carried, and yet the grain is coming forward every week in quantity not far from 9,000,000 bu to Atlantic markets alone.

By this time it is plain enough that the United States has been producing more wheat than it can be expected to market in a year of ordinary yield elsewhere. The large increase in production may be traced in part to the building of new railroads in the west and the opening of new lands to settlement, and perhaps the admission of new states has to some extent influenced the production. Probably a much more important influence was exerted by the tremendous speculation in real estate a few years ago, which swept over the west like a prairie fire and led vast numbers of farmers to sell old land and buy new, or to add to their holdings of land. As a consequence many of them have been compelled to produce more wheat for some years in order to pay off the indebtedness then created and to save their farms from foreclosure. It is also true, without doubt, that the speculative methods which pre-

vail in western markets have something to do with the depression of prices during the past year, and with the increase in production also. Farmers at thousands of western points have learned how to take advantage of the artificial markets manufactured for them by the grain speculators, and they sell by wire for future delivery. Thus it comes to pass that they realize just when the speculators suppose they have the market most completely under their control.

It is coming to be well understood by the best agricultural associations that the increase in production of wheat has been contrary to the true interests of the farmer. It is well for the people of the country that the supplies of breadstuffs should be liberal, so that food may be cheap for the wage earners, and also that there should be produced a large surplus at such prices that it can be marketed abroad. But the yield of last year exceeded by about 100,000,000 bushels the quantity required for home consumption with the ordinary exports, and while the yield this year may be considered smaller, there is now but little room to doubt that it again greatly exceeds home requirements and probable exports. There is no remedy for the farmer but to curtail their sowing of wheat, and turn a larger part of their acreage to other uses.

Tax Reform in Halifax.

THE COMMERCIAL acknowledges with thanks the receipt of a copy of two pamphlets from Arthur P. Silver, of Halifax, N. S., dealing with the question of municipal taxation. One of these pamphlets gives the report of the committee appointed by the Halifax Merchants' Tax Reform Association, while the other gives the discussion upon this report, at a meeting of the Halifax board of trade. Mr. Silver says in his letter: "A committee of the city council are now hammering away at the knotty subject, and it is expected that they will recommend the legislature to adopt a reform somewhat in the lines indicated. A tax on personality cannot but prove detrimental to business development, as a heavy tax on merchants' stocks and the plants of manufacturers imposes disabilities on the very class of men whose efforts help to build up a town, by distributing wages and attracting population. This form of taxation has a constant tendency to drive away capital to places where conditions are more favorable to its employment, and thus to undermine commercial prosperity. The scheme proposed has the advantage of being cheap and easy to collect, and fatal to frauds, abuses and evasions. It would be highly desirable to have uniformity in the method of civic taxation throughout the whole of Canada, especially among the leading cities. To obtain this end, I am of opinion if the scheme could be worked, that it would be desirable to have a conference called together, consisting of one or more qualified delegates, appointed by the boards of trade from each important town of the Dominion. The united wisdom thus collected could probably prepare a system which might in time come to be adopted by all the leading towns. An effort might in any case be made to bring cities that are commercial rivals into line in this respect. It would be an end worth working for."

One of the biggest fools in the world is the man who thinks he can make something by only putting seven quarts in a peck.

"Ah, my son, when are you going to settle down? Remember that a rolling stone gathers no moss."

"No; but it gets a tremendous polish."

There is said to be a car famine, says the Cincinnati *Price Current*. But there is not. There has been a deluge of produce. Matters will soon become satisfactorily adjusted. The marketing distemper among farmers is showing signs of abatement—and it is to be hoped this tendency may continue for awhile, for their own good.



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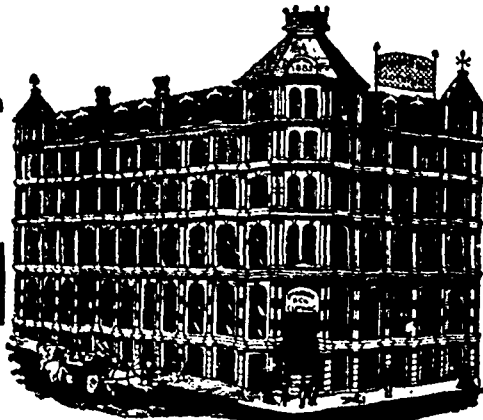
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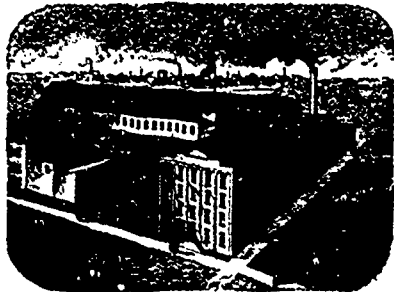
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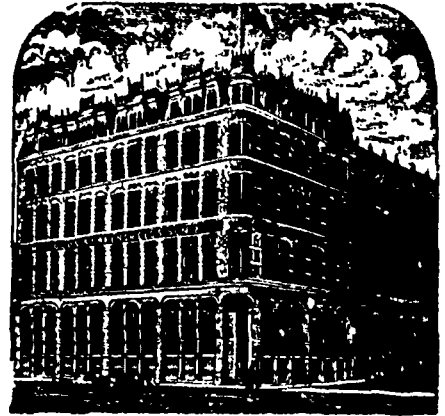
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Specially Selected for the Northwest.

Represented in Manitoba, Northwest Territories and British Columbia, by

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Alberta Cattle in Toronto.

The first large shipment of cattle from the territories that has ever reached Toronto arrived here to-day, says the Toronto News of Nov. 3. It consists of fifteen carload of splendid animals from Oxley ranch, owned by Staveley Hill, M.P., situated near Strathmore, and between Fort McLeod and Calgary. They arrived at the western cattle market at noon and will be sold there next week, after a few days' rest and feeding.

A few years ago a few cows from the North west were sold here, but never before has such a large shipment as this, comprising 286 head, been sent to this market. There are eight carloads, consisting of 160 cows and heifers, which will be sold to the butchers, and seven cars with 126 steers which will probably go into stable for feeding until spring.

The Oxley ranch, which is one of the enterprises established in the Northwest by British capital, has gone into cattle raising on a large scale. There are on it about 10,000 head of cattle of all kinds and besides this shipment there arrived at Montreal two days ago 270 head, which will be shipped to Bristol, Eng., next Monday by the Texas.

It was mentioned to-day to Ald. Thomas Crawford, who is deeply interested in the cattle trade, that the late census returns show 180,000 more cattle in the Northwest than five years ago, but Ald. Crawford disputes this. He says that in a letter received last spring from John R. Craig, the first manager of the Oxley ranch, and now running a ranch of his own, that gentleman declared that the cattle in the Northwest are fewer than five years ago, giving as a reason that ranching had declined because it had been gone into on too big a scale, the cattle being without shelter or food during the winter, and the resultant death rate being enormous. Mr. Craig, he says, declared that ranching there had not been a success, but it could be made such by being done on a smaller scale, such as the scale on which the farmers of Ontario manage their farms.

Scandinavians as Citizens.

The Scandinavians make excellent borrowers on account of their love for the possession of land. They are, as a class, sober, thrifty, religiously inclined, industrious, and about the average in intelligence. The thing uppermost in their minds is to buy and pay for land, which induces them to be extremely saving. We knew of a case where one borrowed \$500 to complete the purchase of a farm. A year before the loan matured the man took the agent of the company down to his cellar and dug up a bag of gold containing the exact amount he had saved to pay the principal. As these people become more used to American customs, they learn the value of banks and use them to a greater extent. The Swedes and Danes are a somewhat similar people.—American Investments.

News from the Far Northwest.

R. Secord arrived from Fort Chipewyan, Lake Athabasca, on Tuesday last, bringing a considerable amount of fur. He left Chipewyan on October 3rd, tracking up the Athabasca to the Landing with a boat and crew of four men. The river was at a good stage for tracking and the weather was favorable, as a rule, but a fall of about two inches of snow occurred on October 15th, when near Fort McMurray. Gardens were good at Fort Chipewyan during the past season and game was plentiful. The Roman Catholic mission there took down a small steam engine this season to be used in a steamer which they will build. The engine is now being used to saw lumber with which to build the steamer. Although the weather was fine when Mr. Secord left Chipewyan, winter sets in there much earlier than at Edmonton. Last winter the lakes were frozen on November 1st. S. Ville-

neuve; who went down the Athabasca about the same time as Mr. Secord, is expected in shortly. He took goods down for S. D. Mulkins, who is trading at Fort Resolution, on Great Slave lake. He met Mr. Mulkins at Fort Smith, half way between Chipewyan and Resolution, and exchanged his goods for the fur which the latter had traded, and got back to Chipewyan, but was unable to bring his fur through from that point owing to the lateness of the season. Mr. Secord mentions the noted petroleum deposits of the Athabasca, which extend for about fifty miles along the river between Forts Chipewyan and McMurray, the crude oil exuding from the river bank all along that distance. He also mentions the natural gas spring at Buff to river, about twenty miles below the grand rapids of the Athabasca. When he went down the river the gas was not burning, having been quenched by high water. He lit it and it was still burning when he returned, over a month later.—Edmonton Bulletin.

Western Wheat Traffic.

[From the Wall Street Daily News, Nov. 2.]

Few persons realize the enormous movement of wheat from first hands to the primary centers of accumulation that has been going on for several weeks past. The crop of 1890 was in round figures 50,000,000 less than the average of the preceding ten years which, however, included the banner crop of 1884. In the five weeks to the end of October, 1890, after a crop of about 400,000,000 bu, the receipts of wheat at primary western points amounted to a little more than 18,000,000 bu, while last year, with a crop more than 200,000,000 bu ahead of 1890, and with an abnormal demand from abroad, the receipts for the corresponding five weeks were over 36,500,000 bu, or a little more than double those of the previous year. The surprising feature of the present situation is the fact that for the corresponding period of this year, the receipts have been nearly 8,000,000 bu greater than 1891. Following are the figures for each of the past three years.

	1890.	1891.	1892.
Five weeks to Oct. 31.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.
Chicago.....	1,650,980	4,683,173	12,005,169
Minneapolis.....	1,280,529	2,025,516	2,181,163
Duluth.....	3,006,757	10,447,291	9,631,474
St. Louis.....	9,603,220	10,135,118	11,409,470
Toledo.....	1,234,372	3,838,124	4,387,091
Detroit.....	689,007	2,300,000	3,429,374
	712,745	1,075,437	1,334,506
Total.....	18,116,800	36,504,600	44,429,027

Chicago is generally classed among the winter wheat receiving points, but as a matter of fact, both winter and spring wheat reach that port. While all the seven cities mentioned above, except Duluth, show gains this year over last, the percentage of increase at Chicago is far greater than at any other point; in fact, the receipts at that port have nearly doubled those of a year ago. But even St. Louis, Toledo and Detroit, which are emphatically winter-wheat centers, are ahead of 1891. The movement is the more remarkable when we consider that the prices now ruling are fully 25c per bu less than at this time last year. The movement of corn and oats has also been very heavy, the aggregate result of which is that the railroads are unable to handle the grain as rapidly as desired by farmers. Can anyone doubt that railroad earnings will make handsome exhibits for months to come?

An ingenious grocer, who had in vain devised all manner of methods for clearing his store from flies, has shown himself well up with the times by starting an electrical fly trap. This is driven by an electric motor, and consists of a band smeared with some sweet substance on which the flies alight, and on which they are carried along and swept into a wire trap. The new trap has been so successful that many grocers' shops in England are now supplied with it, and it is also installed in many shop windows, where it serves the double purpose of a unique fly catcher and a novel advertisement.

The Price of Wheat.

The Toledo Market Report says:—Wheat is as low as it has been for about forty years. Whether it is cheap, depends upon the conditions which confront it. Let us briefly look at the field. English stocks are much in excess of average, and excess of 1891, but that excess only corresponds to about the reduction of their 1892 crop of wheat, and England is buying of us freely at our low prices. Stocks in France and other continental states are much reduced. October 25th we printed a table from the Liverpool Corn Trade News, showing a decrease in continental states and England of 20 millions of wheat since October, 1891. These countries are now depending somewhat upon the sales of home grown wheat and their stocks. As the winter approaches, will not farmers' sales everywhere greatly decrease. The consumption of wheat at extremely low prices is always augmented. The world's crop by all statisticians is reckoned as below average consumption. Some writers are counting upon Australia to equalize the very small crop of India. Australia has broken the promise to the hope for ten years. When they raise a bumper crop we will surely note it.

Against all of the above it is to be said, that American farmers have sold their surplus with surprising unanimity and extent. A great deficit is removed from the "invisible" into the "visible," but there is not a bu. more wheat by that process. The winter is at hand when we shall have little else to do, perhaps, but to gaze on the stocks and the follies, or necessities of the farmers in selling so rapidly.

Dealers in wheat can take these points into consideration, and they may reason that prices will further decline, but we are hoping against it.

A New Variety of Tea.

The tea that is always drunk in novels—orange pekoe—is a tea perfumed by laying orange flowers among the tender young leaf buds, but not produced in nearly sufficient quantities for the demands made upon it by the lady novelists. A new perfumed tea, however, is being introduced. It is called Fayham tea, and is expected to soon have the vogue in literature of orange pekoe. It is even more valuable in life, because it is described as agreeable cold or hot, and can be used to flavor custards and ices, while in punch its own aroma is even more fragrantly distilled by the other ingredient. Fayham tea, it seems, is made of the flat-dried leaves of a white orchid that grows as a parasite in the forests of Mauritius. Its botanical name is Angraecum fragrans. The plant has long been known, but only recently orchid tea has been introduced in Paris, where it has since become an article of commerce. But it is not only as a tea that this parasite is making itself a reputation. Cigars have also been made of the leaves, and the vanilla like odor they emit is described as worthy the end of the century. The orchid of all plants has been hitherto regarded as the most purely ornamental, as it not even supports itself. The discovery of a variety that rivals both tea and tobacco on their own grounds is regarded of economic importance, and the probability is that the orchid, which belongs to the very highest botanical circles, will yet be cultivated and numbered with the crops.—N. Y. Sun.

More wheat came to Minneapolis last month than was ever before received in the month of October, the month of large receipts. More flour was ground in Minneapolis last month than was ever before ground in October. These statements are rather comprehensive when it is considered that they apply not only especially to Minneapolis but partly to other primary wheat markets and generally to any flour manufacturing city in the world. The millers of Minneapolis beat not only their own record but they beat all other records in flour production for a month.—Market Record.

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, NOVEMBER 14, 1892.

THE CONTEST IN THE REPUBLIC.

The result of the presidential election in the United States seems to be regarded as quite a surprise. The opinion seemed to prevail that the contest would be a very close one, and only the very enthusiastic among the Democrats could have hoped for such a glorious victory. McKinley appears to have been too much for the electors of the republic, who have heretofore borne with high tariff taxation with surprising patience. A year or two ago THE COMMERCIAL predicted that the great reciprocity policy of the Republican party, over which such a clamor was raised, was simply the last resort to hoodwink the people into a continued support of the high tariff system. This alleged reciprocity policy was a farce from the beginning. The leaders of high tariff saw that protection pure and simple was beginning to lose ground with the people. They could not hope to maintain office much longer on that platform and looking around for something new, this wonderful reciprocity policy was evolved and tacked to the tail of extreme protection. The nations were to be forced into giving the United States special trade privileges by means of tariff taxation. It was a bold and dangerous policy, but wrong in principle and foolish in practice. It was intended as a "boom" for the Republican party, but it has been a complete failure.

The Homestead strike has no doubt been a great thing for the Democrats. The result of the trouble has no doubt been to turn thousands of votes to the winning party. Great numbers of people who could not be moved by cool reasoning, would be readily susceptible to the sentimental influence thrown upon the situation by the Homestead trouble. It was a splendid accident for the Democrat, and happened at the time when it could be turned to the best account.

In Canada, public sentiment will be gratified at the success of the Democracy, though it is not quite certain that this country will have much to gain from the result. Still, the outlook for freer commercial relationship with the republic is now more hopeful. Sympathy for the downfall of the Republican administration could not be expected from Canada. The Republicans framed the McKinley bill, one of the principal features of which was the placing of a heavy tax upon every commodity of any importance imported from this country. The policy of the administration seemed to be to utterly destroy the export trade of this country to the republic. The downfall of an administration which sought to hamper this country in every way possible, short of open hostility, will not be received with displeasure in Canada.

President elect Cleveland's words upon the tariff and other important issues are those of a deep and outspoken thinker. There is an independent and statesmanlike ring about his remarks, which bring them into striking contrast with those of the wire-pulling, vote-trafficking politicians. We believe Mr. Cleveland

is more of a statesman and less of a politician than most of the other leaders in each party.

The result of the contest cannot but be interpreted as a great victory for free commerce. It is one which will resound throughout the world, and be felt in all civilized countries. The platform of the Democratic party upon the trade question was clear and outspoken. It was a straight fight against high tariff taxation, and a straight victory has been won. Let free traders all over the world take heart. "The day is the darkest just before dawn." The whole world almost has been bristling with hostile tariffs. Trade has been hampered and shackled in every direction, and there seemed to be no hope for relief in any direction. But a great victory in an heretofore apparently hopeless fight for reform has now been won. The day let us hope is now dawning, and as the light is increased, the shackles will one by one fall off, and commerce will assume the condition of freedom which nature marked out for it.

So far as the immediate future is concerned, in the matter of trade between Canada and the republic, there is good reason for hope that greater trade freedom between the two countries will soon come. If the victorious party is sincere in its published platform, it has already made a declaration which in a general sense favors more reasonable trade relationship with this country.

Agriculture in Russia.

The condition and prospects of Russian agriculture constitute the subject of a recent interesting report by Mr. Law, commercial attaché to the British embassy at the Russian capital. The report considers the causes and results of the recent famine and the prospects for the immediate future. In summarizing this report the *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "That this is a large question may be gathered from the fact that the rural population of European Russia alone exceeds 80,000,000, and that it is spread over an area of about 90,000 square miles. Attention is specially directed to the black soil region, the natural granary of Russia, which formerly produced some 60 per cent. of the total yield of cereals, and which to day is suffering and poverty-stricken as the result of a series of bad harvests. 'It would seem,' Mr. Law says, 'that whatever may be the future development of industries other than agriculture, or of other provinces than those of the black soil, the general prosperity of the empire in the immediate future must depend on whether the condition of these black-soil provinces will continue to deteriorate, or whether there is a prospect of speedy recovery, and of a return to the days of satisfactory harvests.' There is a general consensus of opinion that the climate of the black-soil region has deteriorated, and this deterioration, taking the form of severe, prolonged and frequent drouths, with scorching hot winds and general severity of climatic condition, is chiefly due to the extensive destruction of forests."

"Forest planting and irrigation are the most evident remedies, and some attention has already been given to these both by some enlightened proprietors and in connection with the government relief works. Planting and irrigation are, however, very costly, and require time to produce effect, but there are immediate palliatives which should be within the command of every peasant. It is the lightly-tilled, unmanured soil which suffers first and most from drouth, and better tillage and manuring offer the palliatives which in bad seasons would save much. There is, however, small hope of immediate improvement. The communal system, custom and prejudices are serious obstacles in the way of the improvement

of peasant agriculture. Without improved implements and good horses and cattle better tillage is impossible, even where the desire to attempt it exists, and, unfortunately, the peasants as a rule have no money to buy better implements, no skill to make them, and the famine has carried off such numbers of horses and cattle that many will find it difficult to plow their fields, while the means of refertilizing them will be scarcer than ever. The outlook, therefore, cannot be said to be very encouraging. As to this year's harvest rye and other winter grain will as a whole be decidedly below average, while the spring sown grain crops which were at first favorably reported upon have been much damaged by locusts, drouth and hot winds."

Money.

The *Montreal Trade Bulletin* of Nov. 4 says: "There is good enquiry for funds for commercial and speculative purposes just now and a large amount of money has recently gone into investment. Considerable funds have of late found their way into real estate; but a prominent real estate man stated a few days ago, that unless great caution was observed, the speculation in city and suburban property would be carried too far, the large profits that have been realized of late on different properties in the city having attracted the attention of people who are putting their money into real estate at present high values. Several large amounts have recently been placed at 5½ to 6 per cent on six months time. Call loans are very firm, one party, it is said, having paid 5½ per cent in order to secure a loan that had been called in. Discounts are steady at 6 to 7 per cent as to name, and altogether the money market has a firm tone all round."

Heavy Grain Stocks.

Available stocks of wheat, both coasts, United States and Canada, on Saturday, Oct. 29, aggregated 87,330,035 bushels, 21,061,751 bushels more than on Nov. 1, 1891, 41,829,010 bushels more than two years ago, 31,021,230 bushels more than three years ago, and 30,884,023 bushels more than on November 1, 1889, as shown by the appended exhibit:

Available wheat.	Pacific coast.	Total U.S. & Canada.
November 1, 1892	9,714,600	87,330,035
November 1, 1891	12,752,830	65,274,234
November 1, 1890	7,671,268	45,610,025
November 1, 1889	9,730,000	56,317,796
November 1, 1888	5,936,663	60,465,007

There is little room for doubt that there exists a larger amount of available wheat in the United States and Canada to-day than at any preceding period in our history.

Yet the increase of stocks of wheat available last month, amounting to 19,330,051 bushels, both coasts, was not the heaviest October increase recorded, as in that month of 1889 the gain in supplies amounted to 20,063,376 bushels.

For four months of the cereal year the increase of accumulated supplies of wheat out of farmers' hands, east of the Rocky mountains, amounted to 45,336,610 bushels to October 29 last, as contrasted with an increase of only 25,754,080 bushels in the like four months, July, August, September and October, 1891, as compared with a gain of 12,463,573 bushels in the corresponding months in 1889 and with 20,564,147 bushels in 1888. This showing has long been foreshadowed by our reports of available supplies made public each week. Combining stocks on both coasts, it is discovered that available stocks have accumulated in excess of home wants, planting and exports to the extent of 51,679,010 bushels since July 1 this year. The like gain last year was only 40,691,521 bushels; in 1889 it was 18,033,915 bushels, and in 1888 it was only 35,312,075 bushels, thus pointing to the past four months as having witnessed the most rapid marketing of wheat by producers within the first one-third of the new crop year on record.—*Bradstreet.*



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Our Mr. E. H. Taaffe will now devote all his time and attention to the trade of Manitoba and Northwest Territories. Our increasing trade demands this. Permanent Sample Room in Rowan Block, Winnipeg.

Glover & Brais,
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Freight Rates and Traffic Matters.

The Minneapolis *Northwestern Miller* of Nov. 4 says: "Minneapolis parties in September contracted for considerable blocks of tonnage, around 8s 6d to 9s to London, and, while it was understood to be for prompt shipment, a good deal of this room had not been used up to the last week in October, and now the steamship companies are insisting upon the shippers either giving them the stuff at once, or having the contracts cancelled. As present rates to London range at 12s 6d to 15s, it is natural that shippers should strain a point to meet the requirements of the steamship companies and not lose the benefit of these low rates. It is probably not far from the truth to say that such export shipments take an inland rate of 27½c per 100 lbs, Minneapolis to New York or Boston Ocean rates are higher and show a stronger tendency. While the Johnston line is understood to be in the market with a 12s 6d rate for spot stuff, Boston to London, other lines are asking 15s. Through rates from Minneapolis were obtainable Wednesday as follows in cents per 100 lbs: To London, 44c; Liverpool, 42½c; Glasgow, 44c; Leith, 42c; Amsterdam, 43c; Bristol, 45c."

The Chicago *Daily Trade Bulletin* of Nov. 5, says: "The railroads east and west are having a large business, and cars are still as scarce as for some time past. All rail rates are steady on the basis of 25c flour and grain, 30c boxed provisions and 35c bulk provisions to New York. Through rates by lake and rail quotable at 20c per 100 lbs on flour, 9½ to 9¾c per bushel on wheat, and 8½ to 9c on corn to New York. Rates to New England steady at 10½c corn and 6½c oats. Through rates to Liverpool were firmer and higher, being quotable at 30.16 to 32.06 per 100 lbs on flour, 17.55c per bushel for wheat, 17c on corn, and 43½ to 49.69c per 100 lbs on provisions. Lake freights were in good demand and offerings of boats only moderate. Rates advanced ½c and closed at 2½c for wheat and 2½c for corn to Buffalo, and 2½c for corn and 2c for oats to Georgian Bay."

A Montreal telegram dated Nov. 8 says: "The railroads of Canada, acting in conference, have decided that on and after the 14th of November, instant, they will make a charge for collecting and a like charge for delivering freight at all stations where they have hitherto performed this office free, of one and a quarter cent per 100 pounds on freights in first, second, third and fourth classes, in addition to their published tariff rates."

A Portage la Prairie correspondent of the *Free Press* writes: "The disappearance of our young townsman, A. E. Foster, has acted as a fanner for gossip, and domestic infelicity is published as the cause of his departure. He transferred his stock of stationery, which amounted to about \$2,000, over to a law firm for the purpose of selling it at auction and paid a month's rent of the store in advance, and took the early train for St. Paul."

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LUMP SUGAR,

In 50 and 100 lb. boxes.

"CROWN" Granulated,

Special Brand, the finest which can be made.

EXTRA GRANULATED,

Very Superior Quality.

CREAM SUGARS,

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YELLOW SUGARS,

Of all Grades and Standards.

SYRUPS,

Of all Grades in Barrels and half Barrels.

SOLE MAKERS,

Of high class Syrups in Tins, 2 lb. and 8 lb. each.

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"UNICORN,"

Furniture Varnish. It is put up in the handiest tin ever invented, easily opened and resealed without waste or loss from evaporation. The tins are handsomely labelled.

Put up and sold in cases only. Beautiful show card in each case.

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Manitoba.

J. H. Davey is opening a general store at Westbourne.

J. A. K. Drummond, grain, High Bluff, has assigned in trust.

Webb Bros., butchers, Carberry, are succeeded by Webb & Callum.

A. Cates & Co., general store, Napinka, have sold out to H. A. McKinnon.

Samuel Herron butcher, Balmont, has been burned out; partially insured.

Wm. G. McKay, carriage maker, Morden, is succeeded by Hughes & Couch.

It is said that the Bank of Commerce will open a branch in Winnipeg next year.

Coatsworth & Co., butchers, Carberry, have dissolved partnership; De Fargos retires.

The stock of C. B. Burgess, cabinet maker and furniture dealer, Virden, has been seized under chattel mortgage.

The tender for the construction of the proposed fish hatchery, at Selkirk, has been awarded to R. Moncrieff, Selkirk. The work will in all probability be now pushed forward as quickly as possible.

The privilege of fishing for the cheaper varieties of fish in Lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba under domestic licenses has been extended from November 5th until December 31st. This will be a benefit to settlers living near the lake.

The collections for October, 1892, for the inland revenue division, Winnipeg are as follows:

Spirits.....	\$23,952 00
Malt.....	2,720 00
Tobacco.....	15,878 88
Cigars.....	714 00
License fees.....	80 00
Petroleum inspection.....	676 50
Other receipts.....	363 57
Total.....	44,331 76
Collect'ns for October, 1891.....	33,923 61
Increase, 1892.....	10,453 14

The Dominion government Savings bank transactions at Winnipeg for the month ending 31st October were:

Deposits.....	\$20,098 00
Withdrawals.....	24,254 83
Withdrawals exceed deposits by.....	\$ 4,156 83

Assiniboia.

A private bank has been opened at Grenfell under the firm name of C. R. Tryon & Co. Mr. M. J. B. formerly of the Bank of Montreal, in Montreal, will manage the business.

Some Good Business Maxims.

Every young man intending to follow mercantile pursuits ought to spend some years of preparation in a methodically conducted establishment. If he enters haphazard he becomes a haphazard dealer. He should be trained as to values, how to buy and how to sell, and also as to management, from the picking up of the string from the floor to the banking of his cash. It is a mistake for a mechanic, the professional man or the farmer to rent a store, furnish limited capital, and start "the boy" in business without his having any training or having any knowledge of the quicksands, shoals and rocks of the sea on which he is going to launch his craft, says John Field.

In some instances, owing to the peculiar environments of the case, and by having secured the services of some competent clerk, he may succeed, but in nine cases out of ten the venture will prove a deplorable failure. This represents a class of people who are apt to overlook the difference between the gross receipts and the net profits of the cash drawer, and are, therefore, led into extravagant habits of life by the handling of so much money without proper training for its care taking. Furthermore, they are the kind of people who will be over-persuaded by the plausible salesmen, and would

be likely, therefore, to overlook themselves, in consequence of which the fatal error of slow payment is sure to follow.

Every merchant—wholesale and retail—should inscribe as a motto on his lodgers the old German proverb: "Lang krankheit ist sicherer tod." (Long sickness is sure death). In these days of sharp competition, when a dealer cannot make his payments so as to secure cash discounts, the sooner he goes into liquidation the better it will be for himself and all concerned.

Of course, there are many instances where men, and women too, of modest pretensions have commenced in a small way, and finally succeeded; but their training comes with the development of their business. They not only know how to make a little money, but also how to save what they do make. But in the broad field or higher plane of business life, if we look at the successful men of to-day, we find in almost every instance that they are well trained, intelligent men, who take an inventory and settle up in their business annually—men who know when, where and how to buy, and when, where and how to sell; men who know when and how to say yes and no, as the case demands.—*Grocers' Monthly Review.*

Changes in Methods of Living.

The methods of living have changed for the better to so great a degree that persons whose means are limited are able to indulge in many luxuries which were denied to the well off in earlier times. Instead of lighting a fire in every room in the house, a single one heats the entire dwelling and the temperature can be regulated at will by the opening or shutting of a register.

The household appurtenances, facilities for ventilation, for the free use of water, and for keeping in force the most approved sanitary regulations, are so admirable and ample that the dangers of disease are very much diminished and the change of longevity correspondingly increased. Buildings are constructed fireproof, and if they are in any ways tall they are supplied with elevators and the fatigue of ascending stairs is avoided.

In the production of furniture and equipments for homes the artisans give constant thought to the invention of objects of tastefulness and utility, and they have done their work so thoroughly well in both respects that the love of the beautiful is fully gratified and the hygienic conditions are scrupulously observed.

So deep have been the researches of students in medicine and surgery that there are few diseases now that cannot be baffled and overcome if taken in hand promptly, and wounds may be pierced with bullets or hacked with knives and be restored so completely that not a trace will be left of the perforation or the mutilation. Inquisitiveness is always seeking out new wants and ingenuity is always devising plans for ministering to them.—*Shoe and Leather Journal.*

Beet Sugar in the United States.

The best authority on beet sugar statistics has just issued an estimate of the beet sugar yield for the present year, his figures making the total production of Europe 3,400,000 tons, as compared with a yield last year of 3,500,000 tons. This shows that the total beet sugar crop promises to be short of last year, and the fact that the yield for several years past has not varied to any great extent would seem to indicate that the beet industry in Europe has been about developed to its full limit, and will not probably exceed the maximum figures already established.

It is probable that the next ten years or so will witness a decrease in the acreage devoted to beet roots in Europe by the restoration to grain crops of some of the land diverted to beets of recent years, under expectations of better results than have been actually attained.

These considerations have afforded the statistical publication issued by Messrs. Willett & Gray, of New York, and accepted as an authority upon all matters appertaining to sugar, an opportunity to point out that "the time is fully ripe for the promotion of the beet sugar culture in the United States on such a broad basis that it will meet with entire success." "In years gone by," adds the Statistical, we have been only playing with this industry, but the thorough and extensive experiments of the Department of Agriculture, and the final success attending the six beet root sugar factories of the United States in their operations this year, have ended the experimental stage, and decided the question of its practicability. It only remains for capital to enter the field with labor and take the immense profits waiting to be reaped. This is an opportunity for capital and labor to unite forces in a grand national agricultural industry, the great benefits of which to our country can not be over-estimated. Such an industry will receive the protection and support of whatever party may be in power, for it will soon attain proportions of national importance which can not be ignored."

The success of the beet sugar factories already established proves beyond question that the cultivation of beets in this country is no longer an experiment. It has been shown that excellent beets can be grown, and the factories already in operation have been able to make a good profit out of the sugar they have turned out.

There is, therefore, every reason why the beet industry should be introduced in all the Western States where experiments have already proven that they can be successfully grown. Cane sugar is necessarily limited to a narrow belt along the Gulf coast, but sugar beets can be grown in a majority of the States, hence the beet sugar industry is susceptible of a degree of development which can never be attained by the domestic cane sugar industry.—[N. O. Picayune.]

The Great Siberian Railway.

The *Volkswirtschaftliche Wochenschrift* says: "What the 'New World' is to the western Europeans who emigrate to it on account of earning a livelihood in an easier manner, is the southern portion of Siberia, the Usuri and Amoor district—with its splendid fruitful, virgin soil, its healthy, sunny, half-northern, half-tropical climate, its wonderful immeasurable primeval forests, with the most magnificent giant trees, where the northern rajdeer, as well as the Bengal tiger, is at home—to the Russians. Through this country, to which about 50,000 Russians move annually, the 'Great Siberian Railway' will pass, which is now already called the 'Russian Pacific Railway.' The construction of a portion of this great railway—the Baikal line—will be proceeded with as a commencement; it is 2,650 versts in length. It starts [as already noticed in Bradstreet's] from the flourishing town of Tomsk (44,000 inhabitants), situated on the navigable river Ob, proceeds to the government town of Tobolsk (25,000 inhabitants), then to Krasnojarsk (22,000 inhabitants); then it approaches the Chinese frontier to the left of the forest mountains of Sajan, which are rich in gold and metals; next it touches at Balagansk, then it proceeds to the prosperous town of Irkutsk (48,000 inhabitants), and in its further course it will connect with a great many other places and rivers, so that it is prognosticated that it will become a good paying concern. The construction itself presents, according to the Russian engineers, absolutely no difficulties, as there are no swamps of importance, and the rivers which have to be bridged over are only few in number. The cost per verst is estimated at 29,000 roubles. It is calculated that on the basis of 600 versts in twenty-four hours passengers by this railway will reach Shanghai from London in twenty-two days."

Grain and Milling.

The Western Milling Company, of Regina, is erecting an elevator at Pense.

A considerable quantity of oats are now in the harbor awaiting a market, says the *Montreal Trade Bulletin*, of Nov. 4, several good sized barges being for sale. A large portion of these oats, it is said, could have been sold at 33½c, but this figure was refused, and now 32c is said to be the best price that can be obtained to-day. The owners however, say they will not accept less than 32½c. Shippers on the other hand assert that the prices in England will not admit of their paying more than 32c.

The *Toronto World* says: "The recent revision of conditions on which Canadian grain would be taken for export at New York has caused the Grand Trunk to make a similar revision. A telegram from the Grand Trunk was read at the board of trade yesterday stating that bin room would be provided at Boston for three grades of Manitoba wheat and 17 grades of Ontario and Quebec grain. Provision is made for the same grades as are provided for in New York, together with five additional grades, viz.: No. 1 red winter, No. 2 rye, No. 2 mummy peas, No. 2 white-eye peas and No. 3 barley."

A Montreal correspondent of the *Northwestern Miller* writes: "A brief discussion has been in progress here between the Ogilvie Milling Company and the Lake of the Woods Milling Company on the one hand and Mr. Aird and A. Smith, leading bakers, on the other, as to the rival merits of Minneapolis and Montreal flour. It grew out of the assertion by Mr. Aird, in speaking of the recent cut in the price of bread by Messrs. Stuart and Herbert, that he (Aird) had maintained his prices because, to get the best quality of flour, which he had to import from Minneapolis and pay duty on, he had to pay more than the cheap bread men who used the Canadian-made flour. Mr. Smith supported Mr. Aird in the contention that Minneapolis flour surpassed that milled in Canada. Mr. Dewitt, of the Ogilvie Milling Company, says that Mr. Aird's assertion is sheer nonsense, and W. A. Hastings declares that such statements are made just for an excuse to keep up prices. Both these millers point to the prices for their brands in the British markets as furnishing positive proof that no better flour is made in the world than in Canada. Mr. Stuart, the cheap bread man, goes so far as to say: "The Minneapolis flour is not so good as that made by W. W. Ogilvie & Co and the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, while the net cost to the bakers who use the American flour is \$1 per barrel more than for the Canadian." Mr. Stuart gives the following interesting statement of the cost of delivering bread in Montreal: "Our expense of running wagons is slightly over \$4 per day in delivering 350 loaves, while it costs Mr. Aird, with his wagons delivering only 150 loaves each day, 3 cents a loaf." The theory of Messrs. Stuart and Herbert is that they sell bread equal in quality to that of the bakers who charge more per loaf and get at least as much profit, by using exclusively Canadian flour and keeping their delivery expenses at the minimum named."

The British Wheat Crop of 1892.

J. B. Lawes, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*. "does not give a very favorable account of the wheat crop of the past harvest. Last year his estimate of the average yield of the country at large was 30 bushels per acre, whereas this year he places the return at less than 26 bushels. The total yield he reckons at 7,423,000 quarters, and, deducting from this 2 bushels per acre for seed, there would remain available for consumption 6,840,000 quarters. As the total required by the country for consumption is reckoned at 28,750,000 quarters, nearly 22,000,000 quarters must be provided from stocks and imports. Assuming that over the whole country the yield only reaches to 22 bushels, the amount required

from stocks and imports would be 23,000,000 quarters. Last year the quantity required to be provided from stocks and imports to meet the consumption of the harvest year was about 20,000,000 quarters, but the actual net imports within the period amounted to nearly 23,000,000 quarters. It is admitted that at the end of the past harvest year the stocks of foreign wheat on hand were very unusually large while those of the home crop of 1891 were also large. With such an excess of supply over the requirements for consumption there can be little surprise, Sir J. B. Lawes says, at the very low prices prevailing, nor can there be much doubt that whether the requirement for the current harvest year be 22,000,000 or 23,000,000 quarters beyond that supplied by the home crop, the accumulated stocks and further imports will prove adequate for our wants."

Canadian Flour in the West Indies.

An extract from a Demerara paper was published some time ago referring to the keeping qualities of Canadian flour in a hot climate like the West Indies. It expressed some doubt in the matter, but dealers here generally scout the idea. It is true that our fine hard wheat flour had more of a tendency to spoil than stock made from winter wheat, but this is due to its superior glutinous qualities. The experience of our dealers, however, goes to show that when there is a good dry crop, such as the present one, there is no difficulty in keeping this grade of flour even in the warmest weather. The only precaution required is to keep it in a place where there is free circulation. Even last year when there was a somewhat inferior crop, and although there was considerable warm weather the quality out of condition was a bagatelle; certainly nothing that could be used as an argument against the keeping qualities of the flour.

However, if nothing but winter wheat stock will suit our West India cousins Canada produces flour from this wheat fully equal to anything turned out south of the line, as far as keeping qualities are concerned.

Probably the reason why the West Indians have been using winter wheat stock previously is owing to its cheapness and because of the fact that they have been in the habit of drawing the bulk of their supplies from Baltimore and Philadelphia, which centres draw their wheat almost exclusively from the winter wheat belt.

Four shippers here predict, however, that once our West Indian relations get thoroughly initiated into using such flour as Canadian millers can produce from our hard Manitoba and northern wheat that they will buy no other. For there is almost as much difference in the bread made from this flour and that made from heavy soft winter wheat as there is between a crisp hot doughnut and one that has been put away as a keepsake.—*Montreal Gazette*.

Montreal Grocery Prices.

A fair movement is reported in refined sugars at unchanged prices. A late cable from London says:—Cane steady, 15s 9½; refining 13s 9½; beet quiet and rather easier; November, 13s 7½d. It is understood that the agreement between the Guild and the refiners has been annulled, this action being decided on at a recent meeting of the Guild held in the West. The refiners will, hereafter, be at liberty to sell to all wholesale grocers. Yellows are quoted at 3½ to 4; and granulated at 4½c.

A good movement is reported in both syrup and molasses. Syrups are quoted at 23c per gallon for American and 1½ to 1½c per pound for Canadian. The stocks of Barbados molasses on spot are comparatively light and sales are being made at 3½c.

The tea market holds strong under a very good demand. Cables are generally steady in tone.

Rice continues to move out fairly well. For-

sign advices are very firm, but local prices are unchanged at the following: Standard, \$4 to \$4 20; Japans, \$4.50 to \$5; Patras, \$5 to \$5.50; Carolina, \$7 to \$8.

Dried Valencia raisins have ruled firm, and with advices from Dania of a short crop there is possibility of further advances. In fact the supplies here in first hands have been pretty well absorbed and the quantity ex Escalona, which steamer passed Father Point to day, is not large. It is practically held by two parties also, there being only a small percentage open, so that the new arrivals will have little effect on the market. In round lots seconds have sold at 5c in lots of 500 and 1,000 boxes, and we quote 5 to 5½c, with prime fruit 5½ to 5¾c for wholesale business.

Currants are quiet and steady at 5½ to 5¾c in barrels and 5½ to 5¾c in half-barrels.

Fish—Fish dealers report a continued good demand for fresh fish. Supplies, while not extra heavy, are sufficient for all requirements. We quote green cod, \$4.55 to \$5.00 per 200 pounds; dry cod, \$4.75 to \$5.25; B. C. salmon, \$13 to \$14, and Labrador, \$12 to \$14; N. S. and Newfoundland herring, \$5.25, and C.B.'s, \$5.50 to \$5.75; Portland haddies, 7½c; Yarmouth bloaters, \$1 per 6; Malpeque oysters, \$3 to \$5.50, according to pick.—*Gazette*, Nov. 4.

Montreal Iron and Metal Prices.

There has been little change in the iron market since our last, so far as the actual turn-over on spot is concerned, business in all lines ruling quiet.

Very little is doing in pig iron, but with the advance of the season there is a firmer tone to values, which is the normal thing at this time. We quote: Summerlee, \$20.50 @ \$21; Langloan, \$21; Eglington, \$19.50; Carabras, \$18.50.

There has been nothing doing in tin plate, but in the same relation as pig iron values show a firm tendency. We quote coke \$3.25 @ \$3.50 and charcoal \$1.00 @ \$1.25.

The supply of Canada plates is light, in fact the market is almost bare of stock and importers and agents generally state that orders cannot be on the other side at all, except for so long a head as to be of no avail. In consequence of this some dealers are predicting a shortage between now and next spring. Quotations are nominal at \$2.58 to \$2.60.

Terne Plates have been quiet and unchanged at \$7 to 7 25.

Copper, tin, lead and spelter are steady and unchanged, the two former lines maintaining their steady feeling. A cable from London announces that the visible supply of copper abroad decreased by 2,239 tons in the month of October. Of this decrease 1,800 tons was in the first half of the month and 439 tons in the last half.

There is no change in iron pipe, or nails, which are working along on the standard basis.

A meeting of the Barb Wire association was held this week, and some dealers thought an advance probable. No change, however, was decided upon.—*Gazette*, Nov. 4th.

Alberta.

J. H. Hall has opened in jewelry at Oxbow.

R. F. Greer, drugs &c., Oxbow, has sold out to Harris & Tecumany.

C. R. Tyrone, of Love & Tyrone, general merchants, Grenfell, Assa., has started a private bank.

The lands department records show 795 homestead entries at Edmonton land agency during the twelve months just closed.

President Van Horne, of the Canadian Pacific, says that the "Soo" line will be completed by August or September next. The new line crosses the Great Northern at Minot and the Northern Pacific at Carrington. We expect he says, to reach the latter point this year.

When the small boy starts early for the pantry it isn't to avoid the jam.

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Is now Open for Business.

Our new premises will be found opposite the City Hall, Corner Main and Market Sts.,

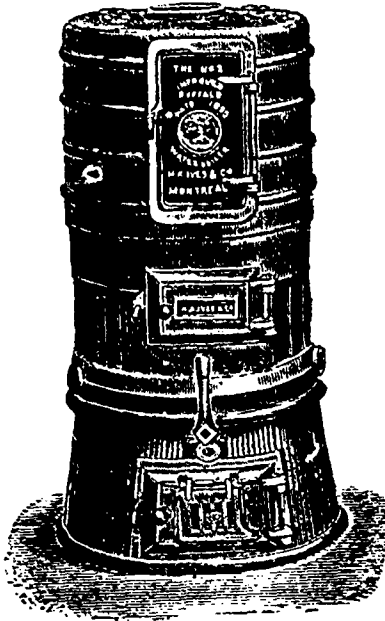
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The Largest Stock and Best Equipped Establishment in Canada. Lowest prices and Best Goods is our Motto.

TRUNKS, VALISES, LEATHER AND FINDINGS, SADDLERY HARDWARE, WHIPS, &c.

Don't forget the new premises.

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Hot Water Heater.

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Combining the Best features of all Others.

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Buffalo Stoves and Ranges

FOR WOOD AND COAL

Combining the Latest Improvements. Send for Circulars.

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MILLS:

	DAILY CAPACITY		DAILY CAPACITY
ROYAL—Montreal	1800 Barrels	POINT DOUGLAS—Winnipeg	1000 Barrels
GLENORA " "	1200 " "	SEAFORTH—Seaforth, Ont.	300 " "
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New England Paper Co.,

PAPER MAKERS,

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Consign your **WHEAT** to me for sale. I am not connected directly or indirectly with any one mill, and will not sacrifice your wheat for the benefit of any particular mill.

I sell to the Highest Bidder.

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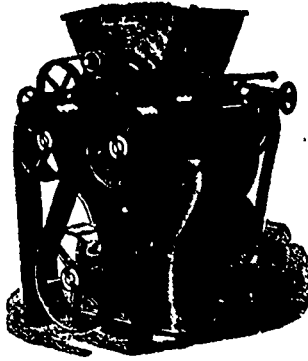
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262	Electric Pen, fine point.....	60c.
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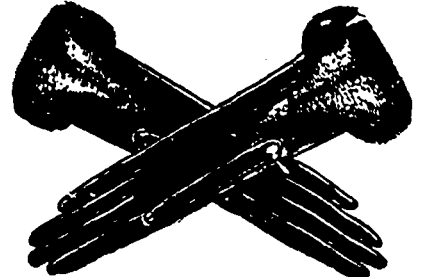
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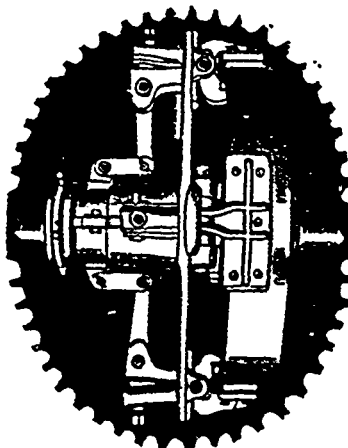
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DRY GOODS,

343 and 345 Richmond St.,

LONDON, Ont.

Complete range of Samples with T.
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Block, Winnipeg.

WINNIPEG MARKETS.

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

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, November 12.

The wintry weather which set in the first of the week, had the effect of livening up business in some lines. The first snow storm of the season came on Sunday last, and it was a very severe one, assuming the proportions of a well developed winter blizzard. The temperature for the week following averaged cold and wintry—just such weather as dry goods, clothing, fur and boot and shoe dealers were hoping for. Fuel has also been in increased demand. A few car lots of the new Souris mines coal are being distributed from Estevan, but the output of the mines is not great enough yet to supply any considerable portion of the demand. Anthracite coal is unchanged and wood fuel remains high, oak and tamarac selling retail in Winnipeg at \$6.50 to \$7.00 per cord. The grain movement continued large but low prices for all grains are still the discouraging feature of the situation.

DRIED FRUITS—We quote: Dried apples 5½ to 6c; evaporated, 8 to 9c; figs, layers, 10 to 14c; figs, cooking, 3 to 5c; dates, 6 to 8½c. Valencia raisins, old, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per box; new Valencia, \$2.00 to \$2.10; London layer, \$2.20 to \$2.30. Currants, 6 to 6½c; prunes, 6 to 9c. Evaporated fruits are quoted: Apricots, new, 19 to 20c; peeled peaches, 17½ to 18c; unpeeled peaches, 12 to 12½c; pitted plums, 11 to 11½; cherries, 12½ to 13c; pears, 12½ to 13c.

FISH—The market is well supplied with fresh fish. Whitefish are held at 6½c. Lake trout, 9c; British Columbia salmon, 14c. In cured fish, haddies are offering at 10½c per lb. and blowers at \$1.75 per box.

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

GREEN FRUITS—Prices are now steady:—Florida oranges, \$6 box; Verdilla lemons, \$3 to \$3.50 box; bananas, \$3.25 to \$3.75 bunch; tomatoes, 25c to 35c per 20 lb basket; green tomatoes, 25c per basket; California winter pears, \$4.25 to \$4.50 per 40 lb box; California grapes, \$6 to \$6.50 per 40 lb crate, as to quality; Ontario apples, early varieties, \$3.25 to \$3.50 per barrel for good fruit; winter stock, \$3.50 to \$3.75; Ontario pears, 40c to \$1 per basket, and \$1.25 per keg; Cape Cod cranberries, \$9.50 barrel; Malaga grapes; \$3.50 per keg.

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

GENERAL WHEAT SITUATION—On Monday wheat was a trifle firmer in United States markets. Cables were easy and spring wheat receipts heavy, but there was more active buying, which sustains prices. The visible supply at principal points in the United States and Canada, east of the mountains, increased 3,023,000 bushels for the week. The increase for the corresponding week last year was 2,709,000. The total visible supply is now 64,717,000 bushels, which is the largest on record, as compared with 33,941,968 bushels a year ago. Stocks at Duluth increased 802,000 bushels, at Minneapolis 934,000 bushels for the week.

On Tuesday the elections in the United States prevented business there, but prices were stronger on Wednesday and gained ¼ to 1c in principal markets, influenced by speculative buying and improved cables. Wheat on ocean passage was reported at an increase of

240,000 bushels on the week. The English visible supply showed an increase of 1,300,000 bushels. Duluth receipts were 712 cars for the day, and Minneapolis 702 cars. Prices were lower on Thursday in United States markets. Cables were firmer, but Bradstreet's visible supply statement showed a large increase. Minneapolis and Duluth receipts were much lighter, being only 700 cars in the aggregate. The principal feature on Friday was an official estimate of the United States crop from Washington, which estimated the wheat crop not to exceed 500,000,000 bushels. This led to a sharp advance in United States markets.

Total receipts at the four principal United States spring wheat points since Aug. 1, the beginning of the crop year, foot up: Minneapolis 22,736,704 bu; Duluth 16,544,773 bu; Chicago 30,500,183 bu; Milwaukee 6,649,055 bu; making a total of 76,430,915 bu, against 68,564,027 bu during the same time last year and 30,324,314 bu in 1890. The total receipts of wheat at the four principal winter wheat points, Toledo, St. Louis, Detroit and Kansas City from July to date are 52,257,175 bu, against 43,466,852 bu in 1891 and 17,506,229 bu in 1890.

A year ago Thursday Dec. wheat at Duluth closed at 91½. Chicago wheat closing was 93½ Dec. New York wheat closed at \$1.03½ Dec. Dec. wheat ranged from 89½ to 90½ at Minneapolis.

LOCAL WHEAT—The movement has been somewhat lighter this week, owing perhaps to the storm of Sunday last, which swept over the country. Deliveries at Manitoba country points were not as heavy, and the rail movement eastward was also lighter, but still kept up to fairly large proportions. Receipts at Winnipeg ranged from about 100 to 150 cars per day. There has been no improvement in prices, but rather an easier tendency, best samples of hard wheat in Manitoba country markets only in rare cases bringing over 50c per bushel, while 47c to 49c was the top price paid farmers at some points. Stocks in store at Fort William on Nov. 5 were 1,275,978 bushels, being a decrease of 180,872 bushels for the week.

FLOUR—Manitoba millers are making a large output this season. The good average quality of the wheat crop this year, enables millers to turn out a product which will find a market. There is no change in prices locally. Prices are quoted as follows to the local trade in small lots per 100 pounds: Patents \$2.05; strong bakers' \$1.75 to \$1.80; XXXX 75 to 80c; superfine 65 to 70c. Tess than 100 pound sacks 5c extra per hundred.

MILLSTUFFS—There is rather a firmer tone in millstuffs, and the product appears to be well taken up. Bran quoted at \$8.50 to \$9 and shorts \$10.50 to \$11 per ton.

OATS—Local offerings have been light and prices stronger. This applies only to the city demand. In country markets, for shipment, prices are not any better, and no prospects that they will be. On the Winnipeg street market prices have ranged mostly about 22c per bushel, with milling qualities bringing about 24c. In Manitoba country markets prices range from 15 to 17c per bushel.

BARLEY—Malting barley brings 25 to 30c at local breweries, and feed about the same value as oats, per bushel.

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

MEALS, ETC.—\$2 is about the top range for best brands of rolled or granulated. Rolled and granulated oatmeal held at about \$1.95 to \$2 per sack, according to brand, and standard meal 5c lower, these being prices to retail traders. Cornmeal \$1.65 to \$1.70 per 100 lbs. Split peas \$2.60 to \$2.65 per 100 lbs. Beans, \$1.75 to \$1.80 per bushel. Pot barley, \$2.50 to \$2.60 per 100 lbs. Pearl barley, \$1.00 to \$1.20.

BUTTER—The market is still firm. Local stocks are not large, but receipts are coming forward more freely. Good round lots of dairy

would bring 16c, while choice to fancy would bring 17 to 18c; small lots of selected 1 to 2c higher. The seasons make of creamery is about cleared out.

CHEESE—Feeling dull and rather easier, as it is now difficult to handle cheese safely. One dealer reported the purchase of a lot at 9½, and we quote 9½ to 10c.

EGGS—Limed held by packers at 20c. Fresh not to be had in any quantity.

CURED MEAT—Dry salt long clear bacon, 9 to 9½c; smoked long clear, 10½c; spiced rolls, 10½ to 11c; breakfast bacon, 13 to 13½c; smoked hams, 12½ to 13c; mess pork, \$16 to \$17 per barrel. Sausage quoted: Pork sausage, 9c; bologna sausage, 9c; German sausage, 9c; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 9c per half lb packet.

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

DRESSED MEATS—Prices have an easier tendency all around. The sudden advent of cold weather this week has brought in a considerable supply of country dressed stuff, and country dressed hogs and beef have been offering quite freely. Hogs are lower. Packers were paying 6½c for choice hogs, and down to 6c for heavy. Butchers paid as high as 7c in some cases, but they only took a very few, and the great bulk went to the packers at 6 to 6½c. Mutton easier at 10c. Beef quoted at 5c for good city dressed, and 4 to 5c for country dressed.

POULTRY—Prices are easy and tendency lower, but quotations are about the same as a week ago. Turkeys bring 10 to 12½c per lb; ducks and geese, 10 to 11c; and chickens 8 to 10c as to quality. Wild ducks, 20 to 25c per pair.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes have sold mostly at 30c, but a few have gone at 2½c. Following are prices at which dealers buy from growers on the market: Potatoes 30c per bushel; turnips 15 to 20c bushel; cabbage 25 to 60c dozen; celery 25c dozen. Onions 1½ to 2c per lb. Carrots 30 to 40c. abushel; beets, 30 to 40c bushel; parsnips, 1½ to 2c lb.

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

WOOL—Season about over. Dealers paying 9½ to 10½c for unwashed Manitoba fleece, as to quality. Washed 15 to 16c.

SENSEGA ROOT—Quoted at 25 to 30c per pound for good dry root,

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

British Grain Trade.

The Mark Lane Express of Nov. 7, in its weekly review of the grain trade, says that the unanimous decision of the Central Chamber of Agriculture in favor of bimetalism and the enthusiasm with which Balfour's leadership on that subject has been accepted in the industrial centers of Lancashire indicate a growing impatience with the existing state of affairs. Bimetalism, on the whole, might be expected to secure a fairly steady 49s average for British wheat, but it would be coincident with a rise in all products in silver countries. Foreign wheat is wretchedly weak. There is an utter want of united policy in regard to it, causing Russia, India and America to hurry forward their product at the very period when the chief hope of recovery of the price is a diminished export from those countries. Ordinary Milwaukee and Minnesota flour is bringing in Mark Lane only from 17 to 22s a sack.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

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

Business was mostly of a local nature on Monday. Prices declined $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, then advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ and closed about $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ higher for December, and $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ for May. Corn closed $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ higher and oats $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ higher. Closing prices were:—

	Nov	Dec	Jan.	May
Wheat	71	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	78 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	40 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats	31	32	—	30
Pork	—	12.15	13.52 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Lard	9 25	—	8.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.77 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ribs	7 50	—	6.97 $\frac{1}{2}$	—

There was no business on the board on Tuesday on account of the presidential election.

On Wednesday wheat prices opened easy and declined $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, but firmed up and advanced about $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, declined again and closed only about $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ higher. Buying by shorts was brisk. Closing prices were:—

	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	May.
Wheat.....	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	79 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn.....	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	47 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats.....	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork.....	—	12 20	13.50	13.70
Lard.....	9 32 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	7 82 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Short Ribs.....	7 45	—	6 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	—

On Thursday wheat was lower and uninteresting. Closing prices were:—

	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	May.
Wheat.....	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	78 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn.....	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	47 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats.....	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	30 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork.....	11 85	12 00	13 40	—
Lard.....	9 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 02 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 85	—
Short Ribs.....	7 25	—	6 85	—

On Friday wheat was strong on receipt of the government report estimating the crop not to exceed 500,000,000. Closing prices were $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ higher, as follows:—

	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	May.
Wheat.....	73	74	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn.....	42	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	47 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats.....	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	30 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork.....	11 85	11 90	13.27 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Lard.....	9 00	7 90	7 77 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Ribs.....	7 25	—	6 85	—

On Saturday, Nov. 12, wheat opened at 73 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ for December delivery, advanced, and closed at 73 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢.

Minneapolis Markets.

Following were closing wheat quotations on Thursday, Nov 10.

Grades.	Nov.	Dec.	May.	On tr'k
No. 1 hard.....	—	—	—	71
No. 1 northern.....	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 2 northern.....	—	—	—	65 to 66

FLOUR.—Flour was in more active demand at the old figure that it was sold at before yesterday's rise. When an extra price was added to correspond to the rise in wheat, the flour buyers held back to wait for another drop in both wheat and flour. The large output is sold along as fast as it is made so that there is little accumulation in the hands of local millers at least. Prices were firmly held to day, quoted at \$3.75 to \$4.10 for first patents; \$3.60 to \$3.75 for second patents; \$2.40 to \$2.90 for fancy and export bakers; \$1.10 to \$1.25 for low grades in bags, including red dog.

BRAN AND SHORTS.—Bran sold at steady figures with large lots, amounting to several car loads of bulk bran going at about \$7.75, while smaller number of cars brought about \$8 in bulk. Shorts were held at \$8.50 to \$9 for common in bulk with fine at the usual price above. Quoted at \$7.75 to \$8 for bran; \$8.50 to \$9.50 for shorts and \$10.00 to \$10.50 for middlings.

OATS.—The cash market was steady, with a small supply offered. Car lots of No. 3 sold at 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ and 31¢.

BARLEY.—No. 3 sold at 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 45¢ and No. 4 at 39¢ to 40¢.

POTATOES.—Car lots held at 45¢ to 55¢ as to quality.

POULTRY.—Chickens, 7¢ to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; turkeys, 9¢ to 10¢; ducks, 9¢ to 10¢.

EGGS.—Fresh held at 21¢, including cases.—*Market Record*, Nov. 10.

Duluth Wheat Market.

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

Monday—November, 70¢; December, 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.
 Tuesday—Holiday.
 Wednesday—November, 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; December, 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.
 Thursday—November, 70¢; December, 70¢.
 Friday—November, 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; December, 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.
 Saturday—November, 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; December, 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

A week ago November closed at 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ and December delivery at 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Brandon Farmers' Market.

WHEAT.—Deliveries have been very free notwithstanding the downward tendency of the market. The lowest price for years was touched here yesterday when good wheat sold at 48¢. It is needless to say that farmers are grumbling but the buyers claim that even at these low figures there is no money in it for them.

OATS.—Still selling at the low price of 16 and 17¢ a bushel.

BARLEY.—Very little coming in and 20¢ is the highest paid.

CATTLE.—In sympathy with the eastern markets prices have receded. The very best price offered now for good animals is 24¢ a pound.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Have been in fair demand. From 4 to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ a lb are the ruling prices offered.—Hogs both live and dressed have come down in price. Live are now only bringing from 4 to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ a lb, while dressed have been sold as low as 5¢.

Poultry.—Have not been brought in as large quantities as was expected seeing that to-day is Thanksgiving day. Turkeys were particularly scarce on the market yesterday. Chickens have been selling from 10 to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ a lb. Turkeys, geese and ducks from 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 14¢ a lb.

Butter.—Still keeps up in price. Dealers have had to depend on outside points for their supply. As high as 25¢ a lb has been paid by private parties for nice rolls. Dealers are offering from 20 to 22¢ for the same.

Eggs.—Fresh laid are selling at 20¢ a doz, and scarce at that price.

Potatoes.—Deliveries are in excess of the demand and some loads have been sold as low as 18¢ a bushel.

Hay.—In fair supply but still the price has been going up. Fairly good quantities were sold during the week at \$8.00 a ton.—*Times*.

Live Stock-Markets.

At the cattle market at Liverpool on November 7, the situation was unchanged. The supply of cattle was very heavy and the tone of the market weak, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ being the idea for average mixed shipments.

The *Montreal Gazette* of November 7 says: "The week just closed has been an eventful one for live stock shippers. The news that Canada had been scheduled by the British authorities woke them up considerably and gave them something to think about. The matter has already been discussed in these columns and, as stated before, the shippers seem well satisfied. All they ask is that the steamers now on the ocean be allowed to land their cattle under the old arrangement. They say that it would be a great hardship to them to have to slaughter the cattle on the steamers Ontario, Hurona and State of Georgia, owing to the mishaps which have befallen them. From now till the close of navigation the shipments will be very small. Only fat cattle will be sent and there are very few in the country. The shipments to date are 97,052 and the indications are that the season's shipments will not exceed 98,000. There is no improvement to note in the condition of the British markets; but the shippers expect to obtain good prices for the cattle now en route. The local markets are dull and unchanged.

At the East End abattoir, Montreal, on Nov. 7, there were 400 cattle, 350 sheep and lambs

and 20 calves offered for sale. The demand for cattle was slow and prices lower, 4¢ being about the top price, while the average price for the best cattle was about 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢. Sheep and lambs sold freely, the former bringing \$4 to \$6 and the latter \$5.50 to \$4. Calves sold slowly at \$3 to \$10.

Suggestion to Young Grocers.

The retail grocery business is a peculiar one, more so than any other I know of, from the fact that nearly every man has a dollar to spare, or who fails in any other business, thinks he can run it successfully; in reality, it is the most difficult in the country to succeed in because the profits in many articles are so small and there are so many perishable goods to be handled. The impression prevails that a man has nothing to do, but to go to some wholesale grocer, buy a stock of groceries, without any knowledge of their quality, fit up a store and the customers will come and he will coin money. If this mistake is discovered in time, and the man has any grit in him, he begins to understand that in order to succeed he must know the business. This means hard work, long hours, close study, and for a while very poor pay. In order to succeed, he must place some object before him and try to attain it. For instance, if he started in a town or city where there are some good stores, he must look around, pick out one of the best, and say to himself, "How has that man got his store in the condition it is in?" Get him thinking this way, and in a short time he not only gets his store in as good condition as the one he chose for his model, but he does better, he makes improvements suggested by either the wants of his trade or his own ambition, inspired by his first failure. He does not do it without work. He must study the qualities of the various goods he trades in, learn the history and make himself familiar with their qualities in order to gain the confidence of his customers, for in this lies the secret of his success.

Never sell them goods that you cannot recommend, and, if a mistake is made by your men or yourself, rectify it at once. Don't let the customer see that any pecuniary consideration stands in the way of making the mistakes good, either in weight or quality.

Let the parties with whom you trade see that you know the quality of the goods you want, that you are a judge of them, and they will not try to palm off inferior goods on you. Pay all your bills promptly, getting all the discounts off.—*The Merchant*.

Carberry's rate of taxation is 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ mills on the dollar. It is made up as follows: General rate, 14 mills; county rate, $\frac{1}{2}$ mill; debenture rate, $\frac{1}{2}$ mill, general school tax, 3 mills; special school tax, 9 mills.

We have received the first number of the *Express*, a newspaper started at Carberry, Man. The paper is published by the Express Printing and Publishing Company, limited, and is edited by George Meikle.

Thos. Underwood has secured the contract for the Northwest Land Co.'s new building on Stephen avenue, Calgary. It is to be 50x70 feet, two storeys, brick veneer, and is to be completed by February 1st.

Fitzgerald & Lucas, of Calgary, says the *Tribune*, have received a letter from one of their agents in the state of Washington stating that about twenty delegates will leave for Alberta about Nov. 10th. The agent also states that he has on the roll about 100 persons who will visit our province at an early date, and have signified their intention of taking up land to the amount of about 56,000 acres should the country meet their approval. This is one of the results of Mr. Fitzgerald's recent visit to Washington, and is but a small side issue, so to speak, of what we may expect during the season of '92-'93.

Winnipeg Wholesale Prices Current.

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.		" " Black..... 25 to 80		" " Lead..... 70		" " Castor Oil, per lb..... 12		" " Mica and croco, per case..... 8.75		" " Gem..... 3.30		" " Imperial..... 2.50		" " Sundries, Coal tar, per barrel..... 8.00		" " Portland cement, per barrel..... 4.75		" " Michigan plaster, per barrel..... 3.25 to 3.50		" " Putty, in bladders, per pound..... 0.31		" " in barrels of bladders per pound..... 0.3		" " Whiting, barrels, per 100 lbs..... 1.25		" " Alabastine, per case, 20 pks..... 7.00		" " Asbestine, per case of 100 lbs..... 7.00		" " Window Glass, 1st break..... 1.90		" " Glass would be shaded for large quantities.		" " WOOD.		" " Wood, tamarac or oak, per cord..... \$5.50 to 6.25		" " Poplar, per cord..... \$3.25 to 3.60		" " Prices are for car lots on track; 500 per cord more at yards; \$1 per cord more delivered in city from yard.		" " COAL.		" " COAL, Pennsylvania Anthracite, per ton..... \$10.50		" " Pennsylvania, soft..... 8.00		" " Leithbridge coal..... 7.50		" " Souris mines coal, \$1.00 per ton on track. Except for Souris coal, the above are retail prices for coal, delivered; price at yard 50c less. The retail price for Souris coal will be \$4.75.		" " DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.		" " Alum, per lb..... .031 to .041		" " Alcohol, per gal..... 4.75		" " Bleaching powder, per lb..... .08 to .12		" " Blue vitrol..... .7 to .10		" " Borax..... .13 to .14		" " Bromide potash..... .60 to .65		" " Camphor..... .70 to .75		" " Camphor cunco..... .80 to .90		" " Carbolic acid..... .40 to .65		" " Castor oil..... .13 to .15		" " Chlorate potash..... .25 to .30		" " Citric acid..... .70 to .80		" " Copperas..... .031 to .04		" " Cocaine, per oz..... \$3.20 to \$9.75		" " Cream tartar, per lb..... .80 to .85		" " Epsom salts..... .031 to .04		" " Extract Logwood, bulk..... .15 to .18		" " boxes..... .15 to .20		" " German quinine..... .35 to .40		" " Glycerine, per lb..... .22 to .25		" " Howard's quinine, per oz..... .50 to .60		" " Iodine..... \$5.50 to \$8.00		" " Insect powder..... .35 to .40		" " Morphia sul..... 1.75 to \$1.90		" " Opium..... 4.00 to 4.25		" " Oil lemon, super..... 2.75 to 3.50		" " Oil peppermint..... 4.00 to 4.50		" " Oxalic acid..... .14 to .16		" " Potass iodide..... 4.00 to 4.25		" " Saltpetre..... .10 to .11		" " Sal rhellio..... .30 to .35		" " Shellac..... .35 to .40		" " Sulphur flowers..... 4.50 to 5.00		" " Sulphur roll, per keg..... 4.50 to 5.00		" " Soda bicarb, per keg of 112 lb..... 4.00		" " Sal soda..... 2.50 to 3.00		" " Tartario acid, per lb..... .65 to .65		" " LEATHER.		" " Spanish sole, best, No. 1 per lb..... .28 to .30		" " Spanish sole, No. 1..... .26 to .28		" " No. 2..... .24		" " Slaughter sole, heavy..... .30		" " light..... .27		" " Harness, heavy, best..... .33 to .30		" " light..... .28 to .30		" " No. 1..... .26 to .23		" " Upper, heavy, best..... .35 to .45		" " light..... .85		" " Kip skins, French..... \$1.00 to \$1.10		" " domestic..... .75 to .85		" " Calf skins, French, premier choice..... 1.25 to 1.50		" " Calf skins, domestic..... .75 to .85		" " Split, senior..... .25 to .35		" " junior..... .30		" " Cowhide..... .35 to .45		" " Corduvan, per foot..... .17 to .21		" " Pebble, cow..... .17 to .21		" " Buff..... .17 to .1		" " Russets, saddlers, per doz..... 12.50		" " Linings, colored, per foot..... .12		" " METALS AND HARDWARE.		" " Tin, Lamb and Flag, 56 and 68 lb ingots, per lb..... .26 to .28		" " Strip..... .23 to .30		" " TIN PLATES—Charcoal Plates, Bright. Per box.		" " Bradley M. L. S.....		" " I. C., usual sizes..... \$7.50 to \$7.75		" " I. X..... 5.25 to 5.50		" " Raven and P. D. Grades—		" " I. C., usual sizes..... 5.75 to 6.00		" " I. X..... 7.00 to 7.50		" " Charcoal Plates—Terne.		" " Dean or J. G. Grade—		" " I. C. 20 x 23, 112 sheets..... \$10.00 to 11.50		" " IRON AND STEEL—Base Price.		" " Common Iron, per 100 lbs..... \$3.00 to \$3.25		" " Band..... 3.50 to 3.75		" " Swedish..... 5.25 to 6.00		" " Sleigh Shoe Steel..... 3.75 to 4.50		" " Best Cast Steel, per lb..... .13 to .15		" " Russian sheet..... .12 to .13		" " Boiler Tubes—40 per cent. off list.		" " SHEET IRON—1 to 20 gauge..... 3.75 to 4.00		" " 22 to 24..... 3.75 to 4.00		" " 26..... 4.00 to 4.25		" " 28..... 4.25 to 5.50		" " CANADA PLATES..... 3.75 to 4.00		" " IRON PIPE—40 to 45 per cent. off list.		" " GALVANIZED IRON—Queen's Head—		" " 10 to 24 gauge, per lb..... .06 to .061		" " 20 gauge..... .061 to .062		" " 23 gauge..... .062 to .071		" " CHAIN—		" " Proof Coil, 3-16 inch, per lb..... 0.7 to 0.71		" " 5-16..... 0.61 to 0.7		" " 7-16..... 0.6 to 0.61		" " 7-16..... 0.53 to 0.61		" " Trace, per doz pairs..... 4.00 to 8.00		" " ZINC SPALTER..... 0.7 to 0.71		" " ZINC SHEET..... 0.71 to 0.8		" " LEAD—Pig, per lb..... 0.61 to 0.6		" " Sheets, 2 1/2 lbs. per square..... 0.6 to 0.7		" " SOLDER—		" " Half-and-half (guar) per lb..... .22		" " ANTIMONY—Cookson's, per lb..... .25		" " AMMUNITION—Cartridges—		" " Rim Fire Pistol, Amer. dis., 35% Cartridges, Dom., 50%.....		" " Military, Amer., 5% advance. Central Fire Pistol and Rifle, Amer., 12 1/2% Cartridges, Dom., 30%.....		" " Shot Shells, 6.50 to \$9.50.		" " SHOT.—Canadian..... 0.6 to 0.61		" " WADS.—Eley's, per 1,000..... 25 to .75		" " AXES—Per box..... 6.50 to 15.50		" " AXLE GREASE—Per gross..... 10.00 to 14.00		" " WIRE—Clothes line, galv., p. Wire Barb..... 4.85 to 5.00		" " ROPE—Sisal, per lb, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2, Manila, per lb., 14 1/2 to 15 1/2, Cotton, 25 to 27.		" " NAILS—Cut 5 in. and upwards, per keg base, price, 3.00.		" " Wire nails, 4.00.		" " HORSE NAILS—Canadian, dis., 50 to 45 per cent.		" " HORSE SHOES—Per keg, 4.50 to 5.00.	
WHITE LEAD, pure, ground in oil, Association guarantee, in 25 lb irons and 100 and 200 lb. kegs..... \$6.60 to 7.00	White Lead, No. 1, per 100 lbs. 6.00 to 6.50	" " No. 2..... 5.50 to 6.00	" " assorted, 1 to 5 lb. tins, per pound..... 10c	PREPARED PAINTS, pure liquid colors, per gallon..... 1.25 to 1.4	" " second quality..... 1.10 to 1.20	DRY COLORS, white lead, per lb. 8	Rod lead, per pound..... 7	Yellow ochre, per lb..... 3	Golden ochre, per lb..... 5	Venetian red, French..... 3 1/2	Venetian red, Eng..... 3 1/2	English purple oxides..... 4 1/2	American oxides, per lb..... 4	These prices for dry colors are for broken lots. 3c per pound less when full kegs or barrels are taken.	Zanzibar vermilion, kegs..... 18	Less than kegs, per pound..... 20	English vermilion, in 30 lb bags 1.00	Less than bags, per pound..... 1.10	VARNISHES, No. 1, furniture, gal. 1.00	" " Extra furniture, per gal. 1.25	" " Elastic oak, per gal..... 2.00	" " No. 1, carriage, per gal..... 2.00	" " Hard oil finish, per gal. 2.00	" " Brown Japan, per gal..... 1.00	" " Gold Size, Japan..... 1.50	" " No. 1, orange shellac..... 2.00	" " Pure orange shellac..... 2.50	These prices are for less than barrels, and would be shaded for full barrel lots.	LINSEED OIL, Raw, per gallon..... 61c	" " Botted, per gallon..... 64	These prices are in barrels, but would be shaded 2c for ten barrel lots.	TURPENTINE, Pure spirits, in barrels, per gallon..... 63c	Less than barrels, per gallon..... 72	GLUE, S.S., in sheets, per pound..... 15	" " White, for kalsomining..... 20	BURNING OILS, Eocene..... 34	" " Sunlight..... 29	" " Silver Star..... 26	" " Water white..... 33	" " Opalero..... 32	Stove gasoline, per case..... 3.50	Benzine, per case..... 3.50	Benzine and gasoline, Per gallon..... 50	LUBRICATING OILS, Capital cylinder 58	" " Eldorado Engine..... 35	" " Atlantic red..... 85	" " Golden Star No 1 33	" " Extra..... 35	" " Eldorado Castor..... 36	" " Golden..... 32	CASTOR OIL, per lb..... 12	MICA AND CROCO, per case..... 8.75	GEM..... 3.30	IMPERIAL..... 2.50	SUNDRIES, Coal tar, per barrel..... 8.00	PORTLAND CEMENT, per barrel..... 4.75	MICHIGAN PLASTER, per barrel..... 3.25 to 3.50	PUTTY, in bladders, per pound..... 0.31	" " in barrels of bladders per pound..... 0.3	WHITING, barrels, per 100 lbs..... 1.25	ALABASTINE, per case, 20 pks..... 7.00	ASBESTINE, per case of 100 lbs..... 7.00	WINDOW GLASS, 1st break..... 1.90	" " Glass would be shaded for large quantities.	WOOD, tamarac or oak, per cord..... \$5.50 to 6.25	Poplar, per cord..... \$3.25 to 3.60	Prices are for car lots on track; 500 per cord more at yards; \$1 per cord more delivered in city from yard.	COAL, Pennsylvania Anthracite, per ton..... \$10.50	Pennsylvania, soft..... 8.00	Leithbridge coal..... 7.50	Souris mines coal, \$1.00 per ton on track. Except for Souris coal, the above are retail prices for coal, delivered; price at yard 50c less. The retail price for Souris coal will be \$4.75.	ALUM, per lb..... .031 to .041	ALCOHOL, per gal..... 4.75	BLEACHING POWDER, per lb..... .08 to .12	BLUE VITROL..... .7 to .10	BORAX..... .13 to .14	BROMIDE POTASH..... .60 to .65	CAMPHOR..... .70 to .75	CAMPHOR CUNCO..... .80 to .90	CARBOLIC ACID..... .40 to .65	CASTOR OIL..... .13 to .15	CHLORATE POTASH..... .25 to .30	CITRIC ACID..... .70 to .80	COPPERAS..... .031 to .04	COCAINE, per oz..... \$3.20 to \$9.75	CREAM TARTAR, per lb..... .80 to .85	EPSOM SALTS..... .031 to .04	EXTRACT LOGWOOD, bulk..... .15 to .18	" " boxes..... .15 to .20	GERMAN QUININE..... .35 to .40	GLYCERINE, per lb..... .22 to .25	HOWARD'S QUININE, per oz..... .50 to .60	IODINE..... \$5.50 to \$8.00	INSECT POWDER..... .35 to .40	MORPHIA SUL..... 1.75 to \$1.90	OPPIUM..... 4.00 to 4.25	OIL LEMON, super..... 2.75 to 3.50	OIL PEPPERMINT..... 4.00 to 4.50	OXALIC ACID..... .14 to .16	POTASS IODIDE..... 4.00 to 4.25	SALTPETRE..... .10 to .11	SAL RHELLIO..... .30 to .35	SHELLAC..... .35 to .40	SULPHUR FLOWERS..... 4.50 to 5.00	SULPHUR ROLL, per keg..... 4.50 to 5.00	SODA BICARB, per keg of 112 lb..... 4.00	SAL SODA..... 2.50 to 3.00	TARTARIO ACID, per lb..... .65 to .65	SPANISH SOLE, best, No. 1 per lb..... .28 to .30	SPANISH SOLE, No. 1..... .26 to .28	" " No. 2..... .24	SLAUGHTER SOLE, heavy..... .30	" " light..... .27	HARNNESS, heavy, best..... .33 to .30	" " light..... .28 to .30	" " No. 1..... .26 to .23	UPPER, heavy, best..... .35 to .45	" " light..... .85	KIP SKINS, French..... \$1.00 to \$1.10	" " domestic..... .75 to .85	CALF SKINS, French, premier choice..... 1.25 to 1.50	CALF SKINS, domestic..... .75 to .85	SPLIT, senior..... .25 to .35	" " junior..... .30	COWHIDE..... .35 to .45	CORDUVAN, per foot..... .17 to .21	PEBBLE, cow..... .17 to .21	BUFF..... .17 to .1	RUSSETS, saddlers, per doz..... 12.50	LININGS, colored, per foot..... .12	TIN, Lamb and Flag, 56 and 68 lb ingots, per lb..... .26 to .28	Strip..... .23 to .30	TIN PLATES—Charcoal Plates, Bright. Per box.	Bradley M. L. S.....	I. C., usual sizes..... \$7.50 to \$7.75	I. X..... 5.25 to 5.50	Raven and P. D. Grades—	I. C., usual sizes..... 5.75 to 6.00	I. X..... 7.00 to 7.50	Charcoal Plates—Terne.	Dean or J. G. Grade—	I. C. 20 x 23, 112 sheets..... \$10.00 to 11.50	IRON AND STEEL—Base Price.	Common Iron, per 100 lbs..... \$3.00 to \$3.25	Band..... 3.50 to 3.75	Swedish..... 5.25 to 6.00	Sleigh Shoe Steel..... 3.75 to 4.50	Best Cast Steel, per lb..... .13 to .15	Russian sheet..... .12 to .13	Boiler Tubes—40 per cent. off list.	SHEET IRON—1 to 20 gauge..... 3.75 to 4.00	22 to 24..... 3.75 to 4.00	26..... 4.00 to 4.25	28..... 4.25 to 5.50	CANADA PLATES..... 3.75 to 4.00	IRON PIPE—40 to 45 per cent. off list.	GALVANIZED IRON—Queen's Head—	10 to 24 gauge, per lb..... .06 to .061	20 gauge..... .061 to .062	23 gauge..... .062 to .071	CHAIN—	Proof Coil, 3-16 inch, per lb..... 0.7 to 0.71	5-16..... 0.61 to 0.7	7-16..... 0.6 to 0.61	7-16..... 0.53 to 0.61	Trace, per doz pairs..... 4.00 to 8.00	ZINC SPALTER..... 0.7 to 0.71	ZINC SHEET..... 0.71 to 0.8	LEAD—Pig, per lb..... 0.61 to 0.6	Sheets, 2 1/2 lbs. per square..... 0.6 to 0.7	SOLDER—	Half-and-half (guar) per lb..... .22	ANTIMONY—Cookson's, per lb..... .25	AMMUNITION—Cartridges—	Rim Fire Pistol, Amer. dis., 35% Cartridges, Dom., 50%.....	Military, Amer., 5% advance. Central Fire Pistol and Rifle, Amer., 12 1/2% Cartridges, Dom., 30%.....	Shot Shells, 6.50 to \$9.50.	SHOT.—Canadian..... 0.6 to 0.61	WADS.—Eley's, per 1,000..... 25 to .75	AXES—Per box..... 6.50 to 15.50	AXLE GREASE—Per gross..... 10.00 to 14.00	WIRE—Clothes line, galv., p. Wire Barb..... 4.85 to 5.00	ROPE—Sisal, per lb, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2, Manila, per lb., 14 1/2 to 15 1/2, Cotton, 25 to 27.	NAILS—Cut 5 in. and upwards, per keg base, price, 3.00.	Wire nails, 4.00.	HORSE NAILS—Canadian, dis., 50 to 45 per cent.	HORSE SHOES—Per keg, 4.50 to 5.00.																																																																																																						

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Winnipeg.

A Question of the Future.

In discussing the question as to what time in the future the earth is likely to be entirely peopled, with reference to its resources for maintaining the necessaries of life, a writer in *Goldthwaiter's Magazine*, says: In order to answer this query at all satisfactory it is necessary to determine: First, The present population of the world and its probable increase; second, the area capable of being cultivated for the yield of food and other necessaries of life; third, the total number of people whom those lands would be able to maintain. I need hardly point out that a precise answer to these apparently simple questions is well nigh impossible.

This is the fundamental question for the inquiry proposed, but it is quite impossible to reply with any amount of confidence. Enumerations of the people have been made in all civilized states, but with respect to large parts of the world we are still completely in the dark. Of Africa we know next to nothing, while the long arrays of figures presented to us as the result of a census taken in China are not calculated to inspire confidence. I have taken some care to form a true estimate of the population of Africa, and I cannot believe in that Continent supporting more than 127,000,000. Instead of the two, three or even four hundred millions allotted to it by certain statisticians. Even 127,000,000 is a high figure, for it means eleven people to the square mile, while in Australia there are not one and a half and in South America five only.

The world's population in 1890;

	Total	To a square mile.
Europe.....	380,200,000	101
Asia	350,000,000	57
Africa	127,000,000	11
Australia	4,000,000	1 1/2
North America	89,250,000	14
South America	30,420,500	5
Total	1,467,600,000	31

* Exclusive of 300,000 in the polar regions.

I shut out from consideration all those territories of the polar regions which lie beyond the limits within which the cultivation of cereals is possible. I divide the remainder of the lands of the globe into three regions. The first I describe as fertile, meaning that it is fertile so far only as within it lies most of the land which is capable of remunerative cultivation. It can not be assumed for an instant that the whole or even the greater part of it could ever be converted into fields yielding the fruits of the earth. My second region includes the "steppes," or poorer grass lands; and as within the "fertile" region we meet with comparatively sterile tracts, so within these "steppes" there exist large areas which can be rendered highly productive, especially where means for irrigating the land are available. The third region includes the deserts, within which fertile oases are few.

The area of these regions in square miles I estimate as follows, exclusive of the polar regions:

	Fertile region	Steppe	Desert.
Europe	2,250,000	667,000	
Asia	9,250,000	4,250,000	1,200,000
Africa	5,760,000	3,528,000	2,226,000
Australia	1,167,000	1,507,000	614,000
N. America	4,916,000	1,405,000	9,000
S. America	4,223,000	2,561,000	45,000
Total	23,263,000	13,901,000	4,183,000

The task of estimating the number of people whom this earth of ours would be capable of supplying with food and other necessaries of life, once it had been fairly brought under cultivation, is very difficult. There are at present some vegetarians, these would maintain that if their peculiar views were accepted three men would live where one lives now, and there would be no further need of keeping up large herds of cattle and sheep. I am not sufficiently utopian to believe that mankind generally will ever accept these principles.

Again, it has been asserted that our past methods of cultivation are capable of vast improvement; that the earth might be made to yield much larger harvests than it yields now

and that population might thus be permitted to increase without correspondingly increasing the cultivated areas. This is no doubt true as respects many countries, but it is hardly true of the world at large. Making all reasonable allowance, however, for these suggestions, I take as a basis for my estimate the standard of life, such as we find it existing in various climates and among various peoples. Upon this basis I calculate that the "fertile regions" would be able to support 207 human beings to the square mile; the present mean population of these regions.

The "steppes" with their large tracts of land capable of cultivation, I believe to be capable of supporting ten inhabitants to the square mile, while the "deserts" would be fully peopled if they had even one inhabitant to a square mile.

I do not take into consideration the colonization of tropical regions by Europeans, because I am constrained to maintain that the tropical regions are no field for European emigrants, and because it is not necessary that the consumer of food should live in the country which produces it.

From all these considerations I assume that this world of ours, if brought fully into cultivation, can supply 5,994,000,000 human beings with food and other necessary products of the vegetable kingdom.

On this point not only are our statistics still very incomplete, but conditions, social or otherwise, may arise which would materially affect the present movement of the population. Weighing all the data to be had, and carefully considering all the causes which are all likely to give an impetus to the growth of population or retard it in the various quarters of the world, I assume that the increase in the course of a decade will amount to 10 per cent.

Summarized the results of my careful estimates are as follows:

	Increase in decade.	Per cent.
Europe.....	38,020,000	8.7
Asia.....	35,000,000	6.0
Africa.....	12,700,000	10.3
Australia.....	400,000	30.0
North America.....	8,925,000	20.0
South America.....	3,042,500	15.0
The whole earth	146,760,000	10.0

Accepting these figures as correct, it becomes an easy matter to compute the increase of the population. By the close of this century the 1,468 millions who now dwell upon the earth will have increased to 1,597 millions; in the year 1950 there will be 2,338 millions; in the year 2,000 3,426 millions, and in the year 2,072, or 182 years hence, there will be 5,979 millions. These estimates are not presented as a prophecy. I have already hinted at voluntary checks to the growth of population which will come into play as civilization advances and the demands for the comforts of this life shall be more general. At all events, so far as we are personally concerned, 182 years is a long period to look forward to; but if we look back a similar number of years and remember that William III. and Marlborough were then still among us, we are bound to admit that it is but a short period in the life-time of a nation.

Modern Conveniences.

One can only realize what vast additions have been made to the number and to the quality of the appliances contributory to the popular enjoyment by contrasting the present with the past. Men whose memories extend back but a decade have witnessed many changes for the better, and the further back they can go, the larger the catalogue of benefits will be. A century ago navigation by steam was unknown; seventy years ago there were no railways; sixty years ago no steamship had crossed the Atlantic; fifty years ago there was no telegraphy; forty years ago no ocean cable; thirty years ago no electric light; twenty years ago no electric heat; ten years ago no telephones. Seventy years ago it took more time to travel

from Boston to New York than it does now to travel from Boston to Chicago, and longer to travel from Boston to Chicago than it does now to get to Oregon. Not only has there been all that saving of time effected, but the fatigues of journeying have been, in a great measure, gotten rid of. Elegant carriages are furnished in which rest can be taken by day, sleep indulged in at night and delictious meals supplied at the will of the passenger. So home like and agreeable are these modern conveyances that people make up excursion parties and ride in them thousands of miles for pleasure. These conveniences encourage travel and travel improves the mind.

The people in the world are getting nearer together all the while and the relationship between them must, on that account, become more and more intimate and cordial.—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

J. Spenser Brisco's new tannery, at Calgary, is ready for operation.

Now dried apples are being bought by wholesale grocers at 4 1/2c. delivered at Toronto.

J. Broadley, merchant, Elkhorn, Man., has moved into his new store. He has fitted up the store with a large stock of new goods.

John B. and A. B. Hay, doing business at Owen Sound, Ont., under the name of the North American Bent Chair Co., have called a meeting of their creditors. Their liabilities are placed at \$35,000, with nominal assets of \$75,000.

W. P. Mallory, of Carman, Man., threshed this season over three hundred bushels of choice timothy seed off thirty acres. This goes to show that timothy can be successfully raised in Manitoba, notwithstanding that some people argue to the contrary.

Latest reports from the Dominion liner Ontario from Montreal for Liverpool which put into Newfoundland in distress states that 140 cattle were lost overboard. Those not killed during the storm are in a bad condition as the attendants through the rough weather were unable to look after the cattle which were without water three days.

A dispatch from London says: "The great Lancashire cotton lockout began Saturday. Mills containing about 15,000,000 spindles and employing about 50,000 hands closed their doors to remain idle until the great wage issue is settled. The other mills in the federation will close as soon as existing orders are filled and the number made idle will then amount to 60,000."

The Bank of Montreal's semi-annual statement issued to the shareholders shows that the earnings for the six months ending Oct. 31st amounted to \$604,144, or about 5.04 per cent. on the paid up capital. The earnings for the corresponding half year of 1891 amounted to \$606,642, or 5.50 per cent. on the paid up capital. The statement caused disappointment but is regarded in financial circles as fairly satisfactory.

The report that the refiners are preparing to ship all their sugars in bags excited some comment in the grocery jobbing trade, says the *New York Bulletin*. The package is looked upon with disfavor all around, since it is more difficult to handle than are barrels, liable to become disagreeably dirty in transit and lacking sufficient protection against deleterious merchandise with which sugar is likely to come in contact at freight depots and on the cars.

Six representatives of families arrived here on Tuesday morning, says the *Calgary Tribune*, being N. D. Sjölinder, Louis Eickson, Chas. Hagston, of Moscow, Idaho, and C. Nelson, Wm. Hill, and Wm. Eggleston, of Genesee, Idaho. They have with them their horses and household effects, and will be joined by their families as soon as preparations for their reception have been completed. The first named parties left this morning by team for Lacombe, where they will locate. The second party will go to Wetaskiwin.

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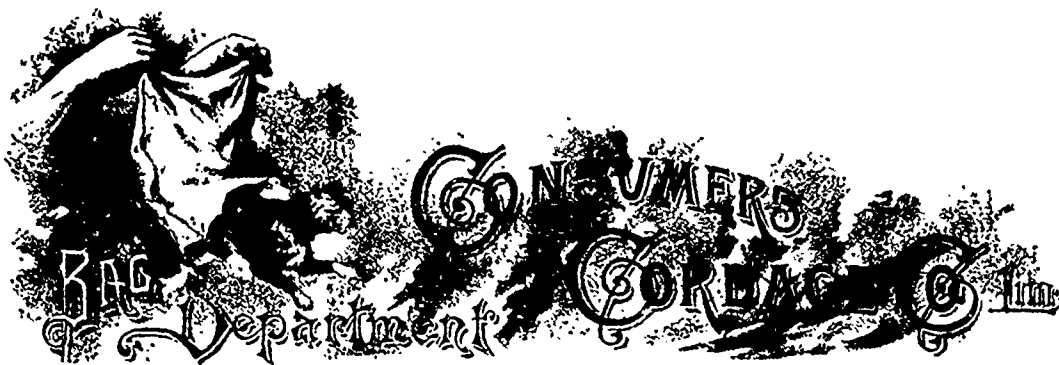
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[This department is in charge of R. E. Gosnell, who is permanently engaged as a regular member of THE COMMERCIAL staff, to represent this journal in British Columbia. Parties in British Columbia who wish to communicate in any way with this paper, may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

British Columbia Business Review.

Tuesday, November 8, 1892.

Business is very much as described last and previous issues. October on the whole was a good month, every line of business having a large turn-over. As a rule liabilities for fall consignments of goods have been well provided for.

Seal skins have gone up. Canned salmon is strong and prices are still advancing.

Lumber, both for local and export trade, remains depressed.

B. C. Market Quotations.

DRESSED MEATS, LIVE STOCK, &c.—There is a feeling of uneasiness among wholesale butchers that the movement to establish independent market stalls of interior stock men, combined with the recent prohibition of Canadian live stock in England, will cause a depression in the meat trade and lower prices. Quotations, however, so far remain unchanged. Live steers are quoted at 4c; cows, 3½; dressed beef, 7½; lambs 4.50 apiece; dressed, \$5; sheep 5½; mutton, 12c; hogs, 8c; pork 11c; calvet, veal, 11c.

DAIRY.—Dairy products remain firm at the following prices. Quotations are: Eastern creamery in 20 and 25 lb tubs, 29c; 28c in 50 and 75c tubs; Manitoba dairy, 22 to 23c; B. C. dairy, 20 to 22c. Early Ontario cheese is 13c, September make is quoted at 14c; Manitoba 13c; 10 lb creamery cheese, fancy, 15c.

SUGARS.—The following has been published as the B. C. Sugar Refinery's quotations in quantities: Powdered, 6½c; Paris lumps, 6½c; granulated, 5½c; Extra-C, 4½c; Fancy yellow, 4½c; yellow, 4½c; Golden C, 4½c.

Above prices are per lb for barrels or bags; barrels and 100 lb kegs 2c more. No order taken for less than 100 barrels or its equivalent.

SYRUP.—Finest Golden, in 30 gall. brls., 2½c per lb; Finest Golden, in 10 gall. kegs, 3c per lb; Finest Golden, in 5 gall. kegs, 2.25 each. All prices subject to 2½ per cent discount for cash in fourteen days. Jobbing prices are: Dry granulated, 5½c; extra C 5½; fancy yellow 5c; yellow 4½c; golden C 4½c; syrups per lb 4c; Redpath's syrups 2 lb tin 15c; do 8 lb tins 50c; do kegs 5½c per lb.

CANNED SALMON.—Quotations are still on the ascendancy, and the market is strong and hopeful.

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, ETC.—The market is steady and without change in any line. Quotations are: Flour, Manitoba patents, \$5.70; strong bakers, \$5.30; ladies choice, \$5.70; prairie lily, \$5.30; Delta, Victoria Mills, \$5; Lion, \$5; Oregon, \$5.55; Spokane, \$5.65; Enderby mills—Premier \$5.70; three star \$5.55; two star \$5.25; oatmeal eastern \$3.40; California granulated in gunnies, \$4.35; National mills, Victoria, \$4.25; rolled oats eastern \$3 to \$3.25; California \$3.75; National mills \$3.65; cornmeal \$3.10; split peas \$3.50; pearl barley \$4.50. Rice—The Victoria rice mills quote wholesale: Japan rice per ton, \$77.50; China rice do \$70; rice flour, do, \$70; chit rice, do, \$25; rice meal, do, \$17.50; chopped feed, \$31 per ton; bran \$24; shorts \$25; Man. oats, \$28 to \$32; B. C. oats, \$26; wheat \$27 to \$32; oil cake, \$10; hay, \$16. Wheat is quoted in car lots for feed No. 2 regular at \$22 to \$23 per ton; oats \$24; chop barley \$25. California chop, \$32 to \$23. The Western Milling Co's patent flour is quoted at \$5; strong, \$5.60.

VEGETABLES.—Ashcroft potatoes are quoted

at \$18 a ton; Fraser Valley, \$12 to \$15; Cal. onions are 1½c; B. C. onions 1½c; carrots, beets and turnips \$15 a ton; parsnips 1c a lb.

EGGS.—Stocks are considerable but prices are advancing. Pickled eggs are now offering and are quoted at from 23 to 24; eastern fresh eggs are from 20 to 23c.

JUTE BAGS.—Jute bags, 10 oz., 22x36, are quoted at \$65 per 1000; 12 oz bags, \$75.

FISH.—Quotations are: "Salmon 6 to 7c; sturgeon, 4 to 5c; codfish, 6 to 7c; flounders, 4 to 5c; herring, 6c; sole, 10c; sea bass, 5c. The run of salmon is small and the supply in that line consequently limited. Other fish quoted are fairly plentiful.

POULTRY, GAME, ETC.—Poultry is scarce and in demand. Game has been very plentiful. Prices are as follows: Mallard, 46 to 50c a pair; pintail and widgeons, 30c; teal, 20c; blue grouse, 75c; partridges, 50c; venison, 5 to 6c; wild geese, 80c a pair; chickens, \$4.50 to \$5.50 per dozen; ducks, \$8; geese, \$7; turkeys, 18c per lb.

FRUITS, NUTS, ETC.—Commission men are pretty well stocked up with apples and other fruits of the season. Quotations are: Sicily lemons \$10; coconuts \$1 per doz; bananas \$3.75. Turkish figs 14½c; almonds 18c; walnuts 15c; filberts 15c; pine 20c; peanuts 10c; evaporated apples 13 to 14c; apricots 16 to 18c; apples in boxes 13 to 14c; nectarines 13 to 16c; peaches unpeeled 15½ to 17c; pears peeled and sliced 12 to 14c; plums pitted 12½ to 13½c; prunes in sacks 12 to 14c; prunes in boxes 13 to 15c; strained honey 13c; raisins \$2 to \$2.75; B. C. apples 76c to \$1.25; Cal. (fancy table) \$1.50; Portland \$1.25; eastern apples \$5.50 to \$6 per bbl; pears \$1.80 to \$2; grapes \$1.60; cranberries scarce and in demand; Cape Cods \$12 a bbl, and natives 40c a gal. Fraser Valley Canning Co. quote as follows: 3 lb table fruit, assorted, \$2.50; jams, 1 lb cans, \$2.50; 3 and 5 lb tins 12c a lb; B. C. beans \$1.15 per dozen 1 lb tins.

MEATS.—There is no change in prices this week, but it is understood there are several heavy consignments coming from the east which are likely to weaken the market. Quotations are: Wiltshire cured hams, 15½c; do backs 14c; do sides 14c, eastern hams 15c; bacon 16c; backs 14c; rolls 12c; smoked sides 12½c; dry salt backs 11½c; long clear 11c; 3, 5 and 10 lb tins lard, 13c; 20 lb pails lard, 12½c; 50 lb tubs lard, 12c; tierces lard, 1½c. Lard compound is 11c; barrel pork \$24. Commission agents quote American meats f.o.b. Victoria, duty paid as follows: Medium hams, 15½c per lb; heavy hams, 15½c; choice breakfast bacon, 15½c; short clear sides 13½c; dry salt clear sides, 12½c. Armour's white label pure lard, 20 lb pails, 14½c per lb.

LUMBER.—The lumber trade is very unsatisfactory, both in respect to local and export trade. It is impossible to quote to local rates as there is no uniformity of agreement among dealers. For export nominal quotations are: Rough merchantable, ordinary sizes, in lengths to 40 feet inclusive, per m feet, \$9; deck plank, rough average length 35 feet per m, \$19; dressed T. and G. flooring, per m, \$17; pickets, rough, per m, \$9; laths, 4 feet, per m, \$2.

COAL.—J. W. Harrison writes in reference to the San Francisco coal market: "The receipts for the past week consist of 7,000 tons from the northern mines and 20,721 tons from foreign ports. Stocks in the yards are rapidly decreasing in volume, and the situation generally is satisfactory. Dealers look for an improvement in values during the winter months, principally in such grades as are used for domestic purposes, but an advance in prices would not probably be sustained in the event of heavy shipments from British Columbia. According to latest Australian advices there is only one vessel loading at Newcastle for this port. Coal freights from Great Britain have met with a slight improvement during the past week."

Anthracite coal in Vancouver is quoted in wholesale lots at \$9.30 a ton. Retail prices of soft coal have been advanced to \$7.50 a ton, strictly cash. In Victoria, the following from

the *Colonist* explains the situation: "The price of coal has taken a sudden drop, and there is red (or black) war between the local dealers. Inquiry among some of the leading dealers developed the information that the trouble arose from the large number of dealers in the business. There are now some fourteen or fifteen firms handling coal in Victoria. This necessarily makes business slack for all, individually, and first one and then another makes a slight drop to create a brisker trade for themselves. Finally one firm came down to \$5.50. The others had, of course, to meet these figures, and the result is—cheap coal. Matters are now at a standstill, with but little chance of lower prices."

SEALSKINS.—As anticipated in previous issues sealskins have taken an upward turn and dealers are cheerful over the result of sales in England. North Pacific ocean skins brought between 58 and 60 shillings, the average being 57 4-5 shillings. This is an increase of 25 per cent over January sales. A further advance is looked forward to.

FREIGHTS.—Lumber freights from British Columbia or Puget Sound are quoted as follows: Valparaiso for orders 30s 6d; direct port or west coast, South America 35s; Sydney 30s; Melbourne, Adelaide or Port Pirie 35s to 37s 6d; United Kingdom, calling at Cork for orders, 50s; Shanghai 45s nominal; and Yokohama 40s nominal. Coal freights are quoted: Nanaimo or Departure Bay to San Francisco \$1.75 to \$2; to San Diego or San Pedro \$2.25 to \$2.50.

A cut in freight rates is about to commence between the steamers Cariboo Fly and Danube and the Barbara Boscowitz on the northern coast route. The first named has decided to take freight for Port Simpson at \$3, the usual rate being \$6.

SHIPPING.—The increase in the volume of shipping during the past week has been very satisfactory. The tonnage in port is:

Port.	No.	Tonnage.
Vancouver	7	9,433
Victoria	1	678
New Westminster	1	1,128
Nanaimo	7	9,718
Chemaluis	1	1,030
Total	17	22,253

Brief Business Notes.

The *Comox Weekly News* will issue in a few days.

Gov. Cavalsky, fruits, etc., Nanaimo—closed by mortgage.

A. McDougall, commission agent, has opened in Vancouver.

Hall & Co., druggists, Victoria, Dr. Ernest Hall has retired.

O. & H. Lewis bakers and confectioners, have opened in Revelstoke.

The customs collections at Victoria for October were \$62,509.31.

The Inland Revenue collections at Victoria for October were \$12,189.45.

A. Haslam, Nanaimo, has purchased the electric light works there for \$20,000.

The life insurance men of Vancouver are forming an Underwriters' Association.

Mr. Morton, it is said intends erecting a woolen mill near Mission City Junction.

The Zambesi on her last trip from the Orient brought 50 Chinese and 1,800 tons of freight.

The capital of the Victoria Street Railway Company has been increased to \$1,000,000.

The Balfour Trading Co., Balfour, West Kootenay, have dissolved. Jas. Almourée continues.

Noel, Sicott & Louis Lavesque, hotel-keepers, Robson, West Kootenay, have dissolved. L. Lavesque continues.

Capain Revelly has opened an office in Vancouver, and will engage in the customs brokerage, and shipping business.

Cowan & Wilson, wholesale grocers, Yates street, Victoria, have dissolved partnership, Wilson Brothers continuing.

There is a project to start a steam laundry in Nanaimo with a capital of \$5,000, divided into one hundred fifty dollar shares.

There are 4,600,000 salmon eggs in the hatchery at Westminster, and 6,000,000 are expected before the season closes.

McArthur, Stevenson & McIver, general store, Kamloops, have closed out, and a dissolution of partnership is contemplated.

Kefer & Godden, Vancouver, have received the first cargo of sandstone from their new quarry at Nanoose Harbor, which is ten miles above Nanaimo.

The British barque Chili has arrived at Victoria with 1050 tons miscellaneous freight consigned to Turner, Beeton & Co, from Liverpool.

The new market at Westminster has been opened very successfully and large consignments of stock, fruit and farm produce have been disposed of.

Troubles at the Northfield coal mine have been settled by the miners accepting reduced wages, in preference to the mine closing down half time.

Inland Revenue collections for Vancouver in October were \$10,244. Customs collections were \$48,004.54. The exports were \$27,830 and imports \$124,358.00.

M. J. Appleby, late agent for McMaster & Co., dry goods, of Toronto, will represent Stewart Macdonald & Co., general dry goods, of Glasgow, for this province.

Levi Strauss & Co., of San Francisco, wholesale dry goods, men's furnishings, and manufacturers of clothing, overalls, etc., contemplate establishing an agency in Victoria.

The English syndicate known as the Rattler English Mining Company, is pushing work energetically on its claim at Rock Creek. It has sent to England for additional machinery.

Schooner Lyman D. Foster has cleared for Sydney. She has 821,488 feet of lumber, 6,000 pickets, and 780 bundles of laths, from the Hastings Mill. The cargo is valued at \$7,820.

The Nanaimo customs returns for October were: Duty collected, \$5,756.02; seizures, \$400; sick mariner's dues, \$289.36; miscellaneous, \$36.63. The imports were; Goods imported free, \$778; dutiable, \$14,062.

Notice is given in the *Gazette* of a meeting of the British Columbia Ironworks Co., Vancouver, on Thursday, the 22nd prox., for the purpose of considering an increase in the capital stock of the company to \$250,000.

T. Allyard, the mining engineer of the Anglo-American Company, has discovered, it is said, fine gold-bearing quartz veins at the head of Harrison Lake and is confident that that part of the province will turn out a valuable mining region.

The Westminster customs returns last month were: Imports, dutiable goods, \$35,124; free goods, \$5,253. Total imports, \$40,378. Duty collected, \$9,446.87. Other revenues, \$15,341.40. Total collections, \$24,783.27. Exports, \$20,456.

Fire clay has for some time past been shipped weekly from the New Vancouver Coal Co.'s mine at Northfeld, to the British Columbia Pottery and Terra Cotta Company of Victoria, which is utilizing it in the manufacture of tiles, fire brick, etc., which are said to be of superior quality.

The Kamloops *Sentinel* has undoubted authority for stating that the British Columbia Southern Railway, if built over the Gold Range and Hope Mountain, would not be more than 15 miles shorter than the present C.P.R., and that there are eight miles of tunneling through the mountains on that line.

The barque Glenarry has loaded salmon in the Fraser for Bell-Irving & Patterson, of Liverpool. The cargo consists of 37,352 cases, made up of 33,137 cases tall cans, 2803 cases flats and 1407 half tall cans. Robert Ward & Co. have shipped 3900 cases by this vessel. The cargo is valued at \$186,760.

The shipments of coal from Nanaimo last month show a favorable increase, which indicates brisk business during the approaching winter. The three collieries combined exported 49,337 tons, made up as follows: New Vancouver Coal Company, 31,938 tons; Wellington, 16,805; East Wellington, 924. Several vessels are waiting to load.

DeWolf and Munro, Vancouver, who are acting for American capitalists, have bonded an iron claim on Redondo Island from E.I. Wylie. The claim yields 75 per cent. They expect to close the deal with American capitalists on Tuesday of this week for a sum between \$15,000 and \$20,000. Thirty men will be put to work at once to develop the mine.

Grading will be begun in early spring on the Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway. The Pond d'Oreille River will be bridged before the water rises, and the work pushed through to a finish. Engineer Roberts expects to have locomotives running to Nelson by September of next year. The depot will be located near to the Columbia and Kootenay Railway Company's depot, and the lines will connect.

The commissioners of the Pitt Meadows Dyking Company appointed J. F. Garden, of Garden, Hermon & Burwell, of Vancouver, engineer of the dyking works, and A. G. Gamble, of Westminster, clerk of the commission. They have decided to commence the survey of the lands proposed to be reclaimed at once, which they expect to finish ready for the excavation in three weeks' time, weather permitting.

The Nelson *Miner* says: "The successful stocking of the Goldendale and Democratic claims, on Toad Mountain, for \$1,000,000, shows that in spite of Slocan, Toad Mountain is not forgotten. The company will operate under the name of the Toad Mountain Mining Company, and its headquarters will be in Spokane. Mr. Glover, president of the First National Bank, in Spokane, is president of the company. The company will put to work to drive a tunnel on the Goldendale, which has one of the largest surface showings on Toad Mountain. The ore is galena and grey copper. Fair samples yield over 200 ounces in silver to the ton."

"A dogfish oil factory is being built on Protection Island. This is a new industry, but there is every reason to suppose that it will pay, and pay handsomely. Dogfish are plentiful. I cannot tell you exactly what I think of making oil from the salmon offal. The truth is I do not think of it. There are too many dogfish to bother about salmon offal. When the dogfish get scarce, the matter might be given serious consideration. If the offal were supplied free, and there were sufficiently large quantities of it, I do not doubt that with judicious management it might be made to pay."

R. G. Cunningham, a prominent canneryman of Port Essington on the Skeena river, being in Victoria lately was asked to express an opinion regarding the outcome of the limitation of the salmon catch on the northern coast last season. He said: "The restriction has had a good effect on the market. Next season's prices are likely to be good. You see the market was getting 'flooded' with salmon. But now it is at rather low water. That makes it good for the cannerymen and the salmon. The limitation of the catch this year has given the salmon a chance to get up to the spawning grounds in increased numbers. The more ova, the more salmon."

C. Kolling, of Sydney, Australia, has been in the province on important business. He has been deputed to endeavor to ascertain, at the earliest possible moment, the best arrangements that can be made for a line of mail, passenger and freight steamships to go on the run between Vancouver and Australia during the next year. He says the Australians are coming in large numbers to the World's Fair, and will have sufficient passenger business to make the line pay independent of any other consideration. He is of opinion that a subsidy from the various Australasian Governments will be forthcoming

and at once as, according to his views, if a business like proposition be now made by the Canadian Pacific, the Australians will jump at it. They are particularly desirous of having the mails speedily transferred, and he has information which he cannot now disclose that makes him say almost positively that should an agreement be forthcoming, to give a steamship service noticeably better than at present, the question of money will not enter into the matter. To sum up, the Australasians want a steamship service with first-class passenger accommodation and the quickest possible despatch; and if they can get this, if only for one year as an experiment, they are willing to pay handsomely for it.

Signs For the Store.

HOW THEY SUCCEED IN CAPTURING TRADE IN THEIR QUIET WAY.

The store sign has become as necessary a piece of furniture to every mart of trade to-day as the counter or the desk or the show window. The art of sign making has developed into a science in recent years, and now is a business of itself. There's hardly a candy shop in a town or city to-day that is not adorned with some sort of a sign telling the owner's name and his line of business. It is the one method of advertising which every merchant or professional man feels he can indulge in, and so, if he be wise, he'll make his signs as attractive and as effective as possible. The sign has a mission of its own and does it well. It succeeds in drawing custom to even a cobbler's shop, and lets the world know that Mr. So and So is a cobbler and does cobbling within, and if the passer-by wants cobbling done he will know that he has found his place.

Yesterday E. F. Peterson, a Minneapolis sign painter, said to the *Bulletin*: "The enterprising, wide-awake merchant through experience has discovered that store signs are absolutely necessary for the success of a live business house. Signs not only keep a merchant's business and name before the home public, but are of great benefit to the transient public. For instance, if you're a stranger in a city and want to buy something you'll generally look for a store with a sign telling you the article is sold within. It's wrong for a merchant to think he is well enough known without the aid of signs. Good, substantial signs do a tremendous amount of good to doctor, lawyer, merchant and blacksmith alike. Signs will 'landmark' a store to old customers, who will come anyhow, but new customers won't come unless they are invited. In olden days the shopkeepers used to station a bell-ringer on the streets in front of their places of business and ring custom thither, but to-day that's changed, and the sign, in a quiet, elegant way, does the work far more effectively instead."

"The most popular signs are the gold-lettered ones on black backgrounds, of any style and shape to fit the space, generally the width of the store. The most durable and substantial 'entrance' or 'window sill' sign is of brass, with sunken engraved letters filled with black enamel and polished. Then there are the raised letter signs on German silver sheets, the japanned tin sign, the 'sanded' black and gold sign, the gold leaf, the glass, the muslin signs, all in a variety of patterns and designs. Every merchant buys signs for his store. Even in the smallest country towns the merchants order good signs, and in the cities there is hardly a limit to the price paid for them. They run from 25 cents to \$300 each. Oh, yes, the sign is a useful bit of the store furniture, and too much taste or skill can not be put into their make-up."—*Minneapolis Commercial Bulletin*.

An Ottawa telegram says: "The result of the recent inquiries into the progress of work on the Soo canal as well as preparations for winter operations has been to satisfy Hon. Mr. Haggart of the completion of the canal next summer."

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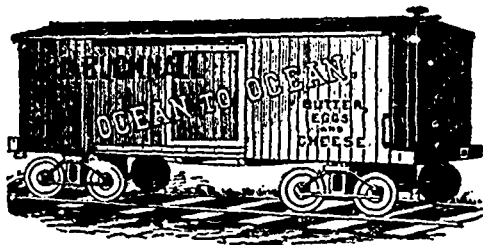
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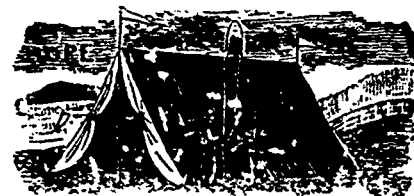
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Toronto Markets.

Flour—Demand quiet. Prices steady and unchanged. A sale of choice patents was reported at \$3.70 west, equal to \$3.90 Toronto freights. A car of branied straights sold equal \$3.42 Toronto freights.

Millfeed—Steady at \$11.50 here for bran, \$12.50 to \$14 for shorts.

Wheat—Quiet, but steadily held. Red and mixed offered outside at 65c; standard and straight and white at 66c. Spring nominal at 62 to 64c outside. No. 1 hard sold at 85c North Bay, and the same was bid for five cars more, with sellers at that like and rail. No. 2 hard sold at 81½c spot North Bay. No. 3 hard, steady; with buyers at 75c North Bay and sellers at 77c to arrive, now in transit; 76½c was asked to arrive. No. 1 frosted at 65c North Bay; 63c bid.

Barley—Weaker. Holders were more willing to sell at yesterday's prices. On spot there were sellers at 40c for No. 3 extra, 45c for No. 2, and 50c for No. 1. A 5,000 bushel lot No. 1 sold east at 48c.

Peas—The market is still weak but more business was done to-day. There were purchases at 57 and 58c north and west, and middle freights and east at 58c.

Oats—Steady with sales here at 31 to 31½c and 32c. Outside there were purchases at 27 and 28c for mixed and white north and west.

Grain and Flour—Car prices are: Flour (Toronto freights), Manitoba patents, \$4.35 to \$4.45; Manitoba strong bakers', \$3.90 to \$4.10; Ontario patents, \$3.40 to \$3.50; straight roller, \$3.20 to \$3.45; extra, \$2.90 to \$3.00; low grades per bag, \$1 to \$1.50. Bran—\$11.50 to \$12.00. Shorts—\$12.50 to \$13. Wheat—straight west and north points)—White, 65 to 67c, spring, 60 to 63c; red winter, 61 to 65c; goose, 58 to 60c; spring Midland, 64 to 66c; No. 1 hard, North Bay, 91 to 92c; No. 2 hard, 83 to 84c; No. 3 hard, 77 to 78c; No. 1 frosted, 65 to 66c; Peas—No. 2, 57 to 59c. Barley—No. 1, 50 to 51c. No. 2, 45 to 46; No. 3, extra, 39 to 40c; No. 3, 38 to 39c; two-rowed, 64 pounds, averaging about No. 3, extra color (outside), 40 to 45c. Corn—50 to 62c. Buckwheat—Outside 43 to 46c. Rye—55 to 58c. Oats—31 to 32c.

Produce—A sharp advance in the price of poultry was the principal feature in the local produce market to-day. Light offerings and the proximity of Saturday, on which day the demand is usually very active, were the chief causes of the firmer feeling. Other lines of produce are for the most part unchanged, the demand being fairly good and prices well maintained. Baled hay is somewhat scarce; cars of good timothy sell here at \$9. Baled straw is dull at \$9. Potatoes are on the old basis of 60c for car lots on spot and 70c per bag out of store. Complaints are daily received of damage to stock by rot, and this tends to make country holders firmer in their views. Business in new hogs is yet of small proportions, no doubt restricted by the difference in the views of buyer and seller. Dressed meats are coming forward freely, but the demand is slow on account of the unfavorable weather. Receipts of fresh eggs are on the increase, but the demand is reported brisk and prices are firmly held at 17 to 17½c; limed are dull at 15c. Quotations are: Beans, per bushel, out of store, \$1.20 to \$1.30; dressed meats, per lb—Beef, forec, 3 to 4c; hinds, 5 to 7c; veal, 6½ to 8½c; mutton, 5 to 6c; lamb, 6 to 8c. Dried apples—Jobbing at 4½ to 4¾c. Eggs—Fresh, 17 to 17½c; limed, 15. Hay—Timothy, on track, new, \$9. Straw, \$6. Hides—Cured, 5c; green, No. 1 cows, 4½c. Skins—Sheepskins, 75c; calf, 5 to 7c. Hops—Canadian, 1892 crop, 16 to 18c; yearlings, 14 to 15c. Honey—Extracted 8 to 10c. Potatoes—Per bag, out of store, 65 to 70c; on track 55 to 60c per bag. Poultry—Chickens, per pair, 30 to 40c; geese, per lb 5 6c; ducks, per pair, 40 to 75c; turkeys, 9 to 10c per lb.

Provisions and Dressed Hogs—The demand for all kinds of hog products was active and prices were firm. Lard scarce and wanted at 9½ to 10c for pure. Dressed hogs in light supply and firm at \$8.50 for choice weights.

Quotations are: Mess pork, United States, \$14.50 to \$15.50; Short cut, \$16 to \$17; bacon long clear, per lb 7½ to 8½c; lard, Canadian, tubs and pails, 9½ to 10c; compound do, 7½ to 9c; tereos, 9 to 10c. Smoked meats—Hams, per lb, 11½ to 12½c; bellies, 12½ to 12¾c. rolls, per lb, 9 to 9½c; backs, per lb, 11½ to 12c.

Butter—The market has changed very little during the week, receipts continue good, and prices are firmly held. The local demand appears to keep stocks pretty low, for there is very little doing in the way of sending butter out of the city at present. Stocks of store-packed butter are reaching small proportions; prices range from 12 to 17c. Good to choice dairy sells at 16 to 18c, and an occasional lot of extra choice brings 18½ to 19c.

Cheese—A good jobbing demand is reported on a basis of 11c. Factory men are holding stock at 10 to 10½c.

Cattle—As we have remarked, the export business is at present on a very narrow basis, the season being just about ended. No fat export cattle are coming forward now and the bulk of the offering; in this line can be classed as "short keep" cattle and stockers. James Ekins, of Port Hope, still continues the principal buyer and his purchases to day were limited to a few loads. Prices generally ranged from 3½ to 4c per lb. The unfavorable weather and the poor quality of the offerings caused an easier feeling in all kinds of butchers' cattle to-day. The demand for the best fat cattle was good and prices well maintained; but for thin cows, rough oxen and all inferior animals the enquiry was light and prices a shade weaker. Bulls dragged at 1½ to 2½c per lb; best fat heifers, averaging about 1,050 lbs, sold at 3½ to 3¾c per lb; medium to good do at 2½ to 3½c. One or two small picked lots of fancy butchers' cattle were reported sold at 3½ to 4c per lb, but these sales are by no means representative of the market, as the best price generally obtained was 3½c, and this only for good animals. A large supply of stockers and feeders came in; they sold at 2½ to 3½c per lb, and found buyers more readily than other cattle. The total offerings to-day were 52 loads, with 49 held over from yesterday.

Milch cows and springers—Trade was restricted by the light offerings, not more than a dozen coming in altogether. Business in backward springers is about over this season. Good forward springers, however, sell well at \$35 to \$45 per head. A fair enquiry is reported for milch cows at \$30 to \$49 per head.

Sheep and lambs—Trade ruled quiet; sheep were dull at \$3.75 to \$4.25 per head and lambs easier at \$2.75 to \$3.50 per head. The supplies have been liberal all week, and the unfavorable weather is also a depressing factor in trade. There is considerable doing in shipments to the States, mostly in first hands. Prices realized there are reported very satisfactory. About 400 sheep and lambs were offered to-day.

Calves—Supply and demand light. Good average calves sell at \$6 to \$7 per head, while culls, light veals and "horse" calves are slow at from \$3 up.

Hogs—Owing to mild, wet weather and heavy offerings, the market was easier and lower to-day. The large number of rough, heavy hogs and stores placed on the market also helped to depress prices. For straight fat hogs Tuesday's prices prevailed pretty much, ranging from \$1.80 to \$5 per cwt weighed off car. Stores and roughs were slow at from \$4 to \$4.40 per cwt.—*Empire*, Nov. 4.

The Coal Situation.

The coal trade journal, *Black Diamond*, of Chicago, dated Nov. 5, says:—

As far as buying and trading is concerned the market practically remains stationary, as the weather does not favor, so far at least, what would naturally be considered a due consumption of coal—nevertheless the situation in the main is strong, prices are firm, whatever rumors may be current regarding concessions that have been and are offered. It is sheer nonsense to

suppose or try to manufacture any opinion regarding affairs as they actually exist, without the acknowledgment of absolute ignorance or disregard concerning the interests involved.

Rumor regarding concessions as to prices are plentiful as always. No matter how strong the market, no matter how buoyant the business, such rumors are always to be heard and always as a rule are imaginary. Very true, a shipper may have a lot of cars on his hands, or for that matter a few cargoes without an immediate purchaser. Such lots may be disposed of at a discount, but business men fully recognize that isolated cases of this kind are no criterion for the market.

There is no question that a good deal of coal is held in stock at the present time, but, as was remarked in the last issue of *The Black Diamond*, the parties who own that coal are unqualifiedly in a position to carry that stock. If they add thereto that is simply in accordance with their own business acumen. Certain—however, the fact may be stated that none of them will dump whatever stock they have now or may accumulate onto the market in haphazard fashion, and why? Because it would involve great losses.

Whatever can be added to what was reported in the last issue of *The Black Diamond*, regarding the bituminous coal trade is in the line of improvement. The demand is steady and quite active. Prices have improved materially, although it may well be questioned if they have arrived at a point commensurate with the general industrial prosperity of the country. Why is it that operators and shippers of soft coal apparently find a delight in figuring the very closest margin or perhaps no margin at all on the sale of their product. Competition is held out as a reason for this peculiar mathematical enigma; but, after all, it does not appear that the amount of coal absolutely demanded, that the amount which it is possible for shippers to furnish subservient as they are in a great measure to the in and outs of railroads, is in anywise a justifiable reason for holding values below what the commerce actually justifies.

There can be no question whatever that the manifest strength in the anthracite business has materially lent buoyancy to the bituminous trade; not perhaps from actual necessity, but as a matter of sympathy. It is well that this should be; when one considers that soft coal, which ten years ago found ready purchasers at from \$1 to \$5 f. o. b., which is now selling on a squeeze at \$2, the question should certainly present itself, are the properties, are the establishments and are the miners reaping any harvest out of this colossal decline?

Considering that the demand for soft coal is unusually active; that the tonnage required surpasses anything hitherto recorded in the history of the trade, it is surprising that the producer, and this in fact, has reference to nearly if not all grades of soft coal, should not command better prices. Such magnificent grades of soft coal as are shipped to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, Norfolk and other eastern distributing centers should, all things considered, bring more than \$2.40 to \$2.50. The market practically demands a better price, hence it is inexplicable that the situation is not appreciated.

The Sheep and the Goats.

The best and most effective object lesson on the relative advantages of buying and selling for cash and of trading on the credit system is that happily conceived and practically carried out by a California grocer. He has arranged two distinct and separated departments. On each side of the store there is kept a complete stock of groceries, the difference being that the goods on one side are sold for cash, while those on the other side are sold "on time." When a customer presents his order he is asked whether he desires to purchase for cash or credit, and is at once brought face to face with the fact that there is a distinction with a very perceptible difference between the two methods.—*Commercial Inquirer*.

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Fur Trade News.

The Leipzig (Germany) correspondent of the *New York Fur Trade Review* writes as follows on October 11: "Some improvement has been noted in business within the past few weeks, many visitors being present from various sections, and especially Austria and Germany. The Galician furriers remained at home owing to the prevalence of cholera in their country. The Hamburg furriers arriving brought certificates showing they had resided elsewhere for some weeks. Austria refuses to admit furs unless they are packed in sealed cases. The Netherlands and Balkan countries exclude furs altogether. Up to date the North German Lloyd line of Bremen does not accept furs for shipment to New York, unless the goods are accompanied by a consular certificate showing that the furs have been disinfected, for which at first a fee of 22½, and now 10, marks is charged. The bulk of the recent business has been in Russian furs, which have been brought here in unusually large quantities owing to the limited attendance of buyers at Nijai Novgorod. Mouffloa has again met with a fairly good demand in consequence of reasonable prices. Low cost dark skins have been most freely taken for England, and superior dark, natural skins, for various parts of Europe. White skins have been purchased for dyeing, and fancy colors sell well. The supply is large. Fine Thibet lambs, white and dyed, are in good request; black-dyed Persians have sold well to France, and to some extent to America. The supply is small as sales in raw skins have been slow owing to extravagant demands of Russian owners which have not been acceded to. There has been but little demand for Astrakhan; broad tails, which have been cheap, have sold for France and America. Ukrainian lambs are neglected; gray Krimmer have been cheap, and consequently speculators have secured rather large lots for the United States and Canada. Squirrel linings have been purchased for England to a limited extent, and German belly linings have been taken for France and Italy. Raw dark squirrels have been purchased for American account; all other sorts in limited demand. Russian white foxes are in improved request, owing to orders from France and the United States for blue-dyed skins. Dyers have purchased large parcels at present low prices. Parcels of white hares have been taken for France, and other lots have been given out to Chemnitz dyers. In dyed skins silvered sell better than black. Russian bears have been forwarded to Leipzig in large quantity, and some parcels have been sold to English customers. Russian wolves are quite abundant, and prices are lower, with few sales. Wolverine has been in good demand for London for trimming manufacture, and fresh supplies from Russia have been sold quickly in spite of high prices. Kolinsky tails are cheap, inviting speculation; mink

tails are dear and taken for Paris; sable tails are also in good request for France and England; all fox tails are high in price. Blue-dyed goat rugs have been taken by German firms for boa manufacture. In American furs there has been a good demand for mink, and large parcels have been secured by retailers, and other lots have been exported to England and America. Rather good prices have prevailed, but the skins have been too high for German customers, who have been accustomed to low rates for some time. There has been some enquiry for good colored marten for America; sable, for neck scarfs, again sells in Paris. The demand for raccoon has improved; dyed skins, chiefly sea otter imitations, sell well. Demand for skunk in Germany and other countries still limited, but as soon as we have cold weather skunk will be wanted; white skins are now dyed a blue-grounded, stone marten like, as a novelty for Italian customers. Lower prices on nutria have resulted in numerous sales. Red fox sells slowly, but views for the article are not bad if prices do not go higher. Blue fox has sold to a moderate extent. There is some demand from large towns for sea otter; stock is rather large. Seals have sold, but supply is not large and real fine skins are scarce. There is very little call for musquash. Stone and pine marten have been taken for the United States, and prices are firmer. Black cats have been taken to some extent, and mottled skins have sold better than formerly."

The London correspondent of the *Fur Trade Review* writes as follows on October 11:—"We are greatly pleased to be able to report that business here is now very brisk and our furriers are full of orders, but as one swallow does not make a summer, neither will one good October make a great season. The most popular article to day is nutria, of which some thousands have changed hands during the last few weeks, all being used for mantle trimming purposes. The short jacket which became so popular last autumn is having an extended run again this season, and to a large extent nutria is used for the trimming of this garment. Our mantle houses are having a very good time of it, and squirrel lock and kaluga are still selling very freely, both for short and full length cloaks. Musquash linings have not been taken up very favorably by the ladies, but the majority of the linings that have been sold have been used for gentlemen's coats. Skunk are still selling, but the better grades are the most sought after, pale and poor skins not being in very good demand. Mink are still selling very freely, both in pale and dark colors. Mink tails are also in good demand, in fact there are not sufficient to meet requirements. Wolverine has become very popular during the last month or six weeks, being much used on the best class of mantles for trimmings; and it certainly looks very rich and chaste. Marten, good dark skins, are being very much sought after, and fairly good prices have been paid. Medium colors and pale skins are also selling pretty well, but the demand is not so great for the commoner grades.

Stone marten skins, after being neglected by our furriers for the last five or six years, have come to the front and are being used for mantle trimmings. Mouffloa, which has seen many changes, and which was some two months ago below zero, has had another jump upwards, and the price to-day for decent skins is 7s to 7s 6d, while two months ago they could have been bought at 3s 9d to 4s. American opossum, skunk dyed, are being much sought after, but on account of the long prices paid at Lampson's sale the article cannot be produced at a profitable selling price. Australian opossum, both natural and dyed black and brown, are selling very well indeed, the raw skins being rather easier in price at the last sale."

On October 26, in London 42,000 African monkeys, 10,000 Australian opossum and 50,000 bastard chinchilla were offered. Monkey advanced 10 to 20 per cent. On Nov. 1 Colverwe'l, Brooks & Co. offered 10,000 Northwest coast seal. Prices advanced sharply over January values, the average price secured being 57s 4d.

Good, Rig & Co. will offer in London on November 24 at public sale, 1,000 Cape of Good Hope, 6,000 Lobos Island and 500 South Sea seals. C. M. Lampson & Co. will hold their sale of seal skins on the 24th of this month instead of on the 23rd as previously reported.

The *New York Fur Trade Review* of Nov. 2 says:—"The long expected demand for mink has developed simultaneously with the advent of real autumn weather—frosty nights and cool mornings; and the price for this prime fur has become firmer. Marten, sable and skunk are also much more active; seal, of which supplies are moderate, is in good request, and continues to lead in fashionable favor. The demand from the legitimate or exclusive fur trade is developing strongly and though rather late, will doubtless continue active and result in the customary consumption; much, as usual, depends upon the weather, which, should it prove cold and fair, will cause many firms considerable difficulty in securing sufficient supplies of leading articles. An increased demand for furs is confidently expected from the cloak trade."

Following is the catch of seals for the past season:—Copper Islands, 30,000; Alaska, 7,549; Victoria, 45,385.

Silver.

The silver market shows a further decline of prices, due to decreased inquiry on account of the higher working of money in London. The quotations for bars in this market were somewhat steadier than in London, owing to the resumption of government purchases for the current month. Supplies are, however, increasing, and offerings assume corresponding dimensions. Speculations in bullion certificates is flat and inactive. The amount of silver bullion held at New York against certificates outstanding is now 1,887,882 ounces.—*Bradstreet's* Nov. 5.

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

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SUGARS, SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.

Sugars have been quiet, the demand being very light. Granulated is moving at 4½ to 4¾ and yellows at 3½ to 4½ for ordinary retail lots. Little or nothing is doing in large lots. The consumption is light and retailers see nothing in the situation to encourage stocking up. Sugars—Granulated, 4½ to 4¾; Paris lump, boxes, 5½; extra ground, bbls, 5½ to 6½; powdered, bbls, 4½ to 5½; refined, dark to bright, 3½ to 4½; Demerara, 4½; Trinidad, 3½ to 3¾; Barbados, 3½ to 3¾. Syrups—P., 1½ to 2½; M., 2½ to 2¾; B., 2½ to 2¾; V.B., 2½ to 2¾; E.V.B., 2½ to 2¾; ex super, 2½ to 2¾; N.X., 2½ to 3; N.X.N. and special, 3 to 3½. Mola-ees—West Indian, bbls, 30 to 50; New Orleans, open kettle, 45 to 55; centrifugals, 30 to 40; inferior low grades, 25 to 28.

TEAS AND COFFEES.—Teas are again in good demand, and the more the season progresses the more intensified becomes the evidence of short crop and the assurance that present purchases will be cheap compared with spring prices. This applies mainly to Japans, though green and black tea markets are in sympathy, and have demonstrated three or four cents' worth of strength in the past two weeks. Local supplies of Japans are light, especially low grades. Coffees are meeting with a fair demand at unchanged prices. Prices are: Rios, 19 to 21c; Jamaica, 19 to 20; Java, 25 to 31; Mocha, 28 to 32½; Porto Rico, 23 to 25.

DRIED FRUITS.—The whole tone of the market is strong and in a few instances prices are higher. Valencias, which show the principal advance, are firm at 5½ to 5¾ for ordinary quality, up to 6 or 6½ for fancy off stock. Currants are steadily held at quotations. Barff & Co.'s currant report, dated Patras, October 12, says: "Very little of novelty has occurred in our market during the past fortnight, as the finer growths are now nearly all disposed of, and the demand for average Provincial, Pyrgos and Calamata is extremely restricted, owing to the poor reception accorded to these growths in the various markets of consumption. Holders and growers of these latter qualities have been consequently compelled to lower their prices, but not much business has resulted, as France keeps quiet, and no speculative purchases on a large scale will be gone into until some sort of estimate of French requirements can be made. Gulf and Vostizza are now all disposed of, and are fast being shipped off. The run on Patras fruit continues, and prices are rising daily; only 1,500 tons are unsold. Good dry Provincial (which is scarce), as also Campos and Mesolonghi, have been in better demand, as they are considered the only lower qualities suitable for shipment to the United Kingdom. As will be seen by note of shipments at foot, about half the total crop, which we reckon at 120,000 tons, has already been shipped off. Island crops—Cephalonia.—Buyers have been trying to get in at under 17s f.o.b barrels, but holders are firm. Zante.—The few remaining Casalina parcels are held very firmly, those which changed hands lately fetching 22½ to 23s 6d f.o.b., half cases; doubtful if those which remain would sell at 25s f.o.b. Some 300 tons Sarraglia were bought yesterday by a speculator at equal to 17s f.o.b., barrels, principally for shipments in cases and half-cases to Liverpool. Shipments ascertained to date are: To London, 22,162 tons; Liverpool, 14,876; outports, 2,073; United States, 5,725; Canada, 1,329; Marseilles, 5,452; north of France, nil; north of Europe, 3,642; Trieste, 980; Australia, 1,394; Russia, 51. Total, 57,601 tons in 1882, against 73,207 tons in 1891. Currants.—Bols. 5½c; do, fancy 6½c; half bbls, 5½ to 5¾c; cases, 6 to 6½c; Vostizza, cases, 7 to 8½c; Patras, bbls, 6½c; cases 6½ to 7c. Raisins.—Valencias, 5 to 6c; layers, 7 to 7½c; Sultanias, 7½ to 11c; London layers, \$3.25 to \$3.50; black baskets, \$3.75; blue do., \$4.75; connoisseur clusters, \$4.50. Figs.—Elemos, 10lbs and up, 11 to 16c; 14oz, 10 to 11c. Dates.—Hallowee, 5 to 5½c. Prunes.—Cases—5 to 6½c;

hhds, 4 to 4½c. Nuts—Almonds, Tarragona, 13½ to 15c; Ivica, 14 to 15c; do; shelled, Valencia, 20 to 35c; filberts, Sicily, 10½ to 11c.; walnuts, Grenoble, 14c; Bordeaux, 11 to 12c.

Canned Goods—Business has not been as active as in other departments. Buyers are waiting for developments or until they are forced to purchase. Leading staples—corn, peas and tomatoes—are selling from 85c to \$1, according to brands. Salmon strong but not active. Holders will make no concessions. Fish—Salmon, 1's flat, \$1.60 to 1.80; salmon, 1's tall, \$1.45 to 1.55; lobster Clover Leaf, \$2.95; lobster, other 1's, \$1.75 to 2.25; mackerel, \$1 to 1.25; sloop haddie, \$1.40 to 1.50; sardines, French, ½s, 40c; sardines, French, ½s, 17c; sardines, American, ¾s, 6 to 8c; sardines, American, ½s, 9c. Fruits and Vegetables—Tomatoes, 3's, 55c to \$1; corn, 2's, 85c to \$1.05; peas, 2's, 90c to \$1.10; beans, 90c to \$1; pumpkins, 75c to \$1; strawberries and raspberries, 2's, \$2.10 to 2.25; apples, 6's, \$1.75 to \$2; 3's, 85c to \$1; peaches, 2's, \$1.90 to \$2.10; peaches, 3's, \$2.85 to \$3.25; plums, 2's, \$1.40 to 1.75; 3's, \$2.65; pears, 2's, \$1.60 to \$1.75; 3's, \$1.75 to \$2.10.

Spices, Rice, etc.—Spices quiet and unchanged. Rice steady. Rice, bags, 3½ to 4; do, off grades, 3½ to 3¾; do, patna, 4½ to 5½; do, Japan, 4½ to 5½; sago, 4½ to 5c; tapioca, 4½ to 5c; pepper, black, 11½ to 12c; do, white 18 to 25c; ginger, Jamaica, 18 to 20c; cloves, 10 to 15c; allspice, 10 to 12c; nutmeg, 90c to \$1.10 cream tartar, 28 to 35c.

Peels.—The market is fairly active at unchanged prices at 16 to 17c for lemon, 17 to 18c for orange and 26 to 28c for citron.—Empire, Nov. 4.

Seeds of Trees.

Mr. Saunders, director of the Dominion experimental farms, has learned from the superintendent of the farm at Indian Head that one hundred and fifty sacks of seeds of trees grown in Qu'Appelle valley, and from Mr. Bedford, superintendent of the Manitoba farm, that half a ton from Brandon district has been collected for forestry purposes. It is Mr. Saunders' intention to have a portion of these seeds distributed from the two experimental farms in the far west, but a large portion of the supply he will have forwarded to Ottawa for distribution to Manitoba cultivators and others desirous of planting trees of a hardy variety. Two years ago sample packages of seeds containing one pound each were sent out to over 500 settlers, and last year the demand was so large that the small crop at the director's disposal was insufficient to supply it. The quantity available this year, however, will allow a liberal distribution to some four or five thousand persons. Mr. Saunders intimates that parties desiring to participate in this distribution should send in their applications as soon as possible.

Montreal Markets.

Flour—A very fair volume of business has been transacted during the week, large quantities of flour having been shipped to Newfoundland and the Maritime Provinces. A good trade has also been done for account of Quebec and other eastern points, but at exceptionally low prices which have been the chief factor in inducing the more liberal demand. Western millers have written to us to the effect that they never remember being more busy than at the present time, many being unable to fill their orders fast enough. Others have been much hampered by the scarcity of cars, there being a great rush to catch the last boats. This has created a great demand for freight room, most of that which has already been secured. It is estimated freight room is not available for more than 2,000 to 3,000 barrels by the Newfoundland and Lower Ports boats. Straight rollers have been sold at \$3.60 on track here, and \$3.75 to \$3.90 to the local trade. There appears to be no outlet for extra, which is quot-

ed \$3.10 to \$3.20, but these prices are too high to admit of business to any extent. Sales are reported of strong bakers in round quantities at \$3.95 to \$4.00, although one of our large milling companies claim to be getting \$4.10 for its best city strong brands. We quote prices about the same as those of last week.

OATMEAL.—There is not much change in the market, but if anything there is a little better demand and prices have a slightly steadier tone. Car lots of rolled oats are offered at \$3.85. We quote jobbing prices as follows:—Rolled and granulated \$4.00 to \$4.10; Standard \$3.90 to \$4.00. In bags, granulated, \$2.00 to \$2.05, and standard \$1.90 to \$1.95.

MILL FEED.—The demand for bran continues fair, with sales of car lots at \$13.00 to \$13.50, and jobbing lots at \$14.00. Shorts are quoted at \$15.00 to \$16.00 and middlings at \$16.00 to \$17.00. Moullie is quoted at \$20.00 to \$24.00 with lower prices for inferior brands.

WHEAT.—Some low sales have been made in this market during the past week, a lot of No. 2 Ontario red winter wheat selling at 75c last week; but to-day it is said that not more than 72 or 73c could be obtained, while as we go to press a dealer here says he has been offered it at less money. Of course it is worth more money to those who have freight space to fill which was contracted at lower prices. No. 2 hard Manitoba was said to have been offered yesterday at 66c Port Arthur. A lot of Manitoba frosted wheat was offered at 70c Montreal all rail.

Oats.—The sale of 5 cars of No. 2 white oats was made at 32½c per 34 lbs, which shows a drop of fully 1c per bushel. Other lots are offered at 32½c, but holders say they cannot dispose of them.

Barley.—Feed barley is quoted at 40 to 43c, but there is very little demand. Malting barley is still quoted at 52 to 58c.

Butter.—The market is quiet and easier, and prices are fully ½c per lb lower, holders who refused to accept less than 24c a short time ago now offering their goods at 23½c; but buyers claim that as the demand from England has fallen off, they cannot pay that figure for the best full make. Eastern townships dairy has been placed at prices ranging all the way from 18 to 21c for good sized lots, and western quoted at 15 to 19c as to quality. It is generally conceded that a large make of full creamery is in the hands of factorymen, and unless the English demand springs up again, we shall undoubtedly have too much for local wants. Local dealers appear fully determined to buy only from hand to mouth at the present high range of prices, as it is claimed money was lost last year, and they do not intend to be caught again. We quote prices as follows:—Creamery choice fall 23 to 23½c; do, good to fine 22 to 22½c; eastern townships dairy, choice fall 21 to 21½c; do, good to fine 19 to 20c; Morrisburg and Brockville 19 to 21c; western 15 to 19c. Roll butter.—The receipts are still limited, and few lots of western so far received have sold at 17 to 19c as to quality.

Cheese.—The market is decidedly firm at 10½c for finest western, some dealers refusing to entertain any price under 10½c, but it is safe to say that nothing in the shape of finest western can be had in this market under 10½c. Last week the shipments again exceeded the receipts by about 35,000 boxes, which is very remarkable for this time of year. It is very certain that English houses have been grossly deceived by the circulars of interested parties that have been sent broadcast throughout England, circulating the most absurd stories regarding a big November make. As a rule, the cheese factories shut down both in Ontario and Quebec about Oct. 15th, and the great majority have done so this year. Almost all the cheese outside of the Ingersoll section is now in second hands, and stocks here are certainly much higher than at this time last year. The public cable stands 6d higher at 52s, although private cables quote higher figures. There is quite a demand for underpriced goods in this market, but they are difficult to find.

Eggs—The market remains steady, Montreal lined selling at 16 to 17c and western do at 15 to 16c. Fresh eggs have sold all the way from 17 to 20c as to quality, strictly new laid from nearby points bringing higher prices. There is a good export demand, and further orders have been filled on a f.o.b. basis for the English market, the enquiry being for pickled as well as fresh stock.

Potatoes—The market is firmer under decreased supplies and prices are higher with sales of car lots at 75 to 80c per bag.

Dressed Hogs—A few lots continue to be received from near by points which sell at \$6.50 to \$6.75 per 100 lbs, the latter figure for fresh killed.

DRIED FRUIT.—The market has been fairly active with sales during the past few days, and we quote dried apples 5c to 5½c, evaporated, 6c to 7c; dried peaches steady at 14½c to 15c. Apricots 14c to 15c, new dried and evaporated are meeting with good demand, and a few sales have been made at from 5c to 7½c per lb., fancy cases of evaporated vegetables selling at \$4.00.

HIDES.—There is nothing new to report, the new month having apparently brought no change in prices. We quote. Hides No. 1, 5c; No. 2, 4c; No. 3, 3c; tanners are paying ½c more; lambskins, 70c; calfskins, 5c.

Wool.—There is little news in the wool market, either here or abroad, values remaining steady, and local business being still of a jobbing nature. We quote. Greasy Cape, 14c, to 16c; B.A. scoured, 29c to 36c; Northwest, 15c to 16c; British Columbia, 15c to 16c.—*Trade Bulletin*, Nov. 4.

Take Time.

Every day you hear some business man or merchant complaining that he gets no time for doing thus and so. It is a very convenient excuse for negligence or lack of a proper system of working. The fact is there is a time for everything under the sun, if people will only take it, by seizing time by the forelocks as they should. A man has no business to work at anything that he has not ample time for doing, and doing well. If a business man gets insufficient time to attend properly to all the details of his business, there is something radically wrong with his system, or with the running gears of his establishment that should be righted at once. He lacks sufficient help in some department, or is practising false economy, or else wasting time somewhere.

Some people foolishly fancy that they get no time for any rest or recreation, they do not even find time to eat or sleep properly, but get so wound up in their business that they fly around like a buzz saw and those nervous, rest less mortals are never still. They are a sort of animated perpetual motion machines. There seems to be no happy medium; people either wear out or rust out, and one way of giving out is as bad as the other.

There is a vast difference between the systematic, methodical, regular, steady-going business man, and the one who flies around until he flies off the handle and never gets time to properly oil up. These are they who fill our lunatic asylums, or plod around as poor nervous dyspeptics and drop into an early grave, because they never got time to attend to nature's laws. Old father time reaps them in with his keen edged scythe and they are harvested before they are ripe. They have to take time to die and it is only then that they get their long neglected rest. The wise man of Holy writ said: "There is a time for all things, a time for rejoicing and a time to mourn.

The true business man over finds time too precious to waste in frivolous things, but he has always time for a pleasant word for those around him. He works like clock work, and takes time to get wound up before he runs down. He keeps his hands busy as well. He never wastes time in long stories and useless talk argument. He works easily and smoothly because he is systematic. He finds time to eat

his food with a relish, to sleep and rest, to get acquainted with his wife and play with his babies. He never says: "I had no time to attend to that little matter," because he is punctual to the stroke. He is like a time piece well regulated. If he does go on tick he is punctual to the hour. He strikes—"while the iron is hot." He keeps all his appointments and engagements to the letter, and those with whom he deals know that they can trust and depend upon him. He is a good time piece, and all men look up to him with confidence that they will never be too late for the train.

It is not steady work that kills. It is nervous, fretful worry. It is letting your clock get too fast or too slow. It is getting out of plumb with the world. My friend, if you are a business man, keep your works clean, well regulated, and balanced. Mark time as you go, and do not get wound up too tight or fly off your balance, until the main spring of life has worn out by time's unceasing stroke, the wheels has ceased to revolve and the clock has struck. "never to go again," until it is prepared by the great Creator.—*Detroit Herald of Commerce*.

New Tariff of Fees

IN THE LAND TITLES OFFICES OF THE PROVINCE.

The following is the new tariff of fees payable in the various land titles offices of the province. The tariff went into effect on Nov. 1st.

1. For the necessary entries and certificates in registering every instrument, other than those hereinafter specially provided for, including among such certificates, the certificate on the duplicate, if any, when the duplicate is produced at the time of registration, \$1; and for registering every instrument other than those hereinafter specially provided for, \$1; but in case the said instrument exceeds 800 words, then for copying, when copying is necessary, at the rate of fifteen cents for each additional 100 words, or a fractional part thereof. And if any instrument, other than those hereinafter specially provided for, as aforesaid, contains more than ten distinct lots or parcels of land described therein, the sum of five cents for each additional lot or distinct parcel. No additional charge shall be made in case lands are in more than one municipality.

a. For filing a mechanic's lien or a discharge thereof \$1.

2. For registering each certificate of judgment, or discharge of judgment, or certificate or payment of mortgage money, and every other certificate of his pendens, but excepting any other certificates otherwise especially provided for elsewhere, and including all entries and certificates thereof, including the certificate of such payment on the mortgage or other original instrument, when there are only ten lots or distinct parcels of land mentioned and described in such mortgage certificate or certificate of his pendens, and the said discharge or certificate including the affidavit or affidavits of execution or other proofs for registration does not exceed 250 words, \$1; and for each additional 100 words or fractional part thereof, 15c; and for each additional lot or distinct parcel of land the sum of 15c.

3. For the registration of any plan of subdivision or re-sub-division, including all necessary entries connected therewith, the sum of \$10, where the number of lots on each plan does not exceed 100, and for each additional lot on such plan 5 cents.

4. For each certificate furnished by the registrar, except those made under sub-sections 1 and 2, and those otherwise provided for, 25 cents (this charge to include any necessary search.)

5. Certified copies, each instrument, 100 words or fraction thereof, \$1; for each additional folio or fraction thereof, 10 cents.

6. Abstracts: One distinct lot or parcel, 50 cents; and for each additional lot or parcel

shown on said abstract, 10 cent., and a further charge for each entry appearing on any abstract, 5 cents.

Certificates, G.R.: Each certificate of one name affecting lands in one distinct township or parish lot, 50 cents, and each additional name, 25 cents. Certificate of execution: One name, one judicial district, 50 cents, each additional name, 25 cents.

8. Searches: One distinct lot or parcel, 25 cents, and each additional lot or parcel on the same registered plan, or in the case of a parish lot in the same parish, or in the same of a quarter section in the same township, 10 cents.

Searches, G.R.: Each name affecting one parcel of land, 25 cents (This to include the production of the abstract books of such general registrations.)

Executions: Each name in each judicial district, 25 cents.

9. Production of instruments: One production 25 cents; each additional production affecting same parcel of land, 5 cents.

10. For searches generally, when not otherwise provided, each book of instruments, 25 cents.

Outlook for Potatoes.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* has this to say about the potato crop in the country: "This year the crop promises to be short at least one-third, and farmers who have been successful in bringing their crops to a healthy maturity will receive remunerative returns. The falling off in the present return is the result of loss from rot and blight in the east and damage to the late crops through drought in the west. In the mountain region of the Pacific coast the conditions are more promising. The late crop will not be more than one-half of what was anticipated. In New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and other nearby sections information points to a falling off of production of at least one-half from last year's yield. A year ago potatoes were selling wholesale at 40 to 50c per bu; at present they are bringing 65 and 75c, a price high enough to encourage importations."

A Model Employer.

Amongst the many great employers of labor, perhaps none have stood higher in the estimation of their workmen than the Krupps, of Essen, Prussia. In these days of war to the knife between master and man, it is only too seldom that we read of such incidents as unveiling of Alfred Krupp's monument at Essen, an event which took place at the end of last month. It will be remembered that the founder of the Essen steel works died some four years ago, and in due time a statue was erected to his memory by his fellow townsmen. But his workmen resolved to perpetuate his memory by some special tribute of their own esteem and love, and a voluntary subscription was raised for that purpose, resulting in the erection of the monument aforementioned. At the conclusion of the unveiling ceremony Mr. F. A. Krupp acknowledged this graceful act of his men, and in return devoted the sum of £25,000 to the building of a sufficient number of cottages, with gardens, for the use of his invalided and aged workmen, and of widows of men who had died in his employ. After the dedication speech there was a march past of 17,000 of Mr. Krupp's workmen, an impressive and gratifying spectacle, the whole vast army of employees doffing their caps as they passed their employer, who is so well and worthily acting upon the precedent of kindness and benevolence established by his father. Alfred Krupp did not attempt to teach others the duties of wealth. He simply and unostentatiously put them into practice, with the happiest results; and, acting in accordance with the dictates of the old adage which says that "charity begins at home," established such a bond of sympathy between himself and his men as will not readily let his memory die.

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Brandon Ex. Tues. Th. & Sat.	St. Paul Express Daily	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	St. Paul Express Daily.	Brandon Ex. Mon. Wed. & Fri.
2.20p	4.25p	0	Winnipeg	1.10a	1.10p
2.10p	4.13p	3.0	Portage Junction	11.18a	1.20p
1.57p	3.58p	9.3	St. Norbert	11.33a	1.36p
1.46p	3.46p	15.3	Cardior	11.47a	1.49p
1.33p	3.26p	23.5	St. Agathe	12.00p	2.08p
1.20p	3.17p	27.4	Union Point	12.14p	2.17p
1.03p	3.05p	32.5	Silver Plains	12.20p	2.28p
12.50p	2.48p	40.4	Morris	14.46p	2.46p
	2.33p	46.8	St. Jean	1.00p	
	2.18p	55.0	Letellier	1.24p	
	1.50p	65.0	Emerson	1.50p	
	1.35p	68.1	Femina	2.00p	
	9.45a	163	Grand Forks	5.50p	
	6.35a	223	Winnipeg Junction	9.50p	
	6.35p	470	Minneapolis	6.30a	
	8.00p	481	St. Paul	7.05a	
	9.00p	533	Chicago	9.35a	

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

East Bound.			West Bound.		
Freight Mon., Wed. & Fri.	Passenger Tues. & Sat.	Miles from Morris.	STATIONS.	Passenger Mon., Wed., Fri.	Freight, Tues. & Sat.
12.20p	2.20p		Winnipeg	1.10p	3.00a
7.00p	12.40p		Morris	2.55p	3.45a
6.10p	12.15p		Low Farm	3.18p	3.30a
5.14p	11.48a	10.0	Myrtle	3.43p	10.19a
4.43p	11.37a	21.2	Roland	3.63p	10.39a
4.00p	11.18a	25.9	Rosebank	4.05p	11.13a
3.30p	11.03a	33.5	Miami	4.25p	11.50a
2.45p	10.40a	39.6	Deerwood	4.48p	12.38p
2.20p	10.23a	49.0	Altamont	5.01p	1.05p
1.40p	10.08a	54.1	Somerset	5.21p	1.45p
1.18p	9.53a	62.1	Swan Lake	5.37p	2.17p
12.45p	9.37a	68.4	Indian Springs	5.52p	2.46p
12.19p	9.26a	74.6	Maricapolis	6.03p	3.12p
11.46a	9.10a	79.4	Greenway	6.20p	3.45p
11.16a	8.53a	86.1	Baldor	6.25p	4.18p
10.22a	8.30a	92.3	Belmont	7.00p	5.07p
9.52a	8.12a	102.0	Hilton	7.36p	5.45p
9.16a	7.57a	109.7	Ashdown	7.53p	6.25p
8.02a	7.47a	130.0	Wawanca	8.06p	6.38p
8.15a	7.34a	139.5	Rounthwaite	8.23p	7.27p
7.33a	7.04a	157.2	Martinville	8.48p	8.06p
7.00a	6.45a	145.1	Brandon	9.10p	8.46p

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11.15a	3.0	Portage Junction	4.41p
10.49a	11.5	St. Charles	5.13p
10.41a	14.7	Headingley	5.20p
10.17a	21.0	White Plains	5.45p
9.29a	25.2	Eustace	6.23p
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8.25a	55.5	Portage la Prairie	7.40p

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