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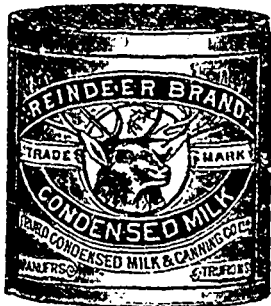
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The Commercial certainly enjoys a very much larger circulation among the business community of the country between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast, than any other paper in Canada, daily or weekly. By a thorough system of personal solicitation,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

WINNIPEG, OCTOBER 14, 1895.

Manitoba.

G. M. Hayward & Co., liquors, Winnipeg, are in difficulties, the stock having been seized under chattle mortgage claim.

Richard hall has opened a lumber yard at 135 Higgins St., Winnipeg.

Gordon & Reimann, carriage builders, Winnipeg, have dissolved partnership.

The Royal hotel, Winnipeg, near the C. P. R. station has been purchased by H. Benard, of the Hotel du Canada.

Arnett & Co., furnishings, Winnipeg, are reported to have sold out to E. J. Hearsley.

The stock of Philip Brown, tailor, Winnipeg, is advertised for sale, on October 16, by the bailiff.

The Robin Hood Powder company, whose works near Winnipeg were destroyed recently by explosion, have secured a plot of ground across Louise bridge, on which they have erected a new building and are now manufacturing powder.

Beginning October 14 a tri-weekly train service on the Canadian Pacific Railway branch lines in Manitoba will be re-established. On the Deloraine and Glenboro branches trains will leave Winnipeg on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays and will return on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. There will also be three trains a week on the Stonewall and Selkirk branches, instead of two as heretofore. No additional passenger service will be put on the Emerson branch, but an extra train will be run when the freight traffic warrants it.

J. B. Tyrrell, of the Dominion geological department, who has been engaged in continuing the surveys on the east side of Lake Winnipeg, from Dog Head to the Narrows, and into the adjoining portion of Keewatin, says that the indications of minerals met with were not very promising, but he came across extensive tracts of fertile lands, the existence of which is known but to few people. "The region is not a wilderness as generally supposed," said Mr. Tyrrell. "There are stretches of rich lands stretching back, in some places, fully 100 miles from the lake. It is mixed bush and prairie land, and is equal in fertility to anything to be found between Winnipeg and Edmonton. Poa vines, grasses, etc., grow luxuriantly, and we saw no indications of frost until the middle of September. The

top soil, a rich vegetable mould, is from two to three feet deep, on an underlying stratum of clay. The district is part of the bed of the ancient lake which at one time covered Manitoba, and the earth deposits there are the same as elsewhere in the province. A great fire swept over the country seven or eight years ago, destroying extensive areas of valuable timber; now there are but a few comparatively small patches left."

Alberta.

The most of the settlers going into northern Alberta are still coming from the United States. During last week, says the Edmonton Bulletin, 48 settlers came in by train, five from Ontario, ten from Great Britain, 26 from the United States, and seven from Germany.

Dairy Trade News.

There has been a large increase in butter making in Russia of late. The immense areas of pasture lands which Russia possesses from the shores of the Baltic to the Sea of Azof renders that country eminently suitable for the prosecution of the butter industry, and co-operative dairies have been started in the different districts of that vast empire, and it is thought that the product of the larger dairies, which has met with a fair sale in France will soon find its way to the markets of Great Britain in large quantities. Hitherto Russian butter has had a limited sale in England.

The Miniota Dairy company shipped a car load of cheese last Saturday. It was purchased by Mr. Barre, of Winnipeg, for the eastern market.

A bulletin has just been issued by the Manitoba Dairy association. Besides a list of officers and members of the association and report of its proceedings for the past year it contains papers by David Steele, Glenboro; David Munro, Neepawa; F. Noble, Wawanesa; W. J. Young, Emerson; W. M. Champion, Reburn; S. A. Bedford, Brandon, and a paper on tuberculosis by S. J. Thompson, government veterinarian. Copies of the bulletin can be had free by applying to the department of agriculture, Winnipeg, or the secretary of the association.

Freight Rates and Traffic Matters

The Montreal Trade Bulletin of October 4, says: The market for grain freights is exceedingly quiet. Engagements have transpired at 1s 8d to 1s 4d for Liverpool, and we quote 1s 3d to 1s 6d London and Glasgow quotations range from 2s to 2s 6d. Considerable sack flour is going forward, and rates are quoted at 7s 6d to Liverpool, 11s 3d to Glasgow, and 10s London. Engagements are reported in cheese at 20s Liverpool, 15s London, 25s Glasgow, and 25s Bristol. A few apples are going forward at 2s to Liverpool, 8s to Glasgow and 2s 6d to London and Bristol. Cattle dull at 40s from Kingston to Montreal, the wheat rate is 2 3/4c.

The impression in grain circles seems to be that lake freights will run higher than usual this fall. Last fall lake freights did not go high, not much business having been done at over 3 cents, Duluth or Fort William to Buffalo. This year rates have been above 3 cents for some time, and will likely go higher before the close of navigation. The formation of the grain syndicate in Winnipeg has had a salutary effect in keeping down lake grain rates, and the saving on this score has gone into the pockets of the farmers of Manitoba. One fall previous to the formation of the syndicate the rate on wheat from Fort William to Buffalo touched 12 cents per bushel.

Financial and Insurance Matters.

The rate of interest on deposits at the banks has been reduced, says the Montreal Trade Bulletin, from 8 1/2 to 8 per cent. Special long time deposits may command 8 1/2 per cent., but that rate is the very outside. Owing to the abundance of money and the difficulty of finding desirable investments, bankers claim that 8 per cent. is all they can pay for ordinary deposits. There are fair offerings of mercantile paper for discount at 6 per cent., and rates range from 6 to 7 per cent., as to names.

The 5 per cent. added to the insurance rates in Manitoba to cover the provincial government tax has been abolished. The local agents were not in favor of this extra rate, and through their representation it has been removed.

Wheat Stocks.

The visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, for the week ended Oct. 5, 1895, shows an increase of 1,064,000 bushels, against an increase of 2,204,000 for the corresponding week last year and an increase of 2,747,000 bushels the corresponding week two years ago.

The following table shows the total visible supply of wheat on the dates named for four years, as compiled by the Chicago board of trade and includes stocks at most important points of accumulation in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains. There are some important points not covered by this statement:

	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
Jan. 2 ...	83,581,000	80,223,000	81,213,000	45,907,000
Feb. 5 ...	83,376,000	79,883,000	81,323,000	43,101,000
Mar. 4 ...	78,785,000	76,669,000	79,088,000	41,658,000
April 1 ...	74,308,000	71,453,000	77,654,000	41,036,000
" 8 ...	72,703,000	70,763,000	77,294,000	41,177,000
" 15 ...	70,457,000	69,217,000	70,090,000	42,055,000
" 22 ...	68,626,000	68,425,000	74,863,000	39,149,000
" 29 ...	67,770,000	66,553,000	75,027,000	37,930,000
May, 6 ...	62,190,000	63,150,000	73,069,000	36,100,000
" 13 ...	59,623,000	63,510,000	72,632,000	35,100,000
" 20 ...	56,434,000	62,044,000	71,302,000	30,697,000
" 27 ...	54,244,000	61,320,000	70,155,000	29,522,000
June 3 ...	52,229,000	59,594,000	71,080,000	27,910,000
" 10 ...	49,739,000	58,211,000	63,604,000	26,950,000
" 17 ...	47,717,000	57,005,000	60,316,000	24,006,000
" 24 ...	46,225,000	55,392,000	63,051,000	24,561,000
July 1 ...	44,611,000	54,657,000	62,316,000	24,262,000
" 8 ...	43,350,000	54,114,000	61,819,000	23,150,000
" 13 ...	41,237,000	53,154,000	59,328,000	22,439,000
" 20 ...	40,487,000	53,771,000	63,901,000	23,068,000
" 27 ...	39,223,000	52,744,000	59,319,000	23,992,000
Aug. 3 ...	38,517,000	50,001,000	59,424,000	26,079,000
" 10 ...	37,339,000	62,321,000	58,569,000	25,213,000
" 17 ...	36,292,000	63,900,000	57,312,000	31,775,000
" 24 ...	35,053,000	64,711,000	57,240,000	34,950,000
" 31 ...	35,438,000	60,949,000	56,881,000	35,369,000
Sept. 7 ...	36,754,000	69,163,000	56,140,000	38,700,000
Sept. 14 ...	38,092,000	66,214,000	57,331,000	44,411,000
" 21 ...	39,385,000	70,159,000	58,693,000	41,957,000
" 28 ...	40,763,000	71,413,000	60,523,000	49,901,000
Oct. 7 ...	41,832,000	73,614,000	63,276,000	51,250,000

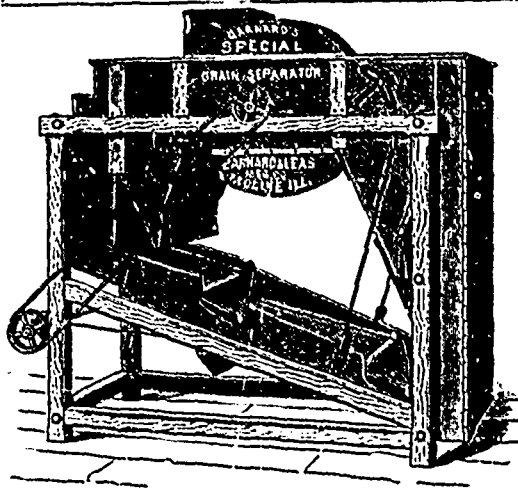
Bradstreet's report of stocks of wheat in Canada on October 1 is as follows:

	bushels.
Montreal	234,000
Toronto	11,000
Kingston	2,000
Winnipeg	180,000
Manitoba elevators.....	950,000
Fort William, Port Arthur & Keewatin.....	687,000

Total stocks in the United States and Canada as reported by Bradstreet's were as follows, on October 1, 1895:

	bushels.
East of the Mountains	55,073,000
Pacific Coast.....	9,760,000
Total stocks a year ago were.	
East of the Mountains.....	92,100,000
Pacific Coast.....	9,074,000

Lowes & Clair, hotel, Three Forks, have dissolved.



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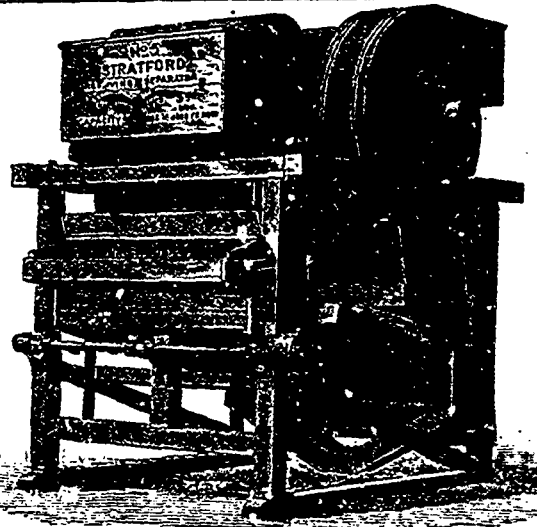
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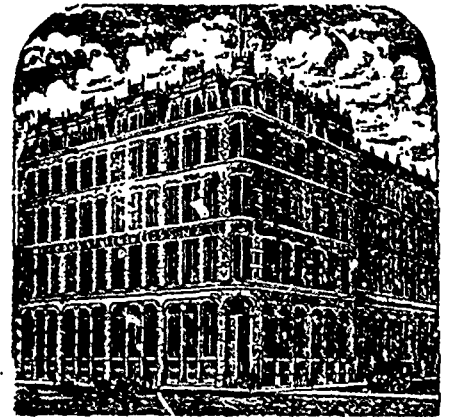
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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, OCTOBER 14, 1895.

HOLDING WHEAT.

As The Commercial has been quoted as advising the holding of wheat for higher prices, we think it necessary to say something further upon this subject. The Commercial has not directly advised the holding of wheat. We have taken a moderately favorable view of the future of wheat prices, and to this extent have perhaps given reason for the belief that we advised the holding of wheat. Still, the outlook is very uncertain, and it is really a very difficult matter upon which to form a very strong opinion one way or the other. Prices, however, have been so low that the ground is liable to be taken that it will be on the safe side to hold for an advance.

As a general rule, the safest plan for the producer is to sell when their grain is ready for the market and avoid the expense as well as the risk of carrying the crop. The peculiar situation of Manitoba renders it particularly advisable, as a general rule, to dispose of a large portion of the crop as soon after harvesting as possible. The season of open navigation on the lakes gives but a short time in which to move out the grain after harvest, by the lake route. As soon as navigation closes the cost of exporting wheat is increased about 10 cents per bushel, owing to the higher all rail freight rates. On this account we may say there is a premium of about 10 cents a bushel in favor of selling soon after harvest and before the close of navigation. Those who hold till after the close of navigation have the higher freight rates to face. A moderate advance in the price of wheat in import markets after the close of navigation might not therefore be any advantage to the producer here, in consequence of the increased cost of exporting the grain. Those who start in with the intention of holding for higher prices in the fall of the year in Manitoba, should therefore be prepared to hold right through until the following spring, if need be, in order to get the full benefit of the expected advance in prices. There is also the interest, insurance, shrinkage in weight and risk of loss from fire, etc., to be taken into consideration in deciding in favor of holding.

In addition to the increased cost of freights after the close of navigation, there is also another point which makes a strong argument in favor of selling now in Manitoba. We refer to the fact that prices paid for wheat in Manitoba have been far above an export basis ever since the season opened. We will not discuss here the reasons why a section of the grain trade has adopted the plan of forcing wheat far above export values. The fact, however, remains, that wheat has been far above an export basis in Manitoba this season and this has prevented the export of any wheat up to the time of this writing. Now, it is

admitted that Manitoba has a large quantity of wheat for export, in excess of home requirements. Before the wheat can be shipped abroad, the local prices will have to decline to an export basis, or the markets of the world will have to advance to a parity with our prices. In the meantime, the fact that some of the buyers here are willing to take a portion of the crop at a price much in advance of its present value for shipment abroad, forms another strong inducement for the producer to sell now. These two considerations of low freights while navigation on the lakes remains open, and the fact that leading home millers have forced the price up much beyond export values, taken together make a premium of 12 to 15 cents per bushel in favor of selling now. In the face of these facts, it would require remarkable confidence in the future of wheat to advise Manitoba farmers to hold their grain, and to do so would involve a responsibility which The Commercial certainly would not care to shoulder.

As a question of fact, and considered aside from any speculative views as to future possibilities, the logic of the situation is decidedly in favor of selling while the low freight rates can be taken advantage of, especially while prices remain so far above an export basis. Those who decide to hold, we have said, should start in with the determination to hold until next spring, if necessary. By that time the low lake freight rates will again be in effect, and the wheat situation will be more readily discernible than it is now. If the crop of the world is as short as has been represented by some statisticians, it will be known with some degree of certainty by next spring. Just here we may say, however, that crop estimates at best are exceedingly unreliable, and especially this early in the season very little reliance can be placed upon compilations of the world's crop. On the other hand, by next spring, the result of the crops will be known in those countries in the southern hemisphere, like Argentina, which harvest their crops early in the new year. If these countries should have a large crop, the situation next spring might be less favorable for high prices than it is now. Wheat is grown over such a vast area of the earth's surface that it is being harvested in some part of the world about every month in the year. This is one reason why we cannot look very far ahead in trying to size up future prospects as to prices, as the situation is always liable to change from crop prospects in different countries.

Another point, so far as Manitoba is concerned, is the disadvantage farmers would be at in marketing their wheat in our short and busy summer season, should they hold until next spring. Of course, they could haul it to the elevators during the winter and have it placed in store, so as to save time during the busy season.

The Commercial is still hopeful of an improvement in values in the wheat markets of the world during the present crop year. The question of fact, as we have shown, however, is greatly in favor of selling now; while the

future is more or less speculative. While it may be advisable for Manitoba farmers to hold some of their wheat, we believe it will be in their interest and in the interest of the country at large, to have a considerable portion of the crop moved out before the close of navigation this fall and while the low freight rates can be taken advantage of. If this is done there will be storage room enough to carry the balance of the crop over to next spring.

STATISTICAL POSITION OF WHEAT.

The statistical position of wheat is strong, so far as this continent is concerned. Bradstreet's monthly statement shows that stocks of wheat in the United States and Canada on October 1 were 64,888,000 bushels, compared with 101,174,000 bushels on October 1, 1894; 78,270,000 bushels on October 1, 1893; 67,998,000 bushels on October 1, 1892; 46,094,000 bushels on October 1, 1891; 84,681,000 bushels on October 1, 1890, and 36,248,000 bushels on October 1, 1889. This statement, which covers this continent both east and west of the mountains, shows that stocks are smaller now than they have been for three years, but considerably larger than they were previous to 1892. Stocks of wheat in the United States and Canada have increased only 4,630,000 bushels during the past three months since the first of July, (the first three months of the present crop year), while during the first three months of the past crop year stock increased 27,671,000 bushels; 20,018,000 bushels in the same period of 1893; 35,907,000 bushels in the like portion of 1892, and 23,496,000 bushels in the same period of 1891.

Taking European stocks the situation is not so strong. Stocks in Great Britain and Europe, including stocks afloat for Europe, on October 1, this year were 64,932,000; on Oct. 1, 1894, they were 61,032,000; on Oct. 1, 1893, 79,920,000; on Oct. 1 1892, 63,664,000; on Oct. 1, 1891, 65,320,000; on Oct. 1, 1890, 48,767,000 and on Oct. 1, 1889, 44,745,000. This shows European available stocks are a little larger than one year ago, but considerably smaller than two years ago, and not materially different from three and four years ago. Taking American and European stocks together, the total is 129,790,000 bushels, or 32,400,000 bushels less than one year ago, 29,400,000 less than two years ago, and 1,873,000 less than on October 1, 1892.

During the past three months (July, August and September) there has been a decrease in American, European and afloat supplies of wheat amounting to 1,087,000 bushels. In a like portion of 1894 there was an increase of 15,687,000 bushels, in 1893 an increase of 5,882,000 bushels, in 1892 an increase of 32,460,000 bushels, in 1891, an increase of 28,019,000 bushels, in 1890 an increase of 12,700,000 bushels, and in 1889 an increase of 14,636,000 bushels.

The strongest feature of this statement is the comparatively small increase in American stocks during the first three months of the new crop year, while in Europe there has

been an actual decrease in stocks during this period.

There are several statistical compilations made of wheat stocks. The figures given above are taken from one of these regular compilations. While none of these statistical statements are complete they furnish very valuable information as to the situation of wheat, based on stocks in store at principal points.

Europe appears to have plenty of wheat in store at the present moment, but the tendency of stocks to keep down during the past three months is significant. We look for more spirited buying on the part of importing countries soon, especially in view of the small wheat crop of the United Kingdom, which is estimated at only 40,000,000 bushels this year, as compared with 60,700,000 bushels last year, and 59,900,000 in 1893.

A DAMAGING AGITATION.

The scandalous agitation which has been worked up in Manitoba in connection with the grain trade, has been productive of much harm to the country. We have often heard it said that such and such things must not be discussed for fear of injuring the country as a field for immigration. The Commercial has been accused of injuring immigration prospects because this journal has published as reliable reports about the crops as could be secured. We can think of no agitation or discussion ever carried on here which has been so damaging to the country as this agitation regarding the grain trade. When we consider that this agitation has been worked up without any good reason, and has been founded upon false assertions or misconceptions, the more must the whole thing be deplored. The most scandalous charges have been made against a section of the community who are just as honorable as any other class of men in the country. The word "swindle" has been applied to these men over and over again, by a sensational newspaper, which is striving hard to keep itself before the public. No effort has been spared to work up one section of the community against another. This attempt to play upon the credulity of the farmers, and at the same time gain notoriety for a sensational newspaper, can be regarded as simply shameful. Aside from the injury it will do the country abroad, by spreading the false impression that the grain trade of Manitoba is in the hands of a "swindling combine," it is certainly a grievous offence to willfully work up one class of the people against another.

We do not blame the farmers in this matter. The whole trouble is that the price of wheat is low. If the price of wheat were high, they would pay little attention to such articles as have appeared in certain Manitoba papers of late. A great many of the farmers understand very little about market conditions, and when the prices of the products they have to sell are unusually low, they very often seem inclined to throw the blame en-

tirely upon the local buyers. When wheat is low, as it has been for some time back, they are ready to believe the stories circulated that they are being swindled by a grain combine.

There never was less reason for such an agitation in Manitoba than there has been the present season. The farmers of Manitoba are not suffering from any grain combine, wheat ring, elevator monopoly or any of the other absurd charges which have been made. The so-called elevator monopoly, which is in no sense a monopoly, is the only restriction upon the trade in any way, and just here we may say that we regard our fine elevator system as the greatest advantage the grain producers of Manitoba have to-day, in marketing their grain. The farmers of Manitoba never received a higher price for their wheat, in proportion to its actual value in the markets of the world, than they are receiving to-day. Wheat was never handled upon so small a margin as it has been handled during the past two years of low prices. In no direction can be found any good reason for this damaging agitation which has been worked up. The sole trouble so far as the farmer is concerned, is the low prices (which the local buyers are in no sense responsible for), and this has given certain parties an opportunity to gain a little notoriety.

All through these scandalous charges which have been made against them, the grain men have remained passive and have never entered a single protest. They recognize that in this country public sympathy is with the farmers, and that this sympathy will lead many persons to partially at least accept the charges made against them. Still they have not answered any of the slanderous charges made against them as a body, owing possibly to the belief that this public sympathy with the farmer has prejudiced their case to such an extent that a reply from them would not receive fair consideration. It must be very trying to the grain men, many at least of whom are honorable men, to remain passive under the slanders which have been cast upon them so freely of late. The Commercial has, just as much real sympathy with the farmers as have many of these self-elected champions of the farmer. This sympathy, however, should not prejudice any one against a body of men who are just as honest and honorable as any other class of the people; and no one should form an opinion upon the grain trade from the rubbish which has been printed in some Manitoba papers of late. Before accepting these statements about swindling, etc., a careful enquiry should be made into the whole question.

The Commercial is pleased to see that the majority of the country papers of Manitoba have not been led into this agitation. We believe that the country editors are generally honorable men, who would despise to make capital out of this grain question, even though it would please many of their readers to have them take up this cry.

Most of the country papers have taken a very fair view of this agitation, and though there are points which some of them admit they do not understand, they have refused to credit the wholesale charges which have been made against the grain trade. The Commercial has made a careful study of the grain trade of this country since it had a beginning, and we have advocated what we believed to be in the interest of the country, in connection with grain matters. We believe that most of the country papers have confidence in The Commercial, and we will therefore offer to answer any "question of fact" which any country editor may desire information upon, in connection with the grain trade.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The item in another column showing the large increase in shipments out of farm produce over the Manitoba Northwestern railway, is certainly very gratifying as showing the progress being made by the country served by that road. At the same time it will be encouraging to the bond-holders of the road, who will see in this the good prospects for the future of their road. The remarkable growth of the cattle trade is one of the particularly pleasing features of the report. With the large crop secured this year, the next business year of this railway should show even a more remarkable increase in the quantity of farm produce handled, than is shown by the report for the business year recently closed.

* * *

At the last meeting of the Winnipeg public school board, Mr. Bole brought up the question of adding commercial training and other more practical subjects to the list of studies taught in the public schools. On motion the superintendent was asked to report on this matter. This is in line with a growing feeling that our public schools are not meeting the requirements of the age. The Commercial has expressed its views upon this aspect of the school question in times past. It is a vastly more important question than that other school question which has absorbed so much public attention in Manitoba and throughout Canada of late, and it is a pity those in charge of our educational affairs could not be made to see it in this light. Our public schools are not giving satisfactory results. It is not higher education, but practical education which the present age demands. The great object should be to fit the rising generation for the practical duties of life, in so far as it is possible to do this in the public schools. This does not seem to be the aim of our educationists. Public opinion, however, is being drawn to this question, and no doubt a desirable change will be brought about in time.

A FEW papers still keep up an agitation against the so-called elevator monopoly, but the farmers, who it is alleged are the sufferers thereby, do not seem to be troubling them-

Continued on page 92.

D. McCall & Co'y.

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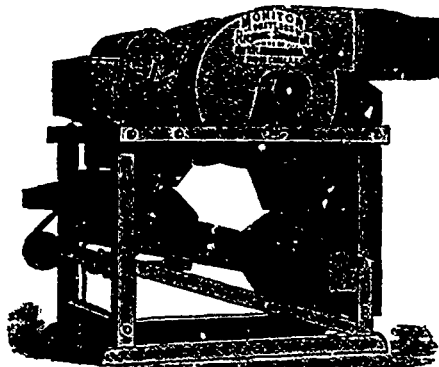
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Compressed Mince Meat.

Put up in neat paper packages and packed (3)
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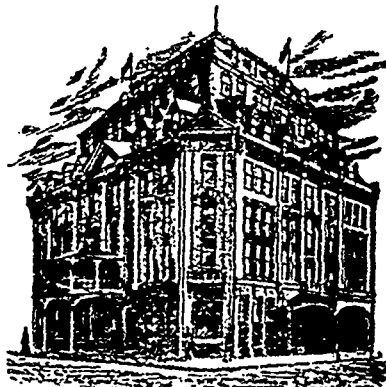
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OAK TANNED "EXTRA" BRAND

BELTING

MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

THE J. C. McLAREN BELTING COMPANY.

WINNIPEG MARKETS.

WINNIPEG, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 12.

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

BOOTS AND SHOES.—The feature is the easiness in the price of leather. A decline of 2c has been reported in some lines of domestic leather, and the market is decidedly off from the top. Some travellers are out with spring samples of boots and shoes, but they have not made much progress yet.

CORDWOOD.—The demand is increasing, but prices are about the same. The Winnipeg school board is calling for tenders for 830 cords of tamarac and 200 cords of jack pine wood. We quote the following prices for car lots on track here: Tamarac \$3.75 to \$4 per cord; pine \$3.25 to \$3.50 per cord; spruce \$3 and poplar \$2.25 to \$2.50 per cord.

COAL.—The rumored further advance of 50c per ton at Duluth in the wholesale price of Pennsylvania anthracite, which we mentioned last week as not being considered authentic, proves that we were right, as no such advance occurred. The price remains at \$5 per ton at Duluth, or equal to a cost of \$6 in car lots on track at Winnipeg. Winnipeg retail prices are the same and we quote: Pennsylvania anthracite, \$3.50 per ton delivered to consumers. Souris lignite, \$1.25 per ton delivered to consumers and \$3.85 at the yard here. Lethbridge bituminous \$6.50 per ton to consumers, delivered.

DRY GOODS.—Cottons are very firm still and some further advances are reported since our report last week. The Dominion and Colored mills advanced their prices the first of this month. Gray cottons are quoted ½c higher; flannelettes, ½c; unbleached sheeting, ½c. This is the third advance for the latter. Bleached sheetings are up ½c, colored cantons and denims are ½c higher (this being the second advance), linings are up ½c and black and white wadding 2c per dozen.

DRUGS.—The most notable feature is the remarkable advance in cream of tartar, prices having advanced at the rate of 6 to 7c per week in England. The price has now reached 101 to 102s per cwt in England, this showing the enormous advance of 40 to 42s per cwt or equal to 10c per pound during the past three months. Glycerine keeps on advancing. Following prices are for small parcels, and will be shaded considerably for full package orders: Alum per pound, 3½ to 4½c, alcohol, \$4.75; bleaching powder, per pound; 6 to 8c; bluestone, 4½ to 5c; blue vitrol, 5 to 8c; borax, 11 to 13c; bromide potash, 55 to 75c; camphor, 75 to 85c; camphor, ounces 80 to 90c; carbolic acid, 40 to 55c; castor oil, 11 to 15c; chloride potash, 28 to 35c; citric acid, 55 to 65c. copperas 3½ to 4c; cocaine, per oz., \$7.50 to \$8.00; cream tartar, per pound, 28 to 35c; cloves, 20 to 25c; epsom salts, 3½ to 4c; extract logwood, bulk, 14 to 18c; do., boxes, 18 to 20c; German quinine, 30 to 40c; glycerine, per pound, 20 to 25c; ginger, Jamaica, 25 to 40c; do., African, 20 to 25c, Howard's quinine, per ounce, 35 to 45c; iodine, \$5.50 to \$6.00; insect powder, 35 to 40c; morphia sul., \$1.30 to \$2.25, Opium, \$1.50 to \$5.00; oil, olive, \$1.25 to \$1.40; oil, U. S. salad, \$1.25 to 1.40; oil, lemon, super \$2.25 to 2.75; oil, peppermint, \$1.00 to \$1.50; oil, cod liver, \$2.25 to 2.75 per gallon; oxalice acid, 13 to 16c; potass iodide, \$1.25 to 4.50; paris green, 17 to 18c lb; saltpetre; 10 to 12c; sal rocnello, 30 to 35c; shellac, 45 to 50c; sulphur flowers, 3½ to 5c; sulphur roll, per keg, 3½ to 5c; soda bicarb, per keg of 112 pounds, \$3.75 to \$4.25; sal soda, \$2 to \$3; tartaric acid, per lb., 45 to 55c.

FISH.—Local jobbers prices for fresh fish are as follows: B. C. salmon,

12 to 14c; Lake Superior trout, 9c; whitefish, 6c; pickerel, 8c; finnan haddies, 12½c; kippered goldeyes, 80c doz. Very little doing in salt fish; oysters. \$2 for standards and \$2.25 selects, per gallon. B. C. halibut is now coming freely, and is quoted at 12½c here.

FLUID BEEF, ETC.—Following are prices of the goods put up by the Johnston Fluid Beef Company of Montreal.—Johnstons Fluid Beef—No. 1, 2-oz. tins, per dozen, \$2.70; No. 2 4oz., \$4.50; No. 3, 8oz., \$7.88; No. 4, 1 lb., \$12.83; No. 5, 2 lb., \$21.30. Staminial—2oz. bottles, per dozen, \$2.55; do, 4oz., \$5.10; do, 8 oz., \$7.65; do, 16oz., \$12.75. Fluid Beef Cordial—20oz. bottles, \$10. Milk Granules—In cases of 4 dozen, \$5.10. Milk Granules with Cereals—In cases of 4 dozen, \$4.25

GREEN FRUITS.—Winter apples are not to hand yet. Ordinary qualities of fall apples are about the same price, but fancy sorts of late fall apples, such as snows, kings, etc., are scarce and bring higher prices, having sold as high as \$3.75 per barrel. A few new lemons were in, but there has been no general supply yet. Lemons are very scarce everywhere, and we hear of \$18 and over being paid in some markets east. The few in here sold at \$11. Prices are: lemons, no quotations; bananas \$2.25 to \$3 per bunch as to size; California peaches \$1.25 to \$1.35 per box; California and Oregon pears \$2.25 to \$3.00 per box; apples \$3.00 to \$3.25 per barrel; Ontario concord grapes 50c per basket of 10 lbs; Ontario white Niagara and Red Roger's grapes 65c per basket of 10 lbs; Ontario pears 60 to 90c per basket; California grapes, tokays, \$3.00 to \$3.25 per crate; tomatoes 70 to 90c per basket; Figs, 1½ ounce boxes, 1.50 per dozen; dates 7 to 7½ a lb.

GROCERIES.—The strong tone of the sugar market holds and there is apparently no prospect of a change soon, with the light European beet crop and the interference with the crop in Cuba by the rebellion. Prices have advanced sharply in Europe and at New York. American refiners are buying largely in Europe. Canadian refiners advanced prices again ½c on Monday, making the price of granulated stand at 4½c and yellows 3½ to 4c as to grade at the refineries. One or two advances every week are now the order. A remarkable advance in cream of tartar has been going on for some time, prices having advanced about 10c per pound in England in the past three months. Canned lobsters and mackerel have advanced in the east, owing to the light pack this season. New Valencia and California raisins will soon be in the market. New California fruit is now being offered to ship. Denia advices report an advance in Valencias there of 2s. Willet and Grey summarize the sugar situation statistically as follows:

	1895-96.	1894-95.
Stocks in the world		
Oct. 1.....	1,200,000	518,126
Beet crops of Europe..	3,687,000	4,816,000
Cane crop of Cuba....	600,000	1,020,000
Cane crops of other countries.....	2,185,000	2,185,150
Domestic crop of U. S.	270,000	320,000
	7,942,000	8,889,276
Consumption requirements.....	8,000,000	7,689,276
Deficiency.....	59,000
Surplus.....	1,200,000

It will be seen from the above that while stocks are much larger than a year ago, for the crop year beginning October 1, 1895, the supplies during the present year are estimated to be much less than they were last year, owing to the light crop in Europe and the trouble in Cuba. In view of the light crops, the large stocks at the moment are not sufficient to keep down prices.

HARDWARE.—Metals are very firm and advancing steadily. Galvanized iron is 10 per cent higher in the east. Prices are as follows:

TIN, lamb and 56 and 28 lb. ingots, per lb, 20 to 21c.

TIN PLATES. — Charcoal plates, I. C., 10 by 14, 12 by 12 and 14 by 20, per box, \$1.50 to \$1.75, I. X., same sizes, per box, \$5.75 to \$6; I. C., charcoal, 20 by 28, 112 sheets to box, \$8.50 to 9.00; I. X., per box, 20 by 28, 112 sheets to box, \$10.50 to 11.00.

TERNE PLATES.—I. C., 20 by 28, \$3.50 to 9.00.

IRON AND STEEL.—Bar iron, per 100 lbs. base price. \$2.50 to \$2.65; band iron, per 100 lbs., \$3.00 to 3.15; Swedish iron, per 100 lbs., \$5.25 to 6; sleigh shoe steel, \$3.25 to 3.50; best cast tool steel, per lb, 12 to 13c; Russian sheet, per lb, 12 to 13c.

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

CANADA PLATES.—Garth and Blaina, \$3.00 to 3.10.

GALVANIZED IRON.—Queen's Head, 22 to 24 gauge, per lb., 5c; 26 gauge, per lb., 5½c; 28 gauge, per lb., 5¾c.

IRON PIPE.—50 to per 60 cent. off list.

CHAIN.—Best proof coil, 3-16 inch, per lb., 6½ to 6¾c; ¼ inch, per lb, 6 to 6¾c; 5-16 inch, per lb., 5¾ to 6c; ¾ inch, per lb., 5½ to 5¾c; 7-16 inch, per lb., 4¾ to 5c; ½ inch, per lb., 4¾ to 5c.

SHEET ZINC.—In casks, 5½c lb., broken lots, 6c,

LEAD.—Pig, per lb., 4½c.

SOLDER.—Half and half (guar) per lb, 14 to 16c.

AMMUNITION.—Cartridges—Rim fire pistol, American, discount, 35 per cent.; rim fire cartridges, Dominion, 50 per cent.; rim fire military, American, 5 per cent. advance, central fire pistol and rifle, American, 12 per cent.; central fire cartridge, Dominion, 30 per cent.; shot shells, 12 gauge, \$6 to 7.50; shot, Canadian, soft, 5½c; shot, Canadian, chilled, 6c.

AXES.—Per box, \$6.50 to 15.50.

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

ROPE.—Sisal, per lb., 8 to 8½c base; manilla, per lb., 11 to 11½c base; cotton, ¼ to ½ inch and larger, 16c lb.

NAILS.—Cut, per keg, base price, \$2.85 to \$3; common steel wire nails, 5 to 6 inch, \$3.50 per keg; 3 to 4 inch. \$3.50 keg; 2½ inch, \$4.09 keg; 2 inch, \$4.38 keg.

HORSE NAILS.—Pointed and finished, oval heads. List prices as follows: No. 5, \$7.50 box; No. 6, \$6.75 box; No. 7, \$6 box; No. 8, \$5.75 box; No. 9, 10 and 11, \$5.50 box. Discount off above list prices, 50 to 50 and 10 per cent.

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

LUMBER.—Business has been considerably brisker with the city dealers recently. The mills are preparing for the winter log cut. The cut in the woods will be larger this winter, as last winter there was very little done in the woods. This has enabled the mills to reduce stocks somewhat, and they will be able to start in on a larger scale. Lumbermen complain that there is very little money in the trade at present prices.

RAW FURS.—There is very little interest in the fur trade yet. A few new skins are coming in, but they grade low yet. The fall fur sales will be held in London this month. The following quotations give the range of prices paid in Winnipeg at the close of last season, but prices for this season are not

established yet, and there will be more or less change in the new list. The prices cover the range from small to large skins, size, color and condition being considered, though skins are sometimes offered which are not worth the minimum quotations, on account of being killed out of season.

Badger	\$0 15 to \$0 80
Bear, black or brown	1 00 to 26 00
Bear, grizzly	1 00 to 25 00
Beaver, large	5 50 to 7 75
" medium	3 00 to 5 00
" small	and kits 1 50 to 2 50
" castors, per lb	2 50 to 5 50
Fisher	3 00 to 9 00
Fox, cross	3 50 to 12 00
" kitt	10 to 40
" red	25 to 1 50
" silver	20 00 to 75 00
Lynx, large	1 00 to 2 50
" medium	1 00 to 1 75
" small	75 to 1 25
Marten	1 00 to 5 00
Mink	50 to 1 50
Musquash	02 to 09
Otter	2 00 to 9 00
Skunk	25 to 70
Wolf, timber	1 00 to 2 25
" prairie	25 to 65
Wolverine	1 00 to 5 00

GRAIN AND PRODUCE

WHEAT—Leading United States markets have been nervous, irregular and excitable this week, with a comparatively wide range in values on some days. Cables have been mostly weak. Continued reports have come in of drouth in the western states which is interfering with sowing the new winter wheat crop. Exports of wheat, flour included as wheat, from both coasts of the United States this week amount to 2,211,000 bushels, compared with 2,613,000 bushels last week, 3,317,000 bushels in the corresponding week a year ago, 2,892,000 bushels two years ago, and 3,925,000 bushels three years ago.

The local grain trade is in a very unsatisfactory condition. There is first the great variation in quality of the crop, running into 15 to 20 different grades. This makes it a very difficult and unsatisfactory crop to handle. Secondly there is the difficulty about the standards, which are said to be unsuited to the crop, and therefore annoying to the trade. The third and most unsatisfactory feature is the situation as to prices. About 1,250,000 to 1,500,000 bushels of wheat are now being marketed per week in Manitoba, and not a single cargo has been loaded yet for export. This is owing to the fact that prices are too high to ship. By to-night about 2,000,000 bushels of wheat will be in store at Fort William, which means that almost half the elevator storage at our lake ports is already full, and country elevators are fast filling up. The only shipments east of the lakes is what wheat is being taken by eastern Canada millers. They are taking a little more than in former years, but even if they take twice as much as in any past year, it will not make much impression on the crop. What are we going to do with the wheat is then the question? Elevator space fast filling up; the navigation season only lasts about six weeks more, and no wheat going out of the country because it cannot be sold except at a heavy loss to holders, because it has been purchased at prices far above an export basis. Cash wheat at Duluth yesterday was worth about 58c for No. 1 hard. At the same time 48c was being paid to farmers in Manitoba, equal to about 62c at Fort William allowing only 2c for cost of handling, or 3c above Duluth. This shows the bad situation the market is in for exporters. Millers are differently situated as they are buying for the domestic market, and with a duty of 75c per barrel on flour in their favor, they can pay above an export

basis if they choose to do so and make the home consumer pay the difference. Exporters are differently situated. They cannot do business unless they can buy on an export basis. If the situation does not change so that exports can begin, all movement of wheat will eventually have to cease for lack of storage room. There is a good deal of room at country points yet, where stocks are now about 1,500,000 bushels. About 800 cars per day are moving to lake ports, but a large portion of the wheat coming out is going into store for farmers, who are not selling, notwithstanding the fact that prices are above export values. It is said that 60 per cent of the wheat moving is held by farmers. Receipts at Fort William last week were 635,544 bushels and shipments 199,976 bushels. The corresponding week last year receipts were 808,767 bushels and shipments were 448,818 bushels. Stocks on October 5, were 1,222,757 bushels, and a year ago were 1,389,915 bushels. Lake rates are advancing. The Canadian Pacific Railway Co. has advanced the rate via their steamers to 9c per bushel to all points in Eastern Canada west of Montreal and including Montreal. Lake rates at Duluth are firm. A year ago 2c was quoted from Duluth to Buffalo. Prices have held at 48c per bushel for best samples, to farmers in Manitoba country markets at most 18 cent freight rate points, and this price has been paid for a good deal of wheat which would not grade No. 1 hard. On Thursday prices in the country dropped 1c and again 1c on Friday, to 46c at 18c rate points. Sales to eastern Canada millers and buyers have been made at about 60c. afloat Fort William for No. 1 hard, and, ranged from 59 to 60c, during the week, closing at 59 to 60c. No. 2 hard and No. 1 northern, 2 to 2c under No. 1 hard; No. 3 hard 6 to 7c under No. 1 hard; No. 1 rejected about 7c under No. 1 hard. This latter grade sold last year at 8 to 4c and in some cases only 2c under No. 1 hard. This difference now is due to the prevention of mixing scoured wheat, and it is causing a heavy loss to the farmers, as 10 to 15 per cent of the crop is grading reject. A small cargo for export was reported loading at Fort William to-day, but this was on a sale made some time ago for future delivery. No definite announcement has come from Ottawa yet regarding the standards or the question of mixing. Wheat is easier to-day with bids at 59c afloat Fort William for No. 1 hard.

FLOUR—Flour is firm at steady prices. Some export of Manitoba grades is reported from Montreal. Sales by millers here are made at \$1.85 to \$1.90 for patents, and \$1.65 to \$1.70 for strong bakers per sack of 95 lbs. delivered to city retail dealers. Second bakers \$1.40 to \$1.50, XXXX about \$1.15 to \$1.20 per sack according to brand.

MILLSTUFFS—The quotation is \$1 for bran and \$13 for shorts per ton, with small quantities held \$1 per ton more.

OATS—About 18c per bushel of 34 lbs. is the general price paid for farmers loads, and up to 20c for milling quality. Deliveries here have been lighter, but enough are coming in to supply the local demand, and few if any car lots are wanted for the local trade. No shipping doing. Cars are offered at about 20c on track here. A quantity of oats will soon be wanted for the winter supply for the lumber camps between Winnipeg and the Ottawa river, and these will be supplied from Manitoba, but prices are too low to permit profitable shipment of oats to Ontario points, except in the northern and northwestern lumber territory.

BARLEY—A few loads offered by farmers are taken at about 21 to 22c, and 23 to 24c. is paid for malting samples, per bushel of 48 lbs. No shipping doing.

WHEAT—Local farmers' market.—Farmers' loads are being taken at the mills here at 46 to 48c for good milling samples. Low grade has sold as low as 35c for chicken feed.

GROUND FEED—Prices are \$15 to \$17 per ton as to quality.

OATMEAL—We quote rolled oats at \$1.75 per sack of 80 pounds in broken lots to retail dealers. Standard and granulated oatmeal \$2 per sack of 98 lbs. A car of Ontario rolled oats was brought in and sold at \$1.95 off the car here, and at \$2.10 in small lots from store. Rolled wheat, \$1.90 per 81 pound sack; pot barley \$2, and pearl barley \$1 per 93 pound sack.

OIL CAKE—Ground oil cake meal is quoted at \$20 per ton in sacks.

FLAX SEED—Buyers are paying 70c per bushel to farmers in Manitoba country markets.

BUTTER—The local market is very much firmer for butter, and has advanced sharply, in sympathy with eastern and western markets. Creamery particularly is strong, as supplies are well cleaned up, and what is left is in very few hands. Prices for creamery have advanced 1 to 2c in eastern Canada markets and there appears to be considerable buying for export there. Here prices have advanced about 2c per lb for creamery, and we hear of 18c being paid at the factories in Manitoba. Dairy is also much stronger here and higher prices have been paid, particularly for choice late made goods. For held summer dairy, from 9 to 10c would be paid for round lots, as to quality, and 11 to 12c for later makes, in round lots, while for really choice, sweet, fresh dairy, 13 to 14c would be paid. Small lots of selected dairy are selling at 15 to 16c. There will be no more shipments east this season of creamery at any rate.

CHEESE—Cheese is not sharing in the strength of butter to the full extent, though eastern markets have moved up a little, but this has been principally for finest September make. In Manitoba cheese some further shipments have been made east, but the season's business is almost closed. We hear of 6c being offered in the country for Manitoba cheese in round lots, but this is beyond the views of some shippers. In fact losses have been made on some lots of Manitoba cheese sent east, as the goods were held too long here, and could be sold only at a sacrifice in Montreal. Shippers are therefore operating very carefully. For straight September goods, of choice quality, a shade over 6c per lb. might be worked. At Ingersoll, Ont., on Tuesday, 7c was bid for September. At Peterboro, there were sales at 8 to 8c for September goods.

EGGS—Prices are firm. Buyers advanced prices 2c per dozen to 18c on Monday, and further advances may be made next week. Case lots selling at 15 to 16c. Shipments are going west.

LARD—Pure lard is firmer, and stocks are limited. Prices are:—Pure, \$1.85 to \$1.90 for 20 pound pails, and \$1.50 for 50 lb pails; pure leaf lard in 3, 5 and 10 pound tins, quoted at \$7 per case of 60 pounds, tierces 9c pound.

CURED MEATS—Stocks of meats are rather light. Prices in some lines are a little lower, particularly for long clear and shoulders. Smoked Meats are quoted: Hams, assorted sizes, 12c; breakfast bacon, bolies, 12c; do backs: 0c; picnic hams, 9c; short spiced rolls, 7c; long rolls, 7c; shoulders, 7c; smoked long clear, 9c; smoked jowls, 5c. Dry salt meats are quoted: Long clear bacon, 8c per lb; shoulders, 6c; backs, 9c; barrel pork, heavy mess, \$15.00; clear mess \$15.00; short cut, \$17.00; rolled shoulders, \$15 per barrel, pork sundries; fresh sausage, 7c; bologna sausage, 7c; Ger-

man sausage, 7c; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 10c per package; pickled hocks, 2c; pickled tongues, 5c; sausage casings, 80c lb.

VEGETABLES.—Following are prices on the street market: Potatoes abundant at 15 to 20c per bushel; cabbage 15 to 40c per dozen, as to size; cauliflower, scarce at 50 to 75c per dozen, as to quality; celery 15 to 25c per dozen bunches; onions 40 to 50c per bushel; turnips 10 to 15c per bushel; native tomatoes 2c per lb. and eastern tomatoes 7 to 90c per basket; green tomatoes 25 to 30c per bushel; citrons 40 to 75c per dozen, as to size; Hubbard squash \$1.50 per dozen; parsnips 40 to 50c bushel; carrots 25c; beets 25c bushel.

POULTRY.—No change in prices. Chickens 40 to 45c per pair; spring chickens, 35 to 45c per pair; turkeys 9 to 10c per lb. live weight. Ducks 50 to 60c per pair. Wild ducks 20 to 80c per pair. Geese, \$1 each, wild geese, 75c each.

DRESSED MEATS.—Prices are about the same. A little beef sells as high as 5c per lb., but this price is only obtained for something extra choice, or from very slow pay customers. The usual price is 4½c for good beef, and the range from 4 to 4½c, as to quality. Mutton sells mostly about 6c and ranges 5½ to 6½c. Lamb 6½ to 7c. Pork is temporarily scarce. In some cases over 6c has been paid, but prices will no doubt soon be easier, as the scarcity is due only to the fact that farmers have not had time to market their hogs. Veal 5 to 6c.

HIDES.—Prices have again declined ½c here making a drop of 1c altogether from the top. The price of No. 1 cows is no quoted at 6½c. Scarcely any heavy steers are being marketed, and they are generally not taken at any advance over cows; 5c higher is now paid for largesheepskins. Calfskins have declined more than any other line in outside markets, but they are down here only about 1c from the top, as some are still paying 7c, though others offer only 6c for No. 1 calf. Very few are coming, or they would be lower. We quote: Hides, Winnipeg inspection, green, 6½c for No. 1 cows, 5½c for No. 2, and 4½c for No. 3; branded hides grade No. 2, when not otherwise damaged to reduce them to No. 3. We quote: Calf, 8 to 15 lb skins, 6 to 7c per lb. Deacons, 20 to 30c each. Kips 5 to 6½c. Sheep and lambskins, recent kill, 30 to 40c. Tallow, 4 to 5c rendered and 2 to 3c rough.

WOOL.—Manitoba fleeces 10 to 11½c. per lb. Wool marks are firm. London has advanced further and United States markets are very firm.

SENECA ROOT.—Dull at 17 to 19c per lb.

HAY.—Firm and steady, owing to the burning of a lot of hay by recent prairie fires. We quote \$5.50 to \$5 per ton for prairie baled on track here.

LIVE STOCK.

British markets have improved, after two very bad weeks. Cables from Liverpool reported an advance of ½ to 1c on cattle and ¾c on sheep, at the Liverpool weekly market on Monday, best Canadian steers being quoted and 11c and sheep at 12 to 13c. Sheep were ½c lower and hogs ¾c higher at Montreal, at Monday's market, but cattle were steady at 2 to 3c for butchers and up to 4c for exports.

CATTLE.—At the Winnipeg stock yards a good many cattle were in. Gordon & Ironside shipped 1,931 head east during the week, of which 1,241 were domestic and 740 were range cattle. There were a few butchers among them, but nearly all were export. Among Gordon & Ironsides purchases here were 15 car loads brought in by Mullins & Wilson, from the Manitoba Northwestern country, and six cars from Gillespie of Pilot Mound. Almack & Leese had in fourteen cars of cattle from the Manitoba Northwestern country, which

they shipped east yesterday. Mullins & Wilson also took east six cars, and there were odd cars attached to their train by other shippers, three cars being from McMillan, of Prince Albert. Messrs Kobold and Gallagher had in three or four cars each of range cattle from Maple Creek for the local market. Altogether about 2,600 head of cattle were handled here during the week. Local butchers have been buying scarcely anything at the yards, as they have picked up all the cattle they wanted from farmers in the country around Winnipeg, at a cost of about 2 to 2½c per lb., live weight. For good export cattle 2½c has been paid at the yards here, and for a really choice picked animal 3c per lb would be paid. A lot of range cattle will arrive at the yard here to-day and to-morrow.

HOGS.—Only a few in; 1 car went west to Calgary, shipped by Gordon & Ironside. Almack & Lees had two cars in from the Northwestern, which they sold to J. Y. Griffin, local packer. We quote 4½c off cars here, per lb.

SHEEP.—Several lots of sheep were in. Gordon & Ironside shipped 689 head east, which were brought in some from McArthur's ranch at Prince Albert and the rest from Whitewood. Almack & Leese had in 700 head from the Manitoba Northwestern, which they shipped east. The local demand for sheep is slow, and the quotation of 3c is a nominal and extreme one for sheep and lambs. It could barely be realized from the local butchers' trade, though sales were made on through shipment, at equal to 3c off cars here. We quote 2½ to 3c off cars here for sheep and lambs.

At Toronto on Oct. 8 very few good export cattle were offered. Sales were made at 3½ to 3¾c. Good butchers were scarce. Sales ranged from 2 to 3¾c. Lambs higher at \$2 to \$2.25 each; export sheep 3½ to 3¾c, bucks 3c; best bacon hogs 4½c, other sorts from 3½ to 4c, stags 1½ to 2c.

At Chicago on Oct. 11, hogs were 5c lower, the supply being excessive. Packers sold at \$3.75 to \$4 per 100 lbs. and shippers at \$1 to \$1.15, small pigs as low as \$1.75 per 100 lbs. These prices are 15 to 25c lower than a week ago.

The Labor Market.

There is still considerable demand from the country for farm and threshing hands. Of course the demand is not as great nor as urgent as it was a short time ago. A good many of the Ontario farm labor excursionists are beginning to return home, so that there is no surplus of labor accumulating in the country, and there are still some calls from the country for men. The lumber companies are looking for men for the woods for the winter. In the city the number of men employed at work of all kinds is said to be larger than for many years.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

The prices below are board of trade quotations for Chicago No. 2 wheat, No. 2 oats and No. 2 corn, per bushel. Pork is quoted per barrel and lard and short ribs per 100 pounds.

On Monday wheat was irregular. Northwestern receipts were large and cables were lower, but the visible supply increase was comparatively small. Closing prices were about ¾c under Saturday. Closing prices were:

	Oct.	Dec.	Jan.	May.
Wheat.....	57½	58½-59	—	63½
Corn.....	29½	27½	—	28½
Oats.....	17½	17½	—	20½
Pork.....	\$ 40	—	9 57½	—
Lard.....	5 80	—	5 85	—
Short Ribs.	5 25	—	4 87½	—

On Tuesday, wheat was firm most of the day on higher cables and foreign buying, but sold off some near the close, though still

maintaining a considerable advance over yesterday. Closing prices were:

	Oct.	Dec.	Jan.	May.
Wheat.....	58½	59½-7	—	61
Corn.....	29½	27½	—	29
Oats.....	17½	17½	—	20½
Mess Pork..	8 87½	—	9 55½	—
Lard.....	5 80	—	5 80	—
Short Ribs.	5 25	—	4 87½	—

On Wednesday prices were irregular. Cables were easy, but continued dry weather in the winter wheat region was a strong feature. Closing prices were:

	Oct.	Dec.	Jan.	May.
Wheat....	59½	61½	—	61½
Corn.....	29½	27½	—	29
Oats.....	17½	17½	—	20½
Mess Pork.	8 32½	—	9 50	—
Lard.....	5 75	—	5 80	—
Short Ribs.	5 05	—	4 82½	—

On Thursday wheat was very irregular and had quite a wide range. Free export was the principal feature. Closing prices were:

	Oct.	Dec.	Jan.	May.
Wheat....	59	59½-60	—	61
Corn.....	28½	27½	—	28½
Oats.....	17½	17½	—	20½
Pork.....	8 27½	—	9 40	9 65
Lard.....	5 70	—	5 75	—
Short Ribs.	5 00	—	4 80	—

Wheat was irregular on Friday and higher. Cables were easier, but dry weather in the winter wheat country was a firm feature. The markets were quite excited. Closing prices were:

	Oct.	Dec.	Jan.	May.
Wheat....	59½-60	60½-61	—	65
Corn.....	28½	27½	—	29½
Oats.....	17½	18	—	20½
Mess Pork.	8 30	—	9 40	—
Lard.....	5 72½	—	5 75	5 90
Short Ribs.	5 02½	—	4 80	—

On Saturday wheat was stronger under covering by shorts and May advanced to 65c, but did not hold the top. Closing prices were:

	Oct.	Dec.	Jan.	May.
Wheat....	59½	60½	—	61½-5
Corn.....	29	27½	—	29½
Oats.....	17½	17½	—	20½
Mess Pork.	\$ 40	—	—	—
Lard.....	—	—	—	—
Short Ribs.	—	—	—	—
Flax Seed..	95½	95	—	1 01½

A week ago Oct. wheat closed at 58½c. A year ago October wheat closed at 51c.

Duluth Wheat Market.

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

Monday—Oct. 55½c, Dec. 56c, May, 61c.
Tuesday—Oct. 56c, Dec. 56½c, May 61c.
Wednesday—Oct. — c, Dec. 57½c, May 61½c.
Thursday—Oct. 56c, Dec. 56½c, May 61c.
Friday—Oct. 56½c, Dec. 57½c, May 61½c.
Saturday—Oct. 56½c, Dec. 57½c, May, 61c.

A week ago to-day, (Saturday) prices closed at 5½c for October, and 59½c for December. A year ago October wheat closed at 56½c, and two years ago at —c. No. 1 hard is quoted at about 1½ to 2c over No. 1 northern, No. 2 northern, 3c lower than No. 1 northern for cash wheat.

New York Wheat.

On Saturday, Oct. 12, December wheat closed at 68½c, and May delivery at 71½c. A week ago wheat closed at 69½c for December and 69½c for May.

Minneapolis Wheat.

No. 1 Northern wheat closed on Saturday at 55½c for December delivery, and May at 59½c. A week ago October wheat closed at 51½c

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BRITISH COLUMBIA BUSINESS REVIEW

Vancouver, Oct. 7, 1895.

All agree that there is a decided improvement in trade on the Canadian Pacific coast, but opinions differ widely as to the cause. There are many who say that merchants are deceived as to the volume of trade they are doing by the increase of cash sales alone, and that such increase is due to the lines of credit being shortened all over the province, and not due to better times. But eight out of ten merchants interviewed state positively that this is not the case, as their gross sales have increased in value, cash and credit, every month since January until the month of September which was their record month.

Wholesalers claim that trade is still steadily improving and their faith in the future is shown by several of the houses branching out on a larger scale. There is one feature of the market greatly in evidence and that is the fact that money is easier than it has been for the past 12 months. There are but few changes in the market not already recorded. Tomatoes are much cheaper selling at \$1.25; watermelons are out of the market, and grapes are selling at \$1.25; sheep are selling at from \$3 to \$3.25. There is still a lot of old dairy and creamery butter on hand which is being disposed of at any price, the nominal quotation being 5 cents. Cheese is a little firmer at 9 to 10. To illustrate the great demand for butter: On Saturday night Major & Eldridge received 1,000 pounds of block butter from Winnipeg; on Monday in spite of the supply carried by all the other houses, it was gone and at the market price. This firm is starting a creamery over their warehouse. The cream will be separated at the dairy station about 25 or 50 miles away and sent in by train arriving fresh the same morning. Another partner has been admitted into the firm to attend exclusively to the dairy department. Several other creameries are contemplated as a result of Prof. Robertson's visit. The Delta Creamery is turning out about 250 or 300 pounds daily, and with the exception of one day's output is being sold in the Victoria markets. It is delivered in Victoria some 85 miles distant at the stores of the merchants at 25 cents per pound and retailed at 35 cents. One of the partners in this experiment dairy informed your correspondent that if a big creamery were running in every municipality of British Columbia they could not supply the demand. It is said to be actually cheaper to run a dairy in British Columbia than it is in Manitoba for the reason that the season is so long that the employees will accept a lower wage than in Manitoba. Lard in tins is selling at 10 1/2 cents and in tubs at 10c. Salmon are out of the market; fowl are selling at from \$1 to \$3 per dozen.

British Columbia Markets.

(BY WIRE TO THE COMMERCIAL.)

Vancouver, October 12, 1895.

Butter is very firm and advancing. Some lots of butter which were refused by parties to whom they were shipped sold at a sharp advance soon after. Oats are very low in this market, owing to the importation of

cheap oats from Washington state, the latter being laid down here, duty paid, at \$16.50 per ton.

Butter.—Manitoba dairy butter, old 3 to 8c, new 12 to 18c; Manitoba creamery 21 to 22c; do. off grade 6 to 12c per lb.; Manitoba cheese 9 to 10c per lb.

Cured Meats.—Hams 14c; breakfast bacon 11 1/2c; backs 12 1/2c; long, clear 10c; short rolls 10c; smoked sides 11 1/2c. Lard is held at the following figures: Tins 10 1/2c per pound; in cails and tubs 10c. Mess pork \$17; short cut \$18.

Fish.—Prices are. Flounders 3c; smelt 5c; sea bass 4c; black cod 4c; rock cod 4c; red cod 4c; tommy cod 4c; herring 4c; halibut 6c; whiting 6c; soles 6c; crabs 6c; dozen; smoked salmon 12 1/2c; smoked halibut 10c; bloaters 10c; kippered cod 9c; sturgeon 6c; trout 10c per lb.; salt salmon \$5 per barrel.

Vegetables.—Potatoes new, \$8 to \$10 per ton; onions silver skins, 1 1/2c; cabbage, 1 1/2c; carrots, turnips and beets, 1/4 to 1c a lb.; sweet potatoes, \$3.50 per 100 lbs.

Eggs.—Fresh, local, 25c; Eastern 16c to 18c per dozen.

Fruits.—Australian lemons, half boxes, \$2.50; Australian oranges, half boxes, \$2.50; B. C. plums, 30 to 60c per box; peaches, \$1 10 per box; oranges, Mediterranean sweets, \$2.75; St. Michael's \$3.00 per box; apples, 75c to \$1.35 per box; tomatoes, \$1.25; California pears \$2.00 per box; grapes, \$1.25 per box.

Nuts.—Almonds, 15c; filberts, 14c; peanuts, 10c; Brazil, 15c; walnuts, 10 to 16c lb.

Flour.—Manitoba patent, per bbl., \$1.70; strong bakers, \$1.50, Oregon, \$1.80.

Meal.—National mills rolled oats, 90 lb sacks, \$3.25; 45 pound racks, \$3.35; 22 1/2 pound sacks, \$3.45; 10.7 sacks, \$2.65. Oatmeal, 10-10's, \$3.21; 2-50's, \$3.00.

Grain.—Washington State wheat \$24 per ton f. o. b. Vancouver, duty paid. Oats 16.50 per ton.

Ground Feed.—National mills chcp, \$20 to \$22 per ton; ground barley, \$22 ton; shorts, \$19.00 ton; bran \$17.00; oil cake meal, \$30 ton; F. O. B. Vancouver, including duty paid on import stuff.

Dressed Meats.—Beef, 6 1/2 to 7c; mutton, 7 1/2c to 8c; pork, 8 to 9c; veal, 6 to 8c per lb.

Hay.—Nominal at \$8 per ton.

Live Stock.—Calves, 4 to 6c; steers, 3 to 3 1/2c lb; cows 2 1/2 to 3c; sheep, \$3 to \$3.25; hogs, 5 1/2 to 6c; lamb, per head \$2.50 to \$3.00.

Poultry.—Chickens, \$4 to \$6 per dozen.

Sugars.—Powdered and icing, 6 1/2c; Paris lump, 5 1/2c; granulated, 4 1/2c; extra C, 4 1/2c; fancy yellows 4 1/2c; yellow 4c per lb.

Syrups.—30 gallon barrels, 1 1/2c per pound; 10 gallon kegs, 2c; 5 gallon kegs, \$1.25 each; 1 gallon tins, \$3.75 per case of 10; 1/2 gallon tins, \$1.50 per case of 20.

Teas.—Congo: Fair, 11 1/2c; good, 18c; choice, 25c. Ceylons: Fair, 25c; good, 30c; choice, 35c per lb.

British Columbia Business Notes

Adderton & Rowbotham, bakers, Union, advertise their business for sale.

The Barrard Inlet Red Cedar Lumber Co., Port Moody, have leased their mill to W. Marriot & Co.

P. F. Emerson, of the Manor House hotel, Vancouver, has been forced out of business by the landlord.

The canning business has stopped, although the cohorts are still running strong. On the whole this season has been a very successful one.

The Victoria board of trade members are reported to have taken a great many orders

on their last trip to the Kootenies and many rumors of branch stores are being talked of. It is claimed that the Kootenay trade is being diverted to the coast cities.

From South Kootenay, comprising Rossland, Three Forks and Nelson, the ore shipments for one week ending the 26th of September were 1,831 tons valued at \$99,200. The total output so far for the season for South Kootenay alone is valued at \$1,706,500 and still some say that the mining possibilities of the Kootenay are overestimated. It is sad to contemplate that nearly all this wealth goes to Spokane.

The cinnabar deposits at Savona, near Kamloops, are under Californian direction being worked to good advantage. About 250 flasks have been filled although operations have hardly yet well got set in at the reports. There is no doubt that all the quick silver that the mine can produce should in the early future find ready and profitable sale in the neighboring gold country.

An important deal, in which American capitalists are interested, is taking place in connection with the gold and copper claims of Texada Island. L. M. Turner of Seattle and Wm. Woodruffe of Chicago who represent the syndicate concerned, are now visiting the island and inspecting the claims which they have bought. They are accompanied by the present owners and also by the government agent, who proposes, if the result of the inspection proves as favorable as is expected, to make a number of necessary road connections with a view to mine development. The recent visits of numerous United States mining capitalists to this Province are causing great excitement in British Columbia circles interested in the various mine districts. Although many possible British investors have also lately visited the province, greater confidence is expressed as to the results of the action of the former since it is felt that western mining capitalists more fully appreciate local conditions than Europeans.

It is here considered likely that an early counterpoise may develop as against the recent Texada deal, since it is an open secret that a representative of the largest copper interests in the United Kingdom is now visiting the gold and copper district of West Kootenay with a view doubtless to considerable investment in respect of the immense copper deposits which are known to exist in many parts of the province, and more especially in the region now visited. He is accompanied by the most noted metallurgist and assayer in British Columbia, and the latter speaks confidently of copper smelting in the province on a large scale in the very early future. It is evident that Welsh copper men mean business and are determined to do their utmost to break up any copper corner that may be formed in the States.

The customs collections in Victoria for September were \$32,174.33, Vancouver \$31,239.09, Westminster \$10,400.00, Nanaimo \$50,015.17, or a total for the four cities of \$203,114.00. The most remarkable feature in these returns is the increase at Vancouver, which is in excess of the returns for the corresponding month last year by nearly \$6,000. Vancouver also shows an increase in Inland Revenue in 1895 of \$1,035,000. There is also an increase of \$750 in Nanaimo customs. From Westminster the exports amounted to \$88,775, Victoria \$218,310, Vancouver \$87,291 and imports, Vancouver \$3,991, Victoria \$193,539, Westminster \$59,659.

The department of Fisheries is advised that Overseer Chadwick has seized a quantity of pound nets in the Lake of the Woods. It is reported that considerable poaching has been going on in the Canadian portion of the Lake of the Woods on the part of United States fishermen.



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Wholesale Grocers, Winnipeg.

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(Late Livingston, Johnston & Co.)

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS

OF READY MADE

CLOTHING.

Cor. Bay & Front Sts, TORONTO

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

READ THIS.

FOR SALE OR LEASE
ON VERY REASONABLE TERMS, A

Magnificent Farm

Of rich black soil, situated on Luz Island, North Arm Fraser River, B. C. being composed of west halves of lots 12 and 13 and part of 1, Block 4 North, Range 7 West, 200 acres more or less; over one-half under good cultivation, mostly in meadow, the balance having been plowed once or twice and yielding abundance of grass for stock; has a very large barn, house and orchard of good bearing trees, all well fenced with stakes and boards; all well dyked and ditched, and about two-thirds well underdrained; it is six or seven miles from the city of Vancouver; good roads, with stages to and from Vancouver daily; the river at the door teems with salmon, and has excellent shooting for ducks, geese and snipe; also pheasants in the near future; good school and churches near by; climate lovely and scenery simply charming. We particularly wish to sell out, but falling which, shall lease to party with sufficient capital to stock and work the place properly.

For further particulars apply to J. H. TODD & SON owners, Victoria, B. C. or to Messrs. Rand Bros. Vancouver.

J. & A. Clearihue,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

—DEALERS IN—

FRUITS AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

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

Yates Street, VICTORIA, B.C.

P.O. BOX 536.

AGENTS Skidgate Oil Works, B.C.; D. Richards, Laundry Soap Woodstock, Ontario; Teller, Rothwell Co., Montreal, Parisian Washing Blue.

We have a large cool warehouse with good facilities for handling Butter and Produce in quantities.

Consignments Received in all Lines. Correspondence Solicited.

MILLAN & HAMILTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS

—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—

BUTTER, EGGS, FRUITS AND PRODUCE

A PERFECT SYSTEM OF

COLD STORAGE.

230 ABBOTT STREET, - VANCOUVER,

P.O. BOX NO. 296.

Quote prices on first quality Dairy Butter or consign it to us and get top market prices.

The Brackman & Ker Milling Co.,
(LIMITED)

MILLERS

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FLOUR, FEED & GRAIN.

Head Office, Victoria, B.C.

Branches } VANCOUVER, B.C.
NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.
EDMONTON, ALTA.

Osmund Skrine & Co.,

Wholesale Produce and Commission.

CHOICE CALIFORNIA FRUITS.

BUTTER, EGGS, CHEESE, etc.

Special attention given to Manitoba and N.W.T. Consignments.

Correspondence Solicited.

121 & 123 WATER STREET,
VANCOUVER, B.C.

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

Butter, Eggs, Cheese and Pork Products
FRESH EGGS WANTED.

Sole Agents for Vancouver, New Westminster and District for Leitch Bros. Celebrated Oak Lake Manitoba Flour.

WALKER HOUSE.

The most conveniently located Hotel in Toronto.
One Block from Union Railway Depot
A first-class Family and Occasional House

Terms from \$2 a Day

DAVID WALKER, PROPRIETOR

Corner York and Front Sts., TORONTO, Ont.

THIS SEASON

WE WILL CARRY IN WINNIPEG FULL LINE OF

SEAMLESS
WHEAT
JUTE WHEAT
(TO HOLD TWO BUSHELS.)
SHORT, POTATO
FLOUR, Jute and Cotton.
BRAN,
OAT, COAL,

BAGS

WRITE US FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.

PROMPT SHIPMENT ON RECEIPT OF ORDER.

Hessians, Plain and Striped.
Sewing Twines. --- Branding Inks, Blue, Red and Green.

W. F. HENDERSON & CO.

WINNIPEG.

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

GRANULAR OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN CREAMY FLOUR.

HAS NO EQUAL. FLOUR. HAS NO EQUAL.

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

WINNIPEG, Oct. 5th, 1893.

Messrs. Ogilvie Milling Co.,

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

—IN HANDLING—

OGILVIE'S FLOUR

YOU HAVE

THE BEST

Each bag guaranteed. Sewn with our Special Twine, Red White and Blue.

OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN,

Unequaled for fine Cakes and Pastry. Stands unrivalled for Bread Making. Make the sponge thin. Keep the dough soft. Do not make it stiff. For pastry use little less flour than usual.

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

Representative for Manitoba, N. W. T. and British Columbia,

L. GODBOLT, WINNIPEG, McIntyre Block.

TRUNKS!

TO THE TRADE.

We can supply the trade with a full line of TRUNKS now in stock.

GEO. H. RODGERS & CO.

217 McDermott Avenue, Winnipeg.

Best Way to get a practical education is by attending Winnipeg Business College and Shorthand Institute for a term. Circulars free. Address C. A. FLEMING & CO., Winnipeg, Man.

Kirkpatrick & Cookson

Established 1860.

MONTREAL,

Commission Merchants,

Flour, Grain, Butter, &c.

Advances made on Consignments to British or Continental markets

St. Lawrence Hall

MONTREAL, - - P.Q.

Every Attention paid to Guests. First-class in every Respect. Appointments Perfect. Graduated Prices.

Winnipeg Markets a Year Ago.

Wheat.—No. 1 hard, c.i.f. Fort William afloat, 51 to 55c and 89 to 45c to farmers, Manitoba country points.
 Flour.—Local price, per sack, Patents, \$1.50; Bakers, \$1.40.
 Bran.—Per ton, \$11.
 Shorts.—Per ton, \$18.
 Oats.—Per bushel, car lots, 21 to 25c.
 Barley.—Per bushel, feed 28c; malting 35 to 38c.
 Flax Seed.—\$1.03 to \$1.10.
 Butter.—Dairy good round lots, 15 to 16c.
 Cheese.—9 to 9½c.
 Eggs.—Fresh, 14c, round lots.
 Beef.—Fresh, per lb., 4½ to 5c.
 Mutton.—Fresh, and lamb, 7c.
 Hogs.—Dressed, 5½ to 6c.
 Cattle.—Butchers, 2 to 2½c.
 Hogs.—Live, off cars, 4½ to 4¼c.
 Sheep, average butchers 3c, live weight.
 Seneca Root.—
 Chickens.—Sc a lb.
 Hides.—No. 1 cows, 2½c.
 Potatoes.—30 to 40c per bushel.
 Hay.—\$5.00 to \$5.50 per ton, car lots.
 Wool.—8 to 8½c, unwashed fleece.

This week last year was very wet, rain continuing nearly all the week and some snow. Threshing and wheat deliveries were almost entirely stopped, but the latter was considered an advantage, as country elevators were full and the trade approaching a block.

Winnipeg Wheat Inspection.

The following shows the number of cars of wheat inspected at *Winnipeg for the weeks of ended on the dates named, compared with the number of cars inspected for the corresponding weeks a year ago, as reported by Inspector Horn to the Board of Trade:—

Grade.	Oct. 5	Sept. 7	Sept. 14	Sept. 21.	Sept. 28.
Extra Manitoba					
hard.....	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 hard.....	139	20	26	72	91
No. 2 hard.....	23	0	3	6	19
No. 3 hard.....	80	0	6	8	40
No. 1 North'n..	51	0	1	6	33
No. 2 North'n..	5	0	0	2	2
No. 3 North'n..	0	0	0	1	0
No. 1 white fufe	10	1	0	0	1
No. 2 white fufe	2	0	0	0	1
No. 1 Spring... 23	0	0	0	0	3
No. 2 Spring... 2	0	0	0	0	3
No. 2 Goose.... 0	0	0	0	0	2
No. 1 frosted.. 29	0	0	0	2	17
No. 2 frosted.. 13	0	0	0	0	7
No. 3 Fro ted.. 5	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 Rejected. 22	1	5	6	6	41
No. 2 Rejected. 38	1	0	14	14	0
No Grade..... 2	1	2	12	12	0
Total..... 457	24	43	120	229	
Same week last year..... 238	102	70	155	244	

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

Potatoes are so plentiful in Minnesota, owing to the large crop, that they are hardly salable, and they are being used for feed for stock. At St. Paul and Minneapolis they are selling as low as 15 cents per bushel, and we have seen quotations at 13 cents per bushel.

Winnipeg Clearing House.

Clearings for the week ending October 10, were the largest since the clearing house was established—\$1,725,621; balances, \$393,672. For the previous week clearings were \$1,170,887. For the corresponding week of last year clearings were \$1,558,452. For the month of September clearings were \$1,008,903, as compared with \$3,975,406 for Sept last year.

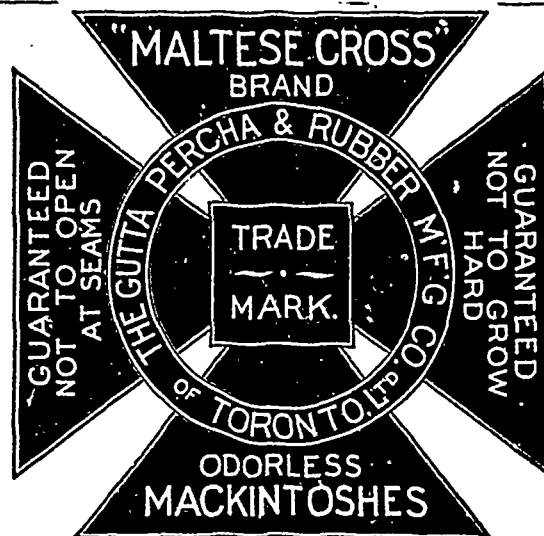
Following are the returns of other Canadian clearing houses for the weeks ended on the dates given:

Every Mackintosh

Bearing this Trade Mark is Thoroughly Guaranteed.

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

For Sale by all the Leading Wholesale Houses. Try them and you will Buy Again.



WE ARE

Sole representatives in Manitoba for

Bell Pianos & Organs

THE OLD RELIABLE
HEINTZMAN & CO.
PIANOS
 Manufactured in Canada for upwards of 50 years.

New Williams Sewing Machines
 SPECIAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE

Wholesale and Retail
Music Dealers J. L. MEIKLE & CO.
 WINNIPEG, MAN.

Manitoba Hotel

WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Finest Dining Hall in Canada. Service the very best. Cuisine is excellent. Bathrooms in connection with Bedrooms and en suite.



RATES: **F. W. SPRADO,**
 \$3 to \$5 per day. Manager.

	Sept. 26.	Oct. 3.
Montreal..	\$10,777,814	\$11,732,599
Toronto...	5,597,222	5,797,929
Halifax...	1,258,770	1,282,084
Winnipeg.	1,272,022	1,170,887
Hamilton.	661,079	667,178
Total	\$19,506,907	\$20,541,568

The old established hardware firm of John Stairs & company of Halifax, N. S. has assigned. The liabilities are not stated, but there are preferences for \$50,000, of which there is \$10,000 to John Stairs' estate. The assignment was forced by pressure from the executors of that estate.

A Gentleman

of some business experience desires to obtain an **ACTIVE PARTNERSHIP** in a well-established wholesale mercantile firm in Winnipeg. Groceries, Hardware or in the grain trade preferred. If satisfactory would invest \$10,000.

Apply to M. G. S.,
 "Commercial" Office, Winnipeg.

EGGS!

OUR STOCK this season is exceptionally Fine, and we shall be pleased to have your valued orders soon, so that they may go through safe from frost, and you will be well repaid, as stock is first-class, and chances are prices will be higher later on.

J. Y. GRIFFIN & CO., Pork Packers, Winnipeg.

Security Cold Storage Warehouse.

Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Poultry,
Dressed Meat and Hogs

STORED AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

My remarks in The Commercial of September 9th are being verified sooner than anticipated. A good chance to make money on EGGS by STORING them now. Charges low. Temperature in Refrigerators from 36° to 38°.

J. J. Philp, New No. 330 Elgin Avenue. **Winnipeg**

WINNIPEG'S BIG FURNITURE HOUSE

Is offering some excellent values in General Household Goods.

You Can Buy

Bedroom Suites for \$12.00 and \$16.00
Side Boards for \$10.00 and \$13.00
Extension Tables for \$6.00 and \$8.50
Send for Cuts of these Goods.

We also make a specialty of OFFICE FURNITURE and can furnish your office at almost any price.

Palace Furniture Warerooms
COR. MARKET AND PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG.

C. H. WILSON.

W. E. Sanford Mfg. Co., Ltd.
Manufacturers of

Clothing.

45 to 49 King St. Princess St.
Hamilton and Winnipeg

LEITCH BROS. OAK LAKE "Anchor Brand" FLOURS

—FROM—

No. 1 Hard Wheat.
BRAN, SHORTS
AND ALL KINDS OF
Chopped Feed and Grain.

—ADDRESS—

OAK LAKE
MANITOBA.

BUCK'S STOVE WORKS,

Montreal.

Brantford.

Winnipeg.

....MANUFACTURERS OF....

STOVES, RANGES, FURNACES, ETC.,



OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

Letter Orders receive prompt attention from the Winnipeg Branch:

W. G. McMAHON, Manager, 246 McDermott Street, WINNIPEG.

JOHN J. O'LOUGHLIN, PRES. HENRY BELL, VICE-PRES. W. E. HAZLEY, TREAS. THOS. A. WATTS, SECY.

THE CONSOLIDATED STATIONERY CO., LTD.

(AMALGAMATED FIRMS OF PARSONS, BELL & CO., AND O'LOUGHLIN BROS. & CO.)



Christmas Trade

Our Stock is now complete in all lines of Fancy Goods and Toys for the Fall and Holiday Trade. Mirrors, Bronzes, Vases, Frames, Folding Leather Dressing Cases, Fans, Portfolios, Albums, etc., in great variety. Purses and Wallets, Masks, Christmas Tree Ornaments and Wax Tapers. Magic Lanterns, from toy ones to large useful ones. Rocking Horses, Sleds, etc. Dolls, in all makes and sizes. Mouth Organs, Violins, Accordeons, and other musical goods. Christmas Cards, Booklets, Toy Books, etc. Orders and correspondence solicited.

41 Princess Street,

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Season Fur Goods.

The first thing that strikes a visitor to Manitoba during the winter season is the profusion of furs worn. Almost everyone wears a fur cap—men women and children, and fur coats are worn by a great many. As the fur season is approaching again, a representative of The Commercial took a look through the fur department of the Winnipeg wholesale house of John W. Peck & Co., where a large line of staple furs are carried.

The first goods examined were the men's fur coats, and the first tables reached were loaded up with coon coats. As this is a well-known staple coat it is a good one to start with. The coon coat is a moderate priced coat and at the same time it is a durable coat. It is about the dividing line between the higher priced coats and the coats suitable for working men and farmers. A coon coat is nice enough for anyone who wants a nice, serviceable coat, yet does not want a costly one. They consequently have a large sale. They are about 5 to 7½ per cent. cheaper than last year.

A little cheaper again is the Kangaroo fur coat—a coat which somewhat resembles the coon, but is not so well-known. About the same price as the Kangaroo is the Wallaby, also an Australian fur, of a reddish or brownish grey shade, resembling our grey prairie gopher slightly, though rather darker. Neither of these coats are so largely worn as the coon.

Another coat which comes next cheaper in price is called the African buffalo. It is a dyed wool coat. This coat was introduced by this firm a year or two ago and has had a good sale. It is a warm looking coat in appearance and is no doubt what it looks.

This year this firm has introduced another new coat, which they call the Russian buffalo. It is an imported calf and should be a very durable and warm article for working men and farmers. It is a natural brownish color. Coming a little cheaper than any of the articles previously named, it should have a large sale.

Still a little cheaper is the Bulgarian lamb coat, a black coat which is so well known as not to call for any description, and a fair seller.

After this comes the wombat, another Australian fur, and a coat which has a larger sale than any of these named, being lower in price and also very serviceable and warm. It will wear as well as coon, but is not a handsome coat, owing to its spotted appearance. A higher priced class of wombat is made by cutting the skins so as to get a more even color. Where this is done it makes not a bad looking coat, but of course comes much higher. Farmers wear a great many of these coats.

Another coat which about closes the list of cheap coats is the grey goat, which sell at

about the same price as the cheaper grades of wombat.

There are two kinds of seal coats which we have not mentioned yet and which are higher in price than the list given. The first is the wool or Greenland seal, a black dyed coat, which sells at about the same price as the coon and makes a very nice coat at a moderate price. The other is the natural hair seal. This is a little cheaper than the wool seal, but it is very little worn, though very warm and durable, owing probably to its peculiar color. Icelanders sometimes buy this coat, as they are no doubt acquainted with it in their native country. The hair seal furnishes the clothing of the Eskimo.

Of all the kinds of fur coats we have mentioned, none are made of native furs except the coon, and that is more of an eastern than a western fur. In this great fur country we do not seem to have a fur suitable for cheap coats for working men, since the buffalo vanished from the country. This just reminds us that in the warehouse of John W. Peck & Co. there still remain a few genuine old buffalo coats. These coats, which a few years ago were so common on the streets of Winnipeg, are now almost a curiosity. The few held by this firm are for sale at \$25 to \$80 each, as to condition and quality.

When it comes to higher priced coats, the native furs are more conspicuous. We took the coats in order as they decreased in price below the coon. Now we will start at the coon again and go up. Going upward in price is first the astracan, a well known black coat, more dressy in appearance than the coon and yet at a moderate price. It is worn by persons who prefer a not too costly but handsome black coat. Next comes the opossum, another Australian fur, of a rather nice greyish shade but not largely worn. The next coat in the advancing scale, which is classed among furs, is a nice black cloth coat, lined with rat and trimmed with otter. This is a very warm coat. Next comes the black Persian lamb, then the beaver, and finally the otter and fur seal, the latter two being so expensive as to be seldom worn. The Persian lamb or beaver are generally costly enough to satisfy those who want a high priced coat, and are the most costly class carried regularly in stock.

The grey lamb, which had such a run last year for ladies' caps, coats and jackets, is still shown freely this year. The Baltic seal also makes a handsome ladies' cloak or jacket, but it is not durable enough for men's coats.

In boys' fur coats the wombat is about the only thing which is made up extensively. Boys grow out of coats too quickly to make it advisable to carry a stock of fur coats in small sizes, of the more expensive kinds.

FUR CAPS.

In fur caps there is even a larger variety of kinds of fur and combinations of fur than in coats. As for styles, only two shapes are

largely worn. These are known as the wedge and the skull or band shapes, sales of these being evenly divided. The peak fur cap, or sporting style, does not have a large sale, and those wanted in this shape are principally in Persian lamb or seal. The lowest priced cap is made in coney, otherwise known as rabbit. Then there are combinations of coney with nutria band; coney with German otter band, otherwise known as muskrat. The cheapest class of caps are also made in wombat, which sell well at about the same price as coney. Coming higher in price we have nutria and astracan caps, muskrat and the cap known to the trade as "western" beaver, a dyed fur which makes a fair imitation of beaver, and has a large sale as a moderate priced cap. Then come the higher priced caps in Persian lamb, genuine beaver, seal and otter. There is a wide range in prices in Persian lamb and otter, ranging from \$3 to \$8 each in the former and up to \$16 or \$17 each in otter, while the lowest priced fur caps in coney and wombat, range from \$13 per dozen upward, as to quality of the fur and workmanship, etc.

Manitoba and Northwestern.

The following statement prepared by the Manitoba and Northwestern Railway shows the increase in business of the road for the business year ending August 31, 1895:

The shipments of wheat up to that date last year were 1,125,596 bushels. This year they were 1,818,186, showing an increase of 692,590. Oats shipments increased 492,145, and barley 50,279 bushels. In 1894, flour in bags to the number of 54,796 sacks were shipped. This year the total was 84,189 bags, an increase of 29,393. Three hundred and one car loads of cattle were shipped over the line in 1894; in 1895 the number reached 500½ cars, or an increase of 199½ cars.

At this rate the road will soon become a good paying property. With the large crop just harvested, the prospect is for a much larger increase of business for the next business year.

Silver.

A slightly firmer tone has appeared in silver prices, consequent on a small eastern demand. Silver prices on Oct. 4 were: London 30 11-16d; New York 67½c.

R. R. Gallagher, of Montreal, who has been with J. G. McKenzie & Co. for about ten years and for the last seven years has represented this firm in Manitoba and British Columbia, is now associated with the specialty firm of Fitzgibbon, Schafheitlin & Co., of Montreal, which latter firm he will now represent in the west. He will call upon his customers here shortly.

KILGOUR, RIMER & CO.,

— WHOLESALE —

BOOTS, SHOES,

Moccasins, Mitts, Gloves, Sox and Rubber Goods

*WRITE US for Prices
and Terms.*

*Will Send Samples on
application.*

Sole Selling Agents for

HARVEY & VAN NORMAN, TORONTO

....and the....

RUBBER SHOE COMPANY, TORONTO

Also Sole Agents for CARDIGAN OVERSHOES

207 James Street, WINNIPEG.

RELIANCE

CIGAR FACTORY.

.....THE LEADERS IN THE MARKET ARE.....

The Rosebud.

Amaranto.

Flor de Bahama.

La Toscana.

—MANUFACTURED BY—

TASSE, WOOD & CO., MONTREAL.

Our Brands Stand
the Test.

OTHERS COME AND GO AGAIN



R. Cochrane & Co.,

DEALERS IN

**WAGON,
Carriage & Sleigh Material**

The trade should write for our
prices before buying elsewhere.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Pure Highland Scotch Whiskies.

THE FAMOUS
LAGAVULIN DISTILLERY,
ISLAND OF ISLAY,
SCOTLAND.

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

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

ASK FOR THE LAGAVULIN.

MACKIE'S
PURE OLD BLEND
10 YEARS OLD.

GOLD LABEL
AS PATRONIZED BY ROYALTY AND THE LEADING
PHYSICIANS.

Sold only in the Northwest by:

VELIE, CAREY & Co.
G. F. & J. GALT.

HAYWARD & Co.
HUDSON'S BAY Co.

RICHARD & Co.

BROWN BROS.,

Wholesale and Manufacturing

STATIONERS,

64 to 68 KING STREET, EAST,

TORONTO.

SPECIALTIES.

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

EDITORIAL NOTES

Continued from page 80.

solves much about the matter. The Commercial would like to see the elevator restrictions wiped out, simply to stop the agitation. The grain men care nothing for them and would rather prefer to have them removed. As for the farmers, it would not make any difference to them, one way or the other. They are not losing anything by the elevator restrictions, and if they were removed to-day we do not believe there would be any tendency on the part of the farmers to load their wheat themselves upon cars, even if cars were available for the purpose. During the busy season, however, cars would not be available, as the delay of loading single cars from farmers' wagons would be more than the railways could stand. Manitoba has the finest country elevator system in the world. Without this elevator system, wheat would not be worth within 5 to 10 cents per bushel of its present price. The farmers are the principal gainers from this fine elevator system, in providing a cheap and speedy means of handling their crops, and providing storage, so as to make it possible to avoid disastrous grain blockades. The farmers know the value of the elevator system, as is shown by the fact that many farmers' elevators have been erected throughout the country. In fact, it is said that at points where farmers' elevators have been erected the farmers are themselves strongly upholding the restrictions compelling the shipment of grain through the elevators. In fact, it seems the principal support of the elevator restrictions comes from the farmers themselves at many country points. The principal feature of the elevator restrictions is that they supply something to agitate about. This is natural. People don't like restrictions, even though they may perhaps be a benefit to them. Still, we put up with many trade restrictions in this country, which are of very questionable benefit to the people at large. But then party is involved in the latter and that makes a great difference.

The Edmonton Pork Packing company will soon be ready to commence operations in their enlarged premises.

PAIN'T.

Get ready for Trade.

Stock up with —

RAMSAY'S

**RUSSIAN PURE LEAD.
UNICORN MIXED PAINT.
UNICORN OIL STAINS.
COLORS IN OIL.
VARNISHES, Etc., Etc.**

W. G. McMAHON, Winnipeg,
Representative for Manitoba.

A. RAMSAY & SON.,
MONTREAL.

The Macpherson Fruit Co., Ltd.

IMPORTERS OF

CALIFORNIA AND FOREIGN FRUITS

THIS WEEK

CAR OF

Winter Nellis Pears
Car Cranberries
Car Spanish Onions
Car Concord Grapes

Warehouse:
491 and 493 Main St.

Winnipeg, Man.

To Druggists!

Many NEW attractive Lines

::: of :::

BRUSHES, SUNDRIES,

Perfumery, Etc.

We give *LETTER ORDERS* special attention and Lowest Prices

Lyman, Knox & Co

MONTREAL & TORONTO.

North of Scotland Canadian Mortgage COMPANY, LIMITED.

MONEY TO LEND

at Lowest Current Rates.

MORTGAGES and DEBENTURES PURCHASED

Osler, Hammond & Nanton,

Managers,

381 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

B RUSHES,
BROOMS,
WOODENWARE.
WOODENWARE,
BROOMS,
BRUSHES.

Chas. Boeckh & Sons.

Manufacturers, Toronto, Ont.

Jno. E. Dingman, Agent, Winnipeg.

DICK, BANNING & CO

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lumber, Shingles and Lath,

DOORS AND-SASH.

MILLS AT KEEWATIN. OFFICE: OPPOSITE O.P.B. PASSENGER DEPOT, WINNIPEG

ROBIN & SADLER
MANUFACTURERS OF
Leather Belting
SPECIALTIES
DYNAMO BELTS
WATERPROOF BELTING
MONTREAL TORONTO
2518 & 2520 NOTRE DAME ST 129 BAY ST



STAMPS BOUGHT.

\$150.00 paid for a certain Stamp. Old correspondence of thirty or more years ago. Canada, Provinces, United States, &c., and Revenues, Collections, and Canada now used bought.

WM R. ADAMS, 7 Ann Street, Toronto, Ont.

W. J. Guest,

—JOBBER IN—

Fish, Game, Poultry, etc.

We have the finest line of OYSTERS in the MARKET, received direct from Baltimore.

W. J. GUEST,
602 Main St., Winnipeg.

Our Freezer is now running. We receive Game and other perishable articles to freeze and store for owners at a moderate charge.

FROSTED & SMUTTED WHEAT

IN CAR LOTS WANTED

SEND LARGE SAMPLES.

THOMAS McLAUGHLIN,
Board of Trade, Toronto, Ont

Wheat Crop Estimates

Beerbohm, London, says the deficiency in the Russian wheat crop is regarded as offsetting the increase in the French crop estimates and, taking the crops in the leading countries as a whole, the following may be taken to represent the difference compared with last year:

	Estimated 1895, qrs.*	Final. 1894, qrs.
Austria-Hungary	21,000,000	21,100,000
France	42,000,000	42,800,000
Germany	18,000,000	18,500,000
Roumania	8,250,000	5,800,000
Bulgaria	6,500,000	4,000,000
Italy	18,000,000	14,750,000
Russia	42,000,000	55,000,000
America	56,000,000	61,000,000
Argentina	7,200,000	10,800,000
Australasia	4,100,000	5,100,000
India	29,300,000	31,600,000
United Kingdom	5,000,000	7,500,000
Totals	258,600,000	277,950,000

"These returns show that after making all allowances, the world's crop (including the countries not above enumerated) is still, about 20,000,000 quarters less than last year and about 15,000,000 quarters below that of 1893."

Dornbusch, London, gives the following preliminary estimates concerning European importing countries for the cereal year 1895-96:

	Quarters. Estimated Home re- yield.	Quarters. Deficiency.
United Kingdom	5,000,000	30,500,000
France	41,100,000	44,500,000
Belgium & Holland	3,100,000	7,000,000
Germany	18,000,000	17,000,000
Italy	18,300,000	18,500,000
Spain & Portugal	11,500,000	15,000,000
Switzerland & others	3,000,000	5,000,000
Totals	89,700,000	137,500,000

To meet the requirements of importing countries as set out in the preceding table, it is assumed that exporting countries will be able to ship 49,000,000 quarters. The exporting countries' probable shipments for the cereal year 1895-96 are given as follows:

	Quarters.
Russia	15,000,000
Danube and Turkey	6,000,000
Austria-Hungary	1,000,000
India, Persia and Asia Minor	3,500,000
United States and Canada	16,000,000
Australasia and South America	7,000,000
Egypt, North Africa, etc.	500,000
Total	49,000,000

"A supplement presents a synopsis of the world's wheat crop for 1895 and for seven previous years. This shows that Europe apparently has produced about 8,000,000 quarters less than in 1894, and about the same quantity as in 1893. America, North and South, seems to come short of 1891 by 3,000,000 quarters, and India is 2,000,000 quarters less than last year—say, in the aggregate, about 15,000,000 quarters under the corrected figures of 1894. This deficiency is smaller than had been estimated earlier in the season and before the crops were cut."

* 8 bushels to the quarter.

They Occupy New Premises.

Kilgour & Rimer, jobbers in boots and shoes, Winnipeg, have moved into new quarters in the new Christie block, corner of Main and James streets. They occupy three floors in that block including the basement. The latter is filled with their stock of rubbers and overshoes, in which lines they are having a nice trade. The offices sample rooms and shipping department are on the ground floor. The second floor above is filled with a general

stock of boots and shoes and felt goods in foot wear. They are also handling several lines of socks and mitts. The building is nicely fitted throughout with all conveniences, including elevators, etc.

Kilgour & Rimer are solo agents here for Harvey & Van Norman, Toronto, manufacturers of fine boots and shoes. They also represent the Rubber Shoe Co of Toronto, manufacturers of rubbers, overshoes, etc., and control the sale of these goods in all Western Canada, from Lake Superior to the coast.

Montreal Grain and Produce Market.

FLOUR.—The market ruled steadier and 5c more may have been got for straight rollers. On track here car lots are quoted at \$3.10 for new wheat flour and \$3.20 for old wheat flour. In jobbing lots 10 to 15c more may be quoted. Further sales of straight rollers are reported direct from the mills at equal to \$3.05 to \$3.07½ in Montreal. A good local demand is experienced for strong bakers best brands at \$4, but other brands have sold all the way from \$3.50 to \$3.90. There is some demand for spring patents for export, and several shipments have been made on through shipment to England as well as from this port.

Oatmeal.—In bags, granulated and rolled are quoted at \$1.80 to \$1.85, and standard at \$1.70 to \$1.80. Pot barley \$4.25 in barrels and \$2 in bags, and split peas \$3.50.

Bran, etc.—A sale was made as low as \$14, although to-day \$14.50 is said to be the lowest price. We quote \$14.50 to \$15. Shorts have sold at a wide range, as we get sales at \$15.75 up to \$17.50 as to grade.

Oats.—The market keeps quiet, with sales of car lots in store at 30c per 31 lbs; a sale is reported at 29½c.

Barley.—Malting barley is freely offered at 52 to 59c. Feed barley is quoted nominal at 42 to 44c.

Butter.—The market is quiet but firm, especially for September creamery, sales of which have been made at 18 to 18½c. A lot of 100 tubs of finest August butter was sold by an exporter on this market at 17½c on Tuesday last. Several lots of August creamery have sold at 17½ to 17¾c for fine to finest. In eastern townships the only sales reported at 14½c in the country. Western is in limited demand, but the sale of a lot of fine goods was reported at 19½c.

Cheese.—The improved feeling reported last week was short-lived, prices having fallen off fully ½ to ¾c since our last report. Sales of Quebec goods were made at the boat at 7½ to 7¾c. In this market it is said that finest western September could not be sold at over 8c; but at the same time a buyer could not fill an order at under 8½c. This last setback in the market has surprised the whole trade; but it is no doubt due to the exaggerated ideas of the large stock to go forward from this side. We cannot help thinking that English buyers will yet find themselves mistaken on the excessive quantity of goods to go forward between now and next spring.

Eggs.—Sales of round lots reported at 12 to 12½c for choice candled stock and at 13c for smaller lots, with seconds selling at 10 to 11c.

Baled Hay.—No. 2 shipping hay quoted at \$9.50 to \$10, No. 1 straight timothy \$10.50 to \$11. At country points, \$3.50 to \$9 is quoted for No. 2 and \$9.50 to \$10 for No. 1.

Hides.—There are signs of weakening, although dealers are still paying 8½c to butchers. Receipts are fully up to requirements. Calfskins are unchanged at 7c, but lambskins have advanced 5c, dealers now paying 50c. We quote prices here as follows: Light hides 8½c for No. 1, 7½c for No. 2, and 6½c for No. 3; Heavy hides 8½ to 9c; Calfskins 7c; Lambskins 45c.—Trade Bulletin, Oct. 4.

Soguin, Lalime & Co., boot and shoe manufacturers, St. Hyacinthe Quebec, are in financial difficulties, with liabilities amounting to some \$160,000.

A proclamation bringing the Franco-Canadian treaty into force was published in the Canada Gazette on Saturday. Under its provisions French wines escape payment of the 30 per cent ad valorem duty, to which California wines are subject.

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