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WINNIPEG, SEPTEMBER 25, 1893.

Winnipeg's Steady Growth.

Gordon & Suckling, real estate and financial agents, have prepared a statement of the building operations within the city up to the present time for this year. The figures they say are surely calculated to dissipate any lingering impression some persons may have that this city is not growing as fast as might reasonably be expected.

The class of residences now being erected is far superior to that of former years, and the fact that they are being largely built by citizens for their own occupancy is a gratifying sign. Those being built to rent are in great demand, and have as a rule tenants awaiting their completion, while the few that have been built to sell are saleable at profitable figures. That 400 houses were built last year, and say, 550 this year, and yet vacant houses are as scarce as ever, indicates very accurately the increase of the city's population.

A notable feature of this year's operations is the lack of new business blocks, although fine office buildings and first class stores have been a crying need for several years. No other city of similar size furnishes such poor accommodation in the business quarter, and it is no wonder that several large and modern office and business blocks appropriate to a great western metropolis are projected for 1894.

Another fact is that land values have not increased materially. Little or no outside capital has been put into Winnipeg property this year, doubtless owing to the universal stringency of money. With the relaxing of this tightness large quantities it is expected will come this way.

The electric street railway's extensions have encouraged much building on the cheap lots well located along their lines, and with one of the best and the cheapest railway services in the world this will increase. In addition to the general street and other improvements being constructed by the city, several large and perfectly equipped schools have been built, while the provincial government is expending largely on improvements—notably the new court house. In spite of the rapid and sub-

stantial progress seen on every hand it has not been a good year for the Winnipeg land agents but they are not despondent and preserve a sure hope of a not distant reward for their labors of city building.

A list of new buildings and improvements by streets is given, showing a total of \$1,884,450 expended this year, nearly all in new residence buildings. Following shows the amount expended in buildings and improvements for four years:—

1890.....	\$400,000
1891.....	600,000
1892.....	900,000
1893.....	1,884,450

Don't Worry.

"A man's business life is too short," says the *Grocer's Criterion*, "to waste any portion of his time in fretting over any trifling matter of business. If a man has a mind to be annoyed by every little mishap that occurs in his establishment he can keep himself in constant hot water by worrying. There is neither sense nor reason in flying into a fit of passion because a careless clerk breaks a stone fixture, leaves a faucet running, smashes a jug, or commits some other trifling blunder. Constant fretting on the part of employers makes clerks nervous, and, in this condition of mind and body, they are far more apt to make mistakes than they otherwise would be. Business worry wears a man out very rapidly, and when the habit of fussing is once acquired, it is extremely difficult to rid oneself of it. There are men who work themselves into a perfect fit of passion over little insignificant matters not worthy of serious thought and consideration. There are other men who fret because they fear something unpleasant is going to happen their business career; they may have obligations to meet, a note due at the bank, while their customers cannot be depended upon to help them out of a tight corner, but there is no earthly use in borrowing trouble until trouble comes, and then every enterprising grocer should manfully meet it. There is a great difference in merchants. Some wear themselves out before middle life, become irritable, morose, snappish and disagreeable in the conduct of a very small business, while other men, with vast interests and great responsibilities, who are calm and well poised, patient and nery, live to a good old age without borrowing trouble or shattering their nerves over trifles."

Improved Method of Handling Fish.

There is comparatively a small amount of sea or fresh water fish consumed in the interior cities and towns in Canada. This is not because they cannot get fish, but because they cannot get them in good condition. The usual plan of shipping fish during the summer is to pack it in between layers of broken ice. The ice is then pounded down upon the fish, bruising and cutting them, and otherwise badly damaging them. They are also sometimes frozen hard. To make matters worse, after a short time the ice melts, and the boxes being then but half full, the fish is knocked about and still further damaged. The ice generally used is the roughest; usually taken from the nearest pond, and is frequently very dirty. When the fish arrive at their destination and are taken out of the boxes, they frequently present a very sorry appearance, as compared with the newly caught fish.

A model of an automatic car is being shown in the fishery building at the World's Fair by a Mr. McLean, who has extensive fisheries on the west coast of Scotland, and has experienced all the trouble referred to above, in shipping fish to the London market. His car entirely overcomes this. The ice is packed in the ends of the car, and there are automatic doors at each end which open and shut as the car is moved forward or is shunted backwards. When the car is in motion one door is always open

and the air entering the car drives cold blast through the car which thoroughly permeates the fish. They are not frozen, but simply chilled, and arrive in excellent condition.

Another advantage of this system is the saving in the freight on ice, which in most cases amounts to nearly as much as on the fish. —*Canadian Grocer.*

Commercial Crisis in the United States.

A comparison of the present crisis with others through which the business community has passed is interesting, as showing which lessons of experience have been learned, and which yet remain to be learned. Some of the lessons of experience about the necessity of using cash as a basis for credit appear to have been well learned. But some of the wider industrial lessons have hardly been learned at all. People have ceased to depend on credit without cash for the payment of their debts; but they have not ceased to contract debts on the supposition that the currency is going to expand all the time. That is to say, they invest capital in new enterprises on the supposition that they will be able to market an increased product at something like the old prices. But if the country's output in a given line is increased 50 per cent., while the currency of the country remains substantially unchanged, prices must fall. Consumers will not increase their demand, unless prices are lowered. Every effort to evade this result by combination is apt to make matters worse in the long run; because the effort to maintain the old prices under new conditions of production keeps tempting additional capital into the field. The same result follows from increased tariffs, or from government purchases of silver, or other means of enhancing demand. The permanent effect on profits is often the reverse of what was intended.

When a man has borrowed money in the expectation of high prices and finds himself confronted with low ones, he is apt to look to an inflation of the currency as a means of relief. This is the source of part of the strength of the silver agitation. To do the debtor classes justice, many of them are ranged on the side of sound currency in the present fight.

But the general tendency of debtors is naturally enough to seek a cheaper dollar. They have not learned that their present course is suicidal. They are not strong enough to expand the currency to a silver basis in the face of all the tendencies of the financial world; but they are strong enough to shake investor's confidence and cause a contraction of credit. As matters stand at present, the volume of the currency is regulated by the supply of gold, and its sufficiency as a basis for credit by the degree of public confidence in silver. On a gold basis we should have a small currency, commanding a high degree of confidence; on a silver basis, a large currency, commanding a low degree of confidence. Under the present nondescript system, we get the small currency and small confidence combined, and hit the debtor at both ends. Let us hope that the present crisis may teach us a lesson in public finance which shall prevent the perpetuation of this state of things. —*Yale Review.*

A Useful Reference.

THE COMMERCIAL has received an advance copy of a useful book for reference from the department of the controller of customs at Ottawa. This is the analytical index to the customs tariff which the department has had under preparation for some time. It is of a very comprehensive nature, and contains much information of daily value to business men, in a handy form for reference. In addition to customs, there are addenda relating to value of coins, weights, measures, sterling money and other useful tables. The book will be forwarded by the department at the cost price (50 cents) to any person applying for a copy.

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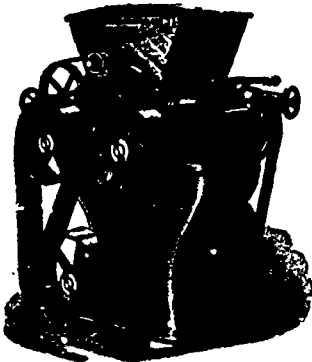
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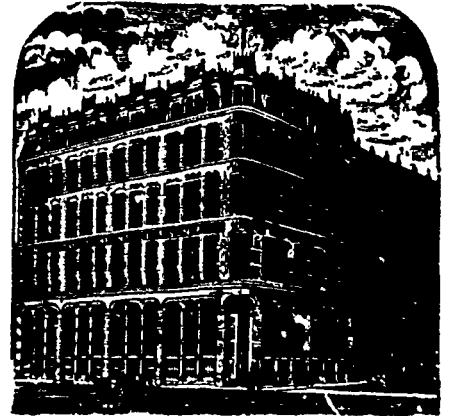


Engines, Boilers, Steam Pumps,
Flour Mill and Grain Elevators,
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Dodge Wood Split Pulleys and Rope
TRANSMISSIONS.
Electrical Machinery and Supplies.
Second Hand Machinery of Every Description
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Office and Works, 758, 760 and 762 Main Street, Winnipeg.

S. Greenshields Son & Co.

General Dry Goods Merchants,
MONTREAL.



Have been appointed sole selling agents for Canada for the well known Black Goods made by Briggs, Priestley & Sons, Bradford, England.

Trade Mark : The Varnished Board.

Our Travellers are now showing samples of the above well known goods.

C. J. REDMOND, Donaldson Block, WINNIPEG.

Ship-Chandlery !

MANILLA, TARRED

AND

WIRE ROPE.

OAKUM, PITCH,

BLOCKS, TACKLE,

ANCHORS, CHAINS, &c

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(LIMITED.)

TORONTO.

JOHN L. CASSIDY & COMPANY,

—IMPORTERS OF—

China, Crockery and Glassware,

Offices and Sample Rooms :

339 and 341 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL.

Branches { 52 Princess St., Winnipeg, Man.
Government St., Victoria, B.

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, SEPTEMBER 25, 1893.

IMMIGRATION TO EUROPE.

The present season of immigration presents an exceedingly peculiar feature. It is almost beyond belief that emigration from the United States to Europe exceeds immigration from the old world, but such is declared to be a fact. We have been so used to such an influx of people from the old to the new world, and our ideas as to the great advantages attendant upon life in America in comparison with Europe have become so fixed, that a turn in the tide of immigration is beyond comprehension. Are not the common people of the countries of Europe oppressed and down-trodden? Is not their position there such that life is hardly worth living? In America do we not all enjoy wonderful liberties and advantages, such as the masses of Europe would consider an inestimable boon? Such is indeed the belief of a great many in America, but there must be something wrong about it. When we read that more people are emigrating via the port of New York than are arriving there from abroad, it would seem that there is something wrong somewhere. Are these people flying from our civilization, our enjoyment of liberty and equality, and our great opportunities for advancement, to the despotism and darkness of Europe? or have our ideas been all astray in this matter? Very likely our opinions have been somewhat at fault in this matter. While we cannot but believe that to the masses life in the new world offers the greatest attraction, the comparison has no doubt been over-rated in the belief of the majority of our native-born population. This turn in the tide of immigration should cause thoughtful people to ponder. The countries of Europe evidently have their advantages as a place of residence, and these advantages are evidently considered to be greater than those offered in America, by the people now returning across the Atlantic to their old homes. Love of country is, of course, so strong with some, that they will prefer their native land even under less comfortable surroundings than can be enjoyed under a foreign flag. Sentiment, however, cannot account for the turn in the tide of immigration. The principal cause is, no doubt, the commercial depression in the United States, which has led to the closing of many manufactories, and to the enforced idleness of a large industrial population, who are now being scattered abroad to the countries whence they came.

The statement of an excess of emigration over immigration comes from Dr. Senner, commissioner of immigration at New York, who states that emigration from that port during the past six weeks has exceeded arrivals of immigrants from abroad.

MONOPOLIES AND THEIR RESULTS.

In the popular outcry against trusts and monopolies in the United States the Standard Oil Company received special attention. It was perhaps the greatest and most powerful monopoly in the country. It mattered little

that the price of oil was much cheaper under monopoly than previously. Agitators do not look at practical results of this nature. While THE COMMERCIAL is not favorable to monopolies on general principles, it is a fact that a great deal of rot is talked by agitators who wish to pose as leaders of the people, in the matter of alleged monopolies. Facts, we say, are not taken into account by such agitators. There is no such thing as giving the devil his due in this matter. If only the cry of monopoly can be raised, the yelping pack follow the scent with relentless vigor. Such a thing as reason does not enter into the situation. This is proved by the great amount of criticism devoted to the Standard Oil monopoly in the United States, yet the working of the monopoly gave the consumer cheap oil. It is as certain as anything can be, that the consumer has had his oil very much cheaper than he would have obtained it if the monopoly had not been secured. The methods of this great monopoly were such as to decrease expenses and cheapen production to an extent not possible under competition divided among an army of producers; but cheap oil did not save the monopoly one whit in the popular agitation.

The reduction in the price of burning oil in the United States is most remarkable. In 1861 the oil exported averaged 61½¢ per gallon, in 1871 23½¢, in 1881 8¢, in 1891 6½¢, and in 1892 6¢, or less than one-tenth of the price in 1861. This decrease, great as it is, does not, however, represent the real reduction in the price of oil, as the cost of the barrel is included in these prices. A gallon of oil in bulk cost in 1861 not less than 58¢, in 1892 not more than 3½¢. Discussing the Pennsylvania oil industry an exchange says: "The amount of capital and energy required to establish an industry of such magnitude of course has been enormous. Pipe lines aggregating 25,000 miles in length have been laid, and 9,000 tank cars have been built, which, if forming a single train, would extend 65 miles. Besides these cars and a number of bulk sailing and other vessels, 59 bulk steamers are now employed in transporting the oil to foreign countries. The value of the Pennsylvania oil wells and lands is estimated at more than \$87,000,000, and \$65,000,000 more must be added to cover the value of the plant employed in producing crude petroleum. This does not include the pipe lines, tank cars, the great fields of tankage, the costly refineries, docks for exportation, nor the fleet of bulk vessels carrying the product to foreign shores. The estimate of total capital required for the production, manufacture and transportation of petroleum and its products is said to be not far from \$300,000,000."

THE WHEAT GRADES.

In different ways during the last few years sentiment in the Territories has been displayed against the present classification of our wheat grades. The grading and rules governing the inspection of cereals is under the control of the Dominion department of inland revenue. The official regulations providing for the different grades of wheat classify western wheat as follows:—"No. 1 Manitoba hard, No. 2 Manitoba hard, No. 1 Manitoba northern," and so

forth. These grades apply to wheat grown in Manitoba and the western territories of Canada, and herein lies the cause for complaint by those in the territories who take an interest in the matter. They claim that it is not fair that wheat should lose its individuality and be classified with the Manitoba product. The quality of the wheat grown in the territories, they say, is just as good as that grown in Manitoba, which in a general sense is quite true, the quality being similar in each case. The objection is based on the idea that Manitoba gets the credit abroad of producing all the wheat grown in western Canada, which is exported under the name Manitoba No. 1 hard, etc., and there is no doubt but that the foreign buyer, who purchases wheat grown in the western territories of Canada, bearing the grade of No. 1 hard, etc., would in his mind associate the province of Manitoba with the production of the wheat.

The objection is a sentimental one, but at the same time it is a reasonable one. It is quite natural that the residents of the wheat districts in the territories should desire to have some official recognition of the fact that they produce some of the wheat exported from Western Canada. At the same time it is practically impossible to handle the crop of the territories under a separate classification of grades from that governing in Manitoba. The wheat grown in the territories is of the same class as that produced in Manitoba. It passes through the same elevators and takes the same export route as the Manitoba grain. At terminal and storage points the wheats of Manitoba and the territories all come together and are intermingled together according to grade. Those who are not familiar with the mode of handling the wheat crop may think that the number of grades is a question of no moment with exporters. This is a great mistake. Take the storage question for instance. Suppose now that the wheat grown in the territories was classified under different grades from Manitoba wheat, the difficulty of storage would be vastly increased at terminal points. When the grain reached a Lake Superior port, for instance, it would have to be kept separate from Manitoba wheat of corresponding quality, thus making twice as many separate bins in the elevators necessary, and entailing no end of extra routine work. There are now sixteen or seventeen different grades of wheat to be kept separate, which is a trying task as it is. If separate classification were given for the territories, the number of grades to keep separate would be doubled.

In an article in THE COMMERCIAL of last week, speaking of the opening of a new Canadian export grain port, some remarks were made regarding the difficulties which our grain exporters have to contend with in handling the crop, particularly in keeping the different grades separate. Only a grain snipper has any idea of the trials and tribulations which exporters have been subjected to in this matter of handling the different grades. It is a fact that only two grades of wheat could be exported last winter, as the forwarding and transportation companies would not undertake to handle and keep separate more than two grades. With a knowledge of these facts it is

fully to talk of increasing the grades. Instead of increasing the number of separate classes of wheat, the necessary policy to follow is to decrease the number of grades by merging them wherever the quality will admit. To have duplicate grades all through the list for the same quality of wheat, one for Manitoba and one for Territorial wheat, would be impracticable. By increasing the difficulties of handling the crop, it would react to the disadvantage of the farmers.

There is only one way to meet the wishes of those in the territories who object to their wheat being classified under the Manitoba grades. That is to drop the word "Manitoba" from all the grades, and classify them simply as No. 1 hard, No. 1 northern, etc., or substitute some other word for "Manitoba," such as "Canada No. 1 hard," etc., or some other general term. While this would not fulfill the desires of those who wish to have their own particular section represented in the name of the grades, it would prevent the impression abroad that all the wheat included in these grades was grown in Manitoba.

On the other hand there is the forcible argument that the classification of grades has been in existence for years, and the grades are now known to foreign buyers. These buyers care nothing about where the wheat is grown, but if No. 2 Manitoba hard were mentioned they would know what kind of wheat it represented. If they wanted some wheat of about the quality of No. 1 Manitoba northern they would know what to enquire for. If the names of the grades were changed, buyers would have to be educated over again in the matter.

Wheat was exported from Manitoba for some years prior to the production of wheat in the territories. This is no doubt why the word "Manitoba" was officially associated with these wheat grades in the act relating to the inspection of grain grown in Manitoba and the western territories of Canada.

SILVER LEGISLATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

The special session of congress called to consider the silver question, has attracted more attention in the United States and abroad than is given to the regular meetings of the great legislative body. The House speedily came to a decision upon the all important issue by voting for the repeal of the Sherman silver law. In the Senate things have not gone so smoothly. The silver men are evidently making a bitter fight against repeal, and the looked-for legislation seems to hang fire. The good impression created throughout the country by the speedy decision of the House, is giving place to a less confident sentiment. People are beginning to fear that some compromise measure will be adopted by the Senate, and altogether the hope of speedy relief from the dangerous situation is less marked than it was a week or two ago. The situation at Washington is watched closely in financial and commercial circles, and the indecision of the Senate is having a tendency to prolong the general depression, which renders the outlook less encouraging. In summing up the situation *Bradstreet's* says:—

The developments in congress during the

week have been the reverse of encouraging to the vast body of people throughout the country who are waiting anxiously for the repeal of the compulsory purchase clause of the Sherman law. In the Senate time is being consumed by long speeches on a question which has been gone over so often that not only no new arguments can be discerned, but not even new points of view from which to treat the old ones are apparent. The silver men are simply talking against time, and under the existing rules of the Senate there seems to be no way of stemming the tide of useless debate. The end of the discussion, as far as the Senate is concerned, seems to be still as far off as ever. This is to be regretted, not only because of the temptation to seek a way out by means of some compromise measure, but until the silver-purchase clause is repealed the confidence so necessary to the complete restoration of prosperity cannot be fully regained. In the House also a mistaken policy is being pursued by the leaders of the majority. A wise policy would admonish them to bridle their activity for the present, or at least to confine their efforts to the enactment of legislation not likely to arouse partisan excitement. The introduction of such a measure as the bill to repeal the federal election laws at this time is calculated seriously to embarrass the chances of the repeal of the Sherman bill in the Senate, for it is clear that that measure cannot be passed without the support of Republican senatorial votes, and such support may be alienated as the result of partisan alignments upon other questions. The Senate should hasten towards a vote on the repeal bill, and the House should postpone legislation likely to excite partisan feeling until the important piece of business legislation now before the Senate has been put upon the statute book.

Manitoba Governorship.

It is generally believed that the contest for the governorship of Manitoba is between Mr. Scarth and A. W. Ross. It would be an easy matter for the people of Manitoba to decide between these two men, but influences at work at Ottawa may make a decision there more difficult. It can be said for Mr. Scarth, that though he has been regarded as a strict party man, he has at least the general respect of the community, and is regarded as a gentleman of business integrity. As regards the "bursted boomster," however, there is no such consensus of opinion, and such an appointment would be odious to many Manitobans.

Permanency of Location.

It is but seldom that any advantage is gained by moving from one location to the other, or by selling out your business at one place with the purpose of commencing business elsewhere. Permanency of location is as much a gain to a young dry goods merchant as is the profit he makes on his goods. With some young merchants it has become second nature to be ever dissatisfied with the location in which they are engaged in business. They are either looking for a place to start a new store, or else they are looking for a purchaser for the one they already have. In this manner they constantly continue until their money is gone, and then they find themselves without either store or credit, as even the wholesale merchants who have formerly supplied them with goods lose faith in their stability, and consider it too great a risk to extend credit to them.

In proof of the injury that a constant moving about is to a storekeeper, one needs only to follow up some of those who practice it. Men who were formerly in the dry goods business may be found in every walk of life, but when one is found who is poor, very few questions will have to be asked before it will be ascertained that he belonged to the class that believed in frequent changes of location while he

was in business. Those who have made a success of the retail business will generally be found to have started business in a certain location and remained there until they amassed sufficient wealth to either go into the wholesale business, or else retire altogether and live upon the fruits of their early labors.

Though at the first start the receipts may be small, and business may even continue slow for some time, as is generally the case when a business is first commenced, it is far better for a young man to remain in the one place and do the best he can in gaining the good will of neighbors and probable customers than to be always changing stores, thereby lessening his chances of ever establishing a permanent trade, and ruining his prospects of eventually obtaining the confidence of wholesale merchants, without which no retailer can ever expect to become successful in his business.—Exchange.

First Pig Iron Shipment.

A cargo of Nova Scotian pig iron has been shipped up the St. Lawrence from Pictou, the Middlesbrough of Nova Scotia. This cargo is the first consigned to the Montreal market, and marks a new stage in the development of the industry which has hitherto been confined to steel making and exportation of manufactured sections.

How Much May be Saved by Discounts?

It is, perhaps, of little use to allude to the importance of accepting all opportunities in the shape of discounts, because when a merchant's capital is insufficient, as is the case with too many retail merchants, he is lucky if he can meet his liabilities at the utmost limit of time which is commonly allowed. Yet it does no harm to occasionally point out how great a saving may be made by the acceptance of all discounts; indeed, much good may thereby result to the readers of trade papers, constant dwelling upon the point inducing them to practice rigid economy and in every possible way push their trade until they are in a position to save the discounts. We therefore reprint the following illustration from an earlier volume of the *Merchant's Review*. Suppose you have bought goods to the amount of \$500, and the terms of the invoice read: 5 off, ten days; 4 off, thirty days; 2 off, sixty days. If you pay the bill within ten days you save \$25—5 per cent. If you accept the second discount, and pay in thirty days at 4 per cent, you would be paying \$5 for the use of \$500 for twenty days, which is at a rate of 25 cents a day, or \$91.25 a year. Discounts on grocery bills are not often as liberal as those mentioned above, but, however small, they are certainly worth saving, if for no other reason than that some competitor may be in a position to accept them, and watchful to never let the chance escape. He can therefore undersell you, and your cry of "cutter" will lose its force, because his margin of profit will be as wide as your own.—Exchange.

Silver.

The silver market has been devoid of new features, the quotations for bars dropping lower on lack of demand for export to the east. The price of bars here has simply followed the London quotations, the result being a decline of 10 per ounce. Silver prices Sept. 15, London, 34½d; New York, 74½c.

It is stated upon highest authority, says the *Montreal Trade Bulletin*, that the French Canadian banks have occupied an exceptionally good position during the late monetary stringency, and that some of them have not been slow to take advantage of the rise in the rates of discounts by some of the large English banks; by offering accommodation at 6 per cent to those customers who had their rates raised to 7 per cent, and it is rumored that some financial proselyting has been effected.

WHEAT WANTED.

Send Samples and Prices to
Thomas McLaughlin, 210 Board of Toronto, Ont.
Trade,

IMPORTANT!

Special Notice

Having opened Waterroom and Office at
150 Princess Street, Winnipeg.

Our customers may have sorting orders filled promptly from stock on hand. We solicit Letter Orders and promise

PROMPT ATTENTION.

Our Travellers will be here shortly with full lines of Samples, of New lines and designs, of all our specialties in Gloves, Mitts and Moccasins for season

1893.

Jas. Hall & Co.

Brockville.

W. R. Johnston and Co.

(Late Livingston, Johnston & Co.)

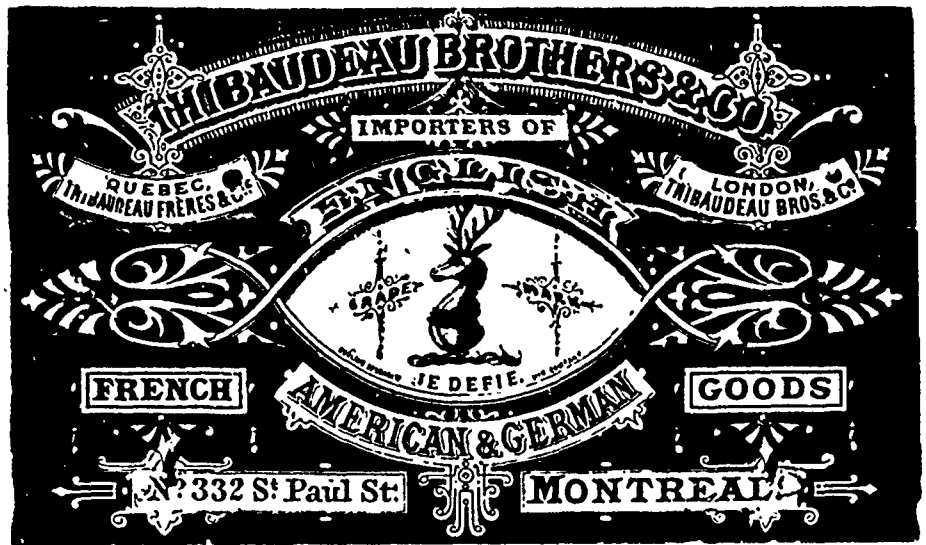
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS

OF READY MADE

CLOTHING.

Cor. Bay & Front Sts, TORONTO.

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



GLOVER & BRAIS,

—WHOLESALE—

MEN'S FURNISHINGS, MONTREAL.

Permanent Sample Room in Winnipeg, Donaldson Block. 10,500 patterns in neckwear alone. Big range English, French, American and Canadian Braces. English, German and Canadian $\frac{1}{2}$ hose. We make all our own flannel top shirts.

Merchants kindly call and inspect samples and compare prices.

E. H. TAAFFE, Agent for Glover & Brais.

JAS. COOPER.

J. C. SMITH

Cooper & Smith,

MANUFACTURERS,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES!!

36 38 & 40 FRONT ST. WEST

TORONTO

OAK TANNED
"EXTRA"
BRAND.

BELTING

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

COCHRANE, CASSILS & CO. Wholesale Boots & Shoes

Cor. Latour & St. Genevieve Sts.,
MONTREAL.
Manitoba and N.W.T. Agency: J. M. MACDONALD
McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.
British Columbia Branch: WM. SKENE, Van Horne
Block, Vancouver.



REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

The Largest Factory of its kind in the Dominion.

LION "L" BRAND.

PURE VINEGARS

Manufactured Solely under the Supervision of the
Inland Revenue Department.

Mixed Pickles, Jams, Jellies & Preserves

—PREPARED BY—

MICHEL LEFEBVRE & CO., MONTREAL.

Established 1849. Gold, Silver, and Bronze Medals. 20 1st Prizes.

GALT BLEND

BLACK TEA.

½lb, 1lb and 2lb Metal Canisters, packed 48lb in case.

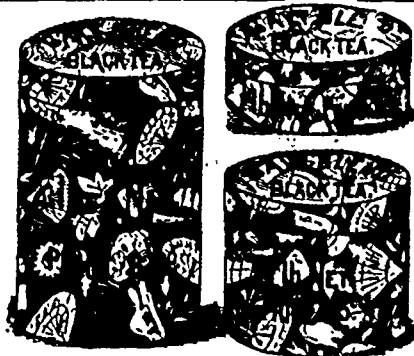
The best article in the market—No grocery stock is complete without it. Prices mailed on application.

THE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.

Perfect Gem Vegetables and Fruits. California Evaporated Fruits, New Turkish Prunes, hds, bbls and cases, English Malt Vinegar in quarter casks, West India Molasses, New Cheese

G. F. & J. GALT,

Wholesale Grocers,
WINNIPEG, MAN.



C. H. MAHON & CO.

—WHOLESALE—

Boots and Shoes

MITS, GLOVES AND MOCCASINS.

ALSO FBLT GOODS OF ALL KINDS.

C. H. MAHON & CO., Winnipeg.

HO! IMPROVED Compressed Mince Meat.

Put up in neat paper packages and packed (3) three doz. in a case. Price per gross net \$12.

GUARANTEED STRICTLY PURE.

HORSE RADISH—Put up in 16 oz. bottles 2 doz. in a case. Price per doz. \$3. Patronize home industry.

J. S. Carveth & Co., Winnipeg, Preparers and Packers.

MERCHANTS!

SHIP US YOUR

Butter, Eggs and other Farm Produce,

And obtain Highest Prices Market affords.

We are giving this branch of our business special attention. Let us have your Orders for Cured Meats and Lard.

Orders, Consignments and Correspondence Solicited.

J. Y. Griffin & Co.,
PORK PACKERS, WINNIPEG.

WINNIPEG WANTS.

PRODUCE!

We are always open for

BUTTER

AND EGGS.

AT HIGHEST MARKET VALUE.

Write for full Market Quotations to

PARSONS PRODUCE COMPANY
WINNIPEG. - MAN.

HOGS WANTED

Hams, Bacon, Rolls, Long Clear, Pure Lard, Lard Compound and Prime

PORK SAUSAGES

W. ALLEN, Pork Packer, Winnipeg.

SAFE - -
FIRE - -
THEFT - -
ALEABLE

MATCHES

SAFE - -
FIRE - -
THEFT - -
ALEABLE

1,600

CASES WERE SOLD in the City of Winnipeg in 12 months and not a Single Complaint. Why pay 10 per cent extra for an article because you are familiar with the name.

Keep up with the times and ask your wholesale grocer for

'STEAMSHIP MATCHES.

H. A. NELSON & SONS.

TORONTO AND MONTREAL.

Represented by Mr. W. S. CRONE.

CIGARS!

For a Pleasant Smoke try **REPUBLICS.**

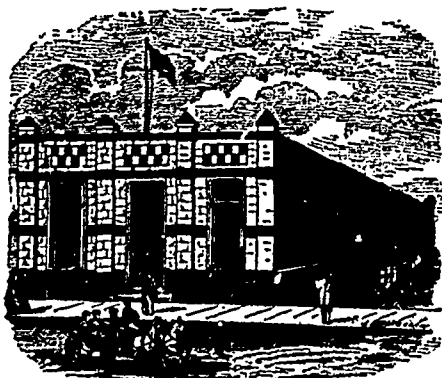
For Perfect Satisfaction try **LA HISPANIA**

—MADE BY—

Bryan & Co

WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

TORONTO HIDE AND WOOL CO.,



298 ROSS ST., WINNIPEG.

James Carruthers & Co.

GRAIN EXPORTERS,

BOARD OF TRADE.

CORN EXCHANGE.

TORONTO, MONTREAL.

BINDER TWINE

The only reliable low priced is the "Common Sense" Brand, cheap and easy to work, follows manilla on all machines in good order without change of adjustment. Completely weather and rot proof. If you cannot purchase in your vicinity write for information to

M. & L. Samuel, Benjamin & Co.

TORONTO, ONT.

Manitoba.

Ball & Co., drugs, are opening business at Elkhorn.

A. Hardy, grocer, Winnipeg, is offering to sell out.

J. Finklestine & Co. are opening a general store at Winkler.

J. E. Pulford, of J. E. Pulford & Co, hardware, Winnipeg, is dead.

J. T. Brown, harness, Glenboro, is succeeded by G. Brown & Co.

The Brandon waterworks system has been completed, and water has been turned on.

A. H. Curry, furniture, Pilot Mound, is selling out and going into oatmeal milling.

J. A. Wood, wholesale and retail liquors, Winnipeg, has sold out to M. A. Amblard.

The stock of J. E. McCrossan, dry goods, Winnipeg, is advertised for sale on September 27th.

The stock of F. H. Francis, general store, Headingly, is advertised for sale on September 27th.

The stock of McNicol, boots and shoes, Brandon, is advertised for sale on September 25th.

The stock of McBean & McGregor, general store, Napinka, is advertised for sale on September 27th.

W. G. Reid has gone out of the implement business at Neepawa, and accepted an agency for the North American Life Insurance Co.

September 16 was the first day for the redemption of Commercial Bank bills, and by twelve o'clock \$174,000 of the paper of the defunct bank had been redeemed.

James Hooper, of the Winnipeg Tribune reporting staff, has completed arrangements for taking over the management and editorship of the Portage Review about Oct. 1st.

Cotter & Turner have taken the business of the late N. D. McDonald, steam fitter and plumber, of Winnipeg. The members of the new firm are T. and R. Cotter and R. Turner.

The stock of J. E. McCurrin, of Winnipeg, will be sold at a rate on the dollar, at auction on Wednesday, 27th September, consisting of dry goods, \$4,235.83; clothing, \$124.96; gent's furnishings, \$452.88; furs, \$259.21; shop fixtures, \$460.90; book accounts, \$337.19.

SRATHCLAIR, Sept. 19.—On Saturday evening last, the grist and sawmill belonging to W. H. Whimster, at the bend six miles north of here, was totally destroyed by fire, the fire began and gained hopeless headway while the mill hands were at supper, and when discovered was beyond control. It is said that the loss is covered by insurance.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Sept. 19.—George W. Robinson, who has carried on a general store business here for years, has sold out his stock to C. L. Fansworth, of Winnipeg, who will continue the business. The citizens will regret to learn of the removal of Mr. Robinson and family, who have made a host of friends since their stay here. They will probably take up their residence in London, Ont.

The stock of F. H. Francis, of Headingly, will be sold at a rate on the dollar, by auction at Winnipeg, on Wednesday, 27th September, 1893, consisting of dry goods, \$1,756.84; boots and shoes, \$540.47; clothing, \$1,093.35; furs, hats, caps, etc., \$250.15; crockery and glassware, \$111.46; hardware, etc., \$146.74; groceries, \$259.15; patent medicine and jewelry, \$117.22; live stock, etc., \$1,081.35; book accounts, \$10,546.61.

On Saturday a meeting of local shareholders of the Dominion Building and Loan Association of Toronto was held in Winnipeg for the purpose of organizing a local board, it being the intention of the company to begin business on a larger scale in this province. The following board of electors was elected:—S. A. McGaw, of the Lake of the Woods Milling Co.; T. A. Anderson, of Anderson, Merriek & Co.; W. F.

Henderson, commission merchant; D. E. Sprague, lumber merchant; J. G. Hargrave, merchant; R. M. Simpson, M.D.; A. Freeman, F. J. Holland, and F. C. Wade. The following officers were elected:—President, S. A. McGaw; vice-president, T. A. Anderson; secretary-treasurer, F. J. Holland; solicitors, Wade and Wheeler. The company is opening up a business under the management of F. J. Holland, and arrangements have been completed to receive applications for loans at once.

The council of the Winnipeg Board of Trade held a meeting on Thursday to receive a deputation of wholesale and retail coal oil dealers regarding a change that has been made in the regulations of the delivery of coal oil to retail dealers and storing the article in iron tanks on their premises. The letter of the petroleum inspection act requires that all coal oil must be sold out of the original package, in other words, the wooden barrel. This, it is claimed, causes great loss from leakage, and from injury to goods sold in the same store. The letter of the law has been enforced in Winnipeg for a short time past, and the trade find it most prejudicial to the interests of themselves and their customers. Occasion was taken of the presence in the city of Mr. Miall, commissioner of inland revenue, Ottawa, to arrange for the meeting, so as to have a conference with him on the situation. The facts were fully laid before him, and he will consult with the local inland revenue officers, inquire into the facts of the case, and make any arrangements that are possible under the act to suit the dealers.

Assiniboia.

McLeod is opening a general store at Moose Jaw.

Mowat Bros., grocers, Regina, have admitted Charles Baxter as a partner, and the style of the firm hereafter will be Mowat Bros. & Baxter.

Gordon & Ironside, represented by J. Paul, have been making some large purchases of cattle in the Lumsden district, north of Regina; some eight or ten carloads have been bought. Shipping will commence as soon as the Canadian Pacific Railway can erect a suitable stock yard at this point.

Grain and Milling.

There is a grain blockade at Ogdensburg, New York. The steamer Algonquin, which carried a cargo of wheat consigned from Fort William to Kingston, was sent to Ogdensburg to discharge her cargo. She will have to wait about ten days before she can be unloaded, owing to the large number of boats which preceded her at that port.

Head & Bossons, elevator builders, of Portage la Prairie, have ten elevators contracted for this summer; six are completed. They are at Kemnay, 40,000 bushels capacity; Carnduff, 39,000; Bagot, 20,000; Baldur, 30,000; Cypress River, 30,000; and Indian Head, 30,000. The uncompleted ones are at Sintiluta, 30,000; Lumsden, 20,000; Oakville, 20,000; and Belmont, 30,000. These will all be completed in the course of a couple of weeks at the latest, some in a few days.

Freight Rates and Traffic Matters.

Inland water freights are barely steady at 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 wheat and 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 corn from Chicago to Buffalo. From Buffalo to New York 3 1/2 to 3 3/4 wheat and 3 1/2 to 3 3/4 corn. From Chicago to Kingston, 3c wheat and 2 1/2 to 3c corn. From Kingston to Montreal, 2 1/2 wheat and 2 1/2 to 3c corn.

The Duluth Market Report of Sept. 16 says: Grain rates have ruled quiet and steady during the whole week at 1 1/2 to Buffalo and 3 1/2 to Kingston with fair business to Buffalo. Coal rates unsettled and demoralized. Soft coal 25c per ton, hard coal nominally 20c, though some boats reported coming up at 10c. Lum-

ber rates active and strong at \$1.75 to Buffalo and Chicago and \$2 to Tonawanda. Erie canal rates have ranged from 4 1/2 to 4 3/4 including all charges.

Grain freights at this port, says the Montreal Trade Bulletin of Sept. 15 are quoted at 2s to 2s 3d Liverpool, 2s Glasgow, 2s 3d to 2s 6d Avonmouth, 2s London and 2s 6d the Continent. Engagements were made yesterday at 2s 6d Avonmouth and 2s London per 480 lbs. Sack flour is still quiet at 12s 6d London, 11s 3d Glasgow and Liverpool and 12s 6d Bristol. Provisions to Liverpool 15s, but 20s to Glasgow and London. Butter and cheese 27s 6d Liverpool, 25s London and Glasgow, and 32s 6d Bristol. Deals are quiet at 42s 6d to 45s by regular steamers. Cattle 40s to 50s. Eggs 15s measurement. Hay 37s 6d to 40s London, 32s 6d to 35s Liverpool, 25s to 30s Glasgow and 35s to 40s Bristol. Sailing vessels have been chartered to River Plate at \$9 per 1,000 feet. The rate on coal by steamer from the lower ports to Montreal is \$1.00 per gross ton.

Winnipeg Wheat Inspection.

Below is shown the number of cars of wheat inspected at Winnipeg for five weeks ending on the dates given, and compared with the same weeks of last year:—

Grade.	July 29.	Aug. 5.	Aug. 12.	Aug. 19.	Aug. 26.
Extra Manitoba					
hard	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 hard	0	0	2	2	14
No. 2 hard	4	7	10	36	83
No. 3 hard	5	8	5	4	11
No. 1 Northern..	0	1	0	7	0
No. 2 Northern..	1	0	0	0	5
No. 3 Northern..	0	0	0	0	1
No. 1 White tyfo	0	0	0	0	1
No. 2 White tyfo	0	0	0	10	0
No. 1 Spring	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 Frosted	0	0	0	0	0
No. 2 Frosted	0	0	0	0	0
No. 3 Frosted	0	0	0	0	0
Rejected	3	1	0	0	0
No Grade	2	0	1	14	16
Feed Wheat	0	0	0	0	0
Total	15	12	18	82	131
Same week last year	170	183	153	79	12

Duluth Wheat Market.

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

Monday—September, 69c; December, 69c.
 Tuesday—September, 69c; December, 68c.
 Wednesday—September, 69c; December, 69c.
 Thursday—September, 69c; December, 68c.
 Friday—September, 69c; December, 67c.
 Saturday—September, 69c; December, 66c.

A week ago September delivery closed at 67c, and December at 70c per bushel.

Brown, Harrington & Co., wholesale crockery, Halifax, N. S., have assigned. The preferences amounted to about \$8,000, but the assets and liabilities are not yet given.

The Dominion revenue for the two months ending Aug. 31st was \$6,047,693, expenditure \$3,985,643, surplus \$2,062,050. For the corresponding period last year the revenue was \$6,030,517, expenditure \$4,149,440. The net debt on August 31st shows a decrease of \$1,421,877 over June 30th.

The wholesale stationery firm of Boyd, Ryrie and Campbell, Montreal, says a telegram on Sept. 20, is in trouble with the customs authorities, it being alleged that the firm has been importing goods illegally into Canada. The establishment is now virtually in charge of the customs department. The amount involved is fifty or sixty thousand dollars.

The Waterous Engine works at Brantford, Ont., owing to increased business, must enlarge its works, necessitating the employment of 100 additional workmen. The machine shop to be erected will be 120x400 feet, with a height of two stories. In addition, a foundry of 125x100 feet will also be built, and besides new engine, boiler and other finishing shops, a large and fully equipped blacksmith shop will be erected.

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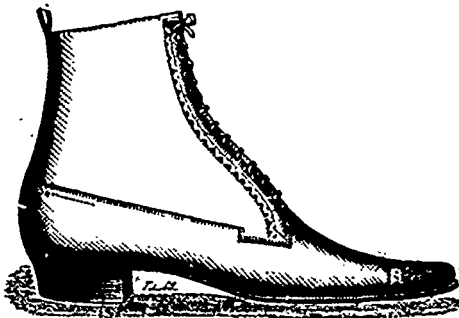
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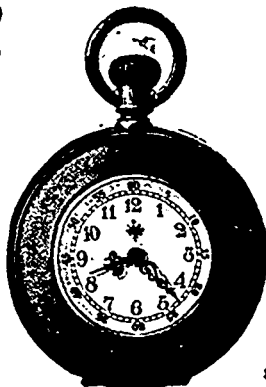
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BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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

British Columbia Business Review.

September 21, 1893.

FALL FAIRS—The season of fall fairs is now on us, commencing this week. Following is the programme: Provincial Exhibition, Westminster, 26th to 29th inclusive; Chilliwack, 20th to 22nd; Surrey, at Cleverdale, Sept. 22nd; Langley — Glenwood Association — Langley Prairie, Sept. 20th; Vernon, Oct. 4th to 6th inclusive; Ashcroft, Oct. 12th and 13th; Delta, Oct. 18th.

FREIGHT AND SHIPPING—In their monthly freight and shipping report R. P. Rithet & Co., limited, say: "The improvement in the general situation which we noted last month continues, and although the charters made are somewhat limited in number they have been well distributed. Quite a few grain vessels have been taken up at 30s to 31s 3d, and one as high as 33s 9d; all to Cork for orders with the usual options. The market closes firmer at near the last figure quoted. At the northern ports a marked improvement has taken place. The lumber freight market, although firm, does not show much change, and most of the fixtures are of small vessels. The demand from Australia seems to be reviving slightly. The end of the month saw also the close of a highly successful salmon canning season, during which it is estimated that about 550,000 cases were put up, by far the largest pack in the history of the industry in this province. It is already well provided for, however, as large forward sales have been made both in England and Eastern Canada.

We quote freight as follows: Grain—San Francisco to Cork, f. o., usual options, 32s 6d; Portland to U. K., 35s; Tacoma to U. K., 35s. Lumber—Barrard Inlet or Puget Sound to Sydney 30s; Melbourne, 40s; Port Pirie, 37s 6d; Shanghai, 40s; Yokohama, nominal; Valparaiso f. o., 40s.

S.S. Victoria for Yokohama has 100 steerage passengers and a large freight list. The Empress of China sailed yesterday with 110 first-class passengers and a full cargo of freight. The S.S. Warrimoo took out 1,000 tons of freight and 30 passengers for Australia. The bark Robt. Sudden is due from Mexico. She is chartered to load lumber at Hasting's saw mill. The ship Aotearoa, 1400 tons, has been chartered to load at London, Eng., for Victoria. She sails Nov 1. SS. Mogul, for the Orient, took 7,000 feet of lumber and 24 big timbers from Victoria. The following was the shipping in port last week:—

Port	No.	Tonnage.
Vancouver	3	7,316
Victoria	3	4,425
New Westminster	2	1,309
Nanaimo	6	7,872
Cowichan	1	667
Total	15	21,589
Total previous week	12	18,952

B. C. Market Quotations.

DRESSED MEAT, LIVE STOCK, ETC.—Live steers are 3½; cows 3c; beef, 6½ to 7c—sheep, 4½ to 5c; mutton, 11c; lambs, \$3.75 to \$4.50 each; lamb, \$5 for carcass; calves, 6 to 7c; veal, 9 to 10c; hogs, 7½c; pork, 10½c.

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, ETC.—The Ogilvie Milling Co. and Keowatin Milling Co. quote standard brands of Manitoba flour, in car lots only, at Victoria, Vancouver and Westminster as follows: Patent, per bbl., \$4.40; strong bakers, \$4.10. The Columbia Flouring Mills quote Enderby flour in carload lots at Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster: Premier, \$0.00; XXX, \$4.35; strong bakers, or XX, \$4.05; superfine, \$3.55. Quotations small lots are: Flour, Manitoba patents, \$1.65; strong bakers, \$1.30; ladies choice, \$1.50; prairie lily, \$1.25; Oregon, \$1.90. Enderby mills—three star, \$4.75; two star, \$4.50; oatmeal eastern \$3.00; California granulated in gunnies, \$4.25; National mills, Victoria, \$3.60; rolled oats eastern \$3.00 to \$3.25; California, \$4.00; National mills \$3.60 per sack; Westminster Mills, 4c per lb., cornmeal \$2.75; split peas \$3.50; pearl barley \$4.50. Rice—The Victoria rice mills quote wholesale Japan rice per ton, \$77.50; best China rice, do., \$100; China rice, do., \$70; rice flour, do, \$70; chit rice, do, \$25; rice meal do, \$17.50; chopped feed \$30 per ton; bran, \$23; shorts \$25; Man. oats, \$33 to 35; wheat \$23; oil cake, \$50; hay, \$16. Wheat is quoted in car lots for feed No. 2 regular at \$25.00 per ton; oats \$31; chop barley, \$32. California malting barley, \$26 to \$27 f.o.b. in San Francisco. California chop, \$32 to \$33. Oak Lake patent Hungarian \$4.65; Oak Lake strong bakers, \$4.35. The Western Milling Co. quote mixed chop, \$30; patent flour, \$4.60; strong bakers, \$4.30; Brandon Mills, Hungarian, \$4.50; strong bakers, \$4.40.

FISH—Prices are salmon, 5 to 6c; flounders, 4 to 5c; smelt, 5c; sturgeon, 6c; seabass, 5c; cod, 7c; halibut, 7c; smoked salmon, 12½c; smoked halibut, 10c.

MEATS—Quotations are as follows: Hams, 16c; breakfast bacon, 16½c, backs, 14 to 15½c; long clear, 13½c; shortrolls, 13½c. Lard is held at the following figures: In tins, 16½c per pound; in pails, 16½c; in tubs, 16c. Corned beef \$8.00 per barrel; mess pork \$28; short cut \$28. Commission agents quote American meats f.o.b. Victoria, duty paid, as follows: Medium hams, 15c per pound; heavy hams, 14½c; choice breakfast bacon, 19c; short clear sides 14½, and dry salt clear sides, 12½c. Armour's white label pure lard, 10 pound pails, 13½c per pound.

VEGETABLES—New potatoes \$15 to 18 per ton; onions, silver skins, 1½c; cabbage, 1½ to 1¾c; carrots, turnips and beets, ½ to ¾c.

DAIRY—Eastern creamery is quoted at 26c; Manitoba dairy at 18 to 19c; cheese, 12½c.

EGGS—Eastern case eggs, 17c; Manitoba, fresh, ditto.

FRUITS—Bananas \$1.00 to \$2.25 per bunch; lemons, Australian, \$3.25; peaches, \$1.15; plums, 75c to \$1.15; grapes, \$1.30 to 1.50; apples, \$1.15 to 1.40 per box; tomatoes, 75 to 90c; pears, \$1.25 to 1.50; evaporated apples are quoted at 8c per lb; apricots, 20c; peaches, 14c; dates, 7 to 8c; Smyrna prunes, 9c; layer raisins, \$3; coconuts, \$1 per doz; pineapples, \$3 to 4.50 bunch; Australian oranges, \$2.25 per box; prunes, \$1.10.

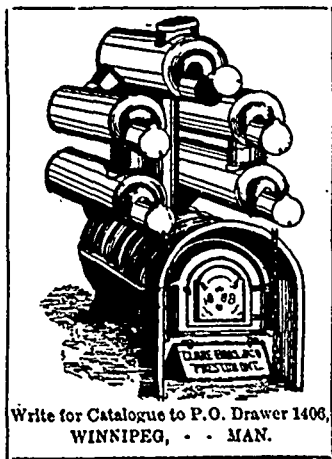
LUMBER—Quotations for Douglas fir lumber, in cargo lots for foreign shipment, being the prices of the Pacific Pine Lumber Association: Rough merchantable, ordinary sizes, in lengths to 40 feet inclusive, per M feet \$ 8 50
Deck plank, rough, average length, 35 feet, per M 19 00
Dressed T. and G., flooring, per M 17 00
Pickets, rough, per M 9 00
Laths, 4 feet, per M 00

SUGAR—Wholesale prices are as follows:—
Dry Granulated 6½
Extra C 5½

Fancy Yellow 5½
Yellow 5½
Golden C 5½
Dry Granulated (China) 6½
Syrups, per lb 3
" 1 gal tins, American 6 50
" ½ " " 5 75
" 1 " Vancouver 5 50
" 1½ " " 7 00

Brief Business Notes.

Golden saw mill, Golden, lost by fire.
J. H. Franck, grocer, Victoria; stock sold by sheriff.
Mrs. A. Thompson, fruit, &c., Nanaimo, stock sold.
H. M. Martin, grocer, Kaslo, has sold out to J. B. Wilson.
R. Grant & Co., livery, Union, have sold out to Wood & Miller.
Disher & Campbell, grocers, Victoria; succeeded by D. Campbell.
A. R. Exley & Co., grocers, Nanaimo, advertise giving up business.
McRae & Richardson, hotel, Lardeau, succeeded by J. R. Richardson.
Allan & Cook, grocers, Vancouver, have sold out to McMillan & McLeod.
The sheriff is in possession of the stock of J. H. Franck, grocer, Victoria.
J. A. Mara, general store, Kamloops, has sold out to F. W. Jordon & Co.
Revelstoke Lumber Co., Revelstoke, have dissolved; D. Robinson continues.
Joseph Gosnell, butcher, Victoria, has assigned in trust to Seabrook & Baker.
Spencer & Perkins, dry goods, Nanaimo, have dissolved; D. Spencer continues.
Thomas Dunn & Co., hardware, New Westminster, have sold out to A. Godfrey.
Palmer Bros., coal, wood and lime, Vancouver, are succeeded by Champion & White.
Tyson & Co., clothing and men's furnishings, Vancouver; stock advertised for sale by tender on the 20th inst.
The Pacific Coast Lumber Company's mill near New Westminster had a close call from fire last week. The fire started in the drying kiln resulting in serious damage to the property. A large quantity of lumber and shingles were destroyed. The loss is covered by insurance.
It is understood that Assayer Carmichael will pay another visit to the Alberni gold district accompanied by Col. Baker, minister of mines. The first report of Carmichael, coupled with other information, led the department to believe that the discovery is the most important one in the province in the last decade, and there is little doubt a wonderfully rich deposit of gold has been discovered. A number have left for the district.
Hon. M. Bowell, Minister of Trade and Commerce, arrived in the province last week, on his way to Australia, for which place he sailed on Saturday. On his arrival he had conferences with the Boards of Trade of Vancouver, Westminster and Victoria, and discussed the possibilities of trade with Australia in extended interviews. Hon. Mr. Bowell has evidently gone the right way about it, and has produced a very favorable impression in the province.
Fire was discovered in Vair's tinsmith shop at Kamloops on Sept 17. The wind was blowing a gale at the time. Firemen and citizens made a desperate fight, but the following places were destroyed: Vair's tinshop; Prior & Co., hardware; Stephenson, jeweler; Simmons, contractor; Duhamel, barber; Whitaker's law office; Fortune's store and dwelling house; J. A. Mara's residence; Sinclair's fruit store; Quinn, boots and shoes; Chong Lee, general store; Kwang On, Wo Co, and five other Chinese houses. The loss will exceed \$100,000. Prior & Co's loss being estimated at \$50,000. There is very little insurance.



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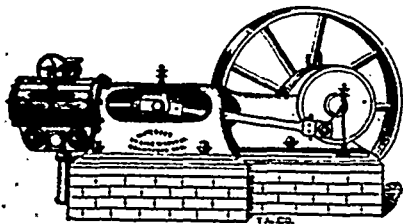
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SATURDAY AFTERNOON, September 23.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, 6½ to 6¾ lb; evaporated are out of the market, and dried scarce at the moment. Valencia raisins, \$1.50 per box; sultanas, 8½ per lb. Currants, 5½ to 6c; prunes, 6½ to 8c; figs, 7 to 14c; dates, 6½ to 9c; California fruits—prunes, 15c; apricot, 15c; peaches, 14 to 16c; pears, 12 to 12½c; pitted plums, 14 to 14½c.

GREEN FRUITS—The orange season is practically over. A few thin rind St. Michael were about the only thing procurable in this fruit, these selling at \$5.50 to 6.50 per box as to size. In lemons the market has also not been heavily supplied. Verdilla lemons, the principal variety to be had, were selling at \$6.25 to 7.00 per box as to quality. Apples have continued very scarce. Some Ontario fall stock has been obtainable, of mixed quality, as fall fruit usually is, and these have sold at \$4 to 6 per barrel. It is almost certain that good winter apples will be a high price, as the Ontario crop is a failure. Anything offered at a reasonable or low price is likely to be inferior quality. Apples will be apples this year. Crab apples have been rather scarce also. A car lot is expected to day. We quote \$6 to 6.50 per barrel. In California fruit, bartlett pears are done, but other varieties have come forward freely, and have sold at \$2.50 to 3.00 per box as to variety and quality. The plum season is about over. They have sold at \$1.50 per box, and arrivals after this date are expected to cost higher, probably from \$1.50 to 2 per box as to quality and condition. There has been a shortage in the arrival of peaches, and dealers have not been able to fill orders promptly. They were coming forward in larger quantities at the end of the week, and quoted at \$1.75 per box. Grapes have not been in very large supply. Tokays quoted at \$3.25 and \$3 for muscat grapes, per 20 lb. crate. There are other varieties of California grapes in the market, but selling at about same prices, ranging from \$3 to 3.50 for any in good condition. In Ontario small fruits, grapes are fairly plentiful. The choicer varieties, such as Niagaras, Rogers, etc., sold as high as 80c per 10 lb basket, but were lower at the end of the week, selling at 40c per basket for common black grapes, such as concord, and up to 60c for Niagaras, etc. Ontario tomatoes have sold generally at \$1 per 20 lb. basket, though some a little soft have sold at 90c. Pickling pears quoted at \$1 to 1.15 per basket of 20 pounds. No Ontario plums to be had. The few which have arrived were almost worthless on arrival here. First new cranberries in and sold at \$10 per barrel. Will be lower later on. New Jersey sweet potatoes, \$7.50 per barrel. Bananas not all in stock, and quoted at \$3 to 3.50 bunch.

GROCERIES—Eastern advices are strong for sugars. Raws have advanced steadily at New York. Soft sugars have advanced at Canadian refineries, and are very scarce, especially for bright yellows. Refineries have not been able to fill orders for bright. Prices here are:—Yellows, 5½ to 5¾c; granulated, 6½ to 6¾c; lumps, 6½c; powdered icing, 7½c. Sugar syrups, 2½ to 3c. Coffees are excited on account of the civil war in Brazil, which affects Rio particularly. Prices tend higher. Domestic candied goods are held firm by packers, who claim to believe in higher prices.

WHEAT—The result of this week has been very disappointing to those who thought wheat was steadily on the up grade. Prices have been weak and declining. The visible supply in the United States and Canada showed an increase on Monday of 1,191,000 bushels, India exports were large and cables lower. The visible supply will likely show a steady increase each week hereafter, but the increase will not likely be as great as at this time last year. The English visible supply increased 1,260,000 bushels this week.

In Manitoba the weather has been a little broken, but on the whole fairly favorable for threshing. Considerable new wheat is coming in, but it is nearly all going into store for farmers, though a little is selling at 45 to 50c to farmers for choice hard wheats. The board of grain examiners met yesterday at Winnipeg, and continues the session to day, fixing the standards for grading this crop. Samples from all parts of the country have been gathered in, and indicate that the crop is almost entirely hard wheat. Very little will go into the northern grades. It is likely that five grades of hard wheat will be fixed, as the wheat is about all hard, and free from smut or other damage. The hard grades will be "extra Manitoba hard," and No's. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Manitoba hard.

Stocks of wheat in store at Fort William on Dec. 16 were 664,260 bushels, being a decrease of 204,247 bushels for the week. Receipts were 81,817 and exports 286,068 bushels.

FLOUR—One brand of XXXX has been advanced 10c, other prices unchanged. Prices in small lots to the local trade are quoted: Patents, \$1.80, strong bakers' \$1.60; XXXX 70 to 95c; superfine 75 to 50c. Low grades irregular. Brands of some mills sell at 5 to 10c under these prices, even in small lots.

MILLSTUFFS—Prices have advanced \$1 per ton on bran and shorts. The price to the local trade delivered is \$10 to 11 for bran and \$12 to 13 for shorts as to quality.

GROUND FEED—Held at \$17 to 20 per ton as to quality.

OATMEAL, ETC.—Unchanged. Rolled oats quoted at \$2 to \$2.20 per sack. Granulated, \$2 to \$2.20; standard \$1.75 to \$2; cornmeal \$1.60 to \$1.65; beans, \$1.80 to \$1.90 per bushel; split peas, \$2.40 to 2.50; pot barley \$2.40 to 2.50; pearl barley \$4 per sack.

OATS—Car lots, country points, about 24 to 25c per bushel of 34 pounds. A few loads of new oats have been received on local street market, and sold at 25c. Quality light.

BUTTER—The market continues to show a firm and steady disposition, and values have further advanced. There is a little shipping business doing to the west and British Columbia points. We quote round lots at 14 to 15½c as to quality, and 1 to 2c more for small or single package lots.

CHEESE—Factories are asking 9½c for late makes. Jobbers selling at 10c.

EGGS—Dealers are paying 12½c for round lots. Receipts light. Case lots selling at 14 to 15c.

CURED MEATS—Prices are very strong east and stocks are becoming exhausted. We quote: Dry salt long clear bacon 12c; smoked long clear 13c; spiced rolls 11 to 11½c; breakfast bacon 14 to 15½c; smoked hams, 14 to 14½c; shoulders, 12 to 12½c; mess pork, \$20.00 per barrel. Sausage quoted: bologna sausage 9c lb; German sausage, 9c; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 9c per half lb. packet.

LARD—Pure held at \$2.50 to 2.60, in 20-pound pails, per pail; compound, at \$2.10 per pail.

DRESSED MEATS—Beef quoted at 5 to 6c as to quality. Mutton at 11c. Pork, easier at 6½ to 7½c. Veal 7 to 8c.

HIDES—Sheepskins are 5 to 10c higher. We quote Winnipeg inspected here as follows: No. 1 cows, 3c; No. 2, 2c; No. 3, 1½c; No. 1, heavy steers, 4c; No. 2 steers, 3c. Real veal 8 to 13-lb. skins, 4 to 5c per pound. Kips about same as hides. Sheepskins, shearlings, 30c each. Lambskins, 35c. Tallow, 4½c; rendered; 2 to 3c rough.

WOOL—Ordinary long wools bring 7 to 8c per lb; mixed quality, containing some finer grades 8 to 9c lb; downs 9 to 10c as to quality; fine wools, such as good merino grades, 10 to 11c.

SENEGA ROOT—We quote 25 to 27½c for good dry root and 10c for green.

HAY—Baled hay quoted at \$6 to \$7 per ton on track here. Loose, \$4 to 5.

POULTRY—Chickens bring 12½c, and spring

chickens 14c dressed. Turkeys are scarce and wanted at 12½c live weight. Wild ducks, 20 to 30c per pair.

FISH—B. C. salmon, 14 to 15c; trout, 9c; white fish, 6 to 6½c. Oysters, \$2.25 to 2.50 per gallon.

LIVE STOCK—Hogs—The new pork packing factory is now in full operation and there is a market for all the hogs offering, and more are wanted. The price ranges from 4½ for very heavy and rough stock, up to 5½ for fat hogs weighing 150 to 275 pounds a piece. Sheep—A considerable number are held by local dealers and butchers, and are grazing in the vicinity of the city, but they are rather of indifferent quality. They are mostly western range sheep. Scab is said to be prevalent in some of these flocks, and it is known to exist on some of the western ranges, some districts having suffered severely this season from this trouble. Further purchases have recently been made in the west, by local dealers. Sheep quoted at 4 to 4½ off cars here. Cattle—Now better quality. We quote local butchers' stock at 2 to 3c as to quality.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

On Monday wheat ruled easier. It opened ¾c lower, fluctuated up and down about ¾c and closed ½ to ¾c lower than Saturday. Corn and oats made slight gains over Saturday. Closing prices were:

	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.
Wheat	65½	—	72½
Corn	40½	40½	41½
Oats	28½	28½	27½
Pork	16 50	15 00	—
Lard	9 00	8 77½	—
Ribs	10 12½	8 85	—

On Tuesday, prices continued weak, opening ½ to ¾c lower, declined ½ to ¾c more, became firmer and closed about ½c lower than Monday. Corn and oats steady. Closing prices were:—

	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.
Wheat	67½	—	71½
Corn	40½	40½	41½
Oats	28½	28½	27½
Pork	16 50	15 00	—
Lard	9 00	9 12½	—
Ribs	10 25	9 12½	—

Still prices continued to decline on Wednesday. Prices were firmer at the start, but declined 1½c, recovered partially and closed about ¾c lower than Tuesday. Closing prices were:—

	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.
Wheat	67½	—	71½
Corn	40½	40½	41½
Oats	28½	28½	27½
Pork	16 40	14 00	—
Lard	9 50	9 10	—
Ribs	10 12½	9 10	—

On Thursday wheat was lower, due to lower cables and to the Cincinnati Price Current's rather bearish report. Closing prices were:—

	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.
Wheat	67½	67½	71½
Corn	—	41½	41½
Oats	—	27½	28½
Pork	16 45	14 00	—
Lard	9 47½	8 85	—
Ribs	10 15	8 87½	—

On Friday wheat prices ruled lower. The opening was about ¾c lower, and with some fluctuations prices declined ½ to ¾c for December, and ¾c for May, then recovered most of the decline, but again eased off, the close being a ¾c lower for December and ¾c for May. Closing prices were:—

	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.
Wheat	67½	—	70½
Corn	—	41½	41½
Oats	27½	27½	—
Pork	16 50	14 02	—
Lard	9 62½	9 33	—
Short Ribs	9 62½	9 30	—

On Saturday wheat was dull and easier, closing at 66½c per bushel for September delivery, and 70½c for December.

The case of the Queen vs. McDiarmid & Ross, of Toronto, came up before Judge Burbridge in the Exchequer court at Ottawa last week. This was a suit to compel the payment of rental amounting to \$3,100 for grazing lands in the territories leased from the Dominion government. Judgment was entered, each of the parties paying their own costs.

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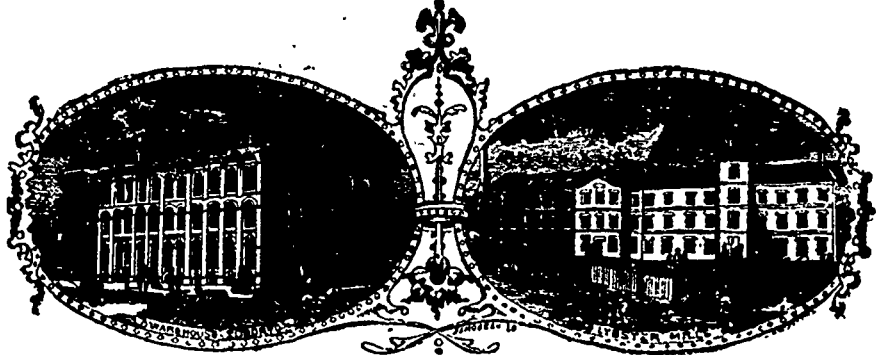
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Montreal Markets.

Flour—The market is unquestionably firm, although lacking in activity, as it is found a very difficult matter to induce buyers to pay the higher prices demanded by holders. Still, the market has a decidedly upward tendency in sympathy with the recent material advance in the price of Chicago wheat, and if this is maintained the price of flour must move up as well. Straight rollers are now held at \$3.20 to 3.25 on track here, which is in advance of 10c on bottom prices; but buyers are not responding. Sellers, however, appear confident they will have to accept the situation and pay the advance before they get the flour. Strong bakers was sold at \$3.70 yesterday, said to be a choice city brand; but holders are now demanding more money. Western millers are asking an advance of 10 to 20c per bbl., and pretending not to be anxious to sell, as they appear certain they will soon get more money. We advance our prices 10c per bbl. all round, and quote as follows:—Patent spring, \$4.00 to 4.10; patent winter, \$3.50 to 3.65; straight roller, \$3.20 to 3.30; extra, \$2.85 to 3.10; superfine, \$2.50 to 2.75; fine, \$2.25 to 2.35; city strong bakers, \$3.70 to 3.80; Manitoba bakers, \$3.35 to 3.60; Ontario bags, extra, \$1.40 to 1.50; straight rollers, \$1.50 to 1.60; superfine, \$1.25 to 1.40; fine, \$1.10 to 1.20.

Oatmeal—Last sales reported of rolled oats in car lots were at \$1.35 and 4.50 per bbl as to quality. We quote prices as follows:—Rolled and granulated \$4.35 to 4.60; standard \$3.90 to 4.10. In bags, granulated and rolled \$2.10 to 2.20, and standard, \$1.90 to 2.05.

Feed—The market for bran has made a further gain, and sales are reported of 4 cars of Ontario bran at \$16 on track, 1 car at \$15 and 1 car at \$14.50. Shorts are scarce and have sold at \$18, with fine qualities held at \$20.

Wheat—New Manitoba No. 2 hard wheat at country points in Manitoba at 55c is considered 5c too high for export. Here No. 2 hard is nominally quoted at 77 to 78c.

Oats—Local dealers who have had to replenish their stocks have had to pay 33c per 34 lbs, owing to light arrivals of new oats, and the quality was not very prime at that. The color was there, but the weight wasn't. Good old oats have been placed at 39c for local wants.

Barley—The market is dull and prices are nominal at 42 to 43c for feed, and 48 to 55c for malting grades.

Cured Meats—Canada short cut pork, per bbl., \$20.50 to \$22.00; Canada clear mess, per bbl., \$20 to \$20.50; Chicago clear mess, per bbl., \$21 to \$21.50; American mess pork, new, per bbl, \$20 to \$20.50; hams per lb, 12 to 14c; lard, pure, in pails, per lb, 10½ to 12c; lard, compound, in pails, per lb, 9½ to 9c; bacon, per lb, 11½ to 12c; shoulders, per lb, 10½ to 11c.

Butter—Considerable business has been done in August creamery during the week at 21c in the country, with sales here at 21½ and 21¾, a lot of 100 tubs being sold at the latter figure for Newfoundland account. It is said that in some of the sales of creamery above referred to the buyer had to take the latter half of July with the August. In Eastern Townships dairy there have been sales in 100 tub lots at 18½ and 19c, although buyers are paying those figures in the country for choice fall ends; but the supply of Eastern Townships is very limited, and only sufficient to supply the local trade. Western dairy on spot is also scarce, and 17½ to 18c is wanted for round lots of selected.

Cheese—This market is firm and excited, with contracts in the Brockville section of quite a number of factories at 9½ to 10c August, and 10½ to 10¾ September and October. Sales have also been made in the Eastern Townships at 10c August at the factories. The recent movement was evidently inaugurated by parties on the other side increasing their limits; but it is feared it may be carried too far to be profitable. Parties just returned from the country say they never saw the pastures so fine at this season of the year as at present, and

that everything is favorable for a good fall production.

Eggs—Holders have been able to establish an advance of ½c since our last issue. Sales of fresh candled stock have been made at 13c, and we quote 12½ to 13c as to size of lot. A few lots continue to be sent forward to England, but the movement is away behind that of a year ago. Several lots of culls have been worked off at from 10 to 11½c, as to condition.

Honey—Strained has sold at 8 to 9½ for choice new, and at 5½ to 6½ for old; comb at 11 to 13½ as to quality.

Hides—Steady, at last week's figures, sales of car lots having been made to tanners at 4½ for No. 1. Heavy hides are still very slow sale at 6½ for No. 1. The advance in lamb-skins has been maintained. We quote:—Nos. 1, 2 and 3 hides to tanners, 4½, 3½ and 2½, and to dealers 4c, 3c and 2c for Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Calfskins 7c, skins 55c to 60c.

Wool—A few sales of Cape are reported at 14 to 15½ as to grade. Ontario fleece and Northwest wools are quiet. We quote as follows:—Cape 14c to 16c; scoured P.A. wool, 28 to 33c; Canadian fleeces, 18½ to 20c, and Northwest wool 11½ to 15c as to grade.—*Trade Bulletin*, Sept. 15.

Toronto Hardware Market.

Business has been unusually active during the week. A large number of customers from the country have been visiting the local houses and have been placing small and large orders in general hardware. Orders, of course, have been generally of a sorting nature, but a number of very good ones are reported. Trade in metals has been active, especially in galvanized iron, tin and Canada plate and sheet zinc. Gordon crown galvanized iron has advanced, owing to trade disturbance following the miners' strike in Wales. Ingot tin is also rather firmer. Iron pipe has been in fair demand, but general plumbers' supplies are quiet. Forward shipments for fall supplies are still being booked, and a fairly large volume of goods included under this head are going out. Payments are reported as showing an improvement during the past week.—*Empire*.

Montreal Grocery Market.

The brisk demand for refined sugars noted last week continues. Refiners are curtailing sales and surprise is expressed that prices have not advanced. Raw sugar has gone up ½c. Soft sugars have advanced materially in New York, and the demand for refined is so large that refiners can hardly fill the orders coming in. The wholesale men are daily expecting a notification from the refiners that prices have advanced, but the refiners, for some reason best known to themselves, are still satisfied with the old quotations of 5½c for granulated and 4 to 4½c for yellows. A large wholesale grocer discussing the matter to-day said that the smaller refinery was evidently waiting for the larger concern to take the first step in the matter of advancing prices, which is almost sure to take place in the course of a day or two. The larger concern is generally the first to drop prices, thus securing the increased trade at the cut, and from the remarks of the trade it would appear that the first notice of an advance is expected from them.

Syrups are in moderate demand at unchanged prices, 1½ to 1¾c being still about the idea. A fairly good demand is reported for teas. Japans worth from 16 to 19c are meeting with considerable enquiry, and there is a fair movement in blacks.

Packers' agents still manifest a firm tone for canned vegetables, but wholesale grocers and other buyers do not show much inclination to operate. The most recent quotations are:—Tomatoes, 85 to 95c; corn, 85c; and peas, 85c to \$1; these being the packers' figures for round lots. Salmon is steady, prime brands being quoted at \$1.30 to 1.35 for strictly round lots,

while an advance is asked for jobbing orders, secondary brands being shaded.

The dried fruit market does not furnish any news, which goes to show that the market in new fruit has not settled down to a steady basis yet. In fact, it is difficult to give anything like a steady quotation on Valencia raisins, as off stalk has been sold all the way from 1½ to 1½6d for common to prime brands. For business on spot, we note sales at 5½c for off stalk for prompt delivery, while goods near at hand have sold for slightly less. In currants a spot quotation cannot be given yet. We note business during the week in Provincials at 10s, and Filiatras at 11s.—*Gazette*, September 15.

Business for Profit.

In spite of the cry of small profits there are here and there lines out of which the grocer can make a nice little profit. Tea is one of them; and it is strange that some do not make a greater effort to cultivate it. Practically the sugars, fruits, canned goods, etc., are sold by all dealers alike, but with tea the case is different, and the very fact of this difference prevents cutting and gives each grocer an opportunity of making money out of it. The same class of tea will not suit every locality, but a good tea will take anywhere. The peculiarities of customers in the matter of taste require a good deal of careful study. But the taste once gauged, as it were, the next thing is to push the sale of the tea for all you are worth. It would be inadvisable to do so before you know whether or not you have got a tea that suits the majority of your customers.—*Grocer*.

Comparative Wheat Movement.

The combined receipts at Minneapolis and Duluth, from Sept. 1 to Sept. 15 this year, are considerably larger than they were last year. During August they were below the receipts of a year ago. The movement in detail is as follows:—Minneapolis receipts this year, Aug. 1 to Sept. 1, 1,899,730, against 3,635,870 last year. Duluth, August 1 to Sept. 1, 1,458,220 bu., against 1,368,909 bu. last year. Minneapolis, Sept. 1 to 15, 1,830,050 bu., against 1,920,310 last year, and Duluth, 2,199,293 bu., against 842,064 bu. last year. This gives Minneapolis, from Aug. 1 to September 15, 3,779,790 bu., against 5,556,180 bu. last year, and Duluth, 3,657,513 bu., against 2,210,973 bu. last year, making the combined receipts at Minneapolis and Duluth on the new crop year 7,437,303 bu., against 7,707,153 bu. a year ago, or 329,850 bu. less this year. The receipts at Minneapolis this year are 1,776,390 bu. less than they were a year ago, while the Duluth receipts are 1,446,540 bu. larger. The difference in prices between Minneapolis and Duluth this year is less than it was last year. So far this month the average price of No. 1 northern has been about ½c higher at Lake Superior than at Minneapolis. Last year the average price was some 2c higher.—*Market Record*.

Meats in England.

In England lately there has been a good deal of agitation against imported live stock and dressed meats, carried on in the interests of the home producers. Among other things it was alleged that imported meats were not healthy and good. A select committee was appointed to enquire into the matter, and the report is favorable to imported meats, going to show that the imported article is better than it is generally supposed to be. The statistics of the British Board of Agriculture, says the *British Trade Journal* show that in 1892 the supply of meat was 2,122,000 tons, of which 1,419,000 tons were of domestic production, 178,000 tons were imported alive, and 525,000 tons were imported dead. In other words, about one-third of our butcher's meat comes from abroad, and the live imports are practically confined to beef. The importation of dead meat has more than doubled since 1877, when the quantity





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was only 220,000 tons—the increase of course, being due to the development of mercantile appliances for the preservation of meat killed in distant countries. Our supplies stand in the following order:—United States, 343,573 tons; New Zealand, 43,127 tons; Denmark, 37,461 tons; Argentina, 30,668 tons; Australia, 19,863 tons; and Canada, 18,651 tons. There is on sale in this country meat in three different conditions—viz., fresh meat either produced and fattened at home, or imported alive and slaughtered at the port of debarkation; meat imported which has been chilled but not frozen; and meat which has been frozen hard for long transit through various climates.

How are the half million tons of imported dead meat disposed of? The evidence goes to show that chilled meat of the best quality—such as New Zealand mutton and the best American beef—is indistinguishable from British beef except by experts, and often with great difficulty even by them. The difference in price, however, is material, for whereas home-grown beef fetches 2s. 4d to 5s. 1d per stone, imported fetches from 2s. 6d to 4s. 4d; and while home-grown mutton fetches 2s. 8d to 5s. 4d, imported fetches only 2s. to 4s. It does not appear, report the Committee, that retail butchers inform their customers of the source of origin of their meat. At five shops in Kensington, which professed to keep nothing but the "best Scotch," four of the samples were declared by experts to be American. In another large West-End establishment, professing to sell nothing but English and Scotch meat, only six sides of Scotch were sold during a whole year, all the rest being American. Generally speaking, about three-fourths of the beef sold as English in the city and West End of London is said to be American. "In all these cases," says the report, "it appeared that the prices charged were those which would be justified only had the meat been purchased wholesale at the price commanded by the best home-killed meat. Some misrepresentation appears also to exist in the mutton trade, but owing to the wide difference in the appearance of the meat, it would seem to be less prevalent than in the case of chilled beef." Nevertheless, cases are cited of New Zealand mutton, the retail value of which is 7d per pound, being sold as Welsh at 10d; and also of River Plate mutton being sold as New Zealand, and "it was put in evidence that large quantities of animals imported from abroad and slaughtered in Scotland were till recently dressed in the Scotch fashion and sent to Smithfield to be sold as 'best Scotch.' The practice appears to have considerably fallen off, but still exists in the case of animals killed at Birkenhead, which are stated to be sold in Smithfield as 'best Aberdeen oxen.'" Misrepresentation by the retail trade is not less clearly established, and it remains to consider who is affected by it. The agricultural interests contend that they are seriously injured, because if all classes of meat could be sold with a full disclosure of the source of origin, meat produced at home, they argue, would be in greater demand and command a higher price. But it is not at all certain that the desired marking would be absolutely to the benefit of the home producers. The majority of exports concur in the opinion that imported meat will increase in popularity as it becomes better known. No imported meat is quite equal to the best that can be produced here, but a large quantity of meat is grown in this country which is inferior to the American beef and the New Zealand mutton. The ultimate result of marking imported meat will be, according to the opinion of the committee, that four classes will be established, with considerable variation in price, viz.:—First, the best home-grown meat; second, the best imported meat; third, the second class home-grown meat; and fourth, the inferior meat both home grown and imported. The fact that the average excellence of imported meat is higher than that of home-grown meat must be rather disconcerting to home-producers. The householder, how-

ever, desires to know what he is getting, and he should assuredly, in the interest of all the producing parties concerned, be told the truth about the meat he buys. To ensure this it is recommended that legislation should require that every person dealing in imported meat shall be registered as such, and publicly exhibit a notice to that effect; that retail butchers' shops should be under qualified inspection; and that the Board of Agriculture should be charged with the interests of home producers and consumers. The question of marking is left in a somewhat indefinite position, but there are difficulties in the way, and various suggestions are set forth."

Toronto Grocery Market.

Coffee.—Coffees have been in little better demand on the local market at unchanged prices. Owing to the troubles in Brazil the market generally has been somewhat unsettled. The results last week on the New York market for Brazil grades was on the whole satisfactory. Buyers manifested some of the old time caution, but furnished more trade and submitted to a gradual advance in the line of cost. Speculation, however, was slow and cautious and new ventures rare. On the Toronto market we quote: Rio, 20 to 21c; East Indian, 27 to 30c; South American, 21 to 23c; Santos, 21 to 22c; Java, 30 to 32c; Mocha, 25 to 27c; Maracaibo, 21 to 23c. Good coffees are still scarce on this market.

Dried Fruit.—Nothing particularly striking has developed in this line during the week. In Valencia raisins there has been a little movement in good selected fruit of the crop of 1892 at about 6½ to 7c, but the people as a rule are holding off for the later shipments of new fruits. The little of the early shipments that are on the market are dull at 6½ to 7½c. Sultanas have been in good demand, several hundred box lots moving; prices firm at 6½ to 7½c for good to fine. Currants are in fair demand at 5 to 5½c for ordinary, and 7 to 8c for fine, and stocks are bare. Samples of new fruit have been shown here and the quality is good. Prices will be equally as low as last year, while the quality will be better. The new fruit is expected to arrive on the Toronto market about the first week in October. Demand for prunes is light at 7 to 8½c. Some early shipments of a few hundred boxes of new fruit have been made, but they were on open orders and no prices have been received. Dates continue in light demand at unchanged prices, 5 to 6c.

Nuts.—Business quiet and prices unchanged. We quote:—Brazil nuts, 11 to 11½c a pound; Sicily shelled almonds, 32 to 35c a pound; soft shelled almonds, 15 to 16c; peanuts, 13 to 14c for roasted, and 11 to 12½c for green; coconuts, \$5 to \$5.50 per sack; Marbot walnuts, 11½ to 12c; pecans, 13½ to 16c.

Rice and Spices.—Trade in rice is quiet, and seemingly more so than is usual at this time. The idea as to price still remains 3½ to 3¾c for ordinary and 5c for Japan. In spices the usual trade is being done. The pepper market is much stronger. In the States there has been an advance of 1 to 1½c per lb, and we hear of a sale of a 400 ton lot of black in New York at an advance of 1c per lb. The market is getting stronger in England, Toronto houses having this week been compelled to pay advances on both black and white pepper.

Sugars.—The improved demand for sugars noted a week ago has been maintained. Granulated, ordinarily 5½c is still quoted for granulated, but this figure is shaded at times. Yellows as a rule range from 4½ to 5c, but there is a sugar on the market that can be obtained slightly lower than the inside figure quoted. It is, however, very dark. For raws, 3½ to 4c is the idea, but there is not much doing. Jobbers are reported to be active buyers this week and refiners firm as regards prices.

Syrups and Molasses.—Low and medium grade syrups are in better demand at prices ranging from 25 to 40c per gallon. There is no

improvement in molasses, and prices are unchanged, 30 to 35c being the idea for barrels and half barrels respectively.

Teas.—Business on the whole is probably not as brisk as a week ago. Demand, however, is still fairly active for Japan at 16 to 18c for low grade, 19 to 25c for medium, and 30 to 35c for fine. A nice business is also reported in medium and low grade blacks at 25 to 35c for the former and 16 to 18c for the latter. Quite a few new Pekoo Congous, Paklings, etc., have arrived, and others taken in advance have been filled. Brokers report Japan tea in good demand, with prices advancing. New season's Indian teas are offering in good supply and showing excellent value. Buyers are again beginning to show interest in both Indian and Ceylon teas.

Dried Apples.—Prices are firmer at 5½c, but there is nothing doing; jobbers would pay 4½c. Evaporated Apples—Nominal at 8½ to 9c.

Fish.—Quite a change has taken place in the Fish market during the past week. Large quantities of salt fish are being received. Fresh sea salmon is a little scarce, and prices have gone up 2 to 3c per pound. No half barrels of Labrador herring are being received, all lots coming in, in full barrels. We quote as follows: Fresh sea salmon, 17 to 19c; skinned and boned codfish, 6½c; Labrador herring, \$1.50 per barrel; shore herring, \$2.75 per barrel; Digby herring, 11 to 12½c; boneless fish, 4c; boneless cod, 7 to 8c; blue back herring, \$2 per hundred; blue pickerel, 4 to 5c a pound; yellow, do, 7 to 8 a pound; salmon trout and whitefish, 7½c; eels, 6 to 8c a pound; prepared frogs, 50c per doz; dressed sturgeon, 7 to 8c; oysters by bulk, \$1.50 for standard and \$2 selected; smoke cisco, \$1.25 per pound; kipper cisco, 3 to 4c each; salt mackerel in bulk, 10c per pound.

Salt.—Trade continues good in salt, and some good shipments are reported to have been made during the week. Prices remain unchanged. Dairy, \$1.25; bbls, \$1.00; sacks, 68c; American rock, \$10 per ton.

Petroleum.—The price of crude at Petrolia may be quoted at \$1.10 delivered. Refined at 10c f.o.b., car lots. We quote 5 to 10 bbl lots, imperial gallons, Toronto; Canadian, 12½ to 13c; carbon safety, 16½ to 17c; Canadian water white, 17c; American water white, 18½ to 19c; photogene, 22c.

Canned Goods.—There is still some talk of a shortness in the tomato crop, although it has become more general. Some canners are asking as high as 90 to 95c, but they are not getting it, while others are refusing to quote. As to what ground there is for the stand taken by the canners, there is a difference of opinion among the trade, some not hesitating to say that if they wanted tomatoes they would have no trouble in getting them. From what can be gathered from travellers it is evident that the tomato crop is not turning out as well as expected in some districts, but whether to the extent that some would infer is another thing. Demand for tomatoes, peas and corn has been fair during the week at unchanged prices, the idea still being 80 to 85c. Salmon continues in good demand, with stocks on this market still bare, the small shipments that are from time to time arriving being rapidly absorbed by back orders. The ruling prices appear to be \$1.35, 1.40 and 1.45 for talls. There are no flats to be had. Lobsters are in steady demand at \$2.40 to 2.50 for good flat tins; in talls \$2 be the lowest for good fish. Demand is reported fair for both sardines and canned meats.—*Grocer*, Sept. 15.

The American Watch Case Co., of Toronto, of which W. K. McNaught is president, have brought suit for \$5,000 against Wm. F. Doll, formerly of Winnipeg, on a charge of libel. Mr. Doll recently had a suit with the company, and published a pamphlet regarding the company's manufacture.

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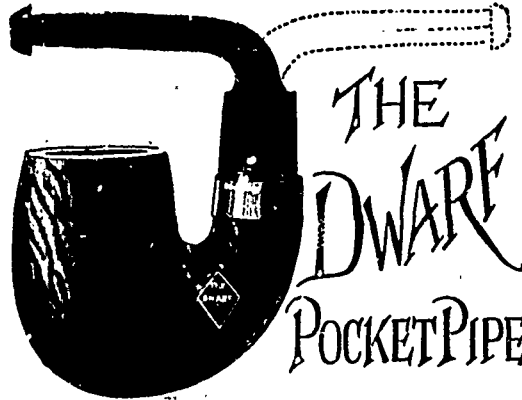
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A Will Case.

The chief justice of Manitoba has delivered judgment in the case of Wright vs. Jewell, tried before him at the last equity sittings. The bill was filed to set aside the will of John Thomas Wright, who formerly resided near Emerson, Man., and who died on or about 17th February, 1892. It is alleged that for some time previous to his death he was very feeble in mind and body. The deceased had married a second time, and the bill alleged that his second wife induced him to make a conveyance to her son-in-law of a quarter section he owned, although at the time he was not in a fit state to execute the conveyance or understand its purport; they also induced him to execute the will in question in favor of his second wife, of which probate was granted to the widow. The plaintiff is a son of deceased, and seeks to have the conveyance and will both set aside, and that it may be declared that the deceased died intestate and that the estate may be administered according to law.

The defendants denied that the deceased was of unsound mind as alleged, and contended he was well able to dispose of his property as he did. The defendants also demurred for want of jurisdiction, contending that the court had not on its equity side any jurisdiction to try the validity of a will or to pronounce it void for fraud or undue influences.

His lordship decides that the court has jurisdiction. After reviewing the evidence on both sides at considerable length, his lordship stated that it satisfied him that the deceased had not at the time he executed the deed and the will, mental capacity sufficient for the transaction of any business, and therefore they must both be declared void and set aside. The decree to be with costs against the defendants, Burk Jewell and Mrs. Wright.

Importance of the General Merchant in Small Towns.

Experienced travelling men are apt to underestimate a country merchant, simply because he is located at some insignificant point a dozen or so miles from the nearest railroad, says an eastern merchant. The older men on the road, however, well understand that there are merchants so far from the larger towns that they are seldom heard of except by the concerns they deal with, but whom we know do an enormous business, despite their apparently unfavorable surroundings. As a matter of course, such merchants run general stores. They handle everything, almost, that is needed in the house, from the kitchen to the parlor; and everything needed on the farm, from a pair of boots to a harvesting machine. They are nearly always desirable customers; they control almost absolutely a good trade; have known their customers for many years, and know just how far it is safe to credit a man. It is true they often

grant credit on what would seem a long time, but they are so sure of their money that they are safe in doing so. Many a time have I made a trip of twenty-five or thirty miles over an almost impassable road, paid a big price for a rig and driver, only to visit one such merchant, and many a time have I taken an order from him that was worth as much to me as half a dozen or more orders secured in the larger towns. The country merchant is a fixture. He caters to a peculiar trade, and while it may seem to us that he is far removed from civilization, nothing could be farther from the truth. Many of his customers are well to do and fairly well educated farmers, who enjoy life just as well as the millionaire in the city. They have their own ways of enjoying themselves, and are not afraid to spend a little money for luxuries as well as for necessities.—*Exchange.*

United States Government Crop Report.

New York *Journal of Commerce* says: "Crop reports made public last week are doubtless the result of the best information the department of agriculture, with its present organization of reporters, can command. There is no reason to suppose that they are intentionally or consciously colored in any direction, except as the chronic disposition of those who report to the department, has of late years led them to make estimates smaller than the fact. But unhappily no one can now say how far this vicious tendency has distorted the latest reports just made public. It is exceedingly important to farmers even more than to traders, to feel sure that the statement of the crop is measurably correct, so that the public could regulate its planting and its traffic, its buying and selling, with certainty. If the report is correct, great changes are in order, and might be profitably made without delay. But the business world evidently puts little faith in the official estimates thus far made public."

How Watch Crystals Are Made.

There is a district in Elsass-Lothringen where the watch crystals that are used all over the world have been made for hundreds of years. Boys and girls begin this work when they are very young that they may acquire the necessary skill and nicety of touch. The old method was to make the glasses one by one by blowing small, long glass bottles and cutting off the bottoms. These little caps were the crystals, and had to curve enough to allow the watch hands to move freely. By the present process all watch glasses are cut from glass globes. These globes are made of fine flint glass and are blown to the proper diameter to allow the required initial curve. This is from a few inches to several feet.

The work of cutting the crystals from the globe is done by women. They break the

globe into strips by a series of light taps. These strips are placed with the convex side downward on a thin India rubber plate. On this plate is a little apparatus provided with a handle which works a diamond cutter. With this the woman traces circles on the concave side of the glass as close to each other as possible, so as to leave little waste. Then the disc is broken out by a quick tap. This is one of the most difficult parts of the work and is done best by women. The next thing is to put a bevel edge on the crystal, and this is done by men with a small lathe, which holds the crystals so that they are ground by a rapidly revolving stone. This finishes an ordinary crystal, except the polishing, testing, and packing.

The flat crystals used in open-faced watches and even more difficult to make than the ordinary thin crystal.

The work on these begins where it stopped on the others. By a special process, which consists of hammering and moulding them under the influence of heat, the edges are raised and the surface flattened, so that when the glass is fixed in the bevel frame of the watch the hands can move freely while the watch is quite flat. The work is done by men.

Each workman has a retort, some fire clay and coke, for the glass must be sufficiently softened to take the shape of the mould. With this fire clay the workman makes a bed for the oven, which is surrounded with coke and brought to a dull red heat. He sits at a heavy table before the mouth of his little oven, and with a long pair of tongs places the mould to which he intends to fit the crystal in the retort. When it is hot enough he takes a paper pad on a cork handle and pounds the glass to the shape of the mould.—*Pottery Gazette.*

On Monday last a party of seventeen farmers left Wayne, Nebraska, with their effects, intending to drive all the way to the Canadian Territories to settle.

It was reported here, says the *Toronto Empire*, that a western packer offered two local wholesale grocers 80c for all the 1892 tomatoes held in stock. Information from different sources indicate that tomatoes, peas and corn will all be higher. The canning of fruit is going on slowly. None of the packers have been offering full lines as yet.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Canada Northwest Land Company (limited), held at Toronto, preliminary steps were taken for removing the headquarters of the company from London, Eng. to Toronto. The following were elected directors: Sir Donald A. Smith, W. C. Van Horne, R. B. Angus, A. G. Shaughnessy, James Burnett, E. E. Osler, R. Bethune, Wm. Hendrie, and Thos. Skinner. At a subsequent meeting of the directors Mr. Van Horne was elected president, Mr. Osler vice-president, and J. R. Clarke, secretary-treasurer. The Canadian company will shortly take over the assets of the English company.

R. B. HUTCHISON,
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From our flax fiber we can make linen, bagging and binding twine, and from the seed make oil and cake.

From our hemp we can make cordage.

From our cows we can make butter and cheese, and beef and hides, and the hides can be made into boots and shoes.

From our sheep we can get wool and mutton, and the wool can be spun, woven and made into clothing.

From our hens we can gather eggs, from our geese we get feathers, and our turkeys make fine roasts.

From our fields we can get peas, and various root crops to fatten hogs to make ham, bacon and lard.

From our gardens we can gather celery, asparagus and many kinds of salad and edible roots and food plants.

It is wonderful what we can raise and the uses to which the products of fields, gardens and pastures can be put.

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"The Northwestern Line" now offers the following improved train service from Minneapolis and St. Paul.

"The Badger State Express" leaves Minneapolis every morning 7:20, St. Paul, 8 o'clock, and arrives Chicago 9:35 p. m. This train is equipped with modern day coaches and luxurious parlor cars. By this train the traveler is enabled to see the beautiful scenery of Wisconsin with its hills, rivers and lakes, giving most delightful daylight ride through a most picturesque and interesting region.

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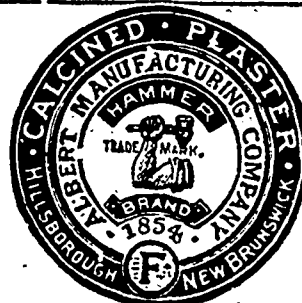
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Toronto Markets.

Money and Exchange—The rate on call loans on the local market remains at 7 per cent with no tendency towards a lower figure. Sterling exchange was higher in New York to-day, and here holders were asking extreme rates.

Wheat—Locally the market was quiet at rather lower than Saturday's prices. White wheat was bought to-day, middle freights, at 81c, and more offered at 62c. Spring wheat, odd cars, sold at 59c f.o.b. west. Goose was nominal at 57 west. Winter wheat futures were rather easier to-day, 10,000 bush new selling at 64c for December delivery. Manitobas dull and easy. Three cars of No 3 hard sold west at 70c. No 2 hard was offering at 75c west and 76c east.

Flour—Export demand nil. Straights for local, Ontario and eastern use are wanted at \$2.95 to 3, Toronto freights. Low grades are in fair demand for shipment east.

Millfeed—Steady. Bran is quoted, Toronto freights, at \$13 and shorts at \$17. Local mills are selling ton lots at the same figure.

Oats—There is no change, except that trading is rather more active. Numerous sales of white and mixed west were reported at 30 to 30½c and offerings on the Midland were at 31½c.

Barley—Very dull. Deliveries are reported light and no car lots of the new crop are yet moving. Demand for old barley is nil. Feed is quoted nominally at 27 to 35c outside.

Grain and Flour—Car lot prices are: Elour (Toronto freights)—Manitoba patents, \$3.80 to 4; Manitoba strong bakers', \$3.60 to 3.70; Ontario patents, \$3.10 to 3.30; straight roller, \$3 to 3.05; extra, \$2.50 to 2.75; low grades, per bag, 90c to \$1.10. Bran—\$13. Shorts—\$17 to \$17.50. Wheat (west and north points)—White, 60 to 61c; spring, 59c; red winter, 60 to 61c; goose, 57c; spring, Midland, 60c; No 2 hard, 75c; No 3 hard, 68 to 70c; No 1 frosted, 65 to 66c. Peas (outside)—53c. Barley (outside)—No 1, 45c; No 2, 40c; No 3 extra, 36 to 37c; feed barley, 36 to 37c. Oats—30c.

Eggs—Unchanged. Commission houses are selling at 12½c for 10 case lots, and 13c for single and half cases. The enquiry is fair and prices are steady.

Potatoes—Demand is light owing to street deliveries, and jobbing prices easy at 65 to 70c a bag. Farmers are selling on the street market at 60 to 65c.

Apples—There is a small jobbing demand for dried apples at 4½ to 5c. Table apples are jobbing at \$3.25 and cooking apples at \$2.75.

Produce—Quotations are: Beans, per bush, out of store, \$1.25 to 1.35. Dressed meats, per lb.—Beef, fore, 4 to 5c; hinds, 7 to 8½c; veal, 7 to 8½c; mutton, 6 to 7c; lamb, 8½ to 10c. Dried apples jobbing at 4c; evaporated, 8½ to 9c. Hay.—Timothy, on track, \$9.50 to \$10.50 for new. Straw, \$6 to \$7. Hops, Canadian, 1892 crop, 10 to 14c, and 1893 crop, 15 to 17c for No. 1. Honey—Extracted, 8 to 8½c; sections, 13 to 14c. Poultry—Chickens, per pair, 35 to 45c; geese, per lb, 8c; ducks, per pair, 59 to 60c; turkeys, 10 to 12c per lb.

Provisions—At present there is no expectation of lower values, as the price of dressed hogs and live hogs has been higher and continues firm. Quotations are:—Mess pork, Canadian, \$20; short cut \$21 to 22; shoulder mess, \$18 to 18.50; bacon, long clear, per lb, 10½ to 11c; lard, Canadian tierces, 12 to 12½c; tubs and pails, 12½ to 13c; in tins, from 3 to 10 lbs 13½ to 13¾c. compound do 9 to 9½c. Smoked meats—Hams, per lb, 13 to 13½c; bellies, 13½c; rolls, per lb, 10 to 10½c; backs, per lb, 12c.

Hogs—Dressed hogs are bringing \$8 to 8.25 for select weights.

Butter—Deliveries are more liberal at the present writing. About a month ago Montreal buyers went through Ontario and bought largely, but present high prices are more than they care to pay. Purchases made there have been

shipped and the product is now coming to this market. The Ontario product is now coming into Toronto and the demand so far is quite equal to the deliveries. Prices to day are steady and unchanged. Dairy tubs are bringing 19 to 20c for good, 19½ to 20½c for choice, and 21c for extra choice samples. Fresh store butter in pails, crocks and rolls brings 18 to 18½c. Bakers' butter is in moderate demand at 14 to 16c. Creamery refrigerator pounds sells well at 26 to 27c, and creamery tubs at 23½ to 24c.

Cheese—The local jobbing trade is steady and prices are unchanged at 10 to 10½c. To-day's cable quotations are unchanged at 46s 0d for white and 47s 0d for colored.—*Empire*, Sept. 19.

Grain Prices in England.

L. Norman & Co., of London, write as follows on September 4:—

Since our report of the 23rd ult., the wheat trade has exhibited less depression and buyers have shown rather more disposition to buy. This improved feeling is due in a measure to the somewhat better financial outlook in the United States, and partly to the evident scarcity of English wheat, supplies from farmers being very small, many preferring to store their wheat than to thrash at the present low values. However the stock of foreign wheat on the spot and due to arrive is still heavy, thus preventing to some extent any marked activity. Off the coast there has been very little offering. A fair business has been done in Russian wheats, for which more money has been obtained. Pending arrival of samples and offers of new crop of Canadian grain business is restricted.

Hard Manitobas—Values remain unchanged as in our last. 1,000 quarters No. 2 on passage has again sold at 26s 6d c.i.f. London. A parcel of 1,000 quarters frosted sold on sample on passage at 26s 3d c.i.f. London.

Barley—Shows a recovery during the past week, more particularly with regard to feeding qualities. In the country markets new English is beginning to be offered, but not freely. The price varies considerably, viz., from 25s to 35s, according to quality.

Oats—Keep steady and prices fairly well maintained. Canadian apparently not offering.

Wheat Exports.

The exports of wheat for the past week are estimated at 5,000,000 bushels, and make the total since July 1, 51,000,000 bushels, or nearly three times the export surplus of the crop just harvested. The quantity of wheat available for export during the balance of the year, it is believed, will be entirely dependent on the amount carried over from a year ago. If this is sufficiently large, there is no doubt but that the export demand will be good during the rest of the season, as the shipments so far in two months and a half have been over 54,000,000 bushels, or at the rate of considerably upward of 200,000,000 bushels annually. The total export surplus, counting in the supply carried over since last year, is estimated at only 130,000,000 bushels, so that according to these figures the export surplus is only about 75,000,000 bushels to be shipped during the next nine and a half months.—*Wall Street Daily News*, Sept. 18.

Live Stock Market.

The stock markets at Liverpool on September 18, the demand for cattle was weak, and while prices were not notably changed the tone of the market was easier. The receipts of Canadian and United States cattle are heavy and the general supply is fair. The range was as follows: Finest steers, 11½ to 12c; good to choice, 11 to 11½c; poor to medium, 10 to 10½c; inferior and bulls, 7½ to 8½c.

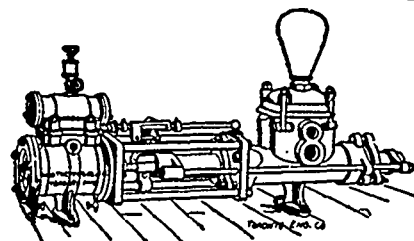
The *Montreal Gazette* of Sept. 18, says: "The cattle shippers say that while the cables

were unchanged the British markets were off to-day. Really first class cattle are evidently in good demand, but the markets are overstocked with inferior or medium cattle which form the bulk of the shipments from this port. But for the Northwest cattle the shipments from Canada would be very small, and now that more than one of the leading shippers have stopped for this season at least, the chances are that the shipments from now on will be the smallest on record for the season of the year. Buyers who have been through the country say that there will be thousands of cattle ready for export early in April.

At the East End abattoir at Montreal, on Sept. 18, there were about 800 cattle, 700 sheep and lambs and 100 calves offered for sale. The supply of common to medium cattle was too large, and the market for this class of stock was easy and prices lower, but first class butchers' cattle made full figures. The best cattle made 4 to 4½c, but 3½c was about the top for the average cattle offering. Calves were in good demand at \$3 to 12, and sheep and lambs sold at 3 to 4½c, the movement being rather slow.

The British Harvest.

The British harvest is now practically over, with the exception of an occasional field of barley everywhere the land is cleared. The question as to the likely yield is what is now engaging all attention, and the adverse reports published from day to day in our columns are attentively read and noted. So far the general consensus of opinion places the average yield down close to 24 bu. per acre, which would mean a total crop of less than 48,000,000 bu., leaving 40,000,000 for the mill. The growing belief in a low yield of 24 bu. or thereabout, fortified by a French report of a similar state of affairs, is not without a steadying effect upon the market, and sellers both of native and foreign descriptions are no longer as tractable as they were, and as soon as the present overpowering outflow from the States subsides it is generally expected that speculative activities will revive, and that for the remainder of the season a healthy and lucrative business will take place. How soon the tide of American supplies will commence to ebb it is hard to say. The visible supply is still of ample proportions if no longer absolutely unwieldy, and as the spring wheat crop has now to be moved there does not seem any immediate prospect of a falling off in American supplies, but at such currencies as now obtain the whole visible supply would be treated as a feather weight should it ever become patent that this season's American crop is really not over 400,000,000 bu.—*Liverpool Corn Trade News*, Sept. 5.



Outside Plunger Boiler Feed Pump.

STEAM PUMPS

—FOR—

ALL PURPOSES.

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TORONTO, ONTARIO.

Sole agents for Manitoba and Northwest Territories, The Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd., Winnipeg.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME CARD.

Taking effect on Sunday, September 3, 1893.

Central or 90th Meridian Time.)

North Bound			South Bound		
Freight No. 168. Daily.	St. Paul Ex-press No. 107 Daily.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	St. Paul Ex-press No. 108 Daily.	Freight No. 164 Daily.
1.20p	4.05p	0	Winnipeg.....	11.35a	5.30a
1.05p	3.53p	0	Portage Junction.....	11.47a	5.47a
12.30p	3.28p	0	St. Norbert.....	12.02p	6.07a
11.50a	3.25p	15	Cartier.....	12.16p	6.25a
11.56a	3.05p	23	St. Agathe.....	12.33p	6.51a
11.20a	2.57p	27	Union Point.....	12.42p	7.02a
10.59a	2.44p	32	Silver Plains.....	12.53p	7.19a
10.26a	2.20p	41	Morris.....	1.11p	7.45a
10.00a	2.12p	46	St. Jean.....	1.25p	8.45a
9.23a	1.50p	56	Letellier.....	1.50p	9.18a
8.00a	1.25p	68	Emerson.....	2.10p	10.15a
7.00a	1.15p	68	Pembina.....	2.25p	11.15a
11.05p	9.20a	163	Grand Forks.....	6.00p	3.25p
1.30p	5.30a	223	Winnipeg Junction.....	9.55p	1.45p
	3.45p	453	Duluth.....	12.40p	
	8.40p	470	Minneapolis.....	6.55a	
	8.00p	481	St. Paul.....	7.25a	
	5.00p	883	Chicago.....	7.15a	

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

East Bound.			West Bound.		
Ex. No. 130 Mon, Wed. & Fri.	Ex. No. 123 Tues. & Sat.	Miles from Morris.	STATIONS.	Ex. No. 127 Mon, Wed. & Fri.	Ex. No. 129 Tues. & Sat.
7.30p	4.05p	0	Winnipeg.....	11.35a	
6.40p	1.05p	0	Morris.....	2.30p	8.00a
5.44p	12.40p	10	Lowe Farm.....	2.55p	8.50a
5.21p	12.17p	21	Myrtle.....	3.23p	9.10a
4.41p	11.44a	25	Roland.....	3.34p	10.16a
4.03p	11.34a	29	Rosebank.....	3.43p	10.55a
3.17p	11.13a	49	Miami.....	4.08p	11.21a
2.52p	11.00a	54	Deerwood.....	4.52p	12.20p
2.13p	10.41a	62	Altamont.....	4.45p	12.45p
1.43p	10.29a	68	Somerset.....	5.04p	1.23p
1.15p	10.13a	74	Swan Lake.....	5.50p	1.53p
12.50a	10.07a	74	Indian Springs.....	5.55p	2.23p
12.18a	9.46a	86	Maricopolis.....	5.47p	2.45p
11.47a	9.32a	92	Balder.....	6.03p	3.17p
11.00a	9.10a	102	Belmont.....	6.19p	3.47p
10.24a	8.53a	109	Hilton.....	6.45p	4.24p
9.57a	8.37a	117	Ashdown.....	7.20p	5.10p
9.33a	8.20a	120	Wawanesa.....	7.38p	5.43p
9.23a	8.20a	123	Elliotts.....	7.45p	5.19p
8.47a	8.05a	129	Rounthwaite.....	7.56p	6.15p
8.10a	7.55a	137	Martinville.....	8.08p	6.45p
7.26a	7.30a	145	Brandon.....	8.27p	7.23p
				8.45p	8.00p

Number 127 stops at Belmont for meals.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

East Bound		W. End Read Down	
Read up Mixed No. 144. Daily.	Miles from Winnipeg.	St. Paul	No. 1 No.
12.05 a.m.	0	Winnipeg.....	4.15 p.m.
11.40 a.m.	3.0	Portage Junction.....	4.30 p.m.
11.14 a.m.	11.5	St. Charles.....	4.19 p.m.
11.01 a.m.	13.5	Headingley.....	5.07 p.m.
10.33 a.m.	21.0	White Plains.....	5.24 p.m.
9.24 a.m.	35.2	Eustace.....	6.57 p.m.
9.00 a.m.	42.1	Oakville.....	6.50 p.m.
8.10 a.m.	55.5	Portage la Prairie.....	7.40 p.m.

Stations marked "*" have no agent. Freight must be prepaid.

Numbers 167 and 168 have through Pullman Vestibuled Drawing Room Sleeping Cars between Winnipeg and St. Paul and Minneapolis. Also Palace Dining Cars. Close connection at Winnipeg Junction with trains to and from the Pacific coast.

For rates and full information concerning connections with other lines, etc., apply to any agent of the company, or

CHAS. S. FEE, H. SWINFORD
G. P. & T. A., St. Paul. General Agt. Winnipeg
H. J. BELCH, Ticket Agent, 402 Main St., Winnipeg

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Quickest route to the

WORLD'S FAIR.

Direct and Cheapest route to Toronto, Montreal, New York and all Eastern Cities.

— ALSO TO —

Kootenay Mining Country, Spokane Falls and the PACIFIC COAST.

G.P.R. LAKE ROUTE.

Sailing from Fort William.

S. S. MANITOBA, every Tuesday.
S. S. ALBERTA, every Sunday.
S. S. ATHABASCA, every Friday.

Connecting trains leave Winnipeg Monday, Thursday and Sunday.

A Special Sleeping Car leaves Winnipeg on these days in which passengers can obtain their accommodation at 9 o'clock p.m.

EXCURSION TICKETS TO BANFF

— TO —

EUROPE

From Montreal every Wednesday and Saturday, from New York every Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.

AUSTRALIA

From Vancouver to Honolulu and Sydney.

S. S. Warrimoo September 16
S. S. Miowera Oct 16
and every month thereafter.

China and Japan

From Vancouver to Yokohama and Hong Kong.

Empress Japan August 28
Empress China Sept. 18
Empress India Oct. 16
And every three weeks thereafter.

For full information apply to Wm. McLeod, City Passenger Agent, 471 Main street; J. S. Carter, Depot Ticket Agent, or to ROBERT KERR, General Passenger Agent.

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—AND—

Wholesale Druggists,

MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

N.B.—Letter Orders filled with special care.

Alberta Ry. & Coal Co. and Great Falls & Canada Ry. Co.

CONDENSED JOINT TIME TABLE

R'd Up. In Effect September 1st, 1892. R'd Dow

Going South.		STATION.		Going North.	
No. 5				No. 6	
Daily.	9 30a	Ar.....	Great Falls.....	Do	11 00
	8 50	.....	Vaughan.....	Do	11 40
	8 15	.....	Steel.....	Do	12 20
	6 50	.....	Collins.....	Do	00
	6 20	Do.....	*Pondera.....	Do	3 40
	5 00	Ar.....	Conrad.....	Do	5 00
	3 40	.....	*Shelby Junct.....	Ar	6 00
	2 50	Do.....	Rocky Springs.....	Do	6 30
	2 20	Ar.....	Kevin.....	Do	7 20
	1 40	.....	Sweet Grass.....	Ar	8 10
	12 50	Do.....	(Internat'l bound.)	Do	9 00
	00p	Ar.....	*Counts.....	Do	9 50
Mon., Wed. and Friday.	10 40	.....	Milk River.....	Do	10 40
	9 50	.....	Brunton.....	Do	11 25
	8 20	.....	Sterling.....	Do	12 55p
	7 00a	Do.....	Lethbridge.....	Ar	2 10

Going West.		STATIONS.		Going East.	
No. 2 Daily				No. 3 D. ex. Sun. No. 1 Daily	
7 00p	Do.....	Dunmore.....	Ar	8 55a	10 40p
10 30p	Do.....	*Grassy Lake.....	Ar	12 45p	2 00a
2 00a	Ar.....	Lethbridge.....	Do	4 45p	5 40a

Meals. Through trains leave Great Falls, Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, at 11 p.m. Through trains leave Lethbridge, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 a.m.

CONNECTIONS.

Canadian Pacific Railway.—Trains leave Dunmore junction: For Atlantic coast at 10 25 a.m. For Pacific coast at 6 02 p.m.

Great Northern Railway.—Trains leave Shelby Junction: For Kallispell, Bonner's Ferry, Spokane, etc., at 10.48 a.m. For St. Paul at 2.32 p.m.

Great Northern Railway.—Trains leave Great Falls: For Helena and Butte at 10.42 a.m. For St. Paul at 1.45 p.m.

MacLeod and Pincher Creek.—Stage leaves Lethbridge every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 a.m. Choteau Stage for Choteau, Belleview, Bynum, etc. connects with trains No. 5. and 6.

N.B.—Passengers to and from Kallispell, Bonner's Ferry, Spokane, etc., will note that close daily connections are made with Great Northern Railway at Shelby Junction. E. T. GALT, W. D. BAROLAY, H. MARTIN, Gen. Manager. Gen. Super't. Gen. Traffic Agent.

ALL ABOUT WORLD'S FAIR.

"The North-Western Line" has just prepared a splendidly illustrated World's Fair Guide, replete with information about "The White City."

This book will tell you a great deal about the Fair in Chicago, and what to see and how to see it when you visit it. It will be mailed to any address on receipt of two cent. in postage.

T. W. TEASDALE,

Gen'l Passenger Agent,
ST. PAUL, MINN.