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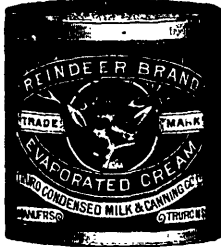
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WINNIPEG, OCTOBER 29, 1894.

Manitoba.

The Shoal Lake creamery closes the first of November.

McPherson & Co., tailors, Winnipeg, were burnt out.

John Defehr, grocer, etc., Rosenfield, has moved to Gretna.

Thomas Davie, fruit, etc., Winnipeg, has sold out to Jas. Dawson.

H. S. Anderson, stoves and tins, Carberry, has assigned to J. L. Cox.

R. Mawson has opened a grocery and flour and feed store at St. Andrews.

The estate of T. G. Anderson, general store, Arden, is advertised for sale.

H. Porteous has disposed of his lively business at Souris and will return to Birtle.

James Gestur, lumber, etc., Icelandic River, meeting of creditors called for the 31st inst.

Baird Bros. & Co. of Pilot Mound have shipped \$70,000 worth of cattle since the first of April.

J. & E. Brown, general store, Portage la Prairie, are adding wholesale confectionery to their business.

G. F. Bradley, late of the firm of Aikins, Culver & McClenehan, Winnipeg, has opened a law office at Manitou.

Riddell Bros. general store at Pipestone was badly damaged by fire on Saturday. Their premises and stock were insured for \$5,000.

Thos. Leese, of Birtle, who has made a satisfactory sale of his shipment of cattle in Montreal, will make up another shipment this fall.

T. W. Boddy, who recently purchased the Sorby farm near Portage la Prairie for \$21,000, has been offered an advance of \$3,000 upon the purchase price.

The Auer Incandescent Light Co. of Montreal, are forming a local company in Winnipeg, for Manitoba. Through the use of this light it is claimed a great saving in gas bills can be made.

Jas. McMillan, of Jas. McMillan & Co., Minneapolis, is expected in Winnipeg shortly in connection with the opening here of a branch of his large, fur, hide, wool, business, etc.

W. J. Bawlf, formerly of Port Arthur, has opened in the flour and feed business, in the premises formerly known as the Globe hotel, Princess, street, Winnipeg. He will also handle coal and wood.

M. Comenetzky has opened a general store at Rosenfeld making three stores doing business at that place. A harness maker and a tinsmith are yet wanted to complete the business requirements of the village.

Mr. Simpson, a farmer near the Wilson river, Dauphin district, brought a load of watermelons to Neepawa recently, which averaged him about 15c each. Watermelons appear to do all right in Manitoba with those who know how to handle them.

A correspondent at Burnside writes as follows on October 25: This week will see the end of threshing, and the majority have their ploughing done. There will be but little wheat stored here this winter, as the majority of the farmers are selling.

A number of Manitoba papers make the mistake of quoting market prices for "beef," "pork," "mutton," etc., when they mean to give the price for live cattle, sheep, etc. Parties who would read about beef selling at 2c, would think Manitoba a poor market, unless they recognized in some way that live stock were meant.

Application will be made for the granting of a charter of incorporation by letters patent of the Martin, Role & Wynne company, of Winnipeg, to carry on a business of wholesale trading in merchandise and manufacturing medical and other preparations. The capital stock is \$80,000 in 800 shares. The new company will include the two Winnipeg wholesale drug houses, which will be amalgamated as above.

A new stationery business is being established in Winnipeg, and the business will be carried on in the name of R. D. Richardson & Co. Mr. Richardson will be manager, and associated with him will be W. A. Bishop, who for years has been chief salesman for R. D. Richardson in the old business. Temporary apartments have been secured in the Merchants bank block, up-stairs, but it is the intention to open a stationery store at once, at a central locality on Main street. A full stock has been ordered and a binding and blank-book manufacturing plant will also be put in. Mr. Richardson has several important agencies in his own name, which he takes with him from the old business, and he also has some large contracts, such as furnishing school supplies, etc., which he will continue to fill. He has received a number of very encouraging letters from wholesale houses with whom he has done business for years, since his business troubles, and with the assistance offered he expects to be in a position within a few days to open out with a good stock.

Regarding the "Farmers' Store", recently opened at Manitou, a writer says: "It is not a 'Patron's store' but those holding stock claim that they are getting their goods at a 15 per cent. advance on wholesale prices. The merchants of Manitou very strongly object to this new scheme. It is to be run on a strictly cash basis. They have been started a couple of weeks, and of course at this time of the year, when farmers have what little money they are going to have, it will be possible to do so. This is very hard on the merchants, who have been carrying the farmers for several years. Several of them told me that men who have taken stock in, and have gone to deal with this new store, have owed, and still owe them, amounts varying from \$100 to \$300, and in many cases parts of these accounts have been outstanding from three to five years. The merchants are notifying their customers, who are dealing with the new store, that all back debts must be paid immediately, and that they will not give a dollar of credit to anyone, who having dealt with this store all winter and paid cash, requires supplies next spring to carry them through until next harvest. Several whole-

sale houses had already sold to the new company, and when their travellers arrived in Manitou last week, looking for their customary orders, they found their chagrin that they had been placed elsewhere."

The position of the R. D. Richardson stationery business is rather better than was shown by the statement given in the Commercial last week. The general trade liabilities were placed at \$10,000. This estimate was made by Mr. Richardson roughly, but when all the items were figured up, it was found that only \$5,350 were owing to wholesale houses and miscellaneous bills payable, and \$1,800 unsecured to the Bank Nationale. The liabilities to the wholesale houses are scattered among a large number of houses in Canada, the United States and Great Britain, many of the individual claims being under \$100, so that no one firm will lose very much. Knowing his position, Mr. Richardson evidently exerted himself to keep down his trade liabilities, and the amount owing in this way is certainly very small, in comparison with the large stock and plant carried. The sheriff's valuation of the stock and plant at \$30,000 is considered too low by a few thousand dollars. Jas. H. Richardson, of Toronto, as intimated last week, is liable for the \$13,000 owing to the banks, except the \$1,800 mentioned above, so that with this exception, the banks are secured. In addition to his own claim of \$24,000, Mr. Richardson senior is therefore also liable for about \$13,000 to the banks, including the claim of John Ewart. R. D. Richardson offered to step out of the business and turn it over to his father, who would assume all liabilities, and it really seems as if this would have been the best plan, instead of closing out the business by process of law. The amount of liability which is thrown off by the plan adopted, is comparatively trifling, and it would probably have been better in the long run for the new company to have assumed these minor liabilities. If Mr. Richardson had assigned, the ordinary trade creditors would not have fared materially better, as the amount which the stock sold for, \$12,000, would have only paid a trifle to each one of the small trade creditors. Besides this, there were other features which would probably have rendered an assignment of no benefit to the trade creditors, as there were other claims which could be put in by Mr. Richardson, senior, against the estate, such for instance as a landlords claim for arrears of rent. Mr. Richardson, (R. D.) was certainly not aware of the action being taken by his father to close out the business, until the papers were presented to him, and although his father is the largest creditor, there is nothing in the nature of a family "deal" about the transaction, all claims being thoroughly legitimate. The claim of Anne Freer is guaranteed to some extent in the form of an annuity, by Mr. Richardson, senior, so that the claims wiped out by the closing out of the business amount altogether to only the \$5,350 due wholesale houses in small amounts, and \$1,800 to the Banque Nationale, this bank being secured as stated above for the balance of its claim, by Mr. Richardson, senior. Mr. Richardson, (R. D.) it is said, declined the offer of shares in the new company.

It has been announced that negotiations pending for some time between the Canada Northwest Land company and the land department of the Canadian Pacific railway for the amalgamation of the two have been completed.

The Hamilton Bridge company of Hamilton Ontario has assigned in consequence a judgment of \$10,000 obtained against them by A. F. Wood, a retiring shareholder. The company is said to be able to meet all obligations.

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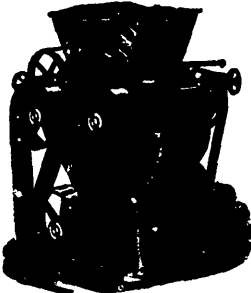
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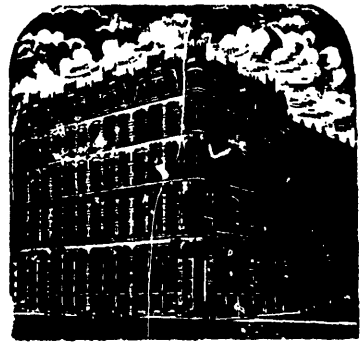


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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, OCTOBER 29, 1884.

SALVATION ARMY COLONIZATION SCHEME.

Considerable alarm has been caused to some by the report that the Salvation Army organization was preparing to dump a horde of pauper immigrants into Canada. Some journals appear to have jumped at conclusions in considering the proposed Salvation Army colonization scheme, and have drawn out the picture of a ragged horde of useless vagrants, paupers and criminals, who are to be gathered from the slums of Britain and dumped down on the prairies of Canada, to become a burden upon the community here. In view of the explanation of an official of the Salvation Army stationed at Winnipeg, all this alarm seems to have been unnecessary, or at least premature, as it is explained that there is no immediate prospect of the establishing of an Army colony here. The officers have not even investigated the prospects for establishing a colony in Canada, and it is quite possible that they may decide, after mature investigation, not to establish a colony here. So far as the scheme has at present advanced, the preference seems to be in favor of planting the Army colony in South Africa, while there is perhaps as great possibility of going to Australia as to Canada.

The Salvation Army colonization scheme, when explained, however, does not seem to be a just cause for alarm. In fact the plan is the most thorough and practical one yet proposed in the line of colonization undertakings. In fact, General Booth, head of the Salvation Army and originator of the emigration scheme, seems to have studied out the question of emigration very thoroughly. He says in his book:

"Men and women have simply been dropped down into countries without any regard to their possession of ability to earn a livelihood, and have consequently become an incubus upon the energies of the community and a discredit, expense and burden. The result is that they gravitate to the towns and compete with colonial workmen and thereby drive down wages. We need not wonder that Australians and other colonists should object to their countries being converted into a sort of dumping ground on which to deposit men and women totally unsuited for the new circumstances in which they find themselves."

His plan is to avoid these mistakes by making thorough preparations at each end. The intended colonists will be prepared for their future home, and their homes will also be prepared for them before their arrival. This is certainly the correct basis for immigration work. A farm colony has already been established in England, where the intended colonists will be put through a course of education in agricultural work, and drilled in economy, industrious habits, patience and perseverance. This course of training will be persisted in from three to five years before

the colonists would be transferred to their new home. In its undertakings in other directions, the Salvation Army has always shown wonderful perseverance, as well as thoroughly systematic efforts of a practical nature. In its immigration scheme the plan outlined seems as good as could possibly be desired. Those who would go through the course of training prescribed, would undoubtedly make desirable, rather than objectionable settlers. Useless characters would certainly not submit to such a course of discipline at home. In fact only men of perseverance and naturally industrious habits would remain through such a course of discipline as is prescribed for intended colonists.

General Booth touches the weakest spot in Canadian immigration work when he speaks of dropping down men and women into a country where they are left to shift for themselves after they have been landed. It is just as important to look after immigrants after they have arrived, as it is to endeavor to induce them to come in the first place. In fact it is the more important work to look after them when they arrive, and try to get them settled down in the country in a prosperous way. Many immigrants arriving in Canada are quite at a loss to know what to do when they get here. In this direction greater effort should be put forth to assist new settlers to locate in the country. A systematic plan of taking immigrants in hand and assisting them to locate on land on their arrival here, would be productive of better results than most of the immigration expenditure in other directions. General Booth seems to thoroughly understand this feature of immigration work, and wherever his colony may be located, it is the intention to provide shelter, food and work beforehand for the colonists. Carried out on this basis, with the severe course of training prescribed before leaving the Old Country, the Army colony should prove a decidedly more successful venture than most other efforts in this direction made here in the past.

THE PRODUCTION OF WHEAT.

The principal disturbing factors in wheat at present are Russia and Argentine. The latter country now ranks third as a wheat producer, the United States standing first and Russia second, with the Black Sea countries (Roumania and Bulgaria) fourth and India fifth. India was formerly the dread of the wheat producers on this continent, but her production of wheat this year was only about one-third that of Argentine. With her vast population to be supplied at home, it seems probable that India has been over-rated in years past, as to her ability to expand her wheat production. On the other hand, Argentine is a young country, with a small population and with plenty of room to expand her cultivated area. The enormous increase of wheat production in the South American country of late has surprised the world. Russia, too, is a comparatively sparsely settled country, with abundant room to expand her cultivated

area. With better shipping and handling facilities, the production of wheat in Russia could no doubt be greatly increased. Russia and Argentine have always been free sellers at low prices, which makes them undesirable competitors in importing markets.

In Siberia there is a vast area of territory adapted to the cultivation of wheat. The black-soil regions of that country resemble, it is said, the famous wheat districts of Western Canada. The railway which the Russian government is now building across Siberia is expected to open a way to export grain from that country, and quite a rush of wheat is looked for as soon as the means of exporting is completed.

Australia has not shown any disposition of recent years to materially increase her production of wheat, and with the small yield usually obtained in that country, it is not to be expected that the Australians will find wheat such a profitable crop as to induce them to extend its cultivation.

In the United States it also seems probable that the surplus production of wheat above home requirements has about reached its maximum. The area this year was officially reported at sixteen per cent. less than in 1884, and with a rapidly increasing population and low prices for the cereal, the surplus of wheat production is more likely to decrease than increase in the future.

It therefore seems that for the future as well as the present, the keenest competitors of the American farmers will be the wheat growers of Russia and Argentine. The following shows the exports of wheat from the countries named for the past season:

United States and Canada	170,000,000
Russia	108,000,000
Argentine	51,000,000
Roumania, Bulgaria, etc.	28,000,000
India	20,000,000
Australasia	8,800,000
Other countries	10,000,000

THE MANITOBA NORTHWESTERN.

Mr. Andrew Allan, president of the Manitoba Northwestern railway company, has published a letter regarding the affairs of that road. The road, it is well understood, is in the hands of a receiver at the present time. As previously explained in The Commercial, there is some antagonism between the company and the bondholders of a portion of the road. The sum of £540,000 was raised for the construction of the first 180 miles of the road. Under the terms of this loan, the bondholders thereof have a lien on the first 180 miles of the railway, and their mortgage provides that they can take over this portion of the road under certain conditions in default of payment of interest. This default has been made. The Allans have a very large financial interest in the railway, equal, it is said, to nearly the full extent of all the bondholders. The receiver was appointed at the instance of the Allans, and this is one of the points objected to by the British bondholders of the road. The bondholders, or at least some of them, appear to resent the action of the Allans, and they seem inclined to demand the handing over of the first 180

miles of the road to them. Those interested in the road should read Mr. Allan's letter. He seems to make out a strong case against any splitting up of the property. It would certainly be a loss to all parties concerned to force a dispute among the different interests in the railway. By all means we believe it will in the end be more profitable to the bondholders of the first 180 miles, if they can come to an amicable agreement with the other interests to operate the road as a whole. Instead of fighting over their respective claims, if an amalgamation of all interests can be made, it will certainly result more satisfactorily to all concerned. By close management and economy, we believe the road can be made to pay at an early date. What Mr. Allan says in regard to improved prospects for the future is quite true. The country served by the road is advancing in the prosperity of the settlers. The Commercial has several times lately had very encouraging advices as to the condition of the settlers in that part of the country. Mixed farming has made better progress in the territory served by this road than in any other part of Manitoba. Crops have been good this year, and the farmers have a large surplus of live stock, dairy products, etc., to dispose of. There should be no conflict between the bondholders and other interests in the property, and any such conflict will only result in a waste of substance, resulting in loss to all concerned. Rather all effort should be directed to secure an amalgamation of the different interests, or a re-organization of the company on a basis fair alike to all interested. In his letter Mr. Allan says:

"The only matter really in dispute between the bondholders and the company, is as to the meaning of the mortgage. The mortgage grants the first division of the railway to the bondholders, or their trustees, 'subject nevertheless to the working expenses of the said railway and telegraph, and to all rates, taxes assessments and other government charges.' The company claim that 'subject to the working expenses of the railway,' means what it says. Trustees of the bondholders deny this contention, claiming that these words mean 'subject to the working expenses of a portion of the railway,' i. e., the first 180 miles only. This in effect is the sole matter of contention between the bondholders and the company, and might have been readily decided by the courts without the useless and expensive litigation that is now going on."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The price of mutton in British Columbia coast cities has been reduced since the Australian steamship line was established about 50 per cent., to keep out the Australian frozen mutton. This drop in prices affects the sheep-ranching interest in the territories, as the ranchers formerly had a good market at the coast, at high prices.

If the Canadian Pacific railway company carries out the proposal to build a railway into the Cariboo region of British Columbia, it would have the effect of making the mining industry hum in that province. Cariboo is the old standby gold region, and while mining efforts in other gold sections have been of a desultory character, there has

always been more or less steady working in Cariboo. The inaccessible nature of the district retards development, and a railway is needed to fairly open up the country. With a railway into Cariboo, the great country north of the Canadian Pacific in British Columbia would at once receive greatly increased attention from miners and capitalists.

THE recent half-yearly statement of the Grand Trunk railway company is said to be exceedingly unsatisfactory, both passenger and freight traffic returns showing a great falling off. The cause is attributed to the low price of produce, the coal strike, tariff uncertainty in the United States and Canada, the great railway strikes resulting from the Pullman labor disturbance, etc.

The cultivation of hops has been suggested as a profitable crop in Manitoba. Certain it is that wild hops grow luxuriously in Manitoba and produce abundant crops. If the presence of native varieties are a good indication of the adaptability of a country to similar varieties of cultivated crops, there should be no question about growing hops in Manitoba.

In Ontario a law was passed at the last session of the legislature, to provide a cheap process for the collection of small debts. In the territory a similar law was also passed at the recent session of the legislature at Regina, a synopsis of which was given in The Commercial a few weeks ago. The simplification of the law for the collection of small debts might be undertaken in Manitoba to advantage.

THE provincial board of health of Ontario has adopted regulations providing for compulsory notification to health officers of cases of tuberculosis or consumption. Now that the true nature of consumption is becoming understood, and the malady is being classed among the infectious diseases, there is a growing feeling that steps should be taken to treat consumption the same as other dreaded diseases of an infectious character. In Ontario the establishment of homes for consumptives is being discussed. The Ontario health department also proposes to take measures to prevent the spread of tuberculosis among mankind from infection arising from diseased animals, milk from diseased cows, particularly, being considered as a fruitful means of spreading consumption among the human family.

WITH only one train per day, and on some of the branch roads only a train every other day each way, it is necessarily a slow and tedious matter for commercial travellers to work the country. The long delays also add greatly to the expenses of the commercial men. Formerly the privilege was allowed of travelling by freight trains, which was a great convenience to the travellers, as well as an important saving of expenses to their firms. This privilege of travelling by freight trains, however, was taken away and notwithstanding several appeals from the travellers and wholesale dealers, it has never

been restored. The Winnipeg jobbers have again presented a request to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to allow commercial travellers to ride on freight trains, but it seems doubtful, according to reports, if the request will be granted. If the company could see its way clear to grant this privilege, it would be a matter for great satisfaction to the wholesale trade and the travellers. While population is so sparse in the country that a frequent passenger service is not necessary, the privilege of riding on freight trains would be of inestimable value to those who desire to stop at all stations in succession along the railways. For instance where there is only one train in two days, each stop compels a long delay, though the commercial traveller might not need more than a couple of hours to work many points. On account of these delays, commercial men are compelled to travel by livery rigs a great deal, which is expensive to them and a loss of revenue to the railways. The railway company of course knows its own business best, but if the management could grant the privilege desired, especially on the branch roads where the regular passenger service is less frequent, it would be a great boon to the trade.

Export Value of Wheat,

The Minnesota Railroad and Warehousing Commission furnish the following statement showing the price of No. 1 hard wheat at Duluth on Oct. 3, 1894, compared with actual sale of 4,000 bu of Duluth 1 hard at Liverpool, made that day for London delivery, c.i.f.—(cost, freight and insurance.)

Oct 3—	
Price per bu No.1 hard in Duluth.....	.5775
Duluth elevator charges, weighing and inspection.....	.0085
Lake freight and insurance, Duluth to Buffalo.....	.0350
Buffalo elevator charges, commission etc.....	.0100
Canal freight and insurance Buffalo to New York.....	.0900
New York elevator charges, viz., weighing, demurrage transferring, towing, trimming, etc.....	.0150
Ocean freight and insurance, New York to London.....	.0225
Loss in weight, Duluth to London.....	.0050
Cost delivered in London c i f.....	.7085

Oct 3—	
500 qrs (8,000 bu) sold in Liverpool for London delivery, at 22s 6d per qr (or 67½c per bu).....	.6750

Loss in the transaction (a trifle over 2½c per bu)..... .0285
On October 6, 8,000 bushels sold at the same price and terms.

Silver

The silver market has been dull and quiet, changes in quotations both here and in London being merely fractional. The only news of any importance in this connection is the announcement that a dollar will be coined at the Bombay mint for circulation in the Straits Settlements and Hong Kong, the English authorities having yielded to the demands of commercial bodies at her eastern dependencies. Silver prices on October 19 were: At London, 29d; at New York, 68½c.

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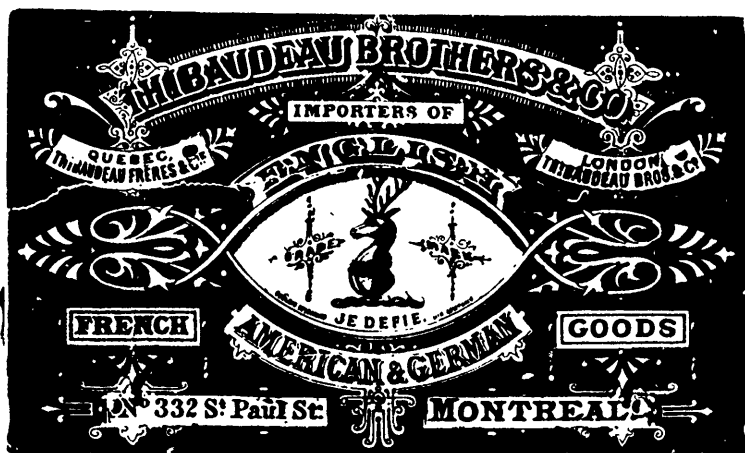
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THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

WINNIPEG, Saturday, Oct. 27.

Sales of grain by farmers have not been quite as heavy this week, farmers being busy plowing, but the movement has been large, and recent weeks have shown the largest wheat movement on record in Manitoba. Not far from 10,000,000 bushels of wheat have already passed out of farmers hands, over 5,000,000 bushels having been carried to lake ports by the Canadian Pacific railway, and nearly 1,000,000 bushels have been taken out by the Northern Pacific. Estimating stock in elevators west of the lakes at 3,000,000, and allowing for what the mills have ground and what has gone into consumption, we will have not far from 10,000,000 bushels of the wheat crop already disposed of so far as the farmer is concerned. Placing Manitoba's surplus of wheat at 16,000,000 bushels over seed and home consumption requirements, we have almost two-thirds of the crop disposed of. It therefore seems that low prices for wheat have not kept the farmers from selling freely this year. Money is of course moving more freely. Implement men report that about 80 per cent of old liabilities due them by farmers will be paid off. This they seem to think is not as much as they should get, but considering the unprecedentedly low price of wheat, it is not doing so badly. If farmers can reduce old liabilities 80 per cent in a year like the present, they could wipe them out entirely in one good crop year at good prices. It must also be remembered that old liabilities to implement firms constitute a very considerable portion of the indebtedness of the farmers, and 80 per cent means a large amount in the aggregate. Bank clearings at Winnipeg continue to show much larger weekly aggregates than a year ago, clearings for this month averaging almost \$1,500,000 weekly, and making Winnipeg take the third place in the bank clearings, being exceeded only by Montreal and Toronto. Railway traffic is of course very heavy, and would be very heavy if there were little moving but wheat. Exports of live stock are the heaviest on record, and add considerably to the railway traffic. The returns for the season will show a big jump over any former year in the number of animals shipped out of the country. Advices this week, unfortunately, are unfavorable for live stock export business, British markets having declined sharply again for both sheep and cattle. Labor is well employed at present, though a slackening up is looked for. The demand for men for the woods this winter is not promising, as owing to large stocks of lumber on hand, the mills will not do much in the woods in getting out logs. This is not favorable for the winter labor situation. The car shops in Winnipeg are very busy, the heavy traffic necessitating a large amount of repair work. A large force is employed and the shops are being enlarged. No business disturbances reported this week of importance.

Winnipeg Markets.

WINNIPEG, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 27.

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

GREEN FRUITS—The variety of fruits is narrowing down to the staple winter sorts. All the summer fruits are practically out of the market. There may be a few more Pacific coast plums in, but if any more come, it will only be a small lot or so. Peaches are also out of season now, and Ontario grapes are about wound up. A few baskets might be picked up, but it is not likely that any more will be brought in. The earlier varieties of pears are done, but there will be plenty of winter pears obtainable for some time, prices for these being a little higher than the early varieties sold at. Apples have sold freely at firm prices, and stocks have not accumulated very much yet. Snow apples have been in demand, but good have been rather scarce and have sold at about \$1.50 for good fruit, and even higher has been paid for fancy snow apples. The orange season has again opened, a few boxes of Florida having arrived, and full stocks are expected daily of Florida oranges and lemons. Florida lemons are a new line for this market, they having never been handled here before. They are reported, however, to be of good quality, and should take well if this proves to be the case, as the lemons now in the market are very indifferent stock. New Malaga grapes, the first of the season, have also arrived. Cranberries are firm, but these offering are Jerseys of fine quality. Following are quotations for sound fruit, fit for re-shipment to country points:—Lemons at \$6.50 to \$7.00 per box; apples, \$3.75 for single barrels, \$3.60 for five barrel lots or more; snow apples, \$1.50. California toney grapes, full crates, \$5.50; Oregon pears, \$2.50 to \$3 per crate; bananas, \$3 to \$3.50 per bunch. Malaga grapes, \$8 per keg. Cranberries, \$11 to 11.50 per barrel for fancy Jerseys. Spanish onions, \$1.10 per crate of 50 lb.

GROCERIES—The first direct steamship with new currents has arrived, and the goods were selling at eastern points this week. Valencia raisins hold very firm in all markets. Sultanas were cabled 18¢ higher. Japan and China teas keep firm, with a continued advancing tendency, but India teas are not particularly strong in tone and have not advanced in keeping with Japan and China teas. In sugars there has been no change. Refiners quote 4 1/8-16 to 1/4¢ for granulated and 3 1/4 to 3/8¢ for yellows. New figs are due in about a week.

FISH—Oysters are selling lower for best brands, the range of prices being narrower. There was a larger number of varieties of fresh fish in the market, but only a limited quantity of several varieties came in, British Columbia salmon, 14c lb; British Columbia halibut, 11c. Lake Superior trout, 9c; whitefish, 6c; pickerel 3 to 4c. Smoked whitefish, 8c lb; smoked goldeyes, 30 to 35c dozen; red herring 20c box; finen haddies, 11c lb. Oysters, \$2 for standards and \$2.25 for selects, per gallon. The frozen fish saved from the refrigerator fire at Selkirk have been placed in other cold storage warehouses.

CANNED MEATS—

Corned beef	2 lb tins, per case of 1 dozen	\$2 65
Roast Beef	2 " "	2 75
Brawn	2 " "	2 65
Pigs Feet	2 " "	2 25
Junch Tongue	2 " "	7 65
Ox Tongue	14 " "	7 80
Chipped Dried Beef	1 " "	6 70
Compressed Ham	1 " "	5 25
	2 " "	4 50

NUTS—Soft shelled almonds are quoted at 16 to 18c, walnuts, 14 to 17c, peanuts, roasted, 14 to 15c, filberts, 12 to 15c, pecans, 16 to 17c, Brazils, 14 to 15c. Figs, 14 to 18c; dates, 10c. Cocoanuts, \$1 to 1.10 per doz.

FLUID BEEF, ETC.—Following are prices of the goods put up by the Johnston Fluid Beef Company of Montreal:—Johnstons Fluid Beef—No. 1, 2-oz. tins, per dozen, \$2.70; No. 2 1/2-oz., \$1.50; No. 3, 8-oz., \$7.84; No. 4, 1 lb., \$12.83; No. 5, 2 lb., \$1.30. Staminol—2oz. bottles, per dozen, \$2. do. 4oz., \$5.10; do. 8 oz., \$7.65; do. 16oz., \$12.75. Fluid Beef Cordial—20oz. bottles, \$10. Milk Granules—In cases of 4 dozen, \$5.10. Milk Granules with Cereals—In cases of 1 dozen, \$1.25.

DRY GOODS—The clothing houses expect a good trade. It is claimed by some that ready-made clothing is coming more into use to the displacement of the more expensive tailor-made suits. This might be considered a natural accompaniment of a hard-times year. Samples of new imported prints are coming to hand, and travellers will now be able to show these goods for spring trade.

DRUGS—Following prices are for small parcels and will be shaded considerably for full akeage orders: Alum, per pound, 3 1/2 to 4c; alcohol, \$1.75; bleaching powder, per pound; 6 to 8c; blue vitrol, 5 to 8c; borax, 11 to 13c; bromide potash, 55 to 75c; camphor, 75 to 85c; camphor, ounces, 80 to 90c; carbolic acid, 40 to 65c; castor oil, 11 to 15c; chlorate potash, 28 to 35c; citric acid, 55 to 65c; copperas, 3 1/2 to 4c; cocaine, per oz., \$7.50 to \$8.00; cream tartar, per pound, 28 to 35c; cloves, 20 to 25c; epsom salts, 3 1/2 to 4c; extract logwood, bulk, 14 to 18c; do. boxes, 18 to 20c; German quinine, 30 to 40c; glycerine, per pound, 20 to 25c; ginger, Jamaica, 25 to 40c; do. African, 20 to 25c; Howard's quinine, per ounce, 85 to 15c; iodine, \$5.50 to \$6.00; insect powder, 35 to 40c; morphia sul., \$1.90 to 2.25. Opium, \$1.50 to 5.00; oil, olive, \$1.25 to 1.40; oil, U.S. salad, \$1.25; to 1.40; oil, lemon, super, \$2.25 to 2.75; oil, peppermint, \$1.00 to 1.50; oxalic acid, 18 to 16c; potash iodide, \$1.25 to 1.50; saltpetre, 10 to 12c; sal rochelle, 80 to 85c; shellac, 45 to 50c; sulphur flowers, 3 1/2 to 5c; sulphur roll, per keg, 3 1/2 to 8c; soda bicarb, per keg of 112 pounds, \$3.75 to 4.25, sal soda, \$2.00 to 3.00 tartaric acid, per lb, 45 to 55c.

RAW FURS—The following report has been received of C. M. Lamson & Co.'s fur sales in London, which were held last week, showing the comparison of price with the last previous sales of the same kind of skins:

Raccoon	Northwestern, 10 per cent lower than March.
	Southwestern, 25 " " " "
Muskrat	15 " " " "
Skunk	12 1/2 " " " "
Opussum	26 " " higher " "
Mink	20 " " lower " "
Fox, red	5 " " " "
Fox, kit	15 " " " "
Fox, Japan	12 1/2 " " higher " June.
Marten	45 " " " " March.
Sable, Russian	10 " " " " "
Beaver	10 " " lower " Jan.
Otter	7 1/2 " " " " March.
Lynx	30 " " " " "
Hair Seal	10 " " " " "
Wolf	7 1/2 " " " " "
Wolverine	10 " " higher " "
Bear, black	5 " " " " "
Bear, brown	5 " " " " "
Bear, Grizzly	40 " " " " "
Australia opossum	10 " " lower " June
Wombat	15 " " " " "
Wallaby	5 " " higher " "
Cat, common	25 " " " " March.
Cat, house	40 " " lower " "
Badger	12 1/2 " " " " "
Chinchilla, bastard, same as in June.	
Ermine	" " " " " "
Tibet Lamb	15 per cent higher than June.
Grebe	10 " " lower " March.
Kolinsky	10 " " higher " June.

WOOD—Prices are about the same. Tamarack is held at \$1 to 4.25 per cord on track here in car lots as to quality. Oak about \$3.75, mixed pine, spruce, etc., can be had at \$3.50. Poplar has sold at from \$2.25 to 2.75 on track as to quality. Birch, \$4 to 4.25.

COAL—The sharp reduction in price formerly announced, led to active buying. Many consumers had their winter coal bins filled up, fearing that the lower prices might not be continued long. Some dealers encouraged

W. J. GUEST,

—DEALER IN—

**FISH, GAME, POULTRY
and OYSTERS.**

FINNAN HADDIES RECEIVED WEEKLY.
Trade Orders Solicited.

602 MAIN STREET, - WINNIPEG.

AUDITING.

DRIFT COLLECTING.

Octavius Smith,

ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR
490 MAIN ST., - WINNIPEG.

Books kept and accounts sent out regularly.
Neglected or unreliable books rectified, and accurate
statements prepared.

GEO. H RODGERS & CO.

WHOLESALE JOBBERS

—IN—

**DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES.**

Our traveller is now on the road, don't forget him and
be sure to see our samples. Job lines a specialty.

Geo. H. Rodgers & Co.
McDermott St., Winnipeg.

S. A. D. BERTRAND,

OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE

For the province of Manitoba, under the recommend-
ation of the Board of Trade of the city of Winnipeg.
Insolvent and Trust Estates Managed with Promptness
and Economy.

Special attention to Confidential Business Enquiries.
Corner 2nd. Avenue and 2nd St. North,
WINNIPEG, MAN

A Bookkeeper,

Thoroughly competent, wishes a
situation. Experience in whole-
sale establishments and banking.
For references or further infor-
mation address.

"THE COMMERCIAL,"

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FOR SALE.

A prosperous general business in
the thriving village of Arden. For
terms apply to

MRS. T. G. ANDERSON,
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Better Be prepared for promotion in
your employment or to enter
business yourself by getting a
sound business education at
Winnipeg Business College. Write for free circular.

CANADIAN ANTHRACITE COAL

Mined in the Canadian Northwest, is unquestionably
the CHEAPEST and BEST COAL in the Market.

Our prices per ton, delivered anywhere in Winnipeg,

Nut, \$7 ; Stove and Furnace, \$8.50

You will be badly misled if you pay any attention to
Dishonest Advertisements by dealers who offer Anth-
racite Coal at low prices but furnish only screenings
at the figures quoted. By using only the Canadian
Anthracite you will *Encourage Home Industry* and
Buy the Cheapest and Best Coal. Order at once from

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Eye Glasses,
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Optical Instruments, Thermometers,

Artificial Glass Eyes, Magic Lanterns and View Slides.

LEATHER SAMPLE CASES for Grocers, Wine Merchants and
Spice Merchants, for holding Syrups, Vinegars, Wines, Paints,
Essences, Juices, Oils, Varnishes, etc., Powders & Liquids.

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Carry the only
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'Tis the
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WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

LESLIE BROS.

(Late of Scott & Leslie.)

The Low Priced
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298 Main St. and 263, 265 Fort St., Winnipeg.

Will

lay down goods
at your nearest
station if reques-
ted.

Lowest

Prices

Ever quoted on
Furniture in
this country.

The Permission was Granted.

They had been but a few months married, and she kept pressing him eagerly to spend his evenings at home; but she objected to his smoking in the drawing-room, and the advent of winter had driven him from the veranda, where in pleasant weather he had enjoyed his cigar. His greatest desire was to please her, but as he looked out at the first light November snow swirling around, the desire failed, and drawing a chair near to the grate, he lit his cigar. Shortly after she entered the room, and he was pleased to note in her face an expression of pleasure instead of disapproval. "What kind of a cigar is that you are smoking?" she asked smilingly. "The Flor de Bahama," he replied. What a delightful aroma!" she said, drawing near him and inhaling the scent of his weed. It was his moment to push the coquette, and slipping his arm around her waist, he asked, "Have I then permission to smoke those cigars here with you?" Once more she inhaled the curling smoke, and then replied, "Certainly. No one could object to so delicious a scent in a room. But George do not smoke those horrid weeds you have been using before." Thus it is with the "Flor de Bahama." The most fastidious among the fair sex relish its beautiful aroma in the air they breathe. This cigar is manufactured only by TASSÉ, WOOD & Co., RELIANCE CIGAR FACTORY, MONTREAL.

this disposition to lay in a supply early, by circulating the report that prices would soon be advanced again, but no change has been made yet in this direction. The western mines report activity. The output at the Lethbridge mines is placed at 500 tons per day, which is much larger than usual and considerable coal is being shipped from there south into the United States (Montana). Quotations in Winnipeg are \$3.50 to \$3.75 per ton for Pennsylvania anthracite as to quantity, \$3.85 to 8.5) for western anthracite and \$7.50 for Lethbridge bituminous. These are retail prices delivered to consumers in the city, for regular stove sizes. Small sizes, called pea coal, suitable for steam and furnace, \$7.00 for western or imported anthracite. Souris coal sells at \$4.25 retail, and \$3.75 on track here, and at \$1.50 to \$1.75 on cars at the mines.

PAINTS, OILS ETC.

There is no change in prices to report. Linseed oil is firm, but still at last quoted prices. Business is quiet, except in glass, which is moving fairly well. There has been a large demand for plate glass this season, and plate appears to be coming more into general use. A great many scattered country orders have been filled of late, besides a good city trade in plate glass. Ordinary window glass is moving fairly well. Quotations here are:

WHITE LEADS.—Pure ground in oil, association guarantee, \$6 per 100-lb kegs; white lead, No. 1, per 100 lbs., \$5.50; white lead, No. 2, \$5.00; assorted 1 to 5-lb. tins, per lb., 10c.

PREPARED PAINTS.—Pure liquid colors, per gallon, \$1.25 to \$1.35.

DRY COLORS.—White lead, per lb., 8c; red 1/2 lb; yellow ochre, 2 1/2c; golden ochre, 5c; etia Venn, red, French, 3 1/2c; Venetian, red, 3 1/2c; English purple oxides, 4 1/2c; American oxides, per lb., 3 to 4c. These prices for dry colors are for broken lots. 3d per lb. less when full kegs or barrels are taken. American vermilion, kegs, 15c; English vermilion, in 80-lb. bags, 90c per lb.; less than bags, per lb., \$1.

VARNISHES.—No. 1 furniture, per gal. \$1; extra furniture, \$1.85; pale oak, \$1.50; elastic oak, \$1.75; No. 1 carriage, \$2; hard oil finish, \$2; brown Japan, \$1; goldsize Japan, \$1.50; No. 1, orange shellac, \$2; pure orange shellac, \$2.50. These prices are for less than barrels, and would be shaded for full barrel lots.

SUNDRIES.—Glue, S.S., in sheets, per lb. 12 1/2 to 15c; glue, white, for kalsomining, 17 to 18c. Stove gasoline, per case, \$3.50; benzine, per case, \$3.50; benzine and gasoline, per gallon, 50c. Axle grease, Imperial per case, \$2.50; Fraser's axle grease, per case, \$3.50; diamond, do, \$2.25 per case. Coal tar, per barrel, \$3; Portland cement, per barrel, \$4.25; plaster, per barrel, \$3.00; plasterer's hair, \$1.10 per bale; putty, in barrels, per lb., 3c; less than barrels, 3 1/2c; whitening, barrels, per 100 lbs., \$1.25 to 1.35; resin, in barrels, 3 to 5c lb. as to quality; pine tar, per barrel, \$7; do., pint tins, \$1.25 per dozen.

WINDOW GLASS.—1st break is quoted at \$1.80 per box of 50 feet.

LINSEED OIL.—Raw, per gal., 63c; boiled, per gal., 66c.

TURPENTINE.—Pure spirits, in barrels, per gallon, 65c; less than barrels, per gallon, 70c.

OILS.—Range about as follows: Black oils, 25 to 30c per gallon; clear machine oils, 30 to 40c; cylinder oil, 45 to 75c, as to quality; castor oil, 10c per lb.; lard oil, 70c per gal.; tanner's or harness oil, 65c; neatsfoot oil, \$1.25; steam refined seal oil, 85c; pure winter bleached sperm oil, \$2 per gallon.

REFINED PETROLEUM.—Quotations in Winnipeg, delivered from tanks, are as fol-

lows: Silver star, 16c; crescent, 20c; oleo pheno, 22c. In barrels for shipment to country points, add 2 1/2c per gallon for silver star and 1 1/2c per gallon for other grades to above prices. United States oils in barrels are quoted at 28c for cocene and 24c for sun-light.

HARDWARE AND METALS.

Eastern advices report a reduction of 5c per keg in cut nails, which is perhaps a nominal reduction of the quoted price, as it is well known that cutting has been going on freely in the price of nails for some time. It is said that manufacturers have been cutting as much as 15c below the nominal price of \$1.75 East. The cutting in bar iron East is also reported to be going on, the nominal quotation of \$1.75 being cut as much as 25c in round lots. Prices in the Winnipeg market are quoted as follows:

TIN, lamb and 55 and 3 lb. ingots, per lb, 25 to 26c.

TIN PLATES.—Charcoal plates, brand Alloy, I. C., 10 by 14, 12 by 12 and 14 by 20, per box, \$4.75 to \$5; I. X., same sizes, per box, \$5 to \$5.25; I. C., charcoal, 20 by 28, 112 sheets to box, \$9.50 to 9.75; I. X., per box, 20 by 28, 112 sheets to box, \$11.50 to 11.75.

TERNE PLATES.—I. C., 20 by 28, \$9.50 to 9.75.

IRON AND STEEL.—Bar iron, per 100 lbs., base price, \$2.75 to \$2.85; band iron, per 100 lbs., \$3.25 to 3.50; Swedish iron, per 100 lbs., \$5.25 to 6; sleigh shoe steel, \$3.25 to 3.50; best cast tool steel, per lb, 12 to 13c; Russian sheet, per lb, 12 to 13c.

SHEET IRON.—10 to 20 gauge, \$3.00; 22 to 24 and 26 gauge, \$2.25; 28 gauge, \$3.50.

CANADA PLATES.—Garth and Blaina, \$3.25 to 3.50.

IRON PIPE.—50 to 55 per cent. off list.

GALVANIZED IRON.—Queen's Head, 22 to 24 gauge, per lb., 5 1/2c; 26 gauge, per lb., 5 1/2c; 28 gauge, per lb., 5 1/2c.

CHAIN.—Best proof coil, 3-16 inch, per lb., 7 to 7 1/2c; 1/2 inch, per lb., 6 1/2 to 6 3/4c; 5-16 inch, per lb., 6 to 6 1/2c; 3/8 inch, per lb., 5 1/2 to 6c; 7-16 inch, per lb., 5 1/2 to 5 3/4c; 1/2 inch, per lb., 5 1/2 to 5 3/4c.

SHEET ZINC.—In casks, 6c lb., broken lots, 6 1/2c.

LEAD.—Pig, per lb., 4 1/2c.

SOLDER.—Half and half (guar) per lb, 18 to 20c.

AMMUNITION.—Cartridges—Rim fire pistol, American, discount, 35 per cent.; rim fire cartridges, Dominion, 50 per cent.; rim fire military, American, 5 per cent. advance; central fire pistol and rifle, American, 12 per cent.; central fire cartridge, Dominion, 30 per cent.; shot shells, 12 gauge, \$6 to 7.50; shot, Canadian, soft, 5 1/2c; shot, Canadian, chilled, 6 1/2c.

AXES.—Per box, \$6.50 to 15.50.

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

ROPE.—Sisal, per lb., 8 to 8 1/2c base; manilla, per lb., 11 to 11 1/2c base; cotton, 1/2 to 1/2 inch and larger, 16c lb.

NAILS.—Cut, per keg, base price, \$2.75; common steel wire nails, 5 to 6 inch, \$2.85 per keg, 3 to 4 inch, \$3.27 keg; 2 1/2 inch, \$3.50 keg; 2 inch, \$3.70 keg.

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

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

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT.—Was weak on the opening day of the week. The visible supply statement

showed an increase of 1,385,000 bushels. The corresponding week a year ago the increase was 1,739,000 bushels and for the like week two years ago the increase was 4,312,000 bushels. The total supply—stocks in store at principal points in the United States and Canada east of the mountains, is now 76,659,000 bushels, and a year ago was 66,978,000 bushels. Wheat on ocean passage increased 328,000 bushels, including flour as wheat. On Tuesday Bradstreets report showed an increase in the world's visible of 2,378,000 bushels, while Baltic shipments were 4,889,000 bushels and seem to be increasing. These shipments with United States exports make a total of 8,413,000 bushels for Europe, against weekly requirements of 6,500,000 bushels. On Wednesday cables were firm early but Liverpool was lower on late cables, and United States markets closed a little lower for the day. On Thursday, United States markets were fractionally lower, and on Friday they were a shade higher. Receipts at United States northwestern points have been fairly large, particularly at Minneapolis. Duluth has 4,222,881 bushels of wheat in store of which 2,393,000 bushels are No. 1 hard, 1,238,000 No. 1 northern, 259,700, No. 2 northern and smaller quantities of other grade. A year ago 4,239,000 bushels were in store, Minneapolis had about 9,000,000 bushels in store, of which 6,288,000,000 were No. 1 northern.

The total receipts of wheat at the four principal winter wheat points, Toledo, St. Louis, Detroit and Kansas City from July 1 to date are 24,309,782 bushels against 26,954,832 bushels in 1893 and 48,186,993 bushels in 1892. The total receipts at the four principal spring wheat points since August 1, the beginning of the crop year, foot up—Minneapolis, 18,640,070 bushels; Duluth, 13,789,616 bushels; Chicago, 15,399,522 bushels, and Milwaukee 2,500,576 bushels; making a total of 50,323,781 bushels; against 39,417,913 bushels during the same time last year and 61,291,242 bushels in 1892.

Exports of wheat, and flour as wheat, from both coasts of the United States and Canada for the week ending with October 25, equal 3,353,000 bushels as compared with 3,192,000 bushels last week, with 3,327,000 bushels in the like week in October, 1893, 4,078,000 bushels in 1892, 3,881,000 bushels in 1891, and with 2,209,000 bushels in 1890.

Wheat Locally.—Deliveries in country markets have not been as large this week, farmers being busy with fall plowing but there has been fairly large deliveries. The movement eastward has kept up on a large scale, and the returns are expected to nearly equal last weeks. Threshing is about done in many of the principal wheat districts, and the late rains do not seem to have done much harm, as very little damp wheat has been received. The quality of receipts is keeping up very fine, practically the entire crop being high grade. At one country point from which 50 cars were shipped, 48 graded No. 1 hard and 2 went extra hard, which is better than No. 1 hard. This shows a wonderfully fine crop in point of quality. Prices have had an easier tendency in Manitoba country markets, the usual range being 38 to 40 cents to farmers, at most points. Round lots of No. 1 hard have changed hands on a basis of about 55c, delivered freight and elevator charges paid at Port William. Ten cars sold yesterday for November delivery at 55 1/2c Fort William delivery. Car lots have sold at between 51 and 55c, Fort William. Very little of other grades show up. No. 2 hard and No. 1 northern, 1 1/2 to 2c under No. 1 hard. Receipts at Fort William for the week ending October 20 were 991,571 bushels. Shipments 851,773 bushels. In store, 1,538,294 bushels. In store a year ago 1,011,204. Increase for the week a year ago 206,907. In store at interior points including Keewatin,

Greene & Sons Company,
Manufacturers and Importers of

Gentlemen's FURS.

Fall, 1894. & Fall, 1894.

HATS, & Furnishings.

Our Travellers are
NOW ON THE ROAD.
517 to 525 St. PAUL ST. - MONTREAL.

DICK, BANNING & CO
MANUFACTURERS OF
Lumber, Shingles and Lath,
DOORS AND SASH.
MILLS AT KENWATIN. OFFICE: OPPOSITE C.P.R.
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WHY NOT NOW ?

YOU should have a Furnace, and you are not in it unless you have one of **Clare Bros. & Co's**, famous **Marvel** or **Hilborn** Furnaces for coal or wood. They are the best furnaces in Canada. They have many imitations, and no rivals. We also handle their **Heating and Cooking Stoves**, which are unexcelled in this market. We are also agents for the celebrated **Volman Perfect Washer**. Thousands sold in Manitoba and the North-West, every one giving satisfaction. Have you tried any of our **Paints**, or **Mander Bros. English Varnishes**, the standard for excellence for 100 years, **Simmes' Brushes** of all kinds. We carry a full line of **tinware**, **Japaned and Galvanized Ironware**; also the only complete line of **Artist's materials** in Winnipeg.

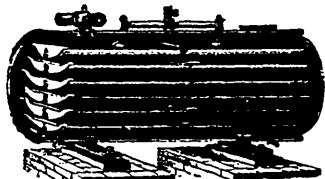
Send us your Orders and increase your business. **Wilson & Co.** 180 Market St., E., WINNIPEG. Box 1406.

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\$1,000.00 Will be donated to a charitable institution if the following statement can be refuted :

Johnston's Fluid Beef . . .

Contains a flocculent material, 1 oz. contains more muscular nourishment than 50 Liebig's meat extract or similar clear beef tea.



Live Steam Feed Water Purifier.

Will remove Alkali, Carbonates, Mud, Sand and all impurities. You will save fuel and the expense of repairing your boiler by using pure water.

WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., LTD., - Winnipeg, Man.

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Leather Belting
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Unicorn Pure Lead

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ARE ALWAYS RELIABLE

A. RAMSAY & SON

MONTREAL.

COMMERCIAL JOB DEP'T
Awarded First Prize for Job Printing
Winnipeg Industrial '91 and '92.

(estimated) 8,000,000 bushels. About 10,000,000 bushels have passed out of farmers hands since September 1, as shown by the following: Canadian Pacific to lake ports... 5,400,000 Northern Pacific to lake ports about 1,000,000 Interior stocks..... 3,000,000

9,400,000

Shipments via the Northern Pacific are estimated, and are under the round numbers stated. This week is estimated in Canadian Pacific shipments, which also includes some old wheat shipped early in September. Flour shipments, added to the above, would make the quantity of wheat disposed of, so far as the farmer is concerned, approximate 10,000,000 bushels, or equal to about two-thirds of the estimated surplus available for export from Manitoba.

FLOUR.—No change yet in flour. The mills are making a heavy output. We quote the price to the local trade, delivered in the city as follows: patent, \$1.53; strong bakers, \$1.40. Low grades 70c to \$1 as of quality. Prices per sack of 98 pounds.

MILLSTUFFS.—Prices unchanged, but rather easier and suppli-s appear to be plentiful. Millers hold at \$11 for bran and \$13 for shorts, with small lots held at \$1 per ton higher.

OATMEAL.—A further decline has taken place. There is considerable competition, not only between home and eastern meal, but also between country and city mills. Some cars of Ontario meal have come in, which sold at \$2.10 to \$2.17 per sack for rolled oatmeal. The price has now dropped to \$2 for rolled, and in large lots of 25 sacks and upwards, \$1.90 is quoted. The demand is very large for rolled. Granulated meal which a few years ago had the principal run, is now hardly wanted at all, and very little is sold. Standard has rather a better sale than granulated. The decline in price will probably stop further arrivals of eastern meal.

GROUND FEED.—Prices unchanged. The range is from \$18 to \$20 per ton as to quality for pure oat and barley feed.

OATS.—Oats have held firm all the week, but at the close show a tendency to weaken. Farmers' loads on the street market here have mostly brought 25c per bushel of 34 pounds, though some loads were secured lower. Very little car lot business reported. Dealers held at 24½ to 25c, and 24c was refused for a car of feed grade on Thursday, but it might be accepted to-day. Some cars are going east to north shore points.

BARLEY.—No car lot business. Farmers are bringing in quite a little which brings 28c per bushel of 48 pounds for feed grade and 35c for good malting samples.

FEED WHEAT.—Wheat for feed or local milling is worth 40 to 42c, price to farmers for loads.

OIL CAKE.—Ground oil cake to meal is quoted at \$24 per ton in sacks, with small lots at \$25.

FLAX SEED.—Shippers have been offering \$1.05 per bushel for cars on track, country points, though this price and higher has been paid to farmers in some cases. Advises from the States as to flax seed are rather bearish. Dealers there counsel caution in buying, as prices are abnormally high, and there is always fear of a drop under such circumstances. Crushers, reports say, are buying only from hand to mouth, as they fear the market is too high and may take a drop. In fact, prices were off this week, Chicago quoting \$1.44 per bushel on Thursday, against \$1.49 a week ago. Add 20 cents per bushel duty besides freight and cost of bagging, in shipping to the States, to prices to farmers here, which range about \$1 per bushel upward.

EGGS.—Firm. 14c is the quotation for good fresh eggs, for country receipts, and dealers are selling at 15c to 17c in case lots. Strictly fresh are firm.

CURED MEATS.—Quotations are: Hams, 18c for heavy, and 14c for assorted sizes; breakfast bacon, barks, 14c; bellias, 14½c; dry salt long clear bacon, 9c; smoked long clear, 10c; small smoked sides, 10½c; dry salt shoulder, 8½c; dry salt backs, 10½c; spiced rolls, 10c; mess pork, \$10, selected mess, \$18 to 18.50 per barrel. Sausage is quoted: Fresh pork sausage, 8c; bologna sausage, 7½c per pound; German sausage, 7½c; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 10c per half pound packet. Pickled hogs tongues, 5c lb. Pickled pigs feet, \$1.40 per pail; pickled hocks, 8c lb; smoked jowls, 6c.

LARD.—Lard is firmer. We quote: Pure, \$2.25 to \$2.35 for 20 pound pails, and \$5.50 for 50-lb pails; compound at \$1.75 per 20-lb pail; compound in 3, and 5 pound tins, \$6 per case of 60 lb. Pure leaf lard in 3, 5 and 10 pound tins, quoted at \$7.50 per case of 60 pounds.

BUTTER.—Medium and low grade butter is becoming a drug. There is very little sale anywhere for anything off quality, but a good demand for choice goods. Lots of butter, as received from the country, average sometimes 50 per cent or more under qualities, which render a round lot quotation for mixed qualities necessarily low. In fact dealers don't want anything but choice, but they have to take it as it comes, and in order to secure good qualities, they are obliged to take lots of mixed grades. Good butter is firmer; poor grades tend lower. We quote: selections at 15 to 17c; mixed qualities, 10 to 11c. Culls, 8c. Medium country lots, 12 to 14c.

CHEESE.—Quiet. We quote 9 to 9½c for round lots as to quality. At the cheese sale at Ingersoll Ontario, on Tuesday, bids were 9½ to 10c.

DRESSED MEATS.—Wholesale butchers are complaining bitterly about the low prices of meats and they say that at present prices of live stock they are not making any money. Fortunately for the farmers, the export demand for cattle is keeping up the price to above a parity with the local price of dressed beef, to the discomfiture of the local wholesale butchers. The proper thing for the butchers would be to advance the price of meats, as they are themselves to blame if they are not making any money. The trouble with the wholesale meat trade is that there are a number of small butchers who seem to be unable to sell unless they cut prices, and the larger ones foolishly it would appear, follow suit. It would be better if they would leave the small fry alone and try to keep their own prices at a fair margin. The wholesale butcher business of Winnipeg seems to be done anyway on a sort of cut-throat basis. The consumers are not getting much benefit from the low prices, while the wholesalers, while complaining of not being able to make a fair profit, are obliged to depress prices of live stock paid to farmers. Their cut-throat business therefore injures the farmers as well as themselves and does not help the consumer, the retail butcher getting all the benefit. There has been a further drop in mutton and lamb. One butcher was selling lamb at 6c per pound, though some were getting 7c for mutton and lambs, with a probability that the price will be reduced by all to 6c and it was reported that one butcher was taking 5c mutton. Beef is easier. Fair beef has sold at 4c, and a good deal is going at 4 to 4½c, though some butchers who handle a better class of cattle are getting 5c for their best beef. Dressed hogs sold at 6c, but at this price there is not much in it for the butchers, with live hogs at 4½c. Veal 5 to 6c.

POULTRY.—Prices are: 12½c for turkeys dressed, or 9 to 10c per pound live weight. Ducks, dressed, 10c lb. Chickens, 80 to 85c per pair as to quality, or 9 to 10c per pound dressed, old fowl, 8 to 9c lb dressed, or about 40c per pair. Wild ducks, 20 to 25c per pair as to quality and size. Wild geese, \$1 per pair.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes are firm. Loads on the street have mostly sold at 40c per bushel, and 35c per bushel has been paid for car lots on track here, shipped in from country points, where they have been bought up from farmers at 20 to 25c per bushel. Several car lots have come in from the Manitoba Northwestern districts. Prices are: Onions 2 to 2½c per lb; cabbage, 40 to 75c per dozen; cauliflower, 40 to 60c per dozen; celery, 20 to 25c per dozen; tomatoes, 2 to 3c per lb; green tomatoes 40c per bushel; citrons 40 to 60c per dozen; vegetable marrow, 50c per dozen. Carrots, 40c per bushel, beets, 30 to 40c per bushel; turnips; 15 to 20c per bushel; parsnips, 2c per lb.

WOOL.—Quiet at 8 to 8½c. for unwashed Manitoba fleeces.

HIDES.—Rivalry amongst dealers has led to some higher bidding, ½c advance having been offered for heavy steers, though others are not paying it. Sheepskins are 5c higher for latest take-off. We quote, Winnipeg inspection 2½c for No. 1 cows, 1½c for No. 2, and 1c for No. 3, and 3 to 3½c for No. 1 heavy steers, and 2 to 2½c for No. 2 Steers; branded hides grade No. 2, when not otherwise damaged to reduce them to No. 3. We quote; Calif, 8 to 13 lb skins, 4 to 5c per lb. Kips about the same as hides. Sheep and lamb skins, 35c. Tallow, 4½c rendered and 2 to 3c rough.

HAY.—Loose hay on the street market selling about \$4 per ton, with heavy offerings. Baled hay slow and very little wanted for city trade, and quoted at \$1.50 to \$5.50 as to quality, etc.

SENECA ROOT.—The market has completely flattened out. Nobody wants root now. On one lot put up for competition there was only one bid. 21c was paid this week, but the buyer at this price says 20c is now his top price.

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE.—Export shipments have gone forward freely. Cables this week are very unfavorable again, British markets showing a sharp decline. Winnipeg wholesale butchers complain that they cannot pay the prices offered by exporters for cattle here, owing to the low price of dressed beef, but they should have the remedy in their own hands, by advancing the price of meats. It is said that 8½c and freight was paid here for some fine western cattle or export, the buyer getting a through rate of freight from original point of shipment. This would be rather better than 3c per lb. of cars here, for local trade, the seller paying freight. Butchers a picking up some light stuff at about 2c, but owing to export demand, they have to pay 2½c or better for good plump cattle here. Most of the cattle offering locally are light and inferior.

HOGS.—Local wholesale butchers also complain that hogs are too high with dressed selling at 6c. Good packing hogs, weight 150 to 250 pounds, not too fat, have brought 4½c off cars here, with heavy fats about 4c.

SHEEP.—Sheep and lambs continue, as they have been all the season, to drag very slowly. Lambs are very weak. Small peddling butchers have reduced the price of dressed lamb 1c this week, which makes the market very flat for sheep, and even lower prices are threatened. One car of western sheep was reported sold at \$2.85 per 100 pounds, which is a further sharp reduction under last previous sales, and indicates a discouraging situation for holders of mutton sheep.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

The export of cattle from Manitoba will continue for a little while yet, but shippers are now shaping to wind up the season's operations.

At Toronto on Tuesday there was no demand for export cattle. Good butchers were scarce and brought 2 1/2 to 3 1/2c as to quality. Stockers and feeders active, at 3 to 3 1/2c for best, down to 2 1/2 to 2 3/4c for feeders. Hogs declined 25c, though offerings were very light. Best bacon, off cars, \$1.50; fats, \$1.25; stores, \$1; stags, \$2. Sheep easy. Shipping sheep sold at 3 1/2c for best, to \$3.80 to \$3.40 for secondary. Butchers sheep, \$2.25 to \$2.75 per head. Lambs, \$1.50 to \$2.50 each.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

Wheat was weak on Monday, under large receipts Northwest, visible supply increase, etc. Cash wheat, steady. December option ranged from 52 1/2c to 53 1/2c, closing 1/2c lower than Saturday. Closing prices were:

	Oct.	Dec.	May.	Jan.
Wheat	51 1/2	52 1/2	57 1/2	
Corn	50	49 3/4	50 1/2	
Oats	28	29	32 1/2	
Mess Pork ..	12 57 1/2			12 27 1/2
Lard	7 25			7 10
Ribs	6 50			6 22 1/2

On Tuesday wheat was dull, with some covering of shorts near the close. December ranged between 52 1/2 and 53c closing at the top. Closing prices were:

	Oct.	Dec.	May.	Jan.
Wheat	51 1/2-52	52 1/2-53	57 1/2-7	
Corn	50 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2	
Oats	28	28 1/2	32 1/2	
Mess Pork ..	12 50			12 20
Lard	7 22 1/2			7 07 1/2
Short Ribs ..	6 45			6 17 1/2

The firm cables the last three days strengthened the market for wheat at the opening. There was considerable covering by shorts on the report that the Czar was dying. Late Liverpool cables came in lower and at the close the market was weak. December option ranged from 52 1/2 to 53 1/2c, closing 1/2c lower than Tuesday. Closing prices were:

	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	May.	Jan.
Wheat	51 1/2		52 1/2	57 1/2-58	
Corn	50		48 1/2	49 3/4	
Oats	27 1/2		28 1/2	32 1/2	
Mess Pork ..	12 15				11 85
Lard	7 02 1/2				6 87 1/2
Short Ribs ..	6 35				6 00

On Thursday wheat was slow, cash wheat was about 1/2c lower. December wheat sold between 52 1/2 and 52 3/4c. Closing prices were:

	Oct.	Dec.	May.	Jan.
Wheat	51 1/2-3/4	52 1/2-3/4	57 1/2	
Corn	50 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2	
Oats	27 1/2	28 1/2	32 1/2	
Mess Pork ..	12 20			11 90
Lard	7 0			6 82 1/2
Short Ribs ..	6 37 1/2			6 00

Trading in wheat was of an interesting nature on Friday. Cash wheat was not materially changed. December option ranged from 52 1/2 to 52 3/4c, closing a shade higher than yesterday. Closing prices were:

	Oct.	Dec.	Jan.	May.
Wheat	51 1/2	52 1/2		57 1/2
Corn	50 1/2	48 1/2		49 3/4
Oats	27 1/2	28 1/2		32 1/2
Mess Pork ..	11 82 1/2		11 62 1/2	
Lard	6 82 1/2		6 67 1/2	
Short Ribs ..	6 35		5 87 1/2	

On Saturday, October 27, wheat closed at 51 1/2-3/4c for October, 52 1/2-3/4c for December and 53 1/2-57c for May. A week ago October wheat closed at 52 1/2c, December at 53 1/2c and May at 58 1/2c.

Duluth Wheat Market.

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

Monday—Oct. 56 1/2; Dec. 66 1/2; May 69 1/2.
Tuesday—Oct. 56 1/2; Dec. 66 1/2; May, 69 1/2.
Wednesday—Oct., 56 1/2; Dec., 66 1/2; May, 69 1/2.
Thursday—Oct., 56 1/2; Dec., 66 1/2; May, 68 1/2.
Friday—Oct. 56; Dec., 65 1/2; May, 68 1/2.
Saturday—Oct., 56 1/2; Dec., 66; May, 68 1/2.

A week ago prices closed at 56 1/2c for Oct. delivery per bushel, 56 1/2c for December and 59 1/2 for May. A year ago October wheat closed at 63 1/2c; December at 63 1/2c and May at 69 1/2c. No. 1 hard is quoted at 1 1/2c over No. 1 northern. No. 2 northern 2 1/2 to 3c lower than No. 1 northern.

Minneapolis Wheat.

No. 1 Northern wheat closed on Saturday at 54 1/2c for October. December delivery closed at 54 1/2c, and May at 57c. A week ago October wheat closed at 56 1/2c and December at 55 1/2c, and May at 58 1/2c.

New York Wheat

On Saturday, October 27, wheat closed at 55 1/2c for December. May closed at 60 1/2c. A week ago December wheat closed at 56 1/2c, and May at 61 1/2c.

Winnipeg Wheat Inspection.

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

Grade.	Sept.		Oct.		Oct.	
	22.	29.	6.	13.	20.	27.
Extra Manitoba						
hard	3	6	2	2	6	
No. 1 hard	112	161	187	85	37	
No. 2 hard	8	8	8	7	4	
No. 3 hard	1	0	0	0	0	
No. 4 hard	0	0	0	0	0	
No. 1 Northern ..	11	11	6	8	12	
No. 2 Northern ..	0	6	0	1	2	
No. 1 White type.	5	5	2	3	2	
No. 2 White type	0	0	0	0	0	
No. 1 Spring	0	1	1	1	0	
No. 1 Rejected ..	13	43	18	10	10	
No. 2 Rejected ..	0	0	14	16	18	
No Grade	0	0	0	3	1	
Total	155	241	238	139	142	
Same week last year	253	210	280	238	282	

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

The Railway Problem.

The public has asserted that the transportation business is so important that the corporations owning the railways shall not manage them in an arbitrary manner; and the public must also say to the leaders of organized labor that their purpose of involving the entire country in disputes respecting wages or conditions of labor cannot be allowed. If the corporations are obliged to recognize in the management of their property that the industry of transportation is a public industry, the leaders of labor organizations must be forced to recognize the same fact. This is the new phase of the problem which the recent difficulties have brought to light.

The most natural conclusion from the above statement of the case would be that the government should own the railways, and it is possible that some who have heretofore doubted the necessity of government ownership are now inclined toward such a policy. That such a conclusion is sound, however, is by no means clear. The labor problem in connection with the railways is not different

in character from the general labor problem. One should not overlook the fact that the ownership of railways by government is primarily a question of political organization and not an industrial question; and the recent riots afford no reason for modifying one's views on this point. The arguments for the control of railways by commissions and against ownership by government are the same now as before the strike, and are as strong now as before the strike. In this regard the situation is not changed.

The principal upon which reliance should be placed for the solution of the railway problem, whether the evils of unreasonable and discriminating rates, or the evils of interrupted traffic on account of strikes, force it upon our attention, is the same. The tendency toward consolidation on the part of railways, and the tendency toward organization on the part of labor, should both be recognized as permanent tendencies of our times, and some provision made for them in law. This means, simply stated, the legalization of pools and trusts on the one hand, and the legalization of trades unions on the other, and the determination by law of the conditions under which they may perform their appropriate function.—From "The Railway Situation in the United States," by Prof. Henry C. Adams, August Review of Reviews.

Treat them Politely.

The Trade Register reminds its friends that they must not forget that it is the poorest kind of policy to discourteously treat the travelling salesman. Deal with him as promptly and pleasantly as if he were your best customer. Don't talk over prices and business with him in the presence of your patrons, but take him to your private office and do business with him promptly, even if you do not buy an order. Travellers will appreciate such conduct, and even those who so treat them may depend upon getting all the favors that can be given, and they are not few, as dealers know. The traveller saves the dealer time and travelling expenses, and should be treated as a friend.

Treatment of Employees.

Don't employ a parcel of dull and stupid assistants, apprentices, porters and mechanics, says an English exchange. Such are a positive curse, and dear at any price. An uncouth, uneducated, untidy lot of employees will soon scatter one's customers. Employ good men, and pay them well; look upon them as being as good as yourself; treat them well, and not like so many dogs, as too often the case. Be affable, agreeable, free, and natural with them. Encourage assistance by giving them a commission, say of five per cent. on all returns above a certain amount. This will encourage them to push, in order to swell the returns, and thus secure for themselves, as well as for yourself, a large margin of profit. Give your porter so much per dozen for all the repairs he collects and all the orders he brings in; this will encourage him to push about amongst the customers, and it is astonishing what even a porter can do. By this means employer and employee will be brought to work hand in hand and shoulder to shoulder. If you in a practical way, show that you have at heart the interest of your employees, you will soon find the same interest in your welfare existing in the hearts of your employees. This system will "knock into a cocked hat" that driving, grinding, screwing, grumbling, bullying, style that one so often sees. The golden rule, "Do unto others as you would be done by," always pays, and will bring about very happy results wherever it is put into practice.



A Common Error.

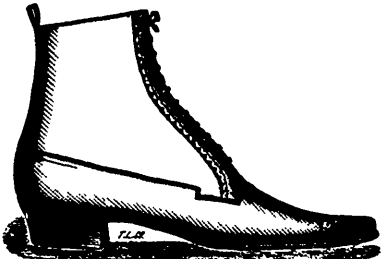
CHOCOLATE AND COCOA are by many supposed to be one and the same, ONLY that one is powder (thence more easily cooked) and the other is not

THIS IS WRONG - -
 Take the Yolk from an Egg,
 Take the Oil from the Olive,
WHAT IS LEFT?
A RESIDUE. So with COCOA.
 -IN COMPARISON-
COCOA is skimmed milk.
CHOCOLATE pure cream.
O. A. CHOUILLOU,
 12 and 14 St. John Street, - MONTREAL

THE
Western Milling Co., Ltd.
STRONG BAKERS AND HUNGARIAN PATENT FLOUR. } Awarded medal and Diploma Columbian Exhibition, Chicago, 1893.
Manufacturers of Flour, Feed, And dealers in Grain.
 Best Hard Wheat only used.
REGINA, N.W.T.

Savage Indians Used to wage war where Minneapolis and St. Paul now stand. To-day these great cities are inhabited by people of culture and good taste and they travel via **The North-Western Line.**

THE J. D. KING COMPANY, Ltd



Manufacturers, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in } **Fine Boots and Shoes.**
 122, 124 and 126 Wellington St. West, TORONTO.
 One of the comforts of life is to have a new Boot or Shoe that fits your foot so nicely and comfortably that you are not conscious that it is the first time you have worn them. Such boots are made by the J. D. King Co., Ltd. in sizes and half sizes, and from two to six different widths. You will find our boots sold by all the principle dealers.

WARNING!

OH YES! OH YES!!

This is to warn the trade that we sell and carry in stock at Winnipeg.

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Together with all staple lines Woodensware and the very best

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Mfg. by **CHAS. BOECKH & SONS**
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BROKER
And Commission Agent,
Vancouver, B.C.

Correspondence invited.
 Consignments Solicited.

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MILL ROLLS GROUND & CORRUGATED.
 Architectural iron Work.
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BRIDGE BUILDING A SPEC'ALTY.
 TENDERS SOLICITED.
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 Wholesale Dealers in
Wines, Liquors and Cigars
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 VICTORIA, B.C.
CHINA and JAPAN RICE.
RICE FLOUR AND BREWERS' RICE.
 WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY.
HALL ROSS & CO. - Agents
Crows Fly From point to point by short-est distances so when they fly from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Chicago they follow **The North-Western Line.**

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Estate of York & Pilling, Mission, B.C.

The assignees offer for sale at a rate on the dollar the stock, fixtures and good will of the business lately carried on by the above firm at Mission, B.C.

The stock consists of (groceries and Provisions, Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, etc., and amounts to about \$4,500.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned until Nov. 1st, and the stock is now open for inspection.

D. Mc G. STEWART,
 FREDERICK BUSCOMBE, } Assignees.

Vancouver, Oct. 13th, 1894.

Stewart, Lewthwaite & Co.

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 Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Flour,
 Grain, Fruit.

Consignments Solicited.
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 COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Vancouver, - B.C.

Butter, Eggs, Cheese and Pork Products
FRESH EGGS WANTED.
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Oatmeal and Ground Feed Millers.
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VICTORIA, - - B.C

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Agents 314-316 O'Connell St., B.C.; D. Richards, Laundry Soaps Woodstock, Ontario; Tuller, Rothwell Co., Montreal, Parisian Washing Blue.
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BUTTER, EGGS, FRUITS AND PRODUCE
 A PERFECT SYSTEM OF
COLD STORAGE.
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P.O. BOX NO. 296.
 Quote prices on first quality Dairy Butter or consign it to us and get top market prices.

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IS CLOSE TO HAND!**

HAVE YOU OBTAINED YOUR SUPPLY OF _____

**TWO BUSHEL
WHEAT SACKS!**

WE HAVE THEM

Jute and Seamless Cotton.

Write us for Samples || **W. F. Henderson & Co.**
and Prices.

WINNIPEG.

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

**LEITCH BROS.
OAK LAKE**

**"Anchor Brand"
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No. 1 Hard Wheat.

BRAN, SHORTS

AND ALL KINDS OF

Chopped Feed and Grain.

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For Perfect Satisfaction try **LA HISPANIA**

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WINNIPEG, . MANITOBA.

**McINTYRE, SONS & CO.,
MANUFACTURER'S AGENTS**

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KID GLOVES.
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AND



IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS.

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Northwestern Representative, J. M. McDONALD, McIntyre Block, Winnipeg

"MONSOON"

PURE INDIAN TEAS.

Always reliable, never changes In cases of 60
1 lb caddies, or 120 halves.

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Growers' and Importers,
Write for Samples, **TORONTO.**
GEO. PARR, Agent, 316 Edmonton Street.
WINNIPEG, . . MAN.



Wheat Prices in England.

The London Miller reviews the course of British wheat markets for September as follows: The month began on September 1 with English wheat at 22s 7d, being 1s 6d fall from August, and 8s 10d decline from the opening price of September, 1898. At Worcester, new red wheat, in wretched condition, was absolutely pressed on sale at 2s 6d per bushel, put at Canterbury, fine white Isle of Thanet samples found buyers at 21s per qr. On the 3rd, at Mark Lane, American wheat declined 6d per qr., but English was not notably changed. New samples were still scarce. At the "Baltic," Californian cargoes were held for 24s 3d; red winter for 20s 8d, and Odessa-Ghirka for 2s 8d per qr. Some hard Taganrog for October shipment, however, was sold as low as 17s 6d per qr. On the 4th, at Liverpool, Californian was steady at 4s 10d per cental, and red winter at 4s 4d per cental. On the 6th, Birmingham was weak for new English wheat, 22s for white, and 20s for red. On the 8th, the mean value fell to 21s 7d, but deliveries were increased. Even at a good market like Reading 18s was accepted for damp corn. London, on the 10th, was 6d worse for all sorts of wheat and flour, and at the "Baltic" Californian cargoes dropped to 24s, Odessa-Ghirka to 20s per qr. On the 11th Liverpool was steady, and prices unchanged. At the "Baltic," No. 2 Calcutta wheat sold for 21s 9d per qr. On the 12th, French flour made mostly from foreign sorts of wheat, but with a little new French mixed, sold for 16s per sack at Mark Lane. On the 13th, new red wheat was sold for 18s at Devizes, but a few fine white samples touched 24s per qr. Newbury quoted 19s to 23s per qr., and reported that the grain was less out of condition than in many counties. London on September 11th, quoted an English wheat average of 20s 9d per qr., and the imperial average fell on the day after to 20s 5d per qr., being 5s 7d below the price a year previously, and 10s 6d under the septennial or tithe average. The London market on the 17th was "all to pieces"; the top price of flour fell 1s, and all other sorts of flour 6d, while English new wheat was said to have changed hands at 17s for damp samples, 23s for the very best, 6s 10d for the bushel. The 25s quotation for top-price flour was the lowest ever recorded at Mark Lane. On the 18th, at Liverpool, value was fully supported, but sales were very difficult. On the 19th, at the "Baltic," a cargo of Odessa-Ghirka wheat for October shipment was reported to have been sold as low as 18s 6d per qr., but 21s 3d was made for No. 2 Calcutta and 20s 3d for red winter. On the 21st, Chelmsford was weak for new English wheat, but some fine samples were shown, and these made 24s per qr. On the 22nd, the imperial average, as already chronicled, fell to 19s 8d, being 7s 1d fall on the year, and 10s 5d fall on the average of the seven years. London, on the 24th, showed no recovery, and Liverpool on the 25th gave way a penny per cental, 4s 9d being taken for Californian and 4s 3d for red winter wheat. The last few markets of the month were dull at the very low prices previously quoted.

September has been distinguished by disappointing all those hopes of an Indian summer which the weatherwise had entertained. The weather was autumnal from the very first, and as the month wore on mists hung over the fields till nine or ten in the morning, and closed over them again between five and six. The hours of farm work were accordingly shortened and harvesting was a business long drawn out. Very little corn was carried in a dry state, and it is to be feared that a good deal of must, not to speak of sprouting, will occur in stack. The labor bill is a very heavy one this season, which is

the more calamitous when prices are unprecedently low. If wages go on rising and corn does not recover in price, large areas in future years will be left unharvested; in fact, only the good crops will pay for the cost of securing them. The straw is good and abundant this season, and but for the fall in price would pay the extra labor bill. The new English wheat has not yet come to market in any very heavy quantity, but quite enough has been sold to fix value both for poor and for fine samples. The latter touched 24s; the former are offered as low as 17s per qr. At present the majority of offerings approximate to the lower level of value, but after October this should cease to be the case. There is not any rise in value in immediate prospect, however, the average for last cereal year was 25s 5d, and it looks as though the new cereal year would see months elapse before even 24s was regained as an average quotation. Foreign wheat is not much lower on the month, but there is 1s to 2s decline on new Russian, and 6d to 1s on most other sorts. Besides the homestocks, detailed elsewhere in this journal, America at the end of September had a visible supply of about eleven millions qrs., against nine millions a year ago. Russian ports held 1,100,000 qrs., against 1,370,000 qrs.; Paris held 322,000 qrs., against 380,000 qrs.; Antwerp 115,000 qrs., against 780,000 qrs. The important decline in stocks at Antwerp is the only special feature in these returns. Antwerp prices have for two months past been so extremely low, that ships have been sent to England and France in preference.

Grain Trade and Crops.

The October report of the United States Department of Agriculture makes the average yield of wheat 13.1 bushels per acre, and as the indicated acreage according to the Department is about 83,775,000 acres the present report suggests a production of approximately 442,450,000 bushels, a quantity which is about 30,000,000 bushels in excess of the official indication a month ago, or about 7½ per cent. increase. It must be remembered, however, that the Department last month reported the condition basis only, with reference to expected yield, while the present statement is based on estimates of yield per acre. This statement reflects more fully than the earlier ones from the Department what has been apparent to careful observers, the decided excess in yields in comparison with expectations before harvesting. But this estimate will undoubtedly be found to be 60,000,000 to 75,000,000 short of the actual production, as demonstrated ultimately by evidences of distribution.

The Department report on corn is a little more favorable than a month ago—but it is faulty in the fact that the reader is left to surmise as to whether the condition figures apply to the planted area, 76,000,000 acres, or the area to be recognized in harvesting operations for the grain product, say about 60,000,000, as suggested by the official report last month, ignoring the large amount of grain in portions of the crop returned as abandoned and cut up for fodder. It is safe to say the Department data may be accepted as pointing to about 1,200,000,000 bushels. It is also in order to maintain expectations of 1,400,000,000 to 1,500,000,000 bushels as the actual production.

The official indication concerning oats points to about 690,000,000 bushels, compared with 689,000,000 last year. For barley, about 62,000,000 bushels, compared with nearly 70,000,000 last year. For rye, about 26,000,000, against 23,500,000 last year.

Advices in regard to autumn sown wheat continue encouraging. The dry weather of late has retarded germination in some sections, but the early sown is developing satis-

factorily, and the general situation is decidedly encouraging. Seeding has been practically ended, although something more will be done in limited areas.

Our correspondence indicates some increase in the recent offerings of wheat, notably in Ohio, and moderately elsewhere, but in a general way the movement is still much restricted, and where farmers can do so they are holding in expectation of better prices, or feeding the grain to animals.

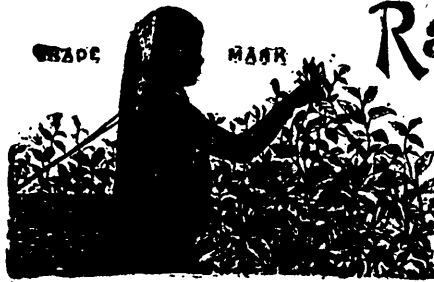
There is continued evidence of extensive feeding of wheat, the effect of which has not yet been appreciable in the markets. If corn should decline and wheat advance in price there would undoubtedly be a check to feeding of wheat.—Cincinnati Price Current.

General Trade Conditions.

Taking the commercial and industrial situation as a whole there appears to be a steady but moderate increase in the volume of business, but it may be doubted whether there is any improvement in prices over those which have recently prevailed. In the line of dry goods, after the passage of the tariff bill, there was such a demand for goods, both domestic and foreign, as seemed to indicate that there had come to be a better state of trade, and it was believed to be permanent, but during the last two weeks and after the more immediate and pressing wants of the market were supplied, there has been a lapse into comparative dullness, but this is only natural and what we might have expected. The southern trade was the first to make its wants known, and now, while there is less activity, yet the demand from the more northerly parts of the country is of fair proportions, and is likely to be renewed as the season advances. Meanwhile other lines of trade are showing more life, the hat, clothing and shoe business, and in fact nearly all of the minor lines of trade are steadily increasing in activity. The consumption of pig iron has been steadily increasing since mid-summer; in the first place the iron pipe works were quite free buyers, and they continue to be large consumers, for although they have not bought much during the past month, because they had previously purchased all they required for the remainder of the year, yet they are melting iron in large quantities, and since they have ceased buying the jobbing foundries, the car shops and the agricultural works have come into the market for supplies, and this has kept up the demand so well that, with other requirements, stocks have not accumulated much, although the production has largely increased in nearly all parts of the country. In the manufacture of pig iron as well as in nearly all other industrial branches of trade, there are changes in progress, which may result in lower prices, for there is likely to be an adjustment of values of raw material relative to the finished product, and foreign competition is strong, but with an abundance of cheap raw material we can doubtless turn out pig iron as cheap as any other country, for if we have to pay more wages than others we get a larger product. Probably our most profitable policy would be to build up a trade in finished goods with foreign countries, and give employment to our skilled workmen to a greater extent than ever before. There are indications that this is coming in the iron trade, and it may be quite as practicable in other industrial lines. We have cut loose, at least in part, from the protective policy, which has prevailed for many years, and it remains to be seen, by practical operation, whether the new policy will result in any betterment of our condition. There certainly has not yet been a striking improvement in trade, but it may be there has not yet time enough elapsed to bring about the full benefit expected.—Cincinnati Price Current.

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FINE
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MONTREAL.

Representative for Manitoba, N. W. T. and
British Columbia,
L. GODBOLT, WINNIPEG, McIntyre Block.



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INDIAN TEA

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE
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GARDENS IN INDIA

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GRANULAR **OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN** CREAMY
FLOUR. HAS NO EQUAL.

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

WINNIPEG, Oct. 5th, 1893.
Messrs. Ogilvie Milling Co.,
GENTLEMEN:—I have great pleasure in giving you my opinion of the two grades of flour, Patent and Bakers, you are now manufacturing. It excels all other flours that I have ever used, and makes more bread per barrel, and gives me splendid satisfaction in my business, and I am very glad to express my opinion after a number of years experience in flour. Yours is certainly the best I have ever used. H. LISTER, Baker.

—IN HANDLING—
OGILVIE'S FLOUR
YOU HAVE
THE BEST
Each bag guaranteed. Sewn with our
Special Twine, Red White and Blue.
OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN,
Unequalled for fine Cakes and Pastry. Stands unri-
valled for Bread Making. Make the sponge thin. Keep
the dough soft. Do not make it stiff. For pastry
use little less flour than usual.

DOMINION BAG CO.,
MONTREAL.

MANUFACTURERS OF—

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FOR WHEAT.
FOR FLOUR.
FOR BRAN.
FOR OATS.
FOR SHORTS.
FOR POTATOES.
FOR COAL.
FOR EVERYTHING.

Full Stock Carried by our Manitoba
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PRICES and SAMPLES
Mailed on Application.

WILLIAM L. KEENE & CO

(Successors to Chipman, Moran & Co.)

SHIPBROKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

632 Cordova St., Vancouver, B.C.

Importers of Rice, Sacks, Japan, Indian and China Teas, Steel, Iron, Rope, Cement, Oils, Fruit, Canned Goods, Etc., Etc.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Business Review.

October 22, 1891.

The rainy season has set in in earnest and naturally depressed the spirits of the wholesale dealers, who have taken off their rosy spectacles this week and talk rather disconsolately of the tightness of money, claiming that business is only fairly steady, one reason of this is the injurious result of the numerous fall fairs throughout the province, farmers postpone coming into town until after fair time, and this has been noticed materially the last week. There is a lull in the lumber business, and the hard times has necessitated the suspension of Leamy & Kyles lumber mills. Another of the lumber camps have also closed down. On the other hand shipping has been very brisk, and trans-Pacific steamers continue to carry full compliment freight. Nanaimo is not suffering from hard times like other mining towns. The present month promises to be a big one and the New Vancouver coal company's pay roll will be large. There are, however, a number of men out of employment in Nanaimo waiting for the development of mines in other parts of the island. The big combination of all the coal interest in British Columbia will not benefit the collier as all pits that do not pay will not be worked, besides price of coal being raised to consumers. People of British Columbia welcome with open arms the 75 Scandinavian farmers, bound for Belle Coola 800 miles up the coast. Every public speaker mentions the necessity of farmer settlers owing to the constant heavy drain on the country for duty and freight on produce shipped into the country. Consequently immigrants who intend to till the ground of British Columbia are joyfully received, even if they do go up among the Indians in the far north. Lord Swansby has been here for some time. His lordship is connected with the famous Welsh smelting works. He visited Kootnay and it is said arranged for the purchase of a large quantity of ore.

B. C. Market Quotations.

Butter.—Eastern creamery, 23 to 26c; dairy, 16 to 20c; Canadian cheese, 13 to 14c.

Cured Meats.—Hams, 16c; breakfast bacon, 15½c; backs, 14½c; long clear, 10½c; short rolls, 11½c. Lard is held at the following figures: In tins 14c per pound; in pails and tubs, 13c; mess pork, \$18; short cut, \$28.00.

Fish.—Prices are: Cod, 6c; herring, 4c; Cohoes, 5c; flounders, 4c; smelt, 6c; seabass, 6c; cod, 8c; halibut, 8c; smoked salmon, 12c; smoked halibut, 10c; bloaters, 10c; kippered cod, 10c; collicans, 6c; sockeye salmon, 4c; halibut, 5½c; kippered herring, 10c; boiled crabs, doz., 60c.

Game.—Venison, 5c; bear, 5c lb; mallard duck, per brace, 50c; teal, 20c; pentail, 30c; grouse, brace 50c; wild geese, each, 75c.

Vegetables.—New potatoes, \$12 to \$14 per ton; onions, silver skins, 1½c; cabbage, 1c; turnips, beets, etc., ¾c; native cabbage, 1½c; peppers, \$1.50; sweet potatoes, 2½.

Every Mackintosh

Bearing this Trade Mark is

Thoroughly Guaranteed.

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

For Sale by all the Leading Wholesale Houses.

Try them and you will Buy Again.



Eggs.—Manitoba, 19c; fresh local, 35c; rising market.

Fruits.—Lemons, California, \$5.50; Australian lemons, \$2.75; coconuts, per dozen, 60c; pears, per box, \$1.50; peaches, \$1.25; California grapes, full crates, \$1.50; Australian oranges, \$2.50; Apples, native, \$1.50; California, \$1.50 to \$1.75; prunes, 75 to 80c.

Flour.—The Ogilvie Milling Co. and Keewatin Milling Co. quote, in car load lots at Victoria and Vancouver: Patent, per barrel, \$3.80; strong bakers \$6.00. The Columbia Flouring mills quote Enderby flour in car lots at Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster: Premier, \$1.50; XXX, \$3.75; strong bakers, or XX, \$3.50; superfine, \$3.10; Oregon, \$2.85; Oak Lake patent, \$3.80; strong bakers \$3.70.

Grain.—Manitoba oats, new, per ton, \$26; United States oats, \$24; wheat, \$19.50; hay, \$10 on bank.

Meal.—Oatmeal—National mills, Victoria, at Victoria, 90-lb sacks, \$3.30. Cornmeal, per 98-lb sacks, \$2.15; per 10-10, \$2.55.

Ground Feed—Add freight and duty to the quotations on stuff from the United States. Manitoba chopped feed, \$28 per ton; feed wheat, United States, \$12.50 per ton; Canada chop barley, \$19.50; California chop, \$15.

Millstuffs—Bran, 6.25; shorts, \$9.00; oil cake, \$32. Add freight and duty.

Dressed Meat—Beef, 6½ to 7½c; mutton, 8c; to 8½c; pork 8 to 10c; veal, 9c; lamb, per head, \$3.50 to \$4.

Live Stock—Calves, 5 to 6c; steers, 3½ to 4c; sheep, 3½c; hogs, 6 to 7½c; cows, 2½c, to 3c.

Sugars—Powdered and icing, 6c; Paris lump, 5½c; granulated, 4½c; extra C, 4½c; fancy yellows 4½c; yellow, yellow, 4½c; golden C, 3½c.

Syrups—30 gallon barrels, 2½c per pound; 10 gallon kegs, 2½c; 5 gallon kegs, \$2 each; 1 gallon tins, \$4.25 per case of 10; ½ gallon tins, \$5.75 per case of 20.

Business Notes

Wm. McNeill is opening a hotel at Colwood.

E. Escalot succeeds P. T. Patton in the Hotel Victoria.

Miss E. G. Foxley, millinery; style now Mrs. C. Foxley.

A. Stewart, marble cutter, has started business at Victoria.

Jos. Dixon, Columbia hotel, Vancouver; sheriff's sale advertised.

J. Hutcheson & Co., dry goods, &c., Victoria, have opened a branch store at Vancouver.

Higginbotham Bros., livery, Chilliwack, have sold out to A. Noble.

O'Rourke & Jervis, liquors, Vancouver, have dissolved partnership.

Mrs. E. M. Biggar, groceries, Vancouver; business closed out by auction sale.

F. W. Hart, furniture, Vancouver, advertises stock, &c., for sale by auction.

Buyers Hardware Co., hardware, Kaslo, have dissolved; H. Buyers continues.

York & Pilling, general store, Mission City, business advertised for sale by assignee.

E. E. Wescott, fruit and confectionery, Victoria, is succeeded by J. A. Montgomery.

Draper & Leithead Co., cigars and commission, Vancouver, have dissolved partnership.

Edith Turner, fruit, confectionery, &c., Vancouver, has resumed business, and is adding groceries.

The last of the Victoria sealing fleet arrived on October 22. Fifty-five schooners are now in port for the winter. The total catch for the season is put down at 87,572 skins, 54,490 were taken off the Japanese coast, and the balance in the Behring sea.

The Revelstoke Mail says: The Canadian Pacific Railway has recently made some concessions to the residents along the railway in the interior. Tickets can now be obtained for eastern points at the same rate as from the terminus at Vancouver, so that it will not now be profitable to go to Vancouver to purchase a ticket for the east.

Mr. Cunningham, the government fruit inspector, has reported upon another tour of inspection. He found fruit trees about Vancouver in a fairly good condition, a few only being affected with woolly aphids. His tour among the fruit dealers was less fortunate, nine lots of fruit were condemned on account of codlin moth, they were sent to the creamatory for annihilation. The fruit came from Oregon and San Francisco.

Winnipeg Clearing House.

Clearings for the week ending October 18, were \$1,477,891, balances, \$297,925. For the previous week clearings were \$1,421,824.

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

	Clearings.	
	Oct. 18th	Oct. 11th.
Montreal.....	\$12,269,588	\$11,958,157
Toronto.....	5,650,008	6,849,804
Halifax.....	1,201,500	1,258,087
Winnipeg.....	1,421,824	1,558,452
Hamilton.....	729,868	744,726

Total..... \$21,271,785 \$21,857,786

O'LOUGHLIN BROS. & CO.,

IN STOCK AND ARRIVING . . .

Christmas Goods!

LARGE ASSORTMENT CONSISTING OF :

Celluloid and Plush Cases,
White and Metal Novelties,
Leather and Plush Albums,

PHOTO STANDS . . .

Writing Desks and Cases,
Fancy Baskets, Dolls,
Fancy Baskets, Toy Books, etc.

Travellers now on the road with Samples. Mail orders will receive our careful and prompt attention.

WHOLESALE PAPER, STATIONERY, AND GENERAL JOBBERS AND PRINTERS

41 PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG.

Toronto Markets.

Wheat.—Red wheat, north and west freights, sold at 48c. and white was held at 49c. One cargo of white wheat at a lake Ontario port was bought to-day at 52c. Manitobas were steady. Sales of odd car lots of No. 1 hard were made, Canadian Pacific railway west, at 64½c, and Grand Trunk railway, west, at 64c.

Flour.—Straight rollers, Toronto freights, are quoted at \$2.35 to 2.50.

Millfeed.—Demand quiet and prices easier. Car lots of bran, middle freights west, offered to-day at \$11, and shorts at \$13 for coarse and \$14 for fine.

Oatmeal.—Car lots of rolled oats, in bags, on track, are quoted at \$3.80, and broken lots at \$3.90 to 3.95.

Oats.—Car lots of white on track are quoted at 30c, and of mixed at 29½c.

Barley.—Five cars of No. 2 sold on the Northern to-day at 42c. No. 1, at interior points, is quoted nominally at 45c.

Car prices are: Flour (Toronto freights)—Manitoba patents, \$3.30 to \$3.41; Manitoba strong bakers, \$3.15 to \$3.20; Ontario patents, \$2.75 to \$2.90; straight rollers, \$2.35 to \$2.50; extras, \$2.20 to \$2.25; low grades, per bag, 9c to \$1. Bran—\$12. Shorts—\$14. Wheat (west points)—White, 48 to 49c; spring, 49c; red winter, new, 48c; goose, new, 48c; No. 1 hard, 64 to 64½c; No. 2 hard, 62c; winter wheat, on the Northern, 49½c. Peas—49 to 50c. Barley (outside)—Feed, 38c; No. 1 at interior points, 45c. Oats—25½ to 26½c. Buckwheat (east)—40c. Rye (east)—44 to 45c.

Eggs.—Commission houses quote straight lots at 14½ to 15c. Case lots of strictly new laid eggs are quoted at 15½ to 16c.

Potatoes.—Car lots of choice on track are quoted at 5½ to 52½c per bag.

Honey.—Extracted is quoted at 8c for 60-lb tins, and 8½c to 9c for small tins; sections, 13 to 14c.

Onions.—Yellow Danvers and silver skins are quoted at 1 to 1½c per lb.

Apples.—Car lots of evaporated are held outside at 7 to 8c according to quality. Round lots of dried apples offer outside at 5c. Dried apples are selling in small lots here at 5½c.

Beans.—Hand-picked white beans are quoted at \$1.35 to 1.40 per bushel. Limas are quoted at 4c.

Cured Meats.—Quotations are as follows: Mess pork, Canadian, \$18 to 18.50; short cut, \$18.00 to \$19.00; shoulder mess, \$15; bacon, long clear, case lots, 8½c; ton

lots, 8½c; lard, Canadian, tierces, 9c; tubs, 9 to 9½c; pails, 9½c, and compounds, in pails, 8c. and tubs, 7½c; smoked hams, 12c for large, 12½ for medium, and 9c for small; bellies, 12 to 12½c; rolls, 9c; green hams, 11 to 11½c.

Butter.—Best dairy butter is in good demand at steady prices. Finest tub sold to-day as high as 19c, but 17½ to 18c is the range for nice parcels. Medium dairy is as hard to move as low grade, and sales to bakers or to easterners cannot be made at above 14c. From 12 to 13½c is accepted in most cases. Poor stuff sells as low as 11c.

Cheese.—Local jobbing trade is moderate and prices unchanged. August and September make sell at 10½ to 11c, and half-sizes at 11 to 11½c. Small Stiltons are quoted at 12c.

Hides.—Prices inclined to easiness. No. 1 green hides are bringing 8½c, and choice, heavy steer hides of 60 lbs, and over, 4c. Cured hides are selling at 4½c for No. 1 and 4½c for extra heavy. Sheep pelts are steady at 50c. Calfskins are steady at 6c for No. 1 and 5c for No. 2. Cured calf quoted at 7c for No. 1 and 5c for No. 2.

Wools.—Export business is at a standstill. Prices are inclined to easiness at 18 to 19c for supers and 20 to 22c for extras. Fleece wool is in only moderate demand. Combing is quoted at 18c, clothing at 19 to 20c, rejects at 14c and unwashed at 10 to 10½c.—Empire, Oct. 20.

Toronto Live Stock Markets.

Export Cattle.—Offerings of prime shipping cattle to-day were very light and demand limited. This is now the fag end of the season. A few lots were bought at around 3½c a lb.

Stockers and Feeders.—Demand was brisk, and is likely to continue so for the next fortnight or more. Large frame beasts for distillery feeding are in demand at 3c to \$3.12, and light feeders at from 2½ to 2½c.

Butchers' Cattle.—Demand for choice beefs was fair. A few loads of Manitoba cattle brought in by Peir & Smith sold at 3½c. The same parties have 14 more loads coming forward. Inferior cattle were slow, one sale being made at less than 2c lb.

Sheep and Lambs.—Demand for shipping sheep was again active and all offerings were taken at round 3½c a lb. weighed off car, for ewes and wethers, and 3c for rams. Lambs were quiet and easy, sales being made at \$1.50 for poor bunches up to \$2.50 for selections. Butchers' sheep were slow at \$2 to 2.75 each.

Hogs.—Demand was active, but prices, under the influence of the large offerings, were easier. To-arrive lots of bacon hogs,

bought early in the week, were taken at \$1.80 to 4.90, but to-day's prices for the best was \$4.75. Thick and light fats sold at \$4.50; stores at \$4.25; sows, \$4 to 4.25; and stags at \$2 to \$2.50.—Empire, Oct. 29.

The Montreal Markets

Flour.—The market during the week has been demoralized. Brands of Ontario straight rollers are being freely offered at \$2.60 on track here by Western millers, while Ohio and Indiana brands are offered at \$2.45 in warehouse here in bound; so that it looks as if United States flour would have the preference for the Newfoundland trade. We quote prices nominal as follows: Patent spring, \$3.30 to \$3.45; Ontario patent, \$2.95 to 3.10; straight roller, \$2.60 to \$2.85; extra, \$2.30 to 2.50; superfine, \$2.10 to 2.25; city strong bakers, \$3.25 to 3.30; Manitoba bakers, \$3.10 to 3.20; Ontario bags, extra, \$1.25 to 1.30; Straight rollers, \$1.35 to 1.40.

Oatmeal.—Car lots can be had at \$3.75 laid down here on track, the best brands being offered at \$3.30. We quote jobbing prices as follows:—Rolled and granulated, \$4.00 to 4.10; Standard, \$3.90 to 4.00. In bags, granulated and rolled are quoted at \$1.90 to 2.00, and standard at \$1.85 to 1.95. Fancy brands of both granulated and rolled are quoted at higher prices. Pot barley is quoted at \$3.75 in bbls, and \$1.75 in bags, and split peas \$3.50 to 3.60.

Bran.—Sales of Manitoba bran have transpired at \$15 to 15.50, and lower prices are looked for. There have been sales of ordinary shorts at \$17 and fine white at \$18.

Wheat.—Sales of Upper Canada red and white winter wheat have been made at 47 to 48c at the mills west of Toronto. Here prices are purely nominal, in the absence of business. No. 1 hard Manitoba wheat has been laid down here at 60 to 61c in cargo lots; but in car lots it is quoted at higher prices. No. 2 red winter wheat is nominally quoted at 58 to 59c.

Oats.—Sales having been made of car lots for local purposes at 3½c for No. 2 and at 38c for No. 3. Prices in the west are steady.

Barley.—Sales of malting barley have been made at 50 to 55c. Feed barley is quoted at 46 to 47c.

Pork, Lard, etc.—Since our last report sales have been made at lower prices, heavy Canadian short cut mess pork having been placed at \$20,000 to 20,500, single barrels bringing \$21.00. In lard sales of car lots of compound reported at \$1.45 per pail and at \$1.50 for smaller lots. Pure is very scarce

and firm, with sales at \$1.90 to 2.00 per pair or 9½ to 10c per lb. Hams, per lb., 11 to 11½c; bacon, per lb., 12½ to 13c; shoulders, per lb., 9 to 9½.

Butter.—Sales are reported of about 200 packages of choice late make creamery at 20½c delivered here for local account, and a smaller lot was reported sold at 21c; but holders generally ask 21c for their September and October makes. It is feared that some of the creamery butter held in this market for foreign account will be disposed of here, owing to the unfavorable market in England. Eastern townships dairy, 16½ to 18c; western, 14½ to 16c. Add 1 to 2c per lb. to above prices for single tubs of selected.

Cheese.—Notwithstanding the quieter feeling owing to the decline in values, there has been more business than many have had any idea of. Quite a lot of cheese have been sold here during the week at 9½ to 10c for under grades. On Monday last, about 8,000 boxes Quebec sold at the boat at 10c, showing a drop of ½c on the week.

Eggs.—Round lots of good fresh stock 19½c with smaller lots selling at 14c. Fancy fall stoc have sold at 15c.

Apples.—The receipts of apples are very heavy—in fact, the market is glutted with the large supplies. Sales are reported to be very slow at \$1.00 to \$1.75 for full varieties, and \$2 to \$3 per bbl. for winter varieties.

Potatoes.—We quote 50c per bag of 9-lbs on track, and 55 to 60c in jobbing lots.

Salt Fish.—Newfoundland shore herring continues to sell in small quantities at \$4 to 4.50 per bbl. Cape Breton herring \$4.75 to 5.25 as to quality. Salmon, \$10 to \$11 for No. 1 small in bbls, and at \$14.50 for No. 1 large. British Columbia is quoted at \$9 to \$10. Dry cod \$1.25 to 4.50. Green cod plentiful at \$4.25 to 4.50.

Hides, &c.—We quote prices as follows:—Light hides, 4 to 4½c for No. 1, 3 to 3½c for No. 2, and 2 to 2½c for No. 3; to tanners 5c for No. 1. Heavy hides are quoted at 5½ to 6½c; calfskins, 5 to 6c; lambskins 60c.—Trade Bulletin, Oct. 20.

Available Supply of Breadstuffs.

The supplies of breadstuffs in the principal countries of Europe and afloat therefor on October 1, as cabled to the Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin by the Corn Trade News of Liverpool, show an increase of 540,000 bushels compared with the surplus on September 1—which is somewhat of a surprise to the trade. During August there was a reduction of 5,240,000 bushels, while in September, 1893, there was an increase of 3,600,000 bushels. The aggregate quantity afloat decreased 4,360,000 bushels. Supplies en route to Great Britain were reduced 1,760,000 bushels, and those representing the speculating element—"for orders"—were reduced 3,500,000 bushels. Consignments to Continental markets were enlarged 9,000,000 bushels. The aggregate supplies afloat on October 1 were 6,960,000 bushels smaller than reported one year previous—chiefly in consignments to the United Kingdom and "for orders." The aggregate stocks in store in the principal countries of Europe on October 1 were 4,900,000 bushels larger than reported on September 1. Supplies in the United Kingdom were increased 1,300,000 bushels, those in Belgium, Germany and Holland 9,000,000 bushels, and those in Russia 4,000,000 bushels, while supplies in France were reduced 1,900,000 bushels. It will be observed that the increase in England, Belgium, Germany, Holland and Russia more than offsets the decrease in France and the supplies afloat. The aggregate supplies in store are 12,800,000 bushels less

than reported on October 1, 1893. The aggregate stocks afloat and in store in Europe are 19,760,000 bushels smaller than reported one year ago.

The aggregate supplies of breadstuffs in the United States and Canada—at the points reported to the Daily Trade Bulletin—show an increase of 15,062,000 bushels during the month of September. This material increase is not exclusively in the United States, the free offerings of wheat in Manitoba substantially enlarging the supplies in that quarter, and to some extent also increasing the stocks in the northern lake ports. In August, the increase was reported at 20,297,400 bushels, and during September, 1893, the enlargement was 9,168,000 bushels. Stocks of flour exhibit an increase of 7,517 barrels, against an increase of 141,878 barrels during August, and an increase of 11,105 barrels during September, 1893.

The aggregate supplies of wheat in second hand in the United States and Canada increased 15,028,116 bu. during September. Supplies as a rule were enlarged at the leading distributing centres—New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Duluth and San Francisco. At interior points, as a rule, stocks were not quite so large. In September, 1893, stocks of wheat were increased 9,118,855 bushels. The aggregate stocks of flour and wheat on hand October 1 were 19,794,814 bushels larger than reported on October 1, 1893, and the aggregate stocks of flour and wheat are 19,197,700 bushels larger.

The aggregate supplies of breadstuffs in the United States and Canada, in Europe and afloat therefor, on October 1, 1894, were 25,151,000 bushels, against 189,549,000 bushels on September 1, and 195,718,800 bushels on October 1, 1893. Stocks during September were enlarged 15,612,000 bushels, while in September, 1893, they were increased 12,748,900 bushels.

The wheat movement in the United States and Canada was rather light during September, excepting in the Northwest and in Manitoba, where farmers sold freely. Millers complain of small offerings at interior points, and in some instances have to compete with farmers who are purchasing for feeding purposes. In Canada little wheat was offered except in Manitoba, where farmers have been marketing freely.

Petrolia Oil Market.

Some improvement has lately taken place in the Petrolia crude oil market, and as values still remain upon a very low basis, even better things are expected. The Petrolia Topic believes that the producer is not getting as much for crude oil as the price of refined would warrant.

"Last August," says the Topic, "the Imperial Oil Co. was paying 98½ cents for crude at Marthaville, and \$1.00 delivered at the refinery. Now they are paying \$1.00 at Marthaville, and \$1.13 at the refinery. In that time the price of refined has risen from 5½ cents (in bulk) to 6½ cents, a difference of 1½ cents. The generally accepted ratio between refined and crude is about 1 to 16. That is, a difference of 1 cent per gallon in refined should make a difference of 16 cents per barrel of crude. On this argument the price of crude should have risen about 20 cents per barrel since August 1. Instead of that it has gone up one cent and a half. Truly this is a magnificent raise! Yet the producer appears perfectly content to go on delivering his oil to the refineries, taking just what they choose to offer, and complaining about 'hard times' instead of hiring a mule to kick him for his own folly and faintheartedness."

Rolland & Co., wholesale furniture, Montreal, have assigned. Liabilities \$100,000.

Deep Water-ways Resolutions.

The press is keeping up the discussion of the proposed deep water-way from the head of the St. Lawrence lakes to the ocean, which was again brought before the public by the recent international convention at Toronto. As The Commercial did not publish the resolutions in full, we now produce them. Following are the resolutions adopted at the convention:

Resolved: First, that the depth of all channels through the lakes and their seaboard connections be not less than 21 feet, and that all permanent structures be designed on a basis of not less than 25 feet, so as to enable the larger depth to be obtained as may be demanded by the future necessities of commerce.

"Second, that the convention recognizes the utility of the natural route to the sea by the St. Lawrence river, and is also impressed with the commercial necessity of the route reaching the seaboard by the Hudson river.

"Third, that we recommend that the Government of Canada and the United States appoint a joint commission for the purpose of determining the question of mutual cost and control, to the end that they may co-operate in all matters necessarily international in character.

"Fourth, that we cordially approve of the projects designed to extend marine commerce by means of waterways from the great lakes into new territory.

"Fifth, that for the joint promotion of the common interests it is desirable that a permanent court should be constituted for the decision on rules of law and all questions of an international character which can in anywise arise between the people and governments of the British empire and the United States, and that these resolutions be respectfully communicated to the Governments and Parliaments of Great Britain and the colonies of the British Empire and to the Government of the United States."

The following special resolutions were also approved.

"Resolved, that with the least possible delay the present locks of St. Mary's falls canals should be deepened to 25 feet over the metre still."

"Whereas it has been given as the opinion of eminent engineers that it is entirely practicable by employment of dams in the Niagara river to increase to a marked extent the depth of water in Lake Erie, as well as over the dangerous shallows at the mouth of the Detroit river or at the foot of the lake;

"And, whereas such an improvement would be of great importance and of aid in establishing deep waterway in that part of the system between lakes Erie and Ontario;

"Be it resolved, that we express the desirability of determining by an international commission of engineers the outflow of the several lakes, and such works on the Niagara river as will control the level of Lake Erie, with a view of deepening the waters of said lake, and also on any other part of the lake system in which such works may be expedient."

"It having come to the knowledge of this convention that Canadian boats are prevented from passing through the White Hall canal, and therefore unable to use the water communication between Montreal, Ottawa and Quebec to New York, while United States boats have the freedom of the Canadian canals, which enables them to use this route free and untrammelled; be it resolved, that this convention would urge the United States government to take immediate steps to carry out liberally the treaty of 1839 and enable Canadian boats to pass through the White Hall canal."

Assiniboia.

The Plant and Promises of the Regina Electric Light & Power Co. are advertising for sale under execution on December 19th.

The new buildings erected and other improvements made at Regina during the season of 1894 amount to \$60,435. The principal buildings which go to make up this total are as follows: Completion of court house, \$10,000; Smale & Mowat block, \$9,000; English church, \$7,000; Brown & Eddy block, \$1,500; W. F. Eddy, dwelling houses, \$8,600; A. Martin, house, \$1,400; T. Little, house, \$1,400; C. M. Clark, house, \$1,200; J. R. Marshall, house, \$2,500; C. Hall, dwelling houses and improvements, \$1,100; Thos. Watson, house and stables, \$1,800; Lansdowne hotel improvements, \$1,000; J. R. McInnis, house, etc., \$800; H. Armour, \$1,000; municipal works, \$8,600; Presbyterian hall, \$375.

Alberta

J. M. Donnelly has opened a tannery at Calgary.

The Edmonton Times has suspended publication.

The Neilson Furniture Co., of Calgary, is applying for incorporation.

John Sharples of Calgary, has shipped two carloads of butter to Japan.

A. J. Ellis, real estate and insurance agent of Calgary, has taken J. M. Grogan into partnership.

Large numbers of settlers continue to arrive from North and South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska and Minnesota.

Edmonton Bulletin: "The first shipment of goods for Mackenzie, Powis & Co., wholesale grocers, Winnipeg, has arrived, and are now opened out in T. Hourston's new building opposite J. A. McDougall's store. This will be a branch of the Winnipeg house doing a strictly wholesale business with T. Hourston as manager. The establishment of branch houses in Edmonton by the leading wholesale firms of Winnipeg, shows what is thought of Edmonton as a trade centre by business men."

Northwest Ontario.

Morton & Co., general store, Fort William, is giving up the dry goods department.

Rutledge & Hammond, merchant tailors, Fort William, James E. Hammond of this firm is dead.

The shipment of fish from the Lake of the Woods this season has already reached nearly 900 cars, principally to United States cities. Hugh Armstrong and his company have been the most active ones engaged in the operations. Mr. Armstrong is at present organizing a company of his own to work the lake.

A link of about forty miles would connect the western end of the Port Arthur, Duluth and Western railway with the northern terminus of the Duluth and Iron Range road, giving Port Arthur direct connection with Duluth, through a country rich in iron, silver, gold and timber. Capitalists were looking over the territory recently, with a view to building this link.

Financial and Insurance Notes.

An option has been given Macdonald & O'Connor for the town bonds at 90. It is possible that an English firm will be the purchasers.

The Bank of Montreal, London, England, has issued a prospectus inviting tenders up to the 29th inst. for two and a quarter million

pounds sterling, three percent. inscribed stock of the Dominion of Canada, identical with that already listed.

Ed. A. Taylor, manager of the Equitable Savings, Loan and Building association, with head office in Toronto, was in Winnipeg last week organizing a local board of directors, and negotiating for the opening of a branch office here.

The annual statement of the Molsons Bank is a very gratifying one, not only to the shareholders, but also to the general public. When a large financial institution of this nature can earn 18 1/2 per cent. in what is considered a year of hard times, it shows well for the country. The Molsons Bank has something like twenty-one branches scattered all over the country, including branches at Winnipeg and Calgary. Its business is therefore not of a local nature, but represents an average condition of business throughout the country. The satisfactory showing of the bank is therefore the more gratifying. From the earnings of the bank during the past year, \$100,000 has been added to rest account, bringing that important account up to \$1,300,000, or equal to 65 per cent of the capital.

Grain and Milling News.

The Birtle flour mill was closed down for a few days to put in a new boiler.

The council of the Winnipeg grain exchange expect to be able to greatly reduce the annual fees after this year, without impairing the usefulness of the exchange.

The Lake of the Woods Milling company have distributed \$1,500 among their employes in the mill by way of bonus in addition to the regular rate of wages paid, from the profits for the year ended with September.

The elevator burned at Portage la Prairie, Man., reported last week, was owned by the Northern Elevator company and was insured for \$4,000. There were between 18,000 and 20,000 bushels of wheat in the elevator and about \$5,000 insurance on the grain.

The last Washington official crop report, places the average wheat yield of South Dakota at only 8.4 bushels per acre. Nebraska is somewhat better, with a yield of 6 1/2 bushels per acre. North Dakota averages 11 and Minnesota nearly 13 bushels per acre. For the entire country the average yield of wheat is 13.1 bushels per acre, which, on the reported area of 33,775,000 acres, would make a total crop of wheat for the United States of 442,450,000, or about 30,000,000 more than was indicated by the previous monthly report. Even with this increase, the official report is believed to be 50,000,000 to 75,000,000 bushels under the actual amount.

The Advocate, of Prince Albert, Saskatchewan territory, says: Mr. Kidd's new flour mill is now in successful operation. During the past week, since the machinery was started the business at the mill has been exceedingly brisk. From early morning until late at night there has been a perfect swarm of farmers' teams around the premises. Some of the loads came from a distance of sixty miles, and in the early part of the week there was a regular procession of teams from the Mennonite settlement at Estherna. The flour being produced is a very superior article, and the demand for it is much greater than the present output. Several shipments to outside points have been made.

The Manitoba Farmers' Store Co.

In answer to the circular sent to wholesale houses by Manitou merchants, the Manitou Farmers' Store Co., Limited, replies as follows: "The circular conceived and executed by five merchants of Manitou, and

addressed to the wholesale houses of Winnipeg, is an unwarrantable attack upon the "Farmers' store of this place. We beg this opportunity of squaring ourselves with the wholesale dealers, and the public in general, in an open and above-board way. If we understand the term "consumers' store," aright, it simply means a store from which a considerable number of consumers obtain goods at wholesale prices, and if we interpret the insinuation of the circular above this is the covert charge proffered against our store and for aiding which the wholesale houses of Winnipeg are to be boycotted by the five merchants of Manitou. Let me state then that the Farmers' Store of Manitou does not belong to that class of business enterprise. Not one dollar's worth of merchandise is traded over our counters to clerks, managers, directors or any one else at cost, or at anything but fair retail prices, and according to regular retail usage, and on this basis this is the only straight non-consumer's store in the place. The promoters of the enterprise are formed into a legal joint stock company and are doing as straight a retail trade and on as sound business principles as any firm in the province, in proof of which we cordially invite an inspection of our constitution, by-laws and business dealings by any wholesale house or the secretary of the provincial organization of retail dealers."

Live Stock Markets.

The cable from London on October 22 says: "The live stock market was weak owing to excessive supplies and limited demand, consequently prices declined 1/2c per lb.; best Canadian cattle making 10c. At Liverpool: there were fourteen thousand sheep, and trade was bad. Prices of sheep are also weak and show a decline of 1c per lb, best being quoted at 11c. Finest steers, 10c; good to choice, 9 1/2c; poor to medium, 8 1/2c; inferior and bulls, 6 to 7 1/2c; best sheep, 11c; secondary, 9 to 10c; Merinoes, 8 1/2 to 9 1/2c; inferior and rams, 6 to 7 1/2c.

The Montreal Gazette of October 22 says: "The market on spot are dull and uninteresting, there being very little business doing in export stock; in fact, outside of some Northwest and Manitoba cattle, which have changed hands for shipment here, few if any transactions have taken place owing to the poor class of Ontario cattle being offered here. There has been a firmer feeling in the ocean freight market and rates are fully 5s to 10s per head higher, which is due to the big demand for sheepskin. The following are the rates for this week:—Liverpool and London, cattle, 45s; sheep, 50s; Glasgow, cattle, 85s to 40s, and Bristol, cattle, 30s; sheep, 35s.

At the Montreal stock yards, Point St. Charles, on October 22, there was weakness in live hogs, and prices show a decline of 30c to 40c per 100 lbs since last Monday, due to continued heavy receipts. Sales were very slow, only two or three small lots of choice changing hands at 4 1/2c per lb., while 4 1/4c was bid for some round lots. In cattle good butchers' stock brought 2 1/2 to 3c, and low grades were offered at 2 to 2 1/2c per lb. live weight. Some round lots of sheep for shipment changed hands at 3 to 3 1/2c, and butchers paid 2 1/2 to 3c per lb. live weight. Lambs at 2 1/2 to 3c per lb. live weight.

For Sale or Exchange.

An unimproved farm in the Winnipeg district for sale very cheap, and on terms to suit a purchaser of limited means. One who would put improvements on the property could have the place on payment of a merely nominal sum. Would exchange for live stock. Address D. W. B., Commercial Office.

Literary Review.

"History of the North-West." by Alexander Begg.—The first volume of this work has been issued from the press of Hunter, Rose & Co., Toronto. It is the first attempt to give an extended and complete history of Western Canada, and coming from such a well known author as Mr. Begg, the volumes will be accepted as an important, and indeed a very necessary addition to the list of histories of Canada. It is proposed to publish the work in three volumes. The present volume begins with the earliest discoveries in America and ends with the concluding days of the provincial government of Assiniboia, better known as the first Riel Rebellion. Mr. Begg does not devote much time to literary embellishment, but evidently seeks to give a clear and concise history of the country, confining himself as closely as possible to the actual narrative of events. His introductory chapters relating to early discoveries in America may perhaps seem somewhat tedious to some, but once he gets regularly into his subject, the work becomes more interesting. He treats of Champlain's discoveries in Canada and overland explorations in the North-West; the early missionaries; explorations in the Hudson Bay and conflicts between the English and French; the fur traders; the Hudson's Bay Company; the Pacific coast fur trade; a full history of the Selkirk settlement; the contest between the rival fur companies and their subsequent coalition; the forts; the Indians; exploratory work; the Church in the Northwest; the voyageurs, freighters and hunters; decline of Hudson's Bay Company's authority; Canadian claims to the territory and negotiations to transfer the country to Canada, with a full history of the troubles that followed the transfer, dealing with the closing days of Hudson's Bay company's rule and the Riel rebellion, etc. An interesting appendix is added, giving the royal charter of the Hudson's Bay Company, granted in 1670, and subsequent grants to the company; the famous proclamations issued by Hon. Wm. McLougall; the laws of the provisional government of Assiniboia; the Manitoba Act, etc. Mr. Begg's account of the so called Red river rebellion will perhaps prove the most interesting part of this volume to many, and his narration is quite out of line with the popular idea of the events of that troublesome period. Indeed, there is a great deal of ignorance among Canadians at the present day as to the real nature of the "rebellion." The newspaper accounts at the time were altogether misleading and distorted, and these fragmentary accounts form the basis of the present popular idea of the troubles attending the transfer of the Great West from the Hudson's Bay company to Canada. If Mr. Begg succeeds only in correcting these erroneous impressions even at this late date, he will have performed a good work. As for his history of the North-West we bespeak for it a very favorable reception. Canadians will take pride in informing themselves about the history of the Great West, now that a work has been published which will enable them to do so.

The Independent Farmer.

[From the Wall Street Daily News]

A good deal of sympathy is being wasted over the farmer by people who do not know what they are taking about. The low price of wheat and the decline in value of live stock are pointed out as reasons why the farmer is crying himself to sleep every night. As a matter of fact the farmer who has his farm paid for is the most independent man on earth— independent of panics, of financial stringencies and political experiments. He may not have a great deal of ready money, but he is as sure of a comfortable living as any man

can be in this uncertain world. There may, it is true, be a failure of some crops, but all the crops won't fail. His hogs may be decimated by cholera, but his sheep and cattle are left. Times may be dull, but if the worst comes to the worst he can live, and live fairly well on the produce of his own farm. Clothes he must have, but fashions don't change rapidly in the country and a few bushels of potatoes or a few hogs will produce the money needed for absolutely essential clothing. The farmer is all right. He is not at the mercy of labor unions or capitalists. All the mills in the country may shut down and he is still certain of three meals a day and a bed at night. As he is the mainspring and foundation of all material prosperity, so he is independent of all the minor disturbances that trouble the people who are, after all, dependent on him for subsistence.

The Salt Fish Trade.

Sufficient discrimination is not exercised by purchasers in regard to the quality of herring, as there are some ragged outside lots fictitiously branded Labradorers that are offering at low prices. Genuine Labrador herring just received direct from the Labrador coast are steady at \$5.00 per bbl., and at \$1.00 to \$1.50 per bbl. is the range for other kinds. A cargo of very fine herring has just arrived from the Labrador coast comprising about 1,000 bbls.. Prime fat Nova Scotia herring are quoted at \$4.50 and \$4.75 July catch, and some September caught fish, not so fat and less desirable, are quoted at \$4.25 to \$4.30. Sales of dry cod have transpired at \$1.50 per quintal, but the demand is slow. In green cod, supplies are increasing, and sales have been made at \$4.25 to 4.50 as to size of lot. Labrador salmon are slow sale at \$10.00 to \$11.00 for No 1 small, and at \$14.00 for large. Latest advices state the catch of Labrador herring is very small, some designating it as a complete failure. It was hoped a short time ago that a much larger catch would be secured this year; but it seems that such prospects have not been realized up to the present.—Montreal Trade Bulletin.

United States Crop Report.

The October returns of the Washington Department of Agriculture makes the general condition of corn as not materially different from that of last month, it being 64.2 against 63.4 in September, a gain of .80f one per cent. In most of the Southern States the condition of corn has fallen since the last report, but in some of the Western States there have been slight gains in condition. The averages of condition in the largest surplus corn growing states are as follows: Tennessee, 83, Kentucky, 77, Ohio 71, Michigan 56, Indiana 78, Illinois 78, Wisconsin 51, Minnesota 59, Iowa 47, Missouri 70, Kansas 49, Nebraska 14, South Dakota 44, North Dakota 80, California 94.

The returns of yield per acre of wheat indicate a production of about 19.1 bushels, being 1.8 bushels greater than last October preliminary estimate. The rate of yield by states is as follows: New York 14.8, Pennsylvania 15.3, Ohio 19.1, Michigan 15.8, Indiana 19.4, Illinois 18.3, Wisconsin 16.5, Minnesota 12.9, Iowa 14.8, Missouri 15.6, Kansas 10.4, Nebraska 6.5, South Dakota 9.4, North Dakota 11.2, Washington 10.6, Oregon 17.7 California 11.3.

The indicated quality of wheat for the country is 93.5. The quality in some of the principal wheat states is as follows: New York 93, Pennsylvania 95, Kentucky 95, Ohio 100, Michigan 92, Indiana 98, Illinois 97, Wisconsin 90, Minnesota 94, Iowa 96, Missouri 97, Kansas 83, Nebraska 78, South Dakota 83, North Dakota 93, Washington 99, Oregon 94, California 95.

The returns of yield of oats per acre indicate a yield of 24.5 bushels, being one bushel more than the estimate for last October.

The average yield of rye is 13.7 bushels, against 13.3 bushels in 1893, and 12.7 in 1892.

The general average yield of barley is 19.3 bushels, against 21.7 bushels in 1893 and 23.7 in 1892.

The condition of buckwheat as reported is 72, against 69.2 last month and 73.5 on October 1, 1893.

The condition of potatoes is 64.9, against 62.4 last month and 71.2 at same time last year.

The condition of tobacco is 81.5, against 71.5 last month and 74.1 on October 1, 1893.

Good Credit Customers.

Writing of China, it is said that there is no place where debts are so punctually paid and where credit is so easily gotten by all classes of people. Honesty and integrity are above par in China, and foreigners tell me they would rather deal with a Chinese merchant than with any other business man in the world. He never goes back on his spoken or written word, and Mr. Ewon Cameron, one of the leading directors of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, an establishment which does the biggest banking business on the Western Pacific and whose capital amounts to millions, on leaving China not long ago said that in the dealings of the bank with Chinese merchants for a period of more than 20 years and in sums aggregating hundreds of millions of dollars he never met with a defaulting Chinaman.

American Chamber of Commerce in Paris.

An English newspaper says. There is no doubt that Chambers of Commerce do more to establish international friendship than any other organizations which have had their origin in late years. The Americans engaged in business in Paris have initiated a movement to found a Chamber of Commerce in Paris "to protect the mercantile interest subsisting between the two countries," and several excellent speeches were made by those who attended the inaugural meeting. From the Chamber of Boulogne, admirable suggestions are continually emanating to promote intercourse between France and England, and more substantial results may be anticipated from the more powerful organization just established by the Americans in Paris.

The Fight over Bar Iron.

The cutting in price of bar iron is being waged with fierce intensity, and we would not be surprised to see it down to \$1.50. The regular rate for Montreal bar iron was \$1.75; but it has been cut 5c at a time, until we are assured that five ton lots can be bought at \$1.60. With only four manufacturing firms in the city, it was thought strange that some arrangements could not be arrived at whereby the present unprofitable business could be stopped. "But it does not rest with our Montreal manufacturers," said a dealer yesterday, "or the trouble would soon be settled. The sole cause of the disturbance is the Hamilton concern, which has repeatedly cut 5c, compelling the makers here to follow in order to retain their business." This was a statement of a party who said the trade here would prefer to buy from our local mills if the Hamilton mill prices were the same. We are told, however, that the fight has progressed so far that it is simply a question as to whether or not the Montreal mills are to be closed by the Hamilton concern and their trade wrested from.—Montreal Trade Bulletin.

**Columbia and Kootenay
Steam Navigation Company, Ltd.**

TIME TABLE NO. 5,

In effect Monday, Aug. 29th, 1894.

Revelstoke Route—Steamer Lytton.

Connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway (main line) for all points east and west.

Leaves Revelstoke on Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 a.m.
Leaves Robson on Wednesdays and Sundays at 6 p.m.

Northport Route—Steamer Lytton.

Connecting at Northport for points on the Spokane Falls and Northern Railway.

Leaves Robson Saturdays at 4 a.m.
Leaves Northport Saturdays at 1.30 p.m.

Kaslo Route—Steamer Nelson.

Leaves Nelson—
Mondays at 4 p.m.
Wednesdays at 6.40 p.m.
Thursdays at 4 p.m.
Saturdays at 5.40 p.m.
Connecting on Saturdays and Wednesdays with Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway for Kaslo and lake points.

Leaves Kaslo for Nelson—
Sundays at 8 a.m.
Tuesdays at 8 a.m.
Thursdays at 8 a.m.
Fridays at 3 a.m.
Connecting on Tuesdays and Fridays with Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway for Spokane.

Bonner's Ferry Route—Steamer Nelson.

Connecting with Great Northern railway for all points east and west.

Leaves Nelson Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m.
Leaves Kaslo Tuesdays and Fridays at 3 a.m.
Leaves Bonner's Ferry for Nelson and Kaslo at 3 a.m. on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

The company reserves the right to change this schedule at any time without notice.

For full information as to tickets, rates, etc., apply at the company's office, Nelson, B.C.

T. ALLAN, Secretary. J. W. TROUP, Manager.

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EAST,
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St. Paul, Minneapolis, Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Halifax, Portland, Hamilton, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, and all points in Ontario and United States, also Kootenai Mining Country, Spokane, Nelson Kaslo, Seattle and all Pacific Coast points.

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Through tickets to Liverpool, Glasgow, London and the continent.

Agency for all steamship lines. Trains leave C. P. R. depot at 10 a.m., daily.

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To all Points on the

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DIRECT CONNECTION WITH STEAMERS FOR

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South Africa,
China, Japan,
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Athabasca..... Sunday.
Alberta..... Thursday.

Connecting trains leave Winnipeg Saturday and Wednesday at 12.20 o'clock.

A U S T R A L I A

From Vancouver to Honolulu and Sydney.

S. S. Warrimoo Nov. 16
S. S. Arawa Dec. 16
and every month thereafter.

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From Vancouver to Yokohama and Hong Kong

Empress Japan Nov. 12
Empress China Dec. 10
Empress India Jan. 7
And every four weeks thereafter.

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General Passenger Agent.
WINNIPEG.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME CARD.

Taking effect on Wednesday, June 29, 1894.

Read Up.		MAIN LINE		Read Down.	
North Bound				South Bound	
Freight	Pass.	STATIONS.		Freight	Pass.
No. 168.	No. 107			No. 104	No. 105
Daily.	Daily.			Daily.	Daily.
		Miles from			
		Winnipeg.			
1.30p	3.00p	0	Winnipeg	11.30a	5.30a
1.05p	2.49p	0	Portage Junction	11.45a	5.47a
12.45p	2.38p	9	St. Norbert	11.55a	6.07a
12.25p	2.23p	15	Cartier	12.08p	6.25a
11.54a	2.06p	23	St. Agathe	12.24p	6.51a
11.31a	1.57p	27	Union Point	12.33p	7.02a
11.07a	1.46p	32	Silver Plains	12.47p	7.19a
10.31a	1.29p	40	Morris	1.00p	7.45a
10.03a	1.16p	48	St. Jean	1.16p	8.25a
9.23a	12.53p	56	Letellier	1.34p	9.18a
8.00a	12.30p	65	Emerson	1.55p	10.18a
11.00a	12.16p	69	Pembina	2.25p	11.15a
11.26p	3.25a	106	Grand Forks	5.45p	8.25p
1.30p	4.55a	223	Winnipeg Junction	9.25p	1.25p
	3.46p	443	Duluth	7.25a	
	8.30p	470	Minneapolis	6.20a	
	8.00p	481	St. Paul	7.00a	
	10.30p	688	Chicago	9.35p	

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

East Bound.				West Bound.	
No. 130	No. 123	STATIONS.		No. 127	No. 128
Fr. Tue. & Sat.	Thur. & Sun.			Wed. & Fri.	Fr. & Sat.
		Miles from			
		Morris.			
1.30p	3.00p	0	Winnipeg	11.30a	5.30p
7.50p	12.55p	0	Morris	1.35p	8.00a
6.53p	12.35p	10	Low Farm	2.00p	8.44a
5.49p	12.17p	21	Myria	2.50p	9.15a
4.25p	11.52a	29	Boland	3.25p	9.50a
4.20p	11.38a	33	Rosebank	2.58p	10.23a
3.58p	11.34a	39	Miami	3.18p	10.54a
3.14p	11.02a	49	Deerwood	3.36p	11.44a
2.51p	10.50a	54	Altamont	3.49p	12.10p
1.47p	10.33a	63	Somerset	4.03p	12.51p
1.47p	10.18a	68	Swan Lake	4.23p	1.22p
1.19p	10.01a	74	Judian Springs	4.38p	1.54p
12.57p	9.53a	79	Martapolis	4.50p	2.18p
12.27p	9.38a	90	Greenway	5.07p	2.52p
11.57a	9.24a	92	Balder	6.22p	3.25p
11.12a	9.07a	102	Belmont	6.43p	4.15p
10.37a	8.45a	109	Hilton	6.04p	4.58p
10.13a	8.29a	117	Ashdown	6.21p	5.23p
9.49a	8.22a	120	Wawanesa	6.29p	5.47p
9.26a	8.14a	123	Elliott	6.40p	6.04p
9.05a	8.06a	129	Rounthwaite	6.53p	6.37p
8.28a	7.43a	137	Martville	7.11p	7.15p
7.50a	7.25a	145	Brandon	7.30p	8.00p

Number 127 stops at Baldur for mails.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

East Bound				West Bound	
Read up	Mixed No.	STATIONS.		Read Down	Mixed No.
144, every day ex. Sun	143, every day ex. Sun			143, every day ex. Sun	142, every day ex. Sun
		Miles from			
		Winnipeg.			
12.00 noon		0	Winnipeg	4.00 p.m.	
11.43 a.m.	3.0	0	Portage Junction	4.15 p.m.	
11.10 a.m.	11.5	0	St. Charles	4.40 p.m.	
11.00 a.m.	13.5	0	Reading	4.45 p.m.	
10.35 a.m.	21.0	0	White Plains	5.10 p.m.	
9.35 a.m.	26.2	0	Estuac	5.55 p.m.	
9.05 a.m.	42.1	0	Oakville	6.25 a.m.	
8.20 a.m.	55.5	0	Portage La Prairie	7.30 a.m.	

Stations marked - have no agent. Freight must be prepaid.

Numbers 107 and 108 have through Pullman Vestibuled Drawing Room Sleeping Cars between Winnipeg and St. Paul and Minneapolis. Also Palace Dining Car. Close connection at Chicago with eastern line, connection at Winnipeg Junction with trains to and from the Pacific Coast.

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

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

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