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Reserve Fund.....£265,000 "

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G. WALLIS—Secretary.

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ENVELOPES, PAPER BOXES.

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Established 1860,

MONTRÉAL,

Commission Merchants,

FLOUR, GRAIN, BUTTER, &c.

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**◀ WHOLESALE COMMISSION MERCHANTS. ▶**  
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CONDENSED COFFEE AND MILK, . . . CONDENSED COCOA AND MILK.

THE BEST IN THE MARKET. . . FOR SALE BY ALL WHOLESALE GROCERS.

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**BOOTS, SHOES AND BOOT TOPS.**

HIDES TANNED FOR ROBES, ETC.

Highest Cash Price Paid for Hides and Skins

171 and 173 KING STREET,  
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**1891.—FALL—1891.**

—TO THE—

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—OF—

**Manitoba, North-West and British Columbia**

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Large Buyers will be studying their own interest by inspecting his Samples before placing their orders for above lines.

**H. A NELSON. & SONS.**

TORONTO. MONTREAL

**Mackenzie, Powis & Co.,**

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

FIRST CROP

**NEW SEASON JAPANS!**

Now in Store, consisting of Extra Choicest to Good Medium Grades at Lowest Prices.

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**Congous, Assams and Ceylons.**

Cor. McDermot & Albert Sts., WINNIPEG

**WINDOW GLASS**

FULL ASSORTMENT OF SIZES.

SOUND BOXES. . . WELL PACKED.

PRICES LOW.

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 Manufactured Fur Goods and  
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WINNIPEG, Man. VANCOUVER, B.C.  
 Factory—MONTREAL.

# The Commercial

A Journal of Commerce, Industry and Finance, specially devoted to the interests of Western Canada, including that portion of Ontario west of Lake Superior, the Provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia and the Territories.

**Tenth Year of Publication.**  
**ISSUED EVERY MONDAY**

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

WINNIPEG, OCTOBER 19, 1891.

## Manitoba.

G. W. Searl, photographer, Winnipeg, is reported away.

R. S. Hamilton, harness, Shoal Lake, has been closed out.

R. McCormick, has opened out in the harness business at Souris.

Frank Peddie, late commission agent, at Winnipeg, has absconded.

J. M. Stewart, of Birtle, goes to Montreal with two car loads of fat cattle.

Emmond & Co., stationery, etc., Treherne, have sold out to Chas. G. Clement.

It is reported that Newell & Blanchard, hardware, Carman, contemplates dissolving partnership.

Allan & Brown, pork packers, Winnipeg, have dissolved; W. A. Allan will continue the business.

Munson & Dickie, drugs, Carberry, have dissolved partnership; A. E. Munson will continue the business.

James A. Grigor, of Grigor Bros., wholesale jewellers, Winnipeg, left last week on his regular fall trip to the coast.

S. Miller, of Braudon, will build a hotel at the new town of Nesbitt, on the extension of the Glenboro branch railway.

Jos. Reid, of Strathclair, has bought out Spences' store at Wawanesa, and will continue in fancy goods and millinery trade.

A. Brown, of Minnedosa, shipped fifteen cars of fine cattle east last week. They were purchased about Yorkton and Saltcoats,

The estate of E. J. Keeping, Austin, Man., was sold at Winnipeg last week, by auction, to A'derman Wilson, for 63c on the dollar.

Information has been laid against W. S. Bailey, of Gladstone, for doing a banking business without having complied with the requirements of the law.

F. Chapin, who has been travelling agent for the Massey Manufacturing Company, for some years, has been appointed general manager for the Silvester Bros. in Manitoba and the Territories.

W. T. Henson, who for several years has been with Geo. H. Rogers & Co., Winnipeg, has severed his connection with that firm and started in business for himself, representing several eastern houses.

J. T. Gordon, of Pilot Mound, has gone to Montreal with another train load of cattle for the British market. The train is composed of seven cars from Prince Albert and seven cars from Southern Manitoba.

A correspondent at Wawanesa writes that a bank is much needed at that place, for the accommodation of the farmers and business men. He says there will be a very large quantity of first class wheat marketed at Wawanesa this season.

The fishing season has closed on Lake Winnipeg, and the boats and crews of the Selkirk Fish Company, Robinson & Co., and the Manitoba Fish Company have arrived at Selkirk. The operations for the season were successful, the catches being large.

A liquidator's sale is announced in the matter of the winding up of the Lake Winnipeg Transportation Lumber and Trading Company. On the 21st, the steamer Aurora leaves for Bad Throat River, carrying free any prospective purchasers who wish to examine the large saw mills at that point.

The semi-annual examination of the Manitoba Pharmaceutical Association was held on the 3rd, 5th, 7th and 8th inst. One candidate presented himself for the preliminary and four for the minor. The successful candidates were: John Coats for the preliminary, and A. Thornton Andrews for the minor. The examiners were, N. H. Jackson and H. E. Neelands.

On account of the amalgamation of the Massey and the Harris implement firms, E. W. H. Van Allen, of the former company, leaves Winnipeg for Brantford, Ontario, where he will have charge of the factory at that place. The Winnipeg business of the new Massey-Harris Company will be managed by T. J. McBride, formerly of the Massey company, and Mr. Housser, lately manager at Winnipeg for the Rarris company.

John Dawson, formerly of the firm of Dawson, Bole & Co., has arranged to represent S. Davis & Sons, cigars, in the West. Mr. Dawson will continue his headquarters at Winnipeg, and will have charge of the territory from Port Arthur to the coast. He has opened a sample room at Room No. 1, McIntyre block, Winnipeg. He will also represent D. Ritchie & Co., cigarettes, tobacco, etc. Mr. Dawson is well known as a clever salesman, and he will no doubt do well in these lines. He is now on the road to the coast.

Mr. MacKay, of the well known wholesale dry goods house of Gordon, MacKay & Co., Toronto, was in Winnipeg last week. Mr. MacKay has made this visit to Western Cana-

da for the purpose of seeing the country for himself. He went through as far as the coast, and on his return to Winnipeg, on his way east, he expressed his surprise and admiration of the wonderful resources of the west. He will return to Toronto with considerably enlarged ideas of our country. Mr. MacKay is the senior member of the firm mentioned above, and is one of the oldest dry goods men of Canada, now in business.

Major Walsh, manager of the Dominion Coal Company, and Mr. Mellenger, superintendent of the Bell, Lewis & Yates Coal Company, returned to Winnipeg last week from the Souris coal fields, where they have been inspecting the coal of that district preparatory to locating and operating mines. Mr. Mellenger is a practical mining engineer, and he was sent out for the purpose of deciding some technical questions relative to the drifts of the seams, methods of working, etc. He and Major Walsh explored for seventeen miles along the Souris, and found seams of coal ranging from four to ten feet in width. Mr. Mellenger says that the area of coal there is so extensive that the great, great grand children of the present generation will not see it worked out. He says the coal is of good quality and will furnish just the kind of fuel needed in this country. The coal can be mined easily and cheaply. Major Walsh says that the company will be ready to supply coal just as soon as the Canadian Pacific Souris branch railway is ready for operation to the coal fields, which will be nearly three months hence.

## Saskatchewan.

S. McLeod and Thos. O. Davis, two Prince Albert merchants purpose entering the field as wheat buyers.

## Assiniboia.

S. Ballentine has opened a harness shop at Carnduff.

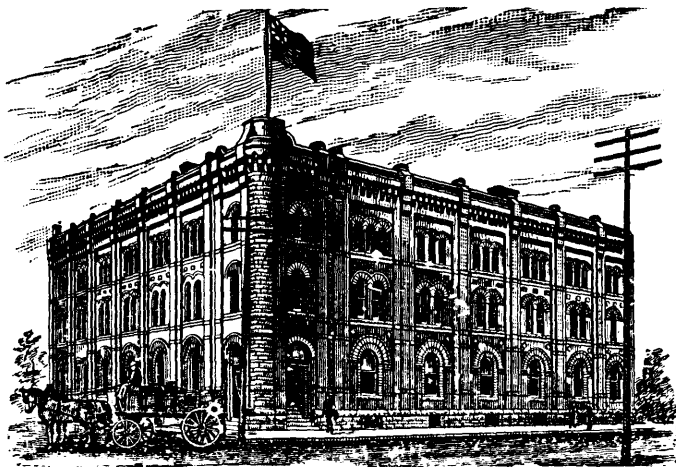
W. J. Law, tailor, Moose Jaw, has sold out to J. Melknish.

## Northwest Ontario.

One of the most attractive of the many exhibits at the Winnipeg industrial exhibition, was the mineral exhibit from the Lake of the Woods, prepared by the Rat Portage board of trade. There were neatly arranged in show cases and glass jars about 250 pieces of ore, all showing free gold, some of the richest that could be imagined from a district so little developed as this one is.

The Rat Portage board of trade held a meeting recently for the election of officers and other business. The new officers are: Richard Hall, president; C. W. Chadwick, vice-president; M. Kyle, treasurer; J. A. McCrossan, secretary. A committee was appointed to inquire as to the fishing industry on the Lake of the Woods and get detailed information with a view to a representation to the minister of marine. Mr. Drewry suggested that the board secure a room or rooms for meetings, and a committee was appointed to inquire and report. Casual reference was made to the improvements of Rainy river and an enquiry made as to getting a chart of the Lake of the Woods.

GOODS SOLD TO THE  
TRADE ONLY.



GOODS SOLD TO THE  
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**Redmond, Greenleese & Co.**

—WHOLESALE—

**HATS, CAPS  
AND FURS.**

**134 Princess Street,  
WINNIPEG, MAN.**

**Toronto Markets.**

Flour—Was in fair demand, but prices were somewhat irregular. A purchase of choice extra was made by dealers at equal to \$4 07½ in wood.

Bran—In fair demand.

Wheat—Was firmer, and in good demand. Standard red and white sold at 87 to 88c in odd cars to the mills. Round lots of 61 lbs and better went at 89 to 91c outside, according to location. No. 1 spring sold at 88c on the G. T. R. west. The movement in graded Manitoba was light. No. 2 hard sold west at \$1.06 and \$1.07, and east at \$1.07. A sale of one car was reported to have been made at \$1.07 on track.

Barley—A sale was reported of a cargo of 15,000 bushels No. 2, yesterday at 45c, f.o.c., outside.

Oats—Were a shade easier outside, though on spot light street receipts have stiffened the market. Sales were made outside at 26½c, and 27c north and west, and at 28c on the Midland. On track a few transactions were reported at 30c.

Grain and flour—Car prices were: Flour—Manitoba patents, \$5.50 to 5 60; Manitoba strong bakers', \$5.00 to \$5.10; Ontario patents, \$4.60 to \$5.10; straight roller, \$4.20 to \$4.25; extra, \$4.10 to \$4.20; low grades, \$2 to \$3 75. Bran—\$12.25 to \$12.50. Shorts—\$17 to \$18. Wheat

—No. 2 white, 94 to 35c; No. 2 spring, 94c to 95c; No. 2 red winter, 94 to 95c; No. 1 hard, \$1.10; No. 2 hard, \$1.05 to \$1.07; No. 3 hard, \$1 to \$1.01; No. 2 northern, \$1.01 to \$1.02. Peas—No. 2, 60 to 63c. Barley—No. 1, 50 to 52c; No. 2 45 to 47c; No. 3, extra 40 to 42c. Corn—70c. Rye—\$3 to 85c Oats, 30 to 31c.

Produce—Quotations are:—Beans, \$1.50 to \$1.60; potatoes, per bag, 35 to 45c; onions, \$2 to \$2.25; hops, 13 to 15c; dried apples, 6 to 6½c; evaporated, do., 8 to 9c; eggs, fresh, 13 to 13½c; hay, \$11.50 to \$12 for timothy; \$9 to \$10 for mixed; straw, \$6.00 to \$7.00; chickens, 50 to 65; fowls, 49 to 60c; ducks, 40 to 50c; turkeys, per lb, 10 to 12½c; geese, per lb, 7 to 10c.

Butter and cheese—Demand continues good for all grades and prices are steady on low and medium grades to firm on good to choice. Quotations are: Butter, good to choice western, 16 to 18c; dairy, medium, 13 to 15c; common, 10 to 13c; creamery, tuos, 19c; rolls, 22c. Cheese 10 to 10½c.

Hogs and products—Demand for dressed hogs of 150 lbs and up was good at \$6.00.

Provisions—Quotations are: Mess pork, United States, \$15 to \$15.50; short cut, \$17 to \$17.25; bacon, long clear, per lb, 9c; lard, Canada, tubs and pails, 10½ to 11c; compound do, 8½ to 9c; smoked meats—hams, per lb, 11½ to 12½c; bellies, per lb, 11c; rolls, per lb, 9c; backs, per lb, 11c; dressed hogs, 5½ to 6½c.

Fruit—Large quantities of fruit are still arriving daily, principally from Niagara district. Prices are: Quinces, 50c per basket; Peaches, 75 to \$1.50 per basket; plums, 70 to \$1.00 per basket; apples, per bbl, 75c to \$1.50; pears, common, 30 to 40c per basket; Duchess, per bbl, \$3.25 to \$3.50; Louise Bonne, \$3.75 to \$4; Seekle, \$3.25 to \$3.75; Flemish beauties, \$3.75 to \$4 25 per bbl; crab apples, 40 to 50c per basket; cantaloupes, \$1 to \$1.25 per bbl; grapes Niagaras, 2½ to 3c; Rogers, 2½ to 3½c; Concord, 2 to 3c; Brightons, 2½ to 3c; sweet potatoes per bbl; Baltimores, \$2.75 to \$3; Jerseys, \$3.25 to \$3.50.

Hides—Easier and tanners offering ½c lower. Cured, 6c; green steers, 69 lbs and up, No. 1, 5½c; do, steers, 60 lbs and up, No. 2, 4½c; do., steers, 60 lbs and up, No. 3, 3½c; do cows, No.

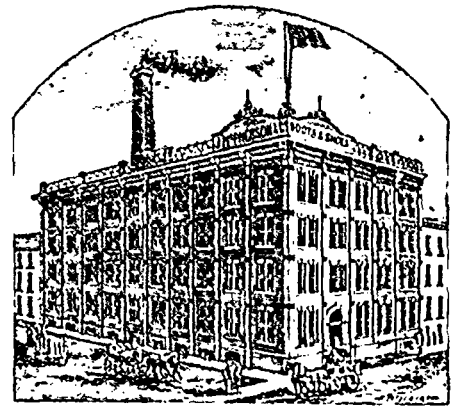
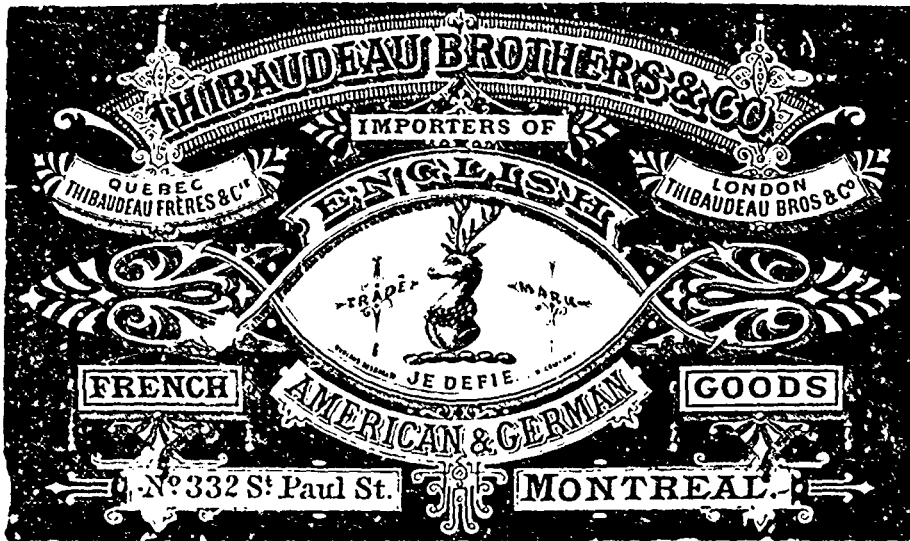
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WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

1, 5c; do cows No. 2, 4c; do cows No. 3, 3c. Skins—Pelts, 70c; lambskins, 70c; veals, 8 lbs and up, green, No. 1, 7c; do, 6 lbs and up, green, No. 2, 5c; do, 8 lbs and up, cured, 8 to 9c.

Wool—Dull and easy. Fleece, unwashed, 10 to 12c; rejects, 15 to 16c; combing, 18 to 19c; clothing, 20 to 21c; do, pure down, 22 to 24c; pulled, super, 22 to 23; do, extra, 26 to 27c.—*Empire.*

**Summer Fairs vs. Winter Ones.**

While the Winnipeg papers are doing their utmost to make themselves believe that the Industrial Exhibition held in that city was "one grand success," there are some horse and cattle-men from this district who do not in the least coincide with them in the success so far as their animals' comfort was concerned. Some few of them feel so sore over the matter that it is doubtful if they can be got to take their animals to Winnipeg or any other part of the province where a three or four days exhibition is held so late in the fall. You are never sure of having an unbroken week's fine weather after the first of October besides which there are hundreds of farmers who will not neglect the stacking of their crops for to attend the best show that could be gotten up in the province. We know of scores of cattle breeders and grain raisers within a distance of thirty miles of this city that would have been only too pleased to have taken down exhibits to Winnipeg's Industrial providing it had, been held at a less busy time of the year. We are given to understand by those who attended the exhibition that the exhibit of cattle did not come up to that of our local summer show. This too in the face of the fact that the C. P. R. offered such splendid inducements in the way of carrying exhibits free and such like ought to go a long way in proving to the directors of the Winnipeg and other shows that the summer months are by far the best to hold their exhibitions. There may be likely of necessity a great falling off in the display of roots and vegetables by having the show in the summer time but this loss would be compensated by the increased entries of other products of more value as well as an increased attendance of visitors. The loss to the province in the lessened display of garden stuff could well be made up to the province by the shipment of a few cars of such in the fall to the eastern shows. We in Manitoba know that mammoth vegetables can be raised here and it will be only necessary to keep sending down such exhibits as we had at Toronto to convince the easterners of the same fact. We suppose some of those Winnipeg directors will feel inclined to tell us to mind our own business. Well perhaps they are right but still the Brandon society have made their summer show a success that we could not help giving them a bit of gratuitous advice.—*Brandon Times.*



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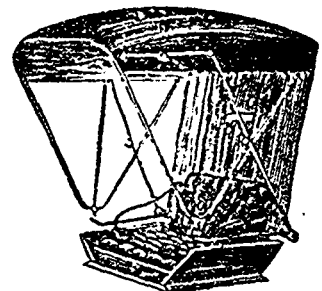
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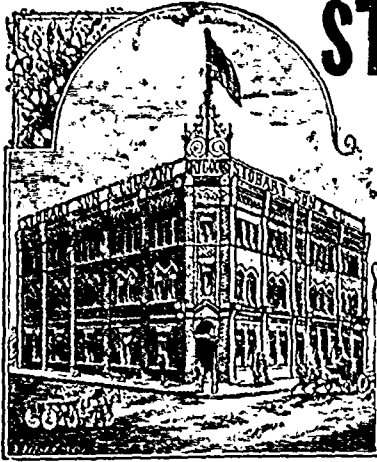
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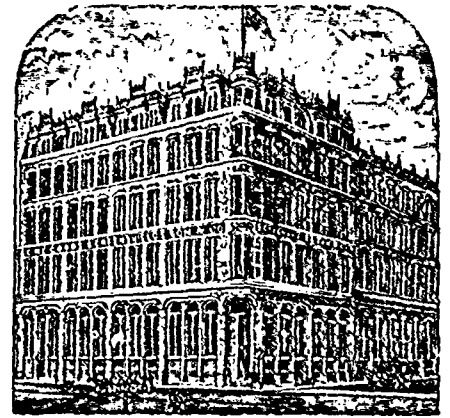
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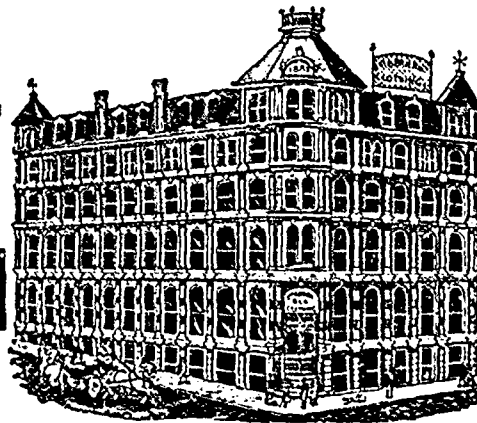
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# The Commercial

WINNIPEG, OCTOBER 19, 1891.

## WHEAT EXPORTS,

The enormous stream of wheat which has been pouring upon Europe from the United States, has no doubt largely aided in bringing about the easy feeling which has ruled of late. Up to the time of writing there has been no indication of those big prices which have been so freely predicted all along, by enthusiastic bull writers. For the first fifteen weeks of the present crop year, wheat exports from the United States (including flour) have reached the enormous amount of 62,580,000 bushels. For the same portion of last crop year, the exports were 27,293,000 bushels. The comparison will show what a vast movement has been going on since the commencement of the present crop year. The same large movement can be kept up for some time, as deliveries from the great spring wheat states are only beginning to reach their height. The exports from the United States for the first fifteen weeks of the crop year, have been at the rate of over 300,000,000 bushels for the full year, though 200,000,000 is usually the estimate of the probable surplus.

This deluge of wheat upon Europe at a time when it is not urgently needed, would naturally create an easy feeling and lower prices, no matter how strong the future outlook might be. Europe has just gathered its own wheat crop, and notwithstanding that that crop is short, it is sufficient to supply all requirements of the old world for some time to come. There is in European countries, of course, considerable pressure at this time of year, to sell their own home-grown wheat, and large importations of foreign wheat are not necessary. If the American crop could be held until European countries had eaten up a considerable portion of their own crop, and were commencing to feel keenly the need of requirements from abroad, prices would no doubt look firmer.

But it is all nonsense to talk about holding the crop. With the enormous crop just gathered all over this continent, there must be an overflow. If it were held until urgently needed, the railways would not be able to move it. The farmers for various reasons cannot hold it. Nor is it quite certain that there would be any advantage to the growers in holding their wheat. The rush would have to come some time, and if it came at the end of the crop year instead of at the beginning, the same effect of comparatively as low prices might be caused. All around, it is probably better that a normal movement (normal in comparison with the size of the crop) should go on from the beginning of the crop year. Various causes might operate, before Europe would be absolutely in need of American wheat, to keep prices from going very high. A bright crop outlook for next year would be an important feature in causing a lower tendency in prices, and before Europe would absolutely require American wheat, the winter wheat crop of Europe and America would be considerably advanced. In

the meantime the new Indian crop, which is reaped in March, would come in as an important factor in the situation. On the other hand, a short crop outlook for next year, would be almost certain to make prices look up toward the close of the present crop year. Altogether, therefore, the question of the advisability of holding wheat, is one of great uncertainty, and it is hardly a course which can be recommended.

It must be borne in mind, that although Europe (including the United Kingdom) imports a large quantity of wheat, yet the actual imports are small in comparison with the production of wheat in those countries. The production of wheat in Europe this (a very light crop) year, is estimated at from 1,025,000,000 to 1,050,000,000 bushels, while the latest estimate of import requirements, over home production is 136,000,000 bushels. These figures will show that Europe can go on for a considerable time, before she will become dependent upon America, even without allowing for such imports as she can draw from India and other sources, while already she has received a large supplement to her own crop, in the exports which have gone forward from America, from this crop.

From a general view of the situation however, the outlook cannot be regarded otherwise than very strong. Present wheat values must be considered as moderate, and we cannot but believe that wheat is good value at prices which have ruled of late. Wheat has been going forward much faster than required, but it will all be wanted before the crop year is over. While the piling up of supplies has caused a temporarily easy situation, it should not be lost sight of, that there is not more wheat than will be wanted in due season. Enthusiasts have undoubtedly gone to extremes in predicting abnormally high prices. Without being carried away by these wild statements, we will at the same time expect firmer values for the future of wheat.

## A COMPARISON FOR PESSIMISTS.

The debt of the state of Kansas, secured by mortgage upon real estate, is said to be \$243,146,326. Judging from this enormous sum, Kansas must be about owned by the loan companies. Of this vast sum \$174,720,071 is represented in mortgages upon farms. The province of Ontario, with a population much larger than the state of Kansas, has only about three and a quarter million of dollars in mortgages held against its farms, according to a recent official return. The difference is very striking. This fact is worth while being pondered over by those pessimists, who are continually whining over our national affairs, and who can see nothing but ruin and decay on every side. All the states of the republic may not be as badly mortgaged as Kansas, but there are probably a large number of the central western states which are little if any better off, while it is a well known fact, that in many districts of the older states in the east, the agricultural population is actually declining, and large numbers of farms are being abandoned. We do not say this in disparagement of the United States. Our pessimist at home, who can see nothing but blue ruin around them, are wont to point to the

republic of the south as the land of perfection and plenty. They can find no such examples at home of agricultural depression, as that shown by the mortgage indebtedness of many of the states of the republic. In fact, it is not probable that any state in the Union can compare with our province of Ontario, in this matter of farm indebtedness, or for that matter, in the generally comfortable condition of its people. Though there are few very wealthy persons, there is also an absence of poverty. In the absence of illiteracy, and the generally comfortable condition of the people, the province of Ontario is unrivalled, if indeed equalled by any state in the Union.

Nor need the comparison be confined to the premier province. In Manitoba and the other newly settled portions of western Canada, the people are increasing their wealth and improving their circumstances, though most of them have been but a few years in the country, and came here with limited means. A comparison of the condition of the people of Manitoba with the more recently settled districts south of the boundary, say for instance the Dakotas, would be decidedly in favor of this province, though Manitoba has not been open for settlement nearly as long as these states.

It is a pity that our pessimists cannot see some of these features in favor of their own country. It is also a pity that we have so many pessimistically inclined individuals. Canada is overrun with pessimists. No country in the world, we believe, has so many persons who devote their time to preaching ruin, retrogression and decay, as this country. It seems strange that Canadian soil should be so productive of this whining class of individuals, who succeed in making themselves and others miserable by their constant lamentations. There is less poverty in Canada, than in any other country of the civilized world. Wealth is fairly distributed. The people enjoy abundance of the necessaries, and many of the luxuries of life. In the education of the masses we stand very high. Then why all this pessimistic preaching? The answer is, that it has become a feature of our political life. The party out of power thinks it necessary to preach ruin, in order to make the people think a change of government is necessary. We have no hesitation in saying that this is a degrading policy. It is humiliating to our national life and national aspirations. It creates a false impression of the country abroad. It is unmanly, dishonorable and dishonest. The whining pessimist should be treated with contempt. The people should take a manly stand in this matter, and frown upon the political pessimist, until political pessimism should cease to be a feature of our national life.

## GOVERNMENT LAND GRANTS.

THE COMMERCIAL article upon the dissipation of our public domain, is still being discussed in the eastern press, and the line of argument followed by this journal, is generally commended. The party papers have not said much upon the subject, but the independent press has come out vigorously in support of THE COMMERCIAL, in this matter. The *Merchants' Magazine and Financial Review*, of Montreal, quotes THE



COMMERCIAL article in full, and also has the following editorial of its own upon this subject:—

A manifest injustice has been done to Manitoba and the Northwest territories, by the wholesale dealing away of public lands to subsidize projected railways. A timely article which appears in the last issue of our interesting contemporary, the *Winnipeg Commercial*, enters a very vigorous protest against the policy of the Dominion government in this respect, a protest which well deserves the space we have found for it elsewhere. The return referred to as having been brought down at Ottawa within the week, showing that 42,000,000 acres of land in Manitoba and the territories have been thus granted to railways to date, has escaped our observation; but taking the figures as approximately correct, the increase within the past year is so remarkable that no terms should be considered too strong in which to denounce the injustice. Statistics make it appear that up to the end of the fiscal year 1890, grants of land made to eighteen companies in Manitoba and the Northwest territories amounted to 24,425,333 acres, of which quantity 81,058 acres had then been patented. The average grant was 6,400 acres per mile, and the estimated number of miles subsidized was 3,289. Since June 30, 1890, therefore, if the figures of our contemporary are correct, no less than 18,500,000 acres, approximately, have been thus withdrawn from free settlement. Surely the figures of 1890 at our hand are incomplete, or the 42,000,000 referred to include colonization company grants as well as railway subsidies. Estimated at \$3.57 per acre,—the present valuation placed on their unsold lands by the Canadian Pacific railway,—this vast amount of territory equals a money subsidy of \$149,940,000 contributed to entirely by the people of the Northwest. The figures may well make us pause. It is true that only a few paltry acres have as yet been patented, but equally true is it that the best lands of the Dominion have been tied up from settlement; retarding development where late events have shown the greatest heritage of Canada to lie. Fortunately there is yet time to remedy the threatened evil, and our contemporary well voices the sentiment of thinking minds in both the east and west when it says: "Not only should the custom of granting lands cease at once, but an effort should be made to repair some of the injury already done. In cases where corporations have not earned the lands granted them, they should be held strictly to the conditions upon which the grant has been given, and any failure to fulfill these conditions should result in every case in the forfeiture of the lands. If in some cases it might seem unduly harsh to deprive some corporation of a land grant, some equivalent subsidy might be given, but in every case the land grant should be forfeited. An effort should also be made to induce some of these corporations to relinquish their lands for some other consideration or concession. It would pay the government to buy back the lands rather than have such an evil inflicted upon the country."

Regarding the area of land granted to railways, the *Merchant's Magazine*, expresses some doubt. The official Year Book of Canada, for 1890, paragraph 558, says:—"Subsidies of Dominion lands, principally to lines in Manitoba and the Territories, have been granted at various times, amounting altogether to 46,499,433 acres."

The way in which the press has taken up this question, gives hope for the future. The journals which have devoted space to the discussion of this land question, are in every case the leading journals of eastern Canada. The western press does not seem to have awakened to the importance of the interest at stake. The discussion of the question in those journals

which have taken the matter up, should, however, impress the government with the necessity of giving immediate attention to its land policy. There are few, if any matters of greater importance concerning the future of this country, than this question concerning the public domain. The policy pursued now will tell for good or evil for generations to come.

### THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

Again the proposed conference at Washington, to consider commercial relations between Canada and the United States, has been postponed. The announcement that the conference has been postponed on account of the ill health of Secretary Blaine, may or may not represent all the reasons for the postponement. Mr. Blaine has been foremost in all the recent reciprocal negotiations which the United States has entered into, and it is quite natural that his presence would be desirable, if not absolutely necessary, in the proposed conference with Canadian representatives. Canadian opposition journals claim that the United States will never treat with the present Dominion Government, hence the postponement, in the hope of a political change in Canada. If this were true, it would look like an effort on the part of the republic, to embarrass our government, and cause a triumph for the party of unrestricted reciprocity. Any effort on the part of a foreign government, however, to influence our domestic affairs, should be resented. The frequent declaration coming from prominent United States politicians, that the republic would consider nothing short of complete reciprocity, or commercial union, would seem to give some color to the claims of the opposition press at home. The people of Canada have declared at the polls against the obnoxious commercial union proposals, and until there is a change of government, and a change of popular sentiment in this country, it would seem useless to go to Washington to talk about extending international commerce, if it be true, as claimed by some public men in the States, that they will consider only complete reciprocity with Canada. The latter of course means a high tariff compact between the two countries, which would be a very dishonorable policy for Canada, as well as an unsound one commercially. However, the conference, if it ever takes place, is to be merely an informal discussion, and if it does not lead to any important results, will not do any harm, while the commercial policy of this country remains as it is at present.

### Editorial Notes.

THE blockade of the Sault, through a collision and the wrecking of a barge in a narrow channel near the canal, has proved quite a serious matter. The channel was entirely blocked, and the passage of craft thereby prevented. It was reported it would take nearly a week to clear the channel to allow the passage of shipping. Coming at this season of the year, when there is such a rush to get grain out by the lake route, even a very few days of a blockade is a serious matter.

THE people of Victoria, B. C., were not satisfied with the showing of the city in the recent

census returns, and a new census of the place was taken under the direction of the city council, showing a population of over 25,000. The government census only gave the population of the city at 16,841. There is too great a discrepancy here to be accounted for by padding in the municipal census, though it may be perhaps granted that the latter is probably too high. It should now be in order for the government to order a new and careful census of the place, in order to substantiate or condemn its former figures. If the government cannot substantiate its figures, the whole work of the late census will be looked upon as very imperfect and misleading.

Though hogs seem scarce in Manitoba, and prices have ruled high for the past two years, a Brandon firm has managed to scare up a couple of car loads, for shipment to British Columbia. This shipment should indicate what a good thing Manitoba farmers have in raising hogs, when they can be bought for shipment, when prices are so high at home. The last two years Manitoba has hardly produced a sufficient number of hogs for home consumption as fresh pork, to say nothing of supplying the home demand for cured hog products. The latter commodity has been nearly all imported. This is not as it should be. Instead of importing, and paying freight, and duty upon the portion which comes from the United States, we should more than supply the home markets with fresh pork and cured products. A few years ago Manitoba gave promise of quite a flourishing industry in raising hogs, but the dry years of 1886 and 1889 nearly killed the industry, on account of the light crops of feed grains in those years. The farmers, we think, were too easily discouraged. The last two years there has been an abundance of feed suitable for hogs, and if the farmers had not killed off their hogs, there would have been big money in raising these animals since 1889.

IT now appears that the Northwest Central railway, of Manitoba, is to be finished up and operated at once, that is, so far as the rails have been laid. This enterprise has been in the hands of political wire-pullers and schemers, and as a natural consequence it has been humbugged from the start. The enterprise has been used from the outset to feather the nests of these political schemers, but it is now claimed that the politicians have been thrown out, and that the road is in the hands of business men. The contractors have gone west to commence work, and it is said the road will be equipped and put in operation at once, so that the crops of the settlers along the route may be moved out. The Northwest Central is a striking example of a vicious policy. The fact that political schemers are able to get large grants from the government, was the feature which called this company into existence. The object in this as in many others of our western railway schemes, was to secure valuable aid to the enterprise from the government, which would give to the company a franchise which could be used for personal gain. The history of this road points out the necessity for caution in chartering companies, and shows the injury which may result from giving irresponsible schemers a valuable franchise.



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**PLAIN TWISTED WIRE,** WITHOUT BARBS.

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AND GENERAL DRY GOODS.

Carry a Large Stock in each Department the year round. They also control the output of

**The Lybster Cotton Mills**

And they Solicit Orders by Letter or Otherwise from the Trade Generally.

**GORDON, MacKAY & CO.,**

CORNER BAY AND FRONT STREETS,

**TORONTO.**

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*Manitoba Spring Trade, 1892.*

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CHEAP

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AGENT FOR MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES

**J. H. ASHDOWN**  
WINNIPEG.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

DRUGS.

Bluestone is easy and orders for delivery next spring, when the demand is large here, are being taken at considerably lower prices than ruled this year. Jobbing prices are: — Howard's quinine, 50 to 55c; German quinine, 40 to 45c; morphia, \$2.10 to \$2.25; iodide of potassium, \$4.25 to \$4.75; bromide potassium, 50 to 55c; English camphor, 75 to 85c; camphor ounces, 85 to 90c; glycerine, 25 to 35c; bleaching powder, per keg, \$6 to \$8; bicarb soda, \$3.50 to \$3.75; sal soda, \$2.50 to \$3; chlorate of potash, 25 to 30c; alum, \$4 to \$4.50; coppers, \$3.25 to \$3.75; sulphur flour, \$4.50 to \$5; sulphur roll, \$4.50 to \$5; blue vitrol, 67 to 7c. Insect powder, pure, 38c; alcohol, \$4.65 per gallon.

GREEN FRUITS.

Stocks of fall apples have been considerably reduced, but they were still fairly large and prices held about the same. After another week a stiffening in prices is expected, for choice fruit, as the earlier varieties and poor keeping qualities, which depress the market, will be getting cleared out. Winter apples will be offering during the next week. Crabs are finally done for the season. Ontario pears, of good quality, are offering freely in barrels and kegs. Ontario grapes are plentiful. California grapes are firmer for choice fruit, though damaged stock has sold low. Old lemons are about used up, and new lemons are now offering, at higher prices than old stock. Minnesota tomatoes are out of the market. Bananas are scarcer for choice fruit. Some Ontario quinces are offering. Quotations are: California fruits — Peaches, 20 pound boxes, \$1.50; pears, 40 lb. boxes, \$3.00 to \$3.50; grapes, 20 lb boxes, \$1.75 to \$3.25, as to quality and variety, the higher price for choice tokays. Ontario fruits quoted: Pears, 40 to 90c; apples, 25 to 35c; tomatoes, 50 to 85c, all per 20 lb basket: Ontario grapes, 20 lb. baskets, 5 to 8c per lb; do in ten pound baskets, 50c to 80c each according to quality and variety; Ontario barrel apples, \$2.00 to \$3.00 as to quality. Ontario pears, in barrels, \$6.25 to \$7 per barrel; pears per keg, \$2.50 to \$3.25. Quinces, 75c per basket. Miscellaneous fruits: — Lemons, new, 7.50 to \$8.50 per box; bananas, \$3 to \$3.50 bunch.

GROCERIES.

Sugars are easier. Prices were reduced 1/4c in eastern markets, making eastern jobbing prices at 4 1/4 to 5c for granulated, and 3 1/2 to 4 1/2c for low grade to bright yellows. The general condition of sugars, however, was considered strong. Willett & Gray, New York, in their last weekly sugar statistical say: "Reports from the continent regarding the beet root crop encouraged holders to expect still an improvement before free receipts can be had of new crop sugars. Refiners found the demand for their product stimulated by the foreign advices, and were therefore obliged to come into the market for a supply of raws. The continuation of favorable circumstances caused an active business at 1 1/16 advance."

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.

Linseed oil is selling a little easier. No local oil is offering yet, and it will be some weeks before a supply of home made oil will be ready, the Winnipeg mills having been unable

to obtain any new flax seed yet, and supplies of last crop were exhausted long ago, since which time oil has all been shipped in from the east. Quotations are as follows: — Turpentine, in barrels 72c per gallon; linseed oil, raw 71c; boiled, 74c; benzine and gasoline, 50c; oxide paints, in barrels, 90c per gallon; coal tar \$3 per barrel; Portland cement, \$4.75 per barrel. Michigan plaster, \$3.25 to \$3.50 a barrel; putty, in bladders, 34c a pound, bulk, in bbla., 3c; whitening, in barrels, \$1.40 a cwt. White leads—Pure, Association guarantee, \$7; do., No. 1, \$6.50; do., No. 2, \$6; other brands of white leads, \$5 to \$5.50; calomine, in cases of 20 five-pound packages, \$6 per 100 pounds aAtastive, \$7.25 per case of 20 packages; Window Glass, first break, \$2.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

WINNIPEG.

WHEAT

Wheat was lower in United States markets on Monday. The United States government crop report was a weakening factor, the final report indicating a wheat crop of 596,000, 000 bushels, which was larger than the official report was expected to show. Those who have been figuring big on the crop, are now borne out by the official report. Liverpool closed 1/2 to 1/4d per cental lower. The visible supply increased 1,533,000 bushels, making the total 29,428,073, as compared with 17,738,867 a year ago. This is according to the Chicago report, which takes in stocks at principal points in Canada and the States, east of the Rocky mountains. Receipts at Duluth were 855 cars and Minneapolis 724 cars. Wheat was stronger on Tuesday. Liverpool was quoted 1/2 to 3/4d higher. Wheat and flour on ocean passage decreased 2,528,000 for the week, according to the statement made on Tuesday. Duluth received 293 cars and Minneapolis 384 cars. United States markets were easier on Wednesday, reports of rain and snow in Dakota failing to keep up prices. Bradstreet's report of supplies, east and west of the Rockies, showed an increase of 4,271,000 bushels, which was the main cause of weakness. Receipts at Duluth were 286 cars, and Minneapolis 463 cars. On Thursday cables were mostly quiet, but there was not much change in prices. Minneapolis received 560 cars and Duluth 354 cars. On Friday United States markets were lower, on more favorable weather and larger receipts in the northwest states. Considerable alarm was felt during the week for wheat in Dakota, owing to storms of rain and snow. The custom there is to thresh from the stook. Water was said to be standing in the fields, and it was claimed that all wheat in stook in northern Minnesota and Dakota was badly damaged, and that there was also damaged from bad stacking.

In Manitoba the movement is still rather slow, though at some points considerable wheat was coming in, but nothing like a generally active movement has started yet, the unfavorable weather having delayed threshing, and help is also scarce. In the Winnipeg district there was no rain to speak of during the week, but there were some cloudy, misty days at the commencement of the week, which dampened the surface and were almost equal to a light rain.

The weather was mostly fine in this district and there has been no snow yet in the Winnipeg district and eastern Manitoba, though there were snows during the week through Dakota, which extended over the boundary into southern Manitoba. Previous to this week there was snow west and north, which delayed stacking and threshing. Prices in Manitoba markets have ruled about the same as a week ago. About 77 to 78c per bushel has been about the average price paid to farmers, in Manitoba country markets, for best samples, supposed to be equal to No. 1 hard, but a good deal of wheat not any better than No. 2 has probably been taken at these prices. At some points up to 80c per bushel was paid for best samples, and 85c was heard of as having been paid, but 80c may be considered as the highest point reached at any market. On the Winnipeg exchange there was practically no business doing. The idea of values appeared to be about 96 to 97c for No. 1 hard, at Port Arthur.

FLOUR.

There was a slight decline on patent and bakers just after our last report was closed, prices being given 5c lower for these grades. Local jobbing quotations in small lots are as follows, per 100 pounds for standard qualities: Patents, \$2.50; strong bakers', \$2.30; Second bakers, \$2.00 to \$2.20; XXXX, \$1.50; superfine \$1.30.

MILKSTUFFS.

The easier feeling developed into a decline of \$1 per ton the first of the week, on both bran and shorts, which are now quoted at \$12 for bran and \$14 for shorts.

FEED.

Ground feed holds unchanged at last quotations, choice being held mostly at \$20 per ton, with inferior offered a little lower.

MEALS, OIL CAKE, ETC.

Oatmeal easier. Prices are: — Oil cake, in bags \$21.00 a ton; oil cake meal, in ton lots, sacked, \$20, in bulk \$25; Oatmeal, standard \$2.50; granulated, \$2.40 per 100 pounds; rolled oats, \$2.60 per sack of 30 pounds; cornmeal is held at \$1.95 to \$2 per 100 lbs. Pot barley, \$2.75 per 100 pounds. Pearl barley, \$3.00; fine, do., in 50 pounds sacks, \$3 per sack.

OATS.

There has not been much increase in local deliveries of oats, and prices have held fairly steady at 25 to 28c per bushel for loads on the market, all being wanted for local use. About 25c is the lowest valuation for cars on track here, shipped from country points on local freight rates, for the Winnipeg market, but there is no business doing to speak of, and car prices on Winnipeg freights are nominal. At some country points the quantity marketing is not in excess of local requirements and at such points prices are too high for shipment, but where taken for shipment, prices at country points range from 17 to 20c. Some business has been done for shipment to far western points. Eastern markets continue easy, and it looks as though values will have to rule low here.

BARLEY.

Barley is the most unsaleable of any commodity. A limited quantity of feed grain would be taken for local use at about the same value per bushel as oats, but the local demand is limited. About 30c is the best that is being paid for malting samples. The outlook for holders of barley is not encouraging. Prices are very low in eastern markets and also in the States.

FLAX SEED.

There is nothing doing locally in flax, but prices are likely to rule low. The crop is very large in the United States, and instead of importing, that country is exporting flax seed this year, and prices are very much lower than a year ago. In former years buyers from the

States came to Manitoba to purchase, but the duty on seed going into the States is now higher, and prices being lower, we are not likely to have any buyers from there this year. The low price of flax in the States will be imagined from the fact that linseed oil from there has been shipped into eastern Canada markets, paying the duty in competition with home production. At Chicago on Wednesday No. 1 flax declined 1½c to 96½c per bushel.

#### BUTTER.

Receipts somewhat freer. About 16c per lb is about as high as it is safe to quote for choice dairy, even in small quantities, and round lots 1c lower.

#### EGGS.

Were somewhat easier, and the price of 21c per dozen reached last week, has not been sustained. Small lots were offering at 20c on Friday.

#### CHEESE.

There was some buying during the recent strong movement in prices, but since values relaxed east, business has been quiet. We quote local jobbing prices at 10 to 11½c as to quality. Holders are firm on choice qualities.

#### HIDES.

Dealers are all dissatisfied with present prices, claiming they are too high to leave a margin, in the face of the weakness in eastern markets. Some talk of reducing No. 1 cows to 4c and No. 1 steers to 5c. Instructions have been sent to buyers, who are now out on the road, to purchase at lower prices. Round lots in the country have been picked up, however, at relatively higher prices than are quoted here. At Chicago buff hides are selling at 5½c. Pelts bring mostly from 35 to 45c as to quality, very few being worth over 45 cents each. We quote green salted as follows, Winnipeg inspection:—No. 1 cows 4½c, No. 2, 3½c, No. 3, 2½c. No. 1 heavy steers, 60 pounds up, 5½c, No. 2, 60 pounds and up, 4½c, calf, No. 1, 5c, No. 2, 4c, sheep and lambskins, 25 to 50c each. Tallow, 4½ to 5c for rendered.

#### WOOL.

Business about wound up. Unwashed fleece quotable at 10½c, for ordinary quality.

#### SENACA ROOT.

Little offering. The fall crop will likely be very light this year, owing to late, backward season and unfavorable weather. Outside markets are very flat and prices low, and local buyers have had an unprofitable season, having paid too high for the stuff. Quotable 20 to 22c.

#### CURED MEATS.

Prices very strong are:—Dry salt long clear bacon, 10c to 10½c; smoked long clear, 10½ to 11c; spiced rolls, 11½c; breakfast bacon, 13 to 15c; smoked hams, 14c; mess pork, \$17 to \$18 per barrel. Sausage are quoted: Fresh pork sausage, 10c per lb.; Bologna, do., 8c per pound; German, do., 9c per pound. Ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 9c per ½ lb package.

#### LARD.

Pure lard is held at firm prices. We quote: \$2.40 per 20 pound pail, for pure. Compound held at \$1.90 to \$2.00 per pail.

#### POULTRY AND GAME.

Spring chickens, about 10c per pound, live weight; fowl, 50 to 65c per pair. Turkeys, 10 to 12½c per pound, live weight. Wild ducks are more plentiful and selling from 10 to 35c per pair as to quality. 20 to 30c per pair was the usual price for fair to choice lots.

#### DRESSED MEATS.

Pork holds firm and one or two who held a few were asking 9c per pound, but butchers were able to buy at 8c. Beef holds at 5 to 5½c, mutton and lamb 11c, veal 7 to 8c.

#### LIVE STOCK.

Shipments of Manitoba and also some western rancho cattle continue to go eastward, notwithstanding the unfavorable markets "cazon in Britain. Some Manitoba shippers

are reported to have lost considerable on shipments. A few western ranch cattle have been taken from shipments passing through, for local use, although there is a plentiful supply of local cattle.

#### HAY

Fair local demand for pressed, \$7 to \$8 per ton. Loose on the street market selling at \$3 \$5 per ton.

#### VEGETABLES.

Potatoes may be bought in quantities at 20c per bushel, but 25c is the usual price on the street market, and most growers hold for this figure. Following are the prices at which city dealers buy on the market:—Potatoes, 25c per bushel, though they have sold as low as 20c; carrots, 30 to 40c bushel; beets, 25 to 30c bushel; parsnips, 1½c lb; cabbage, 20 to 40c dozen; celery, 25c dozen; citron, \$1 to \$1.20 dozen; squash, \$1.20 dozen; pumpkins, \$1.20 dozen; onions, 2½c lb; horseradish, 8c lb. Eastern tomatoes, 50 to 85c per 20 pound basket.

### Live Stock Markets.

The steamer with the Walrond ranch cattle (542 head) missed the last Liverpool market. Notwithstanding the small supply the market ruled very weak at Liverpool on October 12, the demand being very slow. A few of the finest steers touched 5½d; but the average was much lower. Finest steers, 11c; good to choice, 10½c; poor to medium, 9½c; inferior and bulls, 7 to 8½c.

The Montreal Gazette of Tuesday last reports that shippers there have received very discouraging advices from British markets. Stockers and fat cattle have lost money. Freighters were high at Montreal, and some shippers were forwarding to Boston, where they can get lower ocean rates, 42 shillings being quoted from Boston. Montreal quotations were: Some choice steers and heifers brought 4½c; and the fairly good stock sold at 3½ to 4c; inferior cattle sold from 2c upwards. Sheep sold at 3½c, while butchers paid \$2.50 to \$4.50 a piece for sheep and \$2.25 to \$4 for lambs.

### Winnipeg Board of Trade.

The quarterly meeting of the board of trade was held Tuesday last, preceded by a meeting of the council, which disposed of various routine matters.

The question of the Transfer Railway was discussed at some length, references being made to the fact that though General Manager Melien of the N. P. R. Co., in addressing the board in July last, had promised that he would ask the company for money to complete the connection with the C. P. R., nothing had yet been done in that direction, so far as could be seen. The secretary was instructed to write Mr. Melien, asking why his promise regarding the Transfer Railway had not been carried out.

The president reported on the acts of the council since the last board meeting, and referred to the fact that the local government were expending some moneys in improving the roads and ditches in the Brokenhead district, a matter which had been taken up with them by a delegation of the board.

C. C. Chipman, chief commissioner of the H. B. Co., and D. E. Adams, of the Dominion Coal Co., were elected members of the board.

A letter from H. B. Mitchell, of Milwood, referred to the board by the council, on the subject of the Pine Lumbermen's Association refusing to sell pine lumber to dealers who

handle spruce lumber, caused considerable discussion, which resulted in the following resolution being passed:

That this board views with strong disapprobation the decision of certain pine lumber manufacturers of the Northwest to refuse to supply lumber to dealers who handle and sell spruce lumber, believing such a decision to be a direct interference with the legitimate flow of trade and a tyrannical attempt to hamper and coerce trade for the benefit of the few and against the interest of the many; and that the secretary be instructed to send a copy of the resolution to the president of the Pine Lumbermen's Association.

The secretary was instructed to forward a copy of this resolution to the president of the Lumbermen's Association, and also to the several boards of trade in the province.

The following resolution was also passed:—

That this board, while disclaiming any right to interfere with the matter of amalgamation of the Northwest Commercial Travellers' association with the Commercial Travellers' association of Canada, desires to express its opinion that no action should be taken which would tend to weaken the unity of Northwestern trade which the mercantile element of this province has sacrificed so much to build up and cement, and in which sacrifice the Northwest Commercial Travellers association has borne its share.

The president was requested to appoint a committee of nine to consider the question of municipal taxation, and report to the board.

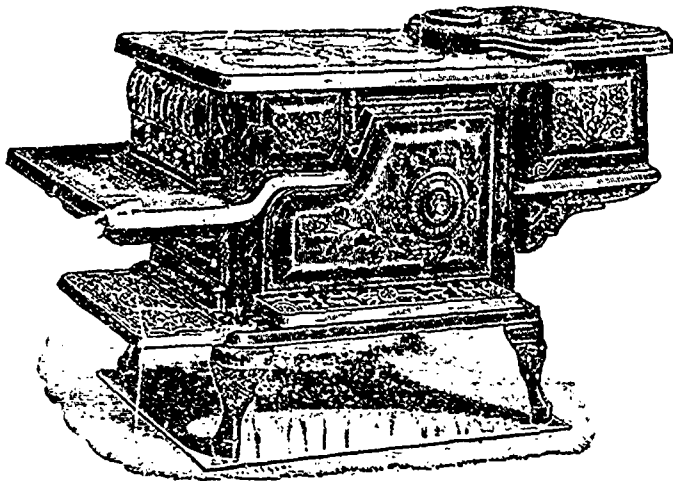
THE Dominion Illustrated each week contains an illustration and biographical sketch of some imaginary citizen of the United States. These are given as a take-off on the rubbish which fills so many Canadian papers, in the form of "plate" matter, imported from the United States, and which is devoted very largely to puffing alleged prominent citizens of the republic. These "original biographical sketches" of the Illustrated form more interesting matter than the bulk of this imported rubbish, which is dished out to the Canadian readers.

No less than ten car loads of horses, cattle, and settlers' effects passed through Winnipeg last Sunday, en route to Prince Albert and Yorkton. Along with them were thirty emigrants all from Dakota, who are going to try life in Canada. E. Spry, one of the party, said he had moved to Aberdeen, Dakota, in 1880, and bought three farms in that vicinity, as well as establishing a business as blacksmith and machinist. Owing to the drought during recent years his business was fast failing and he found it necessary to leave.

Greene & Sons Company, of Montreal, wholesale hats, caps, furnishings, furs, etc., intend looking as carefully as ever after their western interests. This old and reliable firm has long enjoyed a large business in the west, from Port Arthur to the Pacific coast. The field will be worked with equal vigor this year, and their specialties are now being represented to the trade. Chas. H. Fildes arrived in Winnipeg last week and will represent the firm in Manitoba, while T. C. Johnston is now on the main line and will work the country through to the coast.

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JAMES BURRIDGE, Manager.

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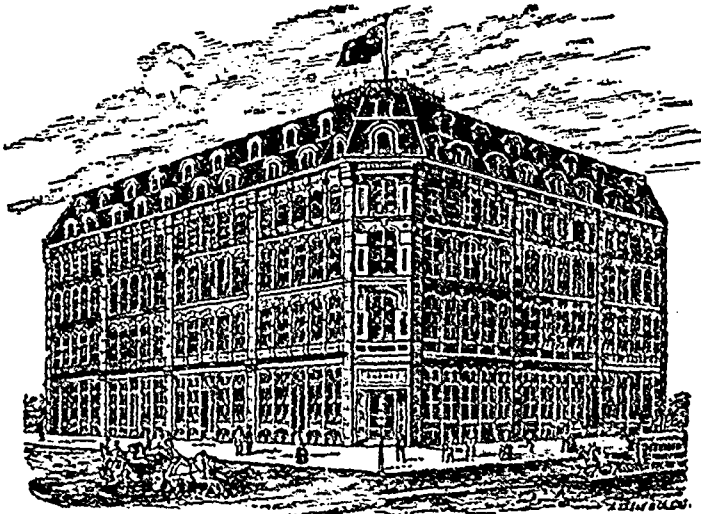
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Full Stock Carried in Winnipeg. Write for Samples to our Manitoba and North-West Agents.

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



Our Travellers with Samples for the Spring and Summer Season of 1892, are now on the Road.

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1866, 1868 and 1870 Notre Dame and 36, 38, 40 and 42 St. Henry St., MONTREAL.

**ALLEN & BROWN,**  
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**PACKERS and CURERS.**  
CHOICEST SMOKED HAMS, AND BREAKFAST BACON, BONELESS HAM, PURE LARD,  
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**ROYAL CROWN SOAP**  
THE BEST.

**HOWARD & McDONALD,**  
Box 123, - - BRANDON, MAN.  
Agents for the Laclede Fire Brick Manufacturing Co. St. Louis; Sewer & Culvert, Pipes, Paving Brick, Fire-proofing Hollow Brick, Chimney Tops, Flue Linings, etc. ESTIMATES GIVEN.

**It was very Rank.**

Yes, it was rank and it an importation too. We are afflicted with many rank importations and nowhere is it more noticeable than in the cigars we smoke. Many of us have already learned that Tasse, Wood & Co., manufacture a better cigar than any imported, and selling at \$150 per thousand wholesale. The "Rosebud" you know—fifteen cents, or two for a quarter—is the brand. Compare it with the imported article and you will like it much better.

**BROMLEY & CO.**

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

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**AWNINGS, STACK COVERS, ETC.**

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25 TENTS TO RENT.

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70 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

INDIAN, CEYLON, CHINA AND JAPAN

**T. E. A. S.**

We make a specialty of CEYLON and INDIAN Teas, and carry the largest assortment of any House in the Dominion.

represented in Manitoba, Northwest Territories and British Columbia, by

D. C. MCGREGOR, - McINTYRE BLOCK WINNIPEG

- Plain Sugar-cured Hams.
- Plain Spiced Rolls.
- Long Clear Bacon.
- Lard Pure and Compound.
- August and Sept. Cheese.
- Choice Dairy Butter.
- Pickled Eggs.
- Red Onions.

In car lots and less quantities at close prices to the trade.

22 WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS.

Cash paid for choice Dairy Butter and Fresh Eggs.

Agents for the McCormick Manufacturing Co., London, Ont., Biscuits, Confectionery, Jams and Jellies. Orders by Wire and Letter receive Special Attention.

**J. Y. GRIFFIN & CO.**

Pork Packers and Provision Merchants, Winnipeg.

**J. S. CARVETH & CO.,**

Pork Packers and Commission Merchants.

Smoked Meats, Butter and Eggs. Try our Celebrated German Sausage and Ham Chicken and Tongue.

Write for circulars of our Patent Egg Preserving Fluid sold by the gallon. 100 per cent saved by using it. We have kept Eggs fresh for over three years.

Cash paid for Horseradish root in any quantity. Ship it in, and get a good price for it. We are wanting it all the time. Sausage Casings for sale.

333 4th Avenue North, - WINNIPEG.

SAMUEL HOOPEE, DEALER IN MONUMENTS, HEAD STONES, Mantle Pieces, Grates, Etc. Special designs furnished on application. Corner Banatyne and Alber streets, Winnipeg.

**Toronto Live Stock Markets.**

Cattle—Receipts were heavier than usual for this season of the year. The run to-day was composed chiefly of very good heavy cattle for the British markets and stockers. Export cattle found a good demand but at slightly easier prices. The best sale was a load of 1,387 lb average steers at a shade less than \$5.00 per cwt. Most of the business was done at \$3.75 to \$4.40 per cwt., for cattle weighing 1,150 to 1,300.

Stockers were steady. The export demand continued almost at a standstill. There are still 400 head on pasture waiting for a boat. By Tuesday there should be a good demand here for more on a basis of \$2.50 to \$3.50 per cwt for steers and \$2 to \$3 for bulls. For the distillery stables there were several purchases at about these quotations.

Springers were in better demand, cables from Scotch markets being favorable for good quality. All offered to-day sold readily. One choice late springer sold at \$53; 2 went at \$52.50 each; 7 at \$42 and 7 at \$38. Others sold at \$35 to \$50.

Butchers' cattle sold fairly well, but the market was slightly easier. Very few picked cattle touched 4c. Most of this grade went at 3 3/4 to 3 1/2c. Loads averaged 3 1/4 to 3 1/2c; while common quality went at 2 1/2 to 3 1/2c—Empire.

Wyld, Grassett & Darling, wholesale dry goods, Toronto, have arranged with D. Henderson, who has resided in Winnipeg for the past summer, to represent their house in Manitoba, the territories and British Columbia. The Toronto firm is fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Henderson, who is a thoroughly posted dry goods man. Mr. Henderson was formerly connected with the Toronto wholesale dry goods trade, and he has had experience in this branch as buyer, travelling salesman, and also in the retail trade. Representing such a leading house as Wyld, Grassett & Darling, he will no doubt be able to do good work in the west. From personal acquaintance THE COMMERCIAL can recommend Mr. Henderson to the western trade, as a gentleman worthy of every confidence.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

On Monday, October 12, wheat prices opened 1 to 1½c lower than Saturday's close, then advanced 1c, again declined 1c and closed about ½c lower than Saturday, the government crop report being the weakening feature. Receipts 435 cars. Closing prices were:—

	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	May.
Wheat .....	96½	—	98½	1.04½
Corn .....	54½	48½	—	42
Oats .....	21½	27½	—	31½
Pork .....	—	—	8.05	—
Lard .....	—	6.47½	6.62½	—
Short Ribs .....	6.75	6.57½	—	—

On Tuesday wheat recovered and closed about 1c higher. Receipts were large again, being 798 cars. Closing prices were:—

	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	May.
Wheat .....	97½	—	99½	1.05½
Corn .....	56½	50½	—	42½
Oats .....	27½	28	—	31½
Pork .....	—	—	8.72½	—
Lard .....	—	6.40	6.54	—
Short Ribs .....	6.45	6.27½	—	—

On Wednesday prices sold down 1½ to 1¾c, but recovered slightly and closed 1½ to 1¾c lower. Receipts were 351 cars. Closing prices were:—

	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	May.
Wheat .....	96½	—	98½	1.01½
Corn .....	54½	49½	—	42½
Oats .....	27½	28½	—	31½
Pork .....	—	—	8.76	—
Lard .....	—	6.35	6.42½	—
Short Ribs .....	6.25	6.10	—	—

On Thursday wheat was lower until the last hour when there was good buying on the report that the Russian decree against maize shipments from that country would go into effect at once. There was an advance of 1½c from the lowest price of the day, and the market closed ½c higher. Receipts 289 cars. Closing prices were:—

	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	May.
Wheat .....	97½	—	99½	1.05½
Corn .....	52½	49½	—	42½
Oats .....	23	28½	—	31½
Pork .....	—	—	9.00	—
Lard .....	—	6.45	6.32½	—
Short Ribs .....	6.35	6.20	—	—

On Friday wheat declined ½c. Receipts 415 cars. Closing prices were:—

	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	May.
Wheat .....	96½	96½	98½	1.04½
Corn .....	52½	48	—	42
Oats .....	27½	27½	—	30½
Pork .....	—	—	8.87½	—
Lard .....	—	6.40	6.47½	—
Short Ribs .....	6.32½	6.12½	—	—

Toronto Grocery Market.

Sugars—Steady. Syrups have been moving more freely than was anticipated at 2½ to 3½c per lb. Molasses are rather dull. Prices rule from 36 to 40c for Porto Ricos and Barbadoes in hogsheads. Granulated, 1 to 15 barrels, 5½c; do, 15 barrels and over, 5c; grocers A, 1 to 15 barrels, 5c; do, 15 barrels and over 4½c; Paris lump, boxes, 5½ to 5¾c; extra ground, barrels, 5¾c; do, boxes or less than barrels, 6c; powdered, barrels, 5½c; do, less than barrels, 5½ to 5¾c; refined, dark to bright, 3½ to 4½c; Trinidad raw, 3½ to 4; Demerara, 4½c. Syrups—D., 2½ to 2¾c; M., 2½ to 2¾c; B. 2½ to 3c; V. B., 3 to 3½c; E. V. B., 3½ to 3¾c ex super., 3½ to 3¾c; XX., 3½ to 3¾c; XXX and special, 3½ to 3¾c.

Coffees—Coffees are steady and the demand continues to improve. Prices are:—Rios, 21 to 22c; Jamaica, 22 to 23c; Java, 27

to 32c; Mocha, 29 to 35c; Porto Rico, 25 to 28c.

Dried fruit—There will be no considerable movement until the arrival of the direct steamer at Montreal some time hence. Valencia raisins are irregular; prices have been cut to 6½c for spot stock, but in some instances holders will not part with spot goods under 7½ to 7¾c, but offer futures freely at 6½c. Currents, bbls, now, 6½c to 6¾c; half bbls, 6½ to 6¾c; cases, 6½ to 6¾c; Vostizza, new, cases, 9½ to 9¾; Patras, bbls, 7½ to 7¾c; half bbls, 7½ to 7¾c; cases, 7½ to 7¾c. Raisins, Valencias, 6½ to 7½c; do, selects, 6 to 7c; do, layers, 8½ to 9c; sultanas, 15 to 18c. London layers, \$3 to \$3.10; black baskets, \$4 to \$4.10; clusters, \$4.25; extra desert clusters, \$4.50. Prunes—Cases, 5½ to 6½c; hogheads and bags, 6½ to 7c. Figs, natural bags, 4½ to 5c; Malaga mats, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Elemes, 10 to 20 pounds, 8 to 10c. Dates, Hallowee, 5½ to 6c; old 4c. Nuts, almonds, Tarragona, 15½ to 17c; Ivica, 14 to 15c; filberts, Sicily, 10½ to 11c; walnuts, Grenobles, 16 to 17c; Marbots, 12 to 13c; Bordeaux, 12 to 12½c.

Canned goods—Canned goods are less active owing to the certainty that the supply will equal the demand. Prices have been maintained, however, no sales being reported of any quantities. Fish—Salmon, 1's flat, \$1.60 to 1.70; salmon, 1's tall, \$1.35 to 1.45; lobster, Clover Leaf, \$2.95; lobster, other, 1's, \$2.10 to 2.30; mackerel, \$1.00 to 1.10; sardines, French ½'s, 11c.; French do, ½'s, 17c.; sardines, American ½'s, 6 to 8c; do, do, ½'s, 9c. Fruits and vegetables—Corn, 2's, \$1.10 to \$1.25; do., 3's, \$1.50 to 1.60; peas, 2's, \$1.10 to 1.25; beans, \$1; pumpkins, 75c; strawberries, 2's, \$2.25 to 2.40; tomatoes, 3's, \$1.10 to \$1.15; apples, 3's, \$1.10 to \$1.15; do, gallons, \$3 to 3.20; peaches, 2's, \$2 to 2.25; do, 3's, \$2.75 to 3.50; plums, 2's, 1.60 to \$2; do, 3's, \$2.60; pears, 2's, \$2.

Rice, Spices, etc.—Rice, bags, 3½ to 4½; do, off grades, 3½ to 3¾c; do, Patna, 6½ to 6¾c; do, Japan, 4½ to 5½c; Carolina, 8 to 8½c; sago, 3½ to 4½c; tapioca, 4½ to 6c; pepper black, 12 to 18c; do, white, 18 to 25c; ginger, Jamaica, 25 to 30c; cloves, 15 to 20c; allspice, 12 to 15c; nutmegs, 85c to \$1.10; cream tartar, 25 to 35c.—Empire.

At the special general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Ottawa held recently for the purpose of increasing the bank's capital stock, the following by-law was adopted: 1. The capital stock of the Bank of Ottawa shall be increased from the sum of one million dollars to the sum of one million five hundred thousand dollars, by the issue of five thousand new shares of one hundred dollars each, and the new shares shall be issued at such time and at such price and in such manner as the directors may determine and as provided in "The Bank Act." 2. That application be made by the directors of the bank to the treasury board of the Government of Canada, for a certificate approving of this by-law pursuant to the provisions of "The Bank Act." The Bank Act requires that a copy of the by-law together with a notice of intention to apply for such certificate shall be published in the Canada Gazette and a local paper for a space of 4 weeks. Under these circumstances the by-law cannot come into force until November next.

Davidson Bros., photographers of Rapid City, intend moving to Deloraine, Man.

Minneapolis Closing Price Wheat.

At Minneapolis, on Saturday, Oct. 17, wheat prices were as follows, at noon for No. 1 northern: Cash, 92½c; December option, 92½c, May, 99½c. A week ago December wheat closed at 94½c and May at \$1.01½.

Duluth Wheat Market.

No. 1 northern wheat at Duluth closed as follows on each day of the week for December option: Monday, 95½c.; Tuesday 97c., Wednesday 96c., Thursday 96c.; Friday 95½; Saturday, 95½c per bushel. No. 1 hard on Saturday, October 17, closed at 96½. A week ago December wheat closed at 96½c for No. 1 northern, and 97c for No. 1 hard.

It is announced that the Patterson & Bro. Co., of Woodstock, Ontario, manufacturers of harvesting machinery, and J. O. Wisner, Son & Co., of Brantford, Ont., manufacturers of seeding machinery, have consolidated under the name of Patterson & Wisner (Ltd.) of Woodstock and Brantford, with head office and chief manufactory at Woodstock, and a branch factory at Brantford. The capital stock is \$1,000,000.

It is reported that L. A. Nett, clothier, Winnipeg, who made such a disgraceful failure a short time ago, is endeavoring to arrange a settlement with his creditors at twenty cents on the dollar. Some of the creditors, who consider the case little better than straight steal, refuse to countenance the offer, preferring to lose their claims, rather than become a party to such a disgraceful piece of business.

A party of six residents of Grafton, Dakota, says the *Bulletin*, of Edmonton, Alberta, arrived on Monday's train to spy out the land, after taking in the Winnipeg exhibition where they were favorably impressed by the Edmonton exhibit. All the members of the party spoke of investing in land and two spoke of putting up a roller mill.

A. D. Braithwaite, manager of the Bank of Montreal at Calgary, was at Edmonton, Alberta, last week looking up the prospects for the establishment of a branch of the bank of Montreal here.

Mann, Byres & Co., of Glasgow, Scotland, dry goods, have established an agency in Winnipeg. Walter Henson, late of Geo. H. Rogers & Co., will take charge of the Winnipeg branch.

J. R. Miquelon, who has been connected with Power Bros. establishment at Calgary for five years has resigned to accept a position with McKenzie, Powis & Co., wholesale grocers, Winnipeg, as travelling salesman.

Ten car loads of fine beef cattle, which were purchased on the Queen ranch by Gallagher & McGregor, of Winnipeg, were sent to Montreal last week for shipment to Great Britain.

Moore Hill, Carman, Man., has disposed of his business to Mr. Ardington, and will buy grain for Atkinson & Cummings, of Winnipeg.

The Bank of Montreal has leased one of the stores in the Hamilton block, Fort William, and will open a branch.

*Der Nordwesten*, the German paper published in Winnipeg, doubles its size in its issue of last week.



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- " KALSOMINE, 12 Beautiful Tints.
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NO.	DESCRIPTION.	PER DOZEN
202	Railway Pen, fine point.....	40c.
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252	Commercial Pen, medium point.....	60c.
262	Electric Pen, fine point.....	60c.
282	Public Pen, fine point.....	45c.
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LIMITED.

The most perfect Flouring Mill in Canada. CAPACITY 2,000 BARRELS A DAY.

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All Grades of HARD WHEAT FLOUR in Barrels and Bags.

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Our new lines of Brooches, Barmes, Eardrops, and Scarf Pins in Rolled Plate and Gold Front are now complete. See our new Styles of Black Goods.

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 OF MANITOBA, (LIMITED)

**BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS,**

Light and Heavy Forgings, Engine and Boiler Works  
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**GENERAL BLACKSMITHING,**

POINT DOUGLAS AVE., WINNIPEG.

**RUBLEE, RIDDELL & CO.**

Commission Merchants

AND IMPORTERS OF

Green and Dried Fruits.

15 OWEN STREET,

WINNIPEG

## Prospects for the Next Raw Fur Season.

C. H. Habbert of New York has issued the following report to his shippers:

When I now venture to give my opinion in regard to the value of American furs during the coming season, I can of course only be guided by the doings of the market up to the present date, and my friends must bear in mind that two most important months for the fur business, October and November, still lay before us, and certain articles which were so far rather neglected, or moving slowly, may yet spring into activity.

The prospects for the future in this country can hardly be called otherwise than encouraging, but a matter of grave consideration is the unsatisfactory condition of European affairs, especially those of Russia, and we must not forget than even under the most favorable circumstances we are obliged to unload the larger part of our collection on the Continental markets.

While I am the last man to underrate the importance of our home consumption, especially after such an experience as we had this summer, it is nevertheless a regrettable fact that a limited local demand for certain grades of fur, frequently causes a rise in prices, which is both unjustified and dangerous.

Europe has shown us only too often that she will not be influenced by our actions, and while the development of the speculative spirit seems to increase from year to year in our branch of trade, all those who believe in conservative business methods will have no reason to regret it in the long run, and are apt to give their shippers more satisfaction than those firms which fall from one extreme into the other, in valuing as well as assorting furs.

A person may occasionally be justified in holding a certain article for a while when the price is extremely low, but bear in mind that it is generally the best policy to sell your furs whenever you are able to do so with a fair profit, and in a declining market do not hesitate to accept even a small loss, especially towards the latter part of the season, as a reaction for the better seldom sets in at that time.

Bear did not sell quite as well in our market during the last few months as it was expected they would, and only prime, silky skins, both brown and black, can be disposed of at fair prices, while all coarsely furred and lower grades are quite neglected, there being hardly any farther demand for such skins by our robe makers, who are now using cheaper and more saleable substitutes in their place.

The European markets show about the same taste in regard to this article, and even if the finer sorts should hold their own during the next series of sales, common bear will undoubtedly be closed out at lower prices, which shippers must bear in mind when they buy early caught skins.

Beaver could be placed to good advantage up to the present date, but only the paler shades as well as the moderate priced skins, suitable for glove makers' stock, while all fine, dark colored skins are moving yet very slowly. Should the demand for the latter not improve later on in the season, last year's quotations have to be lowered, as the exporters will hardly dare to send larger lots of beaver to London at the present extreme prices.

Otter continue to be in satisfactory demand, owing to the strong market in seal, but particularly prime large skins from northern sections which are suitable for dyeing, and it is my opinion that the present value of this article will be sustained during the coming season.

Muskrat sold fairly well up to a recent date both here and in Europe, their value, like that of otter, being somewhat influenced by the value of seal, and while the larger proportion were worked up, plucked and dyed, as usual, quite a few were used by our domestic trade, dressed in the hair, as a cheap imitation of mink. The stock of muskrats carried in first hands is yet, however, quite heavy, and if the early collection should turn out to be a liberal one, we must be satisfied if the expected advance in the October sales will be sustained in January, at which time the bulk of this article is generally closed out in London.

Mink has proved for all those who were fortunate enough to carry a good stock of them, the most profitable article this year, which is a still more remarkable fact, as in spite of the exceedingly small offering in May, there was no improvement from the prices obtained in the London March sales. The demand was almost exclusively for our home consumption, and after our own stocks were exhausted, anything which could be bought within reason, was also brought back from Europe, but particularly the more common grades, of which the market is now fairly cleared. This sharp inquiry for mink is largely due to the extensive consumption of this fur by our cloak houses, which use them for the trimming of moderate priced jackets; but this very fact makes me fear that common skins will not at least retain their present high value during the next year, and in the course of the last few weeks prices have already declined on most grades fully ten per cent., and are still favoring buyers.

Skunk have done quite well in Europe, and the decline in the summer sale was mostly due to the inferior quality of the collection which is offered at that time. In our country their sale has been rather less satisfactory up to this date, black dyed opossum being used extensively as a cheaper substitute; but this does not say much, as skunk generally sells to best advantage later on in the season, and if prices are not driven too high by foolish competition, I would consider them one of the safest articles to handle during the next winter.

Raccoon keep on declining in each successive sale, and there is every reason to fear that prices have not reached the bottom yet, as stocks both here and on the Continent are extremely large and the sales quite limited. While there are different causes for this condition of the market, it is largely due to the unsatisfactory state of the fur business in Russia, which country is the heaviest consumer of raccoon, and no decided improvement can be looked for as long as circumstances prevent us from unloading a good share of our collection in that direction. To judge from present indications, the central and southwestern skins are apt to suffer again most from the general depreciation in value, as they are not suitable for dyeing and generally too expensive for coats; but a decline will probably be on all grades, and I must therefore advise shippers to be duly conservative in their purchases.

Opossum, which, as I stated already before, are used in the dyed state as a substitute for

skunk, have improved remarkably during the last six months, and all well furred skins of fair size are yet in good request at full prices, and are apt to remain so as long as they yet can be consumed for this season's trade. The future sales of good skins will likely be somewhat regulated by the value of skunk, while staggy and real small skins are not wanted in any market. A decided advance, which has however already been fully discounted on our side, is looked for during the October sales on all the better grades; but the inferior early collection is, for reasons given, not apt to be good property, and I would advise everybody to dispose of it as soon as possible, as any unfavorable turn in the market will affect this class of skins the most.

Red fox are used on our side only in very limited quantities, and their values is now almost exclusively regulated by the demand for them in Europe. The closing quotations of last spring will probably be used again at the beginning of this season, and I do not look for any violent fluctuations in prices during the winter months.

Gray fox are still much neglected, and no material improvement can be expected unless natural fur trimmings should become popular again during the next year. The heavy stock of them which was carried over in our cold storage houses already from two winters has been but slightly reduced during the summer months; but at the same time, the present owners do not seem very anxious to sacrifice the goods, and live in hopes that the low price of this fur will yet create a demand for it somewhere.

Marten has not as yet sympathized with mink on our side, and if Europe does not buy them more willingly, the present holders of them will not find their speculative purchases very profitable.

Lynx sold very slowly throughout the summer at moderate prices, and unless an unexpected demand for them should spring up in the near future, late quotations will remain unchanged.

Wolves were taken by our robe manufacturers whenever they had an opportunity to obtain them at low figures, and there will probably not be any change in their values for some time.

In regard to such other furs as fisher, cross and silver foxes, sea otter, etc., we are almost entirely dependent on the European trade; but as Russia has been the principal buyer of these articles of late years, a decline is looked upon as a certainty.

## Japan Teas.

Mail reports from Japan report in substance that the exports this year will probably show an increase of 2 or 3 million pounds, reaching about 50 millions, but as the consumption of Japan teas in the United States and Canada steadily increases, the quantity will probably not be found excessive. The grades now principally shipping are common to good medium. The higher grades are practically finished, and arrivals from this time to the end of the season (estimated at 30,000 piculs) will consist chiefly of the lower grades. Quotations remain unchanged; the natives holding firmly to their previous line of valuation.—*New York Commercial Bulletin.*

### Grain and Milling.

H. Douglas, a Portage merchant, has advertized that he will give two prizes for competition for the best sample of wheat brought to his store by the farmers of this district - 1st prize, \$25, 2nd prize \$15.

The Regina Standard says: "Owing to the superior quality of the Regina wheat samples shown at the meeting of the board of grain examiners recently held in Winnipeg, a new grade was introduced—No. 1 extra hard." For the information of the Standard, we would remark that the "extra hard" grade has been in existence for years, and is provided for in the Dominion act, regarding the grading of wheat.

The petition of a creditor to wind up the Manitoba Milling Co., of Carberry, has been refused by the court.

A general meeting of the grain and flour examiners of Canada will be held in Montreal on October 22. C. N. Bell and Stephen Nairn, leave for Montreal Saturday to act as Manitoba representatives at the meeting.

Minnesota and the Dakotas have a surplus of wheat estimated at 125,000,000 bushels, over home requirements for bread and seed. This will allow 2,500,000 bushels per week for shipment up to the middle of July next.

Dimes & Cleveland, Winnipeg, will build an elevator at Nesbitt, Man., where it is claimed 300,000 bushels of wheat will be marketed this season.

### Lumber Cuttings.

The Lake of the Woods lumbermen are busy sending out camping outfits. A number of camps are already out for the winter's cut of logs.

A resolution passed by the Winnipeg board of trade, regarding the pine versus the spruce lumber question, appears under the head of the "Winnipeg Board of Trade," in this issue.

The saw mill of the Lake Winnipeg Lumber & Trading Company, will be sold, as the company is being liquidated.

### Pure White Lead.

The White Lead Association which took such praiseworthy stand against the sale of adulterated goods some time ago has gained a decided advantage in getting an Act of Parliament passed to prohibit the sale of adulterated goods if they are branded as pure. The extent to which consumers have been cheated by unscrupulous grinders is almost incredible, but now both manufacturer and retailer will be subject to penalty if they sell, or offer for sale, any spurious white lead which is wrongly branded. From a series of analytical tests of various brands of "pure" and "genuine" it has been proved that adulteration to the extent of 33 per cent is practised by some of the grinders. As the sulphate of Barytes used as an adulterant is practically useless for painting purposes, the unfortunate user wasted the cost of labor in putting on an article which did very little immediate good and had no lasting quality, while the manufacturer put an extra 2c per lb. into his pocket and cut out his honest competitor. The Association has hitherto guaranteed, under a mutual bond, of penalty, all goods issued by its members, but now the Act will support the firms who issue sterling goods. The act, which

came into operation on 28th August, declares that no person shall mark, brand or label any article or package, with the word "pure" "genuine," or any word equivalent thereto, or sell, or offer, or expose for sale any such package unless the contents are pure within the meaning of the Act. The two articles included are "Dry White Lead," which is to be "Basic carbonate of lead prepared only by corrosion of metallic lead"; and "White Lead in Oil," which is to be "Dry white lead ground in pure linsced oil in the proportion of 96 to 92 per cent. of the former to 8 to 10 per cent. of the latter." Other articles may be added at any time by an Order in Council. The penalty of each violation is \$100, and as half is payable to the prosecutor, there is a strong presumption that the Act will not remain a dead letter, but will be rigidly enforced. Its provisions will be enforced under the Inland Revenue Act and samples may be obtained by officers in the same way as under the adulteration Act. Some of the grinders of "pure" white lead who do not care to face the act, got rid of large quantities some weeks ago, as was noticed by us, and retailers who hold these goods will have to be careful that the prosecution does not fall upon them. In order to make the thing widely known the association has issued a circular to dealers and consumers which reads as follows:

"The members of the White Lead association of Canada, consider it to be in the public interest to publish a copy of the "act in restraint of fraudulent marking" as passed by the Dominion parliament and assented to by the Deputy Governor-General on 28th August 1891 and which since that date has been law. The association looks upon this act as a fit crowning to all their efforts for the past three years to furnish consumers with a pure and unadulterated lead. The standard of quality as fixed by the association has been accepted by the government and is therefore in strict conformity with the act. It is of the utmost importance that dealers be assured that they are not unwittingly violating this act, and the only effective precaution is to buy such lead as bears the label of the association. The members of the association in addition to the penalty prescribed under this act are also bound toward the association in a heavy forfeit, secured by a deposit in the hands of the secretary, should any lead ground by them be found to be adulterated. A. J. Somerville, president; John Hyde, secretary." The members of the association are: Ontario Lead and Barb Wire Co.; the A. G. Penchea Co., Limited; Toronto Lead and Color Co.; Sanderson, Pearey & Co., all of Toronto; Baylis Manufacturing Co.; Fergusson, Alexander & Co.; Montreal Rolling Mills Co.; McArthur Corneille & Co., and A. Ramsay & Son, all of Montreal. It will be well as the circular suggests, for all our retail merchants to see whether their stock of "pure" lead is really what it pretends to be, or whether they are liable to a penalty for having in their stores any of the adulterated goods, for which they will be held responsible.—Trade Bulletin.

### Grandly Accomplished.

In October, 1889, the firm of A. W. Morris & Bro., cordage and binder twine manufacturers, found themselves in financial difficul-

ties, and in the following February they were compelled to assign, with liabilities amounting to \$553,000, but owing to the rare business ability and honor of this enterprising firm, we are pleased to announce that it has paid all creditors in full with interest, the last payment being made in July of the present year. It will be remembered at the time of the failure that Alex. W. Morris merely asked for an extension of time, assuring his creditors of his ability to pay them in full with interest; but owing to one or two of the banks refusing this offer he was forced very reluctantly to make an assignment, which of course stopped his business and entailed upon him unnecessarily heavy losses. Undaunted by this unfortunate refusal on the part of his bankers however, he overcame every obstacle, and in less than two years accomplished the grand object of his ambition, namely the payment of dollar for dollars with interest on the full amount of his liabilities of over half a million. Had the first offer of A. W. Morris & Bro. been promptly accepted, their liabilities would have been met long before July last. Such commercial institutions as the J. A. Converse Manufacturing Company, of which A. W. Morris & Bro. are proprietors, are a credit to the mercantile community of any city and any country.—Trade Bulletin.

### The Financial Situation.

The money market both here and at other financial centres of the Dominion, has exhibited several important features of late, which should tend to greater activity in the early future, mercantile demands having increased under the circumstances incidental to the season, and call money finding free employment on the stock exchanges. Rates, however, while inclining to firmness, remain unchanged, and ample funds are still at the disposal of borrowers. During October and the following months a pronounced advance in the price of money may reasonably be looked for, the requirements of the crop movement necessitating a larger supply than usual to enable dealers to purchase and hold over until navigation re-opens the immense crops that have been harvested. When the note circulation then returns for redemption—a circulation that will undoubtedly expand from \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000 during the intervening period—the usual tightness will be felt, but the shipments abroad will be so heavy that the banks should redeem without any very serious drain on their cash reserves. Still, caution and a watchful conservatism will undoubtedly be a more pronounced feature of the money market for some time to come.—Montreal Merchants' Magazine and Financial Review.

The wheat crop of the United States for 1891 has gradually been assuming larger proportions. Earlier in the season 500,000,000 bushels was thought a fair estimate of the crop. There were some who figured the crop considerably larger, but they were dubbed enthusiasts. Last week the official crop report of the Washington department was devoted to yields per acre, and wheat was placed at an average yield of 15 bushels per acre for the United States, which would make a total crop of 593,000,000 bushels—practically 600,000,000 bushels. Reports of threshing indicate a higher yield than was estimated from the straw.

# CONFEDERATION LIFE.

HEAD OFFICE, - TORONTO.

Business in Force, - \$20,000,000. - - Assets and Capital, \$4,250,000.

## INCREASES MADE LAST YEAR.

In Income, .....	\$55,168 00	In New Business .....	\$706,967 00
In Assets, .....	\$117,141 00	In Business in Force .....	\$1,600,376 00
In Cash Surplus .....	\$68,648 00		

W. C. MACDONALD, Actuary.

J. K. MACDONALD, Managing Director.



PICKING HILLWATTEE TEA.

- New Currants.
- New Raisins.
- New Figs.
- New Peels
- New Herrings.
- New Lobsters
- New Cal. Fruits.
- New Cal. Vegetables.

SEE OUR TRAVELLERS ABOUT NEW MALAGA GRAPES AND CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.  
INDIAN AND CEYLON TEAS A SPECIALTY.

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HAMILTON, - ONT.

# E. F. HUTCHINGS' GREAT NORTHWEST Saddlery House

Is now Open for Business.  
Our new premises will be found opposite the City Hall, Corner Main and Market Sts.  
No. 519 Main St. and 191 to 195 Market St.  
The Largest Stock and Best Equipped Establishment in Canada. Lowest prices and Best Goods is our Motto.  
TRUNKS, VALISES, LEATHER AND FINDINGS, SADDLERY HARDWARE, WHIPS, &c.  
Don't forget the new premises.  
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MANUFACTURERS  
Elevator Engines and Boilers  
ERTEL VICTOR HAY PRESSES  
—AND—  
PORTABLE ENGINES AND THRESHERS.  
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# Winnipeg Brass Works

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Manufacturer of all Classes of Brass Goods, Brass and Iron Railings, Etc., Etc.  
ELECTRIC BELLS KEPT IN STOCK.  
ANDREW SCHMIDT, - Winnipeg.

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Combined Authorized Capital:  
**\$3,000,000.00.**  
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Provincial Manager:  
W. R. MILLER,  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Policies of the Manufacturers' Life are not only the most popular but also the most liberal and comprehensive now offered to the public. They are non-forfeitable, incontestable and free from all limitation as to residence, travel, suicide or occupation after TWO YEARS.

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HEAD OFFICE:  
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Managing Director:  
JOHN F. ELLIS,  
Director of the Barber & Ellis Co., TORONTO.

W. E. SANFORD M'FG CO., Ld.  
MANUFACTURERS OF



45 to 49 King St. Princess Street.  
**HAMILTON & WINNIPEG.**

**S. A. D. BERTRAND,**  
OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE  
For the Province of Manitoba, under the recommendation of the Board of Trade of the City of Winnipeg.  
Insolvent and Trust Estates Managed with Promptness and Economy.  
Special attention to Confidential Business Enquiries.  
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# M. HUGHES & CO.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL  
Furniture and Undertaking Warerooms  
315 and 317 Main Street  
TELEPHONE No. 413.

Closest prices given to dealers  
Satisfaction guaranteed in every department.

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

# Grant, Horn & Bucknall, PRODUCE

—AND—  
**Commission Merchants,**  
128 Princess Street, WINNIPEG  
CREAMERY BUTTER!  
DAIRY BUTTER!!  
CHEESE!!!

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS

—DEALERS IN—

**FRUITS AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.**  
Special attention to consignments of Furs and  
Skins, Butter and Eggs.

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P. O. BOX 536.

AGENTS Skilgate Oil Works, B. C., D. Richards Laundry Soap,  
Woolston K. Ontario, Teller, Bothwell Co., Montreal, Parisian  
Washing Blue.  
We have a large cool warehouse with good facilities for handling  
Butter and Produce in quantities.  
Consignments Received in all Lines. Correspondence Solicited.

## Victoria Rice Mill

VICTORIA, B. C.

**CHINA and JAPAN RICE,**

RICE FLOUR AND BREWERS' RICE.

—WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY.

HALL, ROSS & CO., - Agents.

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OATMEAL AND GROUND FEED MILLERS.

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CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

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Geo. C. Thompson

Chas. R. King

## THOMPSON & KING,

CONSIGNEES, BROKERS,

General Commission and Mercantile Agents,  
51 Wharf Street, Cor. Fort,

Special Attention given to Consignments of  
Prime Creamery Butter.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED. VICTORIA, B. C.

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MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

**RED CEDAR SHINGLES**

Orders for Manitoba and the Territories  
promptly attended to. Mills and Office

South End of Granville St. Bridge.  
VANCOUVER, - B. C.

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COLLECTORS, COMMISSION & GENERAL AGENTS,  
138 Cordova Street, VANCOUVER B. C.

ESTABLISHED MAY, 1886. REFERENCES

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debt collecting a specialty. P. O. Box. 132.

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British Columbia.

The leading commercial hotel of the city.  
Directly above the C.P.R. Station and Steam-  
boat wharf. All modern improvements. Sample  
rooms for travellers.

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

## THE COLONIAL!

The Leading Hotel of the Mainland of British  
Columbia.

GEORGE R. RAYMOND, - Proprietor.

Good Sample Rooms, and every Convenience for Com-  
mercial Men and Tourists. Rates Moderate.

New Westminster, - - - B. C.

## ROBERTSON, THOMPSON & Co

Grain, Flour, Produce

—AND—

## General Commission,

185 Notre Dame Street East.

WINNIPEG.

Consignments Solicited.

PROMPT RETURNS.

## W. R. Johnston and Co.

(Late Livingston, Johnston & Co.)

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS

OF READY MADE

## CLOTHING.

44 BAY STREET, TORONTO

Samples at McIntyre's REPRESENTATIVES.  
Block, Winnipeg J. A. W. Lasher & W. W. Armstrong

## Robertson, Linton & Co

CORNER OF ST. HELEN AND LEMOINE STS

MONTREAL.

Importers of British and Foreign Dry Goods,  
Canadian Tweeds, Cottons, Etc.

Complete set of Samples with J. N. ADAMS,  
Rooms 14 and 15, Rowan Block, Winnipeg.  
(Opposite Queen's Hotel.)

## MAJOR & ELDRIDGE,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Vancouver, - B. C.

Consignments of Dairy Butter Solicited

Reference, Bank of Montreal, Vancouver.

## Springer, Mellon & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Shipping, Insurance and General Agents.

Free, Bonded and Excise Warehouses.

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Advances made on Consignments of goods.

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## McMILLAN & HAMILTON,

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—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—

**BUTTER, EGGS, FRUITS AND PRODUCE**

A PERFECT SYSTEM OF

**COLD STORAGE.**

230 ABBOTT STREET, - VANCOUVER,

P. O. BOX NO. 296.

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## HARRY T. DEVINE & CO.

FLOUR, FEED & PRODUCE MERCHANTS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR VANCOUVER, NEW WESTMINSTER  
AND DISTRICT FOR

LEITCH BROS.

CELEBRATED OAK LAKE, MANITOBA FLOUR

Wharves, False Creek, Westminster Avenue,

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130 Cordova St.

## E. FADER & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

— AND —

Exporters and Wholesale Dealers in

**FRESH, SALTED AND SMOKED FISH.**

Orders for the East promptly filled at all Seasons  
of the year.

FRESH HALIBUT AND SALMON

At very reasonable figures at present.

WATER STREET, - VANCOUVER, B. C.

P. O. Box No 145.

## J. CANNING,

Direct Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

**FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS**

AND COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BAY VIEW, CORDOVA ST., VANCOUVER, B. C.

P. O. Box 711.

## FLOUR.

Patent Hungarian,

Strong Bakers. Straight Bakers

Superfine.

BRAN. SHORTS.

CHOPPED FEED.

## Grain Shippers

Correspondence from Cash Buyers Solicited.

## LEITCH BROS.,

FLOUR MILLS,

Oak Lake, - Man.

## Between the Pacific and the Prairie.

Having dealt with the fruit and fish prospects of British Columbia, next in order comes lumber resources, and so far as the natural supply goes, there is quantity unlimited awaiting the hand of industry and the aid of capital to develop. Thousands of square miles of the finest cedar in the world are to be found in the Pacific province, and actually millions of huge trees standing two to three hundred feet in height, and as straight as they can grow.

The lumber resources of British Columbia have been worked to some extent for over thirty years, especially for spar timber, in which line they have no equal in the world. It is only since the completion of the C. P. R., that any of the forests except those on the west line have been touched for the purpose of lumber manufacture. Now a score of saw mills are at work, cutting for the local trade, and the demands of the prairie country, while those on the coast find foreign markets along the Pacific coast, and especially in South America. There is no reason why the demand from the prairie country should not increase rapidly, and indeed it will do so as settlement of the Northwestern territories advances.

Occasionally complaints are heard about the high freights from the mountain to the prairie market, but these freights are bound to be reduced just as soon as the trade grows to such proportions as to make the C. P. R. management consider it an object worthy of special consideration. There is no valid reason, why the people of Manitoba and the territories should year after year import millions of feet of lumber from the United States, when the resources of a neighboring province are lying undeveloped. Lumbermen on the Pacific slope must make a special effort, to produce cheaply and meet competition; the people of the prairie country must give the advantage to their fellow citizens of another province, so far as they can with safety to themselves; and this mutual effort will soon swell the trade between the two countries to a volume, which will compel railway managers to make it a subject of special consideration.

But British Columbians are entitled to considerable credit for the progress they have made and excellence they have attained in lumber manufactures. A representative of THE COMMERCIAL recently visited and inspected the planing mills and sash and door factories of Messrs. Cassaday & Co., of Vancouver, and the British Columbia Mills, Timber & Trading Co., at New Westminster. At both of these mills he had the pleasure of seeing the manufacture of a class of sashes, doors and panel work generally which were both beautiful in design, and artistic in finish, comparing favorably with the white pine and other manufactures of the same class, which are too freely imported into this province from the States, and which have to depend mainly on the painter's skill to make them look decent in appearance. Some of the panel work, done in different shades of cedar and red-wood at the above named mills, furnished a series of pictures, such as no grainier can imitate. Paint they do not require, for polished and varnished they possess a beauty of design, such as no house painter's skill can produce. The residents of our prairie cities and towns are gradually procuring for themselves and families comfortable, and in some instances luxurious homes. They can add

greatly to the inside beauty of their new domiciles, by fitting them up with doors and panel work made from the beautifully colored cedar and other woods of the Pacific slope. Let us hope, therefore, that from this date forward the lumber manufactures of British Columbia, will continue to gain ground in the prairie country, until they drive out all competition from other outside markets.

British Columbians are also entitled to not a little credit for their efforts to get a hold in general manufactures, and a fine monument to their commercial courage in this field can be seen in the new sugar refinery in the suburbs of the city of Vancouver. A COMMERCIAL representative recently visited and inspected this institution, and received some instruction in the manufacture of sugar from the raw article to the granulated one, but unfortunately the institution was not thoroughly impressed, and only a vague recollection of a bewildering maze of machinery has remained. The study was an interesting one from the boiling pans heated with steam, boiling the raw sugar through the first pumping, to where the liquor is mixed with blood and lime, then run through the bag filters, then through the second pumping to the upper floor or black room, from which it is filtered through a charcoal dust made from burned bones, and through huge incomprehensible cylinders from which the filtered syrup runs. This is again pumped to the upper floor of the refinery proper, and the first or clear portion run off for the making of granulated, while the residue is used for the different grades of yellows. The mystery of boiling in the vacuum pan requires a practical person to explain, but when the liquid reaches the cylinders, when a rapid centrifugal motion forms the sugar in a crust, while the syrup drops through sieves, the uninitiated begins again to comprehend the process. When the run is granulated the hard sugar is taken to a huge hollow metallic cylinder, with a steam chest in the centre, and while this cylinder moves around the drying process goes on, and when completed the sugar in granulated form is run through spouts to the packing floor below, where it is packed in barrels or sacks, as the case may be. Altogether a visit to the refinery is a great treat to any person with a taste for mechanism.

The refinery stands on a site of over three acres on the shore of Burrard Inlet, and the buildings are constructed in the most solid fashion, Winnipeg white clay brick being used in the walls. The works have their own wharf, where sea going vessels from raw sugar markets can discharge cargo, or load refined goods. The main building of the refinery covers an area of 109 by 90 feet, and the institution gives employment altogether to over ninety hands, so that it is a valuable industry in a local sense, and probably the most valuable to the city of Vancouver.

A spur of the C. P. R. track runs into the yards of this refinery, and that it is a valuable institution to that road is certain, from the fact that its products are fast superceding those of Atlantic coast refineries in the country, stretching from the Pacific to Lake Superior.

There are other attempts being made to locate general industries in British Columbia, which cannot now be noted in detail. A fine new flouring and meal mill at Victoria is one of the latest, and a pickle and cider factory has also been established there. At no very distant

date THE COMMERCIAL will do doubt contain accounts of other manufacturing institutions which will show, that real industrial progress has set in in British Columbia.

It might be well before closing this article on general manufactures to remind British Columbians, that from the summit of the Rockies down to the Pacific shore there are waterfalls and rapid running rivers, on which thousands upon thousand of horse power are going to waste, which might be utilized. Across the mountains is a country now exporting twenty millions of bushels of the finest milling wheat. Across the Pacific in sluggish over-crowded Asia is a practically unlimited market for flour. The wheat export of the prairie land is yearly increasing and so is the flour market of Asia. Let us ask the question, must the wheat exports of the prairie continue for all time to come to go out by the Atlantic? Surely not, while British Columbia has the water power to mill it, and the Asiatic market for its flour products. Millers above all other men know how to get from railway managers, milling in transit and other little special privileges, and a milling interest in British Columbia would not fail to look after such. Assuredly, therefore the people of that province are wanting in enterprise if they do not soon utilize some of their grand waters, secure their share of the hard wheat of the prairie land across the mountains, and make good their footing in the flour markets of Asia.

In the next issue of THE COMMERCIAL we shall give a few hints to our exporters in Manitoba as to their shipment to British Columbia and probably say a little about the mining affairs of the mountain country.

## Prices in British Columbia.

The Vancouver News-Advertiser says: "Mention was made in last week's report of a flour war that is being carried on between several retail firms. This state of things still exists, but in order to protect themselves the wholesale firms intend forming a trust, and will not sell below a certain figure. This is without doubt the only means by which this war can be stopped, and will probably have the desired effect. The quotations at present are unchanged, being as follows:—

Manitoba patents, \$6; Manitoba bakers, \$5.75; Oregon flour, \$6. Oatmeal is quoted at \$1.25 per 100 pounds; Eastern rolled oats, \$4.25; California do, \$4.00. Feed shows an upward tendency, the prices being as follows: Wheat, \$35 per ton; chopped feed, \$36 to 33; bran, \$25; shorts, \$27; oats, \$33; oil cake, \$40; hay, old or new, \$15 to \$16.

The recent rains have spoiled a considerable amount of the Fraser river oat crops and in all probability the greater portion of the local supply will be obtained from the Northwest.

Cheese—Held at 12 to 12½c.

Butter—Creamery is held ½c higher, at 27 to 27½c; dairy, 17 to 22c.

Eggs—Higher, at 18 to 20c per dozen.

Vegetables—Potatoes, \$14 to \$17 per ton.

Fruit—Coming in freely, and is in good demand. Apples are quoted at \$1 to \$1.50 and even \$1.75 per box for extra choice. Pears are quoted from \$1.50 to \$1.75; peaches, \$1 10 to \$1.25; plums, \$1 to \$1.15; tomatoes, \$1.25 to \$1.50; grapes in boxes, \$1.40; in crates, \$1.75; tokays, \$1.65; bananas, \$3 to \$3.75 per bunch; coconuts, 8c each; lemons, \$8 per box.

### British Columbia.

H. Win derbank, hotel, Mission, was burned out.

F. A. Mutch, greener, Vancouver, out of business.

William F. Boggs, tailor, New Westminster, has assigned.

P. I. Smith, hotel and restaurant, New Westminster, has assigned.

L. Davis & Co., clothing and gents' furnishings, Vancouver, have assigned.

Wm. Parkin, groceries, etc., Nanaimo, has sold out to his son John Parkin.

D. Spencer, dry goods, Victoria, has had his stock damaged by fire and water.

New Westminster Steam Laundry Co., New Westminster, sheriff in possession.

F. W. Mutch & Co., mattress makers, Vancouver, has sold out to Bailly & Co.

Caldwell & Lewis, tailors and furnishings, Nanaimo, are dissolving partnership.

Tierney & Jackson, grocers, Vancouver, have dissolved; H. E. Jackson continues the business.

Workmen have commenced on the superstructure of the new Driard House at Victoria.

Young & Bartlett, have been appointed agents at Victoria of the Etna Fire Insurance company of Hartford.

Fader & Co., Vancouver, are shipping a car load of fresh salmon and halibut to New York, packed in ice, and sent forward in a refrigerator car.

T. M. Limby, of Enlery, estimates the average yield of wheat in the Okanagan valley at 27 bushels to the acre. Nearly all the wheat has been bought up by the local milling company at \$25 per ton.

The recent official census of Canada gave Victoria a population of 16,371. The citizens were not satisfied with this, and the city council has had the census taken, the result showing a population of over 25,000.

Cope & Young, one of the largest dry goods firms of Vancouver, have decided to dispose of their stock and enter the wholesale trade. This firm has long been one of the institutions of Vancouver, and has been noted for enterprise and business integrity. In the wholesale trade they should do well.

*Victoria Times:* Experiments have been going on quietly in Victoria on a new and improved process of curing and canning salmon which promises to change the old order of things considerably. The new method makes the fish far more palatable, does away with the taste of the can, so often observable, and is a better preserver. Already capitalists have been making enquiries regarding the experiment, and it is likely that the invention will either be purchased or an institution started for the purpose of canning salmon under the new method.

A correspondent at Mission City writes as follows: "Williams Bros., provincial land surveyors, are busy laying off in 5x10 acre blocks about 1000 acres of fruit lands, which are to be put on the market by the Fraser Valley Land and improvement Co., on terms of 6 years' time. This is a step in the right direction to give actual settlers a chance to locate on a small capital and we hope other large

holders will do the same on equally liberal terms. It will pay those looking for good lands suitably and conveniently located to Vancouver to investigate their new plan. The weather is beautiful. Ranchers are returning from the various agricultural fairs reporting the finest exhibits ever shown in B. C. The display of hops on the vine at the C. P. R. depot is a great attraction to the many passengers who come to this place daily. Over \$7,000 in farm lands changed hands last week and most of this in small blocks to parties who in many cases have commenced to improve. The new line of electric railway from New Westminster to Vancouver just completed will give another cheap route to market produce from this point.

The *Victoria Colonist* says: R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd., will notify the C. P. R. Co. that their new outer wharf is ready to accommodate the Pacific steamships at any state of the tide, with plenty of water to spare; and will invite the company to make any surveys they see fit, so that the next steamer from China and Japan may land her freight and passengers at the dock in Victoria. The steam dredge has been kept busy for weeks past to accomplish the above much to be desired result, and is now giving attention to the little ridge of sand found to exist off the end of the new wharf. Deep water will now be found from the end of the first warehouse to the head of the old wharf, on the inside, along the new wharf for about 500 feet, and with a uniform depth of 30 feet at low tide between the two piers. The work of filling in behind the stone wall of the new wharf is being advanced as rapidly as possible, and until it is completed a temporary roadway will be provided, to enable the new dock to be made use of. The dredging will be continued to a finish, now, and there will be a depth of 30 feet to the inner end of the slip within a week's time. The new wharf will provide 1,100 feet of sheltered accommodation.

All things considered, says a *Victoria* exchange, the exhibition, which closed on Saturday, was a great success—a fact that is not to be wondered at when one remembers the energy that has been displayed by the president of the B. C. agricultural association and all who were associated with him, whether in the capacity of directors or paid officials. The manner in which the preliminary arrangements were made, the land secured and the buildings erected, are worthy of all praise, and to-day the city of Victoria can boast of having the finest exhibition buildings and grounds that there are in the province. President Ker, indeed, went to work with a will; his heart was in his undertaking, and he laid himself out to insure its abundant success. In his endeavors he met with the hearty co-operation of the public, who gave to the project that generous endorsement which, has as one of its main and most encouraging features—the utilization of the advantages offered. The display of specimens of all kinds was an admirable one, and this must be a source of even greater encouragement than the none the less significant fact of the interest demonstrated by the public in making their presence felt during each day the ground and buildings were open. There were upwards of 2,500 entries, and the receipts at the gate were very considerable.

Thursday, November 12th has been fixed for thanksgiving day.

### Alberta.

Forty cents cash, or fifty cents in trade, is what is paid by Macleod traders for eggs.

The Calgary & Edmonton railway will not be graded as far as Fort Macleod this season. Work has been stopped at Willow Creek.

D. S. Long, has opened a harness shop at Red Deer.

Chievo & Cariveau, general dealers, St. Albert, have moved to Edmonton.

### Eastern Cheese Markets.

At Brockville, Ontario, on October 8, the cheese market was dull. Buyers and sellers were considerably apart in their ideas. Buyers did not seem to have a limit beyond 10c for white and 10 1-16c for colored, and as a rule the salesmen declined to accept the figures. The offerings were 4,058 white and 823 colored, a total of 4,881. Sales were: 302 white, 10c; 270 colored, 10 1-16c. The dry weather has had the effect of lessening the present make considerably, but still it keeps up to the average of past seasons. As a rule the salesmen held for 10c for their white cheese and 10 1/2c for colored for September and October.

### Freight Rates.

The *Montreal Trade Bulletin* says: "The large quantities of grain that are heading for Montreal caused a further stiffening of ocean freights, engagements having been made at 3s, 9d per quarter for Liverpool, but 4s is now asked. London is quoted firm at 4s 6d, and an engagement was reported at 4s for Glasgow. For Avenmouth engagements have transpired at 5s for future shipment. For the continent 4s 9d to 5s is quoted."

The *Chicago Trade Bulletin* of October 12, in its weekly review says: "Rather less doing in freights during the past week, and an easier feeling prevailed. A fair amount of property was forwarded by rail, but largely to interior points. Rates are reported steady on the basis of 25c flour and grain, and 39c provisions to New York. Lake and rail freights were moderately active, but the feeling was easier and rates more favorable to shippers, quotable at the close at 20c flour, 7 1/2c wheat and 7c corn to New York, 7c wheat and 6 1/2c corn to Philadelphia, and 6 1/2c wheat and 6c corn to Baltimore. Rates to New England points were quotable at 11c corn and 7 1/2c oats. Lake and canal freights moderately active and easier on the basis of 7 1/2c wheat and 6 1/2c corn through to New York. Through freights to Liverpool were in moderate demand, and rates ruled higher, due to an advance in steamer rates. Quotations ranged at 39 1/2 to 42 1/2c flour, 29 1/2 to 32c grain, and 46 1/2c to 53 1/2c provisions. Lake freights were only in moderate demand, with a good supply of vessels offering. Rates were weak and lower, closing at 2c wheat, 1 1/2c corn and 1 1/2c oats to Buffalo, and 2c corn and 1 1/2c oats to Georgian Bay ports.

A special edition of the *Canadian Grocer* has been issued, handsomely printed and illustrated. Among the engravings, are several cuts of western commercial establishments.

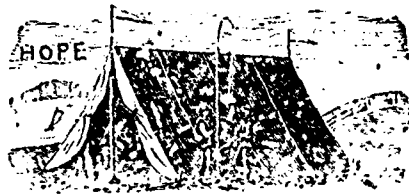
The retail grocers of Hamilton have decided not to give presents to their customers on Christmas day.

**R. E. Trumbell,**  
—WHOLESALE—  
**WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS**  
VIRIDEN, . . . MAN.

The Choicest Liquors in Stock. Permit orders promptly attended to. The most westerly wholesale liquor business in Manitoba

**A. E. Rea & Co.**  
Wholesale Shipper of  
**GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, HAY, &c.**  
BRANDON, . . . MAN.

Shipments made in Car Lots to all points East and West.



**HOPE & CO.**

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN  
Tents, Awnings, Mattresses, Springs, Horse  
Clothing, Sporting Outfits, Moss,  
Fibre, Husks, Hair, Wool, Etc.

TENTS RENTED.

193 McWilliam St., - - WINNIPEG.

**COCHRAN, CASSILS & CO.**  
**Wholesale Boots and Shoes**

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

**WALKER HOUSE.**

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

Terms from \$2 a Day

DAVID WALKER, Proprietor.

Corner York and Front Sts., TORONTO, Ont.

**YARN**  
Our Western (Blue Label) Yarn and Blankets are without doubt the best goods manufactured in Canada. We have doubled our capacity and running day and night.  
WEST SAMPLES AND PRICES CHEERFULLY FURNISHED.  
Western Woolen Mills,  
**STEPHENSON, JOHNSTONE & CO.**  
WINNIPEG and ST. BONIFACE.  
J. McLeod, HOLLIDAY & Bro., Selling Agents.

LIVE GROCERS SELL  
**BOURBON COFFEE**

The New Mocha and Java Blend of French Cream Coffee. In one and two-pound Cans.  
SURPASSES ALL OTHERS.

**Todhunter, Mitchell & Co.**  
SOLE IMPORTERS, TORONTO, CANADA.

**BELTING**  
OAK TANNED "EXTRA" BRAND.  
MONTREAL AND TORONTO.  
**THE J. C. McLAREN BELTING CO.**

Every Attention paid to  
Guests.  
MONTREAL.



First-class in every respect  
Appointments Perfect.  
Graduated Prices.

**Wm. Ferguson,**  
WHOLESALE  
**WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.**  
Permit Orders Promptly Executed  
8th Street, - - Brandon

**Montreal Markets.**

**Flour**—There has been more enquiry from the maritime provinces, Newfoundland and Great Britain. These have not developed into business. The sale of 100 sacks of spring patents was made in this market at 32s for export on a 20s freight. Other sales would have been made, but it was found impossible to obtain freight room. Straight rollers have been placed at \$4.75 to \$4.85, and winter patents at \$5.15 to \$5.25. Spring patents we quote at \$5.25 to \$5.30. Strong bakers range all the way from \$4.50 to \$5.00. We quote: Patent, winter, \$5.15 to \$5.25; patent, spring, \$5.25 to \$5.35; straight roller, \$4.80 to \$4.90; extra, \$4.50 to \$4.70; superfine, \$4.20 to \$4.35; fine, \$3.85 to \$4.00; city strong bakers, \$5.00 to \$5.00; Manitoba bakers, \$4.50 to \$4.75; Ontario bags—extra, \$2.15 to \$2.30; superfine, \$2 to \$2.10.

**Oatmeal, etc.**—The market is still very unsettled, no fixed prices being determined upon by Western millers, and we quote jobbing lots as follows:—Granulated and rolled oats, \$4.00 to \$4.65 per barrel, and \$2.25 per bag; standard and fine oatmeal \$4.45 to \$4.50 per bbl. Pot barley \$4.15 to \$4.25; cornmeal, \$4.50 to \$4.75 per bbl; split peas, \$4.25 per bbl.

**Oats**—Sales of No. 2 white oats have been made for shipment at 32c per 34 lbs., a lot of Quebec being reported sold at 31½c per 34 lbs., and we quote 31½ to 32½c.

**Barley**—No. 3 Ontario extra is offered at 52c laid down here, and No. 2 can be bought at 55 to 56c. A few shipments have been made to England. Feed barley is quoted at 45 to 50c.

**Mill Feed**—Sales of car lots of Ontario bran have been made on track at \$14, and we quote \$14 to \$15 as to quantity. Shorts are quiet at \$17 to 18 and middlings at \$19 to \$20. Moullie is quiet at \$22 to \$27 as to quality.

**Wheat**—Receipts during the past week were 351,487 bushels, against 189,668 bushels for the week previous. There is very little actual trading on spot, but to arrive No. 2 hard Manitoba can be bought at \$1.04 to \$1.05 laid down here. Upper Canada No. 1 spring is quoted at \$1.00 to \$1.01 float, and No 2 red at \$1.

**Eggs**—Receipts during the past week were 2,361 packages, against 2,177 for the week previous. There is a little better feeling on fine fresh candled stock which has sold at 14 to 15c. Receipts continue liberal, and several car loads are on the way from the west. A round lot of uncandled stock sold at 13c to-day. There is a good steady demand from England.

**Hides**—The expected drop in the price of hides has not yet taken effect but instead there has been an almost entire absence of business. The only sale we hear of was a car load of old hides which changed hands at 6½c; fresh hides have simply been accumulating in dealers hands, and thereby strengthening the position of the tanners who are waiting for the drop which they look upon as certain to come very shortly. Lambskins are unchanged and without any exciting feature. We quote: Hides, No. 1, 5½c; No. 2, 4½c; No. 3, 3½c; tanners pay 1 cent more; lambskins, 70; calfskins, 7c.

**Butter**—The market is somewhat quieter, although prices are no lower, factorymen asking 23c for their late make, but this figure being

considered too high for either the local or shipping trade, the volume of actual business is small. We quote creamery 21 to 22c as to quality. In Eastern townships the sale is reported of a round lot of fine at 17c, and we quote 16 to 18c. A lot of very choice Morrisburg was sold at 17½c, and we quote the range of Morrisburg the same as Eastern Township. Western is steady at 14 to 16c, a round lot being reported at 15½c closely selected.

**Cheese**—The feature in this market since our last report was the sale of 17,000 boxes of the balance of season of Allan Grove Combination on private terms, but said to be at 10 or 10½c, but as three weeks of August make was included it is generally supposed that 10c was the figure.

**Apples**—The cooler weather during the past few days has had a favorable effect upon the apple market, and sales of several lots of Fameuse was sold at \$1.75 for firms and 90c for seconds. A lot of 100 barrels of choice Fameuse was sold at \$1.75 per barrel for shipment to Glasgow. Prices of good winter varieties are expected to open at about \$2.00 to \$2.25 per barrel. Evaporated apples are weak and prices have a declining tendency under increasing supplies of new, and sales of round lots have been made as low as 8c per pound, and we quote 8 to 10c as quality and quantity.—Trade Bulletin, October 9.

J. McLeod Holiday & Bro., Winnipeg, have been appointed agents for Manitoba and the Territories, for Chalcraft, Simpson & Co., wholesale clothing manufacturers, of Toronto.



### British Columbia at Chicago.

The Victoria board of aldermen at a recent meeting, received a communication from the Immigration, Investment and Improvement company, of British Columbia, which has been formed for the purpose of getting British Columbia represented in a fitting manner at the World's fair at Chicago in 1893, and also for the transportation of exhibits and passengers from any part of the province at a reduced rate. The board heartily approved of the objects of the company, and it was suggested that copies of the resolution and the company's communication be forwarded to the councils of Vancouver, New Westminster, and Nanaimo, and the various boards of trade throughout the province, asking them to endorse the same. The communication from the company concluded as follows:

Nearly all the states and territories of the United States, and nearly all the nations of the earth, have made preparations and appropriations to insure proper representation and especially to have buildings of their own on the exposition grounds, to be used as headquarters for their people, for the offices and their commissioners, for special exhibits, for the distribution of advertising matter and the dissemination of information about their respective resources and localities.

In view of the fact that lumber constitutes one of the principal industries of British Columbia, we propose to solicit donations and subscriptions for a "British Columbia building," which is to be built of the different British Columbia native woods and other native material, necessary for its completion, to be designed by a resident architect, built by British Columbia labor, furnished by British Columbia industry, and could first be erected here, then sent in sections to Chicago, and there re-erected on the exposition grounds, and surrounded by British Columbia shrubbery, plants and minerals, etc., serve its purpose.

We propose to collect the expenses necessary for this object by soliciting donations of lumber from the different lumber mills in British Columbia, and other materials from different sources and also by popular subscriptions, and we respectfully request your honorable body to encourage this undertaking by passing a resolution of endorsement, and by requesting the councils of our cities and municipalities, the different boards of trade and societies and corporations and individuals generally to cooperate with this company for the object named, the success of which will be for the benefit and credit of the whole province.

A certificate is issued by the company at the price of \$125, which can be paid for in instalments at the purchaser's option. This certificate will entitle the holder to the following:— First-class ticket to Chicago and back, good for not less than thirty days, any time between the 1st of May and the 1st November, 1893; 10 meals en route both ways; a room in Chicago for six consecutive days, and also to 18 meal tickets, good at any hotel in the city or exposition grounds; to six admission tickets to all parts of the great fair; to 14 street car tickets in Chicago, and to an accident insurance policy for \$3,000 in case of death or \$15 per week in case of injury. Those who intend visiting Chicago will do well to get one of these certificates.—*Sentinel*.

### Impure Sugar.

On account of the introduction of Chinese sugars into British Columbia markets, the following advertisement has appeared in coast papers, accompanied by engravings of ugly looking insects: Professor Cameron, Public Analyst, Dublin, a gentleman who has made it his special business to examine all kinds of foreign sugars, refined and other, says that certain kinds of them should never be used. He states that they contain great numbers of disgusting insects, which produce a disgusting disease. Their shape is very accurately shown in the accompanying cut, which is magnified two hundred diameters. Figure 1 is the under side, and figure 2 the upper. The Professor's description is as follows: "This insect ('the *Acarus Sacchari*') is a formidably organised, exceedingly lively, and decidedly ugly little animal. From its oval shaped body stretches forth a proboscis terminating in a kind of scissors, with which it seizes up its food. Its organs of locomotion consist of eight legs, each jointed and furnished at its extremity with a hook. In sugar its movement from one place to another are necessarily very slow, but when placed on a perfectly clean and dry surface, it moves along with great rapidity." He adds that the number of "*Acarus*" found in unrefined sugar is "sometimes exceedingly great, and in no instance is the article quite free from either the insects or their eggs." He further says: "The '*Acarus Sacchari*' do not occur in refined sugar of any quality, because they cannot pass through the charcoal filters of the refinery, and because refined sugar does not contain any nitrogenous substance upon which they can feed." Coolie made and all unrefined sugars should never be used. Besides its being impossible for Canadian labor to compete with Coolie labor, rice fed and underpaid, it is well known that eastern countries have always been the breeding ground for leprosy and all other loathsome and horrible human diseases, and hard labor there is so cheap that there is no inducement to employ machinery. Home refined sugar, on the contrary, is never touched by the human hand from the moment it reaches the refiner until it leaves him a perfectly safe and purified article. Use, therefore, only home refined sugars; they are absolutely unadulterated, pure and cheap.

A statement of revenue and expenditure for the Dominion, for the fiscal year that ended 30th June, shows a revenue of \$38,513,097 and an expenditure of \$36,276,446, leaving a surplus of \$2,237,650. The net public debt on 30th June was \$237,797,671. The revenue for the month of September was \$3,175,880; for the first three months of the fiscal year \$8,815,533; the expenditure for September was \$1,818,427, for the three months \$5,023,385; showing a surplus of \$2,981,618. The net debt of the Dominion on September 30 was \$235,425,182, showing a decrease from 20th June of \$2,372,491.

The last issue of the *Dominion Illustrated* is a charming number. Among the subjects of illustration and description are the great St. Clair railway tunnel, Indian relics in the west, the ghost dance at fashionable watering places, a British Columbia wheat field, Beacon Hill Park Victoria, B. C.; Glasgow University; a Sidney N.S.W. steam tram car, and scenes on the Rideau canal and Lachine road. There is a portrait and sketch of the gifted Toronto writer, Mrs. S. A. Curzon.



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