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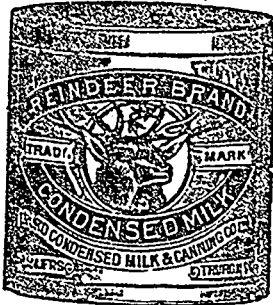
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A Journal of Commerce, Industry and Finance, especially devoted to the interests of Western Canada, including that portion of Ontario west of Lake Superior, the provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia and the Territories.

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

WINNIPEG, NOVEMBER 11, 1895.

Manitoba.

F. Trudeau, butcher, St. Boniface, is dead.
J. H. Rose, druggist, Winnipeg, has resigned.

J. T. Cooper, general store, Ninga, has sold out.

Shillington & Co. announce that they will retire from the hardware business at Stockton and open a store in the same line in Roland.

The Winnipeg retailers' association proposes to nominate a candidate for alderman, and the name of C. H. Wilson has been mentioned.

The Minnedosa Tribune figures up the building improvements for the year in that town at \$22,215. In addition the M. & N. W. railway company is making improvements to its buildings and grounds to the value of at least \$10,000.

At Rapid City on Nov. 7th, a lamp exploded in E. Gardiner's hardware store, and in a few moments the building was aflame. None of the contents were saved. The building was owned by J. M. Hall; insurance \$800 in the Lancashire company. The building was worth \$2,000. E. Gardiner's stock was valued at \$3,000; insured for \$2,200 in the Guardian, Phoenix and Royal. The county records kept in the upper portion of the building are a total loss.

Mr. Carruthers, dealer in hides and wool, etc., Winnipeg, returned last week from a trip east. He found the hide markets generally weak and lower. At Chicago country buff hides were selling at 7 cents, which is 3 cents off from the top price reached a short time ago. The tendency of prices he thinks will be easier, as is usual at this season of the year, as the hides are increased in weight by the heavier growth of hair and stable matter adhering to them. He does not think, however, that prices will go as low for some time again as they were a year ago, before the "boom" in prices set in.

Body & Noakes' linseed oil mill in Winnipeg is now running full time and the manager expects to secure a sufficient quantity of seed to keep them going throughout the year. The oil manufactured is shipped as far west as the Pacific coast and also to Eastern Canada, besides supplying the local demand. The local demand only consumes a limited quantity of the linseed meal,

owing to the plentiful supply of other cheap feedstuffs here, and the bulk of the product is shipped east and west.

Alberta.

Four hundred and fifty tons is now the daily output of the Lethbridge mines, says the Lethbridge News. No. 3 shaft is running and a steam pump has been put to work in No. 2 to clean it out.

With its last issue the Edmonton Bulletin enters upon its sixteenth year, having commenced publication at Edmonton in the fall of 1880. At that time it was expected that the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, then just starting west from Winnipeg, would pass through Edmonton.

The town of South Edmonton, writes a correspondent, has made excellent progress, a careful estimate showing it has more than doubled itself during the four years of its existence. The population in '92 was exactly 70, in '93 150, in '94 300, and the population now is 650 to 700. Over \$75,000 worth of good substantial buildings have gone up during the last twelve months, and there are at least a dozen more commenced within the past two weeks. Real estate has been steadily selling at good prices, and in every case at an advance. The most important improvement this year is the new oatmeal mill, built by Brackman & Ker.

Assiniboia.

The business heretofore carried on by Cowan & Edwards, at Indian Head, as implement dealers, and that of Jas. Conn, as lumber merchant, have been amalgamated, and the new concern will be known as Cowan, Edwards & Conn. The new firm has added a stock of hardware, etc., to the lines formerly carried.

The experimental shipment of fat sheep sent to the British markets several weeks ago, by ranchers in this district, says the Medicine Hat Times, has "panned out" in a manner which has exceeded the most sanguine expectations. The sheep were landed in Glasgow in splendid condition, and were offered for sale by Speedie Bros. as "1000 Canadian Weeders; fat or in full condition for early feeding." The lot were knocked down at 8s 6d, or about \$8.40 per head, and will net our ranchers about \$1.75 a head, after freight and all the other expenses have been paid. The shipment of sheep was as fine a lot as ever left the west, and it is exceedingly gratifying to know that the figures realized are such as to encourage further shipments of this class. The outfit was owned by the Little Plume Ranch Company, and Rutherford & Son, of Medicine Hat, and Hope-Johnston, of Gleichen. W. Rutherford, accompanied it to Glasgow.

Northwest Ontario.

The combined production of thirty stamps, ten at the Sultana, ten at the Regina, and ten at the Gold Hill mines, during the last twenty-five days, has been \$10,000 in gold, says the Rat Portage Record.

The two gold mining properties known as Chion D'or and Queen Bee, on Lake of the Woods islands, were purchased recently from Capt. J. H. Hennessy, of Rat Portage, and Wm. Lyon, of Keewatin, Joseph Brinley Smith, of Buckingham, Que., being the purchaser. These claims comprise about fifty-six acres situated on two islands about half a mile west of the Sultana mine.

The Ottawa House, at Port Arthur, owned by Capt. Servais, was burned on November 7. Practically the house and furniture are a total loss. Value \$10,000.

Another New Lignite Burner.

Another new lignite stove will shortly be on the market. The Gurney-Tilden Co., of Hamilton and Winnipeg, are now manufacturing a new grate, which has been designed specially for burning our native lignite coal. A stove fitted with this grate is now in use in the premises of the company here, and samples of the new grates are also on view. Mr. Burridge, manager of the company here, gave a representative of The Commercial an opportunity of examining the new invention, the other day, and explained the working of the grate.

The stove in which the Souris lignite coal is now being used was first inspected. The fire was low at the time, but in a very brief time after the drafts had been turned on, a splendid fire was burning in the stove. The stove appears to have plenty of draft, can be easily regulated, and the coal burns with a bright flame and throws out a good heat.

The grate, which is the special feature for burning this coal, is built on an entirely different principle from the ordinary stove grates, but at the same time, it can be fitted into an ordinary Gurney stove, and can be removed quickly and replaced by the ordinary grate, so that any one using these stoves can use the lignite or the ordinary grates at pleasure, just as they choose. The new lignite grate is so arranged that the draft reaches the fire from the sides, instead of from the bottom, and is carried directly to the centre of the mass of coal. With the old style of grates there is a waste of about half the fuel in burning lignite coal, as the coal slacks and falls through into the ash pan before it is burned. The consequence is that fully half the fuel is thrown out with the ashes. With this new grate the waste is entirely avoided, and the coal is completely consumed. The new grate has been examined by experts, who are highly pleased with it, and the Canadian Pacific Railway has already ordered a supply of the grates for their depots where the lignite coal can be procured conveniently.

It is the intention of the Gurney-Tilden Co. to fit these grates to several of their leading stoves at once, both in heating and cook stoves, and they expect to have a supply ready for the market in a short time. Eventually they will have the grate fitted to all their stoves, so that their customers can have either the common grate or the lignite, or both grates if they choose with every stove. The new grate is not expensive and will not add much to the cost of a stove.

Winnipeg Markets a Year Ago.

Wheat.—No. 1 hard, c.i.f. Fort William afloat, 56 to 57c and 39 to 42c to farmers, Manitoba country points.
Flour.—Local price, per sack, Patents, \$1.45; Bakers, \$1.35.

Bran.—Per ton, \$10.

Shorts.—Per ton, \$12.

Oats.—Per bushel, car lots, 23½ to 24c.

Barley.—Per bushel, feed 28c to 30; malting 35.

Flax Seed.—\$1.00.

Butter.—Round lots country dairy 10 to 15c.

Cheese.—Small lots 11 to 11½c.

Eggs.—Fresh, 14c, round lots.

Beef.—Fresh, per lb., 4 to 5c.

Mutton.—Fresh, and lamb, 5½ to 6c.

Hogs.—Dressed, 5 to 5½c.

Cattle.—Butchers, 2 to 2½c.

Hogs.—Live, off cars, 4 to 4½c.

Sheep.—\$2.25 to \$2.40 per 100 pounds.

Seneca Root.—19 to 20c.

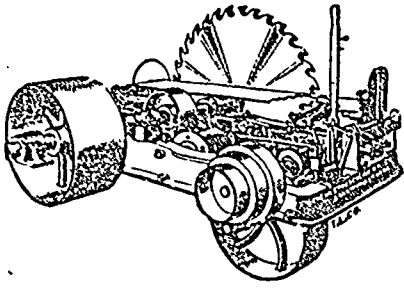
Chickens.—7 to 8c; spring chickens 8 to 10c.

Hides.—No. 1 cows, 2½c.

Potatoes.—45 to 50c per bushel.

Hay.—\$1.50 to \$5.50 per ton, car lots.

Wool.—8 to 9c, unwashed fleeco.

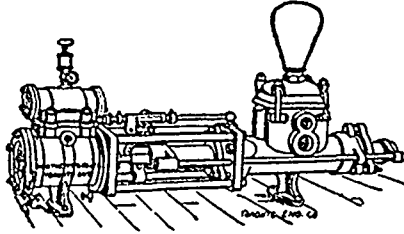


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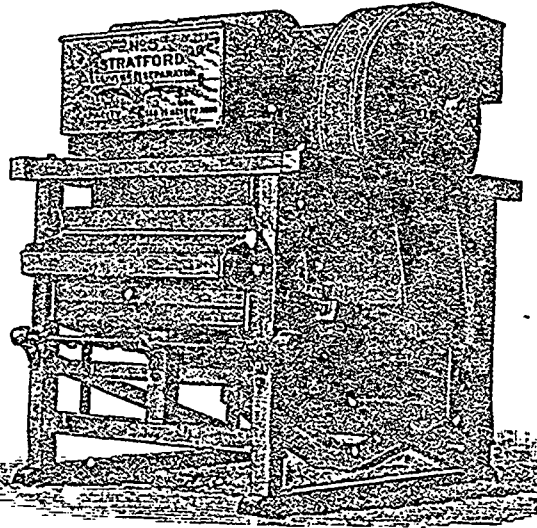
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MILL ROLLS GROUND & CORRUGATED.
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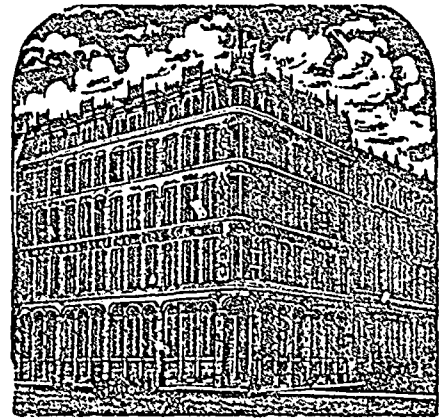
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- Priestley's Waterwitch Serges, Cravettes,
- Coutilles, Lustres & other Mohair Effects.

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Also a very large range of COTTON GOODS.

Samples with C. J. REDMOND, Room 18,
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Woollens, Tailor's, Trimmings,
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IRON BEDS, SCHOOL DESKS.

Always the Lowest Prices. Send for photo of our \$10 sideboard.

LESLIE BROS.

[Late of Scott & Leslie.]

The Low Priced Furniture house. 203 MAIN & 263-265 FORT ST
WINNIPEG

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, NOVEMBER 11, 1895.

WHEAT SITUATION IN CANADA.

Ontario farmers are holding on to their wheat very tenaciously this year, to such an extent that the millers have scarcely been able to get sufficient wheat to meet their requirements. In the first place the crop is not a heavy one. The official crop report places the winter wheat crop of Ontario at 18,251,000 bushels, or about 8,500,000 bushels less than last year, and last year's crop was 1,500,000 bushels under the average of the previous ten years. This shows altogether a shortage of about 5,000,000 bushels in the winter wheat crop of this year, as compared with an average crop. The spring wheat crop this year is placed at 3,821,000 bushels, as compared with 3,367,000 bushels for the previous year; but the average spring wheat crop for the ten years previous to 1894 was 8,051,000 bushels. While the spring wheat crop this year is about the same as last year, it is about 4,700,000 bushels under an average crop. This shows a total shortage in the combined winter and spring wheat crops of Ontario this year of well up to 10,000,000 bushels, when compared with the average crop for the ten years previous to 1894, and a shortage of over 8,500,000 bushels as compared with last year.

This decrease in the wheat crop is due to a decreased area sown, the winter wheat area having fallen to 743,199 acres in 1895, compared with 778,992 acres in 1894 and an average of 899,071 acres in the ten years previous to 1894. The area of spring wheat was 223,957 acres in 1895; 230,010 in 1894 and an average of 528,731 acres in the ten years previous to 1894.

The knowledge of this decreased production no doubt has something to do with the tendency shown by farmers to hold their wheat for higher prices. Certain it is that they are holding onto it most tenaciously, and in order to get sufficient wheat to meet their requirements, Ontario millers have been forced to continually advance prices to a point far beyond a parity with United States or import markets. To show the comparatively high prices in Ontario, we may state that at the time of writing Ontario wheats are selling at about 70 cents per bushel, equal to 10 to 12c above prices in the United States. The duty on wheat imported into Canada is 15 cents per bushel, so that it will be seen the price in Ontario cannot advance much further or wheat will be coming in from the United States. This is one of the exceptional cases in which our protective policy operates to benefit the farmer, but at the expense of the home consumer of flour.

The comparatively high price of wheat in Eastern Canada has been a material advantage to Manitoba farmers and shippers, as eastern millers have been obliged to buy Manitoba wheats more largely than usual, also at a price above a parity with United States and other export markets. The price of the higher grades of wheat in Manitoba has ranged well above an export basis ever

since the season opened. The comparatively high prices in Ontario have therefore enabled Manitoba shippers to sell considerable wheat to Ontario millers at a fair margin of profit, notwithstanding the fact that prices paid to farmers here were above an export basis. The comparatively high prices in Ontario has opened a market for the comparatively dear wheat bought here, while the lower grades of Manitoba wheat are available for export. A larger quantity than usual of Manitoba wheat has been shipped to storage points in Ontario, such as Owen Sound, Midland or Sarnia, to be held there for the winter trade, after navigation closes. One feature of the present situation that will be noticed, is the fact that No. 1 Manitoba wheat is selling in Ontario at about on a par with the eastern grown wheat. Our wheat therefore does not command the usual premium over the eastern wheat. This is due to the scarcity of the latter and the plentiful supply of the former.

The comparatively high price of wheats in Ontario will also help the Manitoba millers, in their competition in eastern Canada markets with eastern millers. The eastern millers are paying comparatively higher prices for their wheat than the western millers are obliged to pay, consequently the Manitoba millers are in a good position to compete in eastern markets. Prices of Ontario grades of flour have already been forced up to a higher level as compared with Manitoba flour, and the result should be to increase the consumption of Manitoba flour in the eastern provinces.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE United States has appointed a commission composed of three persons to confer with a similar commission to be appointed by Canada regarding the question of a deep waterway from the head of the St. Lawrence lakes to the ocean. The United States commissioners are James B. Angel, of Michigan, John E. Russell, of Massachusetts, and Lyman E. Cooley, of Illinois. The Canadian commissioners have not yet been appointed. This is a result of the international deep waterways convention, held in Toronto in 1894, when an association was formed to further the great project. At the convention a resolution was passed asking for an international commission to investigate and report upon the question. Both the Washington and Canadian governments complied by passing acts providing for the appointment of commissioners. The appointment of the United States commissioners is the first step of a practical nature in looking into this great undertaking.

THE Seneca root season is about over, but it is perhaps not too late to refer to some matters of interest in this trade. They will at any rate be of service another season. The trade is becoming quite an important item in the commerce of Winnipeg, by reason of the increasing quantity of root handled here, and anything which will improve the methods of handling the commodity should therefore be of value. One point we wish to mention is, that considerable loss has been occasioned by packing the root before it was thoroughly dried. Bales are frequently opened here which contain great masses of mouldy root,

the value of which is destroyed. The root has been packed damp and it moulds and forms into a solid mass in the sack. A little care will avoid this loss, which of course falls back on the country shipper. Another cause of complaint from dealers here is the presence of dirt in the root. One lot received recently contained over 200 pounds of sand and dirt in about 2,000 pounds of root, equal to 10 per cent. Dockage had to be made for this, and the country shipper would be out the freight on the dirt. Shippers are also advised to keep nice, clean, fine lots of root separate from the coarse, bulky stuff, instead of mixing it all together as they often do.

THE Liberal newspaper of Portage la Prairie becomes indignant in explaining a case which it terms a gross injustice. If the particulars are as stated there is certainly reason for indignation. The particulars are as follows: A loan company had a first mortgage on a farm and a resident of Portage had a second mortgage against the property. The company sold the property and claimed that there was no balance coming to the holder of the second mortgage. The holder of the second mortgage believed that the company had overcharged the items of expenses in winding up the mortgage and that there should be a balance coming to him. He took proceedings at law and was awarded \$64.16, the company's solicitor having overcharged expenses to this extent. Now comes in the injustice. The plaintiff is compelled under the law, it appears, to pay the costs, both his own and those of the defendant's, which in the case in question amount to considerably more than the sum recovered. This simply puts a premium on dishonesty on the part of a mortgagee or his solicitors, knowing as they do that any one taking proceedings will be compelled to pay all costs, and the costs would amount to more than the sum involved, where the balance claimed was under say \$100 to \$150. It is such absurdities as these which are every now and again cropping up in the law which lead the lay mind to believe sometimes that it would be better if the whole fabric of law could be utterly swept out of existence.

IN spite of the enormous quantity of cheap feed in the country The Commercial is informed that the cattle exporting firm of Gordon & Ironside have purchased about 2,000 head of young cattle in Manitoba this season, which they have sent west to the range country. This does seem peculiar. Here we have more feed grain than we know what to do with, yet farmers have been disposing of their young stock in an unfinished state. The animals sent west were mostly too young to export, though some were old enough, but too lean to make profitable shippers. The firm mentioned were not anxious to buy this class of cattle, but they were often obliged to take them when purchasing shipping stock. The sale of such animals certainly represents a loss to the farmer. It is said that there is more money in finishing an animal for the market than in raising it. Certainly with feed so abundant and cheap as it is in Manitoba this year, it would have been far more profitable to have fattened up these animals

for the spring market than to have sold them in an unfinished state. We can only suppose that the farmers who sold them were short of stabling accommodation, or for some other similar reason were compelled to part with the stock. In many cases we believe it would pay farmers who have plenty of stabling, to buy up this class of animals for feeding, rather than sell their rough grain at current values. A bushel of damaged wheat at 20 to 30 cents, should be worth more money turned into beef, pork, poultry or some other condensed product of this nature.

ONE would think to read the bloodthirsty utterances of several United States papers, that that country was aching to go to war with Great Britain. However, it is doubtful if these papers should be taken as representing popular opinion in the republic. The commercial interests of the two countries are so closely united that a war would be most disastrous to each one. The Northwestern Miller, after administering a sharp rebuke to the sensational newspapers who talk war, says: "People who talk seriously of a war with Great Britain are ignorant of the close commercial and financial relations existing between the two countries—relations which extend to almost every section of the United States, and which are constantly increasing in friendliness and cordiality. There is hardly any question which might arise grave enough to lead to an appeal to force between the two nations, now so closely united by ties of mutual interest and friendship. It would certainly be most difficult to induce the people of either country to believe that the necessity for war could exist, and the governments which precipitated such a calamity would cover themselves with disgrace."

THE COMMERCIAL has always regarded the Montreal Trade Bulletin as about the best trade paper received from eastern Canada in its own particular line. We have helped to advertise it by frequently quoting from its columns and always giving credit, and we have also recommended it to our patrons here, who wished to advertise in or subscribe for an eastern paper. We simply state this to show that we have no ill-will against our Montreal contemporary. At the same time, the editor of that paper has one fault, which by the way is a serious one for a newspaper man, who should be able to take as well as give a little thrust with a good grace. He is about the most touchy individual we know of. If any exception is taken to anything in his paper, he at once gets his dander up and proceeds to demolish everything within his reach. The Commercial has a couple of times taken a little mild exception to something which has appeared in the Bulletin, and the editor has at once fairly flown off the handle in the wild attack made upon The Commercial by way of reply. We took exception to the Bulletin's quotations of Manitoba wheat recently, and we got a most vigorous trouncing from that paper as a result. However, we will not get a bit annoyed about it nor say anything nasty in reply. We will simply smile, and put in a good word for the Bulletin at the first opportunity. In fact we would not have bothered noticing the matter at all,

were it not for the fact that the Bulletin says we misquoted it. Now we own right up that we did misquote it, and manfully apologize for the mistake. We said that the Bulletin quoted sales of Manitoba wheat at Fort William at 62½ to 63½c, in its issue of Oct. 11, and that these prices were far too high. Now, to retract, the Bulletin didn't do anything of the kind. It simply quoted wheat at 62½ to 63½c, and the word "sales" did not appear at all. For the tremendous error of inserting the word "sales," we humbly apologize and beg forgiveness. Shake!

WE have heard it hinted of late that some readers of The Commercial think we have been giving rather too much space to grain trade matters. The revenue derived from the grain trade by The Commercial is practically nil. The entire revenue we derive from the grain trade in a year would not pay 50 per cent. of the cost of publishing one single issue of this paper. It is, therefore, not a matter of direct revenue with The Commercial. At the same time, the importance of the grain trade is such that we cannot very well reduce the space devoted to it. A large number of our outside subscribers in Eastern Canada, Great Britain, and the United States, as well as those at home, are also interested in the Manitoba grain trade and look with interest for our weekly reports. The Commercial is quoted more extensively than any other paper published in Western Canada, by British, United States and Eastern Canada papers, and this is largely owing to our grain and other trade reports, which cannot be procured from any other paper. The Commercial has devoted more than the usual editorial space of late to grain trade matters besides our weekly commercial reports relating to the grain trade. This has been partly owing to an unusual number of questions of interest cropping up in the trade of late, but principally to the unreasonable and unjust charges which have been frequently made this season against the grain dealers. The Commercial considered that the agitation started this season would result in injury to the farmers themselves and the country at large, by creating an unreasonable prejudice which it would be hard to overcome. We believed it better to state the facts than to allow all sorts of absurd charges to go uncontradicted, even if the truth might not suit the popular idea in some cases. There is certainly nothing to be gained in stirring up one class or interest against another and certainly much to be deplored in such a course, especially when it is sought to be accomplished by unreasonable and untruthful accusations. The Commercial felt that a great injury was being perpetrated, as much perhaps through ignorance or misconception of grain trade matters, as to any desire to injure any one or to make capital at the expense of the grain interest. The Commercial through a long study of the grain trade was perhaps better able to answer the charges which have been made this season in connection with grain matters than most of our contemporaries, and we believed that many of our readers would look for an explanation from this paper on points which have formed subjects of controversy. This

is the reason why more than the usual space has been given in these columns of late to grain trade matters.

Grain Trade Gossip.

Some people have very peculiar ideas about grain trade matters. Some of the papers are agitating against the new cleaning elevator in Winnipeg on the ground that it will "injure the reputation of Manitoba wheat abroad by mixing and doctoring it up." If the cleaning of tons of dirt, seeds of weeds, smut, shrunken berries, etc., out of the wheat will injure its reputation, then the elevator should be suppressed. Common sense, however would indicate that the more dirt is taken out of wheat the more merchantable it will be and the more highly it will be esteemed abroad. The sooner smut can be taken out of wheat the better. Before smut balls are broken the damage from smut is not serious, but when shipped with the smut balls mixed with the wheat the balls become broken and the smut is dusted all over the grain. Wheat which would not appear very bad when first marketed here by the farmer would arrive in England in a bad state if the smut were left in it. By cleaning this wheat at home we greatly improve its condition and increase its value. The more thoroughly we can clean our wheat before shipping the better will its reputation be abroad.

The New York Journal of Commerce reported recently that Manitoba wheat was selling in that market at relatively 4 cents under Duluth. On investigation The Commercial learns that this refers to low grade stuff and not to the better grades of Manitoba wheat. However, had this report been made a year ago, it would at once have been attributed to mixing in scoured wheat, and the mere report would have raised a great howl from the wisecracks in the east and west who know all about the wheat trade. This year the mixing is prohibited, so that had the report been true it could not have been attributed to mixing. There was a lively agitation about this time last year because Duluth wheat sold a little higher in British markets than similar Manitoba grades, and of course all the difference was attributed to the mixing. The Commercial showed what was the real reason of this difference at the time, namely; a keen demand for Duluth wheat at home which caused it to sell at a premium, and secondly the fact that the Manitoba wheat was not as well known in British markets. The position taken by The Commercial has been abundantly proved since, as we have seen this same mixed wheat gradually gain in reputation in British markets as it became better known, until it has sold at a full par with Duluth. Some Eastern Canada parties, who are always watching for a chance to get a dig at the Manitoba grades, at once jumped at this New York report to proclaim that Manitoba grades were inferior to Duluth. There is a chronic feeling on the part of certain eastern interests to decry Manitoba grades, but we do not see why Manitoba papers should help them do so.

Mr. Thompson, manager of the Ogilvie company at Winnipeg, has made a close study of the smut question for some years. He attributes the great increase in smutty wheat this year to neglect on the part of the farmers to bluestone their seed. He says that he made a great many inquiries into individual cases of smut while on his trip through the country this year, and that in every case where smut was found in the wheat it was traced to neglect to bluestone the seed. Many of the farmers, he says, bluestoned their wheat during the two previous years,

Continued on Page 175.

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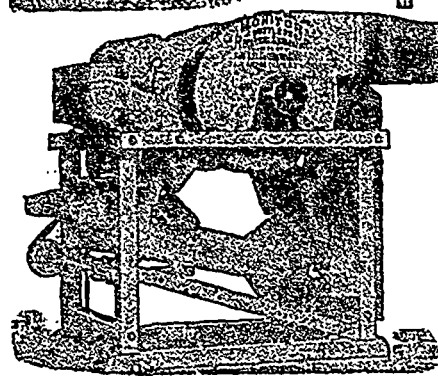
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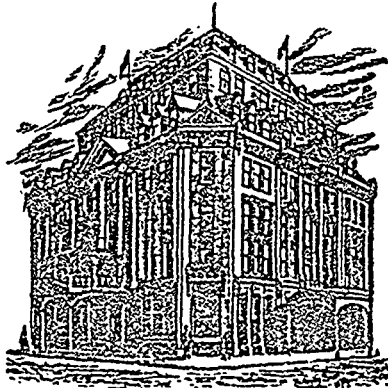
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THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

WINNIPEG, Saturday, Nov. 18, 1895.

Wholesale trade has improved very materially in some lines. In boots and shoes a good sorting trade is setting in, and in all season lines, business is good. The most remarkable movement has been experienced in clothing and fur goods, the demand in these lines having far exceeded all expectations, and stocks in some lines of clothing and furs have been practically cleaned out of all the wholesale warehouses in the city. The "boom" experienced in this class of goods is attributed to the demands of the large number of men who have been employed in the harvest, thrashing, etc. The farm laborers from Eastern Canada have bought clothing liberally, and men who are going to the woods for the winter have also been laying in supplies of warm clothing, footwear, etc. Reports from some sections of the country are very favorable for the general retail trade, and in those districts where the harvest was early and where a large quantity of grain has been marketed, country merchants are doing a very large trade. We heard the name of one firm in a country town mentioned, whose business has frequently reached \$1,000 per day. This is certainly big business for a retail firm in a small country town. There are other sections, however, where business is backward, and in such districts the harvest was late, and thrashing is very backward. This applies mainly to some of the far western and north-western sections of Manitoba and Eastern Assiniboia. Goods entered for consumption at Winnipeg during October show an increase of about 37 per cent. over the corresponding month of last year. Bank clearings at Winnipeg this week were the largest on record, and show an increase of about 42½ per cent. over the corresponding week last year. Collections, however, are still reported very backward from many sections, country merchants reporting that farmers have not threshed, or have not sold their grain. In other sections retailers are meeting their paper very well. It is the impression in the trade here, that country merchants who cannot make a good showing in collections this season, are either exceptionally badly situated as to locality, or they have not the necessary push and ability to get in their accounts. The feeling is that merchants, with the exception of a few isolated districts which met with some calamity, should be able to meet their paper well this year, and those who cannot do so need not expect as easy treatment as would be given them in an unfavorable crop year, the idea being that only incapacity could account for failure to collect up accounts closely this year.

There were 39 business failures reported in Canada this week, against 48 last week, and 40 in the corresponding week last year.

Reports from the United States this week note lower prices for leather, Bessemer pig iron, steel billets, wheat, wheat flour, corn, oats, cotton and refined sugar, and print cloths higher, although in special instances at western markets there is an upward tendency to prices of bar iron, hogs and sheep. Prices for coal are unchanged.

WINNIPEG MARKETS.

WINNIPEG, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 9.

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

BOOTS AND SHOES, LEATHERS, ETC.—In the retail shoe trade, jobbers are just beginning to feel the effects of the sorting demand, and business has materially improved this week, the weather having been favorable for business. The advance sales for the fall trade in shoes, while ahead of last year, were not as large as some had expected, but the sorting trade is opening up well, and the demand is better than it has been for years, and dealers expect that all lines will be reduced very low this season. Retail dealers report that they have more or less trouble with customers on account of the advance in prices of shoes. On some lines in which the advances are not so easily detected by customers, this difficulty is not experienced. But in certain heavy lines of staple split leather goods, the sharp advance necessary in prices, owing to the high price of leather, is easily detected by the consumer. A customer who has been buying a certain staple shoe at say \$1.25 to \$1.50 and knows the shoe well, would easily detect the advance, which on such goods has been 20 to 30 per cent. Leather has not declined any further, and it is thought that prices will not be reduced much more at the present.

CLOTHING AND FURS.—This is about the most active of any wholesale branch of trade here. Business has been more than brisk for the past couple of weeks. In manufactured furs, stocks are already very low, the demand having far exceeded expectations. Everything in the line of fur coats has been well cleaned up, and dealers are pushing the factories to get more stock. In other fur goods there has been a large trade, but stocks are not so closely sold up as in men's fur coats. The same thing applies to overcoats and pea jackets as to fur coats. The trade in these has been very large and all the stocks in the city have been practically cleaned up. Usters and pea jackets have sold particularly well. Dealers have even been obliged to bring in goods by express to meet the demand. In fact, in all lines of heavy fall goods, including furs, overcoats, pea jackets, heavy suits, mitts, underclothes, socks, etc., the trade has experienced a regular "boom." Nothing like it for years has been experienced in this market.

DRY GOODS.—The rush experienced in the clothing trade has not extended to general dry goods. Business in advance orders has been moderately larger than for the past two years, and a better sorting trade is also looked for, but sorting business has not been particularly active yet. Of course, the movement is not expected so early in general dry goods as in clothing lines. All advices as to prices are very firm for both cotton and woolen goods, and spring lines of woolen fabrics are expected to show higher prices.

GREEN FRUITS.—We explained the apple situation fully last week, and it is not changed since. Eastern apples are not arriving in required quantities, and orders will have to be filled largely with United States stock. Some very fine Ben Davis are coming in from the south, and have been well received here. Jamaica oranges are now in the market, at \$5.50 per box. Cranberries are very firm at an advance of \$1 per barrel. In large lots Catawba grapes sell at 65c; smaller lots the same as quoted last week. California grapes are about done; also tomatoes. Prices are: Lemons \$9 per box; Jamaica oranges \$5.50 per box; bananas \$3 to \$4 per bunch as to size; apples, fancy varieties, such as snows, kings, etc., \$5 per barrel, ordinary winter apples firm at \$3.75 to \$4, as to variety; Catawba grapes

70c per basket, large lots 65c per basket, Malaga grapes \$7.50 per keg, canberries \$11 per barrel; figs, 11 ounce boxes \$1.50 per dozen; dates 7 to 7½ a lb; sweet potatoes \$5.50 per barrel; Spanish onions \$1.25 per crate.

GROCERIES.—There is a good deal of talk of scarcity of low grade Japan teas. Sugars hold steady. Eastern refiners are still quoting granulated at 4½c, and yellows at 4½ to 3½c as to grade. There are now three estimates by experts of the sugar crop as follows: Mr. Geisler, 3,687,000 tons; Mr. Licht, 4,000,000, and The Economiste Francaise, 3,800,000 tons. A fourth estimate of the best crop is made to-day by the International Association of Berlin, giving a total of 3,679,928 tons, to which should be added for other countries not included an average production of 100,000, equals 3,779,928 tons. The outlook is therefore for a continued firm sugar market. Dried fruits are very firm, raisins, currants and prunes leading the advance. Currants have sold here in large lots at 8-16c advance and valencias and prunes are very firm. There is a large trade in this market this season in California fruits, both canned and dried. The California canned goods are beginning to cut some figure here, with promise of increasing growth in this trade. New California table raisins are in the market.

HARDWARE, PAINTS, ETC.—Large stocks are in or coming in for the winter and spring trade, before the close of navigation, to take advantage of the lower lake and rail rates. Prices are steady. Glass has been about the most active line, and prices are firm for glass here. At Montreal glass advanced 10c per 100 feet.

RAW FURS.—The fur season is beginning to open. Two or three small lots have been sent in here, one coming from British Columbia. A few near-by furs are also coming in and are improving in quality. Most of the skins so far are skunk, and these are now becoming prime. Some good No. 2 skunk have come in. A few bear have also come, but have been mostly poor. Bear killed after this date should be fairly good, but they will not be prime until about the end of the month. Badger skins are fairly good now. It was thought that the big furs reported in the north country the past summer would prove very damaging to the fur trade, but reports say the best fur sections were not burnt over, and indications are said to be favorable for a large catch of furs. Prices are not fixed yet. The best skunk would be worth about 70c. Some animals cannot be killed now, as they are protected by the close season.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT.—The tendency of prices in leading markets has been lower this week, influenced by rains in the winter wheat states, which have improved the crop outlook there. Large receipts of spring wheat have also been a weakening factor. There was a report of damage to the Argentine crop but it was not certified. This is the critical time for the Argentine crop, there being danger from frost about this season. Exports of wheat from both coasts of the United States this week, flour included as wheat, amount to 2,566,000 bushels, as compared with 2,689,000 bushels in the like week a year ago, 2,813,000 bushels in the week two years ago and 3,835,000 bushels in the first week of November, 1892. Duluth and Minneapolis stocks on November 2, aggregated 18,486,351 bushels, against 16,533,816 bushels a year ago. These two points have received on this crop 14,000,000 bushels more than on last year's crop to the same date.

In Manitoba wheat prices have again been easier, in sympathy with lower United States markets and high freight rates. Prices in Manitoba country markets declined about 1c,

and the prospect is for a further decline, owing to high lake freights, and scarcity of storage east. The top price paid to farmers is now about 42c per bushel, on an 15 cent freight rate to Lake Superior points, and 40 to 41c is the top price at most country markets, for best samples. No. 2 hard and No. 1 north. rn, 8c under No. 1 hard, No. 3 hard and No. 2 northern 7 to 8c less than No. 1 hard. No. 1 rejected about the same as No. 3 hard. Frosted wheats range from 20 to 30c per bushel. No. 1 frosted brings 5c less than No. 3 hard. No. 1 hard, Fort William, has sold at between 37 and 38c during the week. Unfavorable weather has greatly reduced farmers' deliveries and also checked threshing. The storm of Tuesday was general over a large area of the wheat territory. In the west there was a heavy fall of snow, which made the roads bad, and cut off farmers' deliveries for a few days. A large quantity of grain is yet unthreshed. The rail movement kept up fairly large, and the checking of farmers' deliveries was looked upon as rather an advantage, as it would give shippers a chance to make elevator space at congested points. Lake tonnage has been scarce, thus check'ing the movement east from lake ports, and rates are firmer. Lake rates held firm at 6c, and there was some attempt to increase the rate, but the quotation to-day is 6c per bushel to Buffalo. There is a great scarcity of elevator room at eastern points, available elevators at Owen Sound and other points being filled with Manitoba wheat. No. 1 hard closes to-day dull and weak at about 56½¢ at Fort William.

FLOUR.—There is no change locally. The high price of wheat in Ontario, owing to the general disposition of the farmers to hold for higher prices, is a good thing for Manitoba millers, as it makes the eastern flour markets very strong. Ontario millers have been obliged to advance their prices about 10 cents per barrel, thereby giving Manitoba millers a strong market to sell in. Sales by millers here are made at \$1.85 to \$1.90 for patents, and \$1.65 to \$1.70 for strong bakers per sack of 98 lbs. delivered to city retail dealers. Second bakers \$1.40 to \$1.50, XXXX about \$1.15 to \$1.20 per sack according to brand.

MILLSTUFFS.—City mills are selling at \$10 per ton for shorts and \$12 for bran, delivered in the city. Small lots \$1 per ton more.

OATS.—Prices have been easy in this market, and 16c has been the ruling price here this week, to farmers. A few loads have brought 17c. No car lots selling on local account, as 17c is the lowest cars could be offered for here, and farmers are offering sufficient to supply the local demand. There is no shipping business doing in oats worth mentioning and the crop is practically all in the hands of farmers yet.

BARLEY.—Feed barley is quoted locally at 20c, and malting at 21c. No shipping business doing as commercial facilities are taxed to handle the wheat crop.

WHEAT—Local farmers' market.—Farmers' loads are being taken at the mills here at 42 to 41c per bushel of 60 pounds for good milling samples. Early in the week as high as 45c was paid for finest samples. Smutty wheat for feed, 30 to 35c per bushel.

GROUND FEED.—Prices are lower, and range from \$11 to \$13 per ton, as to quality, the top price for rolled oat feed, and the lowest price for mixed mill feed.

OATMEAL.—Rolled oatmeal is quoted at \$1.50 per sack of 90 pounds in broken lots to retail dealers, but there is further cutting, and we have heard that as low as \$1.35 has been quoted, even in small lots.

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

FLAX SEED—Flax at Chicago yesterday was quoted about 91½¢. Prices to farmers in

Manitoba country markets are easier at 60 to 67c per bushel.

BUTTER.—The market is quiet but firm. A few lots of rolls have begun to come in, and good fresh rolls are taken at 14 to 16c. For a good lot of fine fresh dairy 11c was paid, and a real fancy lot of all choice tubs would bring 15c. Ordinary good lots of fresh late made dairy are quoted at 13 to 11c per pound, as to the percentage of choice. Dealers are selling at 16 to 18c for choice rolls and 16 to 17c for good to selected tubs.

CHEESE.—Dealers are selling small lots at 7½ to 8c as to quality.

EGGS.—Dealers have been paying 18c for receipts of fresh this week. Large shipments of limed have been made to British Columbia, to get them through before there would be danger of frost.

LARD.—Lard is held very firm and still scarce. Prices are.—Pure, \$1.95 to \$2.00 for 20 pound pails, and \$1.75 for 50 lb pails; pure leaf lard in 3, 5 and 10 pound tins, quoted at \$7 per case of 60 pounds, tierces 9½¢ per pound.

CURED MEATS.—Stocks of cured meats are light, but the tendency is easier, as packing operations have been largely increased and hogs are declining. Smoked Meats are quoted: Hams, assorted sizes, 12½¢; breakfast bacon, bellies, 12½¢; do backs: 1c; picnic hams, 9½¢; short spiced rolls, 7½¢; long rolls, 7½¢; shoulders, 7c; smoked long clear, 9c; smoked jowls, 5½¢. Dry salt meats are quoted: Long clear bacon, 8½¢ per lb; shoulders, 6c; backs, 9½¢; barrel pork, heavy mess \$15.00; clear mess \$15.00; short cut, \$17.00; rolled shoulders, \$15 per barrel, pork sundries; fresh sausage, 8c; bologna sausage, 7c; German sausage, 7c; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 10c per package; pickled hocks, 2c; pickled tongues, 5c; sausage casings, 30c lb.

POULTRY AND GAME.—Country shipments are now coming in. Chickens have brought 8c, geese 8, ducks 9c, and turkeys 10c for bright, unfrozen, well handled stock. Prices tend lower. Not much game offering. Wild ducks, 20 to 30c per pair, wild geese, \$1 to \$1.25 per pair, rabbits, \$1 per dozen, jack rabbits, 50c per pair.

DRESSED MEATS.—Prices still incline downward, a little country dressed stuff is now beginning to be offered, particularly hogs. Several packers are now buying hogs and they offer 5 to 3½¢ per lb, while butchers have paid 5½ and even 6c in special cases for a few, but the tendency is lower for hogs and prices will likely go under 5c very soon, unless outside markets improve quickly, dressed hogs being worth only \$4.50 to \$5 per 100 pounds in Eastern Canada markets. The usual price is 4½¢ for good beef. But most of the stuff offered by city wholesale butchers is going at 4c. The quality averages poor, but the poor stuff depresses the price of choice beef. Wholesale butchers seem to be trying to see how low they can get prices, and they are offering a lot of rather inferior stuff as a consequence. Mutton and lamb sells mostly about 6c for good and ranges 5½ to 6c. Veal 5 to 6c. Large calves, 4 to 5c.

VEGETABLES.—Onions are very plentiful and cheap. They could be bought in quantities at 25c per bushel in the country. Following are prices on the street market: Potatoes usually sell at about 15c per bushel; cabbage 15 to 40c per dozen, as to size; celery 15 to 25c per dozen bunches; onions 40 to 50c per bushel; turnips 10 to 15c per bushel; tomatoes 2c per lb.; green tomatoes 25 to 30c per bushel; Hubbard squash \$1.50 per dozen; parsnips 40 to 50c bushel; carrots 25c; beets 25c bushel.

Hides.—Owing to local competition prices did not hold at the 1c decline noted last week. One dealer paid ½¢ higher and the others have all advanced prices ¾¢ to 5½¢ for No. 1. A

few farmers' country hides have come in and have been bought at the same price, though they should be bought 1c lower on a flat rate, as they average only about No. 2. Hides have dropped to 6c in eastern Canada markets for No. 1. Hides, Winnipeg inspection, green, 5½¢ for No. 1; 4½¢ for No. 2, and 3½¢ for No. 3, branded hides grade No. 2, when not otherwise damaged to reduce them to No. 3. We quote, Calf, 8 to 15 lb skins, 5 to 6c per lb. Deacons, 15 to 25c each. Kips 4 to 5c. Sheep and lambskins, recent kill, 30 to 15c. Tallow, 4 to 5c rounded and 2 to 3c rough.

WOOL.—Manitoba fleeces, nominal, 10 to 12c per lb.

SENECA ROOT.—Nominal at 18 to 20c per lb.

HAY.—Baled prairie is offered at \$6 on cars here, though some hold higher. Loose hay, \$5 to \$6 per ton on the street market.

LIVE STOCK.

Cables give unsatisfactory reports of British markets this week. Prices were ½¢ lower at London on Monday for cattle, choice Canadian steers being quoted at 9½ to 10c, and a Liverpool cable quoted about the same. Sheep were quoted at 11 to 11½¢. Eastern Canada markets were also weak. At Montreal on Monday, hogs declined 25 to 30c per 100 lbs and were slow sale at 4c per lb. Cattle were also dull at 1½ to 2c for inferior, up to 3 to 3½ for good to choice, and sheep and lambs sold at 3 to 3½¢, and up to 3½¢ for fancy lambs. At Toronto in Tuesday, good cattle sold at 3 to 3½¢, but offerings were mostly poor, which sold down as low as 1½¢. For pigs 4c was the highest for choice bacon, and the range was from 3 for sows up to 4c, sheep and lambs, 2½ to 3c.

CATTLE.—Exports have kept up this week, but are now nearly wound up. The last shipments for export via Montreal will leave here on Tuesday or Wednesday next, and this will practically close the seasons trade, though some shipments may be made to Eastern Canada markets between now and Christmas. Gordon & Ironside shipped seven train loads of cattle this week, all but two trains of these being range cattle and the balance domestics, or in all about 1,850 head. Almack has in 18 car loads of cattle to-day from the Manitoba Northwestern, which he will ship. Local prices are easy. Butchers have picked up some fair cattle at about 2c, and cows have sold at \$1.75 to \$1.90 per 100 pounds. There is not much demand for anything good, owing to the low price of beef, and it would be hard to get 2½¢ for a load of good butchers.

SHEEP.—Sheep are dull. Gordon and Ironside shipped 600 east this week for export. They came from Maple creek and were range stock. The local market is dull. A lot of about 100 head sold at \$2.25 per 100 pounds, less 5 per cent., but they were not choice. We quote 2½¢ to 3c for good to choice sheep and lambs, off cars here, but the market is dull and demand is limited.

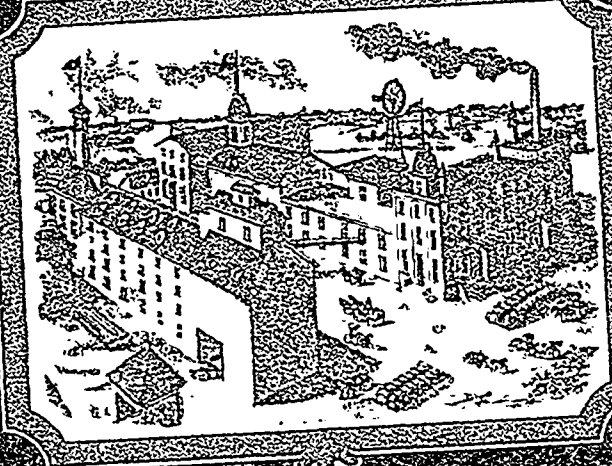
HOGS.—Offerings are increasing, and prices are easier in sympathy with lower eastern markets; 4½ to 4½¢ was paid this week, but some of these were delivered on contract made earlier. For next week 4c will likely be the quotation for good hogs.

The first calander of the season received by The Commercial comes from G. Olafson & Co., flour and feed dealers, Winnipeg. It is a very attractive winter farm scene.

The fall catalogue of Gillespie, Ansley & Dixon, manufacturing furriers, of Toronto, has been received. The different lines manufactured, comprising ladies, gents, and children's fur goods, are shown in large colored plates. From an artistic point of view the catalogue is the finest we have seen for many a day. It is really a beautiful work of art throughout.

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* * * *

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* * * *

Colored prints in black ink on yellow paper; black ink on red paper and light blue ink on white paper are N.G.

* * * *

The half-tone process is principally used in the re-production of photographs, wash drawings and steel engravings. As to photographs, the best for the process are those printed upon "Brilliant" albumen paper toned to a neutral tint, so that somewhere in the photograph there is a pure white and a pure black. All the intermediate tones thus have the proper value, producing contrast. Any flat or insipid effects in the photograph is to be avoided. Strong, sharp lights and shadows are what are wanted. Photographs which are printed upon "Aristo" or "Omega" papers are pleasing to the eye, but the camera cannot copy their effects.

* * * *

Brush drawings are best made by lamp black and Chinese white, with the admixture of the proper quantity of water as desired by the artist.

* * * *

Reductions in pen and ink drawings for zinc-etchings are usually, to obtain the best results, from one-third to one-half the original copy.

* * * *

In enlargements of photographs by half-tone process, it is well to remember that any defects in the photographs are always intensified.

* * * *

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British Columbia Markets.

(BY WIRE TO THE COMMERCIAL.)

Vancouver, Nov. 9, 1895.

Dairy butter is quite scarce, and the quotation is nominal at 20c, in the absence of offerings. Choice creamery is held at 30c. Eastern Canada creamery is offering. Cured meats have declined 1/4c. Eggs have again advanced 2c, and are now held at 22c per dozen. Pork is lower. Salt salmon has advanced sharply to \$7.50 per barrel. Fruit is advancing in price, and some varieties are out of the market.

British Columbia Business Notes.

British Columbia Paper Manufacturing Co., Alberni, have sold their factory to the Alberni Paper Mills Co.

Perdue & Burns, butchers, Nelson, have dissolved; P. Burns continues.

O. D. Garrisser, hotel, Rossland, has sold out to M. Flaherty.

The Fraser River Packing Co., Vancouver, has been incorporated.

Geo. W. Urquhart, butchers, Vancouver, has sold out to the Nicola Valley Cattle Co.

Fred. Landsberg, curios, etc., Victoria, has assigned.

G. H. Sampson, books, Victoria, is dead.

Winnipeg Wheat Inspection.

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

Grade.	Oct. 5	Oct. 12	Oct. 19	Oct. 26	Nov. 2
Extra Manitoba	0	0	0	0	0
hard.....	0	168	95	130	92
No. 1 hard.....	139	41	18	35	37
No. 2 hard.....	28	47	32	45	64
No. 3 hard.....	80	43	26	22	24
No. 1 Northern.....	51	3	5	5	5
No. 2 Northern.....	5	0	3	4	3
No. 3 Northern.....	0	4	0	3	3
No. 1 white type.....	10	0	0	0	0
No. 2 white type.....	2	39	19	15	9
No. 1 Spring.....	23	0	1	3	0
No. 2 Spring.....	2	60	37	50	34
No. 1 frosted.....	29	31	31	34	24
No. 2 frosted.....	73	11	6	8	7
No. 3 frosted.....	5	23	21	21	21
No. 1 Rejected.....	22	57	29	50	42
No. 2 Rejected.....	36	2	1	1	0
No Grade.....	2	—	—	—	—
Total.....	457	522	341	425	355
Same week last year.....	235	136	142	211	164

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

New York Wheat.

On Saturday, Nov. 9, December wheat closed at 65 1/2c, and May delivery at 63 3/4c. A week ago wheat closed at 66c for December and 69 1/2c for May.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

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

On Monday wheat was irregular. There was a report of damage to the Argentine crop. Receipts here and in the Northwest were very large, being 613 cars here and 1,768 at Minneapolis and Duluth. Prices closed about the same as Saturday. Closing prices were:

	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	May.
Wheat.....	58	58 1/2	—	63 1/2
Corn.....	27 1/2	27 1/2	—	29 1/2
Oats.....	18 1/2	18 1/2	—	20 1/2
Mess Pork.....	8 20	—	—	9 50
Lard.....	5 55	—	—	5 87 1/2
Short Ribs.....	—	—	—	—

Tuesday was a holiday on the board, owing to the state elections.

On Wednesday wheat was easier, influenced by large spring wheat receipts and rains in the winter wheat country. Closing prices were:

	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	May.
Wheat....	57 1/2	58 1/2	—	62 1/2
Corn.....	27 1/2	27 1/2	—	29 1/2
Oats.....	18 1/2	18 1/2	—	20 1/2
Mess Pork.....	8 30	—	—	—
Lard.....	5 55	—	—	5 87 1/2
Short Ribs.....	4 50	—	—	4 90

Wheat was lower on Thursday. Rains in the winter wheat country and heavy receipts at spring wheat points were the factors. Closing prices were:

	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	May.
Wheat....	57 1/2	58 1/2	—	62 1/2
Corn.....	27 1/2	28	—	29 1/2
Oats.....	18 1/2	18 1/2	—	20 1/2
Mess Pork.....	8 15	—	—	9 47 1/2
Lard.....	5 55	—	—	5 82 1/2
Short Ribs.....	4 55	—	—	—

Wheat was stronger on Friday. Receipts were large and rain was reported south and west, but there was liberal buying and aided by war news prices advanced. Closing prices were:

	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	May.
Wheat....	57 1/2	58 1/2	—	62 1/2
Corn.....	29 1/2	28	—	29 1/2
Oats.....	18 1/2	18 1/2	—	20 1/2
Pork.....	8 22 1/2	—	—	9 50
Lard.....	5 55	—	—	5 85
Short Ribs.....	4 55	—	—	—

Wheat opened easier and was steady at 58 1/2 to 59 1/2c for December delivery. Closing prices were:

	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	May.
Wheat....	57 1/2	58 1/2	—	62 1/2
Corn.....	29 1/2	28	—	29 1/2
Oats.....	18 1/2	18 1/2	—	20 1/2
Mess Pork.....	—	—	—	9 37 1/2
Lard.....	—	—	—	—
Short Ribs.....	—	—	—	—
Flax Seed.....	—	91 1/2	—	97 1/2

A week ago November wheat closed at 58 3/4c. A year ago November wheat closed 54 3/4c.

Duluth Wheat Market.

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

Monday—Nov. 35 1/2c, Dec. 54 1/2c, May, 59 1/2c.
 Tuesday—Nov. —c, Dec. 54 1/2c, May, 59 1/2c.
 Wednesday—Nov. 55c, Dec. 54 1/2c, May 59 1/2c.
 Thursday—Nov. 54 1/2c, Dec. 54 1/2c, May, 59 1/2c.
 Friday—Nov. 55c, Dec. 54 1/2c, May 59 1/2c.
 Saturday—Nov. 54 1/2c, Dec. 54 1/2c, May, 59 1/2c.

A week ago to-day, (Saturday) prices closed at 55 1/2c for November, and 54 3/4c for December. A year ago November wheat closed at 58 1/2c, and December delivery at 57 3/4c. Two years ago December closed at 59 1/2c. No. 1 hard was quoted at 1c over No. 1 northern, No. 2 northern, 2 to 3c lower than No. 1 northern for cash wheat.

Minneapolis Wheat.

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

British Grain Trade.

The Mark Lane Express of Nov. 4, in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says: English wheats have been stationary, the average price being 24s 6d. Foreign wheats have had a slight change, to the disadvantage of holders, who are now asking 26s for the best Russian, 27s for fine Australian, and 25s for Calcutta. Today No. 2 red winter was quoted at 25s 6d; No. 1 spring, California, Duluth and Manitoba, 26s 6d.

Weather and Crops.

The weather has been considerably broken this week, though there were some nice bright days. There was a drizzling rain here on Tuesday, which was general over a large area. In western Manitoba, it turned into a heavy fall of snow, interfering with threshing. Here, though the drizzle lasted most of the day, not much water fell. A little plowing has been done this week, but under difficulties, the ground being frozen too much most of the time to permit of plowing to advantage. The area of land plowed is much less than usual at this date. There is a lot of threshing to be done yet in some sections, some of the more backward districts reporting a month or more of threshing work yet to be done. Considerable grain will no doubt remain in stack till spring, unless the weather is unusually favorable, as after this date favorable threshing weather cannot be expected for very long.

Fort William Wheat Inspection.

The following shows the number of cars of wheat inspected at Fort William up to Nov. 1, of this crop.

	Cars.
No. 1 hard.....	2,885
No. 2 hard.....	1,032
No. 3 hard.....	531
No. 1 northern.....	718
No. 2 northern.....	108
No. 3 northern.....	46
No. 1 white fls.....	27
No. 2 white fls.....	9
No. 1 spring.....	96
No. 2 spring.....	5
No. 2 goose.....	3
Rejected.....	955
No grade.....	17
No. 1 frosted.....	710
No. 2 frosted.....	317
Feed.....	34
Total.....	7,800

Winnipeg Clearing House.

Clearings for the week ending November 7, were \$2,351,555; balances, \$431,859. For the previous week clearings were \$1,944,744. For the corresponding week of last year clearings were \$1,650,810. For the month of October clearings were \$7,911,953, as compared with \$6,786,780 for October last year.

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

	Oct. 24.	Oct. 31.
Montreal..	\$12,465,170	\$11,252,035
Toronto...	6,191,078	6,141,007
Halifax...	1,165,900	1,079,182
Winnipeg.	1,925,803	1,944,744
Hamilton.	728,411	620,625
Total	\$22,476,362	\$21,037,593

Grain and Milling Notes.

The Hudson's Bay Co's flour mill in Winnipeg is being improved with an electric light plant of the most improved kind procurable. The mill was closed for a few days this week to put in the plant. Hereafter the mill, elevator, flour warehouse and mill office will be lighted by electricity, from a dynamo on the premises.

Mr. Steele, manager of the Hudson's Bay Co's Winnipeg mill, was in Prince Albert this week, attending the opening of the company's new mill there. The Prince Albert mill is now completed, and in operation. An electric lighting plant has been put in.

The directors of the Chicago board of trade are making an effort to separate bucket shops from any affiliation with the board. On Tuesday last two members were expelled or suspended, one entirely and another for three years, for connection with bucket shops.

At the Washington agricultural department there is little official information available as to the effect of the drouth upon the winter wheat crop throughout the winter wheat belt of the United States. The December crop bulletin will deal with the matter fully.

The Glenboro Gazette tells how one elevator man of that town got ahead of the rest of the fraternity in the matter of cars. Cars were scarce, and one night ten cars were left to be distributed among the buyers. The elevator man got up in the night, and had all the cars loaded before the other wheat men arrived on the scene in the morning.

A report from Duluth, by way of St. Paul, says that Manitoba shippers are likely to get into trouble by not understanding the shipping regulations governing the shipment of wheat in bond. The Commercial does not think that there is any need for alarm. More or less Manitoba wheat has been going out in bond via Duluth for a number of years and shippers here are familiar with the regulations. Manitoba wheat can be carried from Duluth to Canadian ports only by a Canadian boat, and from Duluth to another United States port only by a United States boat. The law on this point is well understood.

Chicago Trade Bulletin says: "Many merchants in the grain trade entertain the idea that what is known as the visible supply of grain has lost much of its usefulness, for the reason that it does not represent the grain actually in store at the points named—only that in the warehouses containing grain deliverable on contracts for future delivery. Other points which have a much larger grain trade than some of the points named are omitted. For instance, Cleveland, Newport News, Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans, Galveston, Denver, Omaha, San Francisco, Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Winnipeg and Fort William. With possibly the exception of Toledo, all the grain in private warehouses is excluded probably reaching an aggregate of 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 bushels.

The elevator at Austin, Manitoba, has been placed on the same footing as other elevators and loading wheat onto cars there is now prohibited.

The total receipts of wheat at the four principal United States winter wheat points, Toledo, St. Louis, Detroit and Kansas City, from July 1 to date are 16,747,253 bushels, against 25,195,321 bushels in 1891, and 29,567,516 bushels in 1893. The total receipts at the four principal United States spring wheat points since August 1, the beginning of the crop year, foot up—Minneapolis 29,707,090 bushels; Duluth 21,811,567 bushels; Chicago 9,679,532 bushels; and Milwaukee 3,770,170 bushels; making a total of 65,001,959 bushels, against 55,971,370 bushels during the same time last year and 47,514,919 bushels in 1893.

The exports of wheat from India since April 1 aggregate 15,472,000 bushels of which 11,656,000 bushels went to the United Kingdom and 3,816,000 bushels to the continent. The total shipments for the corresponding time last year were 3,118,000 bushels.

Lumber Trade News.

The Assiniboine Lumber Co., of Brandon, are sending their second gang of men to the woods. The company expect to bring down the Assiniboine river next spring a very large number of logs, as the result of the work of their men in camp this winter.

There is some grumbling on the part of Winnipeg dealers regarding the delivery of lumber. Under the plan at present in force here, dealers deliver all lumber, and much complaint is made that contractors do not try to bunch their orders to accommodate the dealers. For instance, a contractor will sometimes want a small quantity of lumber delivered at a building two or three times in a single day. Contractors, it is claimed, could figure up their requirements for different jobs, and place their orders so that the dealers could deliver a full load at a time, instead of keeping them running continually with a few hundred feet only at a time. Some of the dealers are in favor of abolishing the plan of delivering lumber around the city, and have prices quoted at the yards, with an extra charge for delivery. The difficulty of the latter system is that it would afford an opportunity for cutting prices, by knocking off the delivery charges as a special cut to some customers.

Manitoba Wheat Movement.

Receipts of wheat at Fort William from September 1 to November 2, amount to 5,603,603 bushels, as compared with 5,989,356 bushels for the same period last year. Shipments east of Fort William for export or to Eastern Canada, from Sept. 1 to Nov. 2, amount to 3,585,107 bushels, as compared with 5,444,740 bushels for the corresponding period of last year, showing a falling off of nearly 1,860,000 bushels in shipments this year. Stocks at Fort William on Nov. 2 were 2,540,592 bushels, compared with 1,445,706 bushels a year ago. Receipts for the week ended November 2 at Fort William were 1,027,555 bushels (the largest week this season) and shipments from that point were 923,453, also the largest week's shipments on this crop. For the corresponding week last year receipts were 810,091 bushels and shipments 591,030 bushels.

Freight Rates and Traffic Matters

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company have given notice that they will not receive flour, grain in sacks or other package freight for shipment eastward by their lake steamers from Fort William, after November 12. This action is said to be necessary owing to the accident to the steamer Athabasca, which will force her off the line for the balance of the season, and the amount of stuff already contracted for, to handle between now and the close of navigation is very large. After November 12 eastbound freight will only be accepted by the all rail route, at the regular tariff.

Wheat Stocks.

The visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, for the week ended Nov. 2, 1895, shows an increase of 2,501,000 bushels, against an increase of 1,537,000 for the corresponding week last year and an increase of 2,069,000 bushels the corresponding week two years ago.

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

	1895.	1891.	1893.	1892.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
Jan. 2	85,581,000	80,228,000	81,238,000	45,907,000
Feb. 5	83,370,000	79,563,000	81,393,000	43,161,000
Mar. 4	78,705,000	75,569,000	79,088,000	41,558,000
April 1	74,908,000	71,468,000	77,051,000	41,036,000
" 8	72,703,000	70,702,000	77,294,000	41,177,000
" 16	70,437,000	69,217,000	76,096,000	42,055,000
" 22	68,626,000	68,425,000	74,589,000	39,149,000
" 29	65,770,000	66,583,000	75,027,000	37,936,000
May 6	62,106,000	65,156,000	73,069,000	36,190,000
" 13	59,623,000	63,510,000	72,682,000	35,100,000
" 20	58,454,000	62,044,000	71,392,000	30,607,000
" 27	54,244,000	61,329,000	70,159,000	29,522,000
June 3	52,229,000	59,394,000	71,080,000	27,916,000
" 10	49,739,000	58,211,000	69,030,000	26,950,000
" 17	47,717,000	57,005,000	68,376,000	24,008,000
" 24	46,225,000	55,872,000	68,091,000	24,661,000
July 1	44,610,000	54,677,000	62,316,000	24,262,000
" 8	43,350,000	51,114,000	61,819,000	23,130,000
" 13	41,237,000	53,164,000	61,328,000	22,439,000
" 20	45,437,000	43,771,000	68,901,000	23,665,000
" 27	39,233,000	57,144,000	59,319,000	23,997,000
Aug. 3	38,517,000	59,010,000	59,424,000	26,070,000
" 10	37,839,000	62,321,000	58,869,000	29,233,000
" 17	36,992,000	63,900,000	57,812,000	31,775,000
" 24	35,688,000	64,771,000	57,240,000	34,050,000
" 31	35,438,000	66,940,000	56,881,000	31,369,000
Sept. 7	36,764,000	69,168,000	56,140,000	33,709,000
" 14	38,012,000	69,214,000	61,819,000	44,411,000
" 21	39,385,000	70,189,000	60,693,000	44,917,000
" 28	40,769,000	71,413,000	60,528,000	49,901,000
Oct. 7	41,832,000	73,614,000	63,375,000	51,256,000
" 14	44,431,000	75,074,000	63,139,000	55,040,000
" 21	46,199,000	78,639,000	66,073,000	59,402,000
" 28	50,586,000	78,189,000	69,837,000	61,694,000
Nov. 4	52,990,000	80,017,000	71,396,000	61,717,000

Bradstreet's report of stocks of wheat in Canada on October 28 is as follows:

	bushels.
Montreal	319,000
Toronto	105,000
Kingston	20,000
Winnipeg	178,000
Manitoba elevators	1,850,000
Fort William, Port Arthur & Keewatin	2,476,000

Total stocks in the United States and Canada as reported by Bradstreet's were as follows, on October 28, 1895:

	bushels.
East of the Mountains	71,917,000
Pacific Coast	9,651,000
Total stocks a year ago were:	
East of the Mountains	105,874,000
Pacific Coast	9,074,000

Bradstreet's report for the week ended Nov. 4, shows an increase of 3,681,000 bushels in stocks of wheat east of the mountains, making the total 75,598,000 bushels on the latter date.

The militia department has placed an order for 2,000 great coats with Shorey Bros. of Montreal. The contractor has undertaken to waterproof this supply as an experiment without extra cost to the department, and if the coats prove serviceable, it is likely both coats and trousers will be waterproofed thereafter.

Mr. Mundie, of John W. Peck & Co., Winnipeg, has returned from a trip in the far western portion of the Territories. In the north he reports that the natives expect fur animals to be plentiful this season. In southern Alberta, the settlers were feeling good in consequence of the favorable season experienced in the cattle trade.

We have received a copy of the new Canadian office paper called Business. It is published monthly, at \$1 per year, by The J. S. Robertson Company, of Toronto. Business includes in its field all office subjects. It treats particularly upon accounting, office routine, business management and advertising, and incidentally upon finance, manufacture, transportation, commerce and economics.

All the difference in the World Between a **Mixture and a Blend**



The old style formula of mixing half a dozen teas together and attempting to disguise their dissimilar qualities with a liberal dose of scented Orange Pekoe, only resulted at best in a nauseating mixture seldom twice alike in varying degrees of disappointment.

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How different the results in the use of our

PURE BLENDED TEAS.

WE ARE to-day receiving in store a carload of these Superb Teas direct from the plantation. The high standard quality is more than sustained; they are without doubt the choicest values ever shown on this market.

We shall be pleased to show you samples, they are to be had for the asking.

BLENDED to infinitesimal niceties by Experts on the Estates where grown. The absolutely unvarying high standard excellence of these goods is the basis on which they have not only won but kept their reputation as the most satisfactory goods on the market.

SOLE WHOLESALE SELLING AGENTS:

Turner, Mackeand & Co., Wholesale Grocers, **Winnipeg.**

W. R. Johnston & Co.

(Late Livingston, Johnston & Co.)

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS

READY MADE

CLOTHING.

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

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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FRUITS AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

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

Yates Street, VICTORIA, B.C.

P.O. BOX 536.

AGENTS Skidgate Oil Works, B.C.; D. Richards, Laundry Soap Woodstock, Ontario; Teller, 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.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS

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BUTTER, EGGS, FRUITS AND PRODUCE

A PERFECT SYSTEM OF

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330 ABBOTT STREET, VANCOUVER.

P.O. BOX NO. 295.

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

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FLOUR, FEED & GRAIN.

Head Office, Victoria, B.C.

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POULTRY CHICKENS
TURKEYS
DUCKS

WELL DRESSED

IS WANTED BY

Osmund Skrine & Co.,

WHOLESALE

Produce and Commission Merchants.

121 TO 123 WATER STREET,

VANCOUVER, B.C.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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Butter, Eggs, Cheese and Pork Products

FRESH EGGS WANTED.

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

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Terms from \$2 a Day

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READ THIS.

FOR SALE!

ON VERY REASONABLE TERMS, A

Magnificent Farm

Of rich black soil, situated on Lulu Island, North Arm Fraser River, B. C. being composed of west halves of lots 12 and 13 and part of 1, Block 4 North, Range 7 West, 200 acres more or less; over two-thirds under good cultivation, mostly in meadow, the balance having been plowed once or twice and yielding abundance of grass for stock; has a very large barn, house and orchard of good bearing trees, all well fenced with stakes and boards; all well dyked and ditched, and about 8-4ths well underdrained; it is six or seven miles from the city of Vancouver; good roads, with stages to and from Vancouver daily; the river at the door teems with salmon, and has excellent shooting for ducks, geese and snipe; also pheasants in the near future; good school and churches near by; climate lovely and scenery simply charming.

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

STORE YOUR WHEAT IN ...BAGS...

WE CARRY IN STOCK, WINNIPEG

JUTE WHEAT, to hold 2 bushels,
SHORT, FLAX, BRAN, POTATO,
OAT, FLOUR, COAL.

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SAMPLES AND PRICES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

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

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

WINNIPEG, Oct. 5th, 1893.

Messrs. Ogilvie Milling Co.,

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

—IN HANDLING—

OGILVIE'S FLOUR

YOU HAVE

THE BEST

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

OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN,

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

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

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

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TO THE TRADE.

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

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

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WHEAT of the Various Grades.
FEED BARLEY.

St. Lawrence Hall

MONTREAL, - - P.Q.

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

Grain Trade Gossip.

Continued from Page 166.

had got fully rid of it and could and not having any smut they thought they safely overlook the treatment of the seed this year. The result, however, proves that the seed must be bluestoned every year, no matter whether smut was present or not the previous year. Mr. Thompson is firmly convinced that smut could be entirely eradicated if the farmers would bluestone their wheat every year. Of course care should be had to secure a good quality of bluestone and the work of treating the seed should be done thoroughly. He also favors treating all seed oats, as oats have been very badly infected with smut of late years.

In the state of Illinois they have a law which forbids the owners of public elevators to buy or sell grain for storage in their own elevators. The attorney general has just instituted proceedings against twenty elevator proprietors or companies for buying and selling grain and storing it in their warehouses. The intention of the law is to separate the public grain warehouseing business from the grain trade business. The law is no doubt based on the idea that a public elevator owner who is also a grain dealer, may so mix the grain received in his elevator as to gain a personal advantage thereby. Therefore elevator owners who are doing a public business—that is handling grain for others—are prohibited from dealing in grain themselves.

The Trade Bulletin takes The Commercial vigorously to task for objecting to the grades of frosted wheat. Notwithstanding what our eastern contemporary says, we are still firmly of the opinion that the standards board made a bad blunder in naming these grades. We repeat what we said on the first occasion, that these frosted wheats should not have been classed as No. 1 and No. 2 under any name. The best quality of frosted should not have been given a grade higher than No. 4, no matter by what name it was called. We have grades of No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 hard. The next grade below No. 3 hard in point of quality is No. 1 frosted, and it would have placed No. 1 frosted where it properly belonged to have called it No. 4, with No. 2 frosted classed as No. 5. As it is now, we grade from No. 1 down to No. 3, and then jump back and call an inferior wheat No. 1, when to follow in the natural order, it would have been called No. 4. The talk that it would have been deception not to designate these wheats as frosted, is all rot. There would have been no deception in giving them grades in their proper order, as to quality. It might as reasonably be claimed that there is deception in giving them No. 1 and No. 2 grades, when their true quality would give them No. 4 and No. 5 grades. It is giving them nominally a high grade which The Commercial wishes to emphasize as a mistake. By sending them out as No. 1 and No. 2, the impression may be created that they are our best grades, when in reality they are the two lowest grades. The classing of these wheats as No. 1 and No. 2 regular, four years ago, which the Montreal paper refers to, was certainly a mistake, and one which The Commercial denounced at the time.

The Commercial a few weeks ago predicted a blockade in the grain trade for lack of storage room, after the close of navigation. Some figuring has been done since to show that there is no danger of a blockade. The Commercial still holds to the opinion, however that there will be a blockade if conditions are favorable for marketing grain this winter. There are conditions which will operate to

Continued on Page 170.

Every Mackintosh

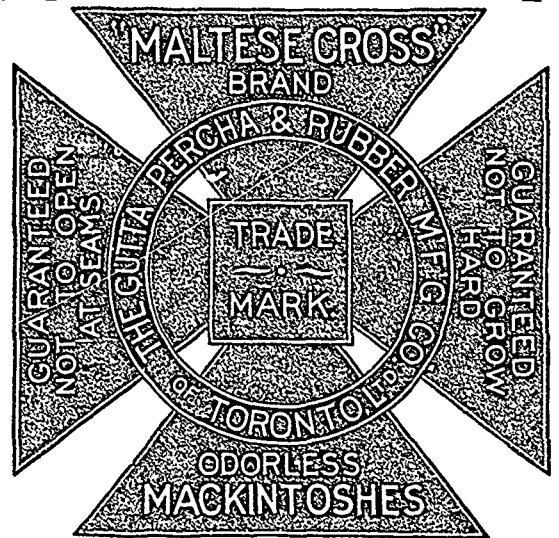
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Thoroughly Guaranteed.

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

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Try them and you will Buy Again.



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CALIFORNIA AND FOREIGN FRUITS

THIS WEEK CAR OF

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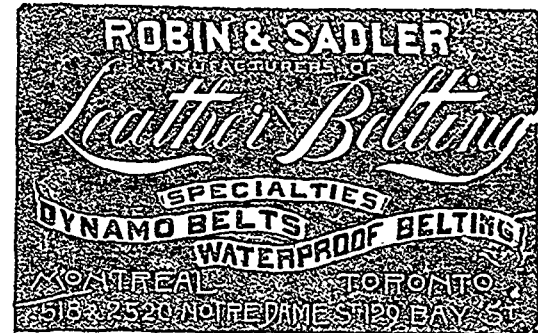
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Try these Brands. They are Unsurpassed.

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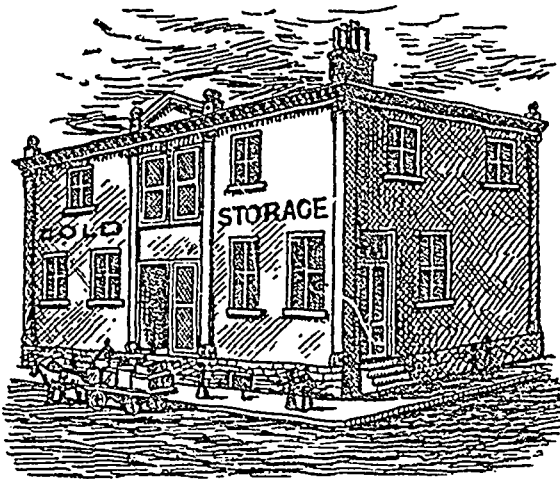
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Butter, Eggs, Cheese,
Poultry, Dressed
Hogs, Dressed Beef,
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Manufacturers of

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OAK LAKE
"Anchor Brand"
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—FROM—
No. 1 Hard Wheat.
BRAN, SHORTS
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Chopped Feed and Grain.
—ADDRESS—
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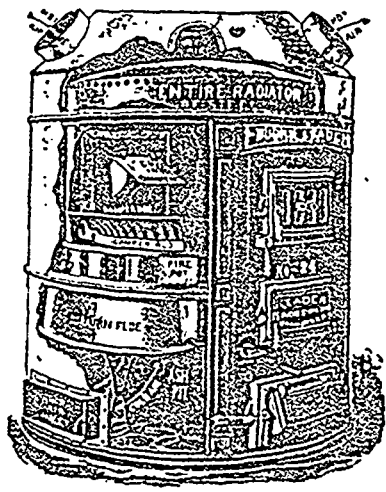
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We also make a specialty of OFFICE FURNITURE and can furnish your
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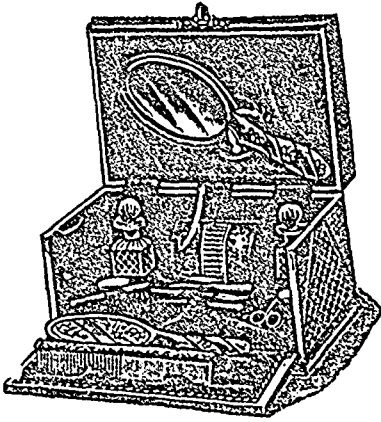
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Our Stock is now complete in all lines of Fancy Goods and Toys for the Fall and Holiday Trade. Mirrors, Bronzes, Vases, Frames, Folding Leather Dressing Cases, Fans, Portfolios, Albums, etc., in great variety. Purses and Wallets, Masks, Christmas Tree Ornaments and Wax Tapers. Magic Lanterns, from toy ones to large useful ones. Rocking Horses, Sleds, etc. Dolls, in all makes and sizes. Mouth Organs, Violins, Accordions, and other musical goods. Christmas Cards, Booklets, Toy Books, etc. Orders and correspondence solicited.

41 Princess Street,

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Business Situation in British Columbia.

It is difficult to speak of the trade and industries of British Columbia just now without its sounding like boom talk, and difficult to crowd into small space information bearing on the rapid development of the country. If it were not for certain checks to trade and commerce British Columbia would be double the population she is at present. Generally and very briefly the situation may be sized up as follows: In the lumber industry according to R. H. Alexander, manager of the Hastings mill, who is probably the best authority on such matters in British Columbia, the demand for lumber is very great and constantly increasing and no complaint can be made on that score, but owing to the annoying competition on the coast, lumber is still sold at unremunerative prices. Peru, Chili, and even Australia must buy British Columbia lumber and the demand would be just as heavy at \$1.00 more per thousand as it is now, but owing to the cut throat policy of the lumber mills on the coast there is no immediate prospect of the price of lumber advancing. The gigantic lumber trust which there has been so much talk about is not practicable.

Evans, Colman & Evans, exporters, wholesale coal, etc., are responsible for the statement made to your correspondent that there is enough cheap coal afloat to supply the San Francisco markets for two or three years, in consequence of European vessels, attracted by the seductive freight on wheat from America, cutting coal freights from the old country here to ridiculously low figures and going back with wheat, thus averaging up on the trip. San Francisco has up to the present time been importing large quantities of Vancouver Island coal, so that the bountiful harvest is not an unmixed good.

G. I. Wilson, a prominent canner, and others, inform your correspondent that although last season was a splendid salmon season the industry appears to outsiders more remunerative than it really is. A fortune made in one season may be lost in the next, and foolish men rush in sometimes where angels fear to tread. A cannery company must have stability and sound financial backing to succeed. There are five new canneries starting up next season and it is feared the business will be seriously cut up, as the fish will have to be divided amongst 45 canneries instead of 40.

The farmers have had beautiful weather to harvest their crops and the crop of hay, oats, and roots has been far more abundant than in any previous year. This is the news from every farming section in the country. But, the farmers are complaining. They say: "We have such a limited market and out-

side competition is so keen we are obliged to sell our produce at very low prices."

As far as the mining industry is concerned, "Hope lives triumphant in the human breast." If any one spoke disparagingly of British Columbia's mineral wealth he would be looked upon as a croaking crank.

Your correspondent has interviewed a large number of men recently returned from the mining country and whose opinions are worth their weight in gold. A prominent bank manager, considered the most shrewd and cautious financier in Vancouver said to your correspondent: "Trail Creek gold mines is the only proposition that has not been exaggerated in the press of the province." Alderman Shaw who has a reputation for expressing himself conservatively says: "The South Kootenay country is marvellously rich in ore. The astonishing statements made by the press are not exaggerated. The War Eagle and L. Roy stock starting at 8c is now selling at \$2.50. Both companies declined to sell to English capitalists for \$800,000 for each mine, because they are shipping 100 tons a day, running \$50 to the ton in gold. It costs them \$20 to smelt in Montana and they have \$30 clear, or \$3,000 a day profit. They have enough ore in sight to last them one year to say nothing of what is not in sight, which means a sure million for them. There are 20 other mines just as promising in the district and the indications in the Boundary Bay country are even more hopeful. This is why I say that South Kootenay's mineral wealth has not been exaggerated." E. J. Clarke, capitalist, formerly of Toronto, says: "A man cannot make an exaggerated statement about South Kootenay." There is at present excitement all through the mining country. Decomposed gold quartz has been found at Eburne, a little settlement on Lulu Island an hour's drive from Vancouver, assaying thousands of dollars to the ton. The excitement over the find is intense. Every inch of ground is staked out for miles in the vicinity, as old miners say that underlying the whole Delta including Sea and Lulu Island, where the great flood wrought such havoc in the memorable month of June, are rich veins of gold quartz. Until Jack McLeod brought up gold ore on an artesian well drill assaying \$11,000 to the ton, no one dreamed that gold could be found around here, away below the sea at a depth of 150 feet. Word comes that Nakusp is deserted, that rich gold quartz has been struck in large quantities near the town and that the excited citizens have rushed off to the scene of the find. In fact, there have been so many well authenticated reports of rich finds lately that it has turned everybody into an optimist, and all believe in the approaching boom prophesied by your correspondent in a recent issue of The Commercial.

Earl P. Stanley, the prominent mining engineer of San Francisco, in an interview with The Commercial representative said: "British Columbia is the greatest mineral country in the world. I have gone over the mine sections four times; I have made a study of the mines of this country and of every other country, and I have come here to locate and have brought my blankets with me. There is more mineral wealth in the province of British Columbia than the United States of America ever produced or ever will produce, but the people of this country will not be convinced and the British people are allowing Americans to walk off with the wealth of their country. Every paying proposition in the province is lowned by Americans. There will be great excitement here next year but the boom will not strike the province until about three years. When it does come it will be the greatest mining excitement of modern times."

Several prominent men were interviewed about railway connections, tending to keep the trade of the province for British Columbia. The opinion of many was that if the Crow's Nest Pass was railed it would benefit Winnipeg more than the coast. The popular plan is to extend the Arrow Lake branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway around Arrow Lake, build a line from Nakusp to the Columbia and Kootenay Railroad running between Robson and Nelson, and then on in as direct a line as possible to Trail. Opinions, however, were divided. Engineering difficulties would be encountered in both routes, but leading Canadian Pacific Railway officials inform your representative that not only South Kootenay but West Kootenay will in due time be networked with Canadian Pacific Railway rails.

Traffic is increasing very fast on this division and as far as freight is concerned, particularly eastward, it will be the banner year since the inauguration of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

In recapitulating the lumber outlook, though not so favorable for the miller, is not at all discouraging to the local trade, for the demand is growing enormously and every ship circulates thousands of dollars in this province. The same may be said of the coal industry, and as for the salmon industry, although hereafter there may not be so much money in it for the cannery, the province can depend on getting \$3,000,000 and upwards each year out of the fish business including the halibut, frozen salmon and sturgeon exports.

The farmers have beautiful weather and abundant crops, what more could they want? Let them turn their roots, hay and cats into feed and they can all find a profitable market for butter and swine and cattle. They need educating, that is all.

Continued on Page 150.

KILGOUR, RIMER & CO.,

—WHOLESALE—

BOOTS, SHOES,

Overshoes, Rubber, Mitts and Moccasins.

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Harvey & VanNorman, Toronto.

The Gardigan Overshoe, Stratford.

The Rubber Shoe Company, Toronto.

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Our **SPRING SAMPLES** are now on the Road, and comprise the best line of Staples ever shown. Prices and terms very liberal. Our Travellers are now out.

Kindly Wait and Look our Samples over. Letter Sorting Orders shipped same day as received

JAMES STREET, WINNIPEG.

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CIGAR FACTORY.

Our Brands Stand
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OTHERS COME AND GO AGAIN



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

The Rosebud.

Flor de Bahama.

Amaranto,

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The trade should write for our
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WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Pure Highland Scotch Whiskies.

THE FAMOUS
LACAVULIN DISTILLERY,
ISLAND OF ISLAY,
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The Lacavulin Whisky is famous for its fine quality, being made from pure Scotch Malt Only, and has long been the favorite beverage of Sportsmen.

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

ASK FOR THE LACAVULIN.

**MACKIE'S
RARE OLD HIGHLAND
10 YEARS OLD.**

GOLD LABEL

AS PATRONIZED BY ROYALTY AND THE LEADING
PHYSICIANS.

Sold only in the Northwest by :

G. VELLIE,
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STATIONERS,

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SPECIALTIES.

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

Grain Trade Gossip.

Continued from Page 176.

prevent a block. The first is unfavorable weather for threshing, which would necessitate holding a considerable portion of the crop in stack until next spring. Since we first predicted a blockade, the weather has been much less favorable for threshing, and in some districts a great deal of grain remains to be threshed yet. To this extent the danger of a block is reduced. The next feature which would operate to reduce the danger, would be a brisk export movement all-rail after the close of navigation; and the third cause to lessen the danger would be for the farmers to hold the grain in their own granaries. If farmers refuse to sell at a price which will permit of exporting at all-rail freight rates after the close of navigation, the grain will have to be either stored here or held in farmers' granaries. Farmers do not have very much time to market grain during the busy summer season, and their best policy would seem to be to haul the grain into the elevators during the winter season and hold it in storage if they did not wish to sell it. By adopting this policy they would have it where they could take advantage of any sudden bulge in the market to sell, and at the same time they would relieve themselves of the work of marketing the grain during the summer, when they have plenty of other work to do on their farms. On the other hand, if the farmers adopt the policy of holding their grain in store, a block is inevitable, as there certainly is not elevator room in the country sufficient to store it. The oat and barley crops it must be remembered have hardly been touched yet, besides the wheat crop, of which only about 4,000,000 bushels have been shipped east of the lakes up to the first of last week. Of course there are conditions as stated, which may operate to prevent a block, but if the tendency is to store and hold, it seems certain that there is not storage room in the country to take care of the crops. The elevator accommodation, including our lake ports, is placed at 12,000,000 bushels, but the actual storage capacity is, of course, considerably less than the nominal capacity.

Our Correspondence Column.

L. C. S.—The Winnipeg grain exchange has no more control over the grading of wheat than has the Manitoba Farmers' institute or the Patrons of Industry. The grading is done by inspectors who are really officials of the Dominion Government. All matters relating to grain grades and inspection are under the control of the Department of the Interior. The exchange has nothing whatever to do with the inspectors, and any changes the exchange may have desired in grain inspection matters have always been embodied in resolutions and submitted to the Ottawa department.

G. R. C.—A public elevator, is an elevator which is engaged in the business of storing and handling grain for the general public. Such an elevator is a public storehouse. A private elevator is operated simply for its owners, and does not receive grain to store or handle for others. Most country elevators in Manitoba are a combination of both the public and private capacity. They handle grain for the public, and at the same time their owners are engaged in the grain trade on their own account. This double capacity of the elevator is prohibited by law in some parts of the United States.

The total pack of lobsters in Prince Edward Island this year amounts to 3,091,000 one pound cans, a decrease of 70,000 as compared with last year. This total was the product of 192 factories. In addition 11,800 pounds of live lobsters were exported to Boston alone.

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Business Situation in British Columbia

Continued from Page 17i.

Our mining is all possibility, but prospects are unusually hopeful. Two dollars have been spent for every dollar taken out in the last six years, but in the next two there will be a balancing of accounts and after that the boom.

A company has been organized to encourage Canadian capital to invest in British Columbia mines on cautious and orthodox lines and it is to be hoped that when the organizers have passed through Eastern Canada, Canadian capitalists will not display that lamentable ignorance of British Columbian affairs shown by Finance Minister Foster, who advised British Columbians in a speech here to go into mixed farming in Kootenay country and send their waste slabs on the Canadian Pacific Railway to be sold in the remunerative markets of Manitoba.

Montreal Grain and Produce Market.

Flour.—There has been a good demand for Ontario flour since our last, some large transactions having been made at the mills west of Toronto for points east of Montreal, some 15,000 bbls. being reported at equal to \$3.40 to \$3.45 laid down here on track, but to-day there is very little doing, as millers have advanced prices fully 10c above these figures which has checked new business. At the prices quoted in the west to-day, it would cost \$3.45 to \$3.50 to lay down straight rollers here on track. Western millers write that their winter wheat is costing them 70 to 73c laid down at the mills, according to position, while one miller writes that he has paid as high as 75c at the mill. It is said that the miller who will pay such a high price as 75c for his wheat must have a bullish view of the future price of flour. Two cars of straight rollers in bags were sold at \$1.67½ and \$1.70 here. In strong bakers flour there is no change, the demand continuing good. Winter patents have been placed in car lots at \$1.05 to \$1.15. There is not much export demand.

Oatmeal.—Western millers are asking 5 to 10c higher figures in car lots.—In bags granulated and rolled are quoted at \$1.60 to \$1.65, and standard at \$1.50 to \$1.55. Pot barley \$1.25 in barrels and \$2 in bags, and split peas \$3.50.

Wheat.—Advices from Ontario state that millers there are wanting wheat but cannot get it owing to farmers holding for higher figures. Here prices are purely nominal.

Bran, etc.—The market is firmer for bran and we quote \$15 to \$15.50, with sales at the inside figure. Shorts \$16 up to \$17.50 as to grade.

Oats.—The market is firm at an advance of ¾ to 1c per bushel over sales made a week ago.

Barley.—Malting barley is quoted at 49 to 52 as to quality, a lot of fair Ontario being offered at 49c here; feed barley is quoted at 41 to 42c, but hard to sell.

Cured Meats.—Canada short cut pork, per bbl., \$15.00 to \$16.00; Canada thin mess, per bbl., \$14 to \$14.50; Mess pork, Chicago, per bbl., \$13.25 to \$13.75; Hams, per lb., 9 to 11c; Lard, pure, in pails, per lb., 8½ to 9½c; Lard, compound, in pails, per lb., 6½ to 7c; Bacon, per lb., 9 to 11c, Shoulders, per lb., 8 to 8½c.

Dressed Hogs.—Prices are quoted at \$5 50 to \$5.75 per 100 pounds.

Butter.—The market continues firm at full former quotations. Since our last report sales of October creamery have transpired at 22½ to 23c in 50 to 100 lb. lots, small jobbing lots bringing ¼ to 1c more money. September creamery has changed hands at 21½ to 22c and Aug. 19½ to 21c. In dairy butter, finest Eastern Townships fall ends have sold

at 20c, a lot over 50 tubs bringing that figure and a lot of nearly 100 tubs consisting of long dairies brought 18c. Western dairy has sold at 15 to 15½c, a lot of 100 tubs of fine bringing the outside figure, while sales of selected have been made at 16 to 17c.

Cheese.—The market is steady at 9½ to 9¾c for finest Western, sales having been made at both figures this week, but if a round quantity had to be placed 9½c would probably be the figure. The Liverpool cable has advanced to 4½ for finest white and 4½ 6d for finest colored, and 4½ 6d for Septembers.

Eggs.—The market is firm with an upward tendency, sales of good sized lots of choice caudled at 11½ to 15c, choice fresh selling at 17 to 18c. Strictly new laid from nearby points are quoted at 20 to 22c in a wholesale way.

Hides.—Another drop of 1c per lb. took place in the price of green butchers' hides, Lambskins, it is expected, will be up next week. We quote prices as follows: Light hides, 6c for No. 1, 5c for No. 2, and 4c for No. 3; Heavy hides 7 to 7½ cents; Calfskins 6c; Lambskins 55c.—Trade Bulletin, Nov. 4.

Monthly Trade Returns.

The following statement shows the value of goods exported and goods entered for consumption with duty collected thereon during the month of October, 1895, at Winnipeg, as compared with the same month in 1894:

Description	Value 1891	Value 1895
Exported	\$160,021 00	\$178,122 00
Entered for consumption, dutiable....	107,919 00	111,973 00
Entered for consumption, free.....	71,534 00	102,204 00
Total for consumption.....	181,503 00	247,117 00
Duty collected	47,799 78	49,046 50

Silver.

Silver continues firm, and the demand is sufficient to absorb current production. Silver prices on Nov. 1 were: London, 30½d; New York, 67½c.

The Coal "Boom."

The advances in anthracite coal prices during the past few months have occurred so gradually and so unobtrusively that attention has been diverted somewhat from the real size of the net advance which has taken place since the low-water mark set last July. The fact appears to be, however, that the gain in coal prices since July will compare very favorably with the percentage of gain shown in other staple advances, which have probably attracted wider attention. The following table of circular prices (net) in July and those ruling in the last circular will be found of interest:

	Price		Prices	
	July.	now.	Gain.	Feb. '94.
Broken....	\$2.65	\$3.75	\$1.10	\$3.60
Egg.....	2.75	3.90	1.15	3.50
Stove....	2.87	4.15	1.25	4.00
Chestnut.	2.75	3.90	1.15	4.00

The largest gain over July, it will be seen, is in the item of stove coal, \$1.35 per ton, or 48 per cent. The gain in broken, egg and chestnut have been smaller, but in every case are over 40 per cent. Perhaps the best illustration of the proportions of the advance, however, is to be found in a comparison with the prices ruling in February, 1894. Present prices of broken and stove coal, it will be seen, are 15c per ton higher than at that date, while egg coal is 40c higher and chestnut is only 10c lower.—Bradstreet's.

The Banque du Peuple has made a demand of assignment on Wm. Clendenning & Son, of Montreal, and the firm has filed a consent to assign.

Benson's Enamel Starch is a new preparation now being put on the market here by W. F. Henderson & Co., wholesale agents, Winnipeg. It is manufactured by the Edwardsburg Starch Co. and is designed for use with cold water and does not require boiling. The Silver Gloss starch, manufactured by the same firm, is now being put up in tins, of the same size as the wooden boxes formerly used, namely six pounds.

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