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THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.
 Capital Paid Up, \$6,000,000. Rest, \$3,000,000.
 BOARD OF DIRECTORS—Andrew Allan, Esq., (of H. & A. Allan) President; Robert Anderson, Esq., Vice-President; Hector MacKenzie, Esq. (of J. G. MacKenzie & Co.); Jonathan Hodgson, Esq. (of Hodgson, Sumner & Co.); H. Montagu Allan, Esq. (of H. & A. Allan); John Cassels, Esq. (of Shaw Bros. & Cassels); J. P. Davies, Esq. (of Davies & Co., Lachine); T. H. Dunn, Esq., Quebec; Sir Joseph Hickson.

Geno. HADGE, Gen'l Mgr. JOHN GAULT, Asst. Gen'l Mgr.
 NEW YORK BRANCH—62 William Street.

WINNIPEG BRANCH.

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ARTHUR WICKSON, MANAGER

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital authorized..... 2,000,000.00
 Paid up..... 1,954,625.00
 Reserve..... 1,152,252.00

DIRECTORS: H. S. Howland, President. T. R. Merritt Vice-Pres. William Ramsay, Robert Jaffray, Hugh Ryan, Calgary, Sutherland, H. J. P. Dawson, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE, Wellington St., TORONTO.
 D. R. Wilkie, Cashier.

B. Jennings, Asst. Cashier. E. Hay, Inspector.

BRANCHES IN ONTARIO:
 Essex..... C. White..... Manager
 Fergus..... G. C. Easton..... "
 Galt..... J. A. Richardson..... "
 Niagara Falls..... J. A. Langmuir..... "
 Port Colborne..... E. C. F. Wood..... "
 Rat Portage..... J. M. Weir..... "
 Sault Ste. Marie..... J. M. Wemyss..... "
 St. Catharines..... C. M. Arnold..... "
 St. Thomas..... M. A. Gilbert..... "

TORONTO—
 Yonge & Queen Sts., O. F. Rice..... "
 Yonge & Bloor Sts., C. H. Clarke..... "
 Welland..... S. D. Raymond..... "
 Woodstock..... S. B. Fuller..... "

BRANCHES IN THE NORTHWEST:
 Winnipeg, Man..... C. S. Hoare, Manager.
 Brandon, Man..... A. J. Jones..... "
 Calgary, Alta..... M. J. McKee..... "
 Portage la Prairie, Man..... N. G. Leslie..... "
 Prince Albert, Sask..... J. E. Young..... "
 Edmonton, Alta..... G. R. F. Kirkpatrick..... "

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 CANADA—Bank of Montreal, Bank of Commerce, GREAT BRITAIN—Lloyds Bank (Limited), Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Co. (Limited). UNITED STATES—New York, Bank of Montreal; Buffalo, Bank of Buffalo; Boston, National Bank of the Commonwealth; Chicago, First National Bank; Detroit, Detroit National Bank; Duluth, First National Bank; Philadelphia, Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank; St. Paul, Second National Bank. Agents in Canada for the CHICAGO BANK, (Limited). Cheques issued to tourists and others, available in any part of the world.

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Executive Office: 94 St. Francois Xavier St. MONTREAL - QUE.

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In 1890 In United States had population over a million—New 3 Cities York, Chicago, Philadelphia and The North-Western Line is Best Line Minneapolis and St. Paul to these Cities.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
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 Reserve Fund.....£275,000 "

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 COURT OF DIRECTORS—J. H. Brodie, John James Cater, Henry R. Farrer, Gaspar Farrar, Richard H. Glynn, E. A. Hoare, H. J. Kendall, J. J. Kingsford, Frederic Lubbock, Geo. D. Whatman.

Head Office in Canada—St. James St., Montreal.
 R. R. Orindley, Gen. Mgr. H. Stikeman, Asst. Gen. Mgr. E. Stanger, Inspector.

BRANCHES IN CANADA:
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 Brantford. Kingston. Paris. Vancouver.
 Fredericton. London. Quebec. Victoria.
 Halifax. Montreal. St. John.

Winnipeg, Main Street—D. Simpson Manager.
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 San Francisco, 124 Sanson St., H. M. I. McLachlan, and J. C. Welsh.

London Bankers—The Bank of England—Messrs. Glyn & Co. Foreign Bankers—The Bank of Liverpool, Australia, Union Bank Australia, New Zealand, Union Bank of Australia, India, China and Japan—Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, Agri bank (limited), West India, Colonial Bank, Paris, Messrs. Marcuard, Crazes & Cie. Lyons, Credit Lyonnais

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HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA.
 Capital Authorized & Subscribed, \$1,500,000.00
 Capital Paid up..... 1,478,910.00
 REST..... 843,536.75

DIRECTORS: CHAS. MAGEE, President. GEO. HAY, Vice-President Hon. Geo. Bryson, Sir Alex. Fraser, John Mather, David Maclearen, Denis Murphy.

BRANOHES:
 Arnprior, Pembroke, Carleton Place,
 Hawkesbury, Kewatin, Winnipeg.
 Parry Sound, Rideau and Bank Sts., Ottawa.
 Rat Portage, Kemptonville.

GEO. BURN, General Manager.
 AGENTS IN CANADA—Bank of Montreal;
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 Accounts of Merchants, Traders, Manufacturers, Corporations and Individuals received on favorable terms. Interest allowed on deposits.
 Drafts issued on all the principal points in Canada, also on New York, Chicago and St. Paul and London, Eng. This Branch has special facilities for making Collections in Manitoba and North West Territories. Lowest rates are charged, and remittances promptly made.

J. B. MONK, Manager.

The Western Canada Loan & Savings Co

CAPITAL..... \$1,500,000.00.
 RESERVE FUND,..... \$350,000.00.

HEAD OFFICES: Toronto, WALTER S. LEE, Man. Director. BRANCH OFFICES: Winnipeg, - W. M. FISHER, Manager.
 Money advanced upon Farm and City Properties, MORTGAGES, MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES & SCHOOL DEBENTURES purchased. Scrip held for use of Clients. Clients title deeds are not sent out of the Province but are lodged in the Company's vaults at Winnipeg, where they may be examined at all times. Agents at all principal points throughout the Province.
 For further information write to the Manager of the Winnipeg Branch.

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Bookbinders' and Box Makers' Materials Wrapping Paper, Paper Bags and Twines.
 HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

HEAD OFFICE - - - TORONTO.
 Paid-up Capital.....\$6,000,000
 Rest.....1,200,000

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 Ayr, Jarvis, Peterboro, 712 Queen E.
 Barrie, London, St. Catharines, 401 Yonge St.
 Belleville, Montreal, Sarnia, 761 Yonge St.
 Berlin, Sault Ste. 268 College
 Blenheim, Marie, 548 Queen W.
 Brantford, 167 St. James Sarnforth, 415 Parli'nt W.
 Cayuga, City B'ches Simcoe, 128 King E.
 Chatham, 19 Chabouville Stratford, Toronto Jt.
 Collingwood, Square, Strathroy, Walkerton,
 Dundas, 276 St. Lawrence, Thorold, Waterford,
 Dunnville, Toronto, Waterloo,
 Galt, Orangeville, Windsor,
 Goderich, Ottawa, Winnipeg,
 Guelph, Paris, 19-26 King W. Woodstock.

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 Travellers circular Letters of Credit issued for use in all parts of the world.

Winnipeg Branch.

A General Banking Business Transacted.
 F. H. MATHEWSON, Manager.

UNION BANK OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, - - - QUEBEC.
 Capital Paid up..... \$1,200,000
 Reserve Fund..... 250,000

DIRECTORS: ANDREW THOMSON, President. Hon. E. J. PRIOR, Vice-President. John Breakey, D. C. Thomson, E. Glroux, E. J. Hale, Jas. King, M.P.P. E. K. WEBB, Gen. Mgr. J. G. BILLET, Inspector

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 Boissevain, Man. Morden, Man. Souris, Man.
 Carberry, Man. Moosomin, N.W.T. Toronto, Ont.
 Chertsville, Ont. Neepawa, Man. Wlarton, Ont.
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Foreign Agents: London, Parr's Banking Co. and The Alliance Bank, Ltd. Liverpool, do. New York, National Park Bank. Boston, Lincoln National Bank. Minneapolis, First National Bank. St. Paul, St. Paul National Bank. Great Falls Mont., First National Bank. Chicago, Ill., Globe National Bank. Buffalo, Queen City Bank. Cleveland National Bank. Detroit, First National Bank.

Winnipeg Branch, Main Street;

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 Interest allowed at current rates on Savings Bank Department and Special Deposits.

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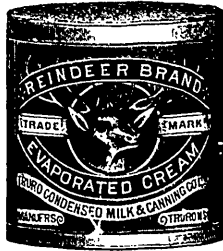
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 Every requisite for the Drug Trade promptly supplied.

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MILK AND CREAM
For your Customers at All Times.

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COFFEE & MILK
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Profitable to you. Sure to Please
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Goods now on hand. Nice selection of Books,
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Two Tons Glycerine.
Six " Sulphur.
Two " Epsom Salts.
Two " Saltpetre, ground.
One " " crystal.
Car-load Blue Stone.
Ten bbls. Boathen's C.L. Oil.
Fifteen gro. C.L. Oil, Emulsion.
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Full Line Fluid Extracts, Elix-
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Preparations always on hand.
Write for quotations.

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HARDWARE IMPORTER,
AND MANUFACTURER.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

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Oils, Glass, Varnishes, Fire
Brick, Fire Clay, Portland Cement,
Sawer Pipes, Etc.

MACKENZIE & MILLS,

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FANCY GROCERIES.

Special attention given to

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Canned Goods, Butter, &c.

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

Redwood Brewery

Fine Ales, Extra Porter
and Premium Lager.

Most Extensive Establishment of
the kind in Western Canada.

AGENT FOR ARMOURS FLUID EXTRACT OF BEEF.
ED. L. DREWRY,
PROPRIETOR,
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Best Highest cash price paid for good
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GREAT NORTHWEST
Saddlery House

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The Largest Stock and Best Equipped Establishment in
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TRUNKS, VALISES, LEATHER AND SHOE FIND
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Send for our new Illustrated Catalogue.

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WHOLESALE GROCERS.

JUST ARRIVED.

First direct shipment of New Season
Prime Selected Valencia Raisins and
Imperial Selected Layers from Denia.
Also two cars choicest Evaporated
Apricots, Peaches and Prunes.

Over 1,000 packages, New seasons
First crop, Congous, all
Grades.

Cor. McDermott & Princess Sts., WINNIPEG.

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For Shop Windows and Private Dwellings.
A large stock now on hand ranging up to 96
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Window Glass.

Single and Double Strength.

Enamelled, Muffled, Tuscan, Cathedral and
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variety of Tints and Colors.

Leaded, Transom and
Door Lights.

G. F. Stephens & Co.
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--MANUFACTURERS OF--

CLOTHING,
SHIRTS

--AND--

FUR GOODS

And Wholesale Dealers in Men's Furnishings
WAREHOUSES.

WINNIPEG, Man. VANCOUVER, B.C.
Factory--MONTREAL.

The Commercial

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.

THIRTEENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.
ISSUED EVERY MONDAY.

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OFFICE, 180 James St., East.

JAMES K. STEEN,

Publisher.

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, the 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, OCTOBER 22, 1894.

Manitoba.

H. T. Hatch, general store, Pipestone, has assigned.

J. C. Sproule is opening a grocery store in Winnipeg.

John Crawford, hotel, Brandon, is applying for a license.

O. K. James, hotel, Elkhorn, is applying for a license.

Frank W. East is starting a tannery at Portage la Prairie.

A. W. Brain, gunsmith, is opening business at Lake Dauphin.

Elizabeth Hulcoop, grocer, Winnipeg, has sold out to Albert Bailey.

H. Main, hotel, Brandon, is applying for a transfer from P. J. Flanagan.

The sale of the stock of Munro & Co., liquors, Brandon, has been postponed until Oct. 25.

James White, hardware, Rapid City, is adding furniture and undertaking to his business.

E. Scariatt, drugs and stationery, Manitou and Pilot Mound, has sold out to R. W. McClung & Co.

Mrs. Aitkins has bought out the dress-making and millinery store of Miss Sheppard, at Pilot Mound.

Fox & Hubbs, general storekeepers of Methven, have assigned in trust to James H. Smart, of Brandon.

K. J. Elkjar & Co., wholesale butchers, Winnipeg, have dissolved; C. Bossuyt retires, and Elkjar continues alone.

Louis Hodges, traveller for the firm of Rublee, Riddell & Co., after a long struggle with fever succumbed on Tuesday morning.

Nesbit & Lalonde, sashes and doors, Winnipeg, have dissolved partnership. The business will be continued by Milford, Lalonde & Co.

It is said that the Wawanesa express robbery has been ferreted out and the cash recovered, but no prosecution has been ordered yet.

The Neepawa news is the name of a new paper hailing from the lively Manitoba Northwestern town, and which takes the place of the defunct Herald.

The last addition to the press of Manitoba is the Holland Observer, published for the first

time at the town of Holland, Man., last week, and hereafter will appear weekly. We hope the publisher will realize expectations in the success of the venture.

The Canada Pacific Railway car shops at Winnipeg are to be enlarged, the amount of work now called for being greater than the capacity. The car-repairing sheds will be enlarged by an addition 145 feet long by 45 feet wide, covering two tracks.

It is said that about thirty cars of potatoes have been shipped to the States from the vicinity of Portage la Prairie, for which the farmers were paid 25 cents per bushel. In the Winnipeg district prices have been too high for local purposes to admit of exporting.

A. C. Foster writes The Commercial to the effect that R. E. Heaman, hotel proprietor, Winnipeg, who is reported to have decamped, was not connected with the Winnipeg Electro Plating & Novelty Co., of which latter company Mr. Foster is manager. Parties in the country, he says, have erroneously supposed that Heaman was connected with his company.

Frank Lightcap, an experienced fur, hide and wool man, lately connected with the Toronto Hide and Wool Co. in Winnipeg, went to Minneapolis last week to confer with Jas. McMillan & Co., about opening a regular branch of their business in Winnipeg. It is understood the Minneapolis firm will open a branch here for handling furs, hides, wool, seneca root, etc., with probably Mr. Lightcap as manager.

Letters patent have been issued incorporating W. E. Baldwin, John Crane, George Motheral, Alexander Forest and J. S. Miller farmers, and Robert Needham and E. E. Best, of Manitou, painter and school inspector respectively, as the "Manitou Farmers' Store Company, Limited." The purpose of the company is to do a general store business and to deal in farmers' produce in the town of Manitou. The capital stock is placed at \$10,000, divided in 400 shares of \$25 each.

Selkirk suffered again from fire on Sunday night. The report says: The origin of the fire was undoubtedly incendiary. This was the second fire within a week and both were attended with suspicious circumstances. At the time of the first fire there was a high wind blowing from the south-west and the fire was kindled in the extreme south-west end of the town. This time the gale was from the south-east and the fire was started in that end, the evident idea being to make a clean sweep of the town. The most serious feature of the fire was the destruction of the Robinson Co's big fish warehouse. It contained the entire season's catch of fish. The warehouse cost between \$6,000 and \$8,000. The total loss to the Robinson company is placed at \$50,000, insured for \$39,000. Pearson's residence and butcher shop and stables adjoining the warehouse were burned, and also Stovel's shoe shop, little or nothing being saved from these buildings. Pearson's loss is full \$3,000 while Stovel's is \$600. Pearson carried only a small amount of insurance. The stores across the street were considerably damaged. Dagg's store directly across the street caught fire several times and the goods were damaged by hasty removal. Gilhuly's drug store and post office was considerably burned and everything the building contained was removed. The losses of Mr. Dagg and Mr. Gilhuly are covered by insurance. Eaton's dry good store, Popham's drug store and Bullock's general store were somewhat damaged by heat and removal of goods, but their loss will not be heavy.

Alberta.

H. Wilson, general store, South Edmonton, is succeeded by McLaren & Co.

F. T. Federick has opened a clothes dyeing and cleaning business at Lethbridge.

The Jacques Furniture Co., of Calgary, advertise giving up business on Oct. 31.

W. H. Sheppard, formerly of the Calgary and Edmonton hotel at Macleod, has rented the Raymond hotel, Edmonton, for two years.

Mr. Johnson, a new settler from Nebraska, has purchased some lots at Olds on which he proposes erecting a store and putting in a large stock of general merchandise.

Edmonton Bulletin: The flow of natural gas that was struck in the well which is being bored near the electric light station, ceased for a time, but has commenced again. The well is now down about 127 feet.

Edmonton Bulletin: It is estimated that \$85,000 worth of fur was purchased for cash or trade by Edmonton firms and fur buyers during the past year. This does not include the fur traded by the Hudson's Bay company in the Mackenzie basin, which passes through Edmonton.

Assiniboia.

N. & D. Livingstone, general merchants of Yorkton, have made an assignment for the benefit of all their creditors to S. A. D. Bertrand, of Winnipeg.

Northwest Ontario.

Morton & Co., of Fort William, have decided to give up the dry goods business and confine themselves exclusively to groceries and boots and shoes.

Freight Rates and Traffic Matters.

Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin of October 12 says: The east-bound rates are unsettled this week and are said to be cut 2 to 5c. The tariff to New York is 2c for flour and grain and 30c per 100 lbs for provisions. Through rates to Liverpool were in better demand, and a steady feeling prevailed. Rates on flour to Liverpool 20 to 22c per 100 lbs; grain, 9c per bushel for wheat, 8½c for corn, and 36¼ to 41½c for provisions. Glasgow and Antwerp were about 1c over Liverpool rates. Through rates to New York were steady at 7c for wheat, 6½c for corn, and 5½c for oats. Flour rates via lake and rail were steady at 15c per 100 lbs. New England rates were steady at 9c per bushel for corn and 5½c for oats. Lake business was dull, loads being hard to obtain and rates were easy at 1½c for wheat, 1½c corn and 1 to 1½c for oats to Buffalo, 2½c for wheat to Kingston, and 1½c for corn, and 1½c for oats to Port Huron, and ¾c for wheat to Milwaukee.

The Duluth Herald says the placing of the Duluth and Winnipeg road in the hands of a receiver is no serious calamity. "The mortgage will be foreclosed and the road will be purchased by the Canadian Pacific people. That they are making this move at the present time may be taken as an indication that the extension of the road northwesterly will be resumed next year.

The great demand for freight carrying facilities on the Canadian Pacific railway at the present time causes great activity in the car works at Winnipeg, more especially in the locomotive shops, and freight repair yards.

The Duluth Market Report of October 12, says: Estimating to-day's shipments of wheat at 100,000 bushels, 1,850,000 bushels of wheat were shipped from here during the week, most of it at 2½c per bushel Duluth to Buffalo. One charter was reported at 2c and another at 2½c with no demand for tonnage at that. The Kingston rate is nominally at 4½c per bushel, vessel paying tolls.

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 FORKS etc.

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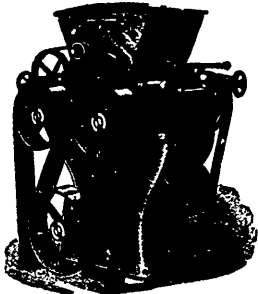
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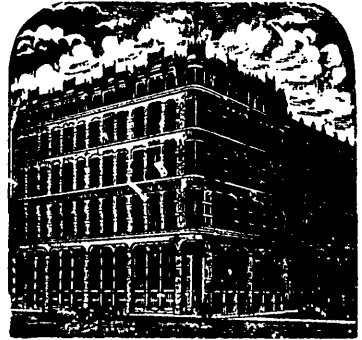
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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, OCTOBER 22, 1894.

A SCANDALOUS WASTE.

It is stated that there is still quite a surplus of cattle in Manitoba, notwithstanding large shipments east, but that the most of the cattle are too thin for shipment. Really good fat cattle are not too plentiful. In fact many of the cattle shipped east lately could scarcely be called half fat, while indeed quite a number could be classed as stockers and feeders. In view of the plentiful grain crops, and particularly in view of the low price of all grains, it seems strange that half-fed animals should be shipped out of this part of the country. In fact it can be characterized in no other way than a scandalous waste, that such is the case. This custom of shipping unfinished animals from a country like Manitoba, it a monstrous sacrifice of property, and the custom cannot be condemned in any too vigorous fashion. We hear plenty of howling about ruinous freight rates upon grain, yet here is a means of disposing of grain far more profitably at home, which is neglected by many. Concentrated in the form of beef, pork, mutton, poultry, etc., the grain will bring almost double the price that it can be sold for to ship, yet thousands of thin animals are being sold by our farmers, and by the same men who are sacrificing their grain crops. Virtually they are losing a large portion of the price they could realize from their grain, and are paying double freight rates besides—freights on the grain and freights on the cattle, when it would only be necessary to pay freights on the latter.

We see by the eastern papers that Ontario farmers are buying up thin cattle in the Toronto market to feed. These are farmers who know their business. On account of the low price of grain there, they are going to feed it, and they will realize more by so doing. No doubt many of the thin cattle from Manitoba are being bought up for feeding by these eastern farmers, who evidently know a thing or two. Others are going into the hands of eastern distillers and professional feeders; in fact, car lots of cattle have been shipped direct to eastern feeders from Manitoba. This is a wanton sacrifice which The Commercial cannot find words strong enough to properly describe. If Ontario farmers and feeders can buy these Manitoba cattle and make a profit fattening them there, how much more profitable would it be for the Manitoba farmers to finish these cattle themselves? We will not try to answer the query in dollars and cents. It would certainly be more profitable to finish them here than in Ontario. The grain is cheaper here, and there is the saving of freights, before referred to.

No feed grain should be shipped out of Manitoba. The shipment of any such grain represents a loss of the difference between the price of the grain and the much greater price

which such grain would realize if marketed in the form of beef, pork, etc. Even in the case of good milling wheat, it would be more profitable to feed much of it than to sell at present prices. Of course we could not feed all our wheat at home, but if we could, it would be the most profitable way of disposing of it at present values.

The low price of wheat has induced many experienced feeders to experiment with wheat for feeding stock, and as a rule most satisfactory results have been obtained. Many of these experiments have been published from time to time in The Commercial during the past few years. Many times during recent years this journal has endeavored to call attention to the more profitable way of disposing of feed grains and low-grade wheat, by feeding at home, but still the waste goes on. Apparently there is a great deal of ignorance among Manitoba farmers as to the feeding value of grains.

One of the latest experiments with wheat we have seen reported, was made at the farm of the great Chicago packer, P. D. Armour. The wheat cost fifty-three cents per bushel, but fed to hogs it realized 95c per bushel.

Dr. Voelcker, of Woburn, England, who carried out a series of experiments, says that wheat fed whole is the cheapest grain for sheep at current prices in England, and is a very profitable feed. Wheat is proved to be a better food for horses and any growing animals than corn. Wheat excels in strength-giving and flesh-producing elements, while corn excels in the fattening elements. Of course, in feeding wheat, allowance must be made for its greater strength and weight in the same bulk, as compared with coarse grains. Some have not obtained satisfactory results from feeding wheat, particularly to horses, because they have over-fed, giving the same bulk as they would of oats, when the same bulk of wheat contains vastly more strength than the same bulk quantity of oats.

Prof. Brown, of the Ontario Agricultural College, fed low grade wheat, too poor for milling purposes, to steers, with very satisfactory results. Prof. Robertson, of the Dominion Experimental Farm, fed wheat of a low grade to hogs, with the result of a gain of 9 to 15 pounds of pork to the bushel of wheat. At the experimental farm in Oregon about the same result was obtained. Young hogs will gain up to 15 pounds, and heavy fattening hogs from 9 to 12 pounds per bushel of wheat. By going over the files of The Commercial we could reproduce many experiments in feeding wheat to hogs and cattle, showing a much greater profit than could be obtained from selling the grain.

Wheat can be fed to sheep whole, and also to horses when their teeth are good, but it is better to be ground for horses; for hogs it should be ground and soaked. Shorts may be mixed to advantage for hogs. Prof. W. A. Henry, of the Wisconsin state experimental farm says, "for growing animals I place wheat from 10 to 25 per cent above corn. For simply fattening hogs it will not likely go any further pound for pound, than

corn. A mixture of wheat will make more pork than corn alone." In England low grade flours are being used for feeding, with good results.

WOOL IN THE UNITED STATES

The great decline in wool in the United States since the proposal to place wool on the free list was first made, is shown by a diagram prepared by Justice, Bateman & Co., wool merchants, of Philadelphia. Under the McKinley law, which placed a very high tariff on wool, prices were of course high in the United States, the duty on Ohio fleeces being 11c per pound. For the purpose of showing the decline in wool the standard grade of Ohio X X is taken. In March, 1893 this grade of wool was worth 30½ cents. This was before the threatened removal of the duty had affected values. The price began to fall as soon as the danger of free wool became apparent. In May, 1893, the first drop of 1½ cents was made. By July the price had declined to 25 cents and held there until November of last year. For the next four months the price stood at about 24c, and was ½ cent lower again during the following three months. Then another drop was made in June of the present year to 21½ cents, and this price was held until August. Wool went on the free list on August 27, when prices dropped again to 19 cents, and on the first of the present month the quotation was 18½ cents. This shows a total decline of 39½ per cent during the transition from protection to free trade in wool. The grade is now about on a free wool basis, a somewhat similar grade in London being worth about 18 cents. The total average decline in wool in the United States since March 1, 1893, has been 37.08 per cent. The average decline since wools became free has been 7.24 per cent. The heaviest decline has been in fine territory wool, which has declined from 17 cents in March, 1893, to 10 cents in October, 1894, or a total shrinkage in value, of 70 per cent.

WHERE TO SEEK FOR SETTLERS,

An article in the Buffalo Express, headed "Settlers coming Eastward," reports a "wholesale emigration" of settlers from several sections of the western states. This exodus is attributed to the severe drought which has so long afflicted Western Kansas and Eastern Colorado. Advertisers from Plattsmouth, in the state of Nebraska, also speak of trains of wagons that are daily moving eastward. These emigrants, who but lately settled in that western land, are described as being thoroughly dejected. It is added that they are pulling up stakes, and wandering forth to the east without any definite object in view. All these caravans are expected to go east of the Mississippi, and there to winter before their owners fix on a future settlement. From Nebraska alone above 10,000 settlers are said to have turned their faces eastward since the failure of the crop became a certainty. Reports from Western Nebraska speak of deserted farms stretching away for miles. All these derelicts were once more or less thriving homesteads.

This would appear to be a grand opportunity to do missionary work in the interest of Western Canada. These people are practical farmers, who have experience in prairie farming. Their experience would fit them admirably for farming in Manitoba and in our territories; though no doubt the unfortunate experience of many of these persons, in trying to farm in the arid regions of the states named, has so reduced them financially that they will have little left with which to begin life in a new home. Still, they would be no worse off for cash than the majority of settlers we receive from the old country and Europe, while in other respects they would make more desirable settlers than most of those who come from across the Atlantic. British farmers who come here with some means, have a good chance to succeed, but the number of this class who can be secured is limited. The attempt to make a prairie farmer out of the British artisan, or other inexperienced person, however, is bound to result in failure in many cases. Undoubtedly the best field to work in the interest of immigration to the prairies of western Canada at the present time, is those western states. The people are bound to move somewhere, but where to they are at a loss to know themselves. If they were told of the advantages this country offers, they would no doubt come here in thousands. Quite a number of these people have found their way to Manitoba this season, and some parties have recently arrived, but the number who have come here is not large in comparison with the large number who are said to be leaving the drought-stricken states.

AGITATION RE WHEAT.

Considerable agitation has again arisen upon the questions of Manitoba wheat grades and mixing wheat in transit. The Commercial has frequently expressed its views upon these two questions, which have been so frequently discussed here, and which have been the occasion for not a little acrimonious controversy at different times in the past. As regards the question of Manitoba wheat grades, there has been an agitation in past years on the part of farmers principally to reduce the quality of the grades. On the other hand, Eastern Canada millers particularly, and some others have agitated for maintaining a very high quality of the standard grades. The farmers seem to think that if the grades were reduced, so that a larger proportion of the crop would grade No. 1 hard for instance, it would in some way enable them to secure higher prices for their wheat. The Commercial in the past mildly opposed the agitation to reduce the quality of the grades, pointing out that the quality of the crop could not be changed by altering the quality of the grades. The quality of the wheat would remain the same, and therefore its value would remain the same, notwithstanding any changes in the grades.

Now certain parties are trying to persuade the farmers that they are losing money because the grades are too low. The same argu-

ments which were advanced against reducing the grade, will now apply against raising them. The constant changing of the quality of the grades cannot act otherwise than tend to unsettle the trade and do harm to all concerned. The grades, as fixed the past two years, have been found to work very satisfactorily, and they should be left alone. No. 1 hard is a fine grade of wheat, weighing 61 pounds to the bushel, which is one pound more than is required by the act. The standards also show a much greater percentage of hard wheat than is required by the act. It is a convenience to the trade to have the wheat run largely into one grade, as it has done the last two years, grading mostly No. 1 hard. If the grades were materially advanced in quality, the wheat would be divided more largely between the grades of No. 1 and No. 2 hard. Those who want a higher quality, for No. 1 hard, should remember that there is now the higher grade of Extra hard, and very little wheat reaches that standard.

As for the question of mixing wheat, all this agitation about mixing wheat, as has been described by some, is simply a tempest in a teapot. Vastly more attention has been given to the matter than its importance deserves. In the first place, if those who are howling about mixing would look at the inspection returns, they would see that nearly all the sound wheat is graded No. 1 hard. Unsound wheat, smutty and damp stuff, etc., cannot be used for mixing. The few cars of No. 2 hard, even if they are dumped in with the No. 1 grade, amount to practically nothing, and are not worth talking about.

The advancing of the quality of the grade would not stop mixing, as we have been told by some writers, who evidently have little knowledge of the question they have undertaken to discuss. Supposing the quality of No. 1 hard were a little higher, there would be more No. 2 hard available for mixing purposes. If the quality of the grades were advanced to such an extent that No. 2 hard would take the place now occupied by No. 1, the grade of No. 3 hard would then come in for mixing purposes.

Farmers are prone enough to believe that they are being robbed, without falsely trying to impress them, as some have done, that they are serious sufferers, from the mixing of wheat. If it pays to mix the grades, the natural inference is that the farmers stand to gain thereby, as the buyers can afford to pay better prices in proportion to their profit from mixing. The logic of this argument can be seen particularly in the case of samples which are not quite up to the No. 1 hard standard. If buyers can use these for mixing, they will not be so particular about reducing the price to the level of the next lower grade. It is a fact that farmers are frequently paid the No. 1 hard price for wheat which would not grade No. 1 hard. Perhaps this is not the case to any considerable extent this year, on account of the uniform high quality of the crop, but it has been the case in previous years, when the crop was more irregular in quality. The fact

that low grades sell higher for shipment than local millers can afford to pay, shows the absurdity of much that has been written about the farmers being cheated on the lower grades.

The fact is, all this hubbub about wheat grades and mixing wheat is unnecessary, and when traced down it is really a small matter. Parties who know little about the wheat trade, have done some of the loudest shouting in this matter, with the object perhaps of getting on the soft side of the farmers, or drawing attention from some other question. The interest of the farmers in the questions of either mixing wheat or the quality of the grades, is infinitesimal in any direction. The farmer who produces a fine quality of wheat, will get paid for it in proportion to its intrinsic value, no matter whether it may be called No. 1 hard or No. 2 hard, and without any consideration as to whether it is to be mixed or not. The Commercial has always advocated the holding of the principal grades up to a good standard of quality, and keeping them as uniform as possible. We, however, see very little cause for so much agitation over the matter as breaks out here at least about once every year, and we especially depreciate the stirring up of the farmers over a matter which to them is practically all smoke and no fire.

UNITED STATES SUGAR QUESTION.

The new tariff of the United States is likely to cause some trouble with Germany. The particular feature to which Germany objects is the sugar schedule. Germany is the principal beet sugar country, and it is claimed that the new tariff discriminates against this particular industry. The duty is 40 per cent. on sugars grading under number sixteen Dutch Standard and 3 cent additional on higher grades or refined, with the object of affording protection to the home refining industry. It is further provided that 1-10 cent extra duty shall be levied on all sugars from countries which pay a bounty on exports of sugar. The way the tariff discriminates against beet sugars is explained as follows: All beet sugars from Germany, Austria, Belgium or France, being bounty countries, are assessed not only the duty of 40 per cent. on their cost at port of exportation, and 1-10c per pound additional in accordance with the tariff, but the appraisers have ruled that the value for duty is not what the sugars actually cost refiners, but what they actually cost, plus the amount of the consumption tax imposed by these countries where the sugars are sold for consumption. They therefore assess 40 per cent. on this tax, which adds 78 cents per 100 pounds, or over 3 cent per pound duty to the duty intended to be collected by Congress from German sugars, and more than this amount on Austrian sugars. This will of course exclude all sugars of the countries named from use by United States refiners, and make them use cane sugars entirely. The cost of cane sugar would naturally advance to the point of competition with beet were it

(Continued on page 142.)

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In addition to our regular line we have the exclusive control of the Celebrated Cheater & Workers Suspenders for the Dominion. Neatest, Strongest and Best Suspender in the market at popular prices.

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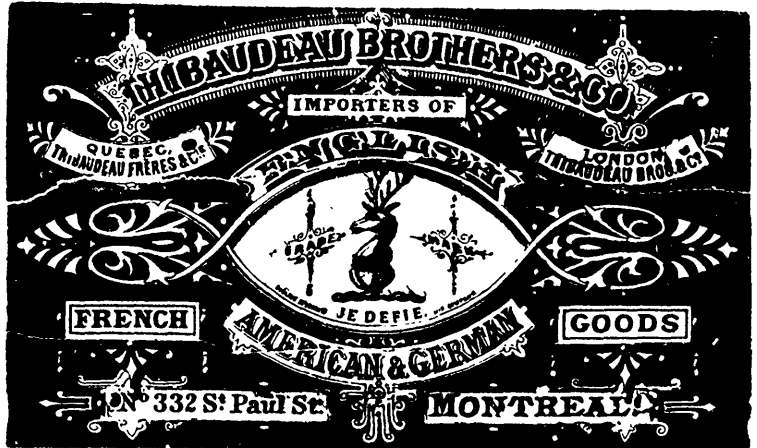
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A Consignment Just Received which can be had from the Wholesale Trade, viz:

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Will buy and ship Fruit and Vegetables at lowest market prices, and handle your produce to best advantage. Special attention given to selecting fruit. Correspondence Solicited.

Unsolicited testimony, dated Oct. 8th, 1894, from my first and heaviest buyer when ordering his supply of winter apples. "I need not tell you that I am worried to death with Winnipeg agents, but having done so well for me, if you can fill this order I don't want any one else to do it."

FOR SALE.

1 Steel Return Tubular Boiler, 15 horse power; also 1 Power Attachment for connecting electric motor with hand hoist.

The above are both nearly new, only having been used a few months. Will close them out at a low price for cash.

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HO! IMPROVED Compressed Mince Meat.

Put up in neat paper packages and packed (3) three doz. in a case. Price per gross net \$10.
GUARANTEED STRICTLY PURE.

HORSERADISH—Put up in 16 oz. bottles 2 doz. in a case. Price per doz. \$2.50 Patronise home in distry.

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

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A. J. Ellis.

Winnipeg Markets.

WINNIPEG, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 20.

[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.]

GROCERIES.—Dried fruits continue the most interesting feature. As reported during recent weeks, raisins and currants are very firm. All reports are very strong, and there appears now to be no doubt but both these crops are short, about one-half of the raisin crop having been badly damaged or destroyed by rains, while the currant crop has suffered severely from drought. Instead of a decline, as is usually expected, it is said that later direct arrivals will cost higher. Prices have advanced $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ since the season opened on new goods. Both currants and raisins were cabled 6d to 1s higher. In apples—dried and evaporated—there is not much doing yet. In canned goods the only feature is a strong tendency in salmon. Rice is firm, influenced by the China-Japan war, the export of rice being prohibited from these countries. Sugars have been steady. Eastern refiners quote $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{3}{8}$ for granulated and yellows at $3\frac{3}{8}$ to $3\frac{7}{8}$, with a continued scarcity in low grade yellows. It is said that some eastern buyers have been taking raw sugars on account of the scarcity of yellows of low grade.

Green Fruits.—The large trade that has been done in Ontario grapes is now drawing to a close. Stocks were about exhausted on some days. A large lot is expected in about Monday of next week, and this may be the last large lot of the season. Higher prices are expected next week on grapes. Oregon plums are now out of the market, and there will not likely be any more in this year. Though a good many cars of apples have been received, they have been well taken up, and they were actually scarce on some days. Heavy shipments are now on the way to arrive next week. Apples are firm, and the lowest prices of the season are now past for good fruit. Dealers are rather looking for an advance. No more crabs have been received, though a good many more would have been taken, if they had been forthcoming in season. A country dealer who got some crabs out of the last car lot, complained that the price was too high. He was asked to return them, which he did, and they readily sold at an advance to pay the freight. Retail dealers are complaining of the quality of the lemons, but they are the best that can be had this time of year, as explained last week. Peaches are getting scarce. The first car of cranberries is expected daily and the price will be rather high—\$11 to 11.50 per barrel. Spanish onions are 10c lower. Some fancy snow apples have sold as high as \$1.50 per barrel. Following are quotations for sound fruit, fit for re-shipment to country points:—Lemons at \$6.50 to \$7.00 per box; apples, \$3.75 to 4.25 per bbl.; California fruits, peaches, \$1.50 per box; do. clings-tones, \$1.25 per box; pears, \$2 to 2.75 per box; tokay and muscat grapes, full crates, \$5.50; Oregon pears, \$2 to \$2.50 per crate; bananas, \$3 to \$3.50 per bunch; eastern grapes, 40 to 50c for Concord and up to 60c for red and green varieties per 10 lb basket; crabs, out of the market. Spanish onions, \$1.40 per crate of 50 lbs.

FLUID BEEF, ETC.—Following are prices of the goods put up by the Johnston Fluid Beef Company of Montreal:—Johnstons Fluid Beef—No. 1, 2-oz. tins, per dozen, \$2.70; No. 2 4oz., \$4.50; No. 3, 8oz., \$7.88; No. 4, 1 lb., \$12.83; No. 5, 2 lb., \$24.30. Staminial—2oz. bottles, per dozen, \$2.55; do, 4oz., \$5.10; do, 8 oz., \$7.65; do, 16oz., \$12.75. Fluid Beef Cordial—20oz. bottles, \$10. Milk Granules—In cases of 4 dozen, \$5.10. Milk Granules with Cereals—In cases of 4 dozen, \$4.25.

FISH.—The only change in fish is a de-

cline in haddies to 11c per pound. British Columbia salmon, 14c lb; British Columbia halibut, 14c. Lake Superior trout, 9c; whitefish, 6c; pickled 3 to 4c. Smoked whitefish, 8c lb; smoked goldeyes, 30 to 35c dozen; red herring 20c box; finen haddies, 11c lb. Oysters, \$2 for standards and \$2.50 for selects, per gallon. Some fish, (whitefish,) were saved from the burning of the fish refrigerator at Selkirk on Sunday, and they are being sold very cheap, as they are frozen stock and will quickly spoil.

CANNED MEATS:—

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

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

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Some manufacturers have travellers out for spring orders. Regarding spring goods the Montreal Trade Bulletin says: The samples this season are said to be the finest ever sent out, and the finish of both women and men's wear is far ahead of anything attempted in former seasons. The proportion of samples of the finer class of goods is also largely in excess of those sent out a year ago, showing that the consumptive requirements of these descriptions of footwear are increasing. Regarding prices, they are said to be as cheap as ever, and profits are cut down to such a fine point, that no chance is left for cutting. So that if cutting is resorted to now, it is simply for the purpose of financing.

DRY GOODS.—Travellers are still out on sorting trade trips, though a few lines of spring goods are being shown. Woolens are firm, and there was some talk of an advance as likely to occur in colored and grey cottons. It is said that the cause of the failure of several of the smaller woolen mills east of late is due to their taking orders at less than cost.

COAL.—Souris coal, which has been out of stock for some time, is now arriving freely from the new mine, which is said to produce a much better quality of coal than that placed on the market last winter. The mines at Estevan are not being operated this season. Quotations in Winnipeg are \$8.50 to \$8.75 per ton for Pennsylvania anthracite as to quantity, \$8.50 for western anthracite and \$7.50 per ton for Lethbridge bituminous. These are retail prices delivered to consumers in the city, for regular stove sizes. Small sizes, called pea coal, suitable for steam and furnace, \$7.00 for western or imported anthracite. Souris coal sells at \$1.25 retail, and \$3.75 on track here, and at \$1.50 to \$1.75 on cars at the mines.

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

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—Business in this branch is just about wound up for the season, excepting the item of sleighs and cutters. A few plows have been selling, but this trade is about over. Attention now is directed to the matter of collections, which, however, are not turning out as good as was expected. It is now estimated that about 25 to 30 percent of old liabilities will be paid off from this crop, and about 50 per cent. of new paper will be met, the balance going to renewals for another year. Regarding new business, however, business has been carefully selected by most of the implement houses this year, and

a larger proportion has been cash, while credit was given as a rule only to the more responsible persons. This statement regarding payments refers to farmers' paper.

DRUGS.—Following prices are for small parcels and will be shaded considerably for full package orders: Alum, per pound, $3\frac{3}{4}$ to $4\frac{1}{4}$, alcohol, \$4.75; bleaching powder, per pound, 6 to 8c; blue vitrol, 5 to 8c; borax, 11 to 13c; bromide potash, 55 to 75c; camphor, 75 to 85c; camphor, ounces, 80 to 90c; carbolic acid, 40 to 65c; castor oil, 11 to 15c; chlorate potash, 28 to 35c; citric acid, 55 to 65c; copperas, $3\frac{1}{4}$ to 4c; cocaine, per oz., \$7.50 to \$8.00; cream tartar, per pound, 28 to 35c; cloves, 20 to 25c; epsom salts, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4c; extract logwood, bulk, 14 to 18c; do., boxes, 18 to 20c; German quinine, 30 to 40c; glycerine, per pound, 20 to 25c; ginger, Jamaica, 25 to 40c; do., African, 20 to 25c; Howard's quinine, per ounce, 35 to 45c; iodine, \$5.50 to \$6.00; insect powder, 35 to 40c; morphia sul., \$1.90 to 2.25. Opium, \$4.50 to 5.00; oil, olive, \$1.25 to 1.40; oil, U.S. salad, \$1.25; to 1.40; oil, lemon, super, \$2.25 to 2.75; oil, peppermint, \$4.00 to 4.50; oxalice acid, 13 to 16c; potass iodide, \$1.25 to 4.50; saltpetre, 10 to 12c; sal rochelle, 30 to 35c; shellac, 45 to 50c; sulphur flowers, $3\frac{3}{4}$ to 5c; sulphur roll, per kegg, $3\frac{3}{4}$ to 5c; soda bicarb., per keg of 112 pounds, \$3.75 to 4.25, sal soda, \$2.00 to 3.00 tartaric acid, per lb, 45 to 55c.

LUMBER.—Dealers report quite a little business doing, there being the usual hurry to prepare buildings for winter. The mills are being closed down for the winter. There are pretty heavy stocks of lumber on hand at the mills, there being, it is said, about 50,000,000 feet at the Lake of the Woods. One effect of the practical amalgamation of the mills has been a curtailment of credit business this year. The management have wisely acted with great caution in supplying stocks, and there has been no overloading or pressing of stuff upon the retailers. As a consequence retailers have also been obliged to curtail credit, and the trade all around should be in better shape. The effect of this is larger stocks carried over at the mills, and probably smaller stocks at country points, notwithstanding the fact that nearly 10,000,000 feet were burned at one of the mills this season. It is said that none of the pine mills will get out any logs in Canadian territory this year, but a limited quantity will be got out on the south side of the Rainy river, in Minnesota, for the Lake of the Woods mills. This region has supplied about half the logs of late. Fire ran through a great deal of this country the present season and destroyed much timber. With the large supply of lumber carried over and a few logs on hand, the mills do not expect to do much more cutting next season than is necessary to keep stocks sorted up in the various lines required. There has been no change in prices since quotations were last given. Following is the price list of the Winnipeg dealers:

Dimension and Timber.

SIZES.	12ft	14ft	16ft	18ft	20ft	22ft	24ft
2x4 to 2x12	\$19	\$19	\$19	\$20	\$21	\$22	\$23
3x6 to 3x12	} 20	} 20	} 20	} 21	} 22	} 23	} 24
4x4 to 4x12							
6x6 to 6x12							
and 8x8							
8x10 to 12x12	21	21	21	22	23	24	15
2x4-10 at \$21.00.							
2x6 to 2x12-10 at \$18.00.							

Dimension, 26ft., 28ft., 30ft., \$24.00. Timber, 26ft., 28ft., 30ft., \$26.00, \$1.00 per M. advance on each inch over 12in depth and and width. Tamarac dimension same price as pine. Spruce dimension at \$2.00 per M, less than pine. Cull plank, all widths at \$12.00 per M. B. C. fir dimension up to 32 feet at \$28.00 per M.

BOARDS.—1st common dressed, \$25.50; 2nd common dressed, \$20.00; 2nd common rough,

\$19.00; 3rd common dressed, \$18.00; 3rd common rough, 17.00; culls rough, 11.00; spruce dressed, \$18.00; spruce rough, \$17.00; \$2.00 per M. less for 8 to 10 ft. and under; culls No. 2, \$8.00

SIDING, FLOORING AND CEILING.—1st, 4, 5 and 6 inch, white pine, \$41.00; 2nd, 4, 5 and 6 inch, white pine, \$36.00; 3rd, 4, 5 and 6 inch, white pine, \$30.00; 1st, 4, 5 and 6 inch, red pine, \$36.00; 2nd, 4, 5 and 6 inch, red pine, \$32.00; 3rd, 4, 5 and 6 inch, red pine, \$28.00; 4th, 4, 5 and 6 inch, red and white pine, \$29.00; B. C. No. 1 fir, \$36.00; B. C. No. 2 fir, \$32.00; 1, 5 and 6 inch spruce, \$23.00; 8 and 10 inch pine, \$25.00; Cedar siding, \$36.00; \$1.00 per M. advance for dressing both sides.

BEVEL SIDING.—No. 1 white pine, \$26.00; No. 2 red and white pine, \$23.00.

SHIPLAP.—6 inch, \$19.00; 8 and 10 inch, \$21.00; Spruce, 8 inch x 10 inch, \$20.00; Spruce, 6 inch, \$18.00.

SHINGLES.—B. C. cedar, per M, \$3.25; No. 1 pine, per M, \$2.75; No. 2 pine, per M, \$2.25; No. 3 pine, per M, \$2.00.

LATH.—Pine lath, per M, \$3.00.

COMMON STOCK BOARDS.—1st, 8 to 10 and 12 inch, \$26.50; 2nd, 12 inch, \$21.00; 2nd, 8 to 10 inch, \$20.00.

FINISHINGS.—1½ inch, 1½ inch and 2 inch. White pine, 1st and 2nd, clear, \$45.00; white pine, 3rd clear, \$55.00; white pine, selects, \$45; white pine, shops, \$36.00; red pine, clear, \$40.00; red pine, selects, \$30.00; B. C. cedar clear, \$55.00; B. C. fir clear, \$50.00, \$5.00 per M. advance on 2½ inch and thicker.

One inch.—White pine, 1st and 2nd clear, \$50.00; white pine, 3rd clear, \$48.00; white pine, selects, \$38.00; red pine clear, \$40.00; red pine, selects, \$30.00; B. C. cedar, clear, \$55.00.

OAK, RED AND WHITE.—1st and 2nd, \$50.00 to \$60.00; Common, \$35.00.

MOULDING AND BASE.—Parting strips, per 100 feet lineal 60c.; lattice, ¾ by 1½, 100 feet lineal, 76c.; window and door stop, 1½ inch lineal, \$1.25; window and door stop 2 inch lineal, \$1.50; ¾ round and ¾ cove, 75c.; 1½ round mould, \$1.50; 2 round mould, \$1.75; 2½ round mould, \$2.00; 3 round mould, \$2.25; 3½ round mould, \$2.50; 4 round mould, \$2.75; 4½ round mould, \$3.00; 5 round mould, \$3.25; 6 round mould, \$4.00; 5 round window stool, 1½, \$1.50; 6 round window stool, 1½, \$5.25; 4 round casings, \$2.50; 5 round casings, \$2.75; 6 round casings, \$3.25; 8 round base, \$4.50; 10 round base, \$5.50; hand rail, 2 x 4, \$5.00; wainscot cap, 2½ inch, \$2.35; wainscot cap, 3 inch, \$2.75; paper mould, 75c. Moulding made from 1½ stock add 25 per cent; 1½ add 50 per cent. Hardwood mouldings or moulding to detail at special prices. All shop work at special net prices.

PAINTS, OILS ETC.

Lined oil is advancing everywhere, which is as was expected. Last week we reported an advance of 1c in the local market. Eastern crushers have also advanced prices 1c, while at Montreal dealers are reported to be 3c higher. A further advance by crushers is expected. Petroleum oils are firm, with price ½c higher east for Canadian refined. Castor oil is ½c higher and rosin 25c higher east. Winnipeg prices are:

WHITE LEADS.—Pure, ground in oil, association guarantee, 75 per 100-lb kegs; white lead, No. 1, per 100 lbs., \$5.50; white lead, No. 2, \$5.00; assorted 1 to 5-lb. tins, per lb., 10c.

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

DRY COLORS.—White lead, per lb., 8c; red lead, 5½c; yellow ocre, 2½c; golden ocre, 5c; Venetian, red, French, 3½c; Venetian, red, English, 3½c; English purple oxides, 4½c;

American oxides, per lb., 8 to 4c. These prices for dry colors are for broken lots. ¼c per lb. less when full kegs or barrels are taken. American vermilion, kegs, 15c, English vermilion, in 30-lb. bags, 90c per lb.; less than bags, per lb., \$1.

VARNISHES.—No. 1 furniture, per gal., \$1; extra furniture, \$1.35; pale oak, \$1.50; elastic oak, \$1.75; No. 1 carriage, \$2; hard oil finish, \$2; Brown Japan, \$1; goldsize Japan, \$1.50; No. 1, orange shellac, \$2; pure orange shellac, \$2.50. These prices are for less than barrels, and would be shaded for full barrel lots.

SUNDRIES.—Glia, S.S., in sheets, per lb., 12½ to 15c; glue, white, for kalsominum, 18 to 18c. Stove gasoline, per case, \$3.50; benzine, per case, \$3.50; benzine and gasoline, per gallon, 50c. Axle grease, Imperial, per case, \$2.50; Fraser's axle grease, per case, \$3.50; diamond, do, \$2.25 per case. Coal tar, per barrel, \$8; Portland cement, per barrel, \$4.25; plaster, per barrel, \$3.00; plasterer's hair, \$1.10 per bale; putty, in barrels, per lb., 8c; less than barrels, 9½c; whiting, barrel, per 100 lbs., \$1.25 to 1.35; resin, in barrels, 3 to 5c lb. as to quality; pine tar, per barrel, \$7; do., pint tins, \$1.25 per dozen.

WINDOW GLASS.—1st break is quoted at \$1.00 per box of 50 feet.

LINSEED OIL.—Raw, per gal., 68c; boiled, per gal., 66c.

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

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

REFINED PETROLEUM.—Quotations in Winnipeg, delivered from tanks, are as follows: Silver star, 16c; crescent, 20c; oleo pheno, 22c. In barrels for shipment to country points, add 2½c per gallon for silver star and 1½c per gallon for other grades to above prices. United States oils in barrels are quoted at 28c for eocene and 24c for sunlight.

HARDWARE AND METALS.

Heavy cutting is reported in nails by eastern manufacturers, the nominal price being cut 15c or more. Bar iron manufacturers are also reported to be engaged in a war of extermination and their prices are said to have been cut as much as 15c.

TIN, lamb and 56 and 28 lb. ingots, per lb. 25 to 26c.

TIN PLATES.—Charcoal plates, brand Alloy, I. C., 10 by 14, 12 by 12 and 14 by 20, per box, \$4.75 to \$5; I. X., same sizes, per box, \$6 to \$6.25; I. C., charcoal, 20 by 28, 112 sheets to box, \$9.50 to 9.75; I. X., per box, 20 by 28, 112 sheets to box, \$11.50 to 11.75.

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

IRON AND STEEL.—Bar iron, per 100 lbs., base price, \$2.75 to \$2.85; band iron, per 100 lbs., \$3.25 to 3.50; Swedish iron, per 100 lbs., \$5.25 to 6; sleigh shoe steel, \$3.25 to 3.50; best cast tool steel, per lb, 12 to 18c; Russian sheet, per lb, 12 to 18c.

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

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

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

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

CHAIN.—Best proof coil, 8-16 inch, per lb., 7 to 7½c; ½ inch, per lb., 6½ to 6¾c; 5-16 inch, per lb., 6 to 6½c; ¾ inch, per lb., 5½ to 6c,

7-16 inch, per lb., 6½ to 5¾c; ¾ inch, per lb., 5½ to 5¾c.

SHEET ZINC.—In casks, 6c lb., broken lots, 6½c.

LEAD.—Pig, per lb., 4½c.

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

AMMUNITION.—Cartridges—Rim fire pistol, American, discount, 35 per cent.; rim fire cartridges, Dominion, 50 per cent.; rim fire military, American, 5 per cent. advance; central fire pistol and rifle, American, 12 per cent.; central fire cartridge, Dominion, 80 per cent.; shot shells, 12 gauge, \$6 to 7.50; shot, Canadian, soft, 5½c; shot, Canadian, chilled, 6½c.

AXES.—Per box, \$6.50 to 15.50.

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

ROPE.—Sisal, per lb., 8 to 8½c base; manilla, per lb., 11 to 11½c base; cotton, ½ to ¾ inch and larger, 16c lb.

NAILS.—Cut, per keg, base price, \$2.75; common steel wire nails, 5 to 6 inch, \$2.85 per keg, 3 to 4 inch, \$3.27 keg; 2½ inch, \$3.50 keg; 2 inch, \$3.70 keg.

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

HORSE SHOES.—Per keg, \$1.50 to \$1.75; snow pattern horse shoes, \$4.75 to \$5.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT.—Monday was about the weakest day of the week, United States markets losing about 1c. There was a very slight recovery on each of the four following days, but hardly sufficient to recover the 1c loss of Monday. The visible supply statement showed an increase of 1,400,000 bushels, which was much greater than had been expected, and to this was due much of the weakness on Monday. The total visible supply—Stocks in store at principal points in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, is now 75,074,000 bushels, as compared with 65,293,000 bushels a year ago. Large stocks and the belief that the United States crop is much greater than officially estimated, cause weakness and dull trading. Exports of wheat (flour included as wheat) from both coasts of the United States and Canada this week amount to 3,192,000 bushels, against 3,817,000 bushels last week, 2,709,000 bushels in the third week of Oct. a year ago, 3,270,000 bushels two years ago, and 3,540,000 bushels in the week three years ago.

Wheat locally.—The movement has continued heavy, though it is expected that returns for the week ending to-day will hardly equal last week, as shown by the statement below, which shows the heaviest movement on record for Manitoba, over 1,000,000 bushels having been carried to lake ports by the Canadian Pacific alone, and about 200,000 bushels went out by the Northern Pacific to Duluth. The movement will continue heavy as long as the grain can be carried east by the lakes this fall, after which a sudden falling off is expected. Following shows the wheat carried by the Canadian Pacific railway to Canadian lake ports, for the weeks given, and shipments by water from these ports in bushels:

	Arrivals at Water-ship-lake ports.	Shipments.
Sept. 1.	212,688	174,751
" 8.	121,099	277,877
" 15.	224,285	168,841
" 22.	398,158	153,984
" 29.	727,817	752,197
Oct. 6.	808,767	448,848
" 13.	1,018,702	1,007,883
	3,506,516	2,983,016

Estimating railway shipments of 1,000,000 bushels for this week to Canadian ports, and about 500,000 bushels carried to Duluth for the season, we have a total of over 5,000,000 of the crop moved out to date, though about 300,000 bushels of this is old wheat. There are also large interior stocks. Stocks in store at Fort William (Canadian lake ports) on October 13 were 1,391,687 bushels and a year ago were 824,379 bushels, being an increase of 55,705 for the week a year ago.

Prices have had rather an easier tendency in the country, and have ranged from 34 to 40c for No. 1 hard, to farmers, at Manitoba points. Shippers have been bidding between 54 and 55c for spot or early Fort William delivery, including freight and elevating charges. Sales were made at this range during the week, for No. 1 hard, No. 2 hard, 1½ to 2c below No. 1. No. 1 northern equal to No. 2 hard. No. No. 12 northern. A single car of No. 1 white type sold at 53½c Fort William, yesterday. Late rates are rather firmer. It was paid from Duluth to Buffalo and 4 to 4½c to Kingston.

FLOUR.—No change to report in flour. The output is large, the mills being run steadily. We quote the price to the local trade, delivered in the city as follows: patent, \$1.50; strong bakers, \$1.40. Low grades 70c to \$1 as to quality. Prices per sack of 98 pounds.

MILLSTUFFS.—Prices unchanged, but inclined to be easier. Prices east have declined some. Millers hold at \$11 for bran and \$13 for shorts, with small lots held at \$1 per ton higher.

OATMEAL.—The easier feeling noted has developed into a decline, some cars of Ontario meal have been brought in, and one local house is selling Ontario meal at \$2.10 per sack, which is about the bottom price. Ontario meal has been offered at \$1.85 delivered in Winnipeg on track, freight paid, in car lots, which is apparently getting the price down fine. We quote Rolled oatmeal at \$2.10 to \$2.15 for 80 pound sacks; and granulated at \$2.10 to \$2.15 per 98 lb. sack in small lots to dealers. Prices are reported 5 to 10c lower in the east this week, per barrel.

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

OATS.—Oats have been quite firm. Farmers appear to be holding their oats, either for home feeding or for higher prices. At any rate, very few are being marketed. There were standing bids for cars of feed oats for city consumption at 23 and 23½ and even at 24c, on track here, without takers. A car was reported sold at 24½c, for feed grade, per bushel of 30 pounds, while a couple of cars of milling oats were reported at 27c. On the street market farmers were paid 23 to 26c for loads. A few cars have gone east from country points, lake and rail. Price to farmers in Manitoba country markets, 15 to 18c per bushel.

BARLEY.—There has been quite a little feed barley marketed here at 29c per bushel of 48 pounds, which makes it a cheaper feed grain than oats. We quote malting grades at 35 to 37c.

FEED WHEAT.—Wheat for feed or local milling is worth 40 to 45c, price to farmers for loads.

FLAX SEED.—We learn of sales of car lots on track in the country at \$1 per bushel of 56 pounds, for export to the States. The usual price to farmers, however, at country points is \$1, and at some points \$1 to \$1.10. At Chicago flax has held at about \$1.49 to 1.50 and about \$1.45 at Duluth.

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

BUTTER.—There appears to be a good deal of butter held in the country by storekeepers. There is a fair market for choice, fresh flavored butter, but medium and lower grades, and stale goods are slow sale everywhere, and are hard to dispose of except at low prices. We quote selections at 15 to 16c medium qualities, 10 to 11c. Culls, 8c.

CHEESE.—Quiet. We quote 9 to 9½c for round lots as to quality, with some asking 10c. At the cheese sale at Peterboro, Ontario, on Tuesday, 775 boxes sold at 10½ and 770 at 10½c.

EGGS.—Firm. 11c is the quotation for good fresh eggs, for country receipts, and dealers are selling at 15c to 16c in case lots.

CURED MEATS.—Quotations are: Hams, 13c for heavy, and 14c for assorted sizes; breakfast bacon, backs, 14c; bellies, 14½c; dry salt long clear bacon, 9c; smoked long clear, 10c; small smoked sides, 10½c; dry salt shoulder, 8½c; dry salt backs, 10½c; spiced rolls, 10c; mess pork, \$16, selected mess, \$18 to 18.50 per barrel. Sausage is quoted: Fresh pork sausage, 8c; bologna sausage, 7½c per pound; German sausage, 7½c; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 10c per half pound packet. Pickled hogs tongues, 5c lb. Pickled pigs feet, \$1.40 per pair; pickled hocks, 3c lb; smoked jowls, 6c.

LARD.—There was a temporary scarcity of pure lard in pails, and it is said some sold as high as \$2.35. We quote: Pure, \$2.25 for 20-lb pails, and \$5.50 for 50-lb pails; compound at \$1.75 per 20-lb pail; compound in 3 and 5 pound tins, 65¢ per case of 60 lb. Pure leaf lard in 3, 5 and 10 pound tins, quoted at \$7.50 per case of 60 pounds.

DRESSED MEATS.—Beef is selling at 4½ to 5c per lb. for good quality. Hogs, at 5½c for country dressed, with city dealers selling at 6c. Mutton 7c; lamb, 7c. Veal, dull at about 6c.

POULTRY.—Prices are: 12½c for turkeys dressed, or 9 to 10c per pound live weight. Ducks, dressed, 10c lb. Chickens, 30 to 35c per pair as to quality, or 9 to 10c per pound dressed, old fowl, 8 to 9c lb dressed, or about 40c per pair. Wild ducks, 20 to 25c per pair as to quality and size. Wild geese, \$1 per pair.

VEGETABLES.—Some car lots of potatoes are being shipped to the States from country points, but at this market prices are too high for shipment. Loads on the street market here have sold at 30 to 40c, and mostly at 35c per bushel for good, while 25c is about as much as could be paid for shipment. Prices are: Onions 2 to 2½c, per lb; cabbage, 30 to 75c per dozen; cauliflower, 30 to 60c, per dozen; celery, 20 to 25c, per dozen; tomatoes, 4 to 5c per lb; green tomatoes 40c per bushel; citrons 4 to 60c per dozen; vegetable marrow, 50c per dozen. Carrots, 40c per bushel, beets, 30 to 40c per bushel; turnips, 15 to 20c per bushel.

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

HIDES.—Rather higher prices have been paid in the country, where 2c has been paid for mixed lots of cured. Many country butchers are still very careless with their hides. A lot came to one dealer here while the reporter happened to be present when they were being unloaded, which smelt so rank that they were decidedly objectionable to handle, and magots were crawling from the bundles. There is a great loss from careless take-off and careless handling afterwards. We quote, Winnipeg inspection 2½c for No. 1 cows, 1½c for No. 2, and 1c for No. 3, and 3c for No. 1 heavy steers, and 2c for No. 2 Steers; branded hides grade No. 2, when not otherwise damaged to reduce them to No. 3. We quote; Calf, 8 to 13 lb skins, 4 to 5c per lb. Kips about the same as hides. Sheepskins, 30c, lamb-skins, 30c. Tallow, 4½c rendered and 2 to 3c rough.

HAY.—Since the roads became good again, the offerings of loose hay on the street market are very large, and prices have declined about 50 per cent. from the top paid while the road were bad. About \$4 per ton is now the price for loose. Baled about \$4.50 to \$5.

SENeca ROOT.—Flat. The large buyers are now nearly all out of the market, having all they want for the present. A local dealer sold at 23c, and is now out of the market. As matters now stand 22c seems to be about present prices for lots from the country.

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE.—Shipments continue fairly large. Six or eight train loads of cattle went east from Winnipeg last week about half of which were Manitoba cattle and the rest western range cattle. Too many thin animals are being offered. With the low price of grain here, it seems a great shame that thin animals should be shipped out, and it certainly means a loss to the farmers to sell thin cattle. We quote 2 to 2½c here for fair to good butchers stock, and 2½c has been paid for choice animals that would dress out well.

HOGS.—Offerings have been a little larger. Prices are easier both here and east. There is complaint of poorly fed hogs being marketed. One lot was refused, they were so thin. If some of the wheat which is being sold in the country at 35 to 40c per bushel had been put into these hogs, it would have about doubled its value. As it was, the hogs sold at about ½c per pound live weight below the market price, besides the loss in weight from marketing so thin. About 4½c is the best price offered here or for immediate delivery for good packing hogs weighing 150 to 250 pounds. Heavy fats and feeders, 4c.

SHEEP.—Dull. Local butchers have a good many western sheep on hand yet, being balance of lots brought here earlier in the season. No sales reported this week, and we quote nominal at about 3c for butchers' sheep and lambs.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Up to the end of September about 11,000 head of cattle were shipped eastward from Winnipeg; also 4,000 sheep and 6,000 hogs. This is a large increase in cattle and hogs over last year. No sheep were shipped last year.

At Toronto on Tuesday there was an active demand for good to choice cattle, but offerings were light. Bulls and inferiors sold as low as 2½c. Medium to good loads sold at 2½ to 3c; choice loads at 3½ to \$3.40, and picked lots at 3½ to 3¾c. The demand for stockers and feeders was active from distillery agents, dealers and farmers. Choice, large frame stockers brought from \$3 to 3.12½. Feeders sold at 2½ to 2¾c. For hogs prices were easier. Long lean hogs of from 160 to 220 lbs. sold, weighed off car, at from \$4.80 to 4.90; thick rats at \$4.60 to 4.70; stores at \$4.25; rough heavies at \$4, and stags at \$2.50. The demand for export sheep continued active. Fats, weighed off cars, sold at 9½c to \$3.60, and rams at 9c.

Lethbridge News: Two more trainloads of cattle from the Cochrane ranch were shipped from here on October 8, for Gordon & Ironsides. The shipment numbered about 500 head.

A car in an east bound stock train took fire near Keewatin on Tuesday, igniting, it is thought, from a spark from the engine, and several animals were burned to death before they could be taken out of the car.

Taylor Bros., Minnedosa, are buying for their next shipment on Nov. 1.

James Eakins, of Port Hope, one of the heaviest cattle shippers in Canada, is reported to be financially embarrassed. A sudden drop in the English market caused heavy losses.

Greene & Sons Company,
Manufacturers and Importers of

Gentlemen's FURS.

Fall, 1894. & Fall, 1894.

HATS, & Furnishings.

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

DICK, BANNING & CO
MANUFACTURERS OF
Lumber, Shingles and Lath,
DOORS AND SASH.
MILLS AT KEENEWICK. OFFICE: OPPOSITE G.P.R.
PASSENGER DEPOT, WINNIPEG

RUBLEE, RIDDELL & CO.
Commission Merchants
AND IMPORTERS OF
Green and Dried Fruits.
15 OWEN STREET,
WINNIPEG

JOHN L. CASSIDY & COMPANY,
—IMPORTERS OF—
China, Crockery and Glassware,
Offices and Sample Rooms :
339 and 341 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL
Branches { 52 Princess St., Winnipeg, Man.
Government St., Victoria, B.

WHY NOT NOW ?

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

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

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

Johnston's Fluid Beef . . .

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



Live Steam Feed Water Purifier.

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

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

ROBIN & SADLER
Leather Belting
SPECIALTIES
DYNAMO BELTS
WATERPROOF BELTING
MONTREAL TORONTO

RAMSAY'S
MIXED PAINTS.
45 SHADES
TAKE THE LEAD IN CANADA.
A. RAMSAY & SON
MONTREAL.

COMMERCIAL JOB DEPT
Awarded First Prize for Job Printing
Winnipeg Industrial '01 and '02.

Late Western Trade Items.

Martin, Mitchell & Co's. elevator at Portage la Prairie, Man., was burned on Friday night, together with 20,000 bushels of wheat.

John Love, traveller for Parsons, Bell & Co., Winnipeg, writes quite an encouraging letter from Northwestern Manitoba to his firm. He refers to the considerable income to that district from sales of live stock for export, and also to the important dairying interest of that part of the country. He mentions a number of merchants who have from 7,000 to 15,000 pounds of butter on hand, and concludes as follows: "While business will not be rushing, it is apparent that all along the line (the Manitoba & Northwestern railway) there will be a good steady and profitable business, and a cleaning out of old stocks."

Montreal Drug Prices.

Cream of tartar, white crystals, is now firm at 65s and if any change takes place in the near future it will be upwards. There has been another advance of 2 per cent. in glycerine, and some makers of this article refuse to quote altogether. Morphine is stronger again, a cable received yesterday advising that the present price was 4s 6d per ounce, with prospects of a further advance soon. Heavy chemicals are dull. Caustic soda is weak, and lower figures have been accepted for round lots. We quote: Bleaching powder, \$2.50 to 2.75; Bicarb. soda, \$2.25 to 2.35; sal soda, 70 to 75c; carbolic acid, 1 pound bottle, 25 to 30c; caustic soda, 60 per cent., \$2.15 to 2.25; do, 70 per cent., \$2.40 to 2.50; chlorate of potash, 20 to 22c; alum, \$1.40 to 1.50; coppers, 75 to 80c; sulphur flour, \$1.75 to \$2; do, roll, \$2 to 2.10; sulphate of copper, \$4.50 to \$5; white sugar of lead, 7 1/2 to 8 1/2; bich. potash, 10 to 12c; sumac Sicily, per ton, \$75 to \$80; soda ash, 48 to 50 per cent., \$1.15 to 1.50; chip logwood, \$2 to 2.10; castor oil, 6 1/2 to 7c, and Norwegian cod liver oil, \$25.00 to \$26.00.

The New South Wales Parliament is bringing in a bill to raise money for the purpose of eradicating the codlin moth in the fruit districts. The moth is doing alarming damage in Australia.

The Montreal Gazette of October, 15 says: In the ocean freight market there has been no change, the feeling being easy, but rates are no lower than what they were a week ago, space having been taken to Liverpool and London at 35s to 40s and to Glasgow at 25s to 30s.

There has been a great falling off in the Fiji banana trade and planters have memorialized the Governor, says the Australian Star to give them financial aid to open up fresh lands and thus reduce the price in competition with cheap bananas from other countries. The tobacco business is also being pushed to its utmost in Tongan, in fact since the inauguration of the Canada-Australia line, exporters in every line are putting forth extra exertions to bring Fiji to the front as a shipping colony.

An expert figures that while the price of commodities has been falling, the wages of labor have been steadily advancing, both in England and in this country. The income of the manual labor classes in Great Britain has increased in 50 years 220 per cent, while their numbers have increased 90 per cent. In the United States, the average annual earnings of labor in 71 cities in 1880 was \$386, and in 1890 \$542, an increase of 40 per cent in a period during which the price of commodities declined 15 per cent.

CANADIAN ANTHRACITE COAL

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

Our prices per ton, delivered anywhere in Winnipeg,

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

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

Paul, Knight & McKinnon, 470 Main St. Winnipeg, Man.

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR

Photographic Stock.

Camera. Chemicals. Card Mounts. Dry Plates

Physicians

Instrument and Medicine Cases, Obstetric Bags, Trusses, Crutches, etc.

Clinical

Thermometers.

Field and Opera Glasses

Spectacles



Eye Glasses, Spectacle and Eye Glass Cases.

Optical Instruments, Thermometers,

Artificial Glass Eyes, Magic Lanterns and View Slides.

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

WRITE FOR PRICES.

THE INMAN OPTICAL CO.

Wholesale, 518, 520 Main St., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Two hundred and twenty workers, who left their employment in the Dominion cotton mill at Bradford, Ontario, a week ago, still remain out on strike, as per telegram of October 18. Application has been made to the Ontario Government to appoint arbitrators.

S. A. D. BERTRAND, OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE

For the province of Manitoba, under the recommendation of the Board of Trade of the city of Winnipeg. Insolvent and Trust Estates Managed with Promptness and Economy. Special attention to Confidential Business Enquiries. Corner 2nd. Avenue and 2nd St. North, WINNIPEG, MAN

FOR SALE.

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

MRS T. G. ANDERSON, ARDEN, MAN.

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

AUDITING. DEBT COLLECTING.

Octavius Smith,

ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR

490 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG.

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

GEO. H. RODGERS & CO.

WHOLESALE JOBBERS

—IS—

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES.

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

Geo. H. Rodgers & Co.

McDermott St., Winnipeg.

A Bookkeeper,

Thoroughly competent, wishes a situation. Experience in wholesale establishments and banking. For references or further information address.

"THE COMMERCIAL,"

Winnipeg.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

Wheat was very weak on Monday, the visible supply increase being much larger than was expected, with bearish foreign advices. There was free selling near the close, the close being about 1c decline. Closing prices were:

	Oct.	Dec.	May.	Jan.
Wheat	50 3/4	52 1/4	57 1/4	—
Corn	18 3/4	47	48 3/4	19
Oats	27 1/4	28 3/4	32 1/4	32 1/4
Mess Pork	12 72 1/2	—	—	12 52 1/2
Lard	7 65	—	—	7 25
Ribs	6 67 1/2	—	—	6 32 1/2

There was some recovery in wheat on Tuesday, but there was not much genuine strength in the market, little buying by shorts causing a slight advance and a firmer close. Closing prices were:

	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	May.	Jan.
Wheat	50 3/4	52 1/4	57 1/4	—	—
Corn	47 1/4	49 1/4	49 1/4	—	—
Oats	27 1/4	27 1/4	32 1/4	—	—
Mess Pork	12 60	—	—	12 37 1/2	—
Lard	7 60	—	—	7 20	—
Short Ribs	6 65	—	—	6 27 1/2	—

Wheat was easy most of the day on Wednesday declined about 1/2c, with some fluctuations, but the recovered and closed about the same as yesterday. Closing prices were:

	Oct.	Dec.	May.	Jan.
Wheat	51 1/4	52 1/4	57 1/4	—
Corn	49 1/4	47 1/4	49 1/4	—
Oats	27 1/4	28 3/4	32 1/4	—
Mess Pork	12 60	—	—	12 12 1/2
Lard	7 47 1/2	—	—	7 20 1/2
Short Ribs	6 60	—	—	6 30

Wheat had an improved tone on Thursday, under more favorable foreign advices for the bulls. December wheat sold between 52 1/2c and 53c, closing about 1/2c higher than yesterday. Closing prices were:

	Oct.	Dec.	May.	Jan.
Wheat	51 1/4	52 1/4	57 1/4	—
Corn	49 1/4	47 1/4	49 1/4	—
Oats	27 1/4	28 3/4	32 1/4	—
Mess Pork	12 50	—	—	12 35
Lard	7 30	—	—	7 15
Short Ribs	6 60	—	—	6 25

On Friday prices opened firm, but almost immediately began to decline and remained weak until near the close, when there was a recovery, closing about 1/2c higher.

	Oct.	Dec.	Jan.	May.
Wheat	51 1/4	52 1/4	—	57 3/4
Corn	49 1/4	48 1/4	—	49 1/4
Oats	28	29 1/4	—	32 1/4
Mess Pork	12 25	—	12 17 1/2	—
Lard	7 15	—	7 07 1/2	—
Short Ribs	6 37 1/2	—	6 17 1/2	—

On Saturday, October 20, wheat closed at 52 1/4c for October, 53 1/4c for December and 58 1/4c for May. A week ago October wheat closed at 51c, December at 53 1/4c and May at 58 1/4c.

Minneapolis Wheat.

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

Duluth Wheat Market.

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

Monday—Oct. 55 1/2c; Dec. 55 1/2c; May, 58 1/2c.
Tuesday—Oct. 55 1/2c; Dec. 55 1/2c; May, 58 1/2c.
Wednesday—Oct. 55 1/2c; Dec. 55 1/2c; May, 58 1/2c.
Thursday—Oct. 56; Dec. 55 1/2c; May, 58 1/2c.
Friday—Oct. 56c; Dec. 56; May, 59 1/2c.
Saturday—Oct. 56 1/2c; Dec. 56 1/2c; May, 59 1/2c.

A week ago prices closed at 56 1/2c for Oct. delivery per bushel, 55c for December and 58 1/2c for May. A year ago October wheat

closed at 60 1/2c; December at 61 1/2c and May at 67 1/2c. No. 1 hard is quoted at 1 1/2c over No. 1 northern, No. 2 northern 2 1/2 to 3c lower than No. 1 northern.

New York Wheat.

On Saturday, October 20, wheat closed at 55 1/2c for December. May closed at 61 1/2c. A week ago December wheat closed at 56 1/2c, and May at 61 1/2c.

Winnipeg Wheat Inspection.

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

Grade.	Sept.		Oct.		Oct. 13
	15.	22.	29.	6.	
Extra Manitoba hard	0	3	5	2	2
No. 1 hard	51	112	165	187	85
No. 2 hard	2	8	8	8	7
No. 3 hard	0	1	0	0	0
No. 4 hard	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 Northern	2	11	11	0	8
No. 2 Northern	0	0	0	0	1
No. 1 White type	3	5	6	2	3
No. 2 White type	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 Spring	0	0	1	1	1
No. 1 Rejected	10	15	43	18	10
No. 2 Rejected	0	0	0	14	16
No Grade	2	0	0	0	3
Total	70	155	241	238	139
Same week last year	242	256	210	280	236

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

Winnipeg Clearing House.

Clearings for the week ending October 18, were \$1,421,924, balances, \$250,777. For the previous week clearings were \$1,558,452.

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

	Clearings.	
	Oct. 4th.	Oct. 11th.
Montreal	\$13,321,538	\$11,958,157
Toronto	5,893,876	6,343,364
Halifax	1,405,056	1,253,067
Winnipeg	1,480,922	1,558,452
Hamilton	654,189	744,726
Total	\$22,733,051	\$21,857,786

Live Stock Markets.

The cable from London on October 15, says: There were fair receipts of Canadian and United States cattle, but the market is stronger and prices show an advance of 1/2c per lb, over last Monday's quotations, finest steers being at 10 1/2c. The supply of sheep was also heavy but prices improved 1c per lb. on the week. Finest steers 10c; good to choice 10c; poor to medium 9c; inferior and bulls 7 1/2c to 8c; best sheep 12c; secondary 10c to 11c; Merinos 9 1/2c to 10 1/2c; inferior and rams 7 to 8 1/2c.

At the Montreal stock yards, Point St.-Charles on October, 15 the market was quiet and the feeling easy, with prices generally lower than they were a week ago. The feature of the market was the weakness in hogs, and prices show a decline of 45c to 50c per 100 lbs., owing to the increased receipts during the past week and the prospects of them continuing liberal for the balance of the month. The demand was fair from packers and all the offerings were taken at \$1.80 to \$1.90 per 100 lbs. fed. The supply of cattle was in excess of the demand. There was no enquiry for export stock, there was no stock on the market suitable for this trade. For butcher's cattle buyers bid 1/2c per lb. lower, which, in

most cases, was accepted and the bulk of the sales were made at 2 to 2 1/2c per lb and in some instances as high as 3c. Good export sheep sold at 3c to 3 1/2c and butchers at 2 1/2c to 3c per lb, live weight. Lambs were lower in price and sold at 2 1/2c to 3c per lb, live weight off ears.

A Bad Winnipeg Failure.

The assignment of R. D. Richardson, stationer, printer, bookbinder, etc., was reported in The Commercial of last week. Another item reported that "The Richardson Stationery & Manufacturing company is applying for incorporation. The names of the applicants are as follows: Dr. James H. Richardson, of Toronto; C. S. Richardson, Charles S. Ewart, Roderick R. Sutherland and James Fisher of Winnipeg. It is supposed to be the intention to assume the business of R. D. Richardson, of Winnipeg." The stock and plant was sold on Wednesday of this week, for 40 cents on the dollar, to the new company referred to above, by whom the business will be continued. R. D. Richardson is out of the concern entirely, and is reported to be embarking in a commission business here. C. S. Richardson is a brother who has been connected with the business here for some time. The stock and plant as put up for sale was valued by the sheriffs at \$30,000, which at 40 cents on the dollar, would make \$12,000. This amount is a long way short of the liabilities. The principal liabilities are as follows:

Imperial Bank	\$ 2,798.00
Banque Nationale	10,256.00
John Ewart	970.00
Jas. H. Richardson	24,097.00
Anne Froer	8,919.00
Commercial Bank	287.00
To wholesale houses, etc	10,000.00

Total... \$57,322.00

This showing of liabilities, in comparison with only \$12,000 realized from the sale of the plant and stock, is very bad. Jas. H. Richardson, noted above, is father of R. D. Richardson, who carried on the business, and he was the first to take action in the matter, his being prior judgment. The amount realized from the sale therefore only satisfied about half the amount of the judgment held by Richardson's father, but as Mr. Richardson senior is the principal of the new company, which secures the stock and plant at a low figure, he may have an indirect return from possible profit on the stock. The other creditors apparently have no means of securing any portion of their claims, though it is rumored that the banks have some security for their claims from Mr. Richardson, Sr.

R. D. Richardson has done business in Winnipeg since previous to the "boom" days, and he has apparently done a losing business almost from the start. It was well known that he had borrowed large sums from his father (a Toronto gentleman in good circumstances) and the liability of \$8,919 noted above is also borrowed money from a relative. This being known to the trade, Richardson's commercial liabilities were kept down, and as will be seen the amount owed to mercantile concerns is comparatively small. Although there was no secret about the standing of R. D. Richardson, it was believed by some that his father would continue to carry him along, as he had done in the past. The failure on its face, so far as the comparison of liabilities with the amount realized is concerned, is the worst we have had in Winnipeg for many a day, though there are some other assets, such as accounts receivable to be heard from. The most hopeful view of the case is that the ordinary mercantile liabilities are comparatively small, although a total loss, and that the position of Richardson was well known, and therefore the ultimate failure of the business was practically assured long ago.



A Common Error.

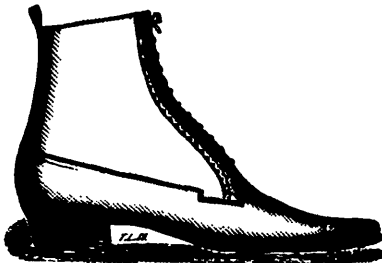
CHOCOLATE AND COCOA are by many supposed to be one and the same, ONLY that one is a powder (therefore more easily cooked) and the other is not

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

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

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

THE J. D. KING COMPANY, Ltd



Manufacturers, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in **Fine Boots and Shoes.**
 122, 124 and 126 Wellington St. West, TORONTO.

One of the comforts of life is to have a new Boot or Shoe that fits your foot so nicely and comfortably that you are not conscious that it is the first time you have worn them. Such boots are made by the J. D. King Co., Ltd. in sizes and half sizes, and from two to six different widths. You will find our boots, sold by all the principal dealers.

WARNING!

OH YES! OH YES!!

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

THE IMPROVED GLOBE WASH BOARD

Together with all staple lines Woodware and the very best

BROOMS.

Mfg. by **CHAS. BOECKH & SONS**
 JNO. E. DINSMAN, Agt., WINNIPEG.

Robt. Wm. Clark,
BROKER
And Commission Agent,
Vancouver, B.C.

Correspondence Invited.
 Consignments Solicited.

Andrew Allan, President. John McKechnie, Supt
 F. H. Brydges, Vice-President. W. R. Allan, Sec.-Treas

THE VULCAN IRON COMPANY,
 OF MANITOBA LIMITED
MILL ROLLS GROUND & CORRUGATED.
 Architectural iron Work.
ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS,
 GENERAL BLACKSMITHING.
BRIDGE BUILDING A SPECIALTY.
 TENDERS SOLICITED.
POINT DOUGLAS AVE., WINNIPEG.

MUNROE & CO,

Wholesale Dealers in

Wines, Liquors and Cigars

OF THE BEST BRANDS

9th STREET, - BRANDON

Victoria Rice Mill
 VICTORIA, B.C.

CHINA and JAPAN RICE,
RICE FLOUR AND BREWERS' RICE.

WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY.

HALL ROSS & CO. - Agents

Crows Fly From point to point by shortest distances so when they fly from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Chicago they follow **The North-Western Line.**

BUSINESS FOR SALE

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

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

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

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

D. Mc G. STEWART,
 FREDERICK BUSCOMBE. } Assignees.
 Vancouver, Oct. 18th, 1894.

Stewart, Lewthwaite & Co.

WHOLESALE—

Commission and Fruit Merchants,
 Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Flour,
 Grain, Fruit.

Consignments Solicited. . . .

VANCOUVER, B. C.

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

Butter, Eggs, Cheese and Pork Products
FRESH EGGS WANTED.
 Sole Agents for Vancouver, New Westminster and District for Leitch Bros. Celebrated Oak Lake Manitoba Flour.

The Brackman & Kerr Milling Co.,

(LIMITED)
 Oatmeal and Ground Feed Millers.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

VICTORIA, - - B.C

J. & A. Clearihue,
 COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

-DEALERS IN-

FRUITS AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

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

Yates Street, VICTORIA, B.C.
P.O. BOX 536.

AGENTS Ricegrade Oil Works, B.C.; D. Richards, Laundry Soap Woodstock, Ontario; Tallier, Kitchwell Co., Montreal, Fursten Washing Rins.
 We have large cool warehouse with good facilities for handling Butter and Produce in quantities.

Consignments Received in all Lines. Correspondence Solicited.

McMILLAN & HAMILTON,
 COMMISSION MERCHANTS

-WHOLESALE DEALERS IN-

BUTTER, EGGS, FRUITS AND PRODUCE

A PERFECT SYSTEM OF

COLD STORAGE.

230 ABBOTT STREET, - VANCOUVER,

P.O. BOX NO. 296.

**THE HARVEST = =
IS CLOSE TO HAND!**

HAVE YOU OBTAINED YOUR SUPPLY OF _____

**TWO BUSHEL
WHEAT SACKS!**

WE HAVE THEM

Jute and Seamless Cotton.

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

WINNIPEG.

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

**LEITCH BROS.
OAK LAKE
"Anchor Brand"
FLOURS**

—FROM—

No. 1 Hard Wheat.

BRAN, SHORTS
AND ALL KINDS OF

Chopped Feed and Grain.

—ADDRESS—

OAK LAKE
MANITORA.

CIGARS!

For a Pleasant Smoke try **REPUBLICS.**

For Perfect Satisfaction try **LA HISPANIA**

—MADE BY—

Bryan & Co
WINNIPEG, - MANITORA.

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

AND

SPECIALTIES:

LAOES,
DRESS GOODS.
KID GLOVES.
SMALLWARES.



IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS.

MONTREAL.

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

"MONSOON"

PURE INDIAN TEAS.

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

STEEL, HAYTER & CO.

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



Toronto Hardware Markets.

Wire.—We quote barbed and plain twist at 8½ to 8¼c. per lb.; steel staples, 8½ to 8¼c.

Rope.—We quote: sisal, 7-16 in. and larger, 7¼c; ½, 5-10, ½ in., 8c. Manila, 7-16 in. and larger, 9¼c; ½, 5-10, ½ in., 10c.

Cut Nails.—Prices remain unchanged at \$1.80 to \$1.85 according to quality.

Wire Nails.—Discounts are unchanged at 7½, 10 and 5 per cent., shipments of 10-keg lots being prop'd.

Horse Nails. Business keeps good, with demand equally divided between "C" and "P.B." and "M." The preference is chiefly for the last two, they being 2½ per cent. cheaper. Discounts, 60 per cent. off "C," and 60 and 2½ per cent. off "P.B." and "M."

Tacks.—Business is still holding its own. Demand is principally for carpet tacks. We quote as follows: Cut, carpet blued, gimp, 60 per cent.; do., tinned, 70 per cent.; copper nails, 62½ per cent.; clout nails, 60 to 67½ per cent.; trunk nails, 60 to 65 per cent.; shoe finders' tacks, 50 per cent.; shoe nails, Hungarian's nails, etc., 87 per cent.

Horseshoes.—Trade is fairly brisk in iron shoes at \$3.65 Toronto. Steel shoes 15c. per keg advance on Montreal prices.

Lead Pipe.—We quote: Toronto and west 80 per cent. off in small lots, and 80 and 10 per cent. off in ton lots; points east of Toronto 85 per cent. off in small lots, and 85 and 10 per cent. off in ton lots.

Tar, etc.—We quote: Roofing pitch, \$2.50 per bbl.; pure coal tar, \$4 per bbl.; refined coal tar, \$1.50 per bbl.; XXX refined coal tar in quart tins, \$1 per dozen; best Southern pure tar, \$1 per bbl., and 75c per dozen pint tins; pine pitch, \$2.75 per bbl.

Cement, etc.—We quote: Portland cement (English), 80 per bbl. for best grades; New Brunswick plaster paris, \$2 per bbl.; Canadian water lime, \$1.25 per bbl.

Firebricks, etc.—Scotch firebricks, \$3.25 per 100; Scotch fireclay, \$1 per 100 lbs.

Pig Iron.—We quote for cash f.o.b. cars Toronto in bond: No. 1, foundry strong coke iron Lake Superior ore, \$19.05; No. 2, foundry strong coke iron Lake Superior ore, \$12.55; Jackson county silvery, No. 1, \$16.80 to 18.30; Lake Superior charcoal, \$14.05; Southern soft, No. 1, \$11.75; Southern soft, No. 2, \$11.50.

Bar Iron.—There is a fair trade doing at the unchanged base prices at \$1.70 to \$1.75.

Sheet Iron.—We still quote: 8 to 16 gauge, \$2.50; 18 ditto, \$2.00; 20 ditto, \$2.10; 22 to 24 ditto, \$2.20; 26 ditto, \$2.45; 28 ditto, \$2.65; tinned sheet iron, Manor's, 26 gauge, 7c per lb.; 22 to 24 gauge, 6½c; 16 to 20 gauge, 4½c.

Sheet Steel.—We quote 8 to 16 gauge, \$2.75 per 100 lbs.; 18 to 20, \$2.65; 22 to 24, \$2.85; 26, \$3.10.

Iron Pipe.—Discounts are virtually as before, being 70 to 75 and 5 per cent. for iron pipe, and 50 to 55 and 5 per cent. for galvanized pipe.

Galvanized Iron.—There has been a good demand for heavy gauges, especially 24 gauge, of which there is a scarcity; 26 and 28 are still going out well in case lots as well as in small shipments. Gordon & Queen's Head brands are still quoted at \$4.25, 28 gauge in case lots.

Ingot Tin.—Prices are firm, but there is very little doing in Lamb and Flag, and Straits is only going out in small quantities. We still quote 18½ to 19c.

Zinc Spelter.—Trade is quiet and featureless. Domestic is quoted at 4 to 4½c and imported at 3½ to 4c.

Galvanized Boilers.—There is still a fair business doing at unchanged prices. We quote 3 gal., \$1; 5 gal., \$7; 1 gal., \$8.

Ingot Copper.—Quiet and featureless continues trade to be in this line. We quote as before at 10 to 10½c.

Sheet Copper.—We quote: Untinned, 14 to 16½c according to weight and size; brazier sheets, 14 to 17c according to quality.

Boiler Tubes.—We quote: 1½ inch, 7c; 1½ inch, 7½c; 1½ inch, 8c; 2 inch, 8½c; 2½ inch, 9c; 2½ inch, 9½c; 3 inch, 11½c; 3½ inch, 14c; 4 inch, 19c.

Tin Plates.—We quote coke, 14 to 20 gauge, at \$3.10; for sizes 15 to 25c per box, basis more. "I.C." charcoal, \$3.50 to 3.75.

Terne Plates.—A fair business has been doing in "I.C." Quotations are unchanged at \$1.75 to \$7 for box lots.

Sheet Zinc.—Prices are unchanged, quotations still being 4½c. for cask lots and 5c. for small lots.

Hoops and Bands.—Prices continue firm at \$2.25 for ordinary lots and \$2.20 for ton lots.

Canada Plates.—We quote half-polished at \$2.25 to 2.35, according to quantity; 60 sheet boxes, 10c per box advance; 75 sheet boxes, 25c advance over 52's; 20x24, \$2.50.

Corrugated Iron.—We quote galvanized, 26 gauge, at \$4 per square, and steel shingles from \$2 up.

Solder.—Prices are firm at 12½ to 13½c. Pig Lead.—Prices are unchanged at \$2.90 to \$3.

Antimony.—Remains quiet and featureless at 10 to 10½c.

Glass.—Prices are unchanged at \$1.10 to \$1.15 for first break. Some of the German manufacturers have withdrawn prices this week.

Linseed Oil.—As predicted last week the Canadian crushers have advanced prices this week. The gain is about 1c per gallon, and at the higher price manufacturers will not book orders. An advance is also announced on the English market. Locally, however, there is no change, 52 to 53 still being the ruling figures for raw and 55 to 56 for boiled, f. o. b., Toronto. Demand is brisk.

Turpentine.—Demand is brisk at 39 to 4 c f. o. b., Toronto. The market in the South is a little easier than it was.

White Lead.—Diness still obtains, and although 4½c is still the ruling quotation, this figure, it is understood, is being cut.

Prepared Paints.—Quiet at \$1 for pure. Castor Oil.—An improved demand is reported, but the recent advance is not, it is said, being well maintained. We quote 6½ to 6¾c in cases, and 7 to 7½c in tins.

Putty.—Is still in good demand at 2c for bladders, in barrels. Varnishes.—There is good demand for stove pipe varnish, but other kinds of varnishes are quiet.

Old Material.—Trade is a little better with scrap rubber ¾c higher. We quote as follows: Agricultural scrap at 50c. per cwt.; machinery cast, 50c. per cwt.; stove cast scrap, 30 to 35c; No. 1 wrought scrap, 40c per cwt.; No. 2, including sheet iron, hoop iron and mixed steel, 10c; new light scrap copper, 6 to 6½c; heavy scrap copper, 7 to 7½c, old copper bottoms, 5½c to 6c; light scrap brass, 3½ to 4c; heavy yellow scrap brass, 5c; heavy red scrap brass, 5½c; scrap lead, 1½ to 1¾c; scrap zinc, 1½ to 1¾c; scrap rubber, 3½ to 3¾c; country mixed rags, 50 to 70c; clean dry bones, 50 to 60c per 100 lbs; borings and turnings, 10c.—Hardware Merchant, October 12.

The Director of the United States mint has revised his estimates of the world's production of gold in 1884. He now places it at \$176,000,000, with a possibility of even a higher figure. In 1838 the world's production was only \$155,521,000.

Toronto Live Stock Markets.

Export Cattle.—There were less than 10 loads of export cattle on offer to-day. Demand was slow and prices stood at about Tuesday's range. Choice heavy cattle sold at 8¼c; one load, averaging 1,270 lbs. sold at 8¼c; one load, averaging 1,225 lbs, at 8¼c; and one load, averaging 1,250 lbs, at 8¼c a head.

Butchers' Cattle.—Choice beefs were very scarce to-day, and as high as 4c was paid for a few select bullocks. Offerings of all sorts were light and consisted mostly of medium stuff and rubbish.

Stockers and Feeders.—In addition to quite a few farmers who were here looking for feeders to take back to the country, numerous buyers of distillery cattle put in an appearance. Trade was quite brisk, some 20 loads all told, being picked up. Purchases were made all the way from 2½c to \$3.12½, the latter being paid for a few large frame cattle to go to the distilleries.

Sheep and Lambs.—Export sheep were in first-rate demand, and an active trade was done at 3¼c a lb. to 3¾c a lb for choice, weighed off car. Rams sold at 3c. Lambs were a drug. Prices were easier, sales being made from \$1.50 to \$2 for medium bunches. Choice bunches sold at \$2.20, and choicest sold at \$2.40 to \$2.50. Butchers' sheep were slow at \$2 to \$2.75 each.

Hogs.—Several lots bought, to arrive, fetched Tuesday's prices, but new purchases to-day were made at about 10c a cwt. less than on Tuesday. Bacon hogs sold at \$1.90; thick fats at \$4.65 to 4.75; stores at \$4.25 to 4.45, and rough sows at \$4.

Milch Cows and Springers.—About 20 offered to-day. Good milkers and forward springers were in good demand at from \$40 to \$45. Medium milk cows sold from \$30 to \$35, and poor at round \$25.—Empire, Oct. 12.

Dried Fruits.

Since the opening of the season the tone has been firm on both raisins and currants, the two lines that Canadians import in the greatest supply, and the recent advices do not indicate anything calculated to induce a change in the direction of lower prices. This is especially the case on dried raisins, and during the past two weeks prices, in consequence of the great firmness reported from Denia have stiffened from ¼ to ½ cent on all good merchantable fruits. This strength has led to the execution of considerable orders by the second direct steamer from the Mediterranean to Montreal, at 1s. advance on the prices paid for similar lines of fruit by the first vessel, which is due at Montreal on the 15th of the month.—Canadian Grocer.

Cutting in Nails

This seems to be the motto with manufacturers of cut nails, who appear to be slashing prices right and left. Although the regular price is nominally \$1.75, it has been cut down to \$1.60, and any amount can be bought at that price; and buyers, taking advantage of the demoralization caused by the existing fight between makers, are offering to conclude large contracts at \$1.50; but this figure, we are told, has not yet been accepted. The worst of this fight among manufacturers of cut nails is, that the lower goes the cut by one maker the higher rises the blood of the others, and they at once go 5c. worse on the downward path. Really, if this vicious war continues, it will result in a regular extermination crusade, and in the end there may be some lame ducks limping around. As we go to press we are informed that some makers are determined not to give in; but are prepared to go another 5c worse if the occasion demands it. "Go it, boys; cut away."—Montreal Trade Bulletin.

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

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



Ram Lal's
PURE
INDIAN TEA

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE
AS MANUFACTURED ON THE
GARDENS IN INDIA

Sold by Turner, Mackend & Co., Wholesale Grocers, Winnipeg.

FARMERS !

DO NOT be led astray by reports circulated throughout the country that a shortage in Binder Twine is probable. We will have ample Supplies to meet all requirements.

We Guarantee - -
Low Prices,
Standard Brands,
Liberal Treatment.

Blue Ribbon and Redcap are still Unequaled.

CONSUMERS CORDAGE Co., Limited.

New York Life Building, Montreal.

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

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

WINNIPEG, Oct. 5th, 1893.

Messrs. Ogilvie Milling Co.,

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

—IN HANDLING—

OGILVIE'S FLOUR

YOU HAVE

THE BEST

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

OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN,

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

CONSUMERS' CORDAGE CO., LTD.

MONTREAL.

MANUFACTURERS OF—

B
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G
S

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

Full Stock Carried by our Manitoba
and Northwestern Agents

Merrick, Anderson & Co.

Winnipeg.

PRICES and SAMPLES
Mailed on Application.

WILLIAM L. KEENE & CO

(Successors to Chipman, Morzan & Co.)

SHIPBROKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

632 Cordova St., Vancouver, B.C.

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

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Business Review.

October 15, 1894.

The majority of wholesale houses report that trade is fairly brisk. Others report that they are using a great deal of paper and are not encouraging any but their A 1 customers to do business, that it is a period when the wholesale houses should follow the lead of the banks and refuse all but the very best paper. This would wind up several small concerns, but there is nothing to gain by putting off the evil day, better that the weak business houses be weeded out and confidence be restored. All the factories are running full time. All outward steamers are heavily freight laden owing to the demands of the Oriental war. The steamship Arawa sailed on October 15, for Honolulu and Sydney. She carries a full passenger list, and all available cargo space is filled.

B. C. Market Quotations.

Butter.—Australian butter, 25c; Manitoba dairy butter, 16c; Manitoba creamery, 25c; Eastern creamery, 26c; Canadian cheese, 13 to 14c.

Cured Meats.—Upward tendency. Hams, 14½ to 15½c; breakfast bacon, 14½ to 16c; hams, 12 to 13c; long clear, 10½ to 11½c; short rolls, 11 to 12½c; smoked sides, 12½c. Lard is held at the following figures: Pure lard, 14c. In tins 12½c per pound; in pails and tubs, 12c; mess pork, \$18; short cut, \$22.00.

Fish.—Prices are: Cohoes, 6c; flounders, 4c; smelt, 6c; seabass, 4 to 5c; cod, 8c; halibut, 6c; smoked salmon, 12c; smoked halibut, 10c; bloaters, 10c; kippered cod 10c; Cod, 6c; sturgeon, 4c; kippered herring, 10c.

Game.—Venison, 8c to 12½c; bear, 6c lb, duck, per brace, 50c; grouse, brace 60c; prairie chickens, 75c; teal, 20c; pentail, 30c.

Vegetables.—New potatoes, \$14 to \$15 peddled at \$12 per ton; onions, silver skins, 1½c; cabbage, 1c; carrots, turnips, and beets, ¾ to 1c a lb; peppers \$1.25 per box. Quantities of vegetables in market.

Eggs.—Fresh, 35 to 40c; Eastern case, 18 to 19c.

Fruits.—Lemons, California, scarce at \$6.50; Australian lemons, \$2.75; Australian oranges, \$2.25; peaches, \$1.25 California, Apples, \$1.50 to \$1.75; local prunes, \$1.00; tomatoes, 5c lb; cucumbers, \$1.50; cocoanuts, per dozen, 60c; pears, per box, \$1.40; grapes, \$1.80 to \$1.50; watermelons, \$3.00 doz.; sweet potatoes, 30c; Eastern grapes, basket, 60c; native, apples, \$1.25.

Flour.—The Ogilvie Milling Co. and Keewatin Milling Co. quote, in car load lots at Victoria, and Vancouver: Patent, per barrel, \$3.80; strong bakers, \$3.50. Oregon, \$2.35; Oak Lake patent, \$4.00; strong bakers, \$3.70.

Meal.—Oatmeal—National mills, Victoria, at Victoria, 90-lb racks, \$3.15. Cornmeal, per 98-lb sack, \$2.15; per 10-lb, \$2.55.

Grain.—Manitoba oats, new, per ton, \$26; United States oats, \$24; wheat, \$19.50; hay, \$10 on bank. New local oats, \$23.

Every Mackintosh

Bearing this Trade Mark is

Thoroughly Guaranteed.

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

For Sale by all the Leading Wholesale Houses.

Try them and you will Buy Again.



Ground Feed—Manitoba chopped feed, \$28 per ton; chop barley, \$28; California chop, \$24; feed wheat, United States, \$12.50 per ton. Add freight and duty on the stuff from the United States.

Millstuffs—First cost, Bran, \$7.25; shorts, \$9; oil cake, \$39.

Dressed Meat—Beef, 7½ to 7¾c; mutton, 8c; pork, 8 to 9c; veal, 9c; lamb, per head, \$3.00.

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

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

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

Business Notes

John W. Livers, drugs, Kaslo, has sold out to S. A. Drake.

J. Guffalo, hotel, Nanaimo, has assigned in trust to John Mahrer.

Leamy & Kyle, saw mill, Vancouver, have assigned to C. G. Major.

B. Phillips, clothing, Victoria, has been closed out by the sheriff.

J. H. Warner & Co., plumbers, have opened a business at Victoria.

Patterson & Dickie, fish and vegetables, Vancouver, have given up business.

C. E. Stevenson & Co., dry goods, Nanaimo; stock advertised for sale by auction.

Rocky Mountain Portrait Co., Victoria, is succeeded by the Berlin Portrait Co.

W. J. Spear & Co., musical instruments, have assigned in trust to Richard Spear.

W. H. Holden, hotel, New Westminster, has assigned in trust to James Anderson.

Geo. Richardson, Windsor hotel, Winnipeg; stock, license and lease advertised for sale by tender.

McLennan & McFeely, hardware, stoves, &c., Victoria and Vancouver, are reported to be selling out their Victoria business.

Geo. Bell, general merchant, of Enderby, has admitted a partner in the person of Geo. Hyndman, late of Portage la Prairie, Man.

The Slovan Times says: It is expected that the Nakusp & Slovan railway will be taken over by the Canadian Pacific railway on the first day of November. So much has been said about the railway that it is not true that this may be taken with a grain of salt. But it is to be devoutly hoped that it is so.

The steamer Lytton will make her northern connection with the railway at the "Wigwam" instead of Revelstoke. She is to be fitted up with a compound electric light plant, and it is the intention to lengthen her 21 feet. The work of lengthening her, however, will not be commenced before Feb. 1.

A party of eighty Norwegians, seventy-two of whom were men, left Crookston, in the state of Minnesota, last week, to settle in British Columbia. They will locate a new colony in the Bella Coola Valley, 300 miles north of Victoria, on the mainland. They are a sturdy looking body of men and women and will undoubtedly make good settlers. The location was selected by a clergyman, Rev. Mr. Sangstad, and it is expected a large number of settlers will follow the first party in the spring. R. Farrell, travelling passenger agent of the C. P. R. has charge of the party.

Lumber Trade Item.

The Minnesota and Ontario Lumber Co., of Norman, (Rat Portage) write as follows regarding the statement that the company was involved: Sir, "Kindly permit us the space to correct the erroneous report of the Nor' Wester, with regard to the affairs of the company. The fact is that over eighteen months ago it was decided by the unanimous consent of all the stockholders in the company to wind up its affairs, which has since been partially carried out. The late application for an order for a receiver is simply a further carrying out of the intentions and wishes of all interested parties. The company has practically no liabilities outside of those to its stockholders, and with large assets yet undistributed, and has never had a lien of any description on its manufacturing plant here, or on its timber lands situate in Minnesota. The bulk of the "Nor' Wester" report being a garbled statement, inspired, we presume, by some inventive mind connected with the press. We are fully convinced it was originated for false and malicious reasons, and the publication will receive due attention in the direction it deserves." The Nor' Wester says the report was first published in St. Paul and was wired from there.

Cincinnati Price Current: The packing for the week ended October 10th in the West indicates a total of 175,000 hogs, compared with 185,000 the preceding week, and 160,000 for corresponding time last year. From March 1 to date the total pack is 7,775,000 hogs, against 6,180,000 a year ago—an increase of 1,595,000. At the close the average of prices for western markets is about 10 cents per 100 pounds lower than a week ago, at about \$5.05 to \$5.10, ranging up to \$5.40 to \$5.60.

O'LOUGHLIN BROS. & CO.,

HAVE NOW IN STOCK

IMMENSE LINE OF PIPES

BOTH IN AND OUT OF CASE.

TRAVELLERS ARE NOW ON THE ROAD WITH FULL LINES OF SAMPLES. SEE THEM.

THE ENGLISH



BULL DOG.

NEW SPECIALTY.

WHOLESALE PAPEB, STATIONERY, AND GENERAL JOBBERS AND PRINTERS

41 PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG.

The Montreal Markets

Flour.—There has been a fair amount of business in Ontario straight rollers at \$2.85 to 2.75 in car lots on track according to brand. There have been a few transactions at \$2.60. In spring wheat brands there has been a good local inquiry for strong bakers and patents, the former selling at \$3.20 to 3.25 delivered for best brands and the latter at \$3.30 to 3.40, actual sales having been given us at these prices. A fine lot of Manitoba strong bakers flour sent here on consignment was sold at \$3.15, the quality of which was said to have been equal to any flour of this market.

Oatmeal.—Car lots of rolled and granulated are quoted at \$3.75 to 3.80 per bbl. on track. In a jobbing way quotations are as follows:—Rolled and granulated, \$4 to 4.10; Standard, \$3.90 to 4.00. In bags, granulated and rolled are quoted at \$1.90 to 2.00, and standard at \$1.85 to 1.95. Fancy brands of both granulated and rolled are quoted at higher prices. Pot barley is quoted at \$3.75 in bbls. and \$1.75 in bags, and split peas \$3.40 to 3.60.

Bran.—Sales of car lots of Manitoba bran at \$15, and Ontario bran \$15.25 to 15.50. Shorts have sold all the way from \$17 to 18.50 as to quality.

Wheat.—In Ontario wheat there have been sales of red winter in the Stratford district at 48 to 49c, and white winter has sold at 49 to 50c.

Oats. Easy. Sales of car lots being reported of No. 2 at 34c in store, while car lots of No. 3 sold at 34c.

Barley.—In this market very little has been done in melting barley, although brewers are beginning to condescend to look at samples. We quote 47 to 48c for feed, and 50 to 55c for malting.

Pork, Lard, Etc.—Compound lard has sold at \$1.45 in car lots. In smoke, meats the demand is fair, and hams are selling at 10c to 11c, which prices are cheap compared with those of mess pork. Canada short cut pork, per bbl, \$20 to 22; Chicago short cut mess, per bbl, \$19.00 to 20.00; Extra mess beef, per bbl, \$10 to 10.50; plate beef, per bbl, \$14 to 14.50; hams, per lb, 11 to 11½c; lard, pure, in pails, per lb, 9½ to 10c; lard, compound, in pails, per lb, 7½ to 7¾c; bacon, per lb, 12½ to 13c; shoulders, per lb, 9 to 9½c.

Butter.—A few lots of late made creamery have been secured by dealers for local trade at 20½ to 21c, which figures are too high for exporters; and when the local trade has been supplied, holders, it is thought, will either have to cut down in their prices or carry their goods. There have been a few sales of fall ends of Eastern Townships at 17½ to 18c, but other qualities have sold at 16½ to 17c.

Cheese.—There is a feeling of heaviness about the market that denotes weakness; and if the demand continues to hold, lower prices will undoubtedly have to be accepted. A few lots of under grades have been picked up on this market at prices ranging from 9½ to 9¾c and 10c. The Liverpool cable has dropped another 6d. Finest western colored, 10½ to 10¾c; do, white, 10½ to 10¾c; finest Quebec, colored, 10½ to 10¾c; do, white, 10½c; under grades, 9 to 10c; cable, 49s 6d.

Eggs.—Firm. With sales at 13½ to 14c, single packages of fresh fall stock selling at 14½ to 15c. Contracts for pickled eggs are now being made for shipment for England.

Hides.—Sales have been made to dealers at 4 to 4½c for No. 1, and at 5c in car lots to tanners. In heavy steers there have been sales at 5½ to 6c for No. 1 and at 5c for No. 2. Quite a few lots of lambskins have changed hands at 55 to 60c. We quote prices as follows:—Light hides, 4 to 4½c for No. 1, 3 to 3½c for No. 2, and 2 to 2½c for No. 3; to tanners 4½ to 5c for No. 1. Heavy hides are quoted at 5 to 6c; calf-skins, 5 to 6c; lambskins, 55 to 60c.—Trade Bulletin, Sept. 12.

Montreal Hardware and Paint Prices.

Metals.—Values show no radical change, but there is an easy disposition on several staples lines on which sellers would be very likely to concede something if it were possible to induce any large business. This is the case notably in tin plate, Canada plate and bar iron, in all of which transactions have occurred inside of our quotations for round lots of material. In fact, Scotch pig iron is the only undoubtedly strong line in the iron market. Stocks of it are very small on spot and added to this is the fact that very little is on the way, while makers in Great Britain are not disposed to concede, so that its costs as compared with domestic and American ore, diverts the demand to the latter. We quote:—Summerlee and equal brands, \$21; Carrboro and Eglington, \$19.50; Nova Scotia iron, \$16.50 to \$17.50; bar iron, \$1.70; sheet iron No. 28 gauge, \$2.30; tin plates, coke, \$2.75 to 3.00; charcoal, \$3.35 to \$4;terne plates, \$5.75 to 6.25; Canada plates, \$2.05 to 2.15; ingot tin, 18 to 18½c; copper, 10c; spelter, \$1.50 to 4.75; zinc sheets, \$1.75 to \$3; hoops and bands, \$2.30; galvanized iron, ordinary brands, 4½ to 4¾c; antimony, 10 to 12c.

Paints and Oils.—The anticipated advance in linseed oil has taken place, and prices are now 3c per gallon higher than what they were this day last week, recent sales of boiled oil having taken place at 60 to 61c, and raw at 57 to 58c, with prospects of a still further

advance in the near future. There is also a stronger feeling in seal oil. The firmer tone noted in glass continues, and although prices have not actually advanced any, dealers state that they will not accept inside figures today. In paints and lead there are no changes to note. The volume of business on the whole has been fair, but no improvement has yet taken place, orders being principally for small lots. We quote:—Choice brands white lead Government standard, \$1.75; No. 1, \$1.50; No. 2, \$1.25; No. 3, \$1; No. 4, \$3.75; dry white lead, 4½c; red lead, pure 4½c; do, No. 1, 4c; zinc, white, pure, \$7.25; No. 1, \$6.25; No. 2, \$5.25; glass, \$1.25 first break; \$1.35 second break per 50 feet; \$2.90 for first break per 100 feet; linseed oil, round lots, raw, 57 to 58c; boiled, 60 to 61c; putty in bulk, \$1.85.

Cement.—We quote spot prices at \$1.95 to 2.05 for English brands, and \$1.85 to 1.90 for Belgian. There has been no change in fire-bricks, business being quiet and steady and prices steady at \$15 to \$22 per 1,000 as to brand.

In the petroleum market a stronger feeling prevailed, and the price of Canadian oil for round lots has advanced ½c. Dealers anticipate a further advance in values in the near future. We quote:—Canadian refined at 11½c in shed in Montreal for round lots, and 12 to 12½c for smaller quantities, with a discount of 2 per cent. for cash in thirty days. United States petroleum is quoted at 15c in car lots, and at 16c for smaller quantities.

The anticipated advance in rosins has taken place, and now values are quoted 25c higher, holders being very firm at \$3 to 5.50, as to brand. The recent advance in the price of turpentine in the south has not had any effect here, but dealers state that values are very firm at 44 to 45c. In other lines of naval stores there has been no change to note. The demand for this season of the year is fair and about an average business is doing. We quote:—Turpentine, 44 to 45c; rosins, \$3 to 5.50 as to brand, coal tar, \$3.25 to 3.75; cotton waste, 5 to 7c for colored and 7 to 10c for white; oakum, 5½ to 7c and cotton oakum, 10 to 12c. Cordage, Sisal, at 7 to 7½ for 7-16 and upwards, and 14c for deep sea line. Pure manilla, 9c for 7-16 and upwards and 9c for smaller sizes.—Gazette, Oct. 12.

Montreal Trade Bulletin The steamship Dracona, which is expected at Montreal on the 15th inst., has some 15,000 crates of Spanish onions, and we hear of one sale of 5,000 crates at 65c. At this low price there should be no difficulty in disposing of the balance of cargo, although lower prices may have to be accepted.

Toronto Markets.

Wheat.—Red wheat west sold at 48c and white at 48 and 49c. Goose is quoted at 49c. Manitobas are firm. Holders at Fort William ask 50c stiff for cargoes of No. 1 hard afloat there. Local brokers still quote No. 1 hard at 64c west and 60c east.

Flour.—Car lots, Toronto freights, are quoted at \$2.35 to \$2.45.

Millfeed.—Demand flat. Car lots of bran, Toronto freights, are quoted at \$12.50, and shorts at \$14.50.

Oats.—Mixed are held west at 26c and white at 27c. Car lots on the Midland are moving at 28c.

Barley.—Feed offered west to-day at 39c, and 38c was bid for same. No. 1 is quiet except at primary points, where there is quite a demand. Car lots west are quoted nominally at 45c.

Car prices are: Flour (Toronto freights)—Manitoba patents, \$3.35 to \$3.50; Manitoba strong bakers, \$3.20 to \$3.30; Ontario patents, \$2.75 to \$2.90; straight rollers, \$2.95 to \$2.50; extras, \$2.20 to \$2.25; low grades, per bag, 90c to \$1. Bran—\$12.50. Shorts—\$14.50. Wheat (west points)—White, 48 to 49c; spring, 49c; red winter, new, 48c; goose, new, 49c; No. 1 hard, 61c; No. 2 hard, 62c; winter wheat, on the Northern, 51c. Pans—50c for new. Barley (outside)—Feed, 38c; No. 1 west, 45c. Oats—25½ to 27c. Buckwheat (east) 45c. Rye (east)—45 to 46c.

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

Potatoes.—Car lots of good stock on track are quoted at 50c. Dealers quote five and ten-lb bag lots out of store at 55 to 60c.

Poultry.—Prices are steady and unchanged as follows: Chickens, 40 to 50c; ducks, 40 to 60c; turkeys, 10 to 11c, and geese, 5 to 6c.

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

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

Apples.—Car lots of choice evaporated stock from winter apples are held outside at 8 to 8½c, and medium stock at 7½ to 7¾c. Small lots are sold here at 8c. Dried apples are jobbing at 5½c.

Dressed Meats.—Beef, fores, \$3 to 4.50 per cwt.; hinds, \$5 to 7; lamb, carcass, 5 to 6½c per lb.; mutton, 4 to 6c per lb.; veal, scarce, 5 to 8; pork, \$6.50 to \$7.75.

Beans.—Hand-picked white beans are steady at \$1.50 per bush. Limas are quoted at 4c.

Butter.—There is a good demand for choice to fancy dairy tub and roll butter and for creamery tubs. Quite a lot of the latter is now being sold. Prices for best grades are steady, and demand active, but medium and poor stuff is difficult to dispose of. Quotations on the local market are: Dairy tubs, choice to extra choice, 17 to 18c; good to choice, 15 to 17c; store-packed tubs, choice, 15c; inferior to medium, 11 to 14c; large dairy rollers, 18 to 18½c; pound rolls, 20 to 21c; creamery pounds, 23 to 25c; creamery tubs, 21 to 22c.

Cheese.—Local jobbing trade is quiet and prices unchanged. August make sells at 11c, and half size at 11½c. Small Stiltons are quoted at 12c.

Dressed Hogs.—Prices of dressed hogs on the street were advanced from 10 to 25c a cwt. Fariners' run sold all the way from \$6.75 to 6.75, most of the sales being at \$5.60. This is equal to about 10 to 15c a cwt. higher than was paid for live hogs at the western markets to-day.

Cured Meats.—Quotations are as follows: Mess pork, Canadian, \$18 to 18.50; short cut, \$18 to 19; shoulder, mess, \$15; clear mess,

\$15; bacon, long clear, case lots, 8½c; ton lots, 8½c; lard, Canadian, tierces, 9c; tubs, 9 to 9½c; pails, 9½c, and compounds, in pails, 8c, and tubs, 7½c; smoked hams, 12c for large, 12½ for medium, and 9c for small; bellies, 12 to 12½c; rolls, 9c; green hams, 11 to 11½c; dressed hogs, per cwt., \$6 to 6.80.

Hides.—No. 1 green hides are bringing 3½c, and choice, heavy steer 7½c, of 60 lbs. and over, 4c. Cured hides are selling at 4½c for No. 1 and 4½c for extra heavy. Sheep pelts are quoted at 50c. Calfskins at 6c for No. 1 and 5c for No. 2. Deacons are unchanged at 25 to 30c each and 15c for culls.

Wools.—Pulled wools are plentiful and prices are easy at 19c for supers and 20 to 22c for extras. Combing is quoted at 18 to 19c, clothing at 20 to 22c, rejects at 14c and unwashed at 10 to 10½c.—Empire, Oct. 18.

Toronto Grocery Market

Canned Goods.—Canned tomatoes, corn and peas are dull, the two first named at 85 to 90c, and the last named at 80 to 85c. There is a good demand for red salmon, of which there are now none to be got on the coast. One house on the street this week sold 500 cases to a fellow jobbing house alone. Prices are firm on spot, those holding red salmon a week ago at \$1.25 are now quoting \$1.30 to \$1.35, which are the ruling figures for tall tins; flat tins are quoted as high as \$1.55. Canned lobsters are in fair demand on spot at \$1.70 to \$2 in tall tins, and \$2.25 to \$2.75 in flat tins. Canned mackerel, which have been scarce, are arriving, and are being quoted at \$1 to \$1.10. Sales of canned meat continue to fall off.

Coffee.—Stocks of green Rio on the local market have become so reduced that they are now practically nil, and fresh supplies are almost impossible to get. The attention being given to other kinds of coffee is small. We quote green, in bags, as follows: Rio, 21½ to 22½c; East India, 27 to 30c; South America, 21 to 22c; Santos, 21½ to 22½c; Java 31 to 32c; Mocha, 27 to 28c; Maracaibo, 21 to 23c., Jamaica, 21 to 22c.

Rice.—Demand is still fair for fancy imported Japan rice, but the trade generally speaking is quiet. We quote: "B," 8½ to 9½c; extra Japan, 5½ to 5¾c; imported Japan, 5½ to 6½c; tapioca, 4½c to 4¾c.

Spices.—Market continues active in pickling spices, but prices are generally firm. We quote: Pure black pepper, 12 to 14c; pure white 20 to 28c; pure Jamaica ginger, 25 to 27c; cloves, 25 to 30c; pure mixed spice, 25 to 30c; cream of tartar, 20 to 25c per lb.

Nuts.—We quote as follows: Brazil nuts, 11 to 11½ lb; Sicily shelled almonds, 25 to 26c a lb; Terragona almonds, 12½ to 14c; peanuts 11 to 12c for roasted and 8 to 10c for green; cocoanuts, \$1.50 to \$5 per sack; Grenoble walnuts, 13 to 14c, Marbot walnuts, 11 to 12c; Bordeaux walnuts, 11 to 12c; filberts, 9½ to 10½c for sack and 10½ to 11c for small lots; pecans, 10½ to 11c.

Sugar.—The market is dull and wholesalers are willing to take lower prices for granulated than they were a week or ten days ago, 4½c, now being the idea, although we hear of sales at \$1.35. The refiners, however, are unaltered in their views, still refusing to shade. The Lower Province refineries have been offering a few yellows, but none are yet to be had from the Montreal concerns. This article is still therefore scarce, with prices firm. Yellows are quoted at from 3½c for dark to 4c. for bright.

Syrups and Molasses.—No new features have developed business in both lines being quiet. We quote: Syrups—Dark, 25c.; medium, 28 to 30c.; bright, 35 to 40c.; very bright, 45 to 50c. Molasses—New Orleans, barrels, 26 to

28c; half-barrels, 30½ to 32c; Barbadoes, barrels, 28 to 32c; half-barrels, 30 to 34c.

Teas.—The market does not exhibit the same briskness as it did a week or so ago, but there is still a fair business being done, especially in Japan and China Congou teas. China green teas are still scarce, with good quality dear. India and Ceylon teas are fairly active. Prices ruling are: Young Hyson, 16 to 18c. for low grade; 24 to 27c. for medium, and 33 to 38c. for high grades; China Congous, 16 to 19c.; Japans, 16 to 20c.

Dried Fruit.—This week's cables from Dena announce a further advance of 6d. in selected Valencias. Other kinds are unchanged but strong. There does not appear to be any probability of the market declining on good fruit, and early purchases will likely get better fruit, those made later being more likely to contain admixtures of the rain-damaged article. On the local market there is a good demand for Valencia raisins, especially for future delivery. We quote immediate delivery: Off-stalk, 5½c., fine off-stalk, 5½c.; selected, 6½c.; layer selected, 7c. To arrive we quote, Off-stalk, 4½ to 4¾c.; fine off-stalk, 5 to 5½c.; selected, 6c.; large selected, 6½ to 7c. There is not much doing in currants, but an improvement may naturally be expected when the direct shipments of new fruits arrive. The steamer Dracona, with the first direct shipment of new season's currants, was due in Montreal on Wednesday. A cable received on Tuesday quoted prices 6d. to 1s. above those of the first direct shipment. Quotations for old fruit are still as follows: Provincials, 8½ to 4c in barrels, half-barrels, 8½ to 4½c; Filiatras, 4 to 4½c in barrels, and 4½ to 5c in half-barrels; Patras, 5 to 5½c in barrels, 5½ to 5½c in half-barrels, 5 to 6½c in cases; Vostizas, 6½ to 7½c in cases, 6½ to 7½c in half cases. Sultana raisins are called firm from Smyrna at unchanged prices. Prunes are quiet and unchanged. We quote: "A," 9c; "B," 7 to 7½c; U's, 5½ to 5¾c; bags, 3½c; casks, 4½ to 5c. French prunes, new season's, 7 to 9c. Some shipments of new season's tay figs and "oval" figs in boxes are expected on the market this week. New Eleme figs are due next week.

Dried Apples.—Offerings are liberal. The factories are asking 5c. and jobbers are quoting 5½c.

Evaporated Apples.—There are none apparently selling, but 7½c. seems to be the idea with the factories.

Salt.—We quote: Barrels, 9 to 95c; coarse sacks, 58c; fine sacks, 60c; dairy, \$1.50; rock, \$10.—Canadian Grocer, October 12.

Fruitful causes of failure is the growing tendency among the small houses to import direct. This is one of the most prevalent causes of overstocking. It is a natural impulse on the part of every buyer, whether he represents a small or large house, to be impressed upon his arrival in England with the magnitude of the trade done. And he must be a man of exceptionally cool and level understanding if he does not imperceptibly overstock his house. What seems so much to him, seems so little over there. Then in order to keep up his credit, he must buy as much the next season as he did the first. Here comes the trouble. He may hit the public fancy exactly one year, and no evil effects will follow his extending his orders beyond the safety limit. But the next year the result may be very different. Some novelty may appear just after his departure, which may capture the public fancy to the exclusion of the goods he has already purchased. In this case his house will be hopelessly overstocked, and unless it possesses the means necessary to face the resultant loss, the only alternative is to make the best arrangement possible with its creditors.—Journal of commerce.

UNITED STATES SUGAR QUESTION,

(Continued from Page 126.)

not for the fact that the tariff permits the importation of refined sugars from Holland and the United Kingdom at 40 per cent. on their cost, without any "extras," except the 4c differential duty on refined, and without the 1-10 cent against bounty countries.

Willett & Co.'s Sugar Trade Journal says that as a result of the tariff difficulty: "We are quite likely to see the extraordinary phenomenon of raw cane sugar from Cuba selling to refiners in the United States at exactly the same price as Dutch or English granulated is selling at the same time to grocers in the United States." "The dispute as to the assessment of the tax on sugars from bounty countries has been referred to the treasury department, and at the coming meeting of congress it is expected that the whole sugar question will be fought over again.

DAIRY PRODUCT FREIGHTS.

In a recent article in The Commercial regarding dairy matters, it was stated that freight rates were practically the same from Manitoba to Pacific coast points as from Eastern Canada to the coast. While the nominal rate in each case is not materially different, there is, however, a decided advantage in favor of the Manitoba shippers. The rate from Manitoba to Pacific coast points is \$1.75 per 100 pounds, and from the East the rate is \$2. The latter, however, is for car lots of a minimum of 20,000 pounds, while small lots are forwarded from Manitoba at the \$1.75 rate. This of course makes a very material difference. The rate includes butter, cheese, eggs, and poultry. In the summer season the Canadian Pacific runs a refrigerator car (which gives an express train service for these products) between Winnipeg and the coast, and shipments in small lots may be made by this car at points all along the road west of Winnipeg. This gives country merchants and dairymen the advantage of shipping frequently, in small lots, direct to the coast.

Some parties consider that this is something of a discrimination against Winnipeg, as the refrigerator service runs only westward. This, however, is not the fault of the railway company. Last spring circulars were sent out by the traffic department to points all along the main line, offering to establish a local refrigerator service into Winnipeg, if there would be sufficient stuff to handle to make it worth while. The reply returned to the company almost invariably was to the effect that such a service would be of no value, as such products were nearly all shipped westward, and not to Winnipeg. If there is sufficient goods to handle, the railway people say they will be ready at once to establish a refrigerator service into Winnipeg, as well as from Winnipeg westward.

There has also been some complaint the past summer as to the lack of a refrigerator car service on the branch roads. A refrigerator car service for handling butter, eggs, etc., was twice tried on the Pembina branch, Win-

nipeg dealers having requested such a service, but it was found that there was very little freight to handle, country shippers preferring often to send their products by ordinary freight, rather than pay the extra ten cents for the refrigerator car express service. The extra charge on the main line to the coast, for the refrigerator car is 20 cents per 100 pounds. The company offer to supply a refrigerator car on branches where there is no regular service, at any time when a minimum of 10,000 pounds of freight is offered. This would indicate that so far as refrigerator car service if concerned, the company has done fully as much as could be expected, to provide facilities for shippers of dairy products, etc. The railway people are fully alive to the importance of the dairying interest, and are ready to do all they can to develop the industry, as is shown by the recent move on the part of the Canadian Pacific railway company to assist in establishing factories in the country. They say that refrigerator car services into Winnipeg will be put on whenever a reasonable amount of traffic is offered.

BRITISH WHEAT DEPRESSION,

Elsewhere in this issue we publish the London Miller's review of British wheat markets during the month of September. The markets were weak and declining during the month, and the condition of the British farmers, as described, is pitiable. The harvest weather in England has been bad, and the new wheat crop is very unsatisfactory in quality, there being a great deal of damp grain. With prices of the best grain at unprecedentedly low values, the damage to the crop of the British farmers from rain is doubly discouraging. English wheat is reported to have sold as low as 17 shillings per quarter, or equal to about 51 cents per bushel, which in England must mean a heavy loss to the grower, while the average price of new English wheat is placed at equal to about 58 cents per bushel. The choicest home grown brought 24 shillings per quarter, but the bulk of the early marketings is low grade and damp, which brings the average price near the bottom range of values. Added to the low price of wheat, the cost of farm labor has been greater than usual, which induces the Miller to say that "only the good crops will pay for the cost of securing them." Foreign wheats declined 6d to 2 shillings during September, Russian varieties showing the greatest decline. It is noted that French flour continues to be placed in British markets, selling as low as 16 shillings per sack, or equal to about \$3.85 per 28 1/2 pounds.

Cable reports this week show a further decline in English wheats. The Mura Lane Express of October 15, says: "English wheats have fallen to an incredibly low price, 16s to 18s 2d, having been the average offered at Saturday's market, which is 18s 6d below the very lowest price compatible with profit. The farmers throughout the Thames Valley are losing 54s per acre upon all the land they have put under wheat. Foreign wheats have dropped 1d for California No. 2 and red winter."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

In the retail dry goods trade of Ontario there is what is known as "the syndicate." This is a sort of association composed of a number of leading retail dealers, located at various points throughout the country. The object of the association is to take joint action in anything which is considered to be in the interest of the respective dealers. These dealers unite in making importations, buying job lines, etc. Meetings of the dealers comprising "the syndicate" are occasionally held.

A Toronto grocer named Hamilton has been found guilty of defrauding Eby, Blain & Co., a wholesale firm of that city, and has been sent to prison for three months. The offence lies in the representation by Hamilton that he owned a certain residence property, upon the strength of which he got about \$1,000 worth of goods from the wholesale concern. Hamilton failed recently and his assets showed a full nominal value of only \$700. The residence property, valued at \$1,500, which he said he owned was found to belong to his wife. Hence the action for defrauding the wholesale dealers. Hamilton is said to have done business for a great many years in Toronto, in a moderate way, and was supposed to be making a comfortable living. He kept a private carriage, but did not apparently live extravagantly. The action of the wholesale firm in prosecuting is to be commended. Too many cases of a somewhat similar nature are allowed to go unchallenged. It is in the interest of business morality that an example should be made of such incidents as these.

An article in a late issue of the London Times gives an account of a new process of thawing out frozen meats, by which it is claimed that the sale of frozen meats will be greatly increased. It is claimed that the weakness of thawing beef is not owing to the leakage of the juice of the meat, but to condensation of atmospheric moisture upon the meat. The plan is to thaw the meat in a warm dry atmosphere. According to the Times, it would appear that the perfecting of this plan of handling frozen beef, will vastly improve the prospects of the Australian meat trade with Great Britain, to the detriment of the American trade. However, if the prospects of the frozen meat trade of Australia are improved by the new discovery, the trade of America should also be improved, at least as compared with the export of live stock. There are, however, two ways of looking at the question. If any important improvement is made in the mode of handling frozen meat, naturally the more distant countries, which cannot export live stock to advantage, will be most benefited. Canada is principally an exporter of live stock, for instance, while Australia exports frozen meats. The improvement of the frozen meat trade would benefit the former and increase supplies of frozen meat, to the detriment of the live stock trade. However, many people will be pleased to see the time come when the dressed meat trade will entirely supersede the shipment of live stock. The article from the Times is published elsewhere in this issue.

THE merchants of the town of Manitou, in this province, have issued a printed circular, addressed to "the wholesale merchants doing business in Man. 'ana." It reads as follows: "Believing it to be a fact acknowledged by all first class dealers, whether by wholesale or retail, and also by trade journals in general that consumers' stores, whether carried on under the name of a 'grange store,' 'patron's store,' or 'farmers store,' are detrimental to the best interests of not only the manufacturer and producer, but also to those of the wholesale and retail dealers, who must have a legitimate profit in order to succeed; and being satisfied that certain wholesale firms are in the habit of selling goods to such institutions, to the detriment of legitimate retail dealers, we, the undersigned merchants and business men of the town of Manitou, respectfully ask if it is your intention to supply such parties with goods, either directly or indirectly, in the future? This is not a question of mere local importance, but one affecting the whole province of Manitoba and if the practice is continued it will be necessary that the names of firms doing that kind of business shall be reported to the secretary of the provincial organization of retail dealers, in course of construction, in order to protect their interests by patronizing only such houses as will answer the above question in the negative." The circular is signed by the merchants of Manitou, to any of whom wholesalers are requested to reply. The Commercial has received no information regarding the issuing of this circular, and has heretofore heard nothing about the proposed organization of retail merchants, mentioned in the circular. The fact that a company composed mostly of farmers, has been lately incorporated to carry on a store business at Manitou, has no doubt led to this action on the part of the Manitou merchants.

Frozen Beef in Britain.

As the result of experiments which have been carried on for a period of from four to five years, a discovery has just been made which seems likely to have a most important bearing on the future of the trade in frozen meat between Great Britain and her Australasian colonies. Queensland more especially aspires to become our chief purveyor of beef, and, seconded by London importers, has been making most vigorous efforts to obtain a good hold on our markets. This is not surprising, in view of the vastness of her resources. On December 31 last, her stock of cattle was no less than 6,498,600, an increase of over 100,000 on the previous year; while the quotations for live stock at Brisbane yards last July, as recorded in the Australasian Pastoralist Review, were—best bullocks, £3 12s. 6d. to £3 15s.; good bullocks, £3 2s. 6d. to £3 7s. 6d.; and cows £1 10s. to £1 17s. 6d. With such large supplies, at such low prices, the desire of the Queenslanders to supply us with beef will be readily understood. Consignments are now reaching London from three ports in Queensland, and the total arrivals from that colony for the seven months of the present year ended July last were 143,362 cwt., as compared with 89,952 cwt. in the corresponding period of last year. But hitherto Queensland beef has suffered from a most serious disadvantage. The freezing process to which the colonial meat is necessarily subjected affects beef far more seriously than it affects mutton or lamb,

and experience shows that the Queensland frozen beef is to apt, when served up at table, to be hard, dry, and tasteless. Hence the consumers have been found among the poorest classes, and during the recent "glut" in the London meat market—when fresh arrivals of meat had to be kept on board the steamers because there was no room for them in the refrigerating chambers on shore—Queensland beef was practically unsaleable. In present conditions, indeed, it has little or no chance of competing with American beef, which, not coming so great a distance and not having to cross the equator, is only "chilled", and is therefor not open to the same objections as the Queensland product. When there are superabundant supplies on the market, and more especially when the American is at a low figure, it is the Queensland that goes to the wall. Thus while, as already stated, the total imports of Queensland beef for the first seven months of this year amounted to 168,862 cwt., the imports from America for the same period were no less than 1,055,780 cwt. As for the prices realized, American hindquarters were fetching on August 10, from 5½d to 6d per lb., as compared with 2½d to 2¾d for Australian hindquarters, and 1½d to 1¾d for Australian forequarters. These were, of course, exceptionally low prices, and they have since improved, but they show the inferior position that Queensland beef has had to assume in our markets.

The problem on which a number of minds have been working is how to make Queensland beef a really acceptable article, and how to transfer to our own kinsmen the trade in beef now being done with America. The great difficulty has been to discover some method of thawing the frozen beef which shall overcome the prejudicial effects of the freezing. All sorts of methods have been tried, including the thawing of the meat in a vacuum and even in sea water; but most of them have proved failures. E. Montague Nelson, chairman and managing director of Nelson Bros., Ltd., has, however, at last hit upon a process which he is satisfied will be "commercially successful" and secure the results so earnestly desired. The exact details are being kept secret for the present, but the process is, in effect, one by which the frozen meat is thawed in a warm, dry atmosphere, which also absorbs the moisture, and leaves the meat not only sound in condition, but without that peculiar "wetness" so characteristic of the ordinary frozen meat. By some persons it has been supposed that this "wetness," in frozen beef at least, is due to the bursting of "vessels" in the meat and the consequent running away of the "juices," something after the manner of the bursting of water pipes in winter. The theory is picturesque, but has been scientifically proved to be unfounded. Mr. Nelson holds that the "wetness" in question is due merely to condensation of atmospheric moisture on the frozen meat, in the same way that such moisture condenses on a glass of iced water in a warm room; and he has found that, so far from the "wetness" of the frozen meat being juice, it is nothing more than discolored water, out of which no "stock" can be prepared, as would otherwise be the case. By this thawing process, he claims to be able to get rid of the frost and bring the meat up to the ordinary temperature, so that no condensation will take place and no "wetness" be found, and, at the same time, to insure to the purchaser a good, juicy, palatable, and tender joint.

A small quantity of this thawed beef was on view at Smithfield Market on Friday last week, and was received there with such favour that Mr. Nelson, satisfied with the result of his experiment, has ordered the immediate preparation of rooms where the process can be carried out on a large scale. The cost of the process is estimated at not more than a farthing a pound, while the Smith-

field experts believe that it will put an additional value of, probably, from one penny to three-halfpence per pound on the meat. Should this be so, there ought to be a decided pecuniary advantage not only for the London traders, but also for the Queensland farmers, who complain that at the present prices the trade is most unsatisfactory. Of even greater importance, however, than an increase in price is the expectation that Queensland beef will now be converted from an almost unsaleable article into a saleable one; and as the Queenslanders, with the much lower values of their stock, can put beef on the British markets at a considerably lower figure than the Americans, it is believed that when their supplies have the opportunity of fairly competing with those of the latter there will be a substantial deviation of the trade in favour of the colonists. It is desirable, however, that the Queenslanders should at once organise their supplies on a less intermittent and irregular basis than at present. When Australia sends us 9,109 quarters of beef in January, none at all in February, 5.9 in March, 19,762 in April, 25,421 in May, drops to 128 in June, and then makes a great spurt with 59,111 in July, the best regulated of markets may well be upset.

The process in question though applicable more especially to frozen beef, will have its effect on the trade of frozen mutton as well, for this article, too, has aroused a good deal of prejudice on account both of its "wetness" and of its hardness in eating whenever it has not been properly thawed. When the arrangements now being made are complete the carcasses of sheep will be treated in just the same way as the quarters of beef, the only difference being that whereas the latter will take five days to thaw, the former will be ready in two. Then it is claimed, the last possible objection to colonial mutton will be removed. That this will be good news for New Zealand, which last year sent us no fewer than 1,894,751 carcasses of mutton and lamb, can be readily believed. New South Wales and Victoria also are both doing their best to increase their frozen meat trade with the mother country, and may be expected to be interested as well.—London Times.

Wheat Feeding to Live Stock.

Wheat is undoubtedly being fed freely to Live Stock in nearly all parts of the United States. Farmers claim that it is more profitable than selling it to millers and shippers. In New York and Pennsylvania, there is considerable wheat being fed to hogs. In Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia, no wheat of consequence is being fed, in Kentucky, however, farmers are feeding freely—some correspondents reporting more eat ground for feed than for flour, and farmers competing with millers for the offerings. In Tennessee, there is some wheat being fed. In Ohio farmers are feeding considerable wheat, claiming they realize 70 to 80c for it. In Michigan, farmers are feeding fair quantities, possibly not as freely as a month ago. In Indiana fair quantities of wheat are being fed—farmers preferring to realize in that way, as being more profitable. In Illinois, farmers are feeding considerable wheat to all kinds of live stock. Farmers are feeding wheat rather freely in Missouri, and also in Kansas and Texas. In Iowa and Nebraska, farmers are feeding a good share of their wheat, and in some sections are buying from dealers. In Wisconsin and Northwest small quantities of wheat are being fed. In Colorado and Utah it is estimated that 20 per cent of the crop will be fed to live stock. Small quantities are being fed in the Pacific States—possibly not more than usual. Correspondents state that in Kentucky fair quantities of wheat are being used by distillers, and also in New York by malsters.—Chicago Trade Bulletin.

Columbia and Kootenay Steam Navigation Company, Ltd.

TIME TABLE NO. 5,

In effect Monday, Aug. 29th, 1894.

Revelstoke Route—Steamer Lytton.

Connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway (main line) for all points east and west.
Leaves Revelstoke on Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 a.m.
Leaves Bolton on Wednesdays and Sundays at 6 p.m.

Northport Route—Steamer Lytton.

Connecting at Northport for points on the Spokane Falls and Northern Railway.
Leaves Northport Saturdays at 4 a.m.
Leaves Northport Saturdays at 1.30 p.m.

Kaslo Route—Steamer Nelson.

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

Leaves Kaslo for Nelson—
Sunday at 8 a.m.
Tuesday at 3 a.m.
Thursday at 3 a.m.
Friday at 3 a.m.
Connecting on Tuesdays and Fridays with Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway for Spokane.

Bonner's Ferry Route—Steamer Nelson.

Connecting with Great Northern railway for all points east and west.
Leaves Nelson Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m.
Leaves Kaslo Tuesdays and Fridays at 3 a.m.
Leaves Bonner's Ferry for Nelson and Kaslo at 3 a.m. on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

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

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

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

The Great Northern Ry.

THE POPULAR ROUTE

TO THE

EAST,

SOUTH

AND

WEST.

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

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Athabasca..... Sunday.
Alberta..... Thursday.

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

AUSTRALIA

From Vancouver to Honolulu and Sydney.

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

China and Japan

From Vancouver to Yokohama and Hong Kong

Empress India Oct. 15
Empress Japan Nov. 12
Empress China Dec. 10
And every four weeks thereafter.

ROBERT KERR,

General Passenger Agent.
WINNIPEG.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME CARD.

Taking effect on Wednesday, June 29, 1894.

Read Up.		MAIN LINE		Read Down.	
North Bound.				South Bound.	
Freight No. 108. Daily.	St. Paul Ex. No. 107. Daily.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	St. Paul Ex. No. 108. Daily.	Freight No. 104. Daily.
1.30p	3.00p	0	Winnipeg	11.30a	5.30a
1.05p	2.49p	0	Portage Junction	11.42a	5.47a
12.42p	2.25p	2	St. Norbert	11.55a	6.07a
12.22p	2.23p	15	Carrier	12.09p	6.25a
11.54a	2.05p	25	St. Agatha	12.24p	6.47a
11.31a	1.57p	37	Union Point	12.33p	7.02a
11.07a	1.45p	53	Silver Plains	12.49p	7.18a
10.31a	1.29p	60	Morris	1.00p	7.45a
10.03a	1.15p	68	St. Jean	1.15p	8.25a
9.21a	12.53p	68	Lethbridge	1.30p	9.15a
8.00a	12.30p	68	Emerson	1.55p	10.15a
7.00a	12.15p	68	Pembina	2.05p	11.15a
11.05p	8.30a	168	Grand Forks	5.40p	8.25p
1.30p	4.55a	223	Winnipeg Junction	9.25p	1.25p
	3.45p	443	Duluth	7.25a	
	3.30p	470	Minneapolis	8.30a	
	8.00p	481	St. Paul	7.00a	
	10.50p	682	Chicago	9.35p	

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

East Bound.		West Bound.			
Ex. No. 180.	Ex. No. 182. Thu. & Sat.	Miles from Morris.	STATIONS.	Ex. No. 187. Wed. & Fri.	Ex. No. 189.
1.30p	3.00p	0	Winnipeg	11.30a	5.30p
7.50p	12.55p	0	Morris	1.35p	8.00a
6.52p	12.25p	10	Loze Farm	2.00p	8.44a
5.49p	12.07a	21	Myrtle	2.28p	9.31a
4.89p	11.50a	25	Roland	2.59p	9.60a
4.09p	11.28a	33	Rosebank	2.59p	10.22a
3.59p	11.2a	35	Miami	2.13p	10.54a
3.14p	11.02a	49	Deerwood	2.39p	11.44a
2.51p	10.50a	54	Altamont	3.49p	12.10p
2.15p	10.32a	62	Somersett	4.09p	12.51p
1.47p	10.18a	68	Swan Lake	4.23p	1.22p
1.19p	10.04a	74	Indian Springs	4.39p	1.54p
12.57p	9.52a	79	Marquette	4.56p	2.18p
12.27p	9.38a	85	Greenway	5.07p	2.52p
11.57a	9.24a	92	Baldur	5.22p	3.25p
11.12a	9.07a	102	Belmont	5.45p	4.15p
10.37a	8.45a	109	Hilton	6.04p	4.58p
10.13a	8.29a	117	Abdowen	6.21p	5.02p
9.49a	8.22a	120	Lawson	6.39p	5.12p
9.29a	8.14a	123	Elliotte	6.40p	6.04p
9.05a	8.06a	129	Rounthwaite	6.53p	6.37p
8.28a	7.43a	137	Martinville	7.11p	7.18p
7.50a	7.25a	145	Brandon	7.30p	8.00p

Number 127 stops at Baldur for meals.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

East Bound		W. End	
Read up Mixed No. 144, every day ex. Sun	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	Read Down Mixed No. 143, every day ex. Sun
12.00 noon.	0	Winnipeg	4.00 p.m.
11.43 a.m.	3.0	Portage Junction	4.15 p.m.
11.10 a.m.	11.5	St. Charles	4.40 p.m.
11.00 a.m.	13.5	Headingley	4.45 p.m.
10.30 a.m.	21.0	White Plains	5.10 p.m.
9.32 a.m.	25.2	Excelsior	5.35 p.m.
9.02 a.m.	32.1	Oakville	6.25 a.m.
8.20 a.m.	51.5	Portage la Prairie	7.20 a.m.

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

Numbers 107 and 106 have through Pullman Vestibuled Drawing Room Sleeping Cars between Winnipeg and St. Paul and Minneapolis. Also Palace Dining Cars. Close connection at Chicago with eastern lines, connection at Winnipeg Junction with trains to and from the Pacific coast.

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

CHAR. S. FEE, H. SWINFORD,
G. P. & T. A., St. Paul. General Agt., Winnipeg
H. J. BELCH, Ticket Agent, 486 Main St., Winnipeg.]