

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from:/
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Pages 156-160, 165-168 are incorrectly numbered pages 132-136, 141-144.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Paid up Capital £1,000,000 Stg.
Reserve Fund £265,000 "

HEAD OFFICE—3 Clements Lane, Lombard Street, LONDON

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

Head Office in Canada—St. James St., Montreal.
R. B. Grindley, General Manager. E. Stanger, Inspector.

BRANCHES IN CANADA:

Brandon.	Hamilton.	Ottawa.	Toronto.
Brantford.	Kingston.	Paris.	Vancouver.
Fredericton.	London.	Quebec.	Victoria.
Halifax.	Montreal.	St. John.	Woodstock.

WINNIPEG, MAIN STREET—H. M. BREEDON, MANAGER.

Agents in the United States—New York—H. S. Hume, and F. Brownfield Agts. San Francisco—W. Lawson and J. G. Welsh, Agts. London Bankers—The Bank of England—Messrs. Glyn & Co.

Foreign Agents—Liverpool, Bank of Liverpool. Australia, Union bank of Australia. New Zealand, Union bank of Australia. India, China and Japan—Chartered Mercantile bank of India. London and China, Agri Bank, (limited). West Indies, Colonial bank. Paris, Messrs. Marcuard, Krauss et Cie. Lyons, Credit Lyonnais.

BANK of OTTAWA

HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA.

CAPITAL PAID UP \$1,245,000
REST \$604,000

DIRECTORS:

CHAS. MAGRE, President. - ROBERT BLACKBURN, Vice-President.
Hon. Geo. Bryson, sr., Alex. Fraser, Geo. Hay, John Mather, David MacLaren.

BRANCHES.

Arnprior, Pembroke, Carlton Place,
Hawkesbury, Keewatin, Winnipeg.

GEO. BURN, - - CASHIER.

AGENTS IN CANADA—Bank of Montreal;

" NEW YORK—Messrs. W. Watson and R. Hebdon.
" CHICAGO—Bank of Montreal;
" ST. PAUL—Merchants National Bank;
" LONDON, Eng.—Alliance Bank.

WINNIPEG BRANCH.

ESTABLISHED 1832.

A General Banking Business transacted.
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.
Letters of credit issued for use in Great Britain and elsewhere.

This Branch has special facilities for making Collections in Manitoba and North West Territories. Lowest rates are charged, and prompt remittances are sent.

F. H. MATHEWSON, 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. E. FISHER, Manager.

Moneys 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.

Samuel P. Russell,

Chartered Accountant.

Expert Book-keeper.

SPECIALTY: Short Cuts and Condensation.

WRITE FOR SAMPLE SHEETS OF

RUSSELL'S PATENT LEDGER

P.O. Box 609. - WINNIPEG.

UNION BANK OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, - QUEBEC.

CAPITAL PAID UP - - \$1,200,000
RESERVE FUND - - - 225,000

DIRECTORS:

ANDREW THOMPSON, President. Hon E. J. PRICE, Vice-President.
Sir A. T. Galt, D. C. Thomson, E. Giroux, E. J. Hale, J. King, J. P. P.
K. B. WEBB, Cashier. J. G. BILLETT, Inspector.

BRANCHES:

Alexandria, Ont. Iroquois, Ont. Merrickville, Ont.
Ottawa, Ont. Montreal, P. Q. Quebec, P. Q. Smith's Falls, "
Toronto, Ont. Wlarton, Ont. Winchester, Ont.

BRANCHES IN THE NORTHWEST.

Boissevain, Man. Moosomin, N.W.T.
Carberry, Neepawa, Man.
Lethbridge, N.W.T.

Winnipeg Branch, Main Street; F. L. Patton, Manager.

Deposits received and interest allowed at current rates. A general banking business transacted.

OSLER, HAMMOND & NANTON

381 MAIN STREET,
WINNIPEG.

Osler & Hammond,

18 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

(Members Toronto Stock Exchange)

**BROKERS,
FINANCIAL AGENTS**

-AND DEALERS IN-

DEBENTURES, LAND, &c.

Real Estate Bought and Sold. Money to Loan.

E. B. OSLER. H. C. HAMMOND. A. M. NANTON.

REMOVED!

To Boyle Block, 15 Rorie Street.

ONE BLOCK EAST OF POST OFFICE.

DOBERER BROS

Manufacturers' Agents.

Wm. Bateman & Co

Manufacturers of

BISCUITS AND CONFECTIONERY

OFFICE AND FACTORY:

COR. FONSECA AND HIGGINS STS.

WINNIPEG.

All our Goods are Guaranteed strictly First Class.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital authorized..... 2,000,000.00
Capital Paid up..... 1,340,607.00
Reserve Fund..... 1,020,292.00

DIRECTORS.

H. T. Howland, President. T. R. Merritt Vice-Pres.
William Hammsy, Robert Jaffray, T. R. Wadsworth,
Hugh Ryan, T. Sutherland Stayne
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.—D. R. Winkle, Cashier.
B. Jennings, Asst. Cashier. E. Hay, Inspector.

BRANCHES IN ONTARIO.

Essex. Ingersoll. Rat Portage. St. Thomas.
Fergus. Niagara Falls. St. Catharines. Welland.
Galt. Port Colborne. Sault Ste. Marie. Woodstock.
Cor. Wellington St. and Leader Lane.
TORONTO. { Yonge and Queen Sts.
Yonge and Bloor Sts.

BRANCHES IN THE NORTHWEST.

Winnipeg, Man. C. S. Hoare, Manager.
Brandon, Man. A. Jukes, "
Calgary, Alta. S. Barber, "
Portage la Prairie, Man. N. G. Leslie, "
Prince Albert, Sask. J. E. Young, "
Edmonton, Alta. G. R. F. Kirkpatrick, "
Deposits received and interest allowed at current rates.

Municipal and Other Debentures Purchased.
Agents in Great Britain—Lloyd's Bank, (Ltd) 72 Lombard street, London, with whom moneys may be deposited for transfer by letter or cable to any of the above branches.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

Capital Paid Up, \$6,000,000. Rest, \$2,725,000.

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 Cassils, Esq. (of Shaw Bros. & Cassils); J. P. Daves, Esq. (of Daves & Co., Lachine); T. H. Dunn, Esq., Quebec; Sir Joseph Hickson.

GEO. HAQUE, Gen'l Mgr. JOHN GAULT, Asst. Gen'l Mgr
NEW YORK AGENCY—61 Wall Street.

WINNIPEG BRANCH.

The position of this Bank as to amount of paid-up capital and surplus is the second in the Dominion.

Particular attention given to collections from and throughout the Dominion and the United States. Ample facilities; low rates; quick returns. Buy and sell Canadian and foreign exchange. Interest allowed at most favorable rates on Savings Bank Accounts and Deposit Receipts. Accounts of Merchants, Manufacturers, Corporations and Individuals received on favorable terms. A General Banking Business Transacted.

ARTHUR WICKSON, MANAGER.

-THE-

Manitoba Loan and Trust Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE: 230 PORTAGE AVENUE,

WINNIPEG. - MAN,

DIRECTORS.

R. T. ROKEBY, GEO. H. STREVEL,
President. Vice-President.

Alfred S. Patterson, James E. Steen, Robert F. Manning, Frank Burnett.

MANAGER.

W. BARCLAY STEPHENS.

ALLAN, BRYDGES & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

339 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man.

Municipal, School and other Debentures negotiated.

SCRIP BOUGHT AND SOLD

Branch Office—CARBERRY, Man.,
R. T. Rokeby, Manager.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

W. F. HENDERSON & CO.

◀ BROKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS. ▶

AGENTS FOR ESTABLISHED 1882.
 THE CANADA SUGAR REFINING Co. Ld. Montreal
 Sugars and Syrups.
 THE CANADA JUTE Co., Ld. . . . Montreal
 Jute and Cotton Bags, Twines, Hessians, &c.
 THE EDWARDSBURG STARBUH Co., . . Montreal
 THE SIMCOO CANNING COMPANY, . . Simcoo
 Canned Goods, Jams and Jellies.
 TRURO CONDENSED MILK & CANNING Co., Truro
 Reindeer Brand Condensed Milk and
 Coffee and Milk.
 CUDAHY PACKING Co., . . . South Omaha
 Rex Brand Canned Meats
 (Patent Key Opener.)
 F. W. FRARMAN, . . . Hamilton.
 Lard and Meats.
 Liberal Advance made on Consignments.

REINDEER BRAND CONDENSED COFFEE AND MILK,

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.

MERCHANTS ASK YOUR JOBBER FOR THIS BRAND.

W. F. HENDERSON & CO., Wholesale Agents, - **WINNIPEG**

AMES, HOLDEN & CO., MONTREAL.

The Ames, Holden Company,

WHOLESALE

Dealers in

BOOTS & SHOES,

33 Queen Street,

WINNIPEG.

JAMES REDMOND,
WINNIPEG.

C. FLUMERFELT,
VICTORIA.

**Thompson,
Codville & Co.,**

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

26 McDermott Street,

WINNIPEG.

JAS. PORTER.

W. M. RONALD.

PORTER AND RONALD

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

**CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE,**

**CHINA,
LAMPS,**

**CHANDELIERS,
CUTLERY,**

SILVER-PLATED WARE & TANCY GOODS

230 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG.

MILLER MORSE & Co

—WHOLESALE—

**Hardware, Cutlery,
Guns, Ammunition,
Du Pont Gun Powder,
ETC.**

Princess St., WINNIPEG.

J. H. ASHDOWN,

HARDWARE IMPORTER,

AND MANUFACTURER.

WINNIPEG, - MAN.

—DEALER IN—

**Iron, Steel, Hardware, Paints,
Oils, Glass, Varnishes, Fire
Brick, Fire Clay, Portland Cement,
Sewer Pipes, Etc.**

**MACKENZIE & MILLS,
WHOLESALE GROCERS**

Special attention given to

Teas, Coffees, Canned Goods,

DRIED FRUITS, Etc.

CORNER KING AND ALEXANDER STREETS

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Ask Your Wholesale Grocer

—FOR—

Railroad and Steamship Brand

—or—

MATCHES.

GUARANTEED SECOND TO NONE!

H. A. NELSON & SONS,

TORONTO. MONTREAL.

Mackenzie, Powis & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

FIRST CROP

NEW SEASON JAPANS!

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

— ALSO NEW —

Congous, Asasms and Ceylons.

Cor. McDermot & Princess Sts., WINNIPEG.

OPALENE

THE HIGHEST GRADE OF CANADIAN
 BURNING OIL. SMOKELESS
 AND ABSOLUTELY NON-EXPLOSIVE.

G. F. Stephens & Co.

WINNIPEG,

SOLE NORTHWEST AGENTS.

CARSCADEN, PECK & CO.

—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, specially devoted to the interests of Western Canada, including that portion of Ontario west of Lake Superior, the provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia and the Territories.

Eleventh Year of Publication
ISSUED EVERY MONDAY

SUBSCRIPTION, \$2.00 PER ANNUM (in advance.)

ADVERTISING RATES MADE KNOWN ON APPLICATION.

Fine Book and Job Printing Departments.

Office, 186 James St., East.

JAMES R. 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, this journal has been placed upon the desks of the great majority of business men in the vast district designated 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 24, 1892.

Grover On the Tariff.

Elsewhere in this issue are given some quotations from ex-president Grover Cleveland's address upon the tariff question. Continuing his remarks Mr. Cleveland said:

"Never have honest desire for national growth, patriotic devotion to country and sincere regard for those who toil been so betrayed to the support of a pernicious doctrine. In its behalf the plea that our infant industries should be fostered did service until discredited by our stalwart growth; then followed the exigencies of a terrible war, which made our people heedless of the opportunity for ulterior schemes afforded by their willing, patriotic payment of unprecedented tribute; and now, after a long period of peace, when our over-burdened countrymen ask for relief and a restoration to a fuller enjoyment of their incomes and earnings, they are met by the claim that tariff taxation for the sake of protection is an American system, the countenance of which is necessary in order that high wages may be paid to our workmen and a home market be provided for our farm products. These pretences should no longer deceive. The truth is that such a system is directly antagonized by every sentiment of justice and fairness, of which Americans are pre-eminently proud. It is also true that while our workmen and farmers can, the least of all our people defend themselves against the harder home life, which such tariff taxation decrees the working man suffering from the importation and employment of pauper labor, instigated by his professed friends and seeking security for his interests in organized co-operation still waits for a division of the advantages secured to his employer under cover of a generous solicitude for his wages while the farmer is learning that the prices of his products are fixed in foreign markets, where he suffers from a competition invited and built up by the system, he is asked

to support. The struggle for unearned advantage at the doors of the Government tramples on the rights of those who patiently rely upon assurances of equality. Every governmental concession to clamorous favorites invites corruption in political affairs by encouraging the expenditure of money to debauch the suffrage in support of a policy directly favorable to private and selfish gain. This in the end must strangle patriotism and weaken popular confidence in the rectitude of Republican institutions.

Though the subject of tariff legislation involves a question of markets, it also involves a question of morals. We cannot, with impunity permit injustice to taint the spirit of right and equity which is the life of our republic; and we shall fail to reach our national destiny if greed and selfishness had the way. Recognizing these truths the national Democracy will seek by the application of just and sound principles to equalize to our people the blessings due them from the government they support to promote among our countrymen a closer community of interests, cemented by patriotism and national pride and to point out a fair field where prosperous and diversified enterprise may grow and thrive in the wholesome atmosphere of industry, ingenuity and intelligence.

The Potato Rot.

British Columbia grows a first class potato, as good a food as can be found anywhere in the world, but commercially speaking it is a very uncertain crop and dealers are chary, after an experience of several years, of handling in large quantities early in the season. This applies to the Fraser Valley potatoes in contradistinction to those grown on high lands and in the Interior. The former has shown a tendency to rot against which all efforts to preserve seem fruitless. The latter however, are distinguished by good keeping qualities. This year on account of the wet growing season, the crop is rotting badly and the prospects are that potatoes will be scarce and dear by spring, and in all probability a large portion of the supply will have to be imported. At present owing to the desire to dispose of stocks, prices are very low and potatoes are a drug on the market, with a general disinclination to deal in them. It would appear useless, therefore, for farmers to continue growing for sale, except on high or thoroughly well drained lands. On the Delta lands, improved drainage is a great necessity not only in the matter of potatoes but for successful fruit raising. To lack of systematic drainage may be attributed much of the imperfection observed in the local fruit supply.

Talking Over Matters.

The first meeting this fall of the dry goods section of the Toronto Board of Trade was held a few days ago. There was a good representation of city wholesale firms, the members of which, while they did not issue any ultimatums, discussed, in an informal way, several topics of interest to the trade. First there was the matter of discounts for cash. These, it was thought, were quite out of proportion to the present value of money, and there was a feeling that a reduction in this respect would be wise. The same reason was put forward why banks should lower the rate on paper under discount. Both in this country and in England the supply of money is most ample, and the current discount rate does not, it was claimed, bear an equitable ratio thereto.

The vexed question of the practice by many retailers of returning goods was taken up. There could be no objection to a customer returning an improperly filled order, but to send back goods which the buyer, upon second thought, concluded he did not need, was annoying in the extreme. If a man buys a horse which he finds later on that he would have been wiser, not to have bought, he cannot throw it unceremoniously back upon the hands of the seller. He must make the best of an unwise purchase.

Not only do some storekeepers return goods after such fashion, but they even re-ship them in such a condition as to considerably affect the value in a second sale. It often occurs, too, that no previous intimation of his intention to return the goods is given by the retailer. The wholesaler very naturally thinks that he might first be consulted in the matter.

A member was of the opinion that the present matter of passing goods through the custom house was in some respects susceptible of improvement. For instance, the clerk of a wholesale firm makes out, as is the rule, duplicate entry sheets, filling in, so far as he knows, the proper duty, specific and ad valorem, opposite each item. He takes the firm's cheque for the total sum to be paid, but when the papers pass the scrutiny of the clerk in the custom house it frequently happens that a large sum has to be returned to the firm owing to unfavorable errors in the entry sheet. As this refund is made to the clerk in the form of bills, and as both entry sheets are retained by the customs' authorities, the wholesale house is quite at the mercy of a person weak enough to be tempted into dishonesty. It also leaves the door open for collusion on the part of the clerk behind and before the custom house counter. The firm has no means of knowing what the refund was. One safeguard would be for the cashier at the custom house to give a cheque for the amount to be returned; and it seems only a business-like precaution to make out triplicate duty papers, the importer retaining one with all the corrections entered thereon by the customs' clerk. Endeavors will no doubt be made to have this defect remedied.

Taking a view of the situation as a whole, it was the opinion of the members that the condition of the wholesale dry goods trade to day is as healthy as any in the country. There appears to be more desire for concerted action in any movement looking to the general good; more care is said to be taken in the matter of credits, while there are not, it is claimed, more firms in the business than the circumstances warrant nor than will give other than a healthy tone to competition. The volume of trade is rather in excess of last year, and payments are reported fairly good.—*Monetary Times.*

Coal.

The coal journal *Black Diamond*, of October 15, says: "The anthracite trade is strong, in good condition; responding to a very fair demand, yet cannot be painted in roseate colors, as the weather and the agitation that has been carried on of late in the daily papers have in a great measure retarded the business. A large amount of coal is required for consumption. It has not been purchased, and apparently it will be necessary to put the consumers' noses on the grindstone. The one positive fact will remain, that thousands of people will pay more for their coal before this winter is over, than would have been the case, if they had listened less to the rot with which the daily press has been filled to overflowing. The change in freights which will go into effect on this date from Buffalo will necessarily cause an advance in rail coal of 25 cents per ton, at least such appears to be the understanding. The advance from \$1.75 to \$2 by the western lines, at this season of the year, is something unusual, being so far ahead of the close of navigation. However, such advance will take effect to-day, and 'what are you going to do about it?'"

The steamer *Onoko*, bound down, struck at the red stake above the "Soo" canal on Oct. 13, says a telegram from Sault Ste. Marie. She reached the canal piers, struck a shallow shoal, causing other leakage, and settled to the bottom. She will lighten about two hundred tons of wheat. She lays crossways in the canal. All loaded boats, numbering twenty, have been detained from ten to fifty hours by low water in the canal. There has been nothing but southeast winds for four or five days. There are at out thirty boats waiting to lock.



STOBART, SONS & CO

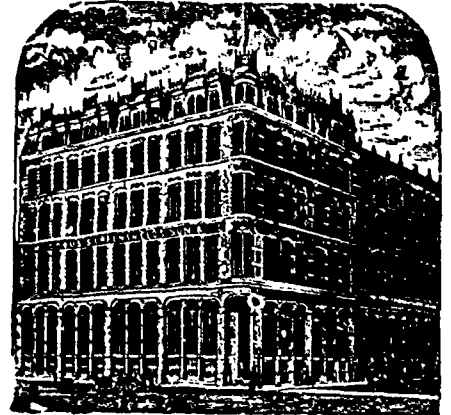
— WHOLESALE —

DRY GOODS

WINNIPEG, Man. ESTABLISHED 1874.

Travellers are now on the road with a full line of
Fall and Winter Samples.

S. Greenshields SON & CO.,



MONTREAL AND VANCOUVER.

SORTING SEASON

FALL 1892.

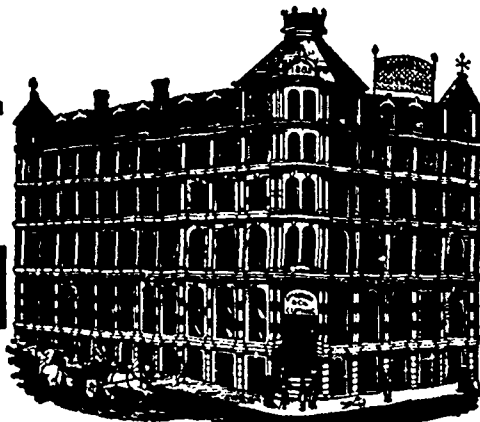
Our travellers are now on their routes with full ranges of Samples. Stock complete in all departments

Jas. O'Brien & Co.

— MANUFACTURERS OF —

CLOTHING

Montreal and Winnipeg.



HEAD OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY:
VICTORIA SQUARE. - MONTREAL.

McAlpine Tobacco Co.

— MANUFACTURERS OF THE FOLLOWING UNEQUALLED BRANDS OF —

CHEWING and SMOKING TOBACCO.

CHEWING:

"BEAVER"

(In 18 lb. Butts)

TECUMSEH,' fancy

(In 10 lb. Butts)



SMOKING:

'SILVER ASH,' cut

(In 5 lb. boxes)

'Gold Nuggets,' plug

(In 18 lb. caddies)

If your wholesale man cannot supply these goods send for quotations **Direct to the Factory**
TORONTO, - - - ONTARIO.

"COW TIES"

ROPE and WEB

HALTERS.

Rice Lewis & Son

(LIMITED.)

General **HARDWARE** Merchants

TORONTO.

McIntyre, Son & Co.

Manufacturers' Agents and Importers of

DRY GOODS.

Specialties: LINENS, DRESS GOODS, KID GLOVES AND SMALLWARES.

Victoria Square, - MONTREAL.

J. M. MACDONALD, Agent for Manitoba and Northwest,

McIntyre Block, WINNIPEG, Man.

J. C. REDMOND, British Columbia Representative.

Tees, Wilson & Co

TEA IMPORTERS,

70 St. PETER STREET, MONTREAL.

LARGE STOCK IN STORE OF

CEYLON, ASSAM, CHINA AND JAPAN

TEAS.

Specially Selected for the Northwest.

Represented in Manitoba, Northwest Territories and British Columbia, by

D. C. MCGREGOR, - McINTYRE BLOCK WINNIPEG

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, OCTOBER 24, 1892.

UNITED STATES POLITICAL ISSUES.

Some papers profess to see in ex president Cleveland's recent address, a weakening of the former strong stand taken in regard to the tariff. This does not appear to be the case from a careful perusal of his letter. Principle is one thing, but practice to a certain extent is another. In speaking of a principle, the strongest language can be used in asserting that principle, but when it is proposed to bring the principle into practice, certain modifications may be found absolutely necessary. So it is in the great issue in the present campaign in the republic. Mr. Cleveland is justified in using the strongest language when he talks about the tariff question, as a principle, but when it comes to proposing an actual change in the tariff system, moderation is necessary. The most ardent free trader will admit, that a radical change from the height of protection to the simplicity of free trade cannot be made in a moment. It is all right to boldly denounce existing systems, and talk confidently of the ideal system, but to introduce the actual change from one to the other requires moderation, and above all, patience. No one could use more forcible language than Mr. Cleveland has done in denouncing the tariff policy of the republican party, but when he is obliged to lay out his plans for a change, he must of necessity talk moderately and cautiously. Taking this practical view of the situation, there is no reason for believing that Mr. Cleveland has changed his mind in the matter. His principles are sound, but as a wise statesman he recognizes that principle involving radical changes cannot always be reduced to practice in a moment. The whole existing order of things cannot be completely reversed like the turn of the kaleidoscope.

To show that the moderate statements made in his addresses must not be misunderstood to indicate any weakening on the tariff issue, Mr. Cleveland starts out with the statement that "continued reflection and observation have confirmed me in my adherence to the opinions which I have heretofore plainly and publicly declared." What Mr. Cleveland's opinions are upon the tariff question no one needs to doubt, for he has expressed them plainly and forcibly enough on many occasions. The following remarks regarding the tariff question from Mr. Cleveland's address are plain enough not to be misleading:

"Tariff legislation presents a familiar form of federal taxation. Such legislation results as surely in a tax upon the daily life of our people as the tribute paid directly into the hands of the tax gatherers. We feel the burden of these tariff taxes to palpably to be persuaded by any sophistry that they do not exist or are paid by foreigners. Such tax presenting a diminution of the property rights of the people, are only justifiable when laid and collected for the purpose of maintaining our government and furnish the means for the accomplishment of its legitimate purposes and functions. This is taxation under the operation of a tariff for revenue. This theory of tariff legislation manifestly enjoins strict economy in public expenditures

and their limitation to legitimate public uses, inasmuch as it exhibits as absolute extortion any exacting by way of taxation from the substance of the people beyond the necessities of a careful and proper administration of government."

Mr. Cleveland continues:

"Opposed to this theory, the dogma is now boldly presented that tariff taxation is justifiable for the express purpose and intent of thereby promoting special interests and enterprises. Such a position is so clearly contrary to the spirit of our constitution, and so directly encourages the disturbance by selfishness and greed of patriotic sentiment that its statement would rudely shock our people if they had not already been insidiously allured from the safe landmarks of principle."

There is no necessity for misunderstanding these words, or construing them into a belief that the ex-president is weakening on the great issue. The first paragraph quoted above speaks for a tariff for revenue purposes only, and moreover declares that a single dollar taken from the people by customs duties, beyond the actual needs of the government, economically administered, is extortion. The second paragraph declares that tariff for protection is "contrary to the spirit of the constitution." In these words, Mr. Cleveland declares that McKinleyism is contrary to the spirit of the constitution of the republic. He boldly declares that tariff taxation adopted with a view of forcing preferential trade arrangements with other countries is constitutionally wrong. He declares in fact against the tariff policy and the great humbug reciprocity policy of the republican party as being morally opposed to the constitution of the country.

The following is the paragraph which is taken as indicating that Mr. Cleveland has weakened on the tariff question. He says:—

"Tariff reform is still our purpose. Though we oppose the theory that tariff laws may be passed, having for their object the granting of discriminating and unfair governmental aid to private ventures, we wage no exterminating war against any American interests. We believe a readjustment can be accomplished in accordance with the principles we profess without disaster or demolition. We believe that the advantage of freer raw material should be accorded to our manufacturers, and we contemplate a fair and careful distribution of necessary tariff burdens rather than the precipitation of free trade."

This paragraph is simply in keeping with the declaration in favor of a revenue tariff. Mr. Cleveland admits that there must be some tariff taxation, for the purposes of revenue, and he proposes to distribute this necessary taxation as fairly as possible. He utterly opposes tariff taxation for the sake of protection and believes that protection for the purpose of upholding any home industries, is unnecessary. Altogether, we see no reason to conclude from this address, that Mr. Cleveland has deviated from the sound economic principles which he has often so forcibly expressed on other occasions.

MUTUAL AID IN CREDIT BUSINESS.

The New York hat, fur and cloak trade has formed an association for the mutual protection of members in giving credit. An officer who will be termed the actuary, will be selected to keep a record of the standing of various firms. The following paragraphs from subdivision four of the rules of the association, will indicate something of the nature of the organization:

Section 1. The members agree to furnish any and all information asked by the actuary, meaning by this the sales, purchases or settlements of any debtor, and each member shall be entitled to any and all information of a similar character that he may ask through the association. All information asked shall be furnished by all the members within forty-eight hours from receipt of said notice. Any refusal to give said information may be the cause for expulsion from said association. All information given shall be for the use of the members only.

Section 2. It shall be the duty of the members of the association to report immediately to the actuary any and all failures coming to his knowledge upon such information being obtained by him; or the further information of any note going to protest by any debtor.

Business men have it in their power to aid each other very materially in the matter of credit business, but they are often prevented from doing so on account of trade jealousies. Neither need an association of this kind be confined to the wholesale trade. It could be made quite as useful to retail dealers in any line of trade, particularly in the larger towns and cities. Say in the retail grocery trade for instance, what an advantage an association of this nature would be, if conducted properly. So long as business is conducted largely on a credit basis, business men, wholesalers and retailers alike, are justified in making use of every legitimate way of protecting themselves against undesirable customers. In the cities there are many people who will succeed in "doing up" several merchants in succession. They will run accounts as long as they can with one house, and when further credit is refused they will find little difficulty in opening an account with a fresh victim. People of this class should be suppressed at once, and a man who refuses to pay his bills with one store, should be prevented from opening accounts elsewhere. By a little understanding among themselves, retail merchants should be able to protect themselves from professional dead beats—an altogether too numerous class in all our cities and towns. In the same way, wholesale merchants would be able to protect themselves against dishonest, troublesome and unsound traders. It is not alone the financially unsafe firm or dealer who is the undesirable customer. There are men who are able to pay their debts, but who in one way or another succeed by crooked acts in defrauding their creditors. Instances have been known of business men who make it a practice of demanding rebates upon consignments of goods, on one pretext or another, usually that of damaged or inferior condition of goods. Those who practice these and other dishonorable acts, could soon be brought to the end of their rope, by a little understanding among the trade.

POINTS REGARDING WHEAT.

The last report of the United States department of agriculture estimates the wheat crop of the entire country for 1892 at 518,913,000 million bushels. This is some millions of bushels larger than was indicated by the previous monthly report, but it is still 92,867,000 bushels smaller than the wheat crop of last year. The general belief is that the official estimate of the United States crop this year is too high.

At any rate, it is claimed that the average weight per measured bushel of the crop is light, so that the crop will pan out considerably less in weighed bushels. The wheat crop of Canada is placed at 55,000,000 bushels, as compared with 62,000,000 bushels last year. The estimate for Canada, we believe, is also too high, as it allows for a crop of 22,000,000 bushels for Manitoba and the territories. But taking the official figures of each country, there is a shortage in the wheat crop of the United States and Canada, as compared with last year, of 100,000,000 bushels at least.

In a number of other countries there are deficiencies in the wheat crop of this year, as compared with last. India is expected to be short about 60,000,000 bushels; Italy is reckoned to be short 27,000,000 bushels, and Great Britain, according to latest returns, will be short about 10,000,000 bushels, besides which the British wheat crop is very poor quality, and will not go nearly as far as a like number of bushels of choice wheat. Thus we have in these five countries a total shortage of about 206,000,000 bushels, according to official reports.

This is one side of the picture. Some countries are giving a larger crop than last year, notably France and Russia, in which countries crops were very poor last season. France is expected to have about 80,000,000 or more bushels more than last year, while Russia has been credited with 35,000,000 bushel more. Other countries do not change the situation materially so far as can be ascertained. On account of Russia being so bare of reserve stocks, the surplus there cannot count for much.

Baerbohm, the best authority of London, England, sums up the situation as follows:

"The plain fact indicated by returns to hand is that the world's production of wheat is about 6,000,000 quarters (48,000,000 bushels) less than last year. Indeed it will be seen that this year's crop barely reaches the average of the preceding five year's crop, which was 269,000,000 quarters. It is doubtful, too, whether the production of wheat in the past season has reached what may be called the normal requirements of the world, although these latter are of a somewhat elastic nature—depending on surrounding circumstances. Were it not, therefore, for the fact that the high prices of last autumn had the effect of shifting much of the surplus wheat from the exporting to the importing countries, it may safely be assumed that prices might, on the legitimate basis of supply and demand, be materially higher than they now are. It will take some time to restore this equilibrium, but meanwhile the most conservative of observers could hardly fail to arrive at the conclusion that, starting from the present basis of values, there should be no need for discouragement."

The Liverpool *Corn Trade News*, in its annual review, sums up the total wheat crop of the world at 2,115,000,000 bushels, as compared with 2,160,000,000 bushels last year, making an estimated shortage of 45,000,000 bushels. The same authority declares that though reserves of old wheat carried over were larger in Britain, France, Germany and the United States, than a year ago, taking all countries, reserves of old wheat were light. The Liverpool journal adds:

By itself the wheat question is inexplicable. It is not asserted for a moment that the high prices of last November were justified by the situation, but neither is the present depression reasonable from a statistical point of view alone.

In a later report Baerbohm states that in any other year conditions similar to present would advance the price of wheat in England. One great feature of weakness in the British markets is the slaughter of American flour there. It is said that Canadian and United States flour is being sold on the other side at a loss. That depresses the price of wheat in England, and reacts to keep the price down in America. Millers, however, cannot long continue to sell flour in that way. Importing countries, however, particularly Great Britain, will soon have to come into the market to buy wheat more actively than they have been doing. The large marketings of wheat in America cannot long keep up as they have been doing, and with the shrinkage of stocks in importing countries, and decline in marketings in America, there should be some improvement in prices. During the month of September, stocks of breadstuffs in Europe, including quantities afloat, were just about stationary, and were about 20,000,000 bushels smaller on the first of October than a year ago. In the United States and Canada, however, they were about 30,000,000 larger.

The most remarkable feature of the situation is the large marketings by farmers in the United States. Deliveries by farmers in that country have been unprecedented, and in view of the low prices ruling for wheat, are altogether inexplicable. Though the outlook statistically would indicate higher prices, the large stream of wheat pouring in from producers is a source of temporary weakness. If farmers have resolved to market their entire surplus at the beginning of the crop year, they will succeed in keeping prices down until the grain has passed into second hands, and holders will gain all the advantage of probably higher prices later on.

CROP REPORTS.

There is considerable agitation in some sources in the United States against the publication of official crop reports. It is claimed that it is not fair to the producers of grain to have these reports published, as they frequently exert a depressing influence upon prices, besides the claim that they are generally unreliable. In case of a large crop, it is claimed that importing countries should be left to find it out when they have purchased the grain. To inform importing countries that there is a large surplus of wheat for disposal, is tantamount, it is claimed to giving them the advantage of buying at their own prices. If they were not sure of the existence of bountiful supplies, they would be more eager buyers at higher prices. The last official crop report of the department at Washington, for instance, it is claimed has caused a loss of millions of dollars to the producers and holders of wheat, owing to the fact that it is a bearish document, in that it places the wheat crop at a considerably larger amount than was generally counted upon. Referring to this matter the Minneapolis *Northwestern Miller* says:—

The entire system of government crop reports is working such immediate and serious loss upon the people of the United States that it warrants the prompt and vigorous interference of the president, who should wipe it and its chosen prophet out of official existence, without one month's delay. Not another monthly

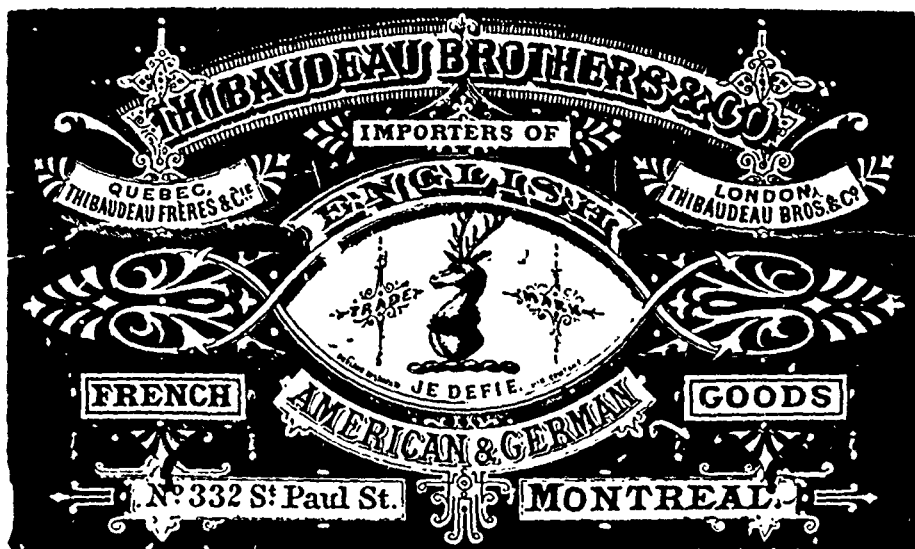
report, prepared under the present system, should be permitted to come to publication. The continuance of the reports would be nothing short of a crime—the crime of robbing the defenceless public.

THE WEST IN THE CABINET.

T. M. Daly, of Brandon, Man., and member of parliament for the western district of this province, has been appointed to a position in the Dominion Cabinet. He takes the portfolio of Minister of the Interior, attached to which is the superintendency of Indian affairs. Mr. Daly succeeds Hon. Edgar Dawdney, formerly lieutenant-governor of the territories, who now, it is understood, becomes lieutenant-governor of British Columbia. This is the first time that Manitoba has been given representation in the cabinet. Mr. Dawdney, late Minister of the Interior, was member for a district of the territory of Assiniboia, and his appointment to a cabinet position, was the first recognition of the claim that one or more portfolios should go to western men. Once this claim was recognized by the instalment of Mr. Dawdney at the head of the important department of the Interior, it would not do to go back upon the principle, hence it was but natural that a western man should be sought for as successor to Mr. Dawdney. The vast extent of western Canada, and the many important questions which are continually coming up concerning that part of the country, render it necessary that the West should be well represented at Ottawa. A number of the most important matters which require the attention of the government, are western questions regarding which eastern men are but indifferently posted. It has been the misfortune of the West all through, that our interests have been largely in the hands of eastern men, who were not familiar with the situation here, and lacked that practical knowledge necessary to do us full justice. Legislation concerning the West was no doubt generally adopted with the best intentions, or at least as nearly what was thought to be required as the exigencies of party would allow, but the lack of practical knowledge has led to many mistakes in the past. The West has now a larger population and larger representation in the house, and is in a better position to make its wants known; besides which the country is now better known by eastern people than it was a few years ago. Mistakes in legislation should therefore be less frequent in the future than in the past.

As regards the selection of Mr. Daly for a cabinet position, about the only comment THE COMMERCIAL can make is, that he is the kind of stuff of which extremely partisan governments are made. Mr. Daly has been a most consistent party man, and he has received his reward, perhaps not unexpectedly on his part. At any rate, if it were decided that a Manitoban should succeed to the position of head of the department of the interior. Mr. Daly is decidedly the best choice open to the government. The member for Winnipeg was not in the field for a cabinet position, and it was an easy task to select Mr. Daly from among the remaining members as by far the most suitable and capable man.

In connection with the appointment of Mr. Daly to the cabinet, it has been announced from Ottawa that A. W. Ross (an applicant for the position) would be appeased by being made governor of Manitoba. If there is any truth in this, it is,—well, disgusting to contemplate.



From present appraances, says the Minneapolis Commercial Bulletin, the shipments of Montana cattle to Minneapolis and Chicago this year will almost, if not quite, equal those of last year, when the aggregate was 210,000 head.

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.

NOTHING LIKE LEATHER.

W. N. JOHNSON & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
LEATHER AND FINDINGS.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Harness, Collars, Etc.
Corner King and Alexander Streets, WINNIPEG

4711

LYMAN, KNOX and CO.,
General Agents.
MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

SPECIAL CHANGE.

Our Mr. E. H. Taaffe will now devote all his time and attention to the trade of Manitoba and Northwest Territories. Our increasing trade demands this. Permanent Sample Room in Rowan Block, Winnipeg.

Glover & Brais,
WHOLESALE
MEN'S FURNISHINGS,
MONTREAL.

N.B.—Mr. Geo. Shaw of Victoria is our representative for British Columbia.

LYMAN BROS. & CO.,
WHOLESALE
DRUGS AND MEDICINES
Every requisite for the Drug Trade promptly supplied.
TORONTO, ONT.

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

James Garruthers & Co.
GRAIN EXPORTERS,
BOARD OF TRADE. CORN EXCHANGE.
TORONTO, MONTREAL.

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

STEEL, HAYTER & CO.
Toronto
GROWERS AND IMPORTERS OF
INDIAN TEAS
PROPRIETORS OF THE WELL KNOWN
"MONSOON" BRAND.
Agent: GEO. PARR, 521 Central Avenue. WINNIPEG.

CAMERON & KENNEDY,
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
LUMBER,
LATH
—AND—
SHINGLES.
Office and Mills at Norman, Ont.

STEVENS AND BURNS
MANUFACTURERS
Elevator Engines & Boilers
ERTEL VICTOR HAY PRESSES
—AND—
PORTABLE ENGINES AND THRESHERS.
WINNIPEG, - - MAN.

WHOLESALE ONLY.



For Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Clocks, Silverware, Watchmakers' and Jewelers' Supplies, &c.
—SEE THE—
Winnipeg Jewelry Co.,
433 and 435 Main St., WINNIPEG.
The only House west of Toronto carrying these lines at wholesale.

GALT BLEND

BLACK TEA.

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

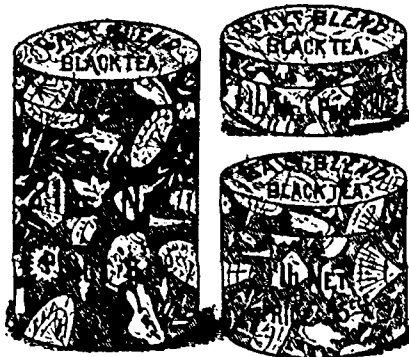
The best article in the market—No grocery stock is
complete without it. Prices mailed on application.

THE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.

Perfect Gem Vegetables and Fruits, California Evaporated Fruits,
New Turkish Prunes, hhd's, bbl's and cases, English Malt Vinegar in
quarter casks, West India Molasses, New Cheese

G. F. & J. GALT,

Wholesale Grocers,
WINNIPEG, MAN.



WM. B. HAMILTON, SON & CO.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS,

15 and 17 Front St. East, TORONTO.

Represented in Manitoba, Northwest Territories and British Columbia by **ALBERT FRENCH.**

WANTED!

CHOICE DAIRY BUTTER.

Live and Dressed Hogs.
FRESH EGGS.

FOR SALE.

August and September Cheese.
Fresh and Pickled Eggs.
Choice Dairy Butter, Bacon, Hams,
Lard, Onions, &c.

ORDERS AND CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

J. Y. Griffin & Co.,
WINNIPEG.

BRUSHES, BROOMS, WOODENWARE.

CHAS. BOECKH & SONS,
TORONTO.

J. E. Dingman, Agent, Winnipeg.

SAMUEL HOOPER, DEALER IN MONUMENTS, HEAD
Stones, Mantle Pieces, Grates, Etc. Special designs fur-
nished on application. Corner Bannatyne and Albert
Streets, Winnipeg.

THE RATHBUN COMPANY

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Doors, Sash, Blinds, Newel Posts, etc., etc.

ALSO PORTLAND and HYDRAULIC CEMENTS.

Cor. King and Alexander Sts., Winnipeg.

TELEPHONE 311.

HO! IMPROVED
Compressed Mince Meat.

Put up in neat paper packages and packed (3)
three doz in a case. Price per gross net \$13.
GUARANTEED STRICTLY PURE.

HORSERADISH—Put up in 16 oz. bottles,
2 doz. in a case. Price per doz. \$3. Patronize home in-
dustry.

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

COMMERCIAL JOB DEPT'
Awarded First Prize for Job Printing
Winnipeg Industrial '91 and '92.

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

THE VULCAN IRON COMPANY,

MANITOBA LIMITED

MILL ROLLS GROUND & CORRUGATED.
Architectural Iron Work.

ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS,

GENERAL BLACKSMITHING.

POINT DOUGLAS AVE., WINNIPEG.

C. H. Mahon & Co.

—BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS—

Solid good wearing goods in all lines. Lowest
Prices.

Rubbers!

Discount 40, and 5 and 4 off for cash. 5 per
cent. added for freight.

WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

WINNIPEG WANTS.

PRODUCE!

We are always open for

BUTTER

AND EGGS.

AT HIGHEST MARKET VALUE.

Write for full Market Quotations to

PARSONS PRODUCE COMPANY

WINNIPEG, - MAN.

THE CANADA

SUGAR REFINING CO.

(Limited,) MONTREAL.

MANUFACTURERS OF REFINED SUGARS OF THE WELL-
KNOWN BRAND.

Redpath

OF THE HIGHEST QUALITY AND PURITY.
Made by the Latest Processes, and Newest and Best
Machinery, not surpassed anywhere.

LUMP SUGAR,

In 50 and 100 lb. boxes.

"CROWN" Granulated,

Special Brand, the finest which can be made.

EXTRA GRANULATED,

Very Superior Quality.

CREAM SUGARS,

(Not dried).

YELLOW SUGARS,

Of all Grades and Standards.

SYRUPS,

Of all Grades in Barrels and half Barrels.

SOLE MAKERS,

Of high class Syrups in Tins, 2 lb. and 8 lb. each.

WINDOW DECORATION

The "DURER" Process

Is the best imitation of Stained Glass Windows ever in-
vented. It is easily applied and durable. Large stock
on hand. Good profits to dealers.

—SEND FOR PARTICULARS TO—

A. Ramsay & Son

MONTREAL.

Manitoba.

John Wagner, hotel, Emerson, is dead.

H. E. Neelands, druggists, Winnipeg, is dead.

Cornor & Jackson are opening a general store at Poplar Point.

Alex. Eagle, blacksmith, McGregor, has moved to High Bluff.

The site for the proposed woollen mill at Morden has been chosen.

A. R. Leonard, druggs, Stonewall, is moving headquarters to Winnipeg.

Joseph McCutcheon, butcher, is opening a butcher shop at Gainsborough.

Wm. Ballock has taken a car lot of cattle from Selkirk, for his ranch at Medicine Hat.

Scott & Chambers have shipped three tons of their Sual Lake creamery butter to Vancouver.

McLeod, Hauley & Clegg, agricultural implements, Brandon, have dissolved partnership; Clegg retires.

Huston & Batts, general merchants, Manitou, advertise clearing sale and retiring from business in Manitou.

The estate of the late Joseph Parkinson, druggs, Winnipeg, has been sold to Martin, Rosser & Co., who re-sold to A. R. Leonard.

J. T. Gordon returned to Pilot Mound on October 15th from Montreal, having shipped to the English market four hundred head of beef cattle.

The partnership subsisting between Steele & Wing, photographers of Winnipeg has been dissolved. Frederick Steele continues the business.

The latest Manitoba paper is the *District Advocate*, of Elkhorn. The first number consists of six pages and is full of local news. F. J. Greenstreet is the proprietor.

S. L. Head shipped last Monday a train load of cattle to Montreal for Liverpool. The train consisted of fourteen cars of cattle and one of horses. This will be Mr. Head's third export shipment this year.

Many new and substantial buildings have been erected in the place of those destroyed by fire at Gladstone last spring, besides several additional ones. The new grist mill is in the course of completion.

R. Ironside, says the *Monitor*, forwarded a carload of hogs to Winnipeg on October 12. The cargo was considered to be the finest lot of hogs ever shipped from the district. There were seventy-five animal in the lot, the average weight being 247 lbs.

The *Melita Enterprise* says: "Reports from Estevan say work at the mines is the same as usual, some three or four men being employed. The prospects for getting coal from Estevan, this year at least, are indeed slim at present, and farmers and citizens are now looking to the Hassard mines for a supply."

Chas. H. Wheeler, architect, has received instructions from Carscaden, Peck & Co., Winnipeg, to prepare plans for a large solid stone and brick block to be erected on the corner of Princess and Notre Dame streets. The building will be four stories high, and will be occupied by the firm, for its wholesale clothing business.

The first sharp frost of the season at Winnipeg came on the morning of October 17. Up to that date gardens were in bloom, and vegetation showed little trace of autumn. There were two or three very light frosts earlier, but not heavy enough to injure grain, had there been any uncut, and not severe enough to show injury on garden plants.

Threshing is proceeding with the greatest activity, says the *Pilot Mound Sentinel*, many new machines being engaged. The quality of the wheat is generally good. The yield as a rule is from twenty to thirty bushels to the acre. Every advantage is taken of the remark-

ably fine weather, but as on many farms the crop of last year as well as the crop of this year is to be thrashed, the season will be advanced before the work is completed.

Alberta.

Jas. Reid, of Fort Saskatchewan, says the *Edmonton Bulletin*, had a yield of 100 bushels to the acre of oats from a field of 20 acres.

The government engineers have arrived at Edmonton to survey for a bridge across the Saskatchewan, in fulfilment of a long standing promise, made by the government.

Regular trains are now running over the southern extension of the Calgary and Edmonton railway to Macleod, leaving Calgary on Mondays and Thursdays between 8.30 and 9 p.m., returning on Wednesdays and Fridays.

Through the agency of Mr. Munro, says the *Calgary Tribune* of October 14, H. A. Alexander and Messrs. Samson and Harford shipped 483 head of cattle last Monday and Tuesday from Strathmore to Montreal, where they will be transferred to the s.s. *Mongolian*, bound for Liverpool. One hundred and twenty head belong to Mr. Alexander, and the rest to Samson and Harford. Mr. Alexander also shipped two splendid Alberta saddle horses, designed for the old country market.

Freight Rates and Traffic Matters.

The *New York Daily Investigator*, October 11, says: "The Pennsylvania has advanced freight rates on coal from \$1.44 to \$1.59 per ton from the mines to Buffalo, to take effect October 30th. No advance has been made on tide-water shipments, but it is reported that the company will advance its rate to \$1.80 on all coal originating on its own lines. This would be the same rate as the Reading's, and pro-rating will probably be resumed by the two companies."

The *Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin* of October 15 says: "There was a good business with the railroads and the western roads were unable to furnish cars enough. Rates to New York advanced on October 10 to 25c per 100 lbs for grain, 30c for boxed provisions and 35c for loose meats. Through rates to Liverpool were firmer and higher. Rates were 30½ to 31½c per 100 lbs on flour, 15.57c per bu for wheat, 15.07c on corn and 41 to 46½c per 100 lbs on provisions. Through rates by lake and rail to New York advanced to 20c per 100 lbs on flour, 7½ to 8c per bu on wheat, and 7½ to 7¾ on corn. New England rates advanced to 10½c on corn and 6½c on oats. Lake freights were firmer and higher with a good business. Closing rates were 2½c on wheat and 2½c on corn to Buffalo."

Grain and Milling.

The native press of India takes a somewhat alarmist view of the harvest prospects in south-western Bengal. The official reports Sept. 30 show that rain is much wanted in Burdwan, in Hooghly and Midnapore.

The *Sentinel*, of Pilot Mound, Man., has the following to say regarding the recent destruction of the mill at that place. "The total destruction of the Pilot Mound roller and oatmeal mill by fire, adds one to the list of mills that have been burned down in Manitoba. The fire originated about the engine room after the mill had been shut down for the night. Being all of wood and dry as possible, in a few moments the whole structure was in a blaze. Little or nothing was saved. The mill was owned by R. Whitelaw, of Woodstock, and was leased to Dow & Will. The loss may be estimated at about \$15,000. It is understood that there is an insurance of \$5,000 on building and machinery, and \$1,000 on the stock. The business men of the town will entirely lose the bonus which was given to aid in the erection of the mill.

The Ironside-Mothral-Armstrong's, advocate, says the *Manitou Mercury*, have about completed arrangements for the erection of a 30,000 bushel elevator at La Riviere.

The *Liverpool Corn Trade News* says: The average price of British Farmers' wheat—27s 10d is, we believe, actually the lowest of modern times. In the last week of June, 1889 the price sank to as low as 27s 11d, but the inferior quality of samples then ruling was largely accountable for the debased rates of that time—the general level of prices then being 3s per quarter higher than now. Taking all things to account, English wheat sold cheaper in September, 1887, than ever before or since, viz., 28s 5d for fine quality. The annual average prices of recent years have been—1891, 37s 1d; 1890, 31s 9d; 1889, 29s 9d; 1888, 31s 10d; 1887, 32s 6d; 1886, 31s 2d; 1895, 32s 10d; 1894, 35s 9d; 1883, 41s 7d.

If the American farmers continue to push forward into commercial channels 1,000,000 quarters of wheat per week they will be mainly responsible for a continuance of the present unsatisfactory state of the grain trade, says the *Liverpool Corn Trade News*. In well informed circles in the States it is known that they are acting thus from a dread of being caught again hoarding their produce, as many did last autumn under the influence of the "bull" circular of the Farmers' Alliance, which used all its persuasive eloquence to induce him to hold his grain for a minimum of one dollar fifty per bushel, a policy which led many to accept 80 cents for stuff that they had declined to part with at a dollar ten or more a month or so previously. Last season the American farmer marketed his crop too slowly, for in the first 13 weeks he delivered at the 7 chief western points 11 per cent of the entire bulk, whereas this season he has sent out 17 per cent,—a difference of 6 per cent.

When English buyers can purchase Canadian flour at their own doors at the same price that it is selling for in this market, says the *Montreal Trade Bulletin*, depend upon it there is something wrong with the export flour trade. Unfortunately the above is too true both as regards Canadian and United States flour shipped to the other side; but in spite of this state of affairs, flour still finds its way to British markets, especially from the United States. It is to be hoped that an end will soon be put to this discouraging state of the export trade, either by the market improving on the other side, or by a curtailment of production on this continent, as the trade cannot be run for ever at a loss.

The *Milling World* says: The consumption of flour in Japan, China and Central America is on the increase, and it will soon exhaust the capacity of the northern Pacific centres of supplies. If ever the Chinese take to eating wheat-flour, a million tons a year will not begin to satisfy them.

During the past year about 2,000,000 bus of elevator storage has been built in Minneapolis says the *Northwestern Miller*. In most cases the new houses have consisted of annexes, put up by companies which already operated terminal plants. All but nine of the houses are recognized by the chamber of commerce as "regular," the rest coming under the head of "private." It is the regular houses that have gained mainly by the erection of new buildings, the aggregate of private houses being left practically the same as a year ago. The total elevator storage is 18,180,000 bus, and the storage connected with the mills swells the amount to 19,410,000 bus.

The country press, says the *Minneapolis Market Record*, is commenting favorably on the policy of the Northern Pacific road in supplying cars to all parties applying for them, to ship wheat in, without regard to their proprietary interest in elevators.

A special meeting of the Montreal corn exchange was held on October 18 in connection with the inspection of Canadian grain at the

port of New York, and the following resolution was carried: This board views with alarm the efforts that are now being made by the United States trunk lines centering in New York, and by the produce exchange of that city, proposing to place under the control of the produce exchange of New York, the inspection of all Canadian grain billed for export via that point, and this board believing that such a course would be a great injury to the grain trade of Canada, instruct the representatives of this association appointed to confer with other delegates in New York to strongly oppose inspection by the New York produce exchange of Canadian grain for export; and would recommend that the delegates of the association advocate the inspection of the Canadian grain for export via the United States ports prior to its crossing the frontier into United States territory.

Montreal Iron and Metal Prices.

The hardware houses generally report a continuation of the good business noted last week. Meetings of the horse shoe, horse nail, barb wire, plain wire, wire nails, tacks, lead pipes and cut nail men have been held and former prices were not altered. The position of crude material does not warrant any in fact, for values generally occupy a low plane.

There is no change in pig iron from a week ago, Summerlee and equal brands ruling at \$20, and Eglinton and Carnbroe \$18 to \$19.

In fact the only feature of importance this week in the iron market is the firmness of copper on outside markets. A large purchase of over twenty tons was made here at a figure under 12c, and it is considered a good bargain, allowing for the position of outside markets.

Glass.—Glass, owing to the stoppage of the German steamers, as pointed out last week, is 5c higher, as holders have marked up prices. We quote first breaks \$1.35, second \$1.45, third \$3.25, and fourth \$3.50.—*Gazette*, October 15.

Montreal Grocery Prices.

The movement in sugar is not large but prices are low, the local refiners having to meet the cut made by the Lower province refiners in the west. Granulated is now quoted at 4½c, and yellows at 3½ to 4c.

Syrups are also easier, American selling at about 23c per gallon by the barrel and Canadian at 1½c per pound. The local refineries are said to have no syrup to offer.

Molasses is steady at 3½c, one sale of 100 puncheons being reported at these figures.

The tea business has been quiet owing to the Duncan sale, but the market is in good shape. The prices obtained at the sale are considered very good on the whole, the blacks alone being low.

A better demand is reported for rice on spot and the market is firm in sympathy with stronger foreign advices. Quotations in primary markets are higher owing to the reported famine caused by the drought in Japan, but local quotations are unchanged. We quote: standard, \$4 to \$4.20; Japans, \$4.50 to \$5; Patna, \$5 to \$5.50; Carolina, \$7 to \$8.

The dried fruit market has continued feverish and unsettled until within a day or so. Low offers were made and accepted, but since values have advanced, as large consignments threatened to withdraw their lots. Fricos, accordingly, are fully ½c better than they were and large sales of ordinary have been made at 4½c, and higher goods at 4½c. Now seconds cannot be had under 4½c and first brands 4½c, in round lots from the wharf. Even at this advance it is still below the equivalent in New York. There 3½c in bond is quoted and 3½c to arrive.

Currants are steady at 5½c, with a fair business in round lots.

Coffee is firm and in light supply at 19 to 21c for Rios, with Santos 1c lower.

Spices are dull but firm.

Almeria grapes due on Sarnia are selling to arrive at \$5.50 to \$6.

New figs move at 11 to 15c.

Shell walnuts to arrive ex-Dracona are in good enquiry, and sales have been made at 25c, with values tending upward, as some are asking 30c.

The local jobbing movement in canned goods is very small; but there is a good trade reported from first hands. The local packers view with alarm the heavy receipts from the west, and are evidently coming to the conclusion that it does not pay to be too independent. Corn and tomatoes are coming in quite freely from the west, and there has also been a good supply of fruits received from the same quarter. There is nothing new in salmon. The bulk of the supply in Montreal is held by one house at \$4.50 to \$4.60 per case, and the agent of the syndicate here says he cannot get another case, stocks at the coast being all cleaned up.—*Gazette*, October 15.

Montreal Markets.

Flour.—The volume of business has been fair as regards the local trade, and prices have remained as last quoted, although as far as sales of round lots are concerned the advantage is still with the buyer. Winter wheat brands are selling low, Ontario straight rollers having been placed at a wide range of prices, which are very irregular, no two dealers quoting alike. As a seller remarked this week it is more a matter of making sales than holding for market values, it being pretty difficult to determine them. Straight rollers have been placed at from \$3.55 to \$3.65 on track, with sales reported at \$3.75 to \$4 delivered to city dealers and bakers. Ontario patents are quoted at \$3.95 to \$4 on track. Extra is dull at \$3.20 to \$3.25 in car lots. A few enquiries have been received from Newfoundland, but this branch of the trade is very dull. The maritime provinces are taking a fair amount of flour direct from western mills. Both American and Canadian flour is going forward to England for realizations, not profit.

Oatmeal.—The market is about as last reported, car lots of rolled and granulated being reported at \$3.85 on track here. We quote jobbing lots as follows:—Rolled and granulated, \$4 to \$4.10; standard, \$3.90 to \$4. In bags granulated \$2 to \$2.05 and standard \$1.90 to \$1.95.

Mill Feed.—The market is steady under a fair enquiry, with sales of car lots reported at \$13.50 to \$14.00. Shorts are quoted at \$14.50 to \$15.00, and moullie \$17.00 to \$20.00 as to grade.

Wheat.—In this market some business has been put through in regular wheat, No. 1 being quoted at 58 to 60c and No. 2 at 45 to 48c afloat. A lot of No. 3 hard was also sold, but the price was not stated, although it is believed to be in the neighborhood of 73c. No. 2 hard is nominally quoted at 33c to 35c. West of Toronto sales of red and white winter wheat have been made at 75 to 77c.

Oats.—There has been a good demand for oats, and sales are reported of between 30,000 and 40,000 bushels at 3½c for No. 2 and 3½c for No. 3. The grade of No. 2 oats having been lowered there is now only ½c difference between that grade and No. 3. There is said to be a fair average crop in this province, but the quality is below that of last year.

Barley.—Some very nice samples of pale malting barley were offered at 52 and 55c, and sales are reported at within that range. Feed barley is quoted all the way from 33 to 42c, and choice at 4½c.

Butter.—At present rates dealers shake their heads, remembering the losses that have invariably been made in former seasons by stocking up at about the rates now ruling. Still we know of a lot of 260 pkgs. of choice well kept June creamery being bought by a shipper at 22c, while 23c has been paid for a fine August

creamery, and 23½c for September. Holders however, are asking more money. In dairy butter there have been sales of Eastern Townships at 20c in round lots, one choice lot bringing 20½c. The sale of a car load of Manitoba butter was made, said to be in the vicinity of 17c. Western has sold at 17½ and 18c to shippers. We quote:—Creamery choice fall, 23 to 23½c; do, good to fine, 21½ to 22c; Eastern Townships dairy, choice fall, 20 to 21c; do, good to fine, 18½ to 19½c; Morrisburg and Brockville, 18 to 20½c; add 1c per lb for selected single packages.

Cheese.—Last week 10½c was the outside figure for finest western Septembers, while to-day they could not be touched under 10½c, in fact, business has been done at this figure. The public cable has advanced to 50s, while in reality that was the price a week ago; private cables being 1s to 1s 6d above that rate. A fair volume of business is reported in this market in under-priced goods at 9 to 10½c, several thousand boxes having been placed at within that range. A round lot of September has just been sold at 10½c. The shipments are again heavy, being nearly 80,000 boxes.

Eggs.—The market is in pretty good shape and prices firmer, sales of the ordinary run of fresh stock in jobbing lots being made at 15 to 15½c, but strictly now laid are bringing more money. Sales have of 100 case lots of ordinary fresh goods at 14½c. Pickled eggs have commenced to move both for local and export account. The English market is firmer, and is taking Canadian eggs more freely.

Apples.—The market here is glutted with fall fruit, owing to lots intended for the English market having been ordered to be sold here. Sales have been made of car lots of good to fine fall fruit at \$1.50 to \$1.70, while common stock has sold at \$1.25. The first few cars of winter apples sold at \$2.25 to \$2.50. Although the market is demoralized in fall apples in Liverpool it is thought that a good demand will be experienced for winter varieties.

Hides.—The supply of hides continues to increase, but the demand is good and stocks do not accumulate at all. Prices are unchanged; but there are rumors that all dealers do not adhere to the figures to which they agree in the meetings of the trade. Lambskins are 70c as arranged by the trade. Calfskins are nearly out of season. We quote:—No. 1, 5c; No. 2, 4c; No. 3, 3c; tanners are paying 1c more; lambskins, 70c; calfskins, 5c.

Wool.—The feature in our local market is the arrival of several car lots of British Columbia wool. From the samples shown, the wool seems more suitable for knitting yarn than for weaving, and will probably find purchasers for this purpose; it is being offered at 15c per lb. The price has been from 13½ to 15c for greasy Cape, and from 23½ to 34c for B.A. scoured. A couple of cars of Northwest wool have arrived and are being offered at 15c. We quote:—Greasy Cape, 15 to 17c; B.A. scoured, 29 to 36c; Northwest, 15 to 16c; British Columbia, 15 to 16c.—*Trade Bulletin*, Oct. 14.

The Territories *Gazette* contains a proclamation calling upon the people of the Territories to observe Nov. 10th as Thanksgiving day.

SPECIAL TRADE NOTICE.

The buso burner stove, the telephone and other improvements of a like kind have worked a domestic and social revolution within the last few years. Among these improvements it is not unfair to include the "Myrtle Navy" tobacco. The great majority of men smoke tobacco; have done so for centuries past and will continue to do so. It is important, therefore, that they should smoke the best quality of the article. This is what they are supplied with in the "Myrtle Navy." All smokers who have used it know that its flavor cannot be surpassed, that its quality is always uniform and that the only care they have to exercise in its purchase is to see that the trade mark T & B. is stamped on the plug.

CAUTION.
 EACH PLUG OF THE
Myrtle Navy!
 IS MARKED
T. & B.

In Bronze Letters.
None Other Genuine.

Standard OIL Company
 (UNITED STATES)

Eldorado Castor, the best Oil in the world for Farm Machinery.

Eldorado Engine and Atlantic Red for Threshers.

ALL PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM IN STOCK.

D. WEST, Agent, Office: Western Canada Loan Building.

Room 8, Corner Portage Avenue and Main Street,
WINNIPEG.

Toronto Hide & Wool Co.

Wholesale Dealers in

HIDES!

SHEEPSKINS AND WOOL.

JOHN HALLAM

PROPRIETOR.

Smith Street, **WINNIPEG.**

83 and 85 Front Street East, - **TORONTO.**

We will be in the market this season as usual for all classes of Wool, and are prepared to pay the highest market prices.



"THE BUFFALO"
 Hot Water Heater.

Thoroughly Tested. Economical. Efficient.
 Combining the Best features of all Others.

H. R. IVES & CO.
 Manufacturers, - **MONTREAL.**

Also Manufacturers of the now famous

Buffalo Stoves and Ranges
 FOR WOOD AND COAL.

Combining the Latest Improvements. Send for Circulars.

J. G. T. GLECHORN, Agent.
WINNIPEG.

OGILVIE MILLING COY
WINNIPEG.

REGISTERED BRANDS:

Hungarian and Strong Bakers' Flour

—DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF—

GRAIN and FEED.

MILLS:

	DAILY CAPACITY	DAILY CAPACITY
ROYAL—Montreal	1800 Barrels	POINT DOUGLAS—Winnipeg 1000 Barrels
GLENORA " "	1200 "	SEAFORTH—Seaforth, Ont. - 300 "
GODRICH—Goderich, Ont.	1000 "	

New England Paper Co.

Canadian Mills: **PORTNEUF, Que.**

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Manillas (No. 1 and 2), Wood Board, Browns, Sheathing, Print (No. 1, 2 and 3), Straw Papers, Blues, Tanned Felt, Tissues, Wax Papers, Cover Papers, Glazed Papers, Caps and Posts, Postings, Laid Papers, Roll Papers for Spindles, Whittings (all grades and colors), Carl Middles, Straw Board, Toned Papers, etc., etc.

MONTREAL.

Thomas McLaughlin,
GRAIN AND FLOUR MERCHANT

No. 210 Board of Trade, - **TORONTO, ONT.**

Advances made on Consignments.

SPECIALTY: UNGRADED WHEAT IN CAR LOTS. SEND LARGE SAMPLES WITH QUOTATION.



REGISTERED TRADE MARK

The Largest Factory of its kind in the Dominion.

LION "L" BRAND.

PURE VINEGARS.

Manufactured Solely under the Supervision of the
 Inland Revenue Department.

Mixed Pickles, Jams, Jellies & Preserves

—PREPARED BY—

MICHEL LEFEBVRE & CO.,
MONTREAL.

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

GORDON, MacKAY & CO

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

WOOLLENS AND GENERAL DRY GOODS.

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

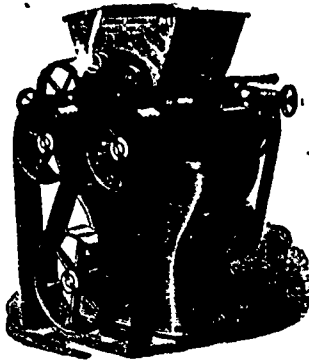
The Lybster Cotton Mills

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

GORDON, MACKAY & CO.,
CORNER BAY AND FRONT STREETS,
TORONTO.

R. S. NORRIS, Northwestern Ag't.
Sample Room 13 Rorie St., one block back of
the Post Office, Winnipeg. P.O. Box 516

Stuart & Harper.



Engines, Boilers, Steam Pumps,
Flour Mill and Grain Elevators,
Agents for North American Mill Building Co.

Dodge Wood Split Pulleys and Rope
TRANSMISSIONS.

Electrical Machinery and Supplies.
Second Hand Machinery of Every Description
P. O. Box 693.

Office and Works, 758, 760 and 762 Main Street, Winnipeg.

Gillies' Series of Pens.

NO.	DESCRIPTION.	PER DOZ.
202	Railway Pen, fine point.....	400
212	Peruvian Pen, medium point.....	70c.
222	Queen Pen, fine point.....	70c
232	Ledger Pen, fine point.....	70c
242	Beaver Pen, turned up point.....	60c
252	Gumm erial Pen, medium point.....	60c.
262	Electric Pen, fine point.....	60c.
282	Public Pen, fine point.....	45c.
302	Falcon Pen, in edium point.....	40c.
402	Lorrie Pen, extra broad point.....	55c.
502	Windsor Pen, medium point.....	50c.

FOR SALE BY ALL STATIONERS.

WHOLESALE ONLY FROM

BUNTIN, GILLIES & CO.

Wholesale Stationers, Paper, Envelope and
Account Book Manufacturers.

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

BROWN BROS., STATIONERS,

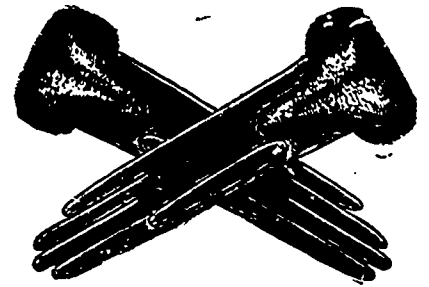
Wholesale and Manufacturing

64 to 68 KING STREET, EAST,
TORONTO.

SPECIALTIES.

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

SPECIAL NOTICE



Our Travellers will be here shortly with full line of
SAMPLES including all the new designs in GLOVES
MITTS and MOCCASINS.

SPECIAL. Mr. Thomas Clearibus is no longer
employed by us.

JAMES HALL & CO.

Brockville, 2nd January, 1892.

Hudson's Bay Company,

Fort Garry Mills, Winnipeg.

Registered Brands:

Hungarian and Strong Bakers Flour

Chopped Feed, Oats, Bran, Shorts, etc.

Sole agents in Manitoba, Northwest Territories and British Columbia for

MYERS ROYAL HORSE AND CATTLE SPICE

In use for a quarter of a century. For full particulars, circulars, &c.,
address Chas. H. Steele, Manager, Winnipeg.

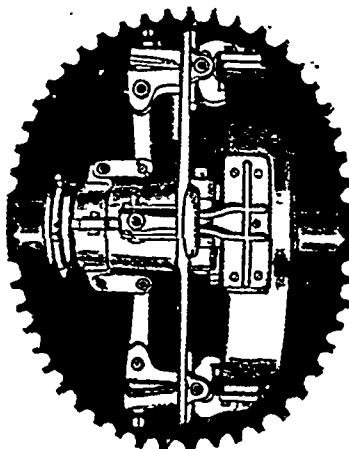
The Waterous Engine Works Co. Ltd.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

THE WATEROUS PATENT
Friction Grip Pulleys & Couplings.

ENGINES AND BOILERS.

SAW MILLS,
ELEVATOR MACHINERY,
CHOPPERS.



REDMOND, GREENLEES & CO.

—WHOLESALE—

HATS, CAPS

AND FURS.

134 Princess Street,

WINNIPEG, - MAN.

ROBINSON, LITTLE & CO.

—WHOLESALE—

DRY GOODS,

343 and 345 Richmond St.,

LONDON, Ont.

Complete range of Samples with T.
H. Slater, Room "K" McIntyre
Block, Winnipeg.

WINNIPEG MARKETS.

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

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, October 22.

The weather was a little unfavorable early in the week, but not much rain fell, and threshing, fall work on the farms, grain deliveries, etc., were not materially delayed, though the roads were bad for a short time in clay districts. Business has been rather better, colder weather having induced more buying in dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, etc. Fuel is unchanged and firm. The prospects of getting any quantity of the new Souris coal on the market, seem to be growing more remote all the time. It is now announced that a mistake was made in running a drift at the mines, in consequence of which a great deal of development work will prove useless, and will cause another month's delay before coal can be taken out. Some are beginning to think there will be very little Souris coal on the market this winter. The first sharp frost of the season came on October 19. There was a brisk shower on Monday, and two or three very light sprinkles during the week, otherwise the weather has been favorable. In the far west there was a heavy snow storm a week ago. Considerable lumber and building material is selling. Glass is up 5 cents in the east.

GREEN FRUITS—Good apples are temporarily scarce this week, but supplies are being replenished. Ontario crab apples have been a losing line for the trade this year, owing to the bad condition in which they have arrived, but good stock from the States is now offering. The peach season is now about over, and only small lots now arriving. Cape Cod cranberries have arrived in car lots. Prices are: Louisiana oranges, \$6.25 to \$6.60 box; Messina lemons, \$8 to \$9 box; bananas, \$3.25 to \$3.75 bunch; tomatoes, 25 to 40c per 20-lb basket; green tomatoes, 25c per basket. California peaches, \$2.00 to \$2.50 per box; California winter pears, \$4.25 to \$4.50 per 40 lb box; California Tokay grapes, \$6.50 to \$7 per 40 lb crate as to quality; Ontario apples, early varieties, \$3.25 to \$3.50 per barrel, for good fruit; winter stock, \$3.50 to \$4; Ontario pears, 40c to \$1 per basket; Ontario grapes, 25 to 60c per 10 lb basket; crabs, \$7 to \$7.50 barrel. Cape Cod cranberries, \$10 barrel.

GENERAL WHEAT—The Columbus celebration in the United States led to the closing of the leading markets there two or three days of the week. There was no material change in the markets on Monday and Tuesday. On Wednesday United States markets declined about 1c on large receipts and easy cables. Thursday and Friday were holidays.

LOCAL WHEAT—In Manitoba markets there has been no change of importance in prices. A little higher was paid for choice hard wheat in some country markets. In a few instances we have heard of 57 to 59c being paid farmers at country points for choice samples, but the top price is usually about 54 to 55c at most points. Farmers' deliveries were considerably curtailed this week, owing to last week's and this week's rains.

FLOUR—there has been no further change in prices. Prices are quoted as follows to the local trade in small lots per 100 pounds: Patents, \$2.65; strong baker's, \$1.85; XXXX, 80 to 90c; superfine, 65c to 70c. Less than 100 pounds sacks 5c. extra per hundred.

MILLSTUFFS—Prices are steady and unchanged. Bran is selling at \$3 per ton to dealers, in broken lots to the local trade.

OATS—Deliveries at this market by farmers

have been light, owing to rain at the beginning of the week, and prices being lower than they care to sell at. The usual range of prices to farmers on the street market here is 20 to 21c per bushel of 34 pounds. In country markets prices to farmers range about 15 to 17c.

BARLEY—City brewers are paying 30c per bushel of 34 pounds for malting barley. Feed qualities are worth about the same as oats, per bushel.

GROUND FRED—Unchanged at \$13 to \$15 per ton as to quality and quantity.

MEALS, ETC.—Some low grade oatmeal, mixed with wild buckwheat, is reported to have sold as low as \$1.50. \$2 is about the top range for best brands of rolled or granulated. Rolled and granulated oatmeal held at about \$1.85 to \$2 per sack, according to brand and standard meal 5c lower, these being prices to retail traders. Cornmeal \$1.65 to \$1.70 per 100 lbs. Split peas \$2.60 to \$2.65 per 100 lbs. Beans \$1.75 to \$1.80 per bushel. Pot barley, \$2.60 to \$2.65 per 100 lbs. Pearl barley, \$4.15 to \$4.20.

DRESSED MEATS—There is no material change in meats. Some fine mutton is now offering, being a car lot of sheep from Ontario, but the price remain the same. About 7c is the usual price for dressed hogs, and butchers say they cannot always secure the qualities they want at that price. We quote: Beef 5 to 5½c; dressed hogs 6½ to 7c; mutton 11c; lamb 11 to 12c; veal 7 to 8c.

POULTRY—Slower sale and tendency of prices lower. Dressed chickens 11c; geese and ducks 10c; turkeys 12½c.

VEGETABLES—Following are prices at which dealers buy from growers on the market: Potatoes 25c per bushel; turnips 15 to 20c bushel; cabbage 25 to 60c dozen; cauliflower 40 to 75c dozen; celery 25c dozen; cucumbers 15 to 25c dozen. Tomatoes bring 25 to 50c per 20 lb basket. Green tomatoes plentiful at 50c per bushel; onions 1½ to 2c per lb. Carrots, 30 to 40c bushel; beets, 30 to 40c bushel; parsnips, 1½ to 2c lb.

BUTTER—The situation remains firm, and prices are about as last quoted, with a better demand proportionately for creamery than for dairy, for shipment west. In fact there is a good demand for creamery, and factories are well cleaned up, but dairy is not wanted for the coast trade. A large lot of dairy, in store here, in quantity about 60,000 to 70,000 pounds, was cleaned out this week, which reduces stocks in the city very materially. We quote selected dairy, in round lots, at 15c, and average good lots 13 to 14c as to quality. In a small jobbing way dairy sells at 16 to 18c as to quality. Creamery jobbing at 22 to 25c as to quality.

CHEESE—Not much business doing, factories are strong at 10c, and some ask a little higher, but dealers are slow buyers.

EGGS—Prices are now firm at the advance, and 20c is the usual quotation, in case lots.

CURED MEATS—Dry salt long clear bacon, 9c; smoked long clear, 10½c; spiced rolls, 10½ to 11c; breakfast bacon, 13 to 13½c; smoked hams, 12½ to 13c; mess pork, \$16 to \$17 per barrel. Sausage quoted: Pork sausage, 10c; bologna sausage, 9c; German sausage, 9c; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 9c per half-lb packet.

LARD—Compound held at \$1.70 per pail. Pure at \$2.25 per 20 pound pail. In tins, 12 to 12½c per pound.

HIDES AND TALLOW—Prices are not changed for hides. We quote: No. 1 cows 3½c; No. 2, 2½c; No. 1 steers, 5c; No. 2 steers, 4c; No. 3 2c lb. Seal veal 8 to 13 lb skins 4 to 5c per pound or about 40c per skin. Kips about same as hides. Sheep and lamb skins 40 to 50c each. Tallow, 4½c rendered; 2½c rough.

WOOL—Dealers paying 9½ to 10½c for unwashed Manitoba fleece, as to quality. Washed, 15 to 16c.

SERNAGA ROOT—Prices have been firm. We quote 26 to 30c per pound for good dry root, though a little higher has been paid for finest stock.

HAY—Was not offered so freely on some days, owing to wet weather early in the week, but there was plenty. Baled offered on track at country points at about \$5 per ton; loose on the street market \$3 to \$4 per ton.

LIVE STOCK—Further shipment of cattle eastward have been made. A car of Ontario sheep arrived, of fine quality, and sold at 5c, or something better. But here say they would pay 4½c off cars here for hogs, if they could get the kind they want. Packers talk 4½c off cars, at which figure they say they can buy.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

[Quotations below are per bushel for regular No. 2 wheat, which grade serves as a basis for speculative business. Corn and oats are per bushel for No. 2 grade; mess pork quoted per barrel, and short ribs per 100 pounds.]

On Monday wheat was firm, advancing about ½c over Saturday but lost part of the advance, closing about ½c higher. Oats were ½c higher and corn ½c higher. Closing prices were:

	Oct.	Dec.	Jan.	May.
Wheat	73½	75½	—	80½
Corn	42	42½	—	45½
Oats	—	31	—	34½
Pork	—	—	13 2½	—
Lard	—	—	7 45	—
Ribs	—	—	6 8½	—

Wheat was quiet on Tuesday. Prices fluctuated within a ½c range and closed ½ to ¾c lower. Rains in the winter wheat region assisted the decline. Closing prices were:

	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	May.
Wheat	73½	—	75½	80½
Corn	42	—	42½	45½
Oats	—	29½	30½	34½
Pork	—	11 85	—	—
Lard	—	7 85	—	—
Short Ribs	10 3½	—	—	—

Wheat was heavy on Wednesday. Cables were easy, receipts heavy. Closing prices were about 1c lower:

	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	May.
Wheat	73½	—	74½	79½
Corn	41½	—	42	45½
Oats	29½	—	30½	33½
Pork	11 85	11 90	—	—
Lard	8 70	7 90	—	—
Short Ribs	10 50	7 85	—	—

Minneapolis Markets.

Following were closing wheat quotations on Wednesday, October 19:

Grades,	Oct.	Dec.	May.	On trk
No. 1 hard	—	—	—	71
No. 1 northern	69½	70	70	69½
No. 2 northern	—	—	—	64 to 66

A year ago No. 1 Northern wheat, on track, closed at 89½.

Flour—Quoted at \$3.90 to \$4.30 for first patents; \$3.75 to \$3.90 for second patents, \$2.70 to \$3.10 for fancy and export bakers, \$1.25 to \$1.60 for low grades, in bags, including red dog.

Bran and Shorts—Production is too heavy all over the country for the product to be consumed at once, so that prices have to be made to consumers to justify them in laying it aside for the colder season, soon to make it needed. Prices ranged along the basis of \$3.25 to \$3.50 for bulk bran. Quoted at \$8.25 to \$8.50 for bran, \$9.00 to \$9.50 for shorts and \$10.00 to \$10.50 for middlings.

Oats—Market of cash oats was slow and most of offerings went to local dealers at considerably above what shippers could pay. Sales at 26 to 29c for car lots.

Barley—No. 3 sold at 38 to 41c.

Feed—Millers held at \$16.00 to \$16.50; less than car lots \$16.25 to \$16.75, with corn meal at \$15 to \$15.50; granulated meal, \$20.—Market Record, Oct. 19.

Dominion matches are up 25c a case, and are now quoted at \$3 in eastern markets. The match men say these and other matches will be still higher.

Winnipeg Wheat Inspection.

The number of cars of wheat inspected at Winnipeg for the two weeks ended October 8, and 15, is given below with the grading of the same.

Grade.	Oct. 8	Oct. 15.
Extra Manitoba hard ..	3	0
No. 1 hard	46	25
No. 2 hard	187	217
No. 3 hard	30	60
No. 1 Northern	5	17
No. 2 Northern	40	59
No. 3 Northern	4	6
No. 1 White s.f.c.	8	2
No. 2 White s.f.c.	2	12
No. 1 Frosted	2	3
No. 2 Frosted	14	3
Rejected	34	70
No Grade	18	14
Feed Wheat	0	2
Total	393	481

For the week ended October 1, 304 cars were inspected.

Duluth Wheat Market.

Owing to the Columbus celebration, Thursday and Friday were observed as holidays accordingly there are no quotations on these days. Following is the *Market Report's* review of wheat for Wednesday, October 19.

We have had a very weak and slumping market here to day, opening firm with buyers and trading both for cash wheats and for future delivery at last night's closing price. The market ruled fairly active with declining tendencies, with bulk of the business in cash wheats near the opening. Trading in wheat futures was as usual for No. 1 northern wheat and mainly for December and May delivery, both of which declined under slow trading from $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ below the opening deals by noon. The afternoon session was very dull, cash wheats followed the declines in futures and the close was at a $\frac{1}{4}$ decline all around for the day, except for No. 3 and rejected wheats, which were $\frac{1}{4}$ lower.

Cash No. 1 hard wheat opened firm and unchanged at $7\frac{1}{4}$ with small sales early at that ruled very dull and closed $\frac{1}{4}$ lower with small sales near the close at $7\frac{1}{4}$.

Cash No. 1 northern opened steady and unchanged at $7\frac{1}{4}$ with fair sales in car lots early at that. Declined with further good trading at 70. About 1 p. m. prices broke $\frac{1}{4}$ to $69\frac{1}{4}$ with good sales, closed dull at $69\frac{1}{4}$.

Cash No. 2 northern opened unchanged at 65, declined to $64\frac{1}{4}$. No grade sold early at $64\frac{1}{4}$, later at $64\frac{1}{4}$. Regular grade closed dull at $\frac{1}{4}$ further decline at 64.

No. 3 spring dull without transactions, closed $\frac{1}{4}$ lower for the day at $59\frac{1}{4}$.

Rejected wheat, nothing reported, closed $\frac{1}{4}$ down for the session at $50\frac{1}{4}$.

Dec. No. 1 northern opened late at $\frac{1}{4}$ below yesterday's close at $71\frac{1}{4}$, declined $\frac{1}{4}$ to $71\frac{1}{4}$, rallied to $71\frac{1}{4}$, broke to 71, with bulk of trade at the latter figure, ruled very dull during the afternoon and closed at $\frac{1}{4}$ further decline at $70\frac{1}{4}$.

May No. 1 northern opened unchanged with first trading at yesterday's closing figures at $78\frac{1}{4}$, declined to 78, broke about 11 a. m. to $77\frac{1}{4}$, eased off to $77\frac{1}{4}$ and closed weak at $77\frac{1}{4}$.

British Grain Trade.

The *Mark Lane Express* of October 17 says that English wheat has fallen 1 shilling in London, but, nevertheless, the average is 19 pence better than in the provinces, where there is a miserable preponderance of damp and unfit deliveries. It is estimated that more than 100,000 qrs of new wheat were sold last week at 27 shillings per 480 pounds, being cheaper than Canadian peas and tick beans. For the past six weeks imported foreign wheat has averaged 472,908 quarters weekly, 52 per cent. of which is American.

Beerbohm, October 7, says: "The wheat trade may feel, to an extent, relieved on the subject of superabundant stocks. What we have in store has often been exceeded in previous years,

with prices far higher than those current, and it is quite clear that the trade is far more able to carry large stocks at lower prices than when values are comparatively high. The market has been slowly gaining in strength and confidence, the slower the improvement the better perhaps for the trade generally, but one thing seems tolerably certain—that on the eve of the winter period, with its increasing consumption, with a small English crop, and with fully 16,000,000 bu less to be received from India in the next six months than was received last year, the natural bent of prices—starting from the recent depressed platform—is upward."

Comparative Prices of Staples.

Bradstreet's, New York, quotes prices on the following articles on October 14, as compared with prices a year ago that date:

	Oct. 14, 1892	Oct. 16, 1891
Flour, straight spring	\$3.65 to \$4.25	\$4.80 to \$5.20
Flour, straight winter	\$3.50 to \$4.00	\$4.50 to \$5.00
Wheat, No. 2 red	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$1.04 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn, No. 2 mixed	49 $\frac{1}{2}$ c	60 $\frac{1}{2}$ c
Oats, No. 2	34 $\frac{1}{2}$ c	34 $\frac{1}{2}$ c
Rye, No. 2 western	68 to 68c	—
Cotton, mid. upland	Sc.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c
Wool, Ohio and Pa. X.	20 to 27c	29 to 30c
Wool, No. 1 combing	34 to 36c	39 to 40c
Pork, mess, new	\$12.75	\$11.00
Lard, western stein	\$8.65	\$6.75 $\frac{1}{2}$
Butter, creamery	23 to 26c	24 to 31c
Cheese, ch. eastern (ty) ..	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 10c
Sugar, centr. 969	31c	37-16c
Sugar, granulated	43-16c	41c
Coffee, Hio, No. 7	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ c	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c
Petroleum, N. T. Co.	52c	61 $\frac{1}{2}$ c
Petroleum, rfd gal	\$6.00	\$6.30 to \$6.45
Iron, No. 1, p. m.	\$14.00 to \$15	\$16.50 to \$18
Steel rails, ton	\$30.00	\$30.00 to \$31

Ocean Steam Freight: 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. 6d.
Grain, Liverpool .. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. 6d.
*Asking price 25c higher west.

Fodder Corn.

We are pleased to receive from Mr. Bedford, superintendent of the Manitoba experimental farm, the report below, giving the yield of fodder corn on the farm this year:

Variety	Stage	when cut	Height per acre	Yield	
				Tons	lbs
Thoro'bred White Flint....	Silk	8 feet	27	1,000	
Evergreen Red CobEosilage	Tasseled..	9 "	26	800	
Mammoth Southern Sweet.	Tassel ..	9,6 "	26	140	
White Flint	Early milk	8,9 "	33	200	
Pearce's Prolific	"	8,9 "	22		
Longfellow	"	9 "	20	1,800	
Smut Nose	"	8,9 "	20	1,800	
Cinquatino	"	7 "	20	1,800	
Hustler	"	10 "	20	1,140	
Angel of Midnight	"	8,6 "	20	1,140	
Pride of the North	"	8 "	19	940	
North Dakota Flint	Late Milk	8 "	19	940	
Crosby's Early Sugar	Early Milk	7 "	17	1,200	
Dakota's Gold Coin	"	9 "	17	1,200	
Mitchell's Extra Early	Late Milk	6 "	17	1,200	
Dakota Dent	Early Milk	10 "	14	600	
Ride Out	"	8 "	12	200	

The corn was sown on May 26, with a wheat drill, in rows three feet apart, and was cut on Aug. 31. Mr. Bedford says that although some of the southern varieties of corn give large yields they are quite late and he prefers the North Dakota Flint. It is early, leafy and a fair cropper. He says: "We have our corn all in the silos and the ensilage promises to be the best we have ever had on the farm. We are now busy taking up our root crop and have a good crop of them."

United States Potato Crop.

The potato crop, early and late, taken together, are very poor. In Illinois 90 per cent. of the correspondents report that the crop is very poor, in many cases almost a complete failure. A nearly similar state of affairs exists in Indiana, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and Wisconsin. In Ohio and Michigan the crops are slightly better, about two thirds of the counties reporting from a three-fourths to a full crop. Kentucky reports a full average crop in about half the counties. In Minnesota about one-third of the counties will yield an average crop, but in most of the others it is decidedly poor. More than half of the correspondents in Dakota report a full crop.—*Farmers' Review*.

Liverpool Prices.

The *Liverpool Corn Trade News*, of October 4, quotes the following prices.—

Barley, per 60 lbs., grinding, 2s 8d to 2s 10d. Flour, per 280 lbs., English patents, 27s to 28s 6d; English bakers, 22s to 24s; best Milwaukee patent, 25s to 27s; best Milwaukee bakers, 21s to 23s; best St. Louis patents, 26s 6d to 28s 6d; best St. Louis fancy, 23s 6d to 26s; best Minnesota patent, 26s to 28s; best Minnesota bakers, 23s to 25s. Low grades, 14s to 17s; Red Dog, 12s to 14s. Best Hungarian, 32s to 38s. Oats, per 45 lbs., English, choice, 3s 6d; do, white, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; do, yellow, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; do, black, 2s 8d to 2s 9d. Sligo and West Ireland, new, 2s 6d to 2s 7d. Canadian and American, 2s 4d to 2s 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

WHEAT NOW AND A YEAR AGO.

	Now	Year Ago.
Native wheat (impl. avg.) per quarter	27s 10d	34s 4d
No. Call port quarter	33s	44s
No. 1 Call, in Liverpool, per cental ..	6s 6d	8s 6d
No. 1 Bombay, per cental	6s 3d	8s 5d
American, red wht., Dec., per cental ..	6s 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	8s 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d
American, red wht., spot, per cental ..	6s 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	8s

Toronto Paints and Oil Prices.

Linseed oil has advanced equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ in England and United States crushers have settled their differences and put up prices 3c a gallon. Prices are yet unchanged, however. There is some rumor of a second crushing mill being erected in the west. We quote on large lots only: Pure white lead, ground in oil, association guarantee, $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{3}{4}$. Prepared paints ($\frac{1}{2}$ and gal tins)—Pure, per gal, \$1.10; second qualities, per gal, 90c. Colors in oil (25-lb tins, standard quality)—Venetian red, per lb, 5.; chrome yellow, per lb, 14c; chrome green, per lb, 8c; French Imperial green, 14c. Colors, dry—Yellow ochre (J. C.), in bbls, per cwt, \$1.35 to \$1.40; Venetian red, (R. C. 2), per cwt, \$1.50; English oxides, in bbls, per lb, 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; American in bbls, per lb, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; Canadian, in bbls, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; Paris green, 12 to 15c; burnt umber, per lb, 5c; chrome yellows, per lb, 11 to 12c; chrome greens, per lb, 12c; Indian red, 6c for ordinary, 10c for pure; agricultural red, 20 to 22c; golden ochre, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4c. Tub colors—First break, 80c; second break, \$1.25; third break, \$2.40. Linseed oil, in bbls—Raw, 1 to 3 bbls, 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; 4 to 10 bbls, 57c; boiled, 3c over these figures; at Toronto, Hamilton, London and Guelph, 2c is allowed for freight. Turpentine, in bbls—Selected packages, per gal, 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, freight allowed. Glue, common, broken, in bbls, 10 to 11c; French medal, 11 to 12c; cabinetmakers', 17 to 18c; white, 16 to 17c. Castor oil, per lb, 8 to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Patty, \$2 per cwt. Resin, \$1 per cwt. Pine tar, (pint tins), \$1 per doz.

Toronto Markets.

Flour—Quiet and unchanged. Straight roller was bought at \$3.15, Toronto freights.

Wheat—Steady, but quieter than yesterday. White and red were bought north and west at 65c standard and 66 to 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for straight. Spring was bought at 64c straight on the Midland. Manitoba wheats quiet, with some purchases of sample cars the principal business. Two lots of hard wheat better than No. 2 were bought at 84 and 85c North Bay. On call 89c was bid for No. 1 hard December and 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ c January. No. 2 hard was enquired for at 85c North Bay November, with sellers at 88c; 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ c was bid for spot stuff.

Barley—Low grades in quiet demand, but No. 1 continues to be enquired for with but little offered and prices nominal. A car No. 3 extra sold on track here at 39c.

Oats—Firm and in demand. On call 27c was bid October, and 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ c November west. Purchases of mixed were made west at 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, and white at 28 to 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, and east bids of 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 29c were made.

Grain and Flour—Car prices are: Flour (Toronto freights), Manitoba patents, \$4.45 to \$4.60; Manitoba strong bakers', \$4.00 to \$4.25; Ontario patents, \$3.40 to \$3.50; straight roller,

\$3.12½ to \$3.40; extra, \$2.90 to \$3.00; low grades per bag, \$1 to \$1.50. Bran—\$11.50 to \$12.00. Shorts—\$12.50 to \$13. Wheat—'straight west and north points)—White, 65 to 66½c, spring, 60 to 63c; red winter, 65 to 66½c; goose, 55 to 56c; Spring Midland, 64 to 67c; No. 1 hard, North Bay, 89 to 90c; No. 2 hard, 83 to 84c; No. 3 hard, 73 to 74c; No. 1 frosted, 63 to 65c; Peas—No. 2, 58 to 60c. Barley—No. 1, 49 to 50c. No. 2, 43 to 46; No. 3, extra, 39 to 40c; No. 3, 38 to 39c; two-rowed, 54 pounds, averaging about No. 3, extra color (outside), 40 to 45c. Corn—60 to 62c. Buckwheat—Outside 40c. Rye—59 to 60c. Oats—30 to 31c.

Eggs—Receipts were somewhat better, but the market continues firm under a strong demand. Several round lots were bought at outside points to day at equal to 14½ and 15c on spot. The ruling price to-day was 16c, although a few sales of small lots were reported at 16½c.

Beans—Dull, at \$1.25 per bushel for job lots on spot.

Potatoes—Steady; car lots are held here at 50 to 55c; out of store dealers ask 60c per bag.

Hides—Cured are steady with only a moderate movement, at 5c for car lots on spot; green sell at 4½c.

Skins—Calfskins are unchanged at 5 to 7c for city inspected, sheepskins are bringing 70c

Apples, Dried—The movement is yet small on account of the free offerings of green apples; job lots of dried sell at 4½ to 5c; new evaporated are held at 7½ to 8c.

Poultry—Offerings liberal, demand fair. We quote: Turkeys, 10 to 12c per lb; geese, do, 7 to 7½c; ducks, per pair, 60 to 65c; chickens, do, 40 to 50c.

Tallow—Easy. Dealers paying 5c for rendered and 2c for rough.

Wool—Trade unimproved and quiet. Fleece combing is taken at 17c; clothing do, at 20c. Furred wools are dull and unchanged.

Butter.—The market was better supplied to-day, but the demand easily absorbed the offerings and prices remain firm. Extra choice lots of dairy tub butter sold at 18½ to 19c, while good grades were at from 16 to 18c. Store packed tub was held at 12 to 16c, and bakers' butter at 13 to 14c. The market was closely cleaned up at the close.

Cheese—Steady, with a moderate jobbing movement reported at 10½c. Several large local dealers are talking of advancing the price ½c on account of the high prices at which cheese is held at the different country markets.

Dressed Hogs—Steady and in good demand. Small lots were bought at \$6.50.

Cured Meats—Mess pork, United States, \$14.50 to \$15.50; short cut, \$16.00 to \$17.00; bacon, long clear, per lb, 7½ to 8c; lard, Canadian tubs and psils, 9½ to 10c; compound, do, 7½ to 9c; tierces, 9 to 10c. Smoked meats—Hams, per lb, 11½ to 12½c; bellies, per lb, 12½ to 13c; rolls, per lb 9 to 9½c; backs, per lb, 11½ to 12½c.

Fruits—Niagara and Delaware grapes were steady at 3c. Pears sold at 30 to 65c per basket, with a fair demand. Some very good late Crawford peaches brought \$1.25 per basket, while most of the offerings sold at \$1 to \$1.10. Other lines were unchanged and steady at the following prices: Apples, per barrel, new, \$1.25 to \$1.75; bananas, per bunch, \$1 to \$1.25; crab apples, per basket, 15 to 20c.

Cattle—Offerings of export cattle were limited to about six loads and there was no fancy fat stock amongst these. Prices ruled low and easy at 3½ to 4c per lb., the outside price being paid for the few good cattle on offer. The stocker trade was on a poor basis to-day and prices were lower than they have yet been this season, some rough thin cattle being reported sold as low as 2c. Good loads changed hands at 2½ to 3c per pound and choice at 3½ to 3¾ per pound. Six loads of northwest cattle were placed on the market to-day, but the were in a

stocker-like condition and did not bring out very high prices. The demand for good butchers' was fair, but the quality on the whole was poor and prices in consequence had an easy tendency. Extra choice loads sold up to 3½c per lb.; good do, 3 to 3½c; medium, 2½ to 3c, and inferior, 2½ to 2¾c per lb. Bulls sold slowly at 2 to 2½c per lb. The market closed easy and prices are not considered bright for next week.

Sheep and Lambs—Of the 330 offered lambs predominated, and as a consequence of this and only a moderate demand, did not bring out fancy prices, although some very good stock came in. Culls sold as low as \$2 per head, while good to choice animals ranged at from \$2.75 to \$3.50 per head. Sheep were quiet at \$4 to \$4.50 per head.

Hogs—The hog market, although abundantly supplied to-day with nearly 1,600 hogs, ruled steady if not firm. This was owing principally to the improved conditions of the offerings. The prices of Tuesday ruled for the most part to-day, and the close was steady figures. Choice hogs, averaging 180 to 200 pounds, sold at \$5.00 to \$5.10 per cwt., weighed off car, while heavy rough hogs were steady at \$4.25 to \$4.60 per cwt. Stores were not wanted, and were easy at around 1c per pound.—*Empire*, October 15.

Toronto Grocery Market

Sugars, Syrups and Molasses—Jobbing prices in sugars are now 3½c up for yellows and 4½c for granulated. This hardly realizes the cost. Syrups are meeting with a fair demand. Dark grades scarce, but some very fine are offered at 2½c, which is below their actual value compared with other grades. Molasses in fair demand at 28 to 36c for West Indian in barrels and halves. Sugars—Granulated, 4½ to 4¾c; Paris lump, boxes, 5½c; extra ground, bbls, 5½ to 6½c powdered, bbls, 4½ to 5½c; refined, dark to bright, 3½ to 4½c; Demarara 4½c; Trinidad 3½c to 3¾c; Barbados 3½ to 3¾c. Syrups—D. 1½ to 2½c; M. 2½ to 2¾c; E. 2½ to 2¾c; V. B. 2½ to 2¾c; E. V. B. 2½ to 2¾c; ex. super. 2½ to 2¾c; N. X 2½ to 3c; XXX and special 3 to 3½c. Molasses—West Indian, bbls 30 to 50c New Orleans, open kettle, 45 to 55c; centri-fugals 30 to 40c; inferior low grades 25 to 28c.

Tea and Coffees.—The shortage of low grade Japans is, if possible, getting more pronounced every report, and this is being appreciated inasmuch as larger orders are being given by retailers; the demand is chiefly for teas at 15 to 17c, the supply of which is limited. Other grades and kinds unchanged. Coffees quiet, though primary markets are firm. Rio advices are strong. Prices are: Rio; 18 to 21c; Jamaica, 19 to 20c; Java, 25 to 31c; Mocha, 28 to 32c; Porto Rico, 23 to 25c.

Dried Fruits—The market is now, fully supplied with raisins, currants and figs, the stock from the Avalona, the first direct steamer from the Mediterranean, now being in store. Denia market for Valencia raisins is very much stronger, consigned goods being momentarily withdrawn from the market in anticipation of improved prices. Prime quality are being sold at 5½ to 5¾c, and ordinary 4½ to 5c, with selected at 7 to 7½c. Currants on spot are steadily held at 6½c. Currants—Barrels, 5½c; do fancy 6c; half-barrels 5½ to 5¾c; cases 6 to 6½c; Vostizza cases 6½ to 9c; Patras, bbls 7c; cases, 7c. Raisins—Valencias 4½ to 5½c; layers, 7 to 7½c; Sultanias, 7½ to 8c; London layers \$3.25 to \$3.50; black baskets, \$3.75; blue do, \$4.75; connoisseur clusters, \$4.50. Figs—Elemes, 10 lbs and, up 11 to 16c; Dates—Hallowes 5 to 5½c. Prunes—Cases 5 to 6½c; hds 4 to 4½c. Nuts—Almonds, Tarragona 13½ to 15c; Ivica 14 to 15c; do shelled, Valencia 29 to 35c; filberts, Sicily 10½ to 11c; walnuts, Grenoble 14c, Bordeaux 11 to 12c.

Canned Goods—The position of salmon is now confirmed, orders only having been partly filled and as the pack is over this assures if not absolute famine in the spring a very much higher market. At the moment the lowest quo-

tation for good brands is \$1.45. Peas, corn and tomatoes in good demand, but at very low prices, the assortment of first class goods being obtainable at 90 to 95c. Peas are not offering so freely but corn and tomatoes are still being packed. Fish—Salmon, 1's flat, \$1.60 to \$1.80; salmon, 1's tall, \$1.40 to \$1.55; lobster, clover leaf, \$2.95 lobster, other 1s, \$1.75 to \$2.25; mackerel \$1 to \$1.25 finnan haddie, \$1.40 to \$1.50; sardines, French ½'s, 40c; sardines, French ¼'s, 17c; sardines, American ½'s, 6 to 8c; sardines American ¼'s, 9c. Fruits and vegetables—Tomatoes, 3's, 90c to \$1; corn, 2's, 90 to \$1.05; peas, 2's, 90c to \$1.10; beans 90c to \$1; pumpkins 75 to \$1; strawberries and raspberries, 2's, \$2.10 to \$2.25; apples, gals, \$1.75 to \$2.00; 3's 85c to \$1; peaches, 2's, \$1.90 to \$2.10; peaches, 3's, \$2.85 to \$3.25; plums, 2's, \$1.40 to \$1.75; 3's \$2.65; pears, 2's, \$1.60 to \$1.75; 3's \$1.75 to \$2.10.

Spices, Rice, etc.—Rice, bags 3½ to 4c; do off grades 3½ to 3¾c; do Patna 4½ to 5½c; do Japan 4½ to 5½c; sago 3½ to 4½c; tapioca 4½ to 5c; pepper, black 11½ to 12c; do white 18 to 25c; ginger, Jamaica 18 to 20c; cloves 10 to 15c; allspice 10 to 12c; nutmeg 90c to \$1.10; cream tartar 28 to 35c.

Peels—The market is quiet and unchanged at 16 to 17c for lemon, 16½ to 18c for orange and 25 to 28c for citron.—*Empire*, Oct. 14.

Mr. Ormstead, an experienced sheep man, of Ontario, has arrived with 150 sheep, for D. W. Buchanan of Winnipeg. The sheep are all selected breeding stock, and include some imported English Shropshires.

A change of advertisement for Muckenzie, Powis & Co., wholesale grocers, Winnipeg, announcing receipt of stocks of new season China teas, new rice, new canned salmon, new Cross & Blackwell goods, etc., was overlooked until too late to be inserted this week.

About the best sale of wheat we have heard of this season, says the *Times*, of Brandon, Man, was that made by Peter Leitch, of Alexander, who sold his whole crop to a local buyer of that town at 60 cents a bushel. The grain graded extra Manitoba hard.

Some very low quotations are being made on canned vegetables to the wholesale trade by packers, says the *Toronto Empire*. Retailers are buying cautiously. They have still a supply of old on hand. It is admitted that prices are reasonably cheap, but there is still much uncertainty as to the pack. The general impression is that the market may go still lower. At the moment assorted lots of corn, peas, and tomatoes, are offered at 90c to \$1 for good brands. Salmon strong with a good demand, chiefly for lots; locally the supply light.

Chairman Midgeley, of the Western Freight Association, says the *Minneapolis Market Record*, has arranged for a conference with the representatives of the New England roads at Boston, Oct. 26, to fix a schedule of west bound rates to govern after the close of lake navigation. Already the rates are beginning to go up. The Canadian Pacific has announced an advance in fourth, fifth and sixth class rates to the basis of 25c per 100 lbs, Boston, to Minneapolis and St. Paul, taking effect Oct. 20. The first three classes remain at 51, 45 and 35 respectively. No trouble is anticipated in bringing about a complete restoration of rates immediately after the close of the lake navigation.

The November issue of *Canada*, a Canadian monthly paper, appears in a new form, and the price is reduced to 50 cents a year. Astory by Prof. Roberts, the Hudson Bay Company. The Snow-bird in Canada, with well chosen selections, and the departments, Canadiana, The Editor's Talk, Home Topics, Graver Thoughts, etc., make a very interesting number of this patriotic and excellent monthly. All who subscribe before New Year's Day will receive *Canada* a whole year for 25 cents in postage stamps. Address, MATTHEW. R. KNIGHT, Hampton, New Brunswick.

Winnipeg Wholesale Prices Current.

Table with multiple columns listing various goods such as PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS, WOOD, DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, METALS AND HARDWARE, and IRON AND STEEL, along with their respective prices.

IT IS CERTAINLY—

A GREAT TRIBUTE TO MELISSA

THAT SUCH PERSISTENT ATTEMPTS ARE MADE TO PRODUCE IMITATIONS.

Counterfeit money to pass current even among the most ignorant must be made to resemble genuine coin. In like manner it is found necessary to even copy Melissa patterns and styles in the frantic effort to place imitation goods on the market.

ALL IN VAIN.—The public are not so easily humbugged, and regard with undisguised contempt such an underhand and paltry manner of doing business.

Our Melissa Cloths are manufactured by the largest and best mills in the country. Our patterns are made specially for us and the mills guarantee they will neither reproduce them in any other cloth, nor sell them to any other firm.

WE NEITHER DEAL IN COUNTERFEITS NOR PLAY SECOND FIDDLE.

Copies of Melissa patterns must therefore be obtained from some of the smaller inferior mills in lower grades of cloth.

Nothing Equal to Melissa has ever Heretofore been Produced either for Ladies' Cloakings or Men's Ulsterings. There is a large range of the most fashionable colorings and patterns to choose from. The Cloth being thoroughly Rainproof you get, in a Melissa Cloak or Overcoat, a beautiful fine soft Woolen Garment having all the advantage of a Waterproof without any of the disagreeable or unhealthy qualities.

WE HAVE PLACED IN THE HANDS OF

Leading Wholesale Dry Goods, Millinery and Woollen Houses

A beautiful range of Melissa Cloths, suitable for Ladies' Cloakings and Men's Wraps, which are now being shown by their travellers.

IN FUTURE Genuine Melissa Cloths can only be obtained through the above mentioned channels

All Genuine Porous Rainproof Cloths are stamped in wax with the Melissa trade mark seal, and Melissa Garments have the trade mark label attached. None other genuine.

Men's Rainproof Garments will, as heretofore, be sold through J. W. MAGKEDIE & Co, MONTREAL

THE MELISSA MANUFACTURING CO

GREENE & SONS COMPANY

WHOLESALE

HATS and CAPS,

STRAW GOODS,

Etc., Etc.

Manitoba Spring Trade, 1893.

MEN'S

FURNISHINGS

Merino and Woolen Underwear

SCARFS, TIES, SHIRTS, COLLARS,

Waterproof Coats.

WAREHOUSE,

517, 519, 521, 523 and 525 St. Paul Street, **MONTREAL**

RUBLEE, RIDDELL and CO.

Commission Merchants

AND IMPORTERS OF

Green and Dried Fruits.

15 OWEN STREET,

WINNIPEG

W. R. Johnston and Co.

(Late Livingston, Johnston & Co.)

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS

of READY MADE

CLOTHING.

Cor. BAY & FRONT STS, TORONTO

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

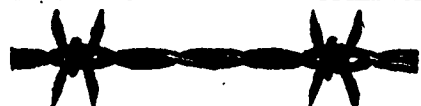
JAS. McCREADY & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,
MONTREAL.

W. WILLIAMS, AGENT.

SAMPLE ROOM—Room I, McIntyre Block,
MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.



Home Production

WE MANUFACTURE

BARB WIRE,
PLAIN TWISTED WIRE, WITHOUT BARBS.

And are Agents for the

Woven Wire Fencing.

We are in a position to fill all orders promptly.
Ours is the only wire manufactured in the Dominion of
Canada on which is found the GENUINE LOCK BARB.
A personal inspection will convince you of this fact. Quality
of wire the best ENGLISH BESSEMER STEEL.
Every pound guaranteed.

Manitoba Wire Company.

Druggists...

Write us for Quotations on
Glass Bottles for your winter
Supply. We can do as well
for you as the factory. Two
car loads just in.

BOLE, WYNNE & CO.

Winnipeg.



MONTREAL.

MANUFACTURERS OF

ALL KINDS OF BAGS.

MILLERS AND GRAIN DEALERS

Will consult their own interests by writing our
Manitoba and Northwest Agents,

Merrick, Anderson & Co., 203 Princess St., Winnipeg,

For Prices on anything Required.

PROMPT SHIPMENTS FROM WINNIPEG STOCK.

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 Skidgate Oil Works, R.C. D. Richards Laundry Soap,
Woodstock, Ontario; Teller, Rothwell Co., Montreal, Parisian
Washing Blue.
We have a large cool warehouse with good facilities for handling
Butter and Produce in quantities.
Consignments Received in all Lines. Correspondence
Solicited.

Victoria Rice Mill
VICTORIA, B.C.

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

WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY.

HALL, ROSS & CO., - Agents.

CROWDER & PENZER,

FEED, PRODUCE AND

Commission :- Merchants,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Hay, Oats, Bran, Shorts, Chop Feed, &c

The Oldest Established Business in Town.
Correspondence and Quotations Solicited.

VANCOUVER, B.C.

The Brackman & Kerr Milling Co.,
(LIMITED)

Oatmeal and Ground Feed Millers.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

VICTORIA, - - B.C.

P. O. Box 132.

TELEPHONE, WHARF 313
CITY OFFICE

HARRY T. DEVINE & CO.
FLOUR, FEED & PRODUCE MERCHANTS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR VANCOUVER, NEW WESTMINSTER
AND DISTRICT FOR

LEITCH BROS.
CELEBRATED OAK LAKE, MANITOBA FLOUR

Wharves, False Creek, Westminster Avenue,

HEAD OFFICE AND STORE,
130 Cordova St. - Vancouver, B.C.

Consignments Solicited. Bank References

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.

LELAND HOUSE, VANCOUVER

British Columbia.

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

INSLEY & EDWARDS, - Proprietors.

Baker & Leeson,

(Late of Douglas, Manitoba.)

PRODUCE

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

42 Water St., Vancouver, B. C.

Manitoba Consignments Solicited. Best
market prices obtained. Prompt returns.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

P.O. Box 516.

Wm. Ferguson,

—WHOLESALE—

Wines, Liquors and Cigars

8th Street, Brandon.

GANNING, WALKER & CO.

Direct Importers and Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC PLANTS

Shrubs, Seeds, Trees and Fruits. Dairy and
Farm Produce.

Cor. Georgia & Howe Sts., Vancouver, B. C.

Telephone 199. P.O. Box 711

MAJOR & ELDRIDGE,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Vancouver, - B.C.

Butter, Eggs, Cheese and Pork Products.

FRESH EGGS WANTED.

Mellon, Smith & Co.

(Successors to Springer, Mellon & Co.)

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Shipping, Insurance and General Agents.

Free Bonded and Excise Warehouses.

GENERAL FORWARDING.

Advances made on Consignments of goods.

VANCOUVER, B.C.

COCHRANE, CASSILS & CO.

Wholesale Boots & Shoes

Cor. Latour & St. Genevieve Sts.,

MONTRÉAL.

Manitoba and N.W.T. Agency: J. M. MACDONALD
McIntyre Block, WINNIPEG.

British Columbia Branch: WMJ SKENE, VanHorne
Block, Vancouver.

A Canadian living at International Bridge,
Ont., makes a remarkable announcement; he
has discovered a method of making artificial
ice by the use of common illuminating gas.
After use the gas may be returned to the mains,
uninjured as far as its illuminating qualities are
concerned, not being deteriorated in the least.
Experiments made at the gas plant at Inter-
national Bridge gave a temperature of 30° below
zero—this with the use of gas and water
alone—no chemicals of any kind having been
added to the solution.

D. GORDON MARSHALL,

SOLICITOR OF THE

Provinces of Ontario & British Columbia.

Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc. Special attention to
Commercial Law and Collectors.

VANCOUVER B. C.

Eggs and Choice Butter

Bought, also handled on commission by

F. R. Stewart,

Wholesale Provision and Commission Merchant,
VANCOUVER, B. C.

Shippers are invited to quote lowest prices or forward
a consignment which will be handled to the best possible
advantage.

THE MANOR

C. EDWARDS, PROPRIETOR.

Rates, \$2.50 to \$3.00.

VANCOUVER, - B.C.

E. F. HUTCHINGS'

GREAT NORTHWEST

Saddlery House

Is now Open for Business.

Our new premises will be found opposite the
City Hall, Corner Main and Market Sts.,

No. 519 Main St. and 191 to 195 Market St.

The Largest Stock and Best Equipped Establishment in
Canada. Lowest prices and Best Goods is our motto.

TRUNKS, VALISES, LEATHER AND FIND
INGS, SADDLERY HARDWARE, WHIPS, &c.

Don't forget the new premises.

E. F. HUTCHINGS, Proprietor, WINNIPEG.

Redwood Brewery

**Fine Ales, Extra Porter
and Premium Lager.**

Most Extensive Establishment of
the kind in Western Canada.

ED. L. DREWRY,

PROPRIETOR,

WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

Highest cash price paid for good
Malting Barley.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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

British Columbia Business Review.

Tuesday, October 18th, 1892.

There is nothing to distinguish the present business from what has prevailed for several weeks past. Prices in most lines remain steady. A cut is contemplated shortly in the price of beef, as the result of the cattle men of the Interior forming a company to "buck" the butchers of the coast, by opening shops in opposition.

Wet weather has set in. However, the experience of this coast is that business activity has been the greatest during the rainy season.

There is a good deal of money in circulation, compared with a few months ago. Business in every line is much better. The volume of shipping is exceptionally large at the present time, and the tonnage of ships in port exceeds that of any time recently.

The sealers are all in now, with one or two exceptions, and the skins either stored or shipped to England. Present prices are low and unprofitable, the anticipations of a few months ago not having been realized.

Canned salmon is firm and upward in tendency. The season's pack has pretty nearly all been placed at high prices. Preparations are being made for a big catch next year and several new canneries will be erected on the Fraser river.

The real estate movement generally has subsided, and the only transactions now reported are those of business or residential property actually in demand.

The mining camps are now beginning to close up for the winter and the miners and prospectors are beginning to come out. On the whole, the season has been a fairly active one, and a good start in the Kootenay country for another year's operations. Business generally in the Interior is quiet.

B. C. Market Quotations.

POULTRY, GAME, ETC.—Gains is not so plentiful as formerly and poultry are always scarce. Quotations are: Blue grouse per pair, is worth 75c; pintails, 35c; mallard, 50c; teal, 20c; partridges, 50c; chickens, \$1.50 to \$5.50; ducks, \$6; geese, \$7; turkeys, 18c per lb, live weight. Venison, 5 to 6c per lb.

FISH.—Salmon is in fair supply, but other fish is scarce. Quotations are: Salmon, 6 to 7c; cod fish, 6 to 7c; flounders, 4 to 5c; sturgeon, 4 to 5c.

SUGARS.—Quotations are: Dry granulated 5 1/2c; extra C 5 1/2c; fancy yellow 5c; yellow 4 1/2c; golden C 4 1/2c; syrups per lb 3c; Redpath's syrups 2 lb tin 15c; do 8 lb tin 50c; do kegs 3 1/2c per lb.

SHIPPING.—The volume is large and the tonnage of shipping in port is considerable. The following is the tonnage of ships.

Port.	No.	Tonnage.
Vancouver	3	10,930
Victoria	2	1,817
New Westminster	1	302
Nanaimo	10	12,394
Total	21	25,913

VEGETABLES.—The market is well supplied in all lines. Cal. onions, are quoted 1 1/2c per lb; B. C. onions, 1 1/2c; turnips, beets, and carrots \$15 a ton; potatoes, \$12 to \$15 a ton; parsnips, 1c per lb.

DAIRY.—Good dairy butter is scarce and in demand. Creamery in 20 lb tubs is 29c; and in 50 and 70 lb tubs 28c. Manitoba dairy is 22 to 23c. Jersey creamery in tins is from 28 to 30c. Cheese is 13 1/2c and steady.

EGGS.—Eastern eggs remain at 20c. There is a good supply in the market.

HONEY.—Smith Bros. Chilliwack, quote as follows: 1 lb glasses, per dozen, \$2.75; 1 lb combs, per dozen \$2.50; 3 lb jars, per dozen, \$7.75; eastern honey is 12c per pound; strained honey, 13c.

MEATS, ETC.—The market is firm. For Canadian meats quotations are: Wiltshire cured hams, 16c; do bacon, 16 1/2c; do backs, 15c; do sides, 15 1/2c; eastern hams, 15c; bacon, 16c; rolls, 12c; smoked sides, 12 1/2c; long clear 11c; barrel pork, \$24; 3 5 and 10 lb tins lard, 13c; 20 lb pails lard, 12 1/2c; 50 lb tubs lard, 12c; tiorcos lard, 11 1/2c. Lard compound is 11c.

FLOUR GRAIN AND FEED.—The market shows little or no change. There is little probability of prices advancing for some time. Flour, Manitoba patents, \$5.20; strong bakers, \$5.30; ladies' choice \$5.70; prairie lily, \$5.30; Oregon \$5.60; Spokane \$5.65; Endor-by mills—Promier \$5.65; three star \$5.25; two star \$5.25; oatmeal eastern \$3.40; California granulated, in gunnies, \$4.35; National mills, Victoria \$4.25; rolled oats eastern \$3 to \$3.25; California \$3.75; National mills \$3.65; cornmeal \$3.10; split peas \$3.50; pearl barley \$4.50. Rice—The Victoria rice mills quote wholesale: Japan rice, per ton, \$77.50; China rice, do, \$70; rice flour, do, \$70; chit rice, do, \$25; rice meal, do \$17.50; chopped feed \$31 per ton; bran \$19; shorts, \$21; oats, \$28; wheat \$30; oil cake \$40; hay, \$16. Wheat is quoted in car lots for feed No. 2 regular at \$21 to \$23 per ton; oats \$22; chop barley \$25. California malting barley \$26 to \$27 f.o.b. in San Francisco. California chop \$32 to \$33. The Western Milling Co.'s quote bran in car lots, \$19.50 per ton; shorts, \$20.50; mixed chop, \$25; rye \$38; patent flour \$4.60; strong bakers, \$4.30; Graham flour, \$4.40; B. C. wheat is quoted at \$29 to \$30 per ton, and oats at \$25; Beans are 4c per lb.

DRESSED MEATS, LIVE STOCK, ETC.—As the result of the Kamloops Cattle Co. opening in the butchering business on the coast, there may be a cut in the prices of beef. So far quotations are steady at the following. Live steers, 4c; cows, 3 1/2c; dressed beef, 7 1/2c; lambs \$4.50 apiece; dressed \$5; sheep 5 1/2c; mutton, 12c; hogs 8c; pork, 11c; calves, 7c; veal, 11c.

FRUITS, NURS, ETC.—The principal fruits in the market are pears, grapes and apples, all imported except the apples. Quotations are: Sicily lemons \$8 50 to \$10; coconuts \$1.10 per doz; bananas \$3 75 to \$4; almonds 20c; walnuts 13c; filberts 15c; pine 20c; Virginia pecans 13c; California 10c; Brazil 15c; evaporated apples 17c; do prunes 10 to 13c; do peaches 18c; do apricots 19c; raisins \$2 to \$2.75; B.C. tomatoes 9c to \$1.10; prunes \$1.25 and scarce; pears \$1.80; apples \$1.10 to \$1.75; watermelons are 20c each; grapes \$1.75. A trial shipment of Concord grapes was received last week and offered at \$1 a basket of 10 pounds, but are going slow owing to the high price; They were in better condition than the California grapes, although coming much farther.

CANNED SALMON.—Local sales in jobbing lots are being made at \$5.25 per case. Car lots for export are quoted at \$4.60 to \$4 75. The market is firm.

LUMBER.—Quotations for Douglas fir lumber in cargo lots for foreign shipment, being the prices of the Pacific Pine Lumber Association: Rough merchantable, ordinary sizes, in lengths to 40 feet inclusive, \$9 per M feet; deck plank, rough, average length 35 feet, per M \$19; dressed T. and G. flooring \$17; pickets, rough, \$9; lath, 4 feet, \$2 per M. Local quotations: Rough merchantable lumber per M \$12; double dressed and edged \$22.50; single do \$20; No. 1 tongued and grooved flooring, 1 x 4, \$22.60; rough deck plank \$14, laths per M \$2.25; shingles, common, per m, \$2.25. Eight per cent. on all accounts over 30 days standing.

HIDES AND SKINS.—San Francisco quotations, which average about 1c higher than Victoria, are: Dry hides per lb 9c per lb; culls 6c; brands 6c. Kip 9c; culls and brands 6c. Heavy salted steer, sound, 7 1/2 to 7 3/4c; brands and culls

6 1/2c; medium 6c; brands and culls 4 1/2c; do light 4 1/2c; do brands and culls 3 1/2c. Salted cows 4 to 4 1/2c; do brands and culls 3 1/2c. Salted kip 4c; do brands and culls 3c. Salted veal 5c; do brands and culls 4c. Salted calf 7c; do brands and culls 5c. Long wool pelts 90c to \$1.40 each; medium do 70 to 90c; short do 40 to 70c; shearling 10 to 25c. Deer skins, summer, 37 1/2c per lb; do medium 39 to 30 1/2c; do winter and long haired skins 20 to 25c. Elk hides 10 to 13c. Goat skins prime and perfect 30 to 50c each; damaged 10 to 25c; kids 5 to 10c.

COAL.—In his regular weekly circular, J. W. Harrison writes in reference to the San Francisco coal market: "The receipts of coal for the week consist of 11,013 tons from the Coast mines and 17,350 tons from foreign sources. Business is fair, but profits are small, although the tendency of the market is upward. Spot prices have not been advanced, but cargoes for future delivery are held at higher figures. Cable advices report an advance in the Australian and English freights, but as buyers are unwilling to pay the figures asked little business in futures is being done. Importers do not seem disposed to order shipments unless prior to loading they can dispose of their cargoes at profitable prices. The result is that very little foreign coal is being loaded."

Brief Business Notes.

- Moodyville saw mill has resumed work.
- Josh. L. Levy, cigars, opened in Victoria.
- J. C. Steen, hotel, Donald, is out of business.
- M. F. Campbell & Co., grocers, Victoria, have sold out.
- Mrs. Thomas, millinery, Vancouver, is out of business.
- John Baker, general store, Dawdaey, has assigned.
- Stark & Tidy, grocers, Vancouver, are giving up business.
- E. B. Irving, cigars, Victoria, has sold out to Wm. Christie.
- R. G. Howell & Co., art dealers, Victoria, have assigned.
- C. C. Dempster, Nanaimo, will re-open in real estate again.
- Natural gas has been struck at Port McNeill, Vancouver Island.
- Geo. B. Wiley, restaurant, Vernon, has sold out to C. C. Newhard.
- British barque Columbus has arrived at Vancouver to load lumber.
- Last of the Victoria scaling fleet has returned from the north.
- Gallagher & Stevenson, livery, etc., Vernon, advertise business for sale.
- The Japan Tea Co. has opened at 533 Westminster, Ave., Vancouver.
- Aug. F. Turner will open in stationery, toys and fancy goods in Victoria.
- G. A. Roedde, of the Vancouver bookbinding Co., has admitted a partner.
- John Mahrer has been appointed manager of the Union Brewing Co., Nanaimo.
- Morrison & McRae, blacksmiths, etc., Vancouver, succeeded by McRae & Co.
- S. J. Emmanuels is opening in Vancouver as a real estate broker, auctioneer, etc.
- Whitfield & Foster, real estate and commission business, have opened in Nanaimo.
- The ship Fingal has been towed to Victoria to load lumber for the United Kingdom.
- The American schooner, Lyman D. Foster, is loading lumber at Moodyville for Sydney.
- There are said to be a number of counterfeit 1892 Canadian silver quarters in circulation.
- Chas. Mair, Prince Albert, Sask., has opened a general store at Kelowna, West Kootenay.
- Lequime Bros. & Co., general store, Okanagan Mission, are opening a branch at Kelowna.
- F. McD. Young and E. M. Yarwood, bar-risters, Nanaimo, have entered into partnership.

The Puget Sound & Alaska S. S. Co. has passed into the control of the Northern Pacific.

The British barque *Chill* is due from London with merchandise consigned to Turner, Beeton & Co.

Over \$10,000 worth of coarse gold has been taken out of Ha l Creek, West Kootenay, this season.

The British barque *Thermopylae* with 1,150 tons of paddy rice is enroute from Nagasaki to Victoria.

Two more canneries are to be built on the Fraser in anticipation of the big salmon run next year.

The Sydney Coal Co. is a new firm in Victoria, handling Wellington coal. J. G. Rayner is manager.

The *Miner* says that there is no doubt that from reports from Scotland, the *Silver King* has been sold.

The steamer *Mystery* has been chartered by the Port-Winch Co. to fish for halibut on the Northern Coast.

W. J. Harper, late of *Vernon News*, contemplates publishing a weekly paper at Fairview Camp, West Kootenay.

Part of the *Empress of India's* last cargo was a small consignment of Ingersoll (Out.) cheese for the oriental market.

An assay of \$135 to the ton has been reported from one of the recently discovered claims in the Slave river valley.

Bourne & Co., merchants of Revelstoke and Nakusp, have bought out Hunter & McKinnon, general store, New Denver.

John White, ex M.P., of the Toronto Milling Co., is building a saw mill at Sydney, B.C. It will have a capacity of 60,000 feet per day.

The British barque *American* is ready to sail from Liverpool with a full cargo of merchandise consigned to Turner, Beeton & Co., Victoria.

American barque *Colorado* has brought 1,350 tons bituminous rock for street paving in Vancouver from Port Hartford, Southern California.

Thos. York of Sumas has purchased the Kingston building in Huntingdon, formerly occupied by E. E. Morrissy, general merchant.

Victoria passed a \$25,000 street loan by-law the other day, but defeated the \$100,000 surface drainaga by law. The latter was badly needed.

An order has been granted by the Supreme Court calling on Vancouver city to show cause why the \$300,000 bonus by-law in aid of the N. P. R.

R. G. Howell & Co., pictures, etc., Victoria, have assigned to J. G. Brown and Joseph Sears. Assets \$2,800, liabilities \$1,400, of which \$1,100 is local.

Webster & Edmunds are going to reopen the works of the defunct Vancouver Manufacturing & Trading Co., and carry on the manufacture of tubs and pails.

The barque *Scammell Bros.* has just loaded at Hastings mill with 891,000 ft. of sized lumber and four spars, 90 ft long for the U.S. navy. Value, \$11,763.

B.C. Cooperage and Jute Co., Vancouver, capital \$50,000, is asking for incorporation. The provisional trustees are B. T. Rogers, Wm. Prentice, Watson Eastman.

The schooner *Haleyon*, popularly supposed to exist by smuggling opium, Chicamen, etc., to the other side has been seized and fined \$800 by the Victoria collector of customs.

The R. P. Rithet, a new steel barque, with a carrying capacity of 1750 tons dead weight, has arrived from the Clyde. She is owned in Honolulu and will be represented by R. P. Rithet & Co., Victoria.

H. V. Edmonds, J. A. Webster and J. W. Vaughan, Vancouver, are applying under the

Companies' Act for incorporation as "The Coal Hill Kamloops Mineral and Mining Co." Nomininal capital is \$150,000.

Capt. Cooper, of Westminster, is going to try an experiment to increase the speed of the *Courser* by adding 35 feet to her length and putting side wheels as well as a stern wheel, with a double set of engines.

A. A. Richardson, dry goods merchant has assigned for the benefit of his creditors. The assignee is John Ferguson of Toronto, accountant in trust for the creditors. A receiver has been placed in charge.

M. H. London has completed the sale of a piece of land on Lulu Island to Hennessey, Winch & Alexander, who will erect a cannery with a front of 184 feet on the river. The capacity of the new cannery will be 20,000 cases.

Negotiations which have been in progress for a number of months for the purchase of the W. P. Sayward mills, Victoria, by a Tacoma syndicate, have been concluded. The mills, which have a capacity of 100,000 per day of 10 hours, will resume work immediately.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Victoria and Sydney railroad was held on Wednesday and the following officers elected: President, P. C. Dunlevy; vice president and treasurer, M. H. Cowan; secretary, Robert Irving; directors, W. J. Macaulvy, Julius Brethour, M. H. Cowan, P. C. Dunlevy and R. Irving.

John T. Edwards, of Kamloops, manager of the Kamloops Cattle Co., is making arrangements for the opening of a butcher's shop in Vancouver. He has engaged the old slaughter house at Hastings and will use two stalls in the city market. James Woodland, of Kamloops, will be local manager, and Mr. Edwards will look after the supply of cattle.

George Attwood and Mr. Reynolds, of London, have bought the Rattler mine and mill at Fairview, British Columbia, and also the Brown Bear, Ontario and Wynn, all gold properties. These gentlemen will now go to England, and on their return, in a couple of months, will build reduction works on the properties. They have already secured land on the Okanagan river for millsite, etc.

Now that the winter is approaching the exodus from the Kootenay district is commencing. There promises to be a big immigration into there next season, while there will be more work carried on this winter in the mines than in any previous year. It is now possible to reach most of the important centres by the trails which have been constructed, and Mr. Wardner expects to pack ore out from Slocan throughout the winter.

The Texada Gold and Silver mining Company, who hold four mining claims as well as acreage property on Texada Island, have given a "bonded lease" to American capitalists. It is understood that if the negotiations are consummated a strong American company will be formed to test the value of the quartz ledges. The Texada company comprises the following citizens: Dr. Praeger, A. Raper, T. D. Jones, E. Priest, W. E. Webb, T. Morgan, D. Jones and J. W. Stirtan.

Van Loben Sels is adopting a slightly different plan for the Sumas dyking operations, from the original project. It is now proposed to make a canal through the Sumas lake and district. The estimated cost of the work is as follows:—Gates, pump house and works, \$100,000; river dykes, \$50,000; Atchelitz dyke, \$10,000; pipe line to gates from head of Luck-a-Kuck, five miles at \$15,000 per mile, \$75,000; improving Luck-a-Kuck, \$20,000; extras, \$10,000. Total, \$275,000.

A change has been made in the firm of J. E. Crane & Co., real estate, insurance, etc. John Bennett and R. A. Cunningham have associated themselves with Mr. Crane, and the firm's business is extended to include a mercantile line. Mr. Crane will attend to the insurance depart-

ment, Mr. Cunningham to the real estate and bond department and Mr. Bennett to the mercantile department. A large number of English firms in a number of lines will be represented for the Dominion.

Beckwith, Thompson & King, general commission and manufacturers' agents, Victoria, have dissolved. J. L. Beckwith withdraws, continuing the agency of Mann, Byars & Co., dry goods, of Glasgow. F. Ord Mickle is admitted under the style of Thompson, King & Co. Geo. C. Thompson has removed to Toronto to open a branch business there, handling British Columbia products. Mr. Thompson was formerly of Toronto, having at times been connected with Thompson, Bradshaw & Co., and the Pure Gold Manufacturing Co., of that city.

General Superintendent Abbott, of the C. P. R., has returned from Vernon, where he has been principally to make arrangements for the building of a new steamer by the C. P. R. to ply on the Okanagan Lake. He found the traffic in that district large enough to warrant the construction of this steamer, and he expects that it will largely increase shortly, as considerable movement in mining matters in that district is anticipated. The steamer will be built at Okanagan Landing, and will be a stern-wheeler. She will be 145 feet long, and her engines are to be guaranteed to give a speed of 15 miles.

The *Victoria Times* says: Five carloads of machinery for the Thunder Hill Mining company arrived at Golding last week. Two steam-boat loads of it have already gone into the mine, and the third will go in early next week. The machinery will be erected immediately and will be ready for work in December. The machinery now at work is turning out 100 tons of stone a day. The latest reports from the superintendent are very encouraging. Another belt of ore was recently discovered. It is forty-five through and samples taken out assay 3.69 ounces of gold and 27 ounces of silver to the ton. A one pound sample taken out of the original mine assayed \$650 to the ton. Mr. Sweeney, of the Bank of Montreal, who recently visited the mine says the company has one of the best properties on the continent. There are richer mines in Kootenay, but the Thunder Hill is so much easier to work that it is much more valuable than the richer ones.

The Farnham, Quebec, beet root sugar refinery is again in operation. W. T. Costigan & Co., will have some of the refined product for sale shortly.

The *Northern Farmer* is the name of a new agricultural paper which has been established at Grand Forks, North Dakota. We have been favored with a copy of the first number. It is well printed, and apparently a valuable paper for the prairie farmer.

J. H. Glass, of London, Ont., who is one of the best known boot and shoe men on the road, in Western Canada, arrived in Winnipeg last week on a business trip. Mr. Glass is now representing Louis Cote, manufacturer of staple, and J. & M. Cote, manufacturer of fine goods, in boots and shoes, of Quebec. This is his first trip for these firms, and he will go through to the coast as usual. Mr. Glass contemplates moving his family to Winnipeg, and making his permanent headquarters here.

The auction sale of 5,712 pkgs of tea for account of John Duncan & Co. was held at their warehouse, Montreal, on October 12. The attendance was large, and the bidding at time spirited, every pound advertised being sold under the hammer. The Japans consisting of 3,654 pkgs sold all the way from 10½ to 27½c. Young Hyson sold at 12 to 30½c; Gunpowder, 11 to 28c; Congou, 18 to 28c; Indian and Ceylon, 14 to 24c; Imperial, 22½ to 23c; Orange and Scented Pekoe, 20½ to 27c. Although the prices were considered rather a low average the sale was a success, and the trade generally was well satisfied.

Pure Highland Scotch Whiskies.

THE FAMOUS
LAGAVULIN DISTILLERY,
ISLAND OF ISLAY,
SCOTLAND.

The Lagavulin Whisky is famous for its fine quality, being made from pure Scotch Malt Only, and has long been the favorite beverage of Sportsmen.

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

ASK FOR THE LAGAVULIN.

MACKIE'S
PURE OLD BLEND
10 YEARS OLD.

GOLD LABEL
AS PATRONIZED BY ROYALTY AND THE LEADING
PHYSICIANS.

Sold only in the Northwest by:
G. F. & J. GALT. RICHARD & Co
HUDSON'S BAY Co.

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

ROBIN & SADLER
MANUFACTURERS OF
Leather Belting
SPECIALTIES
DYNAMO BELTS
WATERPROOF BELTING
MONTREAL TORONTO
251B & 2520 NOTRE DAME ST. 129 BAY ST.

THE MANUFACTURERS'.....

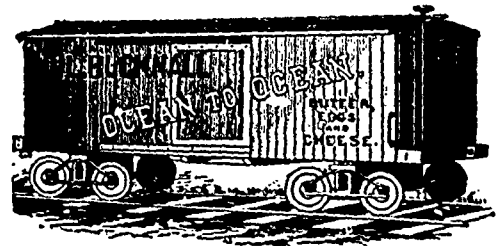
Life and
Accident
Insurance
Cos.

EVERY POLICY issued by THE MANUFACTURERS' LIFE has this most liberal provision: "That, after being in force TWO YEARS provided the age of the insured has been admitted, the only condition which shall be binding upon the holder is, that he shall pay his premiums when due. In all other respects the liability of the Company under the policy SHALL NOT BE DISPUTED.

Insure in the Manufacturers Accident against Accidents of all Kinds.

GEO. GOODERHAM,
PRESIDENT.

W. R. MILLER,
Manager for Man., N.W.T. & B.C., WINNIPEG.



J. L. Bucknall,
(Successor to Grant, Horn & Bucknall.)

PRODUCE
—AND—

Commission Merchant,

128 Princess Street, WINNIPEG
Creamery Butter, Dairy Butter,
Cheese and Eggs Bought for Cash or
Sold on Commission.

FIRST CLASS STORAGE.

W. E. SANFORD M'FG CO., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS OF

CLOTHING

45 to 49 King St Princess Street.

HAMILTON & WINNIPEG.

CIGARS!

Encourage Home Manufactures by
smoking

Republics, Columbia, Canucks, Selects & Specials

—MADE BY—

Bryan & Co

WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

ASK OUR TRAVELLERS FOR

COOK'S CHOICE

Baking Powder.

Pure Gold Manufacturing Co.

31 and 33 Front St.,

TORONTO.

Western Sample Rooms: 482 Main St., Winnipeg. (Opp. Imperial Bank.)



**Ram Lal's
PURE
INDIAN TEA**

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE.
AS MANUFACTURED ON THE
GARDENS IN INDIA.

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

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

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

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO.

LIMITED.

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

Barrel Factory at the Mill and Grain Storage Capacity of 550,000 bushels in addition to which we have a system of handling Elevators throughout the Northwest.

All Grades of HARD WHEAT FLOUR in Barrels and Bags.

Offices at: MONTREAL. KEEWATIN. WINNIPEG.

E. A. Small & Co.,

—MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE OF—

Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing.

Albert Buildings, Victoria Square, Montreal.

Represented by Mr. W. H. Leisham, Sample Room 32 McIntyre Block
Main Street, Winnipeg.

THE LOCK POCKET PATENTED Attached to our Garments only.
See it before Purchasing Spring Goods.

S. C. MATTHEWS.

W. C. TOWERS.

FALL TRADE!

ATTENTION FRIENDS.

Choice NEW GOODS, specially selected for WESTERN TRADE. MAGNIFICENT display of TIES. NEW BRACES, our own patent. FULL RANGE of UNDERWEAR, HALF HOSE, SHIRTS, HANDKERCHIEFS, UMBRELLAS, RUBBER COATS, etc., etc., etc. Filling letter orders a specialty. Call and see us.

MATTHEWS, TOWERS & CO.

WHOLESALE MEN'S FURNISHINGS,

7 VICTORIA SQUARE,
COR. ST. JAMES STREET.

— MONTREAL.



P. O. Box 1305.

TELEPHONE 740.

Northwest Wire Co'y., Ltd.

Winnipeg, - Manitoba.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

BARBED WIRE, PLAIN TWISTED WIRE AND STAPLES.

A large quantity of Wire always on hand. Orders filled promptly. Send for our Samples and Prices before ordering elsewhere.

OFFICE: 289 Main Street.

W. T. KIRBY,
Secretary-Treasurer

FACTORY, Cor. Pt. Douglas Ave. and Lorne Sts.

THOS. CLEARHUE,

BROCKVILLE, - ONT.

—WHOLESALE DEALER IN—

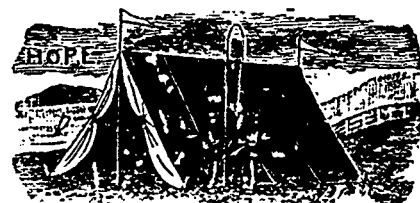
Gloves, Mitts, Moccasins

Canadian, American

—AND—

European Goods.

N.B.—Prompt Attention to Mail Orders.



HOPE & CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

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

TENTS RENTED.

183 McWilliam St., - - WINNIPEG.

St. Lawrence Hall

MONTREAL, - - P.Q.

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

The Fur Trade.

C. H. Habbott reviews the fur trade as follows in a letter to the *New York Fur Trade Review*:—

Bear have not sold as well in our market during the summer as they did last year, and only the finer grades could be placed yet at satisfactory prices, while all coarsely-furred and commoner skins were difficult to dispose of, even at concessions. It is therefore more than likely that this fur will weaken in the course of next season, unless we receive a stronger support from Europe after this, which I consider rather doubtful; and my shippers will do well to use extreme care in buying the inferior early bear collections.

Beaver, which, during such a remarkably long period, have, with but slight fluctuations, retained their high and intrinsic value, as the fur is beautiful and durable, can now be called a "little off" (even in the otherwise preferred paler sorts), and the number of skins held in first hands is larger than it ought to be at late in the season. This is still more noteworthy in view of the steadily decreasing collection of beaver, especially in the United States, and while I have no fear of a regular collapse in prices, cautious buying can well be recommended until a new basis of values is established by the result of the next London January sales, at which time the largest quantity of beaver is closed out.

Otter have about held their own; large heavy-furred skins, suitable for dyeing, and good colored medium grades, to be used plucked in their natural color, being preferred as usual; though there was no real difficulty in placing other grades when the owner was ready to accept reasonable prices. Closing quotations of last season will probably be applied again during the greater portion of the approaching one. I could form, however, a more correct opinion about this matter had the sale of seal already taken place, as the value of otter generally sympathizes to some extent with that of the former.

Mink did not prove such a good paying investment to their owners this year as in the past one, because the cloak trade, which consumed the bulk of the former collection, dropped the article almost entirely, and the sale of fur capes, into which, also, a great many mink were worked, has been reduced. Still there are yet quite a good many mink used for different other purposes, and it is my opinion that lower prices will also stimulate their sale in Europe, which unloaded most of its old stock on us during the short-lived mink boom in the summer month of 1891. A small part of this old stock has, however, since been shipped back, and some of the enterprising merchants who brought the skins over here would, I think, rather be reluctant to give the details of their venture. Large mink of fair color met with most favor with our manufacturers, as they are needed to make neck scarfs, which promise to become quite popular. Real fine eastern, and similar skins, of which the supply is only a limited one, also found ready buyers, and low-priced inferior grades were taken by a few houses to be made up in linings. Present stocks consist, therefore, chiefly of medium grades, which cannot be said, however, to be very heavy, and with favorable circumstances the largest part of them will yet be consumed in the course of the next few months.

Muskrat continue to meet with but an indifferent demand in all markets, although they are offered at comparatively low prices, and they have proved a very unprofitable investment to the exporters who still carry heavy stocks in cold storage. Some years ago nearly one million muskrat were used in America alone annually, plucked and dyed, for the manufacture of fur caps, where as now hardly one-fourth of that number is taken for the same purpose, plushes and dyed coneys being used instead. As a cheap imitation of mink for facings, they have also not been a great success, and lining manufacturers have only lately commenced to

secure some smaller parcels of thin-pelted skins, which holders were anxious to close out at concessions. Such facts cannot be expected to create a very sharp demand for the new catch, and if the same is a liberal one in the early part of the season, a further drop in prices during the January sales may reasonably be expected.

Skunk did quite well for the exporters, considering the high prices which were paid for them during the midwinter months, and their weakening in the summer sales must principally be attributed to the more inferior quality of the collection which is offered at that time.

It was first feared that the many cheaper substitutes, such as dyed opossum, raccoon, etc., would impair the value of skunk, but evidently this was not the case, and I have again faith in this article for next season, provided prices are not driven too high by foolish competition, which is hurtful and misleading both to the shipper in the country and the dealer. A reaction often sets in very suddenly and generally just as soon as some of the wildest bidders have filled up, which, as a rule, does not take a very long time.

Raccoon have, after a long period of depression, finally shown a little more strength in the last London sales; which may be attributed chiefly to the active demand for certain kinds by the American trade; and there is every reason to believe that they will at least hold their own for a reasonable time, in spite of the fact that Russia, which used to be the heaviest consumer of raccoon, will very likely be a light buyer next year. Common grades, suitable for the coat manufacturers, and fine heavy-furred skins appropriate for dyeing, were mostly sought after, but as stocks grow lighter buyers were obliged to also take hold of the medium kinds, which makes it very improbable that quantities worth speaking of will be carried over on our side to handicap next year's trade.

Marten proved a rather dull article both here and abroad, only large skins of fair color, which, like good sized mink, are used for scarfs, being in fair request, while all small and pale ones were quite neglected, with some prospects of improvement. Opening quotations on pale shades should rule at least ten per cent. below closing prices of last spring; darker skins unchanged.

Lynx have, just like grey fox, disappointed early buyers, who expected that they would take well again on our side; but as yet there expectations have not been realized, and it is more than likely that anybody who is carrying larger parcels of lynx will be compelled to part with them at a loss, especially if the offerings in the next Hudson's Bay sales is a liberal one.

Gray Fox, for which there was such an eager inquiry during the winter and early spring months, have sadly disappointed most of us, and heavy stocks of them, both raw and dressed, are carried by many of our dealers and manufacturers, with poor chances of realizing on them very soon. Last season's quotations will therefore have to be materially reduced on this article, as it is not very probable that a better demand will be created again in the near future.

Wolves could hardly be expected to do very well after lynx have turned out to be a drag in the market, as the pale colored skins have been used for a few years as a cheap imitation of the former; and the robe trade, which was otherwise almost the exclusive outlet for wolves, will only take hold of them again more freely at considerably lowered prices, because there are sufficient other and principally imported furs, which suit its purpose just as well, and in some cases even better.

Opossum were about the only American fur for which there has been an uninterrupted and strong demand up to this date, and stocks in dealers' hands are consequently exceedingly light. The skins are mostly used in the natural state by cloak houses; also in the better grades

dyed black as an imitation of skunk, but in the latter style they did not take quite as well as expected, dyed raccoon proving a better and more serviceable article for our manufacturers. Very likely opossum will continue to sell here in fair quantities during another year, the same as in former seasons, but it is my opinion that they have seen their best days for a while, and I would not advise anybody to carry stocks on speculation over the winter months. It is after all a fur of little real merit, and I believe that a lady who had her garment trimmed with it once will grow considerably older before she duplicates her purchase.

Red Fox seldom sell on our side in sufficiently large quantities to influence their value, and the latter is therefore almost exclusively regulated by the European demand. While the satisfactory prices realized in March were not quite sustained in the last series of sales, I hardly believe, that we need be in fear of any further and more decided decline unless a disturbing element should develop before the fresh collection is brought into the market.

In regard to such other furs, as sea otter, cross and silver foxes, fisher, etc., we are almost exclusively dependent on the European trade, and particularly on Russia, where business is in a most unsatisfactory condition, and little hope can therefore be entertained that this class of goods will sell to advantage.

Indian Wheat Exports

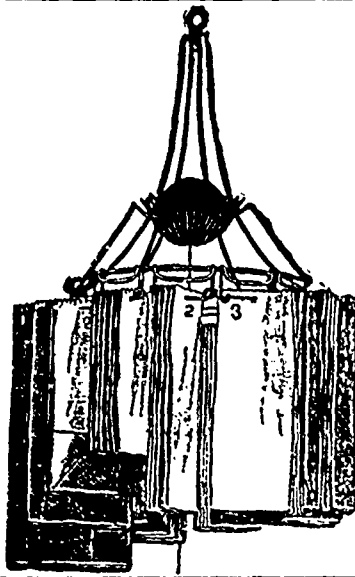
Some interesting details of the exports of wheat from India are furnished in Mr. O'Connor's official report. Until the opening of the Suez Canal no trade in wheat was possible, the cost and duration of the transit round the cape having the double effect of making Indian wheat too dear for the European market and of spoiling it by giving weevils time to do their work of destruction. Even after the opening of the canal it was discovered that it was still an impediment to the trade in the existence of an export duty, which was removed in 1873. At that time the quantity exported was only 394,000 cwt. but with removal of the duty it increased until it exceeded 6,000,000 cwt in 1877. Then followed the three years' famine. With the return of plenty, a reduction of prices, the completion of railway communications, and consequently a reduction of the cost of transport, trade was able to make its full development. In 1880-81 the exports were still under 7½ millions cwt; in the following year they approached 20 millions. Since then there has been no appreciable development, last years exports amounting to over 30 millions cwt, being considered abnormal and unlikely to recur. Taking the whole trade, Mr. O'Connor estimates that the average quantity of wheat which Europe will take from India in ordinary times is not quite one million tons, and on the whole that quantity has not been exceeded during the last ten years.—Beerbohm.

U. P. B. Land Sales.

During the present summer there has been a heavy emigration from the United States to Western Canada and much land has been sold these settlers. The sales are increasing rapidly, and last week alone the Canadian Pacific railway sold 8,980 acres to farmers from the states of Dakota, Idaho, Nebraska and Washington. The lands purchased lie chiefly in the Saskatchewan and Battle river valleys. The sales of Canadian Pacific railway lands to settlers from the United States since Jan. 1st is as follows by states:

Dakota, 217 ½ sections, 160 acres	31,720
Idaho, 47 " "	7,520
Michigan, 1 " "	160
Minnesota, 6 " "	800
Nebraska, 10 " "	1,600
Washington, 75 " "	12,000
Wisconsin, 4 " "	640

Total, 359 sales of 160 acres each..... 57,440



BAG AND TWINE HOLDER.

O'LOUGHLIN BROS. & CO.,

—SOLE AGENTS FOR—

American Paper Bag & Twine Holder

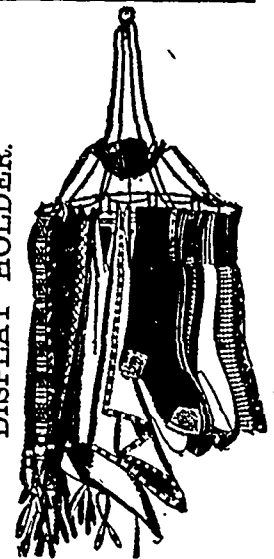
AMERICAN DISPLAY HOLDER.

Can be Suspended over Show Cases with Perfect Safety,
—ORDER NOW.—

Wholesale Paper, Stationery and General Jobbers
AND STEAM PRINTERS,

134 and 136 Second Avenue North,
WINNIPEG, - - MANITOBA.

DISPLAY HOLDER.



United States Wheat Crop

The last monthly report of the United States Department of Agriculture indicates a larger crop than reported one month ago. The general opinion prevails, however, that even with the enlargement of the crop, the wheat will be wanted, as late returns of the European crops are not very satisfactory, and America is about the only country they can depend upon for such supplies as they may require. The following table exhibits the yield of wheat per acre by States, as reported by the Department of Agriculture on October 1:—

States.	Bushels.	States.	Bushels.
Maine	15.1	Indiana	14
New Hampshire	15	Illinois	14.7
Vermont	18.5	Wisconsin	11.5
Connecticut	16.7	Minnesota	11.7
New York	14.3	Iowa	11.5
New Jersey	13.8	Missouri	12.1
Pennsylvania	14.4	Kansas	17
Delaware	12.1	Nebraska	13.5
Maryland	13	South Dakota	12.5
Virginia	9.5	North Dakota	12.2
North Carolina	6.5	Montana	22
South Carolina	6.8	Colorado	19.1
Georgia	6.8	Michigan	14.7
Alabama	6.7	New Mexico	12.3
Mississippi	6.8	Arizona	16.3
Texas	12.3	Utah	21
Arkansas	8.2	Nevada	19.0
Tennessee	7.7	Idaho	22.5
West Virginia	10.7	Washington	18.4
Kentucky	11.8	California	12.3
Ohio	13.2		

Final Harvest Estimates.

Final harvest estimates of the crops of Great Britain published October 10, do not on their face disclose the exact extent of the harvest, although all the materials are at hand for such an estimate. The Times gives the average yield per acre in each county for seven years—1885 to 1891—and also the percentage of this yield grown this year in each county. By taking the average of each county with the above figures the yield is found to be 24.10 bushels per acre for England; 23 bushels for Wales; 33.05 bushels per acre for Scotland and 29 bushels per acre for Ireland, a general average of under 24 bushels per acre on the 2,299,000 acres given in the official returns as being laid to wheat this year in Great Britain, Ireland and the Channel islands.

This indicates a total wheat crop of 56,325,500 bushels, against 74,742,700 bushels last year. The estimates as printed vary somewhat from these figures, as the average for each division is arrived at by adding the averages for the different countries and dividing by the number of counties, an obviously incorrect method, as one county may produce 50 times as much wheat as another.

At least 20,000,000 quarters of wheat must be imported to meet the home consumption during the next twelve months. Very poor prices are being realized for home grown wheat, as the quality is exceptionally bad.

Raw Fur Quotations.

While the new crop of raw furs does not begin to reach our market in quantities worth speaking of until the latter part of November, we shall, without doubt, see already a great many price lists for the fresh collection of furs and skins distributed over the country in the course of this month, the same as of late years, and we therefore consider it advisable to make in due time a few comments upon the methods adopted by different houses in the trade to secure their share of said collection.

Every sensible business man in our fast growing country is, we believe, prepared for the onward march of competition, which, according to the general prosperity, is in some years naturally more rapid than others; and he is also ready to meet the same as long as it remains an honorable one; but against the competition of a fool or a knave even the most level-headed man is but illy prepared, and generally quite powerless to battle against the same.

It may seem rather rash criticism on our part if we state that such fools and knaves, of which in former years we only used to have sporadic cases, which were soon found out and suppressed, have gained a firmer foothold in the raw fur trade during the past few years; but it is nevertheless a fact, and before their infamous tactics are exposed they are certain to do yet a great deal of harm to the legitimate trade, which takes pride in upholding an honorable reputation.

To expect that all firms which circulate price lists in the country should be equally high in their quotations, would be asking too much; the latter will always vary somewhat according to the views of the different houses regarding the future of certain articles; but when it comes to pass that parties offer from twenty-five to fifty per cent. more for goods than anybody else, and claim besides that they will allow the customary assortment, everybody who knows on what a small margin the honest dealer even has to handle his collection as a rule, is convinced that this claim is a fraudulent one and cannot be sustained.

Such discreditable manipulations could not have been carried on with so much success during the past few years if the shippers in the country and particularly the smaller ones, had taken more pains to thoroughly post themselves about the reputation and business methods of the firm which they trusted with their goods before shipping them; but it appears that they do not care much to go to this trouble, and he who quotes the highest prices and issues the greatest number of circulars is generally "his man," until they receive the first returns and find out how badly they were imposed upon.

Let us therefore caution those of our readers who have been in the habit of shipping raw furs to our market, as well as to other large

cities in the country, to use more discretion in the future, and whenever they consider themselves justified to make a change, and venture to do business with a new firm, try to find out first whether the latter deserves their confidence; but in all cases meet any house with suspicion when it promises too much in its circulars; otherwise your experience might cost you very dearly, as only too many are willing to prove.—New York Fur Trade Review.

The Druggists.

The quarterly meeting of the council of the Pharmaceutical Association of Manitoba was held recently at Winnipeg, there being present J. F. Howard, president, in the chair; B. M. Canniff, E. Casselman, C. Flexon, J. C. Gordon, G. W. McLaren and J. K. Strachan, (registrar).

The question of the revision of the poison list was considered, and the registrar was instructed to obtain suggestions from the members of the association.

Dr. E. A. Blakely, special examiner, reported that G. H. Cameron and J. P. Leveque had passed the preliminary examination, and they were registered as certified apprentices.

G. W. McLaren, chairman of the board of examiners, reported that of the candidates who had presented themselves for examination, S. S. Smith had passed the major, and R. W. McClung the minor examination. The examining board also recommended that better facilities be provided for practical work at examinations.

The report of the examiners was received and S. S. Smith reported as a pharmaceutical chemist and R. W. McClung as a certified clerk.

The registrar reported that since the last meeting one prosecution for offences under the act had taken place, two informations having been laid and the defendant convicted on each information and fined \$49 and costs, being \$20 for each offence.

The registrar also reported that six apprentices had been registered, two certified clerks and one pharmaceutical chemist since the last meeting. The cash statement showed a balance in hand of \$1,426.93. A number of accounts were ordered to be paid, and a large amount of general business having been transacted the meeting closed at 11 p. m.

There has been an advance of 3d per pound in the price of black teas all round in the London market.

The lumber cut in the Ottawa district this season surpasses all previous years. It is estimated that 423,000,000 feet have been cut. J. R. Booth comes first with 75,000,000 feet. Bronson and Weston being next with 45,000,000 feet.

Putting up the Price of Paper.

The Boston Commercial Bulletin says: "The advance in the prices of paper is probably but the first of a series providing the present embargo on cotton rags continues as it is now expected. The advance of 20 per pound on all fine writing papers as recommended last week at the meeting of the manufacturers may appear excessive, but in fact this action was taken with the object of being ready for any further rise that may be made in the raw materials. The market is not at present in condition to warrant the full advance recommended. In reality fine writing paper has been advanced but 10 per pound.

"Book papers, which require a great many rags for their manufacture, are also higher than they were before the present cholera scare by from 30 to 40 per pound. That prices on paper in general is due to large quantities of paper stock bought at low prices, which manufacturers generally have on hand. Some, however, have not been fortunate in the way of supplies, and are obliged to come into the market for material at the advanced values. This is true especially of imported materials in which considerable transactions have taken place.

"Wrapping and the cheap grades of white paper have not advanced any as yet, because they depend less on rags for their manufacture than the higher grades. They are firm and tending upward, nevertheless, as chemical fibre has advanced slightly, and other varieties of paper stock are firm in sympathy with cotton rags.

"The commotion in the rag market has not had the effect on domestics it has had on foreign grades, yet they are held from 40 to 100 per pound higher. As fully 50 per cent. of the cotton rags used by American paper mills are imported, its fluctuations naturally affect the price of all paper naturally. Thus we have seen, since the embargo took effect August 19, No. 1 foreign white rags advance from 3 1/2c to 4 1/2c; No. 2 rags advance from 1 1/2c to 2 1/2c per pound, and No. 3 rags from 1c to 1 1/2c.

Linen rags, which are all imported, have risen even more, the best German moving up 20 per pound. Now, at the best, 100 pounds of rags will not make more than 70 pounds of paper. It can be seen how the cost of making paper is enhanced.

"Add to this an advance of over 100 per cent. in bleaching powders and from 8 to 10 per cent. in sizing, and we can easily perceive why manufacturers should be unanimous in a desire to obtain more money for their products. To agree on a shut-down of writing paper mills during the first and fourth weeks of this month and two weeks in November was a wise move on their part, as this pause in consumption will to an extent check the advance in paper stock. What the future of the paper market will be can only be determined by the length of the period during which the embargo on rags will remain.

"It will in all probability last several months longer, for should the law excluding the importation of foreign rags be renewed they would for some time continue to be disinfected, which adds to the cost of importation. There is also the fear that cholera will break out again next spring, in which event the paper and paper stock situation will be indeed interesting."

Civic Government.

The special committee of the Winnipeg city council on legislation has had under consideration the proposals regarding a change in our form of civic government, as referred to editorially in THE COMMERCIAL last week. The committee, at the last meeting of the council, reported as follows:—

Your committee has fully and carefully considered the whole question of the government of the city, and is of the opinion that it is desirable that some change should be made from the present system, and with a view to effecting an improvement it has considered the proposed system in all its hearings, and with a

THE
Rigby Porous Waterproof Cloth

Is worn by the most fashionable ladies in eastern cities for ulsters with deep military capes. These are an elegant garment and serve the double purpose of an ordinary ulster and waterproof combined. We are showing very handsome patterns in checks and plain effects all in six quarter goods. Sample clipping will be sent on application,

To the Trade Only.

—We have a full assortment of—

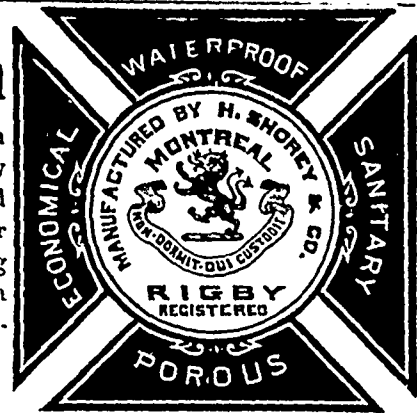
Rigby Tweeds in stock for Men's Suitings & Overcoatings

RIGBY CAPE and SPRING OVERCOATS, READY MADE

In a great variety of Patterns

(LETTER ORDERS SOLICITED)

H. SHOREY & CO.,
MONTREAL.



It was "La Toscana."

"La Toscana" is with us. We meet "La Toscana" everywhere. At Clubs, the hotels, in the billiard hall and always in the best society. Who is "La Toscana"? Pay fifteen cents and you have your answer—in smoke. Tasse, Wood & Co., have the honor of introducing "La Toscana," the finest fifteen cent or two for a quarter cigar that was ever lighted.

few amendments which it has made to the original draft it would recommend its adoption by council, and also that steps be taken to procure the necessary legislative authority to bring the system into operation. The outline as amended is as follows:

(1) That there shall be a chief official, to be termed "The General Superintendent," appointed by a judge of the court of Queen's Bench, or the recommendation of the council, for a period of five years at a salary of from \$4,000 to \$6,000 per annum, and to be removable by a majority vote of council on three month's notice, or the payment of three month's salary, he to have the supervision of all the departments of the city, under direction of an executive, composed of two members of council, to be appointed as follows:

(a) The mayor, elected by the people as at present, for a term of three years.

(b) A member of the council, chosen from amongst themselves, to hold office for the time of his term. The members of the executive to be paid reasonable salaries for their services, say from \$1,500 to \$3,000 each per annum, this to be exclusive of the annual grant to the mayor.

(2) That the council be composed of two committees instead of four, the mayor to be chairman of that portion of the council at present represented by the finance committee and market, license and health committee, and that the council's representative be chairman of the other half now represented by the committee on works and fire, water and light committee.

(3) The general superintendent to be an ex-officio member of the council and all committees of the same, but without vote in council, and to be deputy chairman of finance.

WILLIAM GREEN,
Grain, Flour and Feed.

CAR LOTS.
34 YONGE ST., TORONTO, ONT.
(Opposite Board of Trade)

Advances made on consignments. Specialty of
Upgraded Wheat. Send samples
and Quotations.

M. McLAUGHLIN & CO.
(Formerly McLaughlin & Moore.)
Royal Dominion Mills,
TORONTO.

Milling the High Grades of Manitoba
Hard Wheat.

Send Samples when offering wheat

(4) It shall be the duty of the executive and general superintendent to lay out the details of the policy for the government of the city and submit the same to the council through the committees for their approval and ratification.

(5) The council to be composed and elected as at present with the same authority they now hold over all receipts and expenditures.

Wheat Situation in Europe.

[From Beerbohm, Sept. 30]

The wheat trade during the past week has certainly exhibited signs of returning confidence; but the process is a slow one. There seems to be perfect concord in the opinion that prices have seen their lowest, but there is a cramped action in buying, and there appears to be a nervous dread of what America may, after all, be able to export, seeing that the recent deliveries from farmers have been so extraordinarily large. In any ordinary year the reports which have been current this week regarding the very short yield of the English crop would have sufficed to raise the level of prices materially; but this season, although it is evidently true that the English crop is a poor one—perhaps the worst since 1879—the effect is barely noticeable. The reason of this apathy is to be found principally in the abundance and low price of American flour, which millers have been buying freely of late, to the exclusion, of course, of wheat. The poor condition of the English wheat crop means, however, a larger demand for foreign wheat than usual during the winter months, and it is therefore tolerably safe to assume that the surplus stocks will now be diminishing in this country, just as they have been in France, Belgium and Germany.

These latter countries, with Italy, require to import, moreover, a by no means unimportant quantity of wheat; and so far, as in England, so on the Continent, little or no provision beyond stocks on hand has been made for these wants. In most seasons, by the first week in October, a large amount of wheat has been contracted for, which this year remains in seller's hands. A general disposition to buy wheat seems therefore one of the probabilities of the immediate future, and it is indeed somewhat surprising that at 27s to 30s per qr. this disposition has not, ere this, shown itself. As was pointed out in the review of September 16, the European wheat requirements this season average 755,000 qrs per week, against 975,000 qrs last season and 700,000 qrs in 1890-91. The shipments from the three leading exporting countries since August 1 will therefore be found interesting to compare: from America, Canada, India and Russia they have been as follows, in the past three years:

	1892.	1891.	1890.
	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.
August 6	820,000	1,000,000	500,000
August 13	650,000	900,000	600,000
August 20	735,000	1,075,000	550,000
August 27	670,000	1,093,000	475,000
September 3	700,000	1,290,000	500,000
September 10	650,000	1,145,000	425,000
September 17	700,000	1,215,000	620,000
September 24	675,000	1,050,000	450,000
Total	5,660,000	8,885,000	4,080,000

Weekly average.... 707,000 1,110,000 510,000

If the shipments from Roumania, Argentine, Chili and other countries were added, it would be found that the shipments have this season been somewhat in excess of requirements; last year, however, they were over 300,000 qrs per week too large, but in 1890 rather below what proved to be the actual requirements. The great difference between the present and last year is, however, that of price. Last autumn values were high enough to attract wheat from everywhere, so to speak; this year they are just the reverse, and it will be surprising if the shipments continue for long as large as they have so far been.

Crops in Europe.

[From Beerbohm, Sept. 30.]

The weather in England has again been rather unsettled this week, heavy rain falling within the last three days. The harvest, however, is now practically over, except in the extreme north of England and in parts of Scotland; and there is no longer any doubt that, as far as wheat is concerned, the yield has been a poor one—miserably poor in some districts—and one quite below expectations. From South Lincolnshire, Cambridgeshire, Devonshire,

Essex, Kent, Northamptonshire, Bedfordshire and Yorkshire the reports, now that threshing had made some progress, show that the yield has been very disappointing. We have seen several samples, representing only 1 to 2 qrs yield per acre of thin blighted wheat, which has had to be sold at 24 to 27s per qr. On the other hand some good samples are offered, but these are unfortunately in the minority. In *Mark Lane* last Monday more than one farmer and factor likened the present year to 1879, when the crop did not much exceed 6,000,000 qrs, the average yield per acre being estimated at 16 bu on an area of 3,047,000 acres. This year the area sown was 2,295,000 acres, so that a 6,000,000 qrs crop would represent an average yield at 21 bu. Bearing in mind how often the early exaggerated opinions of the crop have been deceived in former years, it would be unwise to place too much faith in the present pessimistic opinions. In France and Germany, and on the Continent generally, the weather has favored autumn field work, which in this country is necessarily backward, owing to the protracted harvest.

Acreeage and Production of Wheat.

The following table exhibits the estimated acreage and prospective yield of wheat in the United States for 1892, compared with the reported yield in 1891:

States.	1892.		1891.
	Estimated Acreage.	Estimated Yield bu.	
Ohio	2,715,800	35,849,000	45,531,000
Michigan	1,590,600	23,382,600	30,205,000
Indiana	2,883,300	40,430,000	52,807,000
Illinois	1,006,900	28,031,000	35,025,000
Missouri	1,645,100	19,966,000	25,732,000
Kansas	3,469,000	53,973,000	54,865,000
Kentucky	1,048,000	12,307,000	15,181,000
Tennessee	1,222,500	9,413,000	11,626,000
Connecticut	1,800	30,000	31,000
New York	626,900	8,965,000	10,633,000
New Jersey	133,800	1,918,000	2,124,000
Pennsylvania	1,324,000	19,066,000	20,884,000
Delaware	100,500	1,216,000	1,250,000
Maryland	535,100	6,926,000	8,407,000
Virginia	541,600	7,995,000	7,651,000
N. Carolina	775,500	5,041,000	4,975,000
S. Carolina	193,400	1,290,000	992,000
Georgia	331,400	2,254,000	2,323,000
Alabama	292,500	1,960,000	2,251,000
Mississippi	63,200	433,000	483,000
Texas	673,300	7,058,000	6,435,000
Arkansas	239,600	1,968,000	2,236,000
West Virginia	332,300	3,550,000	3,423,000
California	3,012,000	38,555,000	36,595,000
Oregon	690,000	10,833,000	15,149,000
Total	26,564,000	347,442,000	392,495,000
Spring.			
Minnesota	3,200,800	37,520,000	55,333,000
Wisconsin	1,583,000	16,327,000	19,043,000
Iowa	1,750,900	19,395,000	27,556,000
Nebraska	1,299,700	17,646,000	18,080,000
North Dakota	2,483,200	30,336,000	52,106,000
South Dakota	2,300,700	28,534,000	29,714,000
Colorado	118,000	2,129,000	2,037,000
Washington	72,800	14,514,000	12,216,000
Nevada	20,300	397,800	372,000
Idaho	91,400	2,066,000	1,811,000
Montana	97,400	2,143,000	1,860,000
Wyoming	5,500	85,000	110,000
New Mexico	94,200	1,150,000	1,073,000
Utah	142,500	2,938,000	2,393,000
Arizona	27,800	423,000	395,000
Maine	41,000	619,000	609,000
New Hampshire	8,800	132,000	148,000
Vermont	19,400	320,000	344,000
Total	13,362,100	171,471,000	219,235,000
Grand total	39,926,100	518,913,000	611,730,000

Wheat Prices in England.

The London *Miller* in reviewing the wheat market for September says: "The month's trade began with old wheat of the home crop of 1891 selling at 29s 1d per qr., a singularly low price for well-seasoned and good milling grain. On the 5th September some fine new red wheat was sold at *Mark Lane* for 33s per qr., but there were several lots sold under 30s at the country markets of the following day. London on the 7th was weak and flat, and at Manchester on the 8th a decline of 1d per cental occurred, the weather—which has been rainy from the 1st to the 14th—having become summer-like, and very favorable to the completion

of harvest. On the 9th the London average for English wheat was 31s 11d per qr., the good samples of old wheat "making the price. At Liverpool on the same day Californian wheat made only 6s 9d per cental, and London quoted 30s only for No. 2 Calcutta wheat at the "Baltic." On the 12th both English and foreign wheat at *Mark Lane* were 6d cheaper, and Minnesota second bakers' flour changed hands as low as 19s 9d per sack. Liverpool on the 13th was firm for California, 6s 7d being made, but the Scotch markets of the 14th were exceedingly slow, and prices at a low level. On the 16th London accepted 29s 9d for No. 2 Calcutta, and there was a bad fall in Californian at Liverpool, 6s 3d being taken. On the 17th the country markets were very disappointing for new English wheat. This was the first Saturday of anything like a fair supply of new corn, yet 29s to 31s for white was taken at Gloucester, and 29s to 30s for red. There was 1s decline at Wisbech, and 6d fall at Norwich. On the 19th at *Mark Lane* 6d decline on both wheat and flour was quoted. All the markets of the 20th, 21st, 22nd and 23rd were reactionary, and on the 24th the wheat average fell to 28s 4d per qr., the lowest September quotation for 130 years. London on the 26th was a little steadier; 30s was made for Calcutta wheat. During the last three days of September there was no Californian wheat for September delivery on offer at Liverpool, but for October delivery 6s 5d was paid, being 2d recovery from September's lowest price.

September has enabled farmers to complete the harvest, and though there were rather tiresome interruptions from the 26th August to 3rd September, and again for a few days later in the month, the period as a whole was favorable. The complaints of the new wheat being soft, and often poor in quality, are, however, general, and the 28s 1d quoted on the 24th is almost equal, quality to quality, to a 30s quotation for 1891 wheat. The tale of foreign harvests are about completed, and for the whole world a net surplus of something like thirteen million qrs. is disclosed. Seeing that a net surplus of seven millions only sufficed to reduce value from 40s in August, 1891, to 30s in August, 1892, the price outlook does not appear encouraging.

October, however, has at least the strength which comes of a really practicable basis for business. No losses of a nature to break even a small firm are likely to ensue on purchases of Odessa-Ghirka wheat at 27s, or of No. 2 red winter at 28s. Neither are country millers likely to do badly when at anything over 30s they may pick over samples of the new English wheat. There is nothing depressing in the quantity of foreign wheat now on passage to the United Kingdom, but a certain uneasiness inevitably attaches to the increasing proportion of foreign breadstuffs which are sent to us in the form of flour.

Advices from California are to the effect that the orange crop is heavy. Reports from the Florida crop also indicate a good average, some asserting that it is nearly as large as that of a year ago.

The price of bread in Toronto, is as low as 7 cents for four pound loaves. In Winnipeg, two pound loaves are sold for 6½ cents, or equal to 12½ cents for four pound loaves, yet flour is cheaper in Winnipeg, than in Toronto.

The first shipment of cattle from the Calgary district was put aboard the Dominion line steam ship Toronto at Montreal on October 13th. There were 279 head and all in prime condition. Lynch Staunton, one of the owners, is in charge and will sail for Liverpool with the cattle. These cattle have been 25 days reaching this point of their journey. Lynch Staunton's ranch is at Pincher Creek, about 150 miles south-west of Calgary, and it took 15 days to yard them up and drive them to the Canadian Pacific railway where they were put on board the cars. Seven days were spent in bringing them to Montreal and they have had three days rest in the Canadian Pacific stock yards at Hochelaga.

THOMPSON & CO.
Commission Merchants
AND BROKERS.

184 Notre Dame St. East, - WINNIPEG.
P.O. Box 615. TELEPHONE 62.

Our business is solely Commission. The only plan which does justice to the Consignor. We handle everything which the Country Storekeeper has to send from home to sell. None of our own goods to sell in preference to yours when the market is good. Nothing between you and best prices obtainable except a small Commission.

NOTICE.

The partnership of Taylor & Wilson, hotel keepers, Whitewood, Assa., has been dissolved by the death of Samuel Wilson. The Commercial hotel will in future be conducted by J. W. Taylor who desires to thank his numerous patrons for past favors and solicits a continuance of the same.

Special attention to Commercial Travellers.
Cuisine first-class.

BEST HOTEL IN THE NORTHWEST.

JAS. COOPER.

J. C. SMITH

Cooper & Smith,

MANUFACTURERS,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES !!

36, 38 & 40 FRONT ST. WEST

TORONTO.

The Barber & Ellis Co'y,

Nos. 43, 45, 47 and 49 Bay Street,

TORONTO, Ont.

Manufacturers of ACCOUNT BOOKS,
ENVELOPES, PAPER BOXES.

Importers of all Grades of Staple Stationery.

—DEALERS IN—

PRINTERS' SUPPLIES,

BOOKBINDERS' MATERIALS AND

BOXMAKERS' REQUISITE.

Merchants' Protective
Law and Collection Association,

HEAD OFFICE

130 Princess Street, - WINNIPEG.

For lessening the expense and work of effectually pushing Collections.

For protecting merchants against persons who have rendered themselves unworthy of credit.

For furnishing merchants and others reliable and valuable information which cannot be obtained from any other source.

E. A. BATES & CO., Managers.

KIRKPATRICK & COOKSON

Established 1860,

MONTREAL,

Commission Merchants,

Flour, Grain, Butter, &c.

Advances made on Consignments to British or Continental markets.

Morton, Alexander & Morton

Tanners, Curriers,

—AND—

BOOT MANUFACTURERS.

Sole, Harness and Upper Leathers.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BOOT TOPS.

HIDES TANNED FOR ROBES, ETC.

Highest Cash Price Paid for Hides and Skins

171 and 173 KING STREET,

WINNIPEG.

THE CANADA JUTE COMPANY, LTD.

MONTREAL.

JUTE AND COTTON BAGS,

Twines and Hessians.

ALL KINDS CARRIED IN STOCK.

Write for Samples and Prices before Purchasing
Elsewhere.

PRINTING SACKS IN COLORS A SPECIALTY.

W. F. HENDERSON & CO

Agents, 151 Bannatyne Street East,

Winnipeg.

