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BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000 Stg.
RESERVE FUND £205,000 "

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BOARDS OF DIRECTORS—J. H. BRODIE, John James Cater, Henry A. FARRER, Casper J. FARRER, Richard H. Glyn, E. A. HOARE, H. J. H. KESSELL, J. J. KINGSTON, Frederic Lubbock, Geo. D. WHATMAN.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA—St. James St. Montreal.
A. R. GRINDLEY, General Manager. E. STANGER, Inspector.

BRANCHES IN CANADA:

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

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

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BANK OF OTTAWA

HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA.

CAPITAL PAID UP \$1,243,640
REST \$603,547

DIRECTORS:

GEAS. MAGEE, 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. Hobden
" CHICAGO—Bank of Montreal;
" ST. PAUL—Merchants National Bank;
" LONDON, Eng.—Alliance Bank.

WINNIPEG BRANCH.
ESTABLISHED 1882.

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

Western Canada Loan & Savings Co.

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

HEAD OFFICES: Toronto, WALTER S. LEE, Man. Director.
BRANCH OFFICES: Winnipeg, W. M. FISHER, Manager.

Moneys advanced upon Farm and City Properties.
MORTGAGES, MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES & SCHOOL DEBENTURES purchased. Scrip held for use of Clients.
Ontario 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:

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Sir A. T. Calt, D. C. Thomson, E. Giroux, E. J. Hale,
J. King, M.P.P.
E. B. W'BBB, 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. Wiarton, 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.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital authorized..... 2,000,000 00
Capital Paid up..... 1,940,000 00
Reserve Fund..... 1,020,292 00

DIRECTORS.

H. T. Howland, President. T. R. Merrit Vice-Pres
William Hamesay, Robert Jaffray, T. W. Wadsworth,
Hugh Ryan, T. Sutherland Staines
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.—D. R. WILKIE, 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

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381 MAIN STREET,
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Osler & Hammond,

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(Members Toronto Stock Exchange)

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FINANCIAL AGENTS**

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Real Estate Bought and Sold. Money to Loan.

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Manufacturers' Agents.

Wm. Bateman & Co

Manufacturers of

DISCUITS AND CONFECTIONERY

OFFICE AND FACTORY:

COR. FONSECA AND HIGGINS STS.

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All our Goods are Guaranteed strictly First Class.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

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

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

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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 CAN. J.A. 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.

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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.

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

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

W. F. HENDERSON & CO.

◀ **BROKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.** ▶

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 THE CANADA SUGAR REFINING Co. Ld. Montreal TrURO CONDENSED MILK & CANNING Co., Truro
 Sugars and Syrups. Reindeer Brand Condensed Milk and
 Coffee and Milk.
 THE CANADA JUTE Co., Ld. Montreal CUDAHY PACKING Co., South Omaha
 Jute and Cotton Bags, Twines, Hossians, &c. Rex Brand Canned Meats
 (Patent Key Opener.)
 THE EDWARDSBURG STAROH Co., Montreal F. W. FRARMAN, Hamilton.
 Lard and Meats.
 THE SIMCOX CANNING COMPANY, Simcoe Liberal Advance made on Consignments.
 Canned Goods, Jams and Jellies.

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,

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JAMES REDMOND,
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C. FLUMERFELT,
 VICTORIA.

**Thompson,
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WHOLESALE GROCERS,

26 McDermott Street,

WINNIPEG.

JAS. PORTER.

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PORTER AND RONALD

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

CROCKERY,

GLASSWARE,

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LAMPS,

CHANDELIERS,

CUTLERY,

SILVER-PLATED WARE & FANCY 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

—OF—

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 Choic-
 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).

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Fine Book and Job Printing Departments
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JAMES K. STEEN,
Publisher

The Commercial certainly enjoys a very much larger circulation among the business community of the country between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast, than any other paper in Canada, daily or weekly. By a thorough system of personal solicitation, carried out annually, 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 3, 1892.

Eastern Business Changes. ONTARIO.

Geo. Shuff, pork, London, is dead.
J. W. Wiley, grocer, Toronto, has assigned.
Baillie & Son, tailors, Toronto have sold out.
C. E. Hepburn, drugs, Iroquois, has assigned.
F. G. Ball, general store, Shedden, has sold out.
M. Rich, tailor, Toronto, is giving up business.
Alex. Robinson, physician, Unionville, is dead.
A. Robertson, general store, Perth, has assigned.
Thos. Armitage, grocer, Hamilton, sold out and left.
C. H. Brewster, general store, Havelock, has assigned.
C. Williscraft, watches, Smith's Falls, has assigned.
Jackson & Thomson, grocers, Orillia, have assigned.
Thos. Judge, sawmill, &c., Barrow Bay, has sold out.
J. S. D. Butterfield, grocer, Norwich, has sold out.
G. G. Smith, general store, Credit Forks, has assigned.
D. D. McFarlane, general store, Saintfield, has assigned.
M. Smith, grocer, Toronto, has sold out to Dunlop & Co.
Winlow Bros., shoes, London, retiring from business here
John Kelday, provisions, &c, Toronto Junction has assigned.
W. H. Wodehouse, general store, Stoney Creek has sold out.
P. Lanthier, tobacco, Ottawa, estate sold by auction by assignee.

E. S. Edmondson & Co., grist mill, Oshawa, burned out; insured.

John O'Malley, shoes, Ottawa, stock advertised for sale by assignee.

Elmer Kitchen, dry goods, &c., Delhi, has sold out to Mrs. C. Cryser.

Force & Dickinson, staves, Staples, will suffer loss by explosion of two boilers.

D. Gunn, Flavelle Co., wholesale provisions, Toronto, will dissolve partnership.

J. Gregg, of the firm of Gregg & Schaefer, cigar manufacturers, Toronto, is dead.

Brown & McDonald, general store, Bridgen, have dissolved; R. B. Brown continues.

The following were damaged by fire at Durham: R. Bull, undertaker; G. Sparling, barrel factory.

Ru. dge & Hammond, dry goods and men's furnishings, Fort William, burned out—partly insured.

QUBEC.

Geo. Reeves, metal, Montreal is dead.

Ernest Foutin, furn, Quebec, burned out.

J. P. H. Cadorette, tins, &c., Montreal, is dead.

I. Charanel, wholesale fruits, Quebec, suspended.

G Corbeil & Co, dry goods, Montreal, have assigned.

Vandry & Turcotte, grocers, Quebec, have assigned.

Denis & Denis, general store, Rigand, have dissolved.

F. X. Martin, dry goods, Hull, asking for extension.

Thos. Charette, general store, Gatineau Point, has assigned.

R. Cuthbert & Son, brass founders, Montreal, have assigned.

L. L. Cayley, tailor, &c., Montreal, bailiff's sale advertised.

Richer & Dragon, general store, St. Denis, have dissolved.

A. Gourre & Co., planing mill, Montreal, bailiff's sale advertised.

Etienne Dusseault, dry goods, Quebec, damaged by fire and water.

W. G. Brown & Co., rubber goods, gloves, &c., asking for extension.

A. Lavalle & Fils, musical instruments, &c., Montreal, have dissolved.

Jas. McGinn, dry goods, &c, Montreal, meeting of creditors held.

J. E. Desgagnier & Son, general store, Les Eboulements, have assigned.

Louis Lefebvre & Co., clothing and gents' furnishings, Quebec, have assigned.

Dominion Blanket Co., Montreal and Beauharnois, mill at Beauharnois damaged by fire.

Alf. Renaud & Co., manufacturers sole leather. Quebec, new co-partnership composed of J. A. Renaud and D. Renaud.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Hamilton Blades, Guy's River, has assigned.

Charles Annand, publisher, Halifax is dead.

Duncan Ross, baker, New Glasgow, is dead.

Thos. MacLeod, Port Mulgrave, has assigned.

Maxwell & Walsh, sailors, Amherst, burned out.

John T. Graham, dry goods, New Glasgow, has assigned.

H. A. Hillcoat & Co., muslin goods, Amherst, burned out—insured.

M. G. Atkinson, physician and druggist, Parrsboro, has sold out.

Rhodes & Co., grocers, Halifax, estate advertised for sale by tender.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

John McDonald, butcher, St. John is dead.

E. R. Gunning, victauler, Moncton, has assigned.

Robt. Stookhouse, jeweler, St. John, offering compromise.

Better Try Manitoba.

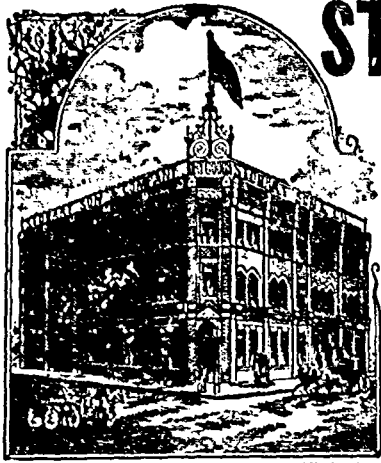
"There is an organization in Chicago, "says an exchange," composed entirely of women, which is operating a bread-making establishment on a large scale. The idea is to make bread cheaply so as to reduce its cost to the poor. The present cost of turning a barrel of flour into bread is about \$2.50, but the machinery used by this company enables it to be done for fifty cents. The entire process is automatic, from dumping the barrel of flour into a hopper to taking the baked loaves from the moving belt which passes through the oven. If the plan proves a success it cannot be too widely followed, as it would be of the greatest benefit to all people, insuring both cheap and pure bread. West Chester, Pa., women have also lately held a meeting to discuss the project of starting a bakery to be conducted on the same lines." With flour at 65 cents to \$2.10 per 100 lbs. as to grade and bread at ten to fourteen loaves for \$1, there would seem to be a good field in Manitoba for the operation of a few of these cheap bread societies.

Drugs in Butter.

A nefarious system of butter manufacture is exposed by the Chemist to the American Department of Agriculture. What is known as "gilt edge butter compound" is advertised in the States, with the tempting assurance that if a small quantity of it be added to a pint of milk and a pound of butter, the whole being churned together, the operator will get two pound of butter, all the milk being incorporated. There is no doubt, the Chemist says, as to the truth of this statement, as it was verified by trials in the laboratory of the Department. The directions of the advertisers were followed, and the milk disappeared, two pounds of butter being produced, which resembled a first-class butter, except that it was softer. It does not keep well, but for immediate consumption passes as a genuine article, although analysis shows that it contains 49.55 per cent. of water and only 45.45 per cent. of butter fat, as compared with 15.92 per cent. of water and 80.63 per cent. of butter fat found in a sample of genuine butter. On the compound by means of which the trick is performed being analyzed, it was found to consist of 70.49 per cent. of anhydrous sodium sulphate and 29.52 per cent. of organic matter afterwards proved to be pepsin. Experiments tried with pepsin showed that it produced an emulsion which enabled butter to incorporate an equal quantity of milk in its substance without materially altering its appearance. The same result was produced with pauceatin, trypsin or rennet. The sodium sulphate appears to be used simply as a carrying material, and to be of no assistance in the emulsifying process.—E.

Canary Seed.

A remarkable rise has taken place in the value of canary seed lately, says Beerbohm's London list, during the past six weeks, Turkish having risen from 48s 6d to 80s, or more than 75 per cent. The cause of the enormous jump is the almost entire failure of the Turkish crop, which is not expected to turn out more than 20,000 bags, being five times smaller than the 1890 crop, and three times less than last year. Stocks are also very light, those in Liverpool not being estimated at more than 9,000 bags, against 47,000 bags a year ago, and in London 6,000 bags against 25,000 bags; while at the continental ports, with the exception of Marseilles, where a few hundred tons are held, stocks are absolutely exhausted.



STOBART, SONS & CO

— WHOLESALE —

DRY GOODS

WINNIPEG, Man. ESTABLISHED 1874.

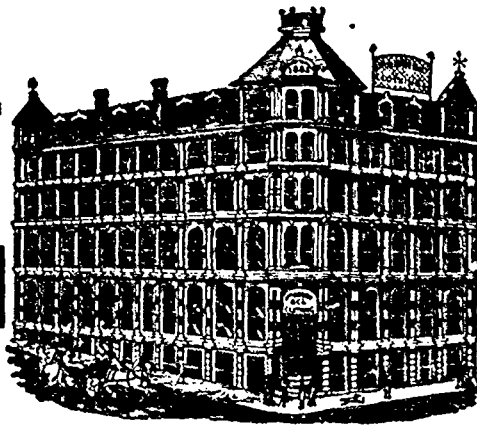
Travellers are now on the road with a full line of
Fall and Winter Samples.

Jas. O'Brien & Co.

— MANUFACTURERS OF —

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HEAD OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY:
VICTORIA SQUARE. - MONTREAL.

McAlpine Tobacco Co.

— MANUFACTURERS OF THE FOLLOWING UNEQUALLED BRANDS OF —

CHEWING and SMOKING TOBACCO.

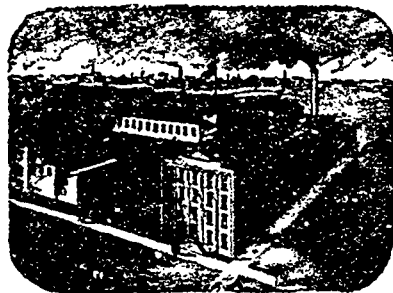
CHEWING:

"BEAVER"

(In 18 lb. Butts)

TECUMSEH,' fancy

(In 10 lb. Buts)



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.

McIntyre, Son & Co.

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DRY GOODS.

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

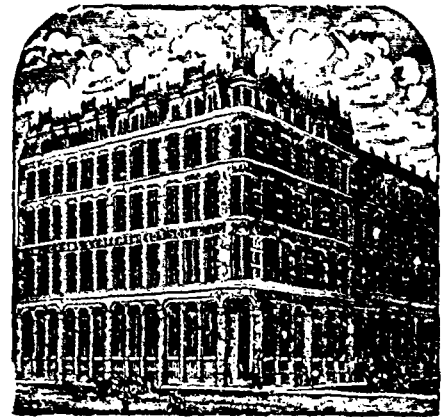
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McIntyre Block, WINNIPEG, Man.

J. G. REDMOND, British Columbia Representative.

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.

"COW TIES"

ROPE and WEB

HALTERS.

Rice Lewis & Son

(LIMITED.)

General **HARDWARE** Merchants

TORONTO.

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. G. MCGREGOR, - McIntyre Block, WINNIPEG

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, OCTOBER 3, 1892.

VALUE OF IRRIGATION.

Irrigation is a question of interest and importance in Western Canada. We have in portions of Western Canada large tracts of excellent land, which, however, requires irrigation to make it suitable, one season with another, for agriculture. There are districts with splendid climate, and excellent soil, but lacking in average precipitation for successful cultivation. If these lands could be irrigated at a reasonable cost in proportion to their value, the area over which agriculture could be extended in Western Canada would be vastly increased, and proportionately also would the wealth of the country be extended. THE COMMERCIAL has several times called attention to the question of irrigation, and urged that the government should undertake the work of discovering what can be accomplished in the matter of irrigation in our dry regions.

In the United States the government has been making extended investigations into the matter of irrigation, and THE COMMERCIAL has on several occasions published summaries of the results of what has been accomplished in that country. A bulletin has recently been issued from the census office at Washington, treating upon irrigation in the western states. Statistics given show that out of 124,808 farms enumerated in the arid region in June, 1890, 52,584, or 42.13 per cent., contained land on which crops were raised in 1889 by the artificial application of water. The entire area of land irrigated was 3,564,416 acres, which constituted 20.72 per cent. of the total area of the 52,584 irrigated farms, and 9.66 per cent. of the whole number of farms, and about one half of 1 per cent. of the total land area of the arid region. There must be added also 1,552 farms, containing 66,965 acres irrigated, in the western parts of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas and Texas. In these districts irrigation is slowly making its way.

According to the figures given in the bulletin the average value of the land irrigated in 1889, with the improvements thereon, was \$33.28 per acre. The average value of products for the year amounted to \$14.89 per acre. Correspondence with more than 20,000 irrigators has disclosed the fact that the average first cost of irrigation is \$8.15 per acre. The average value placed upon the water rights where separable from the land is \$26 per acre, or more than three times the original cost. The average annual expenditure for water, as distinguished from the purchase of water rights, is \$1.07 per acre, while the average cost of the original preparation of the ground for cultivation, including the purchase of the land at the government rate of \$1.25 per acre, is estimated at \$12.12 per acre.

The statistics seem to indicate that the investment in irrigation has been profitable in a great degree. The total investment in irrigation systems utilized in 1889, in whole or in part, was, up to June 1, 1890, \$29,611,000. On the other hand, their value at that date is esti-

mated at \$94,412,000. A comparison of these figures shows an apparent profit of \$64,801,000, or 218.84 per cent. Again, the aggregate first cost of the irrigated areas with their water rights is estimated at \$77,490,000, while their value on June 1, 1890, is put at \$296,850,000. A comparison of these figures indicates an increase in the value of land and water rights amounting to \$219,360,000, or 283.08 per cent. To put the matter in another way, the land irrigated in the year covered by the census reports was, in consequence of its development and improvement by means of irrigation, worth nearly four times what it cost. The expenditure for water in the arid regions has been comparatively small. It appears from the statistics given that the total expenditure for water, including the maintenance and repairs of ditches in the arid states, in 1889 was only \$3,794,006, while the total value of products amounted to \$53,057,000.

Statistics regarding the use of artesian wells for irrigation purposes in the arid and sub-humid regions of the west were given in a previous number of THE COMMERCIAL. It may be recalled that the artesian wells used for these purposes in the census year numbered 3,930. The average depth per well was 210.41 feet, the total discharge of water per minute was 440,710.71 gallons, or 54.43 gallons per well per minute. The average cost per well was \$245.58, the average area irrigated per well was 13.21 acres and the average cost of water per acre irrigated was \$18.55. A comparison of the last-mentioned amount with that given above as to the cost of irrigation by the ordinary means, viz., \$8.15 per acre, would seem to indicate that the average cost of water per acre by ordinary means or irrigation is less than half the cost of irrigation by means of artesian wells. It has been pointed out before, however, that the lesser cost mentioned above is the average cost of water from successful wells, and that to arrive at the actual cost due allowance should be made for the fact that a great many attempts, aggregating perhaps thousands, have been made to obtain flowing water, but without success. The total number of these cannot be ascertained, owing to the fact that failures in this line are soon forgotten, but it seems clear the amount expended annually by individuals, cities, towns and corporations in fruitless attempts must be very large.

ARTIFICIAL PROPAGATION OF FISH.

The fact that a fish hatchery is being established in Manitoba, should create some interest in the artificial propagation of fish. Though entirely an inland province, Manitoba has really great fishery wealth in her large fresh-water lakes. Our whitefish are one of the very finest food fishes, and they have become known over a large portion of this continent. A large fishing industry has grown up here, and thousands of pounds of fish are shipped annually to eastern Canada and the United States. Some fear has been expressed that the large quantities of fish annually taken from our lakes would in time deplete the waters, and it has become an important question how to perpetuate the industry in a vigorous and healthy state. The

value of the Manitoba fisheries is such that the government has been led to undertake the establishment and maintenance of a fish hatchery at Selkirk, on the Red river, for the artificial propagation of fish.

It is with the fish hatchery that the principal interest is connected. A question has been raised as to the value of artificial fish culture. In fact, while on the one hand great claims have been put forth as to the value of the hatcheries, there are others, and some who at that may be considered competent persons to judge, who unhesitatingly declare that the fish hatcheries are useless. This opinion, we may say, is not evidently concurred in by any officials of the fishery department at Ottawa, for it is from official sources that the claims of the great value of the hatcheries come. In this connection we may remark, that we could hardly expect officials to condemn a system which they had previously ardently advocated, and which they had been instrumental in carrying into effect. The statements that the fish hatcheries in eastern Canada had proved a failure, so far as they may be expected to have increased the supply of fish, have come from independent sources, mainly from those who are engaged in fishing, and who should have considerable knowledge of the situation.

In THE COMMERCIAL of Sept. 19, under the head of "The Salmon Hatchery," the editor of our British Columbia department casts a decided cloud upon the value of the government fish hatchery in that province. The doubts which he throws upon the value of the hatchery there, agree with remarks we have heard concerning the hatcheries in the east. These statements, coming from persons, and dealing with hatcheries remote from each other, seem to indicate that the real value of these hatcheries should be taken into serious consideration. Indeed, in spite of the great claims made by Mr. Wilnot, of the fishery department, and other officials, that a wonderful work was being accomplished in the propagation of fish, there seems to be a considerable doubt as to whether or no the hatcheries are really of any value at all, more than to provide employment for government officials.

Our British Columbia editor claims that the hatchery there has not made any perceptible change in the salmon runs, though it has been in operation a number of years. It is contended that artificial propagation does not produce a healthy fry. It seems to be in keeping with common sense to believe that fish propagated in nature's own way, should have a much better chance for existence than those artificially produced, especially as the latter may be propagated under conditions quite opposed to nature's way. We have heard it asserted that the young fry sent out from the hatcheries invariably succumb in a brief time. They are, it is claimed, defective in vitality, and unable to bear the change from the hatcheries to the open water. At any rate, doubts which have been raised seem to make the question as to the value of the fish hatcheries a very problematical one.

THE FARMERS' LOT.

Recently a Manitoba paper contained a pitiful wail about the burdens imposed upon the farm-

ers through the restrictions upon trade with our neighbors to the south. The country, we were told, is not prospering, immigration is being kept out, those who are here are being driven to the States, or are being impoverished at home, and all because of trade restrictions along our southern boundary line. Political union with the republic was predicted for the near future, as an escape from all the ills which now afflict us. This may sound very well to ardent apostles of the unrestricted-reciprocity-commercial union fad, but how does it sound alongside the following remarks made by Governor Flower, of the great state of New York, in a speech at Syracuse lately. Governor Flower said:

"In recent years the conditions of agricultural competition have radically changed, and this enormous body of citizens engaged in tilling the soil are suffering the evils of serious depression in markets and prices. Our farmers are poor and discontented. Their boys and girls are leaving the farms for the towns and cities. Distress is everywhere too prevalent. Even the lowest taxes of a generation, such as our state has enjoyed during the last two years, bear heavily on the farmer, and, with the interest charges on his mortgaged lands, eat up the small profit there may be in his crops."

What a bright picture this is of the condition of the farmers in the United States. Farmers in Manitoba indeed labor under some disadvantages, artificial and otherwise, but they are far from being in the hopeless condition of the agricultural population of the United States, as pictured by the governor of New York. Yet the commercial unionists are going to give our farmers relief by placing Canada under the same conditions as the United States. To get rid of our obnoxious protective tariff at home, we are told that we must have commercial union with the States, which means that we must accept the still more obnoxious tariff of the republic. What a splendid argument this is. Papers from the States are filled with accounts of the mortgaged, impoverished and generally distressed condition of the farmers in that country, and yet some of our people will tell us that Canadian farmers will at once be made prosperous, happy and wealthy if we can only be induced to place ourselves under the same conditions as rule in the republic, by throwing ourselves commercially into the arms of the Washington government. What rot this is. The condition of the agricultural population in Canada we firmly believe is infinitely superior to that of the farmers of the republic.

Certainly we want a more liberal trade policy with the United States. THE COMMERCIAL has always advocated the greatest freedom of trade between the two countries, which can be secured on a fair and reasonable basis. Canada, and especially Manitoba, would be benefited by a wholesale removal of the restrictions which now hamper trade with our neighbors to the south. But what is the use of whining about something we cannot get. The people of the United States, or at least those in power at Washington, are not yet prepared for greater trade freedom with this country. They have clearly shown this on every occasion.

The farmers of the United States are suffering under many serious disadvantages, as a result of the trade policy of that country.

They have the remedy in their own hands, but if they are foolish enough not to use it, then there is no help for it. The ridiculous thing is, that some in Canada will preach the doctrine, that our farmers are to be made rich by placing themselves in the same boat with the "depressed, poor, disoriented and distressed" (we quote the New York Governor) farmers of the republic.

SMUT IN WHEAT.

Those who had anything to do with the wheat crop of last year in Manitoba, will have had considerable experience with smut. Anything like the proportion of smutty wheat was never experienced before here. It was impossible to handle any quantity of wheat without getting more or less smutty stuff. Last year's crop was a defective one all around, and the prevalence of smut was one of its worst characteristics.

Profiting by the experience of last year, most farmers were wise enough to take the precaution to treat their seed wheat with bluestone as a preventative of smut. Quite a number, however, seem to have been foolish enough to omit this operation, and as a result, there is more or less smutty wheat this year in some sections. There will of course be nothing like the same proportion of smutty wheat that there was last, but there is sufficient to show that there has been considerable carelessness in spite of the warnings of last year, in neglecting to take the simple and inexpensive precautions necessary to prevent smut.

Sufficient proof has been given to satisfy the most dogged person that smut is preventable. Its presence now can be set down solely as a result of neglect to take the usual precaution to prevent it. Here, however is an additional proof that smut can be effectually prevented.

A. Moore, of the Royal Dominion Mills, Toronto, who recently made a trip of inspection through Manitoba, said on his return. "I drove over some fine fields of wheat, among them 2,300 acres on Sandison's farm, Brandon, which is one half or more in the stock, not a heavy crop, but a very nice one. All was ripe and standing, clear of weeds or smut, excepting 100 acres, which is very smutty. All his seed was soaked in bluestone except that used in the 100 acres of smutty wheat."

This is another item added to the already thoroughly convincing proofs that smut is easily preventable. In the face of these facts, it is to be regretted that some farmers will be so foolhardy as to neglect so simple and inexpensive a remedy.

THE LADOGA WHEAT.

Not much has been heard of Ladoga wheat of late. The latest item going the rounds of the papers is to the effect that R. H. Skrine, of Grenfell, who grew a quantity of Ladoga wheat last year, and went to England to sell it, has obtained several shillings more per quart for it than the best wheats were then selling at. The wheat was a very fine sample in appearance, and this may have enabled Mr. Skrine to obtain a price so far in advance of other wheats. This incident in connection with this wheat, does not necessarily prove anything in regard to the milling quality of Ladoga wheat in general. The wheat may have been bought on sample, as a wheat of extra fine appearance, without any knowledge as to its milling quali-

ties. Little or nothing can be adduced from the sale of Mr. Skrine's wheat, as to the general milling value of the Ladoga variety, though the price realized undoubtedly proves that the wheat appeared to be a very fine sample.

We would like to see the question as to the milling value of Ladoga more thoroughly settled. Tests so far have been against the wheat. Prof. Saunders, of the Dominion Experimental farms, undertook last spring to have a test made, and a car lot of Ladoga wheat was procured and sent to Toronto for milling. No account of this test has yet been made, though we learn from private sources that the grain did not show very well as a milling wheat.

There is no question as to the early ripening of Ladoga. On the Manitoba experimental farm this year it ripened, and was harvested and out of the way before the other wheats were ready to cut. This is a great point in its favor, as it enables farmers to get on early with their harvest work, and they can handle it and have it saved before their later crops are ready. If the milling quality of the wheat is not entirely bad it would almost pay farmers who have soil suitable to this variety, to grow a limited quantity of Ladoga, on account of its early ripening habit.

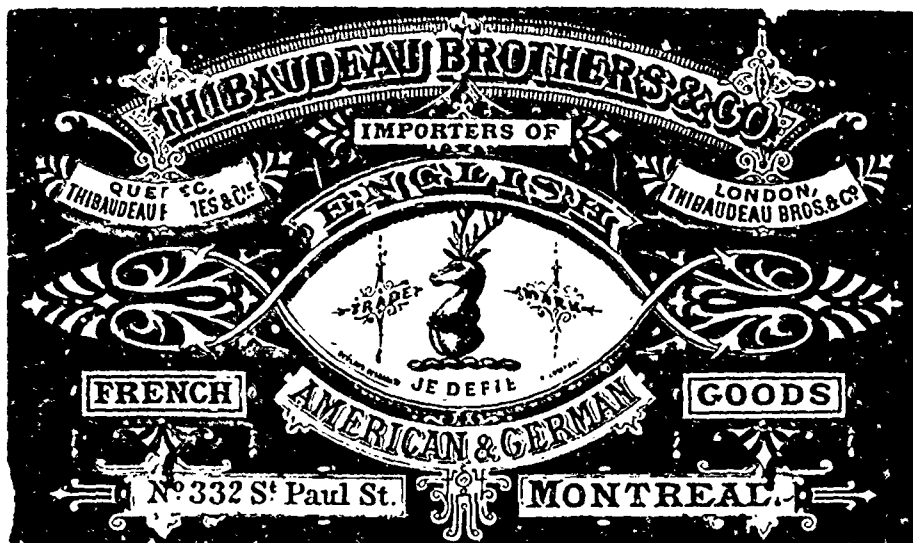
JUST A WORD OF CAUTION.

From statements made in letters received from Eastern Canada, and from items appearing in eastern papers, it appears that people east have altogether to exalted an idea of Manitoba's crop this year. People east appear to think that the outlook is wonderfully bright, and they are preparing to push business in this direction on the strength of these opinions. Altogether the opinion east seems to decidedly over-rate our crop prospects and the business outlook here. THE COMMERCIAL therefore believes that a word of caution is necessary. The Manitoba crop is not an enormous one. It is a good many bushels per acre short as compared with the very large crop last year, and threshing returns show that the yield of wheat is not up to the official estimate of 22.7, as shown by the August crop bulletin, which estimate, however, is only given as a preliminary one. In some sections the crop is light, but the average for the province is fairly good. Manitoba has not therefore produced a remarkably large wheat crop this year, but simply what may be called a good crop on the average. In Assiniboia territory, west of Manitoba, the crop is lighter than the average for Manitoba.

The quality of the wheat crop is all around very good, and infinitely superior to that of last year. Altogether, the quantity and quality of the crop is such, that with fair prices ruling, this would prove a very profitable year for Manitoba farmers. The difficulty, however, comes in in the matter of prices. At present wheat values, there is not much in it for many of our farmers. It will take a big yield of wheat to leave much margin at present prices, and unless a change comes in wheat values, our farmers will not have much profit from their year's work.

This is the way the matter should be viewed by business men. There is no reason to be alarmed over the outlook. Business men will

(Continued on page 67.)



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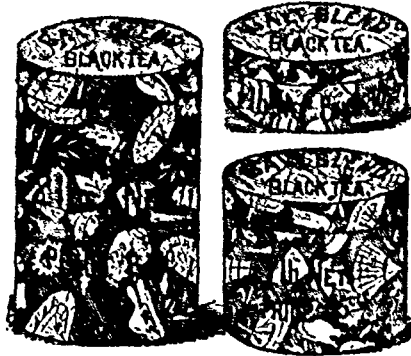
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JUST A WORD OF CAUTION.

(Continued from page 66)

require, as they always should do, to exercise the usual care and vigilance, and look for only an ordinary year's trade. Those who look for a big rush of business, and who think that it would be safe to recklessly push trade and extend credit, on the basis of the present crop, will be disappointed.

GRAIN GRADING AND INSPECTING.

As mentioned some time ago in THE COMMERCIAL, a change has been made in the mode of appointing the board to fix the grain standards. Last year the board was composed of persons selected by the western boards of trade. This year the parties composing the board have been named by the Inland Revenue department, which department has official control in the matter of grading grain. Last year the board for selecting standards for western grain was composed of western men, appointed as stated by the western boards. This year the Toronto and Montreal boards of trade and the Dominion Millers' Association have each been given one representative upon the western board. The farmers have also very justly been given representation on the board. The board will meet at Winnipeg, as in previous years, and the date of the meeting this year has been fixed for October 7. Following are the persons appointed to the board:—Winnipeg—N. Bawlf (chairman), S. A. McGaw, S. Spink. Brandon—Kenneth Campbell. Portage la Prairie—H. S. Patterson. Regina—J. D. Sibbald. Toronto board of trade—H. N. Baird. Montreal corn exchange—R. M. Esdaile. Dominion Millers—M. McLaughlan, Toronto. Frank E. Gibbs, inspector at Fort William and David Horn, inspector at Winnipeg, are also members of the board. The farmers are represented by Chas. Braithwaite of Portage la Prairie, and John Hanson, of Moosomin.

A good deal of dissatisfaction has been expressed in the grading and standards of last year. It will always be the case. It will be found simply impossible to please everybody in this matter. Sellers will find the grading too severe, and buyers will complain that it is too low. Last crop was a most difficult one to grade, and it is therefore not surprising that there were more complaints than usual. As the farmers now have a hand in fixing the standards, a sentimental reason at least for grumbling on their part will be removed, and the same remarks will apply to eastern buyers, who are now represented on the western board. The new grades of "regular" wheat fixed last year, have given great dissatisfaction on account of the name, and not without a good reason. The word "regular" should be dropped, or if continued, it should be applied to a different quality of grain, and not made use of in grading damaged stuff.

The dissatisfaction in the matter of grading and inspecting wheat found vent recently in the following resolution passed by the Brandon board of trade:

"Resolved, that in the opinion of this board the present system of grading is not satisfactory, and that the matter should be taken up by a delegation composed of representatives from the various boards of trade in the province, to meet at Winnipeg in co-operation with

the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, to see if some more satisfactory system could not be arrived at."

Acting upon the request of the Brandon board, a meeting has been called at Winnipeg, for October 6, to discuss the questions at issue. The meeting has been fixed just previous to the meeting of the standards' board, and the conclusions arrived at will no doubt be presented to the board for fixing the standards, for the consideration of the latter body. It is not at all probable that anything practical will be done at this meeting, if indeed anything practical is even presented.

OUR SCHOOLS.

The outcome of the present school legislation in Manitoba will probably be the complete secularization of the schools, and this would appear to be the sensible way of doing the thing. The question which now appears to be agitating some is, whether our schools, are public schools or Protestant schools. There is some religious teaching in our schools, and as this teaching is not in accordance with the Catholic Church, there is one thing certain, that our schools are not Catholic schools. Now, as this religious instruction is not at least objectionable to the Protestants, and in fact we may say some religious exercises were provided for in the new school regulations, in deference to a demand from a section of the Protestants, there is some shadow for the claim that our schools are now Protestant schools. This of course gives the Catholics an additional objection to our present school system. It is an objection which we believe could be removed without any injury to the community at large, and if the complete secularization of the schools would in any way tend to harmonize the present situation, it should be acted upon at once. There is a (limited we believe) sentimental objection to purely secular schools, but it is not one which should stand in the way of the harmony of classes and creeds in school matters. Religious teachings, we think, may be safely left to the churches, and the state might as well at once and forever go completely out of the business. The complete secularization of the schools is only in keeping with the secularization of the state, in separating it from the church.

Rye is Profitable.

A farmer writing from North Dakota says rye will undoubtedly prove a valuable crop in North Dakota for various reasons. It is one of the most hardy and prolific of small grains, flourishing on poor soils, and valuable as a fallow after wheat. It also has the merit of early maturity and may be sowed with safety after the wheat has all been planted. It is not so liable to injury from frost and other enemies as wheat, nor is it so susceptible to hot winds and drought. I think the best results may be obtained by sowing it early and getting it out of the way before the wheat harvest sets in. As to the profit of a crop of rye, which is the main thing after all, it has been for months only a few cents below the price of No. 2 wheat in Milwaukee and Chicago markets. In Milwaukee I noticed that it was only one or two cents below wheat for days at a time. If given as good a chance as wheat it would prove quite as valuable a crop on this soil. It is a much easier crop to handle than flax.

Three Books On Silver.

M. O. Haupt is well and favorably known in England by his former works, and we think that this shorter book will not detract from his reputation. It contains a vast mass of information collected and arranged with much care. Of course opinions must differ even as to statements of alleged facts, when one is dealing with currency or money. That is inevitable, but one cannot read this summary of the existing situation without being impressed by the honesty and care of the writer. The "note" of the whole essay is the disappearance of silver as standard money, so far as Europe is concerned. The author gives cogent reasons for his conviction that silver may be used as token money ever so largely, but can never recover its old position as a standard of value, and a rival money to gold.

He bases this opinion on the facts as to the supply of gold and silver which are certainly most remarkable. Since 1878 the yearly production of silver has almost doubled (73,000,000 ounces in the former year against 140,000,000 in 1891), while that of gold has increased only on a moderate scale. The increase of gold has sufficed to supply what is wanted for the arts, and also to add largely to the reserves of the great Banks, so that, in the opinion of those best informed, the alleged scarcity of gold of which we used to hear so much, is merely a fancy of theorists determined to explain the fall in prices in some way or other, without having recourse to the plain results of supply and demand of the articles whose price has changed. These being the facts as to the supply of the precious metals, Europe has turned her back on silver as we see in the recent examples of Austria-Hungary and Italy.

M. Haupt lays great stress on the failure of the law of 1890 in the United States to raise the market price of silver. He even calls silver "a base and dangerous metal," no longer fit to form good and honest money" (p. 73). This being so he objects to any attempt at bimetallicism. It is in his opinion hopeless to attempt to restore the position of silver by agreements or otherwise. Governments must face the situation and abandon silver to its fate. All he suggests is that the Indian Government should close its mints to private persons, and only coin the silver presented by the Government itself, so as to prevent an excessive coinage in that country.

Whatever may be thought of this proposal which seems now to be seriously considered by the Indian Government, it is clear that it would not help the market for silver. It must, on the contrary, tend still further to depreciate the white metal, as lessening demand, and giving an impression that the rulers of India are so much alarmed as even to contemplate the adoption of a gold standard and a gold currency. M. Haupt thinks that the secretary of state might thus fix the price of the rupee in exchange. We greatly doubt it, and we hope that no such measure may be adopted without the gravest consideration.

The history of the Latin Union as given by M. Haupt is most curious and instructive. He shows how troublesome arrangements may become as between the strong and the weak, the result being a great burden on the strong, for the relief of the weak, and small prospect of any speedy or effectual remedy.

The "latest monetary statistics" and the comparison of the position of different States are also full of interest.

We strongly recommend this curious and interesting book to the attention of our readers:—

2. Lord Alwyne Compton's pamphlet is interesting as setting forth the way in which he has arrived at the same conclusion as M. Haupt. It is not a long and complete treatise, but it is well worth reading as a popular statement of many arguments against bimetallicism.

3. Mr. Norman's work is an elaborate essay or collection, intended as a guide to the "monetary system" of the world, and to foreign

exchanges. It is, we think, disfigured by a violation of language which is not convincing. For instance it speaks of bimetalism as "a gigantic protection job." However much we may differ from them, we know bimetalists who are firm free traders, and who, if they are protectionists, are certainly such without knowing it. Again, he asserts that he has "fought for eight years against the four I's—Interest, Ignorance, Indifference and Indolence." It may be so, but such language savors rather too much of the odium which seems to attach to currency as well as to theology.

What the author insists on is the nature of money as being only "the standard substance appropriated to currency," and what he calls "the unit of weight system," which he regards as "the key to the understanding of true money."

Our complaint of the author may be summed up by saying that he is too inflexible, and therefore unable to enter into the way the facts strike other minds. He seems to have no tolerance for opposition, however moderately expressed, and even when it may come from those who agree with him in his general position. We venture, for instance, to think that on p. 24 he is a little hard on Sir T. Farrer, a staunch monometallist.

The author seems to think that hardly anyone believes in his definition of money as being the standard substance used for currency purposes. We much doubt this statement. No doubt we speak in common language of "paper money," because banknotes in good credit perform the function of coin with much saving of trouble to the holder. So we speak of "money" being "easy" or "tight" in a vague way, when we are really speaking of deposits available on demand, and passing from hand to hand by cheques or other credit instruments, but we do not, therefore, lose our hold of a correct scientific definition of money.

We are not prepared to credit the author with the merit of having made a great discovery, as he seems to think he has. But we do not say he has done what is useless or needless in pressing once more upon us the necessity of clear ideas, and the danger of confusion in a matter of such vast importance. He dwells much on the intrinsic exchange value of any material that can form good money, but this is not a new idea. Some of us think that we learnt it long ago, and therefore agree with his remarks on the "measure of values" (p. 34).

Mr. Norman's tables and calculations will no doubt be useful to those who require the information thus afforded, but we do not see anything about them so remarkable and extraordinary as he seems to suggest. We note with interest that he agrees with M. Haupt in the opinion that silver can be mined on a great scale and at a profit, even if its gold price should fall far below its present low level. Mr. Norman has long since dwelt on this point, and his opinion seems to be amply confirmed by others, and by the course of recent quotations of silver.

Mr. Norman's discussions on exchanges and on what he considers a new way of stating them will be found curious and interesting, even if his plans should not be adopted by those practical people whose daily business compels them to consider the fluctuations of the exchange, and who are accustomed to modes of calculation to which Mr. Norman objects.

The reader, however well disposed towards the writer of this book, is somewhat perplexed by much repetition, as the work is not chiefly a condensed treatise, but a sort of collection of jumble of various papers and letters already published, and the same thoughts are many times repeated with slight variation. We think the whole of the materials might have been combined in a form much more attractive and instructive. Mr. Norman seems most anxious to diffuse sound views on money, and we wish he had adopted a less discursive method.—Correspondent in London *Chamber of Commerce*.

Manitoba.

W. Gibbins & Co., Winnipeg, have taken over the agencies lately represented here by James Kirkwood & Co.

William A. Allen, lately with N. N. Cole of Winnipeg, and who opened up a business for himself at the town of Wawanesa, is dead.

The prospects of having Saskatchewan Avenue, Portage la Prairie, lighted with electric light are good, as the company has made a reasonable proposition to the town council.

Mr. Finnerty, of the firm of Finnerty & Moore, of Fort Qu'Appelle, has rented one of the stores in the Speirs' block at Griswold and will open out in a few days in the dry goods and grocery business.

Jas. Anderson, Dominion Government Immigration agent in the state of Michigan, arrived in Winnipeg on Thursday with a party of twenty delegates and settlers, all from the Chesaning district. Eleven of the party left for Battleford and if the country suits them will select a tract of land for the families they represent in Michigan. This is Mr. Anderson's second trip to the west this summer. Some of the members of the previous party are still in the country, and express themselves as pleased with the prospect. Their families and two cars of stock arrive today from Michigan, the first fruits of the report of the previous delegation. Another party in charge of Mr. Scatchard, of Bad Axe, Michigan, will arrive on Monday or Tuesday.

Alberta.

A. Macdonald & Co. are asking for tenders for the erection of a new brick store at Lethbridge to replace the building destroyed by fire last winter.

The McNeil company have resumed operations on an extensive scale at the Anthracite coal mines and have made contracts for a large tonnage with the C.P.R. and with their agents throughout the territories and at the coast. The coal is being prepared same as Pennsylvania article in furnace, stove and nut sizes, thoroughly screened and picked.

W. A. Proctor, a Cincinnati millionaire, has purchased \$30,000 worth of Calgary real estate. The property is situated on Stephen Avenue and includes the Queen's hotel, owned by S. J. Clarke. Mr. Proctor has been through American and Canadian cities on the Pacific coast, but prefers Calgary as a point for safe investment. He will erect a stone block next spring.

M. G. Bragg, of Pullman, State of Washington, has left for Edmonton to select a large tract of land in that district for settlement purposes. Mr. Bragg represents several land companies of Pullman and neighboring towns whose object is to place farmers on lands which they have acquired by purchase. There has been a large emigration from that portion of Washington to this country this year, and all who have settled here are so well pleased with their prospects that in all probability there will be a much greater influx of settlers in the near future from the same quarter. The majority have settled at Wetaskawin, a station on the Calgary and Edmonton railway between Red Deer and Edmonton.

Assiniboia.

E. G. Weeks, contractor, Regina, is dead.

The finest train load of cattle which has left Medicine Hat for some time, says the *Times*, of Sept. 23, was shipped by Mr. Gordon, of Pilot Mound, to-day. There were 294 head in all, mostly three and four year old steers. They were purchased from Brown & Ross and others in the Medicine Hat district and are in prime condition. They are destined for the British market.

The Maple Creek Agricultural society held their fifth annual show on Sept. 16th at Maple Creek. The day turned out very hot and the show was a success. A very large crowd at-

tended. The vegetables were not as good as last year, but the competition was keen. The stock was everything that could be desired, and there were some extra fine horses on exhibition. The special prizes were carried off by Wm. Nicol, but as usual G. W. Quick carried off the largest number of prizes.

Northwest Ontario.

Norman J. McLeod, tailor of Keewatin, was drowned last week from the ferry steamer Kenniva while entering Keewatin channel.

Port Arthur proposes to submit a by-law to raise \$40,000 for the extension of its electric street railway to West Fort William.

E. Arnold, of the Russell house, Rat Portage, has made arrangements to open a harness shop and expects his stock at once. This will be a new business in Rat Portage.

The Port Arthur, Duluth & Western railway is fast approaching completion. It is now at the boundary line of Minnesota, and is being run into the iron mines in that state. A contract has been made with a company in Duluth and Minnesota to carry one million tons of iron ore from Minnesota to Port Arthur within the next ten years, which is equivalent to 100,000 tons per annum for that period.

Freight Rates and Traffic Matters.

The Duluth *Market Report* of Sept. 24 says: "Grain rates have ruled firm during the week at 3½c to 3¾c. A number of large cargoes cleared. The tendency is upward."

A special tariff sheet on coal from Estevan has been issued and came into effect on October 1st. The rate per ton on carload lots from the mines to Winnipeg is \$2.25. To Brandon the rate is \$2 and to Yorkton, the terminus of the M. & N. W., the tariff is \$3.50.

The Chicago *Trade Bulletin* of Sept. 24 says: "Rail rates to New York remain the unchanged at 22½c for grain and 25c for provisions. The roads have decided to advance rates on October 10 to 25c on grain and 30c on provisions. Through rates to Liverpool were firmer at 26½ to 28½c per 100 lbs for flour, 14 to 15c per bushel for grain, and 37½ to 41½c per 100 lbs for provisions. The lake and rail lines had a fair business and rates held steadier at 7½c per bushel for wheat, and 7c for corn to Buffalo, 7½c for wheat, and 6½c for corn to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Flour rates to New York were steady at 17½c per 100 lbs. New England rates firmer at 10c for corn and 6½c for oats. Lake freights were firm at 2½c for wheat and 2½c for corn to Buffalo, 2c on corn and 1½c on oats to Georgian Bay, and 4½c for wheat and 4c for corn to Kingston."

Grain and Milling.

Dines & Cleveland have erected a grain warehouse at Alameda, on the Souris branch railway.

Jas. Robertson, of Winnipeg, is building an elevator for Mr. McMillan at the new town of Winkler.

Parrish & Lindsay, grain merchants of this city, says the *Brandon Times*, have given up their retail business and are extending their operations as wholesale buyers and shippers. They have lately purchased the elevator of D. P. McLaren at Berensford and are fitting it up with improved machinery.

Perhaps sixty per cent of the wheat now in Minnesota and Dakota country elevators, says the *Minneapolis Market Record*, is stored there by farmers. Last year the farmers objected to reports of stocks in store being published and they stored a smaller proportion of wheat than usual. Now the publicity is removed and they are again putting their wheat in the elevators. The elevator companies do not report their supplies to each other, for they are in competition with each other and are more careful to keep their private affairs from their competitors than to keep them from others.

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None Other Genuine.

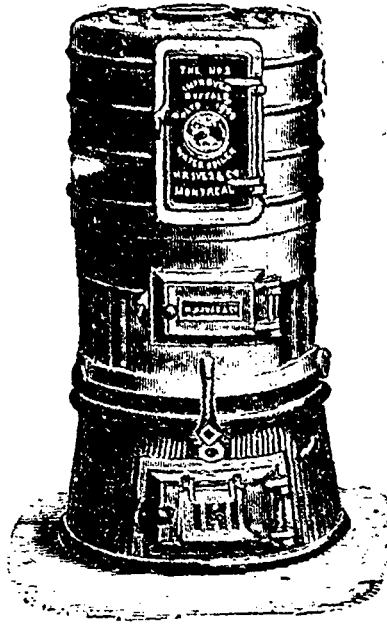
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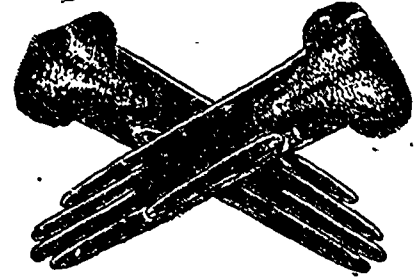
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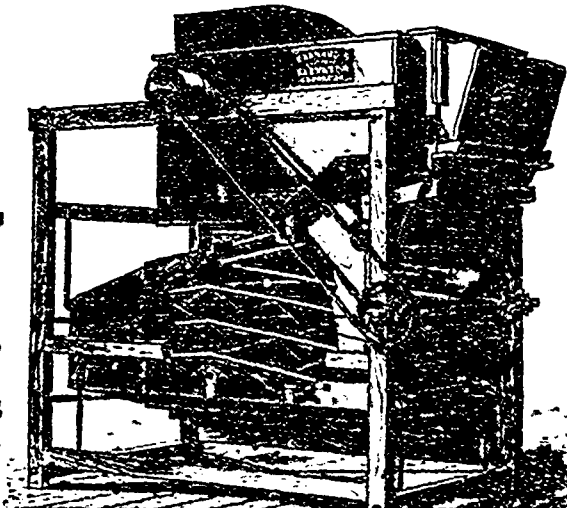
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AGENTS FOR—

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- Hingston Smith Arms Co., Winnipeg.
- Hope & Co., Tents, &c., Winnipeg.
- Mackie & Co., Scotch Whiskies.
- Allsopp's Ale.

Stephen Av., - CALGARY, N.W.T.

WINNIPEG MARKETS.

[All quotations, unless otherwise specified, are wholesale 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 1.

There is not much change to note in the general current of trade. Farmers are through with the rush of their harvest work, and are coming into town more frequently, bringing their products in for disposal. The grain movement has assumed considerable proportion, but a large portion of the wheat brought in at country points is being stored by farmers, in the hope of an advance in prices. Considerable of the grain going into country elevators is therefore being held on account of farmers. Mercantile collections have not improved, and are close, but banks and loan companies appear to have plenty of funds at the usual interest rates of 7 to 8 per cent as to security. The very low price of wheat is the most discouraging feature. At present values there is not much in it for farmers.

The Labor Market.

There is no lack of work. Men are scarce for all kinds of work, and there is no need for any one being idle who wants work. From \$30 to \$35 per month is being paid threshing hands, which includes board, and a large number of men are engaged in this work. In the city there are no idle men, unless they are idle from choice. Work on sewers, buildings, street railway extensions, etc., give abundance of labor to those who have not gone to the country to assist in the fall work on farms. This week it has been a hard job to get a man for any kind of work in the line of manual labor.

FISH—Warm weather was somewhat unfavorable to the fresh fish and oyster trade, but the prospect is better now with the cool weather that set in toward the end of the week. Fresh fish are quoted: Salmon, 14c; halibut, 15c; black cod, 15c; lake trout, 9c; whitefish, 5½ to 6c. Oysters, \$2.00 to \$2.50 per gallon. Cured fish quoted: salt Labrador harrings, \$4.75 to \$5 per half barrel; boneless codfish, 8 to 8½c per lb; smoked harrings, 22 to 25c per box.

FUEL.—Wood continues scarce and at high prices, nor is there likely to be any change for some time at least, until sleighing season sets in and new supplies can be brought from the woods. Mixed wood, called tamarac, but composed of jack pine, spruce and tamarac, is selling retail at \$6.50 per cord delivered in the city, and even \$7 is asked for alleged tamarac. Straight tamarac can hardly be had at all, and at any rate not to sell under \$7 retail, if indeed at that price. Some oak is selling at \$6.50 retail.

GREEN FRUITS.—The season for Ontario plums is thought to be about over, and it is not certain that any more of this fruit will be received. Receipts of plums have arrived in a damaged and unsatisfactory shape all the season, and shippers will have to adopt an improved plan of packing, if they expect fruit to arrive here sound. Grabs have arrived more or less spotted and damaged, and as a rule not fit to re-ship. Ontario grapes are arriving freely, and in very good order. Some of the poorer sort have sold as low as 35c per basket, and up to 75c for fancy stock. Ontario pears lower. Tomatoes, which are also Ontario stock, are getting scarce. The warm weather has been against apples, which have not been of extra keeping quality, but will now improve right along. Lemons are easier, and high prices which have ruled of late will likely be gradually reduced. Oranges are still an unknown quantity here. California pears are very scarce. Basket apples are about done. Prices are: Messina lemons, \$9 to \$10.00; bananas, \$2.75 to \$3.25 per bunch;

tomatoes, 80 to 90c per 20 lb basket; green tomatoes, 25c per basket. California peaches, \$1.75 to \$2 per box; California pears, \$3.00 to \$4.00 per 40 lb box; California grapes, \$2 to \$3.75 per 20 lb crate as to quality and variety; Ontario apples, early varieties, \$3.25 to \$3.50 per barrel, as to quality. Ontario basket apples, 35 to 40c per basket, Ontario pears, \$1 to \$1.25 per basket, Ontario grapes, 35 to 75c per 10 lb basket.

GROCERIES.—New canned goods are now mostly in stock. Tomatoes and corn are lower, but peas are slightly higher than old stock was quoted. Canned salmon have been advanced in this market. Sugars and syrups are unchanged. Granulated 5½ to 5¾c, yellows 4½ to 4¾c, powdered 7½ to 8c, lumps 6 to 6½c.

DRIED FRUITS.—Prices are high in new dried fruits. A few new Valencia raisins have been received in advance of general stock. Except in apricots, the following prices are for last year's stock. Dried apples 5½ to 6c; evaporated, 8 to 9c; figs, layers, 10 to 14c; figs, cooking, 3 to 5c; dates, 6 to 8½c. Valencia raisins, \$1.25 to \$1.60 per box; new Valencia, \$2.40; Sultanas, 10 to 11c per pound. Currants, 6 to 6½c; prunes, 6 to 9c. Evaporated fruits are quoted: apricots, new, 19 to 20c; peeled peaches, 17½ to 18c; unpeeled peaches, 12 to 12½c; pitted plums, 11 to 11½; cherries, 13 to 13½c; pears, 12½ to 13c; nectarines, 11½ to 12c.

NUTS.—Fancy stock is quoted: Almonds per pound, 16 to 17c; walnuts, per pound, 15 to 16c; pecans, 17c to 18c; filberts, 13 to 14c; Brazils, 10 to 13c; peanuts, 14 to 15c; Coconuts, \$9 to \$10 per 100.

PAINTS AND OILS.—Prices are steady. Linseed oil is unchanged at recent declines. There is a large supply of home manufactured oil on hand. The local mills are not now crushing, but will start soon on new crop.

GENERAL WHEAT SITUATION.—Wheat exhibited temporary strength this week, but declined and reached even a lower level than during the previous week. On Monday United States markets were stronger and closed fractionally higher than Saturday previous. Cables were also firmer. Indian shipments were smaller. The visible supply in the United States and Canada east of the mountains increased 3,590,000 bushels for the week, making the total 44,957,000 bushels, as compared with 26,862,000 bushels a year ago. The same week last year the visible supply increased 2,318,000 bushels. Duluth increased 300,000 bushels and Chicago 30,000 bushels. Minneapolis decreased 101,000 bushels. On Tuesday there was little change in United States markets. Cables were stronger. Liverpool was ¼ to 1d per cental higher. Continental markets also higher. The English visible supply increased 950,000 bushels. Duluth receipts were 768 cars, and Minneapolis 265 cars for the day. On Wednesday wheat was easier in the United States markets. Cables were lower. Duluth received 213 cars and Minneapolis 346 cars, Chicago 587 cars. There was little buying support to the markets. On Thursday wheat declined in United States markets under favorable crop and weather advices and lower cables. The decline was continued on Friday, when bottom prices for the season were again reached.

While there seemed to be some undercurrent of strength in the markets, there is a lack of buying support to give prices a permanent boost. The general feeling is, that wheat is cheap property and ought to advance, but large stocks and heavy receipts at primary markets curbs the bull sentiment for the present. Any stacking up of receipts, and decrease in stocks, would soon allow of stronger values.

Total receipts at the four principal United States spring wheat points since August 1, the beginning of the crop year foot up: Minneapolis 8,473,155 bushels, Duluth 5,757,125 bushels, Chicago 16,371,183 bushels, Milwaukee 3,594,772 bushels, making a total of 34,496,340 bushels, against 33,240,943 bushels during the time last year and 12,174,912 bushels in 1890.

The total receipts of wheat at the four principal winter wheat points, Toledo, St. Louis, Detroit and Kansas City from July 1 to date are 37,358,370 bushels, against 32,064,728 bushels in 1891 and 13,781,810 bushels in 1890. It is said that 60 per cent of the wheat in Minnesota and Dakota county elevators is stored by farmers.

LOCAL WHEAT.—A brisk movement has now set in, in deliveries by farmers at Manitoba country markets. A number of points were receiving from 2000 bushels per day upward to 6,000 and 7,000 bushels at some markets. Farmers deliveries are not general yet at all points, but total aggregate receipts were estimated at 50,000 to 70,000 bushels per day. The car lot movement has not reached this proportion yet, and amounted to about 50 cars per day. Considerable wheat placed in country elevators has gone in on store on account of farmers, and there will no doubt be a wide disposition to hold for higher prices. Prices have varied rather more widely than last week, and there has been a tendency to advance prices at some country points, above top range of last week for best samples. About 55c is as a rule the highest price paid for best samples of hard wheat, supposed to be above No. 2 in quality, but 1 to 2c higher was paid at a few points. 52 to 54c is the usual range of prices for No. 2 hard, those quotations being to farmers, in country market.

FLOUR.—Millers are working to a considerable extent on new wheat. The weather has been favorable to a hard, dry sample, so that new grain is fit for milling at once, while in general quality it is a vast improvement on the old stock. Quotations are unchanged. Prices are quoted as follows to the local trade in small lots per 100 pounds: Patents, \$2.20; strong baker's, \$2.00; XXXX, 90c to \$1.15; superfine, 70c to 90c. Less than 100 pounds sacks 5c. extra per hundred. These are the usual prices to small buyers. Considerably closer quotations are obtained by large buyers.

MILLSTUFFS.—Prices are steady. There is a good demand for shorts at \$10 per ton. Bran is selling at \$3 per ton to dealers, in broken lots to the local trade.

OATS.—The price of oats is somewhat irregular, and there is considerable uncertainty as to future values. Further evidence is coming in that the crop is averaging very light weight in pounds per bushel, and this has a tendency to stiffen values for good oats. On the Winnipeg street market loads sold at 20 to 23c per bushel as to quality, under 22c being light and inferior stuff. Car lot values at country points seemed to be from 16c upward.

BARLEY.—No business in this grain learned of, beyond a few wagon loads sold locally at 20c, for dark, feed quality. The crop is low in point of color, so far as can be learned.

GROUND FEED.—Unchanged at \$13 to \$15 c as to quality and quantity.

MEALS, ETC.—Oatmeal holds at about the same range of values. Quotations have been marked down slightly on some brands. \$2 is now about the top range for rolled or granulated, being a reduction of 5c per sack. Rolled and granulated oatmeal held at about \$1.90 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.

BUTTER.—Butter continues to maintain a firm tendency and somewhat better prices have been paid. We quote good to choice dairy at 17 to 18c per lb, jobbing to retail dealers, but where a dealer is allowed to pick over a lot for a few tubs of his own choice, he is usually obliged to pay 1 to 2c higher. In round lots the ideas of buyers are up about 1c, and 15c would be paid for good round lots, or for the pick of a lot with second quality left out.

CHEESE.—Firm. Dealers say they have been able to buy some small quantities at 9c, but factories as a rule will not sell at this price.

and they are asking as high as 10c in some cases. Jobbing about 10c.

Eggs.—The prices is as yet unchanged, but an early advance is looked for Dealers are selling at 14 to 15c, the latter for candled stock.

CURED MEATS.—The warm weather has interfered with local packing operations, and packers have not been able to do much. Prices are unchanged except for lard, which is held at an advance of 5c. Dry salt long clear bacon, 9½; smoked long clear, 10½; 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 \$1.75 per pail. Pure at \$2.25 to \$2.30 per 20 pound pail. In tins, 12 to 12½c per pound.

DRESSED MEATS.—There is no change to note. The demand for meats is improving with cooler weather. The usual price for good beef, sides or carcass, is 6c, and the range from 5 to 6c, as to quality. Pork is about 7c. Mutton held at 11c and lamb 11 to 12c. Veal 7 to 8c.

POULTRY.—The supply of game has considerably lessened the demand for poultry. Turkeys are 1c lower per lb. Spring chickens, 25 to 45 per pair, old fowls, 45 to 60c. Turkeys, 10 to 11c per lb live weight. Ducks and geese 10c to 11c lb live.

GAME.—Wild ducks bring 20 to 30c per pair in lots. Prairie chickens cannot be sold, on account of the act forbidding their sale, but a great many have been killed lately, and are handed about in a private way among friends.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes are abundant, and all other season vegetables ditto. Following are prices at which dealers buy from growers on the market: Potatoes 20 to 25c per bushel; cabbage 40 to 60c dozen; cauliflower 50 to 75c dozen; celery 25c dozen; cucumbers 25 to 40c dozen; rhubarb 20c dozen bunches; green beans 60c bushel; peas in pod, 75c bushel; beets, carrots, turnips, radishes, onions, etc., sell at about 15c per dozen bunches; green corn 1c to 12c dozen ears. Ontario tomatoes bring 70 to 80c per 20 lb baskets; green tomatoes plentiful at 50c per bushel; ripe onions 2½ to 3½c per lb.

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. Real 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 have been taken this week at 40c, but the price is expected to advance next week 5 to 10c. Tallow, 4½c rendered; 2½c rough.

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

SENAGA ROOT.—Fall pick now coming in. The price has advanced sharply. We quote 26 to 30c per pound for good dry root.

HAY.—Baled hay held at \$6 to \$7 per ton and offering freely. Loose hay on the street market abundant at about \$4 per ton.

LIVE STOCK.—Hogs are offering in the country for shipment, but the sizes average heavier than are desired. The popular demand is fast running into smoked meats, and heavy hogs for long clear sides are not in demand. Offerings appear to average well up to 250 pounds, while nice hogs at 150 to 200 pounds would be preferred. We quote hogs at 4½ to 5c off cars here, for good quality.

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, lard and short ribs per 100 pounds.

Wheat was firmer on Monday, prices ad-

vancing ½ to ¾, and closed ½ to ¾ higher than Saturday. There seemed to be a considerable undercurrent of strength, and a better feeling as to the future of wheat. Closing prices were:—

	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.	May
Wheat	74½	74½	77½	82½
Corn	46½	46½	—	49½
Oats	32½	33	—	37
Pork	—	10 67½	—	—
Lard	—	7 85	—	—
Ribs	—	9 85	—	—

Wheat was rather quieter and easier on Tuesday. Prices declined ½c, but advanced some and closed only ½ to ¾ lower. Closing prices were:—

	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.	May
Wheat	74½	74½	77½	82
Corn	46½	46½	—	49½
Oats	32½	32½	—	36½
Pork	—	10 65	—	—
Lard	—	7 85	—	—
Short ribs	8 40	9 70	—	—

Wheat was quiet and easy on Wednesday. Prices fluctuated within a range of ½c, and closed ½c lower for December. May showed a decline at the close of about ½c. Closing prices were:—

	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.	May
Wheat	74½	74½	76½	81½
Corn	46½	45½	—	49½
Oats	32½	32½	—	36½
Pork	—	10 90	—	—
Lard	—	8 00	—	—
Short ribs	8 35	9 95	—	—

For Thursday wheat was easy on lower cables and in sympathy with the sharp break in corn. Closing prices were ½ to ¾ lower, as follows:—

	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.	May
Wheat	73	73	76	81½
Corn	44½	44½	—	47½
Oats	31½	31½	—	35½
Pork	—	10 07½	—	—
Lard	—	8 02½	—	—
Short ribs	—	10 50	—	—

On Friday wheat weakened on talk of a big increase in the visible supply. Closing prices were ½c lower, as follows:—

	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.	May
Wheat	72½	72½	75½	81
Corn	44	43½	—	47½
Oats	31½	31½	—	35½
Pork	—	10 60	—	—
Lard	—	8 00	—	—
Ribs	—	9 95	—	—

On Saturday, October 1st, December wheat opened at 76½c and closed at 75½c.

Minneapolis Markets.

Following were closing wheat quotations on Thursday, September 29:

Grades,	Sept.	Dec.	May.	On tr'k
No. 1 hard	—	—	—	73
No. 1 northern	71½	71½	77½	71½
No. 2 northern	—	—	—	65 to 67

Sept. old, 72½.

Quotations, except when classified, are for new wheat.

FLOUR.—Flour did not sell quite so freely today. The break in wheat affected the activity of purchasers, especially as the buying of patents for the domestic trade had been very free for several days. Prices had been made brighter by the same causes that increased the size and number of purchases. The decline in wheat shaded them to-day, although miners here are well sold and are not under especial need to push sales for a while. Quoted at \$3.90 to \$4.30 for first patents; \$3.75 to \$3.90 for second patents; \$2.90 to \$3.10 for fancy and export bakers; \$1.30 to \$1.90 for low grades, in bags, including red dog.

BRAN AND SHORTS.—It is the surplus that makes an easy tone and the surplus comes from great milling activity. Millers asked on the basis of \$9.25 in bulk for bran. Many sales were below it if the claims of buyers were correct. Quoted at \$9.00 to \$9.50 for bran, \$10.90 to \$11.00 for shorts, and \$11.00 to 11.25 for middlings.

Oats.—Supply was light but market was slow and lower to sell. Local dealers are using about all that comes in and pay about 1½c more than shippers can afford to. Sales at 27½ to 31½c as to quality.

Barley.—There are many complaints of lack of sufficient demand for the lower qualities of

barley. The fine lots attracted good attention and consequent demand. Too much poor barley was offered for the market. No. 3 sold at 35 to 45c as to quality.

Feed.—Millers held at \$10.25 to \$10.75, loss than our lot \$10.75 to \$11.25; with corn meal at \$15.25 to \$15.75. Granulated meal \$20.

Duluth Wheat Market.

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

Monday—September, 72½c; December, 74½c.
Tuesday—September, 72½c; December, 74½c.
Wednesday—September, 72½c; December, 74c.
Thursday—September 71½c; December, 73½c.
Friday—September 71c; December, 73c.
Saturday—September 71c; December, 72½c.

A week ago September closed at 72½c and December delivery at 74½c.

Winnipeg Wheat Inspection.

The number of cars of wheat inspected at Winnipeg for the two weeks ended September 17th and 24th, 1892, is given below with the grading of the same.

Grade,	Sept. 17	Sept. 24
Extra Manitoba hard	0	0
No. 1 hard	6	7
No. 2 hard	18	62
No. 3 hard	3	13
No. 1 Northern	3	0
No. 2 Northern	0	3
No. 3 Northern	7	17
No. 2 White type	1	0
No. 1 Regular	0	3
No. 2 Regular	0	1
No. 3 Regular	0	0
No. 1 Rejected	5	7
No Grade	2	10
Rejected	9	5
Feed Wheat	0	0
Total	64	128

Total inspected for the two weeks as above, 182 cars. For the previous two weeks, 57 cars. For the corresponding two weeks of last year, 76 cars.

Better Prices For Wheat.

The latest information from Europe seems to indicate a very large call for wheat from the United States on this crop. The highest authorities agree that there is a smaller crop of wheat, the world over, this year than last, while in Europe the total crop is hardly larger than it was last year. Besides this, the rye crop of Europe, while greater than that of last year by 17 per cent., is still far below average, and that fact means a greater consumption of wheat and other cereals. On the whole, the situation at this writing seems to call for higher prices for wheat, both here and abroad.—Buffalo Milling World.

Manitoba Weather and Crops.

The weather has continued fine, and threshing has gone on uninterruptedly under the most favorable conditions, while farmers are getting ahead fast with their fall work. Threshing returns continue to show a lighter yield of wheat than was previously counted upon, and some returns have been quite disappointing. 20 bushels per acre is now perhaps an outside estimate of average yield for the entire exporting wheat districts of Manitoba and adjoining country west in the territories. The quality is showing up very good, and it looks as though half of the entire crop will grade No. 2 hard. There is a little smutty wheat, which will go rejected, and two or three cars of rather damp grain have shown up. This is due to putting the grain in stack before properly dried, as the weather conditions have been quite the opposite to cause any damp grain, and the general condition is dry and hard. Seeds of weeds in wheat are perhaps more prevalent than ever before. No frosted wheat has shown up yet in inspection returns, which is a pleasing feature. The quantity of wheat grading No. 1 hard is so far limited, and this is directly traceable to cutting on the green side. A large portion of

the crop has been reduced in weight and also reduced in grade by cutting too green, otherwise considerable wheat which grades No. 2, would have gone No. 1 hard. It is thought that later marketings will show an improvement in this latter respect, as it is claimed that allowing the wheat to stand in the stack for a while will to a considerable extent correct the damage done by cutting too green. Early marketing comes to a considerable extent from grain threshed from stock, which is not as good color as stacked grain.

Live Stock Markets.

At Liverpool on September 26, the trade in cattle was ruinous. The demand was very weak and the general supply and receipts of United States and Canadian fair. In consequence prices show a decline of 1/4 to 1/2, the range being about as follows:—Finest steers, 10 1/2; good to choice, 10; poor to medium, 9; inferior and bulls, 6 1/2 to 8.

The Montreal Gazette of Sept. 27, says: The same old story is being told by the live stock shippers. Notwithstanding the very low freights offering are still losing money in the British markets. The shipments last week showed a marked falling off, and this week's shipments will, it is expected, be even smaller. One of the big operators has evidently made up his mind that there is no money in the business, even with low freights and is refusing space this week which he could have at 35s, insured, for the asking. All the private cables report a further decline in Liverpool yesterday, and the indications are that shippers will send only enough cattle forward to fill the space they have contracted for. There has been much written about the unsatisfactory state of affairs; but the worst is yet to come and all the shippers will be glad when the last boat has got away. As our special cable to day says, "Trade for cattle is ruinous."

About 700 head were offered at the East End abattoir, Montreal, on Sept. 26. A few choice cattle sold at 4 to 4 1/2, but trade was on the whole very slow and prices lower, 3 to 3 1/2 being the general range, some sales of inferior beasts being made as low as 2c. The 40 calves offered sold fairly well at \$3 to \$10 each. There were about 700 sheep and lambs offered. Sheep were dull, but good lambs sold well at \$2 to \$4.50 each.

Price of Bread in Vancouver.

The Vancouver News Advertiser says: Winnipeg papers of a recent date state that the price of bread there has been reduced from fourteen to sixteen loaves for the dollar. In Vancouver the price of bread has been gradually reduced, until it is now twenty loaves of bread for the dollar to families and twenty-two to store keepers. It does seem queer that bread should be cheaper here than in Winnipeg, whence most of the flour that is used in Vancouver comes from, especially as living is much dearer in Vancouver than in Winnipeg.

Feeding Value of Wheat.

A leading farmer, says the London Farmer and Stock Breeder, has been feeding wheat to his dairy cows of recent years to very good purpose. He concludes, however, that in order to be efficacious wheat requires the assistance of some more oily substance. He found that an admixture of one-fourth of linseed, or one-third of linseed cake, very materially enhanced the feeding value of the grain. He also found that wheat answers the feeder's purpose better when boiled and given whole than in the form of fine meal or flour, but that as a rough or coarse meal it is better than either, because it mixes freely with other ingredients, and does not get into a doughy state.

Taking as his standard of value the digestible fat and albuminoids at 2 1/2 per lb., and the indigestible fat and albuminoids at 2 1/2 per lb., the experimenter—John Spier—fixed the feed-

ing value of wheat at £6 8s 4d, per ton, with maize at £5 18s 2d., linseed at £13 0s 11d., and linseed cake at £9 9s 6d. If linseed cake fell in market price to say £7 per ton, then wheat according to Mr. Spier's calculation, would be worth only £4 15s 2d. per ton for feeding purposes. So long, therefore, as wheat brings 30s. or upwards per quarter, it is more profitable to sell it as such than to feed it to stock. At 31s per quarter it is worth £7 per ton to the farmer—or some 12s more than to consume it with cattle.

British Grain Trade.

Mark Lane Express of Sept. 26 in its weekly review of the British grain trade says:—"The deliveries of English now wheat are increasing. Wheat of that class is held for 29s per qr. The yield being under the average per acre it is hoped that by selling only last year's proportion of the crop during October and November to impart firmness to the trade. Millers expect to find 200,000 qrs salable weekly at 30s level. Foreign wheats are rather better. California is standard both in London and Liverpool. Cargoes of American red winter are at 20s 7d; American flour sells at an average of 20s. The highest price paid is 26s Barley and oats are up. American corn sells at 23s Peas and beans are steady. At Monday's market English and foreign wheats were firmer though new wheat was less in favor being softer than was expected. Flour was dull. Malting barley was firm. Both flat and round corn were 3d cheaper. Beans, peas and rye were firm."

Exemption from Frost.

Writing on October 1st, there has been no frost yet at Winnipeg severe enough to injure grain. The writer has cucumbers in his garden which are blooming and bearing yet, and they have had no artificial protection whatever. The gardens in this district show very little trace of frost yet, even in the case of tender plants. Every week since, and including the last week of August, there have been frosts covering an area of more or less extent in the states to the south of us, in one case frost being experienced as far south as Missouri. On the closing nights of August there was frost in the states of Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Iowa, while the lowest temperature at Winnipeg (St. John's observatory) was 41 on each of the nights on which frost appeared south. This was nine degrees above the freezing point. On the night of September 5th there was frost again in a number of states. The official report issued weekly at Washington showed that for the week ended September 5th there was frost in seven western states, and also in some parts of the New England states. The lowest temperature at Winnipeg during this second cool dip was 36 degrees, which was still four degrees above the danger point. Another cool dip culminated in frost on September 12, in several states to the south, and on this date the first frost of the season was registered at Winnipeg, but only 1/2 degree, and too light to do any harm. There was frost again at Winnipeg on September 18, but still too light to do any damage, though it may be said that grain crops were out of danger before the first frost came. The first frost at Winnipeg, it will be observed, came exactly two weeks later than the first frost felt over a wide area in the states to the south, though a local frost was reported at one point in Dakota as early as September 18.

Milling Capacity.

The Northwestern Miller says it hears "much of the milling capacity, present and prospective, of various cities, but few people pause to realize what the actual flour-producing abilities of the milling centres are, nor to what an extent it will be necessary to build mills in order to wrest the pre-eminence in this line from some of the older cities. The following is a reason-

ably accurate list of the leading flour making towns in the United States. We do not include mills owned in the cities but located outside:—

	lbs. daily.		lbs. daily.
Minneapolis	43,000	Topeka	3,600
St. Louis	12,000	Richmond	3,000
Milwaukee	9,000	Cleveland	2,700
Duluth	6,700	Quincy	2,600
Rochester, N.Y.	4,700	Albion	2,500
Niagara Falls	4,700	Akron	2,500
New York City	4,600	Wilmington, Del.	2,500
San Francisco	4,500	Chicago	2,400
Toledo	3,600	Detroit	2,300
Nashville	3,600	Brooklyn	2,200
Buffalo	3,400	Denver	2,000
Baltimore	3,000	Fostoria	2,000
Indianapolis	3,000	Pittsburgh	2,000

World's Supply Of Wheat.

The following is the estimate of the wheat supply of the world, made by the Hungarian Minister of Agriculture, with such corrections as have been made since that report was issued. Taking the supplementary report received of the European crops, the following may be regarded as the approximate wheat supply of the world for 1892, compared with the returns of 1891:

Countries	1892 Bushels	1891 Bushels
United States	403,000,000	611,000,000
Canada	65,000,000	67,500,000
Argentine Republic	38,000,000	33,000,000
Chile	15,000,000	14,000,000
Total in America	603,000,000	715,500,000
United Kingdom	64,000,000	77,000,000
France	300,000,000	232,000,000
Russia	220,000,000	190,000,000
Poland	18,000,000	12,650,000
Germany	101,000,000	120,200,000
Italy	110,000,000	130,800,000
Holland	5,600,000	7,720,000
Switzerland	3,500,000	4,010,000
Belgium	22,700,000	14,200,000
Denmark	3,400,000	3,700,000
Norway and Sweden	3,070,000	5,000,000
Spain	79,400,000	71,400,000
Portugal	6,100,000	8,250,000
Greece	3,070,000	6,670,000
Austria	51,650,000	41,000,000
Hungary	140,500,000	126,300,000
Roumania	60,000,000	62,000,000
Bulgaria	51,000,000	40,000,000
Serbia	11,350,000	8,000,000
Turkey in Europe	39,720,000	33,000,000
Total in Europe	1,306,800,000	1,181,960,000
India	205,000,000	235,600,000
Caucasus	72,000,000	74,270,000
Turkey in Asia, &c	108,000,000	110,000,000
Total in Asia	385,000,000	439,770,000
Algeria	15,000,000	21,280,000
Cape Colony	4,000,000	4,120,000
Egypt	9,000,000	11,140,000
Tunis	4,000,000	4,250,000
Total in Africa	35,000,000	40,790,000
Australia	31,000,000	31,830,000
Grand Total	2,303,800,000	2,412,050,000

Europe's Requirements.

Berbohm and Dornbusch, the leading English agricultural authorities, differ materially in their estimates of exporting countries' surplus and importing countries' requirements. It is to be remembered, however, that the Dornbusch statement is of earlier date (August 26), and that Berbohm's (Sept. 16) has had the benefit of later information. The estimates are as follows:—

	Surplus bushels.	Requirements bushels.
Dornbusch	403,000,000	321,000,000
Berbohm	322,600,000	331,000,000
Difference	56,000,000	10,000,000

Probable Price Of Wheat.

As to the probable price, the opinion is that it will range pretty low for two months to come, the trade having lost some "faith in its guides" after being to completely astray a year ago. It is reckoned as certain that the United States carried over a fair surplus on July 1 last, and produced in 1892 a crop of wheat far above an average, as it unquestionably did. The French have been buying freely all summer, a,

well as last spring, and now have large stocks on hand, while their harvest has not been so unfavorable as many had predicted. British farmers, on the contrary, have not been fortunate this season. The number of pigs in the United Kingdom has decreased in twelve months 28 per cent. The price of sheep since 1899 has fallen about 18s per head; the hay crop is a complete failure, and "there is hardly any good crop;" even barley, which was the prize crop of the year, has suffered from heavy rains and high winds. Naturally, then, it is to be expected that British farmers will hurry their grain to market, and any considerable recovery, therefore, is not looked for. "In spite of all that," the *Starist* ventures "to think that the price of wheat is now too low, and that there must be a recovery long before the end of the agricultural year."

This opinion it bolstered by the continued crop failure in Russia. That country will not be able to export heavily, having no surplus to draw from. Then, again, it is probable that India, Australia, South America and similar countries drew largely last year on old stocks, because prices were high then, and "they were tempted to hurry to market everything they had ready," in spite, then, of what remains over in the United States from last year's harvest, some people are by no means convinced that there is a large surplus from past years, taking the world all over. The London paper named is rather inclined to think that the surplus is very much smaller than usual.—*Braidstreet*.

Fire At Virden.

The town of Virden, Manitoba, was visited by a disastrous fire on Wednesday night. The fire broke out about midnight, in the rear of the Central hotel stables, and spread rapidly. Following is the report as wired to the *Free Press*:

A big fire took place at midnight, said to have commenced in rear of the Central hotel stables. A strong wind from the southeast carried the flames to Wilcox & Higginbotham's stores. Koester & Sons' place was next burnt. The Virden house, Wyatt's stables and several other buildings were on fire at the same time, including the C.P.R. railway sheds and dwelling. By the extraordinary work of the fire brigade and people generally the fire was under control about 4 o'clock. The loss as far as known is \$10,000; insurance \$20,000.

The Virden House is a total loss. The value of the building is \$4,000; insured \$2,500. The contents were valued at \$5,000; insurance \$700. The loss was by removal and breakage only. McDonald & Hill's total loss is \$2,000; insurance \$1,500. The Grand Central hotel's total loss is: Buildings \$4,000, insurance \$2,500; contents, total loss, \$5,700; no insurance. The barber shop total loss on building is \$300, insurance \$400; total loss, stock \$200, covered by insurance. Wilcox & Co., total loss of building; value \$1,500, insurance \$1,000; stock mostly removed to their new brick and stone building. Estimate of stock burnt not made out. Jones' butcher shop, badly damaged; insurance \$500. The fire was stopped at Jones' by the efforts of the brigade and assistance from residents.

The fire was carried by strong winds over to the C.P.R. station house and sheds. Hillier's loss of furniture is about \$500, covered by insurance. The C.P.R. loss by removal and damage is \$300. Wyatt's lime house was burned down. Loss on contents and building, \$400. No insurance. J. Higginbotham's drug store and Norseworthy's harness shop are a total loss. The buildings were valued at \$3,000. Insurance \$2,000. Higginbotham's stock is also a total loss. Value about \$5,000, insurance about \$2,500. Norseworthy's stock was partly saved. No insurance. Koester's flour and feed building and contents are a total loss, insurance only \$200; loss about \$600. Mrs. Woolhouses' loss by removal of stock of fancy goods, toys,

stationery, etc., is covered by insurance. Mr. Perry loses by removal; no insurance. Mr. Foster and Mr. Fraser also lose by removal; covered by insurance.

The McBean elevator, grist mill, tank house, C. P. R. freight sheds, office and stationmaster's dwelling and many other buildings quite a distance from the burning buildings caught fire, but were immediately extinguished with little or no damage to the buildings.

This is the second serious fire in Virden within two years. Last year the block just south of the one now in ashes was destroyed. The block burned to-day was bounded by Nelson street, Sixth avenue and Wellington street. The Grand Central hotel, in which the fire is said to have originated, faces Sixth avenue and closely adjoins Wilcox's store, which is on the corner of the avenue and Wellington street. The stores of Higginbotham and Jones faced Nelson street and were so close to the others that it was impossible to save them. Between the Grand Central hotel and the other hotel of the town, the Virden House, there stood a frame implement warehouse, and this catching at an early stage set fire to the Virden house and stables, on the corner of 6th avenue and Wellington streets, and being dry frame structures, they fell an easy victim with nearly all their contents. The C.P.R. railway sheds were across Sixth avenue and some distance from the burned block, but not sufficient distance away to escape the hot blaze and were damaged with several other buildings in their locality.

As far as can be ascertained the insurance is light and will cover only a very small portion of the losses. On Wilcox's general store there was \$1,000 in the Manchester company and the contents were insured for three thousand dollars divided between the Commercial Union represented here by J. Patterson and one of the companies represented by A. Holloway. Higginbotham's general store was insured for \$400 in the Royal Canadian. On the Virden hotel buildings and stables there was \$2,000, half in the North British and Mercantile and half in the Caledonian. The contents of the hotel were covered with \$300 in the Lancashire and \$300 in the citizens companies.

Farm Values and Mortgages in Minnesota.

Much interesting light upon the condition of the farmer to-day as compared with a decade ago will be furnished by the report of the Minnesota Bureau of Labor Statistics. The bureau has been engaged for some time preparing a statement of the relative number of mortgage foreclosures for the years 1891 and 1891, together with a comparative statement of farm values and mortgage redemptions for the two years. This work has already occupied two years of the time of the Bureau. We have not yet received a copy of the report itself, but have gathered the information which follows from extracts and abstracts appearing in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press*. It appears that the statistics of land values presented in the report, together with all the allied statistics, have been compiled from the records of the register of deeds' offices in the several counties of the state. In the tables of land values are included the sales of land by the acre. It takes no account of land sold by the lot or block as in the towns and cities. In each county in the state there is first taken an abstract of all transfers of land for the given years, where those transfers appear on record. From this list is then eliminated all deeds given where no complete consideration or value of the land is given in the deeds. Thus all deeds for a dollar and all deeds given to clear up title are stricken out. The list that remains includes all lands sold where the value of the land is expressed in the instrument of sale.

The data thus gathered are being arranged

in a number of tables, some fifteen in all. The work on these tables will not be completed before the middle of next month, but it has progressed far enough to bring out the fact that the average value of farm lands in Minnesota, as a whole, has advanced materially in ten years. The general advance of values, it is said, has brought into the market many acres of railroad land that is of so poor a quality that it was unsalable ten years ago. This land is sold at a low price per acre, and in a few counties so much of this land was sold in the year 1891 as to bring down the average value of all lands sold in these counties to a lower level than that reached in 1891. It is pointed out, however, that the fact that the land has advanced in these counties is shown, among other things, by the increase in the average value of lands other than railroad lands, and by the average price at which land has been sold on foreclosure.

With a view to bringing out the real causes of the mortgage foreclosures of to-day in Minnesota the counties of the state are grouped in four divisions. In the first division are placed the mortgage records of the older settled agricultural counties of the state, the counties having quite generally adopted a diversified system of crops. The second division comprises the remainder of the counties mainly devoted to agriculture, including those counties which mainly rely for their income upon one or a very few crops, and embracing the great wheat-producing section of the state. In the third group will be arranged the mortgage statistics for the counties mainly covered by timber and the ones in whose territory are being developed mines of various kinds, while the fourth division will contain the record of forced sales of land in the three cities of Duluth, Minneapolis and St. Paul. None of the statistical collections have been completed as yet, but the figures relating to the first division have been tabulated so far as to render some comparison based on them possible. According to the journal quoted, the number of foreclosures of farm mortgages in twenty-two counties in the three southern tiers was in 1891 less than a fourth of what it was ten years before. One influence making for improvement in the interval was the extension of a system of diversified farming.

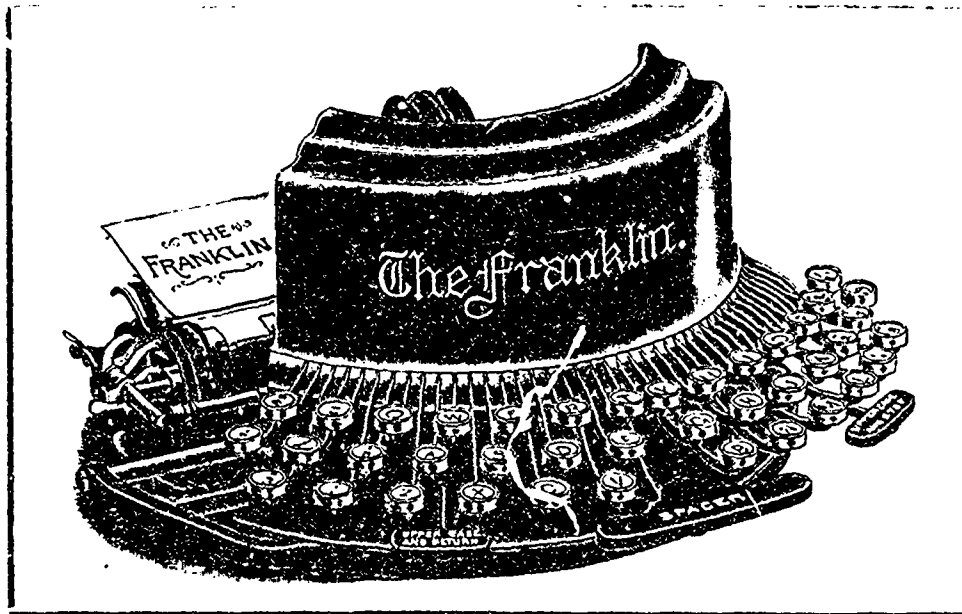
The journal quoted says that the other groups in which the mortgage foreclosures of the state are arranged show a marked contrast with the counties just referred to, and adds: "The greatest contrast is presented by placing the record of the cities by the side of the farming counties grouped as above. One of the larger cities of the state shows more foreclosures than all the counties in group one. The era of speculation led many people of small means to buy land in or near cities on credit. They did not have capital on which to base a successful speculation, and hence the bad result shown by the long list of foreclosures of acres, lots and blocks in the three cities of Duluth, Minneapolis and St. Paul, particularly the latter two. This same act is the explanation of the large number of mortgage foreclosures in counties containing timber and mining lands and not largely agricultural." This preliminary account of the work of the Minnesota bureau will cause the completed report to be looked for with interest.—*Braidstreet*.

The Canadian paper makers, says a Montreal telegram, have decided to advance the price of paper owing to the prohibition of the importation of foreign rags.

The Ottawa board of trade has received communications from several influential lumber firms asking the board to request the Government to postpone the sale of timber limits announced to take place in October, and to take into consideration the advisability of reimposing the export duty on logs. It is pointed out that there is a duty of \$1 per 1,000 on sawn lumber going to the States, while logs are admitted free for manufacture in the States, therefore American lumbermen were able to outbid Canadians at these sales of timber limits.

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IT HAS THE SAME KEY BOARD AS THE REMINGTON. DOES ALL THE WORK THAT ANY OTHER MACHINE WILL DO. IS SIMPLE OF CONSTRUCTION, DURABLE, CONVENIENT IN SIZE AND SELLS FOR \$75.00.

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SOLE AGENTS,

WINNIPEG - MAN.

Winnipeg Wholesale Prices Current.

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.		CASTOR OIL, per lb		Opium		SHEET IRON—1 to 20 gauge		
WHITE LEAD, pure, ground in oil, Association guarantee, in 25 lb irons and 100 and 200 lb, kegs	\$6.00 to 7.00	" " Black	25 to 30	4.00 to 4.25	22 to 24	" "	8.75 to 4.00	
White Lead, No. 1, per 100 lbs	6.00 to 6.50	" " Lard	70	2.75 to 3.50	20	" "	8.75 to 4.00	
" " " assorted, 1 to 5 lb. tins, per pound	1.50 to 1.40	CASTOR OIL, per lb	3.75	Oil peppermint	4.00 to 4.10	28	" "	4.00 to 4.25
PREPARED PAINTS, pure liquid colors, per gallon	1.35 to 1.40	Mica axle grease, per case	3.25	Oxalic acid	.14 to .16	" "	" "	4.25 to 5.50
" " " second quality	1.10 to 1.20	Gem	3.25	Potash iodide	4.00 to 4.25	" "	" "	3.75 to 4.00
DRY COLORS, white lead, per lb	8	Imperial	2.50	Salt petre	.10 to .11	CANADA PLATES		3.75 to 4.00
Red lead, per pound	7	SUNDRIES, Coal tar, per barrel	8.00	Salt rochello	.30 to .35	IRON PIPE—40 to 45 per cent. off list.		
Yellow ochre, per lb	3	Portland cement, per barrel	4.75	Shellic	.36 to .40	GALVANIZED IRON—Queen's Head—18 to 24 gauge, per lb		.06 to .06 1/2
Venetian red, French	5	Michigan plaster, per barrel	3.25 to 5.00	Sulphur flowers	4.10 to 5.00	20 gauge,		.06 to .06 1/2
English purple oxides	4 1/2	Putty, in bladders, per pound	.03 1/2	Soda bicarb, per keg of 112 lb	4.00 to 5.00	28		.06 1/2 to .07 1/2
American oxides, per lb	4	" " in barrels of bladders	.03	Salt soda	2.50 to 3.00	CHAIN—		
These prices for dry colors are for broken lots. 30 per pound less when full kegs or barrels are taken.		Whiting, barrels, per 100 lbs	1.25	Tartaric acid, per lb	.55 to .05	Proof Coil, 3-16 inch, per lb		0.7 to 0.7 1/2
Zanzibar vermilion, kegs	18	Alabastine, per case, 20 p'ks	7.00	LEATHER.		" " 5-16 " " "		0.6 1/2 to 0.7
Less than kegs, per pound	20	Asbestine, per case of 100 lbs	7.00	Spanish sole, best, No. 1 per lb	.28 to .30	" " 8 " " " "		0.6 to 0.6 1/2
English vermilion, in 30 lb bags	1.00	Window Glass, 1st break	1.00	" " No. 2	.24	" " 7-16 " " " "		0.5 1/2 to 0.6 1/2
Loss than bags, per pound	1.10	Glass would be shaded for large quantities.		Slaughter sole, heavy	.30	Trace, per doz pairs		4.00 to 8.00
VARNISHES, No. 1, furniture, gal	1.00	WOOD.		" " light	.27	ZINC SPALTER		0.7 to 0.7
" " Extra furniture, per gal	1.35	Wood, tamarac or oak, per cord	\$5.50 to 6.25	Harness, heavy, best	.25 to .30	ZINC SHEET		0.7 1/2 to 0.8
" " Elastic oak, per gal	2.00	Poplar, per cord	\$3.25 to 3.00	" " light	.23 to .28	LEAD—Pig, per lb		0.5 1/2 to 0.6
" " No. 1, carriage, per gal	2.00	Prices are for car lots on track; 50c per cord more at yards; \$1 per cord more delivered in city from yard.		" " No. 1	.26 to .28	Sheets, 2 1/2 lbs. per square ft		0.6 to 0.7
" " Hard oil finish, per gal	2.00	COAL.		Upper, heavy, best	.35 to .45	SOLDER—		
" " Brown Japan, per gal	1.00	COAL, Pennsylvania Anthracite,		" " light	.35	Half-and-half (guar) per lb		.22
" " Gold Size, Japan	1.50	per ton	\$10.50	Kip skins, French	\$1.00 to \$1.10	ANTIMONY—Cookson's, per lb		.25
" " No. 1, orange shellac	2.00	per ton	8.00	" " domestic	.75 to .85	AMMUNITION—Cartridges—		
" " Pure orange shellac	2.50	Letnbridge coal	7.50	Calf skins, French, premier choice	1.25 to 1.50	Rim Fire Pistol, Amer. dis., 35%		
These prices are for less than barrels, and would be shaded for full barrel lots.		Souris mines coal, \$1.00 per ton on track. Except for Souris coal, the above are retail prices for coal, delivered; price at yard 50c less. The retail price for Souris coal will be \$1.75.		Splits, senior	.25 to .35	" " Cartridges, Dom., 50%		
LINSEED OIL, raw, per gallon	61c	DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.		" " Junior	.30	" " Military, Amer., 5% advance.		
" " Botted, per gallon	64	Alum, per lb	.03 1/2 to .04 1/2	Cowhide	.35 to .45	Central Fire Pistol and Rifle, Amer., 12 1/2"		
These prices are in barrels, but would be shaded 2c for ten barrel lots.		Alcohol, per gal	4.75	Corduvan, per foot	.17 to .21	" " Cartridges, Dom., 30%.		
TORPENTINE, Pure spirits, in barrels, per gallon	68c	Bleaching powder, per lb	.85 to .12	Buff	.17 to .21	Shot Shells, 0.50 to \$9.50.		
Less than barrels, per gallon	72	Blue vitrol	.7 to .10	Russets, saddlers, per doz	12.50	SHOT—Canadian		0.6 to 0.6 1/2
GLUE, S.S., in sheets, per pound	15	Borax	.13 to .14	Linings, colored, per foot	.12	WADS—Eley's, per 1,000		.25 to .75
" " White, for kalsominating	20	Bromide potash	.50 to .55	METALS AND HARDWARE.		AXES—Per box		6.50 to 15.50
BURNING OILS, Eocene	34	Camphor	.70 to .75	TIN, Lamb and Flag, 56 and 25 lb ingots, per lb	.25 to .28	AXLE GRASS—Per gross		10.00 to 14.00
" " Sunlight	29	Camphor cuncea	.50 to .90	Strip	.28 to .30	WIRE—Clothes line, galv., p.		4.85 to 5.00
" " Silver Star	26	Carbolic acid	.40 to .65	Bradley M. L. S. For box		IRON—Sisal, per lb, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2		
" " Water white	33	Castor oil	.25 to .30	I. C., usual sizes	\$7.50 to \$7.75	Manilla, per lb., 14 1/2 to 15 1/2		
" " Ohalec	42	Chlorate potash	.13 to .15	I. X.	8.25 to 8.50	Cotton, 25 to 27.		
Stove gasoline, per case	3.50	Citric acid	.70 to .80	Dean or J. G. Grade—		NAILS—Cut 5 in. and upwards, per keg base, price, 8.00.		
Benzine and gasoline, Per gallon	50	Copperas	.03 1/2 to .04	I. C. 20 x 28, 112 sheets	\$10.00 to 11.50	Wire nails, 4.00.		
LUBRICATING OILS, Capital cylinder	65	Cocaine, per oz	\$9.20 to \$9.75	IRON AND STEEL—		HORSE NAILS—Canadian, dis., 50 to 45 per cent.		
" " Eldorado Engine	35	Cream tartar, per lb	.30 to .35	Common Iron, per 100 lbs	\$3.00 to \$3.25	HORSE SHOES—Per keg, 4.50 to 5.00.		
" " Atlantic red	35	Epsom salts	.03 1/2 to .04	Band	3.50 to 3.75			
" " Golden Star No 1	33	Extract Logwood, bulk	.15 to .18	Swedish	5.25 to 6.00			
" " Extra	35	" " boxes	.18 to .20	Sleigh Shoe Steel	3.75 to 4.50			
" " Eldorado Castor	38	German quinine	35 to 40	Best Cast Steel, per lb	.13 to .15			
" " Golden	32	Glycerine, per lb	25 to 25	Russian Sheet	.12 to .13			
		Howard's quinine, per oz	50 to 60	BOILER TUBES—40 per cent. off list.				
		iodine	\$5.50 to \$6.00					
		Insect powder	.35 to .40					
		Morphia sul	1.75 to \$1.00					

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.

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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 Woollen Garment having all the advantage of a Waterproof without any of the disagreeable or unhealthy qualities.

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

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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

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Manitoba Fall Trade, 1892.

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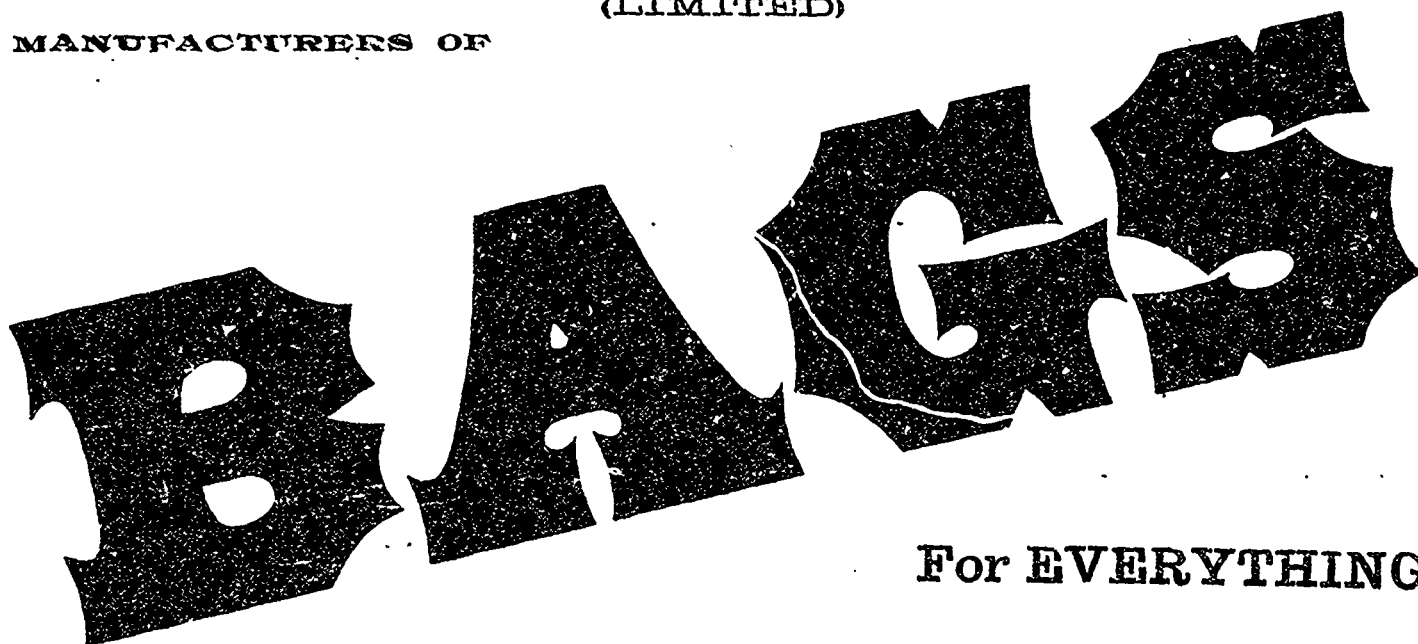
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BRITISH COLUMBIA.

[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, September 20th, 1892.

The fall rains have evidently set in. The last was a foretaste of what may be expected for the next four or five months. Most of the larger buildings have their brick and stone work done, so that there will be no serious interference with that.

The principal event of the past week was the holding of the provincial exhibition last week. It was called a carnival as well, from the fact that a programme of sports formed the leading feature of the celebration. On the whole, while rain put a damper on everything, the exhibition in itself was not as good as last year in some respects. The sports were probably better and the attendance was certainly large. Victoria exhibition follows this week.

During the last week too, a number of sealers returned from Copper Island. Some of the crews of the seized sealers were also aboard and they told their story of the seizures. It would appear that the stories at first told about the Russian cruelty, and all that, were greatly exaggerated. The Russian officers who seized the Vancouver Belle were very courteous to Captain Cupp, who it appears really had his vessel seized under a mistaken impression on the part of the Russians that his boats had been hunting in shore. A number of sealers in the vicinity of Copper Islands, though given strong hints were allowed to go unmolested and could have been easily captured if the Russians had so desired while the Russians claim jurisdiction over all the sea adjoining their coast, in the same way as the United States claims Behring Sea, it is not thought they will seriously contend for sovereignty beyond the three league limit.

A sale of sealskins at \$10 a head is reported from Victoria.

Canned salmon is strong and dealers are all holding for high prices in England.

Dairy products, meats, eggs, etc., are all firm, with an upward tendency, while lines of produce, flour, feed, etc., are oppositely inclined.

The sugar market is still unsettled owing to the cuts in prices and jobbers have reduced prices to meet wholesale prices.

Fish, game and poultry are rather scarce than otherwise and sell freely at good prices.

Lumber shows no change, but from the number of ships under charter, foreign demand must be better, although prices are very low. Sight rates are low and a number of charters are offered, which accounts probably for increased exports.

Potatoes are very low at present and have glutted the market. Dealers look forward to higher prices shortly as great quantities are rotting. Hay, \$16 a ton. Vegetables of all kind, are cheap and plentiful.

B. C. Market Quotations.

Fish.—salmon quoted at 6 to 7c; sturgeon, 5c; smelt, 6c; cod, 6 to 7c; flounders, 5c. Fish generally scarce.

POULTRY, GAME, ETC.—Poultry is scarce and in demand. Hens sell at \$8 a dozen; spring chickens, \$5 to \$8; and ducks \$7 to \$9. Game is coming in more plentiful. Prices are as follows:—Mallard, 55c a pair; pintail and widgeons, 40c; teal, 20c; grouse, 50c.

HIDES AND SKINS.—Quotations skins in San Francisco are, being one cent higher per pound than in Victoria: Dry hides, sound, 90c per pound; cull, 6c; brands 6c; kip 9c; culls and brands 6c. Heavy salted steer, sound, 7½c; brands and culls 6 to 6½c; do medium 6c; brands and

culls 4½c; do light 4½c; do brands and culls 3½c. Salted cows 4 to 4½c; do brands and culls 3½c. Salted kip 4c; do brands and culls 3c. Salted veal 6c; 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 40 to 70c; shearing 10 to 25c. Deerskins, summer, 37½c per lb; do medium 30 to 32½c; do winter and long haired skins 20 to 25c. Elk hides 10 to 13c. Goatskins, prime and perfect, 30 to 50c each; damaged 10 to 25c; kids 5 to 10c.

LIVE STOCK, DRESSED MEATS, ETC.—Live steers are quoted 4c; cows, 3½c; dressed beef, 7½c; lambs \$4.50 a piece; dressed \$5; sheep 5½c; mutton, 12c; hogs 8c; pork, 11c; calves, 7c; veal, 11c.

VEGETABLES.—They are cheap and plentiful. Potatoes \$12 to \$15 a ton. Onions 1½c per lb. Turnips, carrots and beets are 60c per cwt.

LUMBER.—Quotations for Douglas fir lumber in cargo lots for foreign shipments, 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 supply. Rough merchantable lumber, per M, \$12; double dressed and edged, \$22.50; single, do, \$20; No. 1 tongued and groove flooring, 1 x 4, \$22.50; Rough deck plank, \$14; laths, per M, \$2.25; shingles, common, per M, \$2.25.

MEATS, ETC.—No change. Quotations are: Wiltshire cured hams, 18c; do bacon, 16c; do backs, 14½c; do sides, 15c; eastern hams, 15c; bacon, 16c; backs 14c; rolls, 12c; smoked sides, 12½c; dry salt backs, 11½c; long clear 11c; American meats are quoted in Victoria laid down: Medium hams, 17c. heavy hams 16½c; 3, 5 and 10 lb tins lard, 13c; 20 lb pails lard, 12½c; 50 lb tubs lard, 12c; tierces lard, 11½c. Lard compound is 11c.

SUGARS.—Jobbers have reduced their prices ½c per lb, the wholesale prices remaining last week. The market is still unsettled, owing to the cut in rates.

FLOUR AND FEED.—There is very little change in the markets this week. Prices in general are easy and with large consignments in all lines likely to remain so for some time. Quotations are: Flour, Manitoba patents, \$5.70; strong bakers, \$5.30; ladies' choice \$5.70; prairie lily, \$5.70; Oregon \$5.55; Spokane \$5.65; Eaderby mills—Premier \$5.70; three star \$5.65; 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 \$3.19; 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 \$24; shorts, \$25; Man. oats \$28 to \$32; B.C. oats, \$26; wheat \$28 to \$32; oil cake \$40; hay, \$16. Wheat is quoted in car lots for feed No. 2 regular at \$22.50 to \$23 per ton; oats \$25; 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 patent flour is quoted at \$5; strong, \$4.60.

EGGS.—Eastern eggs, 20c. The market is bare at present but several carloads are expected this week. Fresh rancho eggs are 35c.

DAIRY.—Prices are advancing. Eastern creamery remains the same, viz., 27 to 28c. Manitoba and Territories dairy has advanced to 20c. Cheese is 13c.

FRUITS, NURS, ETC.—There has been little or no change. Grapes and pears are coming in more freely and plums going out. There has been the usual importations in all lines. Prices are: Cocoanuts, \$1 per doz; bananas, \$4 to \$4.25; Turkish figs, 14½c; almonds, 18c; walnuts, 15c; filberts, 15c; pine, 20c; peanuts, 10c; evaporated apples, 11c; apricots, 16 to 18c; apples, in boxes, 11 to 12c; nectarines, 13 to 16c;

peaches, unpeeled, 15½ to 17c; pears peeled and sliced, 12 to 14c; plums, pitted 12½ to 13½c; prunes, in sacks, 12 to 14c; prunes, in boxes, 13 to 15c; strained honey, 13c; raisins, \$2 to \$2.75 pesos, \$1.50; tomatoes, 75c to \$1.00; plums, \$1.10 to \$1.25; watermelons, 25c; each; prunes, \$1.25 a box; apples, British Columbia, 90 to \$1.50; pears, \$1 to \$2.25 grapes, \$1.60 to \$1.85.

SHIPPING.—The following is the tonnage of shipping in port:—

Port.	No.	Tonnage.
Vancouver	6	7,128
Victoria	2	1,847
Nansimo	11	16,334
Total	19	24,358

FREIGHTS.—Lumber freight are steady. The latest quotations are as follows:—From the Sound or British Columbia to Valparaiso for orders, 40s last; Sydney, 27s 6d to 30s; United Kingdom, calling at Cork for orders, 57s 6d; Shaughat, 45s; Yokohama, 40s 6d; Melbourne, Adelaide or Port Pirie, 37s 6d to 40s. Coal freights from Nansimo, Departura Bay or Puget Sound ports to San Francisco are \$1.75.

Ships for British Columbia.

There are at present loading at Puget Sound and British Columbia ports eighty vessels for foreign and coastwise ports. Besides this, a fleet of 75 vessels is now headed this way. Following is a list of vessels on their way for British Columbia, giving sailing dates:—

Br bk River Gange, 912 tons, sailed from Rio Janeiro July 27 for Victoria, where she loads salmon for London.

Br bk The Frederick, 850 tons, from Talcahuana, bound for Victoria, where she loads salmon for London.

Br bk Chile, 678 tons, sailed from London May 27 for Victoria, where she loads a return cargo of salmon.

Br bk Glengarry, 802 tons, sailed from Rio Janeiro July 25 for Victoria, where she loads a return cargo of salmon.

Br bk Lebu, 726 tons, sailed from Liverpool May 29 for Vancouver, where she loads lumber for Valparaiso.

Br bk Sabrina, 790 tons, sailed from London July 7 for Vancouver with a cargo of raw material for a paint company.

Br bk Assel, 845 tons, sailed from London August 19 for Victoria with merchandise.

Br bk Mary Low, 313 tons, from Liverpool, bound from E quimault with merchandise.

Br bk Thermopylae, 943 tons, from Hong Kong with a cargo of rice for Victoria.

Ital bk Ereria, 1,069 tons, from Callao to load lumber at Burrard Inlet for Valparaiso.

Br bk Manna Ahi, 527 tons, from Honolulu to British Columbia for orders.

Br sh Gramere, 1,216 tons, sailed from Co. quimbo August 2th, for Royal Roads for orders.

Haw bk R. C. Rithet, 1,013 tons, sailed from Pisagua August 17th for Victoria for orders.

Br sh Dynomene, 1,949 tons, sailed from Rio Janeiro July 24th for Vancouver to load lumber.

Br sh Morayshire, 1,428 tons, on her way from Java, bound for Vancouver with a cargo of sugar.

Br bk Valparaiso, 713 tons, from Liverpool for Victoria for orders.

Br sh Kinkora, 1,799 ton, now at Liverpool, will sail for Victoria for orders.

Br bk Salado, 482 tons, sailed from Newport, England, September 13th for Victoria for orders.

Br schr Americana, 1,250 tons, from Liverpool for Victoria.

The Kaslo-Slocan Country.

To the Editor of the Commercial.

Sir,—As the mining district around Kaslo City has been attracting a great deal of attention, it may interest your readers to hear some particulars about it. The many remarkably rich discoveries of silver ore made in the

all of last year in the mountains between Slooan and Kootenay lakes, cause great excitement amongst mining men of both sides of the line.

Last winter unfortunately was an exceptionally late one, the snow lying deep on the mountains till the early part of July, and in consequence of this many prospectors who had come to the country as early as February or March, exhausted their supplies before it was possible to get in the hills, and had to leave the country, many of them in their disappointment giving the country a bad name on the outside.

However the now strikes of the last two months, and the uniform success of all development work so far done have amply disproved their predictions.

The ore in this district is mainly galena, and its peculiarity is its remarkably high grade and the large bodies in which it is found. The average value of the great bulk of the ore is from \$120 to \$220 per ton in silver, and from 50 to 75 per cent lead. The principal mines are the "Noble 5," group, the "Freddie Lee," the "Washington," "Blue Bird," "Lucky Jim," "Sloan Star," "Whitewater," "Best," "Diamond Cross," group, "Bremond," group "Beaver," "Wellington," "Chambers," group, and many others. All the above have had extensive development work done on them, and nearly all have shipped samples of their ore to get a conclusive test of its value. In every case without exception the returns are most promising.

The "Whitewater," "Best," "Diamond Cross" and "Freddie Lee" are making continuous shipments of ore, having it packed down on pack animals to water communication, the three former via Kaslo and the Kootenay Lake, and the "Freddie Lee" via New Denver and Nakusp to the Arrow Lakes on the Columbia River. All the other mines mentioned have large quantities of ore on their dumps, and are in shape to put out much more, but the owners are waiting till better means of transport are available, as the cost of picking ore down to either Kaslo or Nakusp varies from \$45 to \$60 a ton, and from some of the mines would be far more. This improved communication they are in a fair way to get soon, and in a future letter I will, with your permission, describe what has been done and is now doing in that direction.

L—

Kaslo, B.C., Sept. 16.

Brief Business Notes.

Kaslo is going to apply for water works.

Chas. S. Daskey, tobaccoist, Victoria, closed by mortgagees.

Carter & Tolmie, brewers, Victoria, have dissolved; Carter continues.

Vancouver passed the \$300,000 bonus to the Northern Pacific on Saturday.

Anderson & Retallock, real estate and mining agents, Ainsworth, have dissolved.

J. Almonie and Harry D. Beck, as the Bal-four Trading Co., have dissolved; J. Almonie continues.

Mr. Kight has purchased the business and good will of Wright & Smith, blacksmiths, of Chilliwack.

M. W. Minthorn, formerly of Strathroy, Ont., is opening in the boot and shoe business in Westminster.

The Empress of India, due on October the 1st, has 275 passengers and a good cargo, consisting of 510,000 pounds of silk, 1000 tons of coast cargo and 600 for the East.

S. H. Mershon, of Mershon and Timberlake, has been appointed Deputy American Consul at Vancouver. Mr. Mershon is son or member of the firm of Mershon & Timberlake.

After making elaborate preparations for a trip to the south-Pacific sealing grounds the owner of the schooner Libbie, a sealer, gave it up for the present. The trip is costly and attended by a good many risks.

The Chilean ship Lake Leman, 1,035 tons,

completed her lumber cargo for Valparaiso at the Moodyville sawmill last week. Her cargo, which consists of 807,110 feet of rough lumber and 14,138 laths, is valued at \$9,610.

Col. James Pierce is in the province representing the Pierce Patent Stone Co. His samples are very fine, and he reports his ability to make artificial stone, much better and nicer, at half the cost of natural stone.

The British Columbia Cattle Co., it is understood, has made an exchange with Geo. Hayes, butcher, Vancouver, the former acquiring Hayes' Vancouver business and Hayes taking over the Westminster business of the B. C. Cattle Co.

The American ship Geo Skolfeld, 1,278 tons, has finished loading a lumber cargo at the Hastings saw mill for Valparaiso. Her cargo consists of 931,316 feet of lumber, being composed of 10,363 feet of clear, 182,639 feet of tongued and grooved and 737,539 feet of rough lumber.

Walter Burns has purchased within the past few days several thousand seal skins, this season's catch at an average of \$10 per skin. For some of the parcels, \$1 more per skin was declined not many weeks ago. Among the cargo secured by Mr. Burns was that of the Penelope,—some 1,700 odd skins.

The debentures of the municipality of North Vancouver have been withdrawn from the market, and contractors on the new road from the North Arm of Burrard Inlet to Howe Sound have suspended work on the chances of getting more money. The roads and bridges are nearly completed and would have cost \$5,000. The contractors have got about 75 per cent. in progress estimates.

The new Vancouver Coal Co. are sinking another slope near the Nanaimo river, and it may be presumed that they have not far to go before they reach coal. All the shafts are said to be in perfect condition, with abundant coal available in each one. The output for the present month will be larger than any previous month this year, and the pay roll will correspond accordingly.

The stockholders in the Burrard Inlet and Fraser Valley Railway company held a meeting on Thursday. The following were elected directors of the company: C. D. Rand, A. Ewen, A. G. Ferguson, E. E. Rand, H. T. Ceperley, P. McL. Forin, and M. McLeod. At a meeting of the directors held subsequently, C. D. Rand was elected president and H. T. Ceperley secretary-treasurer.

The council of the new Municipality of Dewdney forwarded a resolution to the board of trade, in which they ask G. E. Corbould, M. P., to urge upon the Dominion Government the advisability of protecting the banks of the Fraser from the inroads of the current, and asked the board of trade to add its voice to the request. On motion of T. H. Ceperley, a resolution was passed in accordance with the wish of the Dewdney council.

The Great Northern railway are building a spur from the main line to Galena landing on the Kootenay river to receive and transfer all ore during the entire winter, and many other arrangements are being made by the Kaslo-Kootenay company to keep Kaslo open all the year round, a thing which has never been attempted before. Notices of application to Parliament have been given to incorporate an electric light and power company, also a water supply and motor company.

Tenders were opened at Kaslo City last week for the construction of a wagon road from that place to Cody Creek, in the Sloan mining district. Elovon bids were received, of which 5 were considered by the citizens' committee, all being very close in the estimates of cost of construction. The contract was finally awarded to John Lane of Nelson, the price per mile being \$1,110. The entire distance is estimated at 30 miles. The contract stipulates that the road to Bear Lake shall be completed within 60 days, and the entire line be finished on or before Aug-

ust 1st, 1903. The width of the road bed is to be 10 feet, rounded in the centre and ditched wherever necessary, with proper bridges and culverts.

General Superintendent H. Abbott, of the Pacific Division of the C. P. R., has written a letter to Dr. Macnaughton Jones, Dominion Quarantine Officer, at Victoria, making the suggestion that, in order to prevent the introduction of any infectious or contagious disease from the Orient, all the steerage passengers arriving on the C. P. R. steamers should be quarantined for 15 days on their arrival, whether there is any disease among them or not. He also suggests that all steerage baggage be fumigated. Dr. Jones has replied that without special instructions from Ottawa, he will be unable to comply with the request. He suggests, however, that Mr. Abbott should take the matter up with the Ottawa authorities.

Lower Prices for Exports.

The New York Commercial Bulletin says "the heavy decline in export prices in August, as compared with last year, to which is due in no small measure the net decrease in the values of leading products, exported, is shown in the following table:

	August 1892.	August 1901.
Cattle, head	\$39.66	\$7.62
Beef, canned, per lb.....	.034	.091
Beef, fresh, per lb.....	.083	.088
Beef, salted, etc., per lb.....	.051	.067
Tallow, per lb.....	.019	.050
Bacon, per lb.....	.081	.076
Ham, per lb.....	.110	.102
Pork, per lb.....	.067	.060
Lard, per lb.....	.077	.073
Butter, per lb.....	.181	.147
Cheese, per lb.....	.092	.091
Barley, per bushel.....	.611	.603
Corn, per bushel.....	.672	.673
Oats, per bushel.....	.417	.380
Rye, per bushel.....	.749	.931
Wheat, per bushel.....	.840	1.039
Wheat flour, per bbl.....	4.67	5.09
Cotton, per lb.....	.0325	.0938
Crude oil, per gal.....	.0168	.0322
Naphtha, per gal.....	.0578	.0667
Illuminating oil per gal.....	.0664	.0627
Lubricating oil per gal.....	.149	.153

From the above it will be observed that the only articles the price of which have been maintained or increased as compared with a year ago, are cattle, hog products, dairy products and oats. On all other articles the prices show heavy declines. This is most notable in bread-stuffs and oils. Wheat shows a decline in price of nearly 22c per bushel, corn 10c per bushel, and flour 52c per barrel."

Prairie Chickens.

Every fall there is considerable discussion as to the best way of protecting this noble bird. As soon as the close season ends, the slaughter of the birds commences. Every paper one may chance to pick up, is likely to contain an item about the number of birds bagged by some sportsman or sportsman, the number sometimes running into the hundreds. The law in Manitoba as it stands at present, prohibits the sale of these birds at any time, with a view to preserving the species. The effect of this, however, seems very largely to simply preserve the birds for the amusement of sportsmen. Very few people have the time and inclination to go shooting, while those who delight in the sport, go out and slaughter the birds by the hundreds. Those who cannot shoot for themselves, cannot procure a bird at all, unless as a gift from a friend, while a few have the sport all to themselves. Some way might be devised of protecting the birds as fully as at present, or even more fully, and still allow those who cannot shoot them the chance of obtaining a bird.

Canada's exports for August were over \$13,000,000, being nearly three and a quarter millions more than the figures for the same month of last year. The imports also show an increase.

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Wholesale Dealers in
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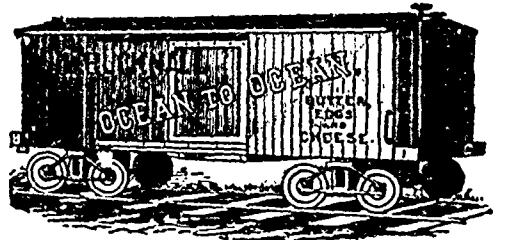
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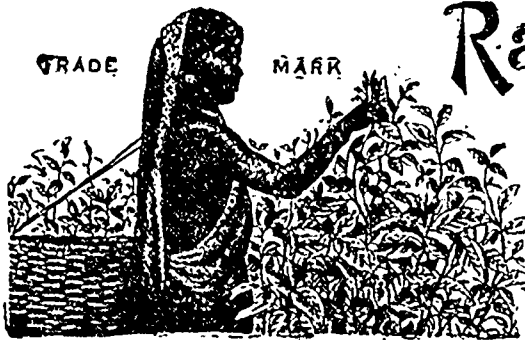
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All Grades of HARD WHEAT FLOUR in Barrels and Bags.

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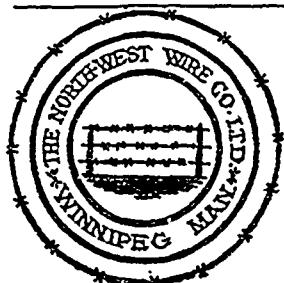
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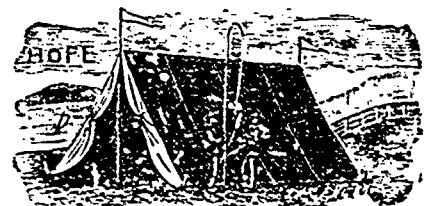
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Every Attention paid to Guests. First-class in
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Toronto Markets.

Flour.—There have been a greater number of cable enquiries for flour this week, but the prices bid have been too low. A few small sales have taken place at close figures.

Millfeed.—Firm. with a more active demand at \$11.50 to \$12 for bran on a 12½ freight to Montreal.

Wheat.—Very poor demand and very few sales. Red and white offered outside at 67c standard. Spring dull at 63 to 65c asked. Sales of No. 2 hard were reported east at 82 to 83c and west at 82c.

Barley.—Dull and nominal. Holders ask 38c outside for No. 3 extra barley, with buyers at 36c.

Oats.—Dull and weaker. Mixed were offered on track here at 31c and 30c was bid. Two cars mixed sold west at 27c and sales were reported east at 29c.

Corn.—Steady, but scarce, at 57c here.

Grain and Flour.—Car prices are: Flour (Toronto freights), Manitoba patents, \$4.60 to \$4.65; Manitoba strong bakers', \$4.10 to \$4.20; Ontario patents, \$3.70 to \$3.75; straight roller, \$3.35 to \$3.65; extra, \$3.10 to \$3.20; low grades, per bag, \$1 to \$1.50. Bran—\$12.00 to \$13.00. Shorts—\$14 to \$15. Wheat—straight west and north points—White, 68 to 69c; spring, 63 to 66c; red winter, 69 to 71c; goose, 58 to 60c; spring Midland, 63 to 70c; No. 1 hard, lako and rail, 92 to 93c; No. 2 hard, 82 to 83c; No. 3 hard, 70 to 71c; No. 1 regular, 59 to 60c; Peas—No. 2, 58 to 60c. Barley—No. 1, 52 to 54c. No. 2, 48 to 49c; No. 3, extra, 45c; No. 3, 42 to 43c; two-rowed, 54 pounds, averaging about No. 3, extra color (outside), 45 to 50c. Corn—56 to 57c. Buckwheat—Nominal. Rye—58 to 59c. Oats—30 to 31c.

Apples, dried.—Demand continues light. Jobbing lots are held at 5 to 5½c.

Beans.—Quiet. Dealers ask \$1.15 to \$1.25 per bushel for small lots out of store.

Dressed Meats.—The demand has fallen off greatly during the past week, and, as receipts of all lines continue liberal, and stock accumulated, prices are weaker. Beef sells at 3½ to 4c for forequarters and 7 to 8c for hindquarters; lamb at 8 to 9½c; veal, 7 to 8½c; mutton, 5 to 6c per lb by the carcass.

Eggs.—Still very scarce and firm. Prices were firmly held at 13½ to 14c to-day.

Hay, etc.—Fair demand for baled hay at \$9 for car lots on spot. Straw is unchanged and steady at \$7 on track here.

Hides, etc.—Cured sells at 5c; green, 4½c. Skins—Lambskins and pelts are being offered moderately and sell at 60c; calfskins are taken at 5 to 7c for city inspected.

Honey.—Dull. Old comb is selling at 9 to 10c; new extracted at 8 to 10c per lb to the trade.

Hops.—Business in new hops remains quiet. From 16½ to 18c is a fair range of prices. Old hops are about cleared out.

Potatoes.—Steady, with a fair movement. A number of cars have changed hands during the week at 50c on spot, and two or three have been bought at outside points at 45c per bag. Dealers get 60c per bag out of store. Farmers ask 55c per bag on the street.

Poultry.—A good brisk demand exists for all offered. Prices are steady at quotations given below.

Tallow.—Receipts liberal and prices easy. Dealers continue to pay 5c for rendered and 2c for rough.

Wool.—There is little doing either in fleece or pulled wools. In the former 17c is paid for combing and 19 to 20c for clothing. Super pulled wool is held at 22 to 23c, extra pulled at 25 to 26c; pulled combing at 18c.

Dairy Produce.—The arrivals of really choice butter continue light, and good prices are being realized. Low grades and common to good qualities have been offered more liberally dur-

ing the week, but the demand for even these has been strong enough to keep the market pretty well cleaned up. Selected dairy sells at 17 to 18c; fair to good do, at 14 to 16c. Store packed lots sell at 12 to 16c, a good deal being taken between these figures or at 13 to 14c for bakers. Quotations are. Butter, good to choice, selected dairy tubs, 16 to 18c; medium do, 14 to 16c; good to choice, store packed in tubs and pails, 14 to 16c; common do, 12 to 13c; large rolls, good to choice, 14 to 16c; creamery, in tubs and crocks, 21 to 23c. Cheese, choice colored, jobbing at 10 to 10½c.

Provisions.—The bulk of the movement has been in long clears at 7½ for car lots to 7½ for smaller quantities. Quotations are: Mess pork, United States, \$14.50 to \$15; short cut, \$16; bacon, long clear, per lb, 7½ to 7¾c; lard, Canadian tubs and pails, 9½ to 10c; compound, do, 7½ to 9c; tines, 9 to 9½c. Smoked meats—Hams, per lb, 11½ to 12c; bellies, per lb, 12½c; rolls, per lb 9 to 9½c; backs, per lb, 11½ to 12c.

Cattle.—Fair receipts of shipping cattle offered, the quality on the whole being up to the average. The best cattle brought in this morning would not fetch higher than 4c per pound and the bulk of the offerings sold under this figure, and the prospects were that quite a few would be held over. In butchers' cattle trade ruled dull on account of the poor condition of the offerings. The general opinion of dealers is that real good butchers' cattle will sell readily enough, and at good prices. Prices ranged to-day from 2½ to 3½c per pound. A large number of stockers and feeders were offered and taken at prices ranging from 3 to 3½c per pound. Several export dealers are confining their attention at present solely to these. Most of the stockers offered range between 850 and 1,050 lbs. At noon the yards, pens and stables at the market were pretty full of all kinds of stock, and prospects are considered poor for next week.

Sheep and Lambs.—Close on to 1,000 sheep and lambs, mostly the latter were offered to-day, and prices in consequence ruled weak and lower. Butchers' sheep sold at from \$3.75 to \$4.50 per head and lambs from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per head, a few extra choice of the latter only bringing \$3.75 per head. A few shipping sheep came in, but were bunched in with the better class of butchers' cattle. Exporters of sheep have fared equally as bad as cattle shippers this year, so they say, and very little buying for shipment is going on.

Hogs.—The market was unchanged to-day. Not quite 500 were offered, which somewhat steadied prices. Best hogs quoted at 5c per pound weighed off cars; stores sold at 4 to 4½c; rough heavy at 4 to 4½c per pound.—*Empire*, Sept. 24.

Trade Monopolies.

According to the census bulletin last issued, the industries practically under the control of so-called "combines" show the highest percentage of full-working days for the period taken as a test by the commissioner. This result is favorable to the class of skilled labor especially interested in these industries, and is, to this extent, a strong argument in favor of the "trust" system. Labor seems to be assured steady employment. When we find further that wages appear to have advanced appreciably in these particular lines of manufacture, it is evident that the grasping hand of capital has not despoiled its enemy—labor—to the extent predicated by many economists. Nor does it appear that the market price of any one or other of the several commodities has risen to an extent likely to take from the labor thus employed the surplus of wages he is now enjoying. This result is one upon which the country should congratulate itself, for the future has in store a wide extension of the system of trade monopoly. It is useless to close our eyes to the fact that the individual is rapidly giving way to the corporation as a manufacturer or trader. The tendency of the present day is all towards

"commercial socialism." Competition is the main cause of this tendency. A state of competition cannot be a final, permanent state; its main office is that of selection of the fittest. In the industrial war the more perfect the competition the stronger must be the resulting monopoly. One per cent. advantage in efficiency in the markets of the world may suffice to gain control, and an expansion of business increases the advantage, until a practical monopoly is secured. As regards articles of general consumption, the tendency is greatly strengthened by the development of money orders, by system of cash on delivery and discounts, and by uniform retail prices. These devices extend the market of the monopolist, depriving local competitors of the advantage of their geographical position. The abundant supply of capital, through the development of banking, helps instead of checking monopolies. Thus the expansion of undertakings passes all previous bounds, stimulated by the well-known advantages of division of labor and production on a large scale.

The tendency toward "trusts" has been considered scientifically by many able economists, and their views are of interest. Professor Foxwell, an English authority of high standing, published an article a year or two ago, in which he viewed the growth of monopoly and its bearing upon the functions of the State. Disregarding patents and copyrights, he divides monopolies into three classes: monopolies by efficiency, monopolies by combination, and monopolies by local service. The characteristics of the age are favorable to monopolies of efficiency, nor does the progress of education or of political equality arrest this tendency. It has been truly said that "whatever may be true in politics, the industry of the world tends not toward democracy, but in the opposite direction." The significant fact of modern industry is the increasing value and importance of business ability. As to the second class, monopolies by combination, most trading corners have proved failures, owing to the difficulties of making and maintaining agreements. The greatest successes are railways, which fall into the third class. Other instances are gas and water companies, whose competition in one street is regarded by Prof. Foxwell as wasteful and dangerous. The Professor quotes from Charles Francis Adams, in reference to railway competition, that "the best policy is to allow amalgamation, not so much on account of its obvious economics as because the larger the concern the more easily responsibility is fixed, and the more easily the pressure of public opinion is brought to bear upon and to control it."

Monopolies, once established, have a tendency to beget other monopolies. Competition does not necessarily exist merely because the State does not interfere, and the regime of *laissez faire* has been favorable to the growth of practical monopolies. What, Professor Foxwell asks, is the reasonable position to adopt toward industrial monopoly? Monopoly does not in its modern form spring from privilege or legislation, but from competition itself. Business men turn to monopoly as a welcome relief from the terrible uncertainties of so called competition. Monopolies have certain undoubted advantages, as economics in administration and division of labor, the concentration of knowledge and skill, and the *esprit de corps* that go with great firms. Savings are made in litigation and advertisement, and the consumer profits by the guarantee of quality, in ascertaining prices, in the absence of adulteration and in larger choice. In these huge firms the employees benefit most of all, the administration being on better principles and more amenable to public opinion. Monopolies, on the other hand, have their dangers. They may raise prices unduly and end in unfair discriminations or personal preferences. Great corporations boast that they can make or ruin individuals or even whole towns, or will these powers necessarily be always used in the interests of the corporation itself, but may be warped by corruption, which is emphatically the curse of modern business. The Professor concludes that if the State is not

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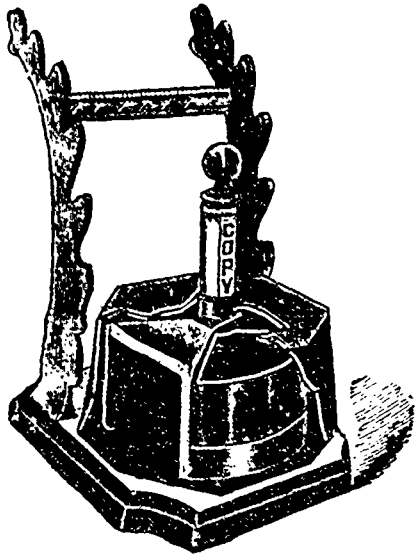
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to administer industry itself directly, and as, since competition results in monopolies, the latter alone policy is out of the question, some sort of public control is necessary.

Another important paper is that published in England by George Gunton, who deals more directly with industrial combinations as they appear in the United States. He holds that trusts and corporations are fundamentally the same, differing only in this, that each in its turn represents a greater concentration of capital than previously existed. He cites the principal charges brought against them as follows: (1) That they tend to build up monopolies and drive small capitalists out of business; (2) that they destroy competition, which is the great reducer of profits and equalizer of prices; (3) that they amass fortunes at the expense of the community by increasing prices of commodities; (4) that they tend to build up an oligarchy that controls legislation in its own interests. As to the first charge, Mr. Gunton says: "If the monopoly is gained by the arbitrary exclusion of competitors, it is an evil; if, through the capacity to make articles more cheaply than others, it is an advantage to the community." To the second charge, he says that the concentration of capital does not necessarily destroy competition. The plan of competition is raised. First, it was between small manufacturers, then between corporations, and lastly, between trusts, tending to minimize the margin of profits. Nor does the concentration of capital tend to increase prices; and Mr. Gunton cites the cotton manufacturing business of the United States and the operations of the Standard Oil Company as having actually reduced the price of oil on cloth and oil. Self interest prevents trusts from raising prices too high. To the fourth charge, that trusts control legislation, Mr. Gunton answers that the Statute books of the States bristle with enactments against them, and that such influence as they possess only serves to prevent legislation against them, and has never sufficed to obtain any legislation in their favor. Mr. Gunton agrees with Professor Foxwell, that the evils ascribed to trusts are no necessary part of them, but are the results of corruption in their management. The State should exercise control over them, by obtaining and furnishing to the public full reports of their operations, with reliable statistics as to the cost of production, wages, transportation and sale price. In other words, those who are at the head of these great industrial combinations should not be suffered to arrogate to themselves the right of secrecy in dealing with the immense interests in their hands, but should be held to a strict moral accountability for the proper and legitimate exercise of their powers.—*The Bankers' Journal*, Montreal.

R. McFadden, grocer, &c., Toronto, has been succeeded by M. L. Willinsky.

Sources of our Immigration.

The statistics of immigration issued by the United States Treasury Department do not comprise immigrants from the British North American possessions or Mexico, owing to the absence of legislation providing for the collection of accurate data in relation thereto. They cover only the six ports of Baltimore, Boston and Charleston, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia and San Francisco. The arrivals in the customs districts designated, however, comprise about ninety-nine-hundredths of the entire immigration into the country, and the Treasury Department figures, therefore, give a sufficiently accurate exhibit of the volume and the sources of the immigration which comes to the shores of the United States to-day. Just at present the information to be extracted from the official statistics is of particular interest.

The last statement issued by the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department is dated on the 15th instant, and gives the figures for the month ending August 31, with comparisons for the month of August, 1891, together with comparative totals covering both years for the two months' and the eight months' period ending on August 31. These totals with the sources from which they are drawn, are given in the following table:

Countries	TOTALS AND SOURCES OF IMMIGRATION.			
	Month ended August 31, 1892.		8 Months ended August 31, 1891.	
Austria-Hungary -				
Bohemia	609	557	6,055	8,462
Hungary	1,487	1,110	29,597	18,491
Other Austria (except Poland)	2,071	2,787	2,888	23,704
Totals	4,147	4,454	61,540	50,657
Denmark	726	590	8,338	8,131
France	422	663	3,618	4,029
Germany	10,585	8,439	93,411	82,336
Italy	2,797	2,022	49,177	54,825
Netherlands	443	275	6,606	4,884
Poland	2,558	3,784	27,061	23,187
Russia (except Poland)	4,972	8,413	49,440	44,455
Sweden and Norway	4,286	3,751	46,063	38,911
Switzerland	506	433	5,297	4,557
United Kingdom -				
England and Wales	5,128	6,638	31,217	34,482
Scotland	1,062	1,094	8,038	8,975
Ireland	4,267	3,890	42,314	42,357
Totals	10,459	10,623	81,569	85,762
All Other Countries	2,671	1,732	18,413	14,861
Grand Totals	45,472	43,172	448,610	416,570

It will be seen by an examination of this table that the immigration for the month of August, 1892, shows a slight increase—just 300—as compared with the corresponding month of last year. The immigration for the two months shows an increase of nearly 3,400 as compared with the corresponding months of last year, while for the eight months ending on August 31, 1892, there was an increase of over 32,000 as compared with the corresponding eight months of the year previous.

Proceeding now to an analysis of the table given, it will be noticed, in the first place, that the increase in the immigration has been from places outside of the United Kingdom. The immigration from that country has, in fact, been on the decline. The figures for the month of August just past show a slight falling off as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year. A similar result appears from a comparison of the figures for the two months ending August 31, while for the eight months there has been a decrease of nearly 4,000. Taking the eight months as a basis for comparison, it will be seen that the greatest increase from any foreign nation was that from Austria-Hungary, viz., nearly 11,000, and this increase was mostly drawn from Hungary, the immigration from which, indeed, shows a greater increase for the period than that from the dual empire as a whole. Next in order comes Germany with an increase of a little over 10,000 for the eight months, and third in rank as regards the amount of increase come Sweden and Norway with an increase of nearly 8,000. There were decreases in the volume of immigration from Italy and France, the falling off from the former country amounting to nearly 5,700. There were increases from all the other countries particularized in the table, viz., Denmark, the Netherlands, Poland, Russia and Switzerland. The increase from Russia for the eight months amounted to nearly 5,000, and that from Poland to nearly 2,000. From all other countries not enumerated there was an increase of over 3,500. The immigration from the United Kingdom for the eight months ending August 31 last was less than a fifth of the total. From this analysis it appears that more than four-fifths of our total immigration and all of the increase in its volume are from countries which do not speak the English language.—*Bradstreet's*

Influence of Speculation on Market Prices.

Speculation in market prices is a very old topic for discussion, and has come in for its share of condemnatory criticism ever since the machinery of trade made its practice possible. In the main, such criticism has been directed either against the gambling element in speculation, on the ground that it is demoralizing in itself, or against the practice, once familiar in the security markets, of destroying real elements of value in order to profit, in a speculative way, from the subsequent course of events. Argument on these grounds could scarcely be said to have two sides. It has been reserved however, for the current agitation against "future" trading to set up the claim that speculation is an evil because it defies the laws of trade and reverses the natural operation of supply and demand. That this notion should gain credence among ill-informed farmers, discontented with the fall in the world's grain

prices and eager to find some cause which legislation might remove, is not strange. But the truth is, the belief that speculation fixes prices, irrespective of trade conditions, finds lodgment in other and far different brains from those of discontented farmers and demagogue legislators. It shows itself, here and there, even among habitués of the security market. It is certainly to be met at times in financial articles published for the enlightenment of business men. And it is safe to say that so long as such a belief is entertained among intelligent people, just so long measures like the Anti-Option Bill will get a respectful hearing.

The proposition may be unhesitatingly laid down, for the instruction of such hasty reasoners, that in the long run speculation never exerts the slightest influence on prices. We say in the long run because speculation may and in every extensive movement does bring prices temporarily to a point not warranted by the trade situation. A successful "bull movement" is sure to carry prices, whether in the security or produce markets, above the normal level, the reason being that natural conditions, such as the sale of security holdings by shrewd observers of prices, or the rapidly increased shipment of grain to market, will not immediately counterbalance the support of excited speculators. But eventually such conditions must regulate prices, and for the reverse movement which inevitably follows an excessive advance the term reaction has been invented, familiar to all speculative markets. What is true of a speculative advance in prices is equally true of a speculative decline. The effort to depress railway stocks last August ran against such an obstacle and failed utterly. It passed the limit of decline justified by the timid demand, and at the lower level attracted real buyers into the market. The effort to renew in February last winter's advance met with similar collapse, because the demand for stocks, up to that time very urgent, proved to be exhausted.

The combination to put up Chicago corn prices last May was wrecked, not by the machinations of speculators, but by the increased supply attracted from country elevators. In 1888, when wheat was advanced to \$2 a bushel, much of the advance was normal, and the price would conceivably have risen to a "panic level," but for the unprecedented outflow of grain from Russia, called forth solely by the astonishing price paid, which made shipments profitable that never were profitable before.

The whole history of trade is a succession of such incidents, proving that speculation permanently fixes prices only where it works in anticipation of and in accordance with actually changed conditions. There is more confusion on this point in the stock market than anywhere else, because there the actual supply on the market is variable and largely governed by sentiment. Purchase of stocks for investment comes as near to the purchase of wheat for consumption as the conditions of the two markets will allow; but no holder of security ties is so pathetic that he will not sell if the price offered for his holdings assures him an extravagant profit. Conversely if a daring "bear" operator has forced the price of a stock down to ruinous figures, the real owner of such shares, whether holding them on borrowed money or not, is likely to sell in the belief that the decline has proved his stock's worthlessness. The market breaks again under this greatly increased supply, and it is plausibly argued that here, at least, speculation has proved superior to normal conditions. Yet such a view of the case is totally misleading. Confidence or lack of confidence is the foremost of all elements in the creation of security values. Confidence may be impaired and liquidation provoked merely by resolute selling, backed, possibly, by false rumors. But if there is nothing more than this, a thoroughly artificial situation results, promptly reversed by the operation of the normal demand, increasing at the lower prices. This was the result of the "Chilian war scare" on the stock market last winter. The chief sufferers from that episode were the gentlemen who tried to prove that speculation on the

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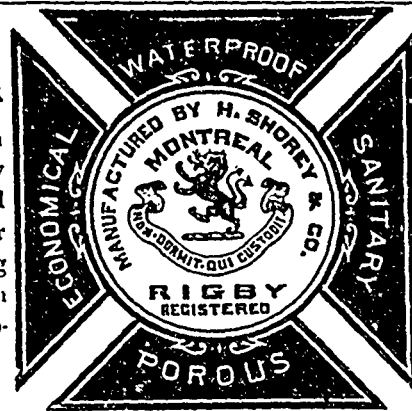
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stock market was independent of natural conditions.

One other point remains to puzzle hazy observers of the markets. It is noticed that in the argument against the Hatch bill the assertion has been made that "future" speculation not only does not depress prices, but actually advances them. It is a poor rule that does not work both ways, and if speculation per se can raise prices, say the advocates of the bill, why can it not per se depress them? If prices are higher because of "future" trading, what becomes of the argument that speculation cannot permanently control prices? The answer is easy. From the nature of the trade the marketable supply of grain or cotton is created within a comparatively short time. The demand, on the contrary, is spread out equally over the whole year. If the farmers were to bring their crop to market as fast as it was ready, a glut in the market would follow. Consumers would not and could not buy all at once; consequently the farmer would dispose of his crop necessarily at bottom prices. Later on, as the supply diminished and the demand remained constant, prices would raise steadily; but of this advance the average far-

mer would gain no benefit. Under such imagined conditions, prices would invariably begin low and end high, with the high prices won by the middleman.

The speculator anticipates and discounts all this movement. Under his operations prices inevitably end the season lower than they would have ruled could his business have been extinguished. But on the other hand, prices at the beginning of the season are necessarily higher on such a basis than they could be if the farmers were left to manage the market for themselves. In July the speculator sells wheat for August delivery. This fixes a minimum for the August price. Wheat marketed a month from now can sell no lower, unless the market is swamped with supplies beyond the expectation of the most bearish speculators. It may sell much higher if there is not enough grain to make deliveries. In other words, the speculator's contracts equalizes prices and put the market on a balance, and the producer is the plainest beneficiary. But equalizing prices is not controlling them. The notion that speculation can for a series of years control prices and defy the laws of trade is too palpable an absurdity to be allowed serious consideration. —New York Evening Post.

A British Zollverein.

Sir Julius Vogel was for many years Premier of New Zealand, and since his retirement from active politics has taken a deep interest in all questions connected with the unity and development of the Empire. His article therefore in the *Nineteenth Century*, even apart from its ably marshalled arguments in favor of a British Commercial Union, would be worthy of attention and consideration. But this contribution to a great discussion is of more than ordinary interest, because it presents a clearly thought out scheme for a commercial consolidation; one which may form a basis for much valuable comment and criticism.

The writer commences by pointing out that in India by means of feudatory states and in Africa through huge chartered companies the British Empire is steadily growing. Nowhere are there any evidences of a desire on the part of Britain to diminish its extent or check its development, yet every year it is becoming more and more apparent that steps must be taken to make the union closer, in order to avert eventual disintegration. Sir Julius speaks of the "superb way" in which Canada has cultivated her enormous possessions, and believes that if only better trade relations can be consummated the British Empire will in a few years hold a position towards the United States somewhat like the present position of that great country in comparison with a second-rate South American Republic.

The present situation is briefly described. British imports in 1891 were £435,000,000, of which £336,000,000 came from foreign countries, and £99,000,000 from British states. The exports were £216,000,000 to foreign countries and £93,000,000 to British possessions. Of these exports £61,000,000 were imports reshipped, and upon which little or no British labor had been employed, while nearly £70,000,000 of the imports were manufactured goods competing with British industries. The problem therefore is in brief:

1. To increase the supply of British manufactures to British countries.
2. To increase the import into Great Britain of Colonial products.
3. To obtain time for bridging over the space between the present and the period when the colonies will be able to supply Britain with all requisite food and raw materials.

Sir Julius Vogel very truly says that vastness of area, variety of climate, soil and conditions, make this result certain, if the necessary steps be taken. But it is with reference to his somewhat novel suggestions for the solution of the problem, that discussion and differences of opinion will arise. It is, in short, a proposal to give a bonus to certain colonial productions, upon a specified basis to be settled upon by the different governments concerned.

The following articles or products are selected:

	Imports to Britain from Foreign Countries, 1891.	Imports to Britain from British States, 1891.
Wool	£ 4,117,000	£24,952,000
Cotton	44,189,000	1,891,000
Wheat and Breadstuffs	50,098,000	9,494,000
Butter	11,129,000	461,000
Cheese	2,747,000	2,065,000
Meats	16,050,000	3,002,000
Sugars	18,900,000	1,533,000
Wood and Timber	12,165,000	3,424,000
Fish	1,000,000	583,000
Tobacco	2,093,000	46,000
Tea	2,470,000	8,262,000
Wine	5,898,000	85,000
	£170,866,000	£55,853,000

Three of these twelve products are already subject to duties, and the bonus required could be given by a simple relaxation of the tax upon that portion which comes from the colonies. The total payments suggested by Sir Julius as bonuses to the producers is £5,357,650, increasing, if necessary, to £8,350,000. The bonus is to be paid to the home producer as well as to the colonial one, so as to equalize conditions and prevent an hostility which would render the scheme hopeless. So far as the United Kingdom is concerned, the amount paid by it

could be raised through taxing luxuries, as suggested by Lord Salisbury at Hastings, the writer suggesting that two thirds of the total be contributed by Great Britain and one-third by the colonies and possessions.

In return for this immense advantage being given their products, British states abroad are to agree to an extra ad valorem duty of 10 per cent. on all foreign commodities similar to those imported from Great Britain. They will be expected to raise the one-third portion of the bonus in any way they choose, and it is supposed by Sir Julius that the ultimate result will be free trade between all portions of the Empire, and duties upon foreign goods imported within its bounds. This will be attained by a gradual change from a bonusing to a differential duty, whenever one or more of the colonies is found to produce sufficient for British consumption. For instance, as soon as Canada and India grow enough wheat as a result of the bonus, it will cease, and a duty be placed on foreign wheat going into Britain. Thus no increase of price will follow to the consumer in the United Kingdom, and Canadian development would be assured.

The author considers the scheme practicable. Certainly it is interesting. Forty million dollars of taxation distributed throughout the Empire would be very little for so great a result. British trade and shipping would receive an impetus: British exports to foreign countries could not decrease very much, while they would increase immensely to British States. The population, wealth, power and extent of the Empire would enormously develop. The scheme is wise in not asking the colonies at the present to take down their tariffs, which is at the present stage an utter impossibility. — *Empire*.

Montreal Grocery Market.

The movement in refined sugar from the refineries has not been very brisk during the past week, but there has been quite a business done between the wholesale houses. The market for raw sugar rules strong. Advices from New York say the trust has been buying centrifugal in Cuba, and has paid 3½c for it. Local refiner's prices are unchanged at 4½c for granulated and 3½c to 4½c for yellow.

There is a steady demand for syrups and American stock of good color and flavor is being picked up at 24c to 24½c. There is a moderate jobbing trade doing in molasses at about 32c.

Japan teas are moving out fairly well and considerable business has been done during the week in teas worth from 15c to 24c, anything offering around 16c being quickly picked up. The market for blacks is quiet. London reports on the tea market say: "Trade demand is improving all around. China teas have changed hands more freely, especially for the lower grades, at slightly hardening rates, and export orders accounting for a large share of the business done. Indian and Ceylon sales have been heavy, but they have passed off with spirit, and we shall no doubt now have a spell of good trade. The estimate of Foochow tea has been reduced a million pounds by telegram, and we shall most likely use up all this season's supplies at least. Teas have come forward too freely up to date, and importers have been such eager sellers that prices were forced down to under their natural value: the supply now on the water is 6½ million pounds under last year to same date, and prices are, therefore, decidedly hardening for commonest grades. Teas, from 6d to 9d, still offer wonderful, and look tempting as a speculation, although, no doubt, the stock consists of this class, as both common and finest are in short supply. The best Kin-tucks and Tehangs left were dealt in more freely this week from 11d to 1s 4½d, but those offering about 9d to 10½d are dull, and not very desirable."

The demand for rice has not been so good during the past few days as it was during the two or three weeks preceding; but there is still a fair trade doing at unchanged prices. We

quote: Standard, \$4 to \$4.20; Japan's \$4.50 to \$5; Patna, \$5 to \$5.50; Carolina, \$7 to \$9.

There has been a very good movement in fish of all kinds during the week, owing, no doubt, to the fact that there were three fast days this week. The fresh fish market has been well supplied, and smoked or pickled fish are offering, more freely. We quote: Haddock, 4½c, halibut, 15c, white fish, 7c, dory, 8c, B.C. salmon, 15c, No. 1 prime dry cod \$5.50, green cod \$5.25 to \$5.50 per 200 lbs., C.B. herring \$5.75, and half barrels \$3, mackorel \$12 to \$4, smoked Portland haddies 8c, St. John bloaters 60c to 80c per 100, Yarmouth bloaters \$1.20 per 60s, lobsters 16c to 20c per lb., Malpecque cysters \$2.75 to \$4 per barrel.

The market is well supplied with domestic fruit, grapes and pears are particularly plentiful, and the receipts of fall apples are increasing. The demand on the whole is very good. We quote:—Blue grapes, 2½c to 3c; peaches, \$1 to \$1.50; pears, Bartlett's, 10c to 90c per basket; \$4 to \$6 per barrel; apples, \$1.25 to \$2; Californian peaches, \$2.25 to \$2.50; Tokay grapes, \$2.50 to \$3; Muscats, \$1.50 to \$2; bananas, \$1.25 to \$2; coconuts, \$1.25 to \$4.50 per 100; new Messina lemons, \$4.50 to \$6; Jamaica oranges, \$9.50 to \$10 per barrel and \$5 per box.—*Gazette*.

North Dakota Crops.

The North Dakota state crop report, dated September 24, says—A week of dry, warm weather, with abundance of sunshine, has prevailed over the entire state since last Monday. In consequence there has been no impediment to the progress of farm work and it has been carried on with a "rush." At present date very little grain remains uncut and threshing has become general. The week opened cool, with heavy frosts on the 12th, 13th and 14th killing corn late flax and vegetables in the central and western portions. On the 15th there was a decided rise in temperature, which has continued above the normal since. The rains of the latter part of last week, although putting the ground in excellent condition for plowing, of which considerable has been done, was the cause of more damage than was known at the time of the issue of last week's bulletin. The correspondent at Grand Rapids, LaMoure county, states that the continued wet weather of the 8th to the 10th sprouted some in shock, injured wheat generally nearly or quite one grade. Practically the same report is made by correspondents in Stark, McLean, Kidder and McIntosh counties.

The yield from the thresher is an irregular one. The correspondent at Tappen, Kidder county, reports that the yield is very poor, turning out 8 to 10 bushels per acre. Petersburg, Nelson county, is running from 12 to 20 bushels, and grading No. 1 and No. 2 northern. Seymour, Richland county, is yielding as high as 27 bushels per acre on high ground. From New Salem, Morton county, came reports that the grain is rather short, but well filled, and the yield will be almost as good as last year. In the northern portion of Burleigh county, wheat is averaging 20 bushels per acre, while in the southern portion it is reported much less.

Silver.

The silver market has shown but little change during the week, the only feature being a slacker eastern demand, resulting in a fractional decline of commercial quotations. The tone of the market was affected by the filling of the government requirements for the current month under the silver purchase law. Supplies continue normal, receipts here from western smelters being fully up to the average. Transactions in silver bullion certificates were moderate in amount, the quotations being relatively firmer than commercial price. The amount of bullion on hand at New York against certificates outstanding is 1,830,000 ounces.—*Bradstreet's*.

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