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

WINNIPEG, OCTOBER 26, 1896.

Manitoba.

Edward Mutton, Elkhorn, butcher, is succeeded by Peters & Buttler.

The Marquette Trading Co., Marquette, is applying for incorporation.

Albert E. Little, Morden, pump manufacturer, has assigned.

J. Buron, St. Boniface, blacksmith, has sold out to N. H. Honde.

Watson & Co., Shoal Lake, saddlers, are succeeded by R. J. Greenwood.

John C. Reid, Winnipeg, men's furnishings, has assigned.

H. C. Hamelin, general merchant, Hartney, has sold out to Hill Bros, of Griswold.

W. Turner, of Neepawa, contemplates opening in boots and shoes, at Lake Dauphin.

Burchill & Howey, butchers, Brandon, are having a mammoth stable erected on the flats for the wintering of store cattle. The stable will, when finished, accommodate 800 head.

Chas. Crothers, of the Queen's hotel, Pilot Mound, has given his house an overhauling, and fitted it up in good shape for the winter season, the improvements including new heating apparatus.

Mrs. S. J. Keeler, millinery, etc., Winnipeg, has assigned in trust to S. A. D. Bertrand.

The firm of Hughes & Co., lumber dealers, of Brandon and Souris, have dissolved. A. M. Hughes takes over the Brandon business, and A. J. Hughes will continue the Souris trade.

A meeting of representatives of the Winnipeg board of trade and the city council, was held on Monday evening, to consider the question of the improvement of the St. Andrew's rapids, in the Red river. The question will be taken up with the Hon. Mr. Tarte on his arrival in Winnipeg.

Write it Major Whittle now. B. J. Whittle, the well known Winnipeg wholesale man, has been allowed to resign his commission, retiring with the honorary rank of major.

The partnership hitherto subsisting between Balfour & Axford, Glenboro, has been dissolved. Balfour enters into partnership with Andrew Doig, handling United States machinery and rigs.

Owing to the continued advance in flour the Winnipeg city bakers have increased the price of bread to seven cents per loaf, or sixteen loaves for one dollar.

R. J. McKonzie, who arrived in Winnipeg from Dauphin last week, says that on the Dauphin road the rails have been laid and sidings completed for sixty-five miles. Grading has been completed to the town of Dauphin, a distance of eighty-five miles from Gladstone. One hundred miles will be completed this fall.

The Standards' Board.

The standards' board, which meets annually in Winnipeg to fix the standard samples for grading the grain crops of Manitoba and the Territories, met on Wednesday last. Samples of the crop from all parts of the country were sent in, as usual, for the inspection of the board. The samples showed a large quantity of first-class milling wheat, though a good many samples showed more or less traces of frost, though not enough frost in most cases to cause them to grade frosted.

The board spent parts of Wednesday, Thursday and Friday examining the samples and striking the standards. The standard as adopted for No. 1 hard will weigh about 61 pounds to the measured bushel. The standard for No. 2 hard will weigh about 59½ pounds per bushel. The other standards are about the same as last year. Any wheat weighing 60 pounds or 58 pounds per bushel, will grade No. 1 or No. 2 hard, respectively, if it is up to other requirements of these grades, notwithstanding that the standards are somewhat higher than is specified in the act, for these grades.

Expert Opinion of Tuberculosis.

At the last meeting of the Winnipeg health committee, Dr. Hinman, city veterinarian, gave a report of his Eastern trip, during which he had attended a meeting of the United States Veterinary association, held at Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 1. The meeting, he wrote, was by far the most successful one yet held, there having been in attendance over 100 veterinarians. Every state in the Union was represented, as well as England and Canada. The principals of all the recognized veterinary schools and colleges in America were present as members of the association. The remainder of the report was as follows: "Out of sixty papers read and discussed, probably those relating to dairy, milk and meat inspection will interest you most. I may say I provided myself with a few copies of our dairy by-laws, and found that several cities had, or were endeavoring to pass legislation on similar lines, it being acknowledged that the selling of milk from tuberculous cows was dangerous to health and that the disease was directly transmitted from animals to man by the consumption of meat and milk from diseased animals; also that the cleanliness of the buildings and surroundings was very essential, thereby preventing the spread of other contagious and infectious diseases. The debate was very exhaustive, and ended in the following resolutions being passed unanimously:

"Whereas, tuberculosis of, some of our domestic animals, especially cattle, is a widespread and destructive disease; and,

"Whereas, statistics accumulated during the past year show that the disease is very prevalent throughout this country, especially in dairy herds, and indicate that it is steadily increasing, except in states where active measures for its suppression have been enforced, and,

"Whereas, there exists in some quarters a difference of opinion as to the relation of tuberculosis amongst cattle to the

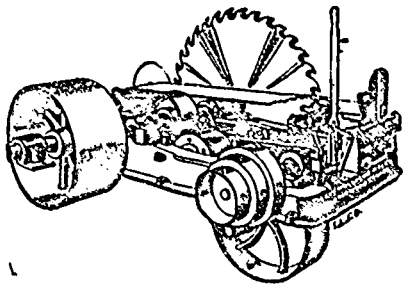
public health, notwithstanding the fact that this matter has been the object of careful scientific inquiry by a great number of eminent scientists in all parts of the world, and that reliable and uniform results and observations are recorded in great numbers in the veterinary and medical journals; be it

"Resolved, that it is the opinion of the United States Veterinary Medical association that the following points have been demonstrated beyond dispute, and may be accepted as fully established: 1. That tuberculous of man and cattle is identical. 2. That the milk from cows with tuberculous udders may cause tuberculosis in animals fed upon it. 3. That the milk from cows with extensive tuberculosis but apparently healthy udders may in some cases contain the germ of tuberculosis and cause the disease in animals fed upon it. 4. That in some cases the germ of tuberculosis appears in the milk of tuberculous cows that are not far advanced in the disease, and that have udders that are healthy, as far as can be determined by an examination during the life of the animal. 5. Slightly tuberculous animals sometimes succumb to a sudden exacerbation of tuberculous and furnish virulent milk for a period before it is possible to discover their condition by means of a physical examination. 6. Tuberculin furnishes incomparably the best means of recognizing tuberculosis in living animals. 7. Tuberculin properly used for diagnostic purposes is entirely harmless to healthy cattle and is so exceedingly accurate in its effect that the few errors resulting from its use cannot affect the general results and are of less frequent occurrence than following the use of any other method of diagnosing internal diseases. 8. That the carcasses of tuberculous animals may be and sometimes are dangerous to the consumer and all such carcasses should be subjected to rigid inspection by a competent veterinarian and those that are condemned should be disposed of in such a manner that it will be impossible to put them on the market for consumption as human food.

9. That the importance of dairy inspection cannot be over-estimated and municipal and health authorities should at once perfect a system commensurate with the vast importance of the subject.

Resolved, That the live stock and especially the breeding interests of this country can never regain their former prosperity until such measures have been carried out by the national and state governments, as will afford some reasonable guarantee against the continued ravages of this disease. And in view of the prevalence of bovine tuberculosis in foreign countries and the measures taken by some of them to protect their cattle from further infection the United States should prohibit the importation of breeding animals until they are proven to be free from disease."

You will see that the foremost authorities and veterinaries of America recommend identically the mode of procedure that has been adopted by this city and I may say that it is considered that our method is the only feasible one for municipalities to adopt. Long and instructive papers on tuberculosis were presented, but I think I have noted sufficient to convince any person that our mode of inspection is a proper one.



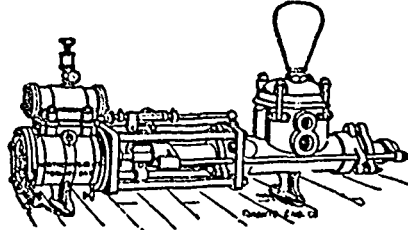
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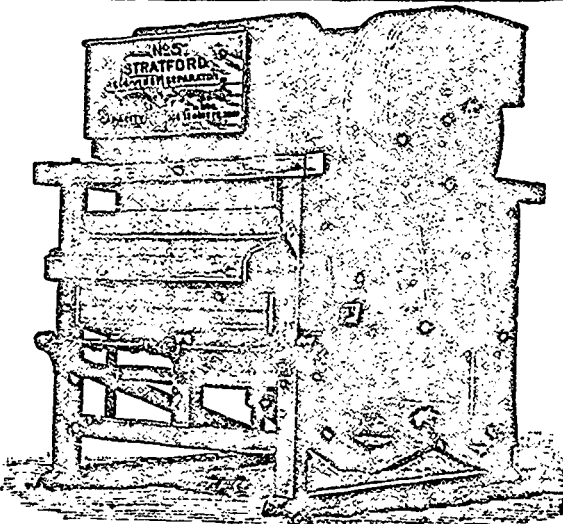
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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, OCTOBER 26, 1896.

MANITOBA WHEAT CROP

The Manitoba department of agriculture has issued a revised statement of the wheat crop of the province which makes a material reduction in the yield. Following is the revised statement:

District.	Area in Crop.	Yield. Per Acre.	Total Yield
Northwestern	70,295	17.33	1,218,212
Southwestern	457,665	15.31	7,006,851
North Central	196,638	14.5	2,764,251
South Central	227,400	11.9	2,706,060
Eastern	53,600	12.62	676,432

Province 999,598 14.5 14,371,805
 The earlier estimate made an average yield of 18.57 bushels per acre and a total crop of 18,565,198 bushels.

The revised statement deals with wheat only. If oats had been likewise dealt with, it is probable that the yield would have been reduced to even a greater percentage than has been the case with wheat.

The figures of the wheat crop given above are for the Province of Manitoba only. There are no figures available for the Territories, but with the latter added, the total crop for our wheat belt would be not far from 20,000,000 bushels.

NO CHANGE OF WHEAT GRADES.

The first action of the standards board after it assembled in Winnipeg on Wednesday last, Oct. 21, was to consider the question of the changes in the wheat grades as announced by the department of inland revenue. Before the changes would go into effect, they have to be published four times in the official Gazette. Three publications had already been given, and the fourth one should appear in the usual order on Oct. 24. It was understood that if the standards board opposed the changes, that the department would withhold the further publication, so that no changes would be made this year.

The standards board after going into the matter fully promptly decided that it would not be advisable to make the changes in the grades. The board was almost unanimous on this point, only two members, both of whom are Manitoba Farmers' Institute men, (Messrs. Elder and Postlethwaite), voting for the changes. The board, however, asked that scoured wheat be not mixed in the grades of No. 1 and No. 2 hard and No. 1 Northern. Under the old regulations scoured wheat was permitted in all but the No. 1 hard grade. Following is the resolution passed by the board:

"Moved by Mr. Underhill, seconded by Mr. McQueen. "Resolved, that this standards board recommend to the controller of inland revenue that the changes in the classification of grain grades now being gazetted in the Canada Gazette be not put in force and that the department instruct all inspectors to permanently exclude scoured wheat from the grades of No. 1 and No. 2 hard and No. 1 Northern."

The action of the standards board fully confirms the course taken by the Commercial in regard to the proposed changes in the grades. The farmers had a major-

ity of one on the board, and the resolution represents the views of the farmers regarding the matter. It is to be hoped the department will now act promptly and save the grain trade of the country from the state of chaos into which it would be thrown by its decision to change the grades at such an unreasonable time.

The action of the Winnipeg board of trade in sending Secretary Bell to Ottawa to expostulate with the department has been productive of good results after all. It was through the action of the board of trade that the department was induced to agree to stop the enforcement of the proposed changes in the grades if the standards board should decide against the changes.

PRAIRIE FIRES

In view of the great loss from prairie fires each year, it is worth while considering if more stringent regulations could not be made with a view of reducing the number of fires. The present law is quite plain and also provides severe punishment for the starting of fires, but notwithstanding this it is generally admitted that most fires are the result of carelessness and neglect. Quite a number of destructive fires have occurred from burning straw, after threshing, through neglect to provide proper guards to prevent the fire from spreading to the prairie. Parties who allowed fires to escape in this way have in a few cases been compelled to pay heavy costs for the damages done, but this has not proved a sufficient warning to others, and the neglect still goes on. Perhaps the law regarding the starting of fires is not generally understood throughout the country, though the department has taken special pains this season to distribute printed copies of the act throughout the province. The act should be placed in every postoffice in the province and municipal officials to whom copies of the act have been sent, should see that this is done. Of course legislative enactments cannot accomplish everything that is desired. What is required is a lively interest on the part of the people in seeing that the law is enforced. The law says that any one who allows a fire to escape from his property through carelessness, is liable to a fine, etc., yet people all over the country set fire to their straw piles after threshing, without taking any precaution to prevent the fire from spreading. The regulations might be made more stringent by providing that no one should set a pile of straw or other similar material on fire without first providing a proper guard around the material which it was proposed to burn; and contravention of such provision should have a penalty attached, whether or not the fire escaped to other property. Still, the matter depends mainly upon the people themselves, and legislative enactment no matter how stringent, cannot accomplish much without the hearty approval and support of the people.

One thing, however, which might be done to improve the present regulations, would be to provide for the putting out of fires after they have been started. Fires are frequently allowed to burn for days without any effort being made to extinguish them. While the weather is calm there is no great danger, but at any moment a strong wind may come up and then much property is liable to be destroyed. It might be advisable to make

it compulsory that municipalities should take active measures to put out all fires as soon as they were observed, whether or not there was any immediate danger. This could be carried out by having fire guardians appointed in every neighborhood, who would have authority to summon the residents of the locality to assist them in extinguishing fires. If this were done, many fires could be extinguished while the weather was favorable, which if allowed to run, as they often are, would prove destructive in case of a brisk wind arising.

It has been suggested that the municipalities should be compelled to plow fire guards. The objection to this is that these guards would provide an excellent place for the propagation of noxious weeds. In many municipalities the public roads are not kept free from weeds, and it is not desirable to provide further breeding places for weeds. A better plan would be to burn guards, if a proper machine for this purpose could be had. Machines for burning fire guards are now obtainable and if it can be shown that these machines are efficient, it would, perhaps, be a wise thing to make it compulsory upon the municipalities to burn fire guards.

THE ELEVATOR SYSTEM

The excellent elevator system which Manitoba enjoys has proved of great advantage to the farmers of the country this season. During the recent railway strike, when railway traffic was demoralized, the farmers would have been obliged to stop marketing their grain but for the fine elevator system, which afforded room to accommodate all the grain offered. Even after the strike the rush of grain to market was so enormous that the railways were taxed to their utmost capacity to take the grain away fast enough to keep space in the elevators for further receipts. Without this elevator system Manitoba would be in bad shape every fall when the rush of grain begins. As it is the farmer can store his grain in the elevators more cheaply than he could provide storage at his farm for his crop; and he has the further advantage that if he stores in an elevator he can take advantage of any advance in the market to sell his grain in a lump. This he could not do if he stored at his farm, as it might take him weeks to have his grain hauled to market, while grain stored in a railway elevator is marketable in a lump at any time. A few persons have tried at times to stir up an agitation against what they allege to be an elevator monopoly. Demagogic motives have, no doubt, been at the bottom of much of this talk. The wise and thoughtful farmer however, who, no doubt, fully appreciates the advantage of the elevators, will refuse to allow professional agitators and demagogues to make capital for themselves, and a tool of him, by crediting their rantings regarding the alleged elevator grievances. There is not a shadow of an elevator monopoly in Manitoba. The regulations regarding elevators, which have led to the establishing of our present efficient expeditious and inexpensive system of handling grain, have proved an inestimable boon to the farmers of this country. The main concern of those who are hunting up alleged grievances is to further their personal aims and ambitions. The farmer who will give these people a wide berth and make the best use of the

good things provided for him, will be a more contented and happier man, and probably more prosperous as well.

NO USE FOR THE COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.

The Commercial has had considerable to say regarding the proposed changes in the grain grades. Our criticisms of the action of the inland revenue department in this matter, particularly in our issue of October 5, have been considered by some as rather harsh. Subsequent events, however, have proved that the criticisms of the Commercial were quite moderate, in view of the extraordinary action of the department in this matter. Indeed, the action of the department is simply incomprehensible. This whole question concerning the Manitoba wheat grades has been handled by the department in a most peculiar manner. The department has treated the vast commercial interests involved with complete disregard, if not with absolute contempt. In fact, we might say, with out exaggeration, that the policy followed by the department has been one of studied insolence toward the commercial interests connected with the grain trade.

Prominent members of the new Federal government, including the premier himself, have assured the people of Canada that the various commercial interests of the country would be fairly treated and would receive every consideration. No changes affecting the commercial interests, we were told, would be introduced until those interested would have been conferred with. The grain trade is a commercial interest of the greatest magnitude to Western Canada, yet the Interior department suddenly announces a series of changes in the regulations governing the inspection of grain, without even considering, much less consulting, with the commercial interests involved. The department has even gone further than this. The minister even refused to discuss the question with an accredited representative sent to confer with him, by those who are so deeply interested in the matter. Such arrogant treatment of a commercial question of such far-reaching importance has not been witnessed in Canada for many a day. This is the more strange as the head of the department, Sir Henri Jolly, has always been represented to the people of Canada as a man possessed of a keen sense of justice, who would treat all matters in a moderate and impartial manner.

The strength of a chain, it is sometimes said, is measured by its weakest link. Perhaps, it would not be a fair comparison to say that the strength of a government would be measured by its weakest department, but the comparison is not altogether out of place. Certainly the weakness of any single department will reflect upon the government as a whole. The Commercial believes that the new Federal government is anxious to promote the welfare of the commercial and industrial interests of Canada. But if each department were to adopt a policy toward the commercial interests similar to that followed by the Interior department in dealing with the commercial side of the grain question, the whole country would soon be thrown into a state of confusion.

We say "commercial side of the grain question" advisedly, for the matters

which the department have been dealing with are purely commercial in their nature. The interest of the agricultural class in this question is almost entirely of a sentimental nature. It is true grain questions have been favorite themes for demagogues and professional agitators to prate upon. They have afforded scope for designing persons to push themselves to the front as champions of the rights of the farmer. In order to gain some notoriety it was first necessary to create a grievance, and secondly to champion the cause of the aggrieved. Questions connected with grain matters have been handled in this way in Manitoba to a considerable extent, and some unnecessary discontent has accordingly been worked up among the farmers. The agricultural class, as a whole, however, were apparently contended with the grain grades, and there was no apparent desire for a change at the time the department sprung the changes upon the trade.

The Commercial will not again at this time discuss the question of the changes in the grain grades upon its merits. This has already been fully discussed. It is sufficient to say that the changes would have proved most damaging to the trade, not only on account of their nature, but also on account of the unreasonable time at which they were announced. The most inappropriate time in all the year was selected to announce the changes. A more unreasonable thing could not well be imagined than this proposal to change the grain grades right in the middle of the rush of a new crop to market and with the elevators already crowded with wheat.

The reasons given by the minister for announcing changes in the grades do not appear to be such as should have influenced the department to take such action, and certainly not without first consulting with the trade. It was the business of the department to inquire fully into the matter and not accept the representations of two or three members of Parliament. These members of Parliament at best represented only a sectional interest. It was the duty of the department to stand between the various interests involved, and see that all were dealt with fairly and reasonably. But instead of doing this the department accepts the views of those who at best have only a sentimental interest in the matter, without even considering the actual and practical interest. Here is a purely commercial question, affecting an interest representing a business of over \$10,000,000 annually, passed upon by the department without the slightest reference to, and we may say with the coolest contempt for the vast actual interest involved. The report of Secretary Bell, of the Winnipeg board of trade, which was published in The Commercial last week, shows that the department never considered the commercial interest in announcing changes in the wheat grades, the action being taken solely on the alleged ground that the farmers desired the changes, though, as we have already stated, there is no proof to show that the farmers wanted these changes. But even if the farmers had been agitating strongly for these changes, a reasonable regard for the other interests of the country have prompted the department to consult with the trade before announcing the changes.

The action of the Interior department in this matter is certainly worthy of

quite as sharp criticism as the Commercial has applied to the case, the principle involved in following out the policy adopted by the department being such as to call forth the strongest condemnation. In fact, the proposed changes in the grades are of less importance in themselves than the principle involved in the action of the department in ignoring the commercial interest, together with the unreasonable proposition to make changes of any kind in the middle of the season.

LATEST REGARDING THE GRAIN STANDARDS

The resolution passed by the standards board, which met in Winnipeg on Wednesday in opposition to the changes in the Manitoba wheat grades, was at once wired to Ottawa. Later a reply came from Ottawa to the effect that the department would act upon the resolution and would withdraw the new grading. The new grading would have gone into effect on Saturday, Oct. 24, but the action of the standards board gave the department a loophole through which to escape the consequence of its hasty and unreasonable action. All's well that ends well, they say, and with all this fuss over the standards there will be no changes after all. The uncertainty, however, has been a cause of much annoyance to the trade and has prevented exporters from doing business. Regarding scoured wheat, inspectors will be instructed not to admit scoured grain into the grades of No. 1 and No. 2 hard and No. 1 Northern, as requested by the standards board.

There is a disposition in some quarters to blame the Western members of Parliament for all the trouble about the grain standards. These men, undoubtedly made a great mistake in meddling with a matter which they did not understand, when they undertook to press the department to change the Manitoba wheat grades. They were, however, acting as they supposed, in the interest of the farmers. They made the mistake of thinking that the dozen or so members of the Farmers' Institute who asked for the changes, represented the general feeling among the farmers. The action of those Western members, however, does not relieve the department in the least. The department is wholly and entirely responsible for the muddle. It was the duty of the department to inquire into the matter, rather than accept any one-sided representations. Instead of doing this the department even refused to listen to representations from the commercial interest, and that in a matter which is a commercial question principally.

The standards board also passed the following resolution:

That this board request the Dominion government to establish a commission to inquire into the whole inspection system and practice, its different interests, farmers, dealers and millers to be represented equally on commission, which shall make such recommendations to the government for any changes in the inspection system as they may deem necessary. This board also urges that the above commission shall be appointed at an early date."

The Bank of England has advanced its rates of discount from 3 to 4 per cent.

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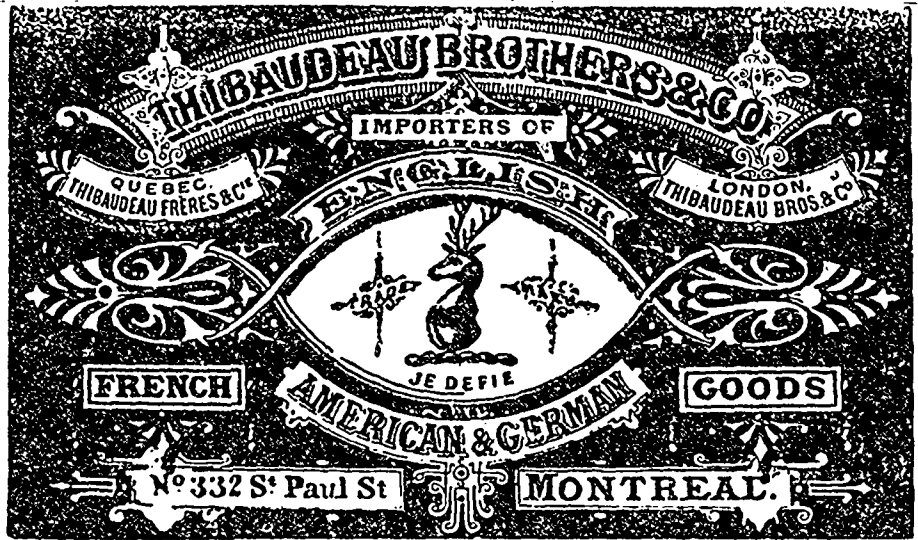
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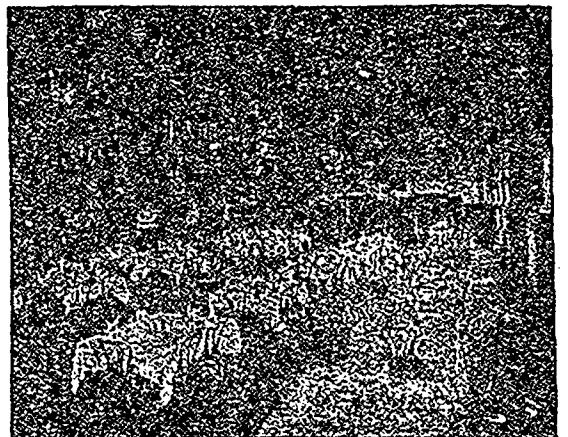
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STANDS unparalleled in its Distinctive Qualities and Peculiar Advantages. We are aware others are attempting to imitate our Brands, which is the Strongest Guarantee of the Superiority of

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Dear Sirs—We have pleasure in stating that the quality of the flour made in the Winnipeg mills, of which we have imported considerable on this crop has given the highest satisfaction to everyone who has baked it. Glasgow is pre-eminently a city of large baking establishments, some of them with a capacity of 2000 barrels per week, and all managed by gentlemen well qualified to give sound verdict on the merits of any flour. With remarkable unanimity they have expressed the opinion that nothing finer than your Patent grade has ever been placed on the market. The baking results have been exceptionally high, both in regard to color and out-turn, and we can invariably command a higher price. We are, yours respectfully, WILLIAM MORRISON & SON.

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

OGDILVIE'S HUNGARIAN,

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

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The Live Stock Trade

At London, England, on October 19, the cattle trade was very dull and the tone of the market for Canadian stock was weaker, prices showing a decline of 3c on the inside since this day week, choice steers being quoted at 9 1/2 to 10c, while prices for best United States cattle were unchanged at 11c. There was a firmer feeling in the market for Canadian sheep and prices advanced 3c since this day week, best selling at 10c.

A private cable received from Liverpool reported trade worse and quoted choice Canadian steers and heifers at 8 1/2 to 9 1/2 c and sheep at 10c.

A private cable from London stated that the market was unchanged at 11 1/2 c for choice United States cattle; 10 1/2 c for Canadians; 9 1/2 c for average, and 10 1/2 c for sheep.

At the East End Abattoir market, Montreal, on October 19, the supply of cattle was again in excess of the local wants, but the tone of the market was steady. A few small lots of good to choice steers and heifers sold at 8c to 8 1/2 c, but the bulk of the sales made were at 2 1/2 to 2 3/4 c, and some very inferior stock was disposed of at 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 c per lb. The easy feeling in sheep continued and the top price shippers paid today was 2 1/2 c, while for cull butchers paid \$1 to \$2.50 each. Lambs continue in native demand owing to the small supplies coming forward. Prices showing a further advance of 3c per lb. Choice lots sold freely at 8 1/2 to 8 3/4 c, and fair to good at 8c to 8 1/2 c per lb. At the Point St. Charles market hogs were stronger and prices advanced 10c to 15c per 100 lbs, at prices ranging from \$8.90 to \$1.10 per 100 lbs.

At Toronto on October 20 a few cattle sold at 8 1/2 c per lb., and extra choices at 8 3/4 c. Butchers' cattle were quiet. A few picked cattle sold at 8 1/2 c per lb., and poor as low as 2c, and good at 8c. Light stockers were quoted at 2c to 2 1/2 c lb., and choice feeders at 2 1/2 c to 8c. Light sheep were quoted at 2 1/2 c lb. for good ewes and wethers, and 2c for bucks lambs were steady at \$3.25 to \$3.40 per cwt. Hogs were in fair demand and unchanged, at 8 1/2 c for best bacon and 8 1/2 c lb. for thick fat.

At Chicago on Oct. 23, choice light weight hogs were stronger to 5c higher; prime assorted selling as high as \$3.65. Heavy hogs were weak and 5c lower; common heavies sold around \$3.10 to \$3.15 and heavy packing lots sold largely at \$3.25 to \$3.35.

Winnipeg Clearing House

Clearings for the week ending Oct. 22 were 1,961,482. balance, 241,901. For the previous week clearings were 1,485,171. For the corresponding week of last year clearings were 1,925,803 and for the week two years ago, 1,421,924. Clearings for the month of Sept. were \$4,680,706, compared with \$4,008,906 for September, 1895, and \$3,975,406 for September, 1894. Clearances for all Canadian cities this week were as follows:

Montreal	811,098,903
Toronto	6,597,236
Halifax	1,114,917
Winnipeg	1,964,482
Hamilton	645,030
St. John	558,097

British Columbia.

Alex Watson, Alberni, blacksmith, is out of business.

S. M. Woods, Nelson, blacksmith, is dead.

Simon Huff, New Westminster, hotel, sold out to Jas. Wishart.

R Campbell, Union, boots and shoes, has moved to Rossland.

Robert Hall, Valdez Island, general store-keeper, is dead.

Abrey & Willington, Vancouver, hotel, have dissolved, J. T. Abrey continues.

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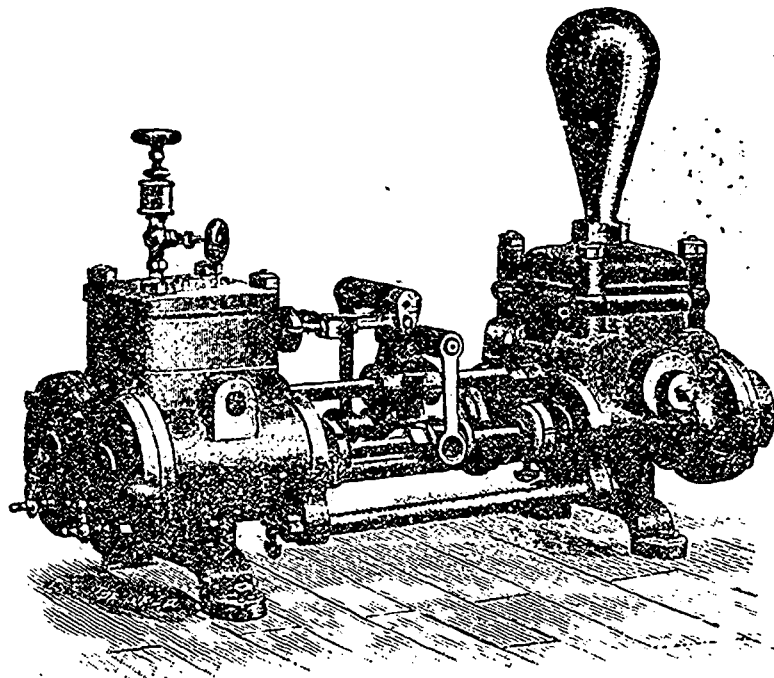
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THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

WINNIPEG, Saturday, October 24, 1896.

The cold weather this week (colder than usual for the season) has increased the demand for winter lines of clothing, footwear, etc. The large wheat movement is shown in the sharp increase in bank clearings at Winnipeg, of nearly half a million dollars. Clearings this week slightly exceed the corresponding week of last year. Wheat prices have been wild in Manitoba country markets, ranging anywhere from 5 to 25c above an export basis. Flour has advanced sharply. Oats are higher. Butter and cheese are firmer and rather higher.

There were fairly many business failures reported in Canada this week as compared with 20 last week and 36 respectively in each of the corresponding weeks in 1895 and 1894.

A feature in the money markets is the tendency in the United States and Eastern Canada to call in loans. This has caused disaster to some speculators in options and stocks. Bar silver at New York was quoted at 65½ yesterday. Silver certificates, 65½ to 7c, Mexican dollars, 50½c.

In the United States this week the firm and changed prices for pork, lard, coffee, sugar, cotton, refined petroleum and copper indicate the strength of the general market, while there were advances for wheat, flour and oats, butter, cheese and eggs, canned vegetables, dried fruits, wool, leather, print cloths and pig tin and crude petroleum.

WINNIPEG MARKETS.

WINNIPEG, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 24.

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

COAL.—There is no change in coal. The principal feature is the largely increased demand for the native soft coals, owing to the high price of anthracites. The consumption of soft coals will be far greater than in any previous year. Pennsylvania anthracite is quoted at \$10, and western anthracite at \$9.50 per ton of 2,000 pounds. Souris coal \$1.50 ton; Lethbridge \$3.50. These prices are delivered to consumers in Winnipeg. Car lots on track of Souris coal are held at \$3.85 to \$3.90 per ton.

DRUGS.—The general tendency is for higher prices. Glycerole is higher abroad. Castor oil has advanced sharply abroad, owing to a short crop, the advance being equal to 2c per lb. Prices here for parcel lots are as follows, with liberal reductions for large orders: Alum per pound, 3½ to 4½c; alcohol, \$5.25 gallon; blanching powder per pound; 6 to 8c; bluestone, 5 to 7c; borax 11 to 13 cents; bromide potash, 65 to 75c; camphor, 85 to 95c; camphor, ounces 90 to 1.00; carbolic acid, 40 to 65c; castor oil, 11 to 15c; chlorate potash, 28 to 35c; citric acid, 55 to 65c. coppers 3½ to 4c; cocaine, per oz., \$6.50 to \$7.00; cream tartar per pound, 80 to 85c. cloves, 20 to 25c; epsom salts, 3½ to 4c; extract logwood, bulk 1½ to 18c; do., boxes, 18 to 20c; German quinine, 40 to 50c; glycerine per pound, 30 to 35c; ginger, Jamaica, 30 to 35c, do African, 20 to 25c; Howard's quinine, per ounce, 45 to 55c; iodine, \$5.50 to 6.00; insect powder, 85 to 40c; morphia sul., \$1.90 to \$2.25. Opium, \$1.50 to \$5.00. oil olive, \$1.20 to \$1.40, oil, U. S. salad, \$1.25 to \$1.40; oil, lemon, super \$2.75 to 3.25, oil, peppermint, \$1.00 to \$1.50; oil, cod liver, \$2.50 to \$1 per gallon as to brand; oxalico acid, 13 to 16c; potash, 11 to 15c, paris green, 18 to 20c lb; saltpetre, 10 to 12c; sal rochelle, 30 to 35c, shellac, 45 to 50c; sulphur flowers, 3½ to 5c; sulphur roll, per keg, 3½ to 5c; soda

bicarb, per keg of 112 pounds, \$3.75 to \$4.25; sal soda, \$2 to \$3, tartaric acid, per lb., 45 to 55c; strychnine, puro crystals 80c to \$1.00 per oz.

FLUID BEEF, ETC.—Following are prices of the goods put up by the Johnston Fluid Beef Company of Montreal:—Johnstons Fluid Beef—No. 1, 2-oz. tins, per dozen, \$2.70; No. 2 4oz., \$1.50; No. 3, 8oz., \$7.83; No. 4, 1 lb., \$12.83; No. 5, 2 lb., \$24.30. Staminal—2oz. bottles, per dozen, \$2.55; do, 4oz, \$5.10.

FISH.—Finer Haddies are scarce, as supplies are coming forward slowly. They are selling at \$11c per lb. by the box. Prices of fresh fish are: Whitefish, 6c; Lake Superior trout, 9c; Pickerel, 4c; Sturgeon, 8c; salmon, 14c; halibut, 12½c; Cod, 10c; Haddock 10c per lb. smelts 1c, Oysters, \$2 per gallon for standards and \$2.50 for selects; smoked goldeyes, 30c dozen; smoked salmon, 15c lb.

GREEN FRUITS.—The summer rush is over in this branch and business is quieting down, while the variety of fruits obtainable is also narrowing. Apples, oranges, lemons and grapes are now the principal things going. There is an abundant supply of apples and they continue to sell at the lowest prices ever recorded here. Mexican oranges of good quality are arriving. California has already shipped a few oranges, which is some weeks earlier than ever before, but no California oranges will be in this market for some time yet, and it is not likely that these early shipments are good for much. Ontario grapes of fine quality are offering. There are also a few Ontario tomatoes yet obtainable. A few cling peaches are the only thing obtainable in this line. Prices are as follows: Good winter apples \$2.50 per barrel; fall apples, \$2.00 to \$2.50 per barrel, as to quality. pears \$2.50 to \$3. California lemons \$5.50 \$6 per box; Jamaica oranges \$5.50 box; Mexican oranges \$5.50 to \$6, Cape Cod cranberries \$8 to \$8.50 barrel; Pacific coast peaches, clings, \$1.15, box; Washington pears \$2.50 box, Ontario pears 80c per basket of 20 pounds; California toky grapes \$1.50 per box, Ontario concord grapes 30 to 40c per basket of 10 pounds; Rogers and Niagara grapes 40 to 50c per basket. Tomatoes, 75c per basket of 20 lbs. Sweet potatoes \$1.50 to \$5 per barrel.

GROCERIES.—All advices are still very firm on dried fruits. Valencia raisins tend higher, owing to the short crop. In Greece, currants are going higher. The California raisin crop is said to be not more than 60 per cent of that of 1895, and the latter year was smaller than 1891, but larger than in any year previous to 1891. Turkey figs are said to be a small crop, of poor quality. Good figs command high prices. Sugars are firmer. New York has advanced a trifle.

PAINTS, OILS, ETC.—Leads are firmer. Glass is very firm. Linseed oil holds firm. Prices in the East have advanced, Montreal quoting 1c higher. Turpentine has made a very sharp advance in the East and South.

RAW FURS.—The fur season is approaching. The first lot of new furs came in yesterday, but they are rather poor quality yet. Some beaver in the lot were not so bad, and would grade No. 2. Water animals improve in the quality of the fur earlier than most land animals, but rat are poor yet and grade "Fall." Some fox and lynx in the lot were of no value. The cold weather this week will help to bring on the furs faster. The outlook for fur prices is generally regarded as indicating low values this season, as large stocks of furs have been held over and manufacturers in the United States have been buying very cautiously, thus causing larger supplies for the European markets to absorb. At Lamson's sales in London last week the following prices were realized:

Beaver, black	5	per cent lower than last June
Beaver, brown	15	" higher "
Fox, red	7½	" lower "
Lynx	20	" " "
Mar en	5	" higher "
Mink	7½	" lower "
Musquash	10	" " "
Otter		Same as June last.

Lynx had a heavy decline at previous sales, and the present decline makes it very low in price.

WOOD.—Prices are very firm for good wood owing to the light supply of dry wood available. Stocks out of the woods are very small and further supplies cannot be hauled out of the woods until it freezes up, and snow comes to make sleighing. There is scarcely any wood offering on track. Prices for car lots on track here are quoted at \$1.50 to \$1.75 for tamaracs to quality. Pine \$3.75 to \$4.25, as to quality; poplar \$3. Poplar and pine are particularly scarce.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

WHEAT.—GENERAL SITUATION.—This has been the most exciting week experienced in wheat for a very long time. Up to last Saturday there was a legitimate and gradual advance, based on large exports from the United States and other solid conditions. On Saturday last wild speculation got the better of the situation, and prices were hoisted skyward. This thing continued on Monday and Tuesday, December option at Chicago selling at 79½c as the high water mark. This made an advance of about 10c from the prices in the early part of last week. Then came the inevitable reaction, and it was a severe one the market dropping back to 70½c at the close on Tuesday, showing a very heavy decline in two days. The principal factor in the collapse was probably the tight money market. Owing to the calling in of loans by the banks there was a scarcity of funds, and big interest rates were paid in some cases by speculators. European markets evidently refused to follow up the "boom" here. Yesterday (Friday) there was a sharp recovery again of about 3c. But today prices collapsed again badly. The wheat situation is just as strong as ever, notwithstanding the collapse on Wednesday and Thursday, and all the wheat America has to spare will be wanted, so long as prices are not advanced to a point that will check consumption. We do not consider that prices are yet too high to turn consumption to other foods, and we look for a strong market. Wild speculative advances, however, are not desirable, and will always bring a reaction. Exports from the United States and Canada this week were 3,823,000 bushels, as compared with 4,156,000 bushels last week; 2,658,000 bushels in the corresponding week one year ago; 3,553,000 bushels two years ago; 5,327,000 bushels three years ago; and 4,078,000 bushels in the third week of October, 1892.

WHEAT.—LOCAL SITUATION.—Manitoba markets have been wild this week. Prices in Manitoba markets have been above an export basis ever since new wheat began to move, but this week they went clean wild, leaving in the shade the "boom" in the United States markets. Prices to farmers in Manitoba country markets were advanced nominally 5c per bushel on Monday, to 65 to 66c for No. 1 hard, but the prices actually paid were far in advance of these figures, the price ranging up from 65 to 70c, and at some points away up to 80 to 90c. At one or two points \$1 per bushel was paid to farmers. These prices were simply the result of wild competition. Even after the break in United States markets on Wednesday, prices were maintained in Manitoba markets, but on Friday one of the large milling concerns dropped to 60c and today it is understood that all are back to 60c for No. 1 hard at 18 cent freight rate points. Most of the buying was

done by millers, and a lot of wheat was taken at from 65 to 70c, deliveries being heavy. Shippers took as little as they could, and some had their buyers off country markets. We quote prices to farmers in Manitoba country markets today at 18c freight rate points as follows: No. 1 hard 60c, No. 2 hard and No. 1 northern, 57c, No. 8 hard, 52c, No. 1 frosted, 47c, No. 2 frosted 42c, No. 3 frosted 37c. On the basis of United States markets to-day, 60c, is still far above an export basis. The highest price touched in the Winnipeg market, on the "boom" at the first of the week, was 85c for No. 1 hard, afloat Fort William. One sale was put through at this figure. There were a few deals at about 84c, but the collapse on Wednesday put a stop to these prices. There was not much business done for the balance of the week and there is hardly any regular price at the close of the week. To-day 75c was offered for No. 1 hard. No. 2 hard is slow at 8 to 8½c under No. 1. No. 1 northern will be taken in preference to No. 2 hard at 8c under No. 1 hard.

FLOUR—The flour market has been active and excited owing to the great upheaval in wheat. Prices were advanced sharply at the beginning of the week, with the advance in wheat, but they did not decline with the break in wheat on Wednesday and Thursday, as millers decided the drop in wheat would only be temporary, and prices would be right up again. On Saturday last there was an advance of 10c per 98 lb sack, which we noted last week. The first of this week there was a further advance of 10c per sack to \$2.30 for patents, \$2.10 for strong bakers, \$1.75 for second bakers, XXXX remained the same at \$1.25. Some brands, however, were held higher. These prices are delivered in the city to retail dealers. Prices of Manitoba flour were advanced 25c per barrel in the Eastern Canada markets on Monday.

MILLSTUFFS—There is no change in bran and shorts. City mills are selling at \$7 per ton for bran and \$9 for shorts, delivered in the city, in small lots. Those prices do not include sacks. Larger orders have been filled at \$6 and \$8 per ton.

OATS—There is no shipping movement in oats. Farmers are delivering very few oats here, and the city has to depend on car lots from country points. Scarcely any have been offered, however for the past two weeks, and the few cars this week on track have been held at high prices. One holder asked 26c per bushel for two cars of old No. 2 mixed, but this was above the retail price in the city. The general price asked has been 24 to 25c per bushel of 34 pounds. Shippers are too busy with wheat to bother with oats. As high as 15 to 16c has been paid to farmers, at country points for good white oats. The few loads of new oats which farmers have brought in here have sold at 16 to 18c per bushel, owing to the very poor quality. Oats have advanced again considerably at Montreal, but were irregular at Chicago. They sold as high as 29 to 30c at Montreal, which shows a good advance.

BARLEY—No car lots moving at all, either on local or shipping account. A few farmers' loads of barley of feed quality have been taken here at about 18c per bushel of 48 pounds, and buyers are paying 20c for malting grades. Prices are too low east to allow barley to be shipped at a profit, and farmers will find it more valuable to use this grain at home for feed.

FLAX SEED—The prices quoted to farmers is still 45 to 50c per bushel.

GROUND FEED—Prices range from \$10 to \$14 per ton, as to quality, the top price for rolled oat feed. Ordinary mixed mill feed is held at \$11 to \$12 per ton.

OATMEAL—Prices are irregular. Round lots are quoted at \$1.80 for rolled, in 80 lb

sacks, and \$1.50 for standard and granulated, but these prices have been cut. In fact it is said that rolled oatmeal has sold as low as \$1.05 to \$1.10 to jobbers. Rolled wheat, 80 lbs, \$1.65. Pot barley, \$1.70 in round lots.

OIL CAKE—Oil cake holds at \$16 per ton, including bags, for nutted or ground meal.

BUTTER—Creamery is nominal at 18 to 19c to factories, and 20 to 21c in a jobbing way. Fine late dairy is firmer, as high as 18c having been paid for choice fresh round lots, and the range is from 10 to 13c as to quality. Jobbing prices in small lots range from 14 to 16c. Yesterday at Montreal creamery was quoted at 19 to 20c, the top for fancy in boxes, which is a shade higher than a week ago.

CHEESE—About 8½c is the basis of prices paid to factories for September goods, at which figure there have been some sales. At Montreal yesterday, Quebec cheese was quoted at 10 to 10½ and Ontario at 10½ to 10¾ which is about the same as a week ago for Ontario goods, and ½c lower for Quebec cheese.

EGGS—The regular quotation this week has been 15c net for receipts.

EGGS—Receipts light. This week 15c has been paid for receipts, net, and ½ to ¾c more is said to have been paid in some cases.

POULTRY—Chickens hold at 40 to 45 cents per pair as to quality. Spring chickens 30 to 40c per pair. Turkeys bring 9 to 10c per lb. live weight. Ducks and geese, 10c dressed weight. Wild ducks, 20 to 30 per pair. Wild geese 50c each; waxes 30c each.

LARD—Prices are: Pure \$1.60 for 20 lb. pails, and \$4.00 for 50 lb. pails; pure leaf lard in 3, 5 and 10 pound tins, quoted at \$5.75 per case of 60 pounds, tierces 8c pound; cases of 30, one lb. tins, \$3.25.

CURED MEATS—Smoked meats are quoted: Hams, assorted sizes, 11½c; breakfast bacon, bellies, 11c; do., backs, 10c; short spiced rolls, 7½c shoulders, 7½c smoked long clear, 8½c cents; Fancy clear, 8½c cents; Dry salt meats are quoted: Long clear bacon, 6½c per lb; shoulders, 6½c; backs, 8c; barrel pork, clear mess \$13.50; short cut, \$16.00; rolled shoulders, \$14 per barrel. Pork sundries; fresh sausage, 7c; bologna sausage, 6c; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 10c per package; pickled hocks, 3c; pickled tongues, 3c; sausage casings, 30c lb.

DRESSED MEATS—The general price for choice beef is 4½c, and some is going at 4c. Mutton is again lower at 5 to 5½c, the latter being the usual price. Dressed lambs, lower at 6c; city dressed hogs 5c; country dressed, 4½c; Veal, at 5c.

HIDES—There is no further change here, and prices are steady. Advices from other markets continue firm. We quote: Hides, green cured, No. 1, 5c; No. 2, 4c; No. 3, 3c; calf, 8 to 15c lb. skins, 4 to 6c per lb.; dekins 10 to 20c; each; kips 4 to 5c; sheepskins range all the way from 15 to 40c, according to quality; 40c each was paid for a few extra large skins, but the average is about 20 to 25c each. Horsehides, 75c to \$1.25.

WOOL—There is nothing doing and we quote the market nominal at 7 to 7½c.

TALLOW—Firm. We quote No. 1 rendered, 3c per lb., and under grades 2 to 2½c.

SENECA ROOT—Prices continue firm, and another advance been made, 2c per lb. having been paid for a number of lots this week, offered on bid. The crop gathered this year is said to be not more than one-quarter of last year, at the outside.

HAY—Held at about \$5 per ton for baled prairie on track here, but sales have been made as low as \$4.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes sell on the street market at about 20 to 25c per bushel, and

bet'or prices are looked for, as the crop is not large. Onions about 1 to 1½c per lb; colary 80c per dozen bunches; cabbage 25c per dozen.

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE—Cattle exports have continued active, Gordon & Ironside and Mullins & Wilson being the shippers this week. The quality of cattle has not been up to requirements this season all the way through, owing probably to wet weather in the early part of the season, and on the ranges a good many cattle which should have gone forward this year will have to be held over another year. Prices are about the same. Butchers will not pay over 2½c for good loads, and we quote from 1½ to 2½c, as to quality, for butchers', and up to 8c for export.

SHEEP—There is no change in sheep. Lambs are easier. Car lots for the local market have sold at 2½c here, and 2½ to 3c for lambs.

HOGS—No change in hogs. We quote. Good bacon stock weighing 150 to 300 pounds 9½c. Sows and heavy hogs 2½ to 3½c, according to quality. Stags 1½ to 2½c, off cars here.

Minneapolis Markets.

The Market Record of Oct. 22, reports the output from the mills very large, but prices were demoralized. Prices are as follows, in bbls. f.o.b.: First patents, \$3.90 to \$4.10; Second patents, \$3.70 to \$3.85. First clears, \$3.00 to \$3.50; second clear, \$2.90. Export baker's, \$2.25 to \$3.35; second export bakers' \$2.90 to \$3.15. Red Dog, per ton, 140 for lbs. jute, \$10.00 to \$10.50.

Millstuffs—Bran in bulk, \$5.00 to \$5.50; bran in sacks, 200 lbs, \$5.00 to \$6.25; bran in sacks, 100 lbs, \$6.50 to \$6.75; shorts, \$6 to \$6.25; middlings, fine, \$7.00 to \$7.25.

Oats.—Range at 14c for light up to 17c for No. 3 white.

Barley—Quoted at 24 to 26c per bushel.

Flax.—Quoted at 66½c per bushel.

Hay—Prairie, \$3.50 to \$6.50 per ton, as to quality.—Market Record, October 22.

Minneapolis Wheat.

On Saturday, Oct. 21, No. 1 Northern wheat closed as follows: Oct. delivery at 65, December at 68c, and May at 72½c. A week ago December wheat closed at 78½c.

New York Wheat.

On Saturday, October 21, December delivery closed at 76½c and May option at 79½c. A week ago December option closed at 81½c.

Duluth Wheat Market.

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

Monday—Sept. — Dec. 77½c, May 82c.

Tuesday—Sept. — Dec. 77½c, May 82½c.

Wednesday—Sept. — Dec. 77½c, May 82½c.

Thursday—Oct. — Dec. 69½c, May 74½c.

Friday—Oct. — Dec. 77½c, May 77½c.

Saturday—Oct. — Dec. 69½c, May 74½c.

A week ago December delivery closed at 74½c. A year ago December delivery closed at 56½c. Two years ago Dec. closed at 55c and three years ago at 63½c.

On Saturday cash wheat closed at 68½c for No. 1 hard and 67½c for 1 northern.

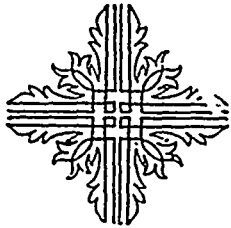
Northwest Ontario.

Walter H. Arnold, Port Arthur, liquors, assigned to A. W. Thompson.

Assiniboia.

A new general store has been established at Oxbow, by Gaudy & Gaudy.

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Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

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

Monday was a day of tremendous excitement in wheat, and a wonderful advance was made in prices. The market opened 2½c above Saturday's close and advanced rapidly. At one time sales were made as high as 79½c for the December option. The advance was caused by strong cables and sharp advances in British and European markets, foreign buying, and local speculative excitement. Realizing sales put the price down considerably from the top. Corn and oats closed about the same as Saturday's close. Closing prices were:

	Oct.	Dec.	May	Jan.
Wheat.....	76½	77½	82½	—
Corn.....	25½	26½	29½	—
Oats.....	18½	19½	22½	—
Mess Pork..	—	7 17½	—	8 07½
Lard.....	—	1 35	—	1 55
Short Ribs.	—	8 75	—	4 00

The excitement in wheat continued on Tuesday, but the market was nervous and irregular, opening weak, influenced by easier cables, large receipts of spring wheat and realizing sales. In the afternoon there was a sharp advance on speculative buying. Closing prices were:

	Oct.	Dec.	May	Jan.
Wheat....	77½	78½	83	—
Corn.....	24½	25½	29½	—
Oats.....	18½	19½	22½	—
Mess Pork..	—	7 10	—	7 97½
Lard.....	—	4 82½	—	4 52½
Short Ribs.	—	8 72½	—	3 95

On Wednesday the inevitable collapse of the "boom" came and prices went down with a thud, under heavy foreign and domestic selling, and lower cables. Closing prices were:

	Oct.	Dec.	May	Jan.
Wheat....	74½	75½	80	—
Corn.....	22½	24½	27½	—
Oats.....	17½	18½	21½	—
Mess Pork..	—	6 97½	—	7 85
Lard.....	—	4 20	—	4 40
Short Ribs.	—	3 65	—	3 87½

On Thursday the wheat market was again very weak, opening 1c lower and declining fast. The opening price was about 71c, then sold down to 72½, with only slight reactions. Toward the close prices again began to tumble, touching as low as 70½. The influences were weak cables, big receipts, foreign selling and the tight money market, the latter being probably the principal feature. Closing prices were:

	Oct.	Dec.	May	Jan.
Wheat....	67½	70½	74½	—
Corn.....	22½	23½	27½	—
Oats.....	17½	18½	21½	—
Mess Pork..	—	6 90	—	7 75
Lard.....	—	4 17½	—	4 40
Short Ribs..	—	3 60	—	3 82½

On Friday there was a very sharp recovery in wheat. December opened at 72 and sold quickly at 72½, then declined to 71½, then there was a rush up to 73½. The market was nervous and excited. Closing prices were:

	Oct.	Dec.	Jan.	May.
Wheat.....	70½	73½	—	77½
Corn.....	23½	24½	—	28½
Oats.....	17½	18½	—	21½
Mess Pork..	—	7 00	7 77½	—
Lard.....	—	4 22½	4 45	—
Short Ribs..	—	3 65	3 87½	—

On Saturday December wheat opened at 72½ and sold between 70 and 70½, then became weak and declined to 69, closing at 69c. Closing prices were:

	Oct.	Dec.	Jan.	May.
Wheat....	67½	69½	—	71½
Corn.....	23	24½	—	28½
Oats.....	17½	18½	—	21½
Mess Pork..	6 97½	—	7 87½	—
Lard.....	—	—	4 47½	—
Short Ribs.	—	—	3 87½	—
Flax Seed	71	74½	—	80½

A week ago Dec. wheat closed at 75½c and a year ago at 60½c and two years ago at 52½c

British Columbia Markets.

(BY WIRE TO THE COMMERCIAL.)

Vancouver, October 24, 1896.

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

Creamery butter has advanced about 1c. Eastern Canada creamery is offering at the same prices as Manitoba butter. Dairy butter is unchanged. Manitoba pickled eggs have advanced 1 to 2c. Oats are \$2 per ton higher. Flour is a way up again.

Butter.—Manitoba Dairy butter, 17 to 18c; Manitoba creamery, 2½ to 2½c; local creamery, 25c; Manitoba cheese, 11c.

Cured Meats.—Hams 18½ cents; breakfast bacon 12½c; backs 12 to 12½c; long, clear 8c; short rolls 9½ to 10c; smoked sides 9½c. Lard is held at the following figures: Tins 9½c per pound; in pails and tubs 9c.

Fish.—Prices are: Flounders 8c; smelt 4c; sea bass 4c; black cod 6c; rook cod 4c; red cod 4c; tommy cod 4c; herring 4c; spring salmon 7c; whiting 6c; soles 6c; steel head, 6c; crabs 60c dozen; smoked halibut, 10c; kippered cod 9c; sturgeon 6c; salt oolachan, 25 and 50 lb. kits \$3.75 and \$3.50; smoked salmon 10c.

Vegetables.—New potatoes, \$10.00 per ton; onions, silver skins, ¾c per pound, California onions 1½c; cabbage, ½c lb; carrots, turnips and beets, \$7.50 a ton.

Eggs.—Ranch 22 to 25c; Manitoba, 17c to 18c.

Fruits.—Fruit is sold by box unless otherwise quoted. Standard American boxes measure one foot ten and a half inches by eleven and a half inches with depth of eleven inches, inside measurement, and contain from 280 to 300 lemons, from 125 to 300 seedling oranges, or from 120 to 150 naval oranges. California lemons, \$3.75 to \$4; Australian oranges, \$5.25; Peaches, 20 lb boxes \$1.00; Plums, 3c per lb; Prunes, 3½c per lb, Tomatoes, 3c per lb; Pears, 40 lb box, \$1.25; California apples, 50 lb. box, \$1.35; British Columbia apples, 50 lb. box \$1.00 to \$1.25; Honolulu bananas, per bunch, \$1.50; Melons, per dozen, \$3.00; Eastern apples \$1.50 to \$5.

Evaporated Fruits.—Apricots 11c per lb; peaches 7½c; plums 7c; prunes, French, 4c; loose Muscatel raisins 4c; London layer raisins \$1.65 box.

Nuts.—Almonds, 18c; filberts, 12½c; peanuts, 10c, Brazil, 12½c, walnuts, 10 to 16c lb.

Meal.—National mills rolled oats, 90 lb sacks, \$3.00; 45 pound sacks, \$3.10; 22½ pound sacks, \$2.60, 10.7 sacks, \$2.00. Oatmeal, 10-10's, \$3.25, 2-50's, \$3.00. Offgrades, 90 lbs, \$2.25, 2-15's, \$2.35. Manitoba Rolled Oats, 90's, \$2.25 45's \$2.35.

Flour.—Cost prices—Manitoba patent, per barrel, \$5.50, strong bakers, \$5.10; Oregon \$1.80; Oak Lake patent \$5.50; do. strong bakers \$5.10.

Grain.—Washington State wheat \$27.00 per ton f. c. b. Vancouver, duty paid. Oats \$18.00 per ton.

Ground Feed.—National mills chop, \$21 to \$22 per ton. ground barley, \$22 ton, shorts, \$20.00 ton, bran \$18.00, oil cake meal, \$30 ton. F. O. B. Vancouver, including duty paid on import staff.

Hay.—\$8.50 per ton.

Dressed Meats.—Beef, 6 to 7c; mutton, 6 to 7c; pork, 6½ to 7c; veal, 7 to 8c.

Live Stock.—Steers, \$3.00 to \$3.50; per hundred lbs.; sheep, \$3.10 to \$3.50 per 100 lbs; hogs, \$1.50 to \$3.25 per 100 lbs; lamb \$2.75 to \$3 per head.

Poultry.—Chickens, \$1.00; ducks, \$5 per dozen.

Sugars.—Powdered and icing, 5½c; Paris lump, 6c; granulated, 5c; extra C, 5½c; fancy yellows 4½c; yellow 4c per lb.

Syrups.—80 gallon barrels, 1½c per pound; 10 gallon kegs, 2½c; 5 gallon kegs, \$1.50 each; 1 gallon tins, \$1 per case of 10; ½ gallon tins, \$4.75 per case of 20.

Teas.—Congo: Fair, 11½c; good, 18c. choice 26c. Ceylons: Fair 25c; good 30c; choice 35c per lb.

Winnipeg Wheat Inspection.

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

Grade.	Sept. 12	Sept 19	Sept. 26	Oct. 3	Oct. 10
No. 1 hard.....	29	44	87	44	96
No. 2 hard.....	9	10	30	18	35
No. 3 hard.....	4	0	5	7	12
No. 1 North'n..	6	5	9	2	8
No. 2 North'n..	0	0	0	3	3
No. 3 North'n..	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 white type	0	4	3	2	0
No. 2 white type	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 Spring...	0	1	3	0	0
No. 2 Spring...	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 frosted..	0	0	1	0	1
No. 2 frosted..	0	0	0	0	0
No. 3 Frosted..	0	0	0	0	1
No. 1 Rejected..	0	2	5	1	2
No. 2 Rejected..	0	1	7	1	2
No Grade.....	4	3	4	2	2
Feed.....	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	57	70	152	80	163
Same week last year.....	43	120	250	457	522

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

The Nor'-Wester, the youngest of Winnipeg's three daily papers, has come out as a morning and evening paper, and the size of the publication has been doubled. The Nor'-Wester appears to be flourishing, and long may it flourish.

With the exception of two years ago, the cranberry crop of 1896 is the smallest in the past eleven years, and is only half that of the crop of 1893, New Jersey's crop being almost a failure. Investigation by the American Agriculturalist indicates a total crop of a little more than 500,000 bushels, compared with 640,000 in 1895, 410,000 in 1894 and 1,000,000 bushels in 1893. The loss in yield is almost altogether in New Jersey. The West has secured a better crop than in 1895, although small compared with former years, while New England will furnish the bulk of merchantable berries. The outlook is for a yield of cranberries in New Jersey of less than 90,000 bushels, compared with 210,000 in 1895, and an average of more than 200,000 bushels for a series of years. The crop in New England is good, but not large. The probable New England crop in 1896 is 380,000 bushels, compared with 420,000 bushels one year ago, 185,000 two years ago, 350,000 in the large crop year 1893, 375,000 in 1892, and 480,000 in 1891. The unimportant crop on Long Island shows a relative shortage.

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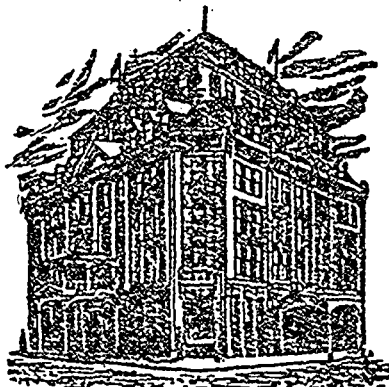
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Mixing Wheat in Cargoes.

At a meeting of the standards boards, while in session at Winnipeg last week, the following resolution was passed regarding the mixing of different grades of wheat in cargoes leaving Fort William, and having it graded out as of a straight grade: "That in the opinion of this standards board the existing practice at terminal elevators of mixing lower grades of wheat with the higher grades is detrimental to the best interests of Manitoba and unjust to the farmer. That the government be requested to at once issue instructions to their inspectors that the wheat be only inspected out the same grade as is inspected in; or that where more than one grade is loaded into the hold of the vessel, no certificate shall be granted for a standard grade but only for the number of bushels of each grade so loaded."

This resolution will meet with the approval of a number of the local grain men. The statement that mixing is unjust to the farmer, however, is absurd. Mixing is done because it is profitable to the shipper, and if profitable to them, they will pay more for wheat for mixing. The farmer, therefore, benefits by it. Any regulations which tend to hamper the shipper in disposing of his grain to the best advantage, will reduce the price which the shipper can afford to pay to the farmer.

The standards board also passed a resolution asking the Dominion government to establish a commercial grade of wheat to be known as extra Manitoba hard wheat. The resolution requests that this be made one of the prominent grades in the regular classification.

The standards board has adopted a policy exactly similar to that taken by the Winnipeg board of trade. The latter body asked that no changes be made in the grades this year, and that a commission be appointed to investigate the entire question. This is exactly what the standards board has asked.

Winnipeg Prices a Year Ago.

Following were Winnipeg prices this week last year:

Wheat—About 42c to 44c for No. 1 hard, country points, to farmers, and 58 to 59c afloat Fort William.
 Flour.—Local price, per sack, Patents, \$1.85; Bakers, \$1.55.
 Bran.—Per ton, \$10.
 Shorts.—Per ton, \$12.
 Oats.—Per bushel, car lots, new, local freights paid, 17 to 19c.
 Barley—A few loads sold at 20c to 23c.
 Flax Seed.—67 to 70c to farmers at country points.
 Butter.—Dairy round lots 10c to 14c Creamery, 16 to 18c.
 Cheese.—6 to 7½c.
 Eggs.—Fresh, 15 to 17c.
 Beef.—City dressed, 4 to 4½c.
 Mutton.—Fresh, 5½ to 6½c; lamb, 6 to 7c.
 Hogs.—Dressed, 6c.
 Cattle.—Butchers' 2 to 2½c. Export 2½ to 3c.
 Hogs.—Live, off cars, 4½c.
 Sheep.—Sheep and lambs 2½ to 3c off cars.
 Seneca Root.—Dry 18 to 20c lb.
 Poultry.—Chickens, 35 to 45c per pair, turkeys, 9 to 10c lb., live weight.
 Hides.—No. 1 cows, green salted weak at 6c.
 Wool.—Unwashed fleeco, 10 to 12c.
 Potatoes.—12 to 15c per bushel.
 Hay.—\$5.50 to \$5 per ton, car lots.

FOAM YEAST

A New Discovery. Try it. Far superior to any other in the market for bread. An early riser. From all jobbers or

R. M. CHESTER, Agent, WINNIPEG



MAIL CONTRACTS

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, 23rd November next for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on proposed contracts for four years over each of the following routes from the 1st January next:

Brandon and Rapid City, six times per week, computed distance 20 miles. Courier to call at Forrest Station Post Office twice per week on his trip to Rapid City.

Gretna and Ralway Station fourteen (14) times per week, computed distance half a mile.

Portage la Prairie Post Office and Custom House, six times per week, computed distance ½ mile.

Portage la Prairie Post Office and C. P. and M. & N. Railway Stations (20) twenty times per week. Computed distance half a mile.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contracts may be seen and blank forms of Tender obtained at the Post Offices on the respective routes and at this office.

W. W. McLEOD,

Post Office Inspector

Post Office Inspector's Office,

Winnipeg, 9th October, 1896.

Established 1860.

Incorporated 1895.

"Crescent"

Steel Enamelled Ware

Tinware of every Description

Manufactured by

The Thos. Davidson Mfg. Co. Ltd.

MONTRÉAL

Merrick, Anderson & Co. Agents,
Winnipeg.

RAW FURS

WANTED.

WRITE FOR PRICE LIST.

R. C. MACFIE & CO.,

Established 1874.

LONDON, ONT.

Carriage Dealers

Our stock of Gears, Wheels, Shafts, Spokes, Tops, Trimmings, etc., is now complete. Write us for prices.

R. Cochrane & Co.,

WINNIPEG.

H. Shorey & Co.

WHOLESALE CLOTHERS,

MONTRÉAL.

All the material used in the manufacture of our clothing has been thoroughly sponged and shrunk.

Our workmanship is fully guaranteed, and a printed guarantee given with each garment.

Our goods are known to your customers and will be asked for.

For the coming season all of our Bicycle Suits & Spring Overcoats will be Rigby-Proofed, and no extra charge made for same.

Notice to Loan Companies

Take notice that Rhineland Municipality will arrange a tax sale for next December, if arrears are not paid until first November. Save costs.

WM. REMPEL, Clerk

Gretna, October 7th, 1896

S. A. D. BERTRAND, OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE

For the province of Manitoba, under the recommendation of the Board of Trade of the city of Winnipeg. Insolvent and Trust Estates Managed with Promptness and Economy.

Special attention to Confidential Business Enquiries.

Corner 2nd. Avenue and 2nd St. North,
WINNIPEG MAN



DO YOU HANDLE

OYSTERS

I am receiving now regularly OYSTERS, HADDIES AND BLOATERS

APPLES—A car composed largely of SNOW APPLES to arrive this week.

PRICES RIGHT ON ALL LINES.

Address:

J. J. PHILP,

P.O. Box 586.

WINNIPEG

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
 BY ACT OF THEIR CONGRESS HAVE APPOINTED
THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN COMMISSION
 TO THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION HELD IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO STATE OF ILLINOIS IN THE YEAR 1893.
 TO EXHIBIT A MEDAL FOR EACH ARTIST WHO IN ANY FINE ART BRANCH OFFER THE NAME OF AN INDIVIDUAL
 JUDGES APPOINTED AS EXAMINERS UNDER THE PRESIDENCY OF A BOARD OF INTERNATIONAL JUDGES, TO

CANADA PAINT COMPANY, - CANADA.
 MONTREAL.

EXHIBIT VARNISHES, PAINTS, WOOD STAINS, AND COLORS.

AWARD

VARNISHES. For a fine class of varnishes for all purposes prepared from the finest oils available from the
 shores of their manufacture in perfect purity in 1893.

WOOD STAINS AND COLORS. For a complete class of Colors in Japan, French, Germany, etc. showing great
 care in preparation and possessing each in fine properties. For a class of pure Colors in Oil and Water Colors. For a fine class
 of Water Colors, producing a great variety in shades, very true in nature.

PAINTS. For a complete class of colors, 90 per cent of iron, produced from a native product and
 containing a variety of shades and best colors produced. It is particularly characterized by great covering
 properties, especially in dry, which makes it a perfect coloring compound as shown by actual test.

H. L. KIRKALL, President International Exhibition. G. C. E. WATSON, International Judge.

John A. Schuman
J. J. Schuman
John A. Schuman

John A. Schuman
John A. Schuman
John A. Schuman

Available Supply of Breadstuffs,

According to the special cablegram from Broomhall's Corn Trade News, Liverpool, to the Daily Trade Bulletin, the European supplies of breadstuffs were increased 12,300,000 bushels during September—the aggregate returns being 58,500,000 bushels, against 45,200,000 bushels on September 1, and 89,000,000 bushels on October 1, 1895. The quantity of flour and wheat afloat for Europe increased equal to 6,700,000 bushels. Of this quantity, 200,000 bushels was credited to the United Kingdom, 3,400,000 bushels to the Continent, and 3,100,000 bushels "for orders." The aggregate quantity afloat was 1,100,000 bushels in excess of that reported on October 1, 1895. The aggregate stocks of Breadstuffs in the principal countries of Europe on October 1 were 5,600,000 bushels larger than reported on September 1. Supplies in the United Kingdom were reduced 2,200,000 bushels while those in France were increased 500,000 bushels, in Belgium, Germany and Holland, 1,000,000 bushels, and those in Russia, 6,300,000 bushels. The stocks in store are 31,600,000 bushels smaller than reported on October 1, 1895. The quantity in store and afloat is 30,500,000 bushels lighter than reported one year ago. Compared with the returns of last year, the quantity of Breadstuffs in store and afloat for the United Kingdom is 15,100,000 bushels less, that for the Continent 13,300,000 bushels less, and "for orders," 2,100,000 bushels less. Supplies in the United Kingdom decreased during the past month, while in other countries there was some enlargement. Returns of the results of the harvest are rather favorable, excepting in portions of Russia. It is expected that the quantities of Breadstuffs afloat for Europe will increase materially before the close of the year.

The aggregate supplies of Breadstuffs in the United States and Canada on October 1, as reported to the Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin and the Minneapolis Market record, exhibit an increase of 12,455,700 bushels during September, against an increase of 3,993,800 bushels during August, and an increase of 14,269,300 bushels during September, 1895. The increase was mainly at New York, in the Northwest and on the Pacific Coast. Stocks in the central west were fairly well maintained, notwithstanding the good manufacture of flour. Farmers were quite free sellers throughout the country, especially as prices improved. The aggregate stocks of flour reported in the United States and Canada on October 1, showed an increase of 62,700 barrels compared with the returns on September 1, against a reduction of 74,800 barrels during August, and an increase of 141,500 barrels during September, 1895. Stocks through the east were enlarged materially, while those in the west exhibited little change, except in the Northwest, where they were reduced. The total stocks of flour were 264,300 barrels less than a year ago.

During September, the total supplies of wheat in the United States and Canada at the points reporting were increased 12,203,500 bushels, against an increase of 4,330,500 bushels during August, and an increase of 13,619,000 bushels during September, 1895. The statement shows an enlargement of 2,406,000 bushels in New York, 986,000 bushels in Illinois, 4,024,000 bushels on the Pacific coast, and 5,168,000 bushels in the Northwest. Stocks in the country elevators in the Northwest in-

creased 4,472,000 bushels during September.

The aggregate supplies of Breadstuffs in Europe and afloat therefor, and in store in the United States and Canada on October 1, 1896, were equal 161,272,600 bushels against 126,486,900 bushels on September 1, and 176,637,800 bushels on October 1, 1895. The increase during September was equal 24,785,700 bushels, against a decrease of 2,193,800 during August and an increase of 24,369,000 bushels during September, 1895. The aggregate supplies are 25,365,200 bushels less than reported one year ago.

New C. P. R. Land Regulations.

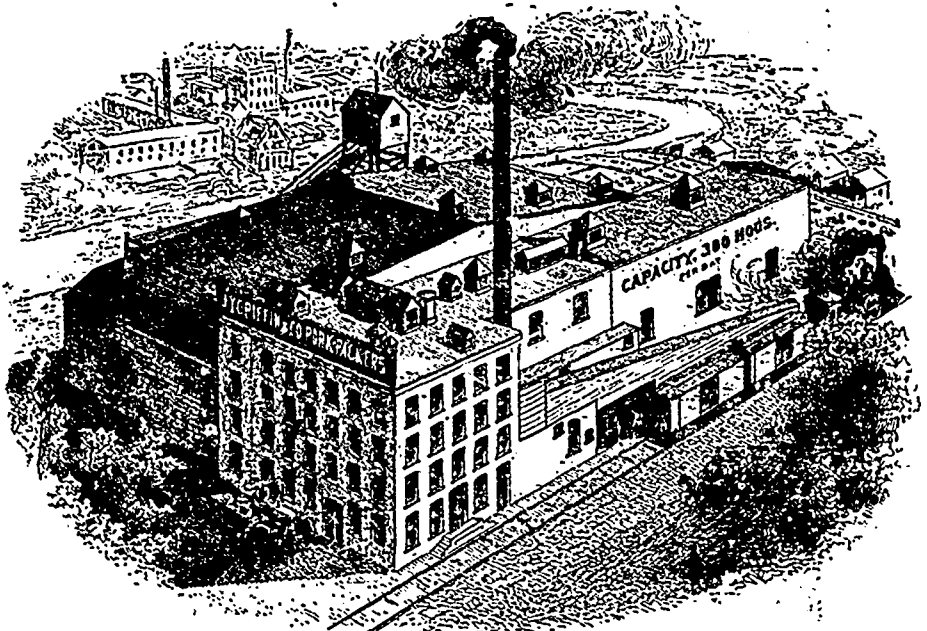
The result of C. P. R. Land Commissioner Hamilton's recent conference with the railroad authorities at Montreal is a decision to make a very important change in the matter of land regulations and one that is certain to be of great benefit to the country. It has been felt for some time that it was a hardship on the farmer in being forced to pay interest

has harvested and sold his crop. So if he bought land in July and made his cash installment he would have two years and four months before being called upon to meet the second installment.

Under the old arrangement the purchaser was granted nine years in which to pay up for his land. Under the new arrangement he is granted an additional year, making full ten years.

Here is an illustration of how this works out and the benefits the farmer gets. Supposing the farmer purchases a quarter section at \$3 per acre. He pays \$60 cash down. At the end of two years from the first of November following the date on which he purchased he pays a further installments of \$60 and a like payment each year thereafter for ten years, the item of interest disappearing altogether. Under this plan he pays \$120 in the first two years as against \$193 under the old regulations, a reduction in his favor of \$73.

This simplifies the account very much for the farmer, as he has no difficulty in computing interest, and in addition to



FACTORY OF J. Y. GRIFFIN & Co.

(Described on Page 165 of this Issue.)

and installments on his land before he was able to earn anything from it. Again under the regulations that have heretofore prevailed the heaviest payments the farmer had to make came due in the early stages of the contract when he was least able to meet them.

Under the new regulations, which will come into force on the first of January next, or in two months time, the company has adopted a system of merging principal and interest into one and then dividing the whole into ten equal parts. But so as to give the farmer a chance to earn the second installment, or rather to earn the first of the deferred payments no charge is made on him for the first two years. In other words under the new regulations the farmer will pay nothing for two years which will give him a full year for breaking his land and then a full year for harvesting his first crop.

In future all the payments will come due on the first of November of each year, so that the farmer will not be called upon to make a payment until after he

this he pays nothing while he is not earning money from his land.

Comparative Prices in Staples.

Prices at New York compared with a year ago.

	Oct. 16, 1896.	Oct. 16, 1895.
Flour, straight spring...	\$3.00 to \$3.75	\$3.00 to \$3.25
Flour, straight winter...	\$3.7 to \$3.85	\$3.00 to \$3.45
Wheat, No. 2 red.....	82c	68c
Corn, No. 2 mixed.....	31c	33 5/8c
Oats, No. 2.....	27c	29c
Rye, No. 2, Western.....	47c	47 to 49.
Barley, No. 2 Milwaukee	46c	50c
Cotton, mid. upld.....	7 15-16c	9 3-16c
Print cloths, 64x64.....	2 9-16c	3 5-16c
Wool, Ohio & Pa., X.....	17c	17 1/2 to 18c
Wool, No. 1 cmbg.....	19 to 21c	22 to 23c
Pork, mess new.....	8 5/6 to 9.00	\$10.00 to 10.25
Lard, westn., stm.....	1.55	\$6.00
Butter, creamery.....	19	23c
Cheese, ch. east fly.....	10c	9c
Sugar, centrif., 96°.....	3c	3 5-8c
Sugar, granulated.....	4c	4 3-4c
Coffee, Rio, No. 7.....	14c	16c
Petroleum, N. T. Co.....	\$1.15	1.24 1/2
Petroleum, rd. gal., ..	6.00c	7.10
*Iron, Besse. pg.....	\$11.00	\$15.00
*Steel billets, ton.....	\$20.00	\$21.50
Ocean Steam Freight.....		
Grain, Liverpool.....	4 1/2 to 4 3/4	2 1/2
Cotton.....	5-32d	7-61d

* Pittsburgh.

FLOUR!

SOMEBODY Claims to make the best.

ANYBODY May do likewise.

EVERYBODY Cannot be convinced, but buyers who purchase goods on their merits write us before ordering elsewhere.

The Western Milling Company, Limited, Regina

The Confederation Life Association



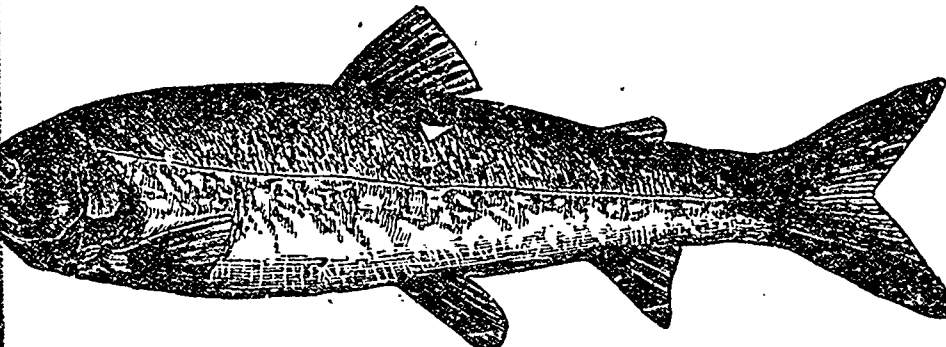
ISSUES a Policy absolutely free from all conditions. It is a simple promise to pay the sum insured in the event of death. Write for Information to the Winnipeg Office, or to any of the Company's agents.

W. C. MACDONALD, Actuary
 Man., N W T. and B C - Winnipeg Office, 407 Main Street.
 C. B. KERR, Cashier

J. K. MACDONALD, Managing Director
 D. M. DONALD, Inspector.

W. J. GUEST,

Wholesale dealer in FISH, GAME, POULTRY etc.
 We receive game for freezing on account of owner.



We are now receiving weekly shipments of finnan haddies. Orders large and small promptly attended to.
 Oyster season now open We are now regularly receiving Oysters, direct from Baltimore.
 602 Main St., Winnipeg

Winnipeg Brewery

McDONAGH & SHEA, Props.

BREWERS OF

...Lager Beer, Ale and Porter.

Country Orders for Bulk and Bottled Goods promptly filled.

BREWERY AT FORT OSBORNE, WINNIPEG.

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

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

OSMUND SKRINE & CO.,

VANCOUVER. B.C.

DEALERS IN

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS,

Choice California & Local Fruits

Our Specialty :

Consignments of Produce from Manitoba and Northwest Territories.

PROMPT RETURNS MADE ON THE 15TH OF EACH MONTH. **TRY US**

J. & A. Clearihue, COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

—DEALERS IN—

FRUITS AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

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

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

AGENTS Eldorado Oil Works, B.C., D. Richards, Laundry Soaps Woodstock, Ontario; Tullier, Bothwell Co., Montreal, Parisian Washing Sins.
 We have a large cool warehouse with good facilities for handling Butter and Produce in quantities.
 Consignments Received in all Lines. Correspondence Solicited.

McMILLAN & HAMILTON, COMMISSION MERCHANTS

—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—

BUTTER, EGGS, FRUITS AND PRODUCE

A PERFECT SYSTEM OF

COLD STORAGE.

230 ABBOTT STREET, VANCOUVER,
 P.O. BOX NO. 298

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

SPRATT & MACAULAY, Storage and Shipping Merchants,

General Commission Brokers,

Large warehouse on water front, advantageously situated for receiving and handling consignments.

FULL LINES OF

ENGLISH AND CUMBERLAND BLACKSMITH COALS.

GOVERNMENT STREET,

P.O. box 803. VICTORIA B.C.

Wm. Ferguson,

—WHOLESALE—

Wines, Liquors and Cigars

8th Street, Brandon.

LEITCH BROS.
OAK LAKE
"Anchor Brand"
FLOURS

—FROM—
No. 1 Hard Wheat.

BRAN, SHORTS

AND ALL KINDS OF

Chopped Feed and Grain.

—ADDRESS—

OAK LAKE
MANITOBA.

The National Matte Smelter.

A practical and simple method of matting sulphide ores, such as nickel, copper, gold and silver ores. In localities where lead ores and fuels are scarce and almost unattainable, our pyritic, water jacketed Matte Smelter has been recognized with highly satisfactory results, and has been thoroughly tested on various pyritic, sulphide and arsenide ores in capacity of 2 to 80 tons per day. It is the most practical, cheapest and simplest method of gold and silver ore matting and concentrating that is known to-day.

It requires no extraordinary skill, no lead ores, no fluxing material, and no fuel of any kind for the smelter after it is started. The sulphur in the ore is its natural fuel only, and its cost has no comparison with any other process of concentrating.

We are prepared to furnish any size or capacity plant complete to substantial mining people, set it up and furnish our men to run it for them on easy payments. Prices and specifications furnished with references and testimonials on application.

National Ore & Reduction Co.

5726 Cheltenham Avenue, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Manufacturers of Furnaces for

Nickel, Copper, Gold, Silver and Lead Ores

Lyman, Knox & Co

IMPORTERS

—AND—

Wholesale Druggists,

MONTREAL

TORONTO WINNIPEG

PARKER'S STEAM DYE WORKS

The first and only dye works in Manitoba and Northwest Territories. Head Office: 285 Portage Ave., Winnipeg.

ESTABLISHED 1880

Hooper's Marble Works

MONUMENTS IN MARBLE AND GRANITE
Special Designs Furnished.

ONLY WORKS in Manitoba using
machine for polishing.

No Agents employed.

WORKS COR. BANNATYNE & ALBERT STS., WINNIPEG

WE ARE

Sole REPRESENTATIVES IN MANITOBA FOR

Bell Pianos
Organs

THE OLD RELIABLE

HEINTZMAN & Co.,
PIANOS

Manufactured in Canada for upwards of 50 YEARS.

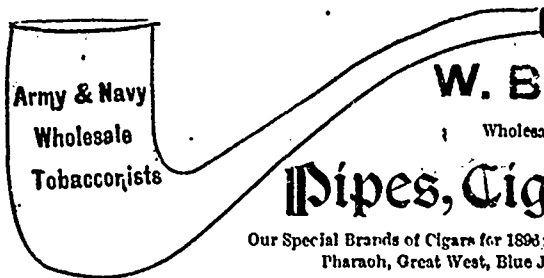
NEW WILLIAMS SEWING MACHINES.

MERCHANTS and others desirous of handling any of these goods can make satisfactory arrangements through us. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

J. L. MEIKLE & CO.

Wholesale and Retail

Music & Dealers
WINNIPEG, MAN.



W. BROWN & CO.

Wholesale Dealers and Importers of

Pipes, Cigars, Tobaccos

Our Special Brands of Cigars for 1898: Army and Navy Specials, Pride of Winnipeg, Pharaoh, Great West, Blue Jackets, Bird, Ellen Terry, Ollmax.

Also full Stock of English, American, Turkish and Canadian Tobaccos and Cigarettes.

A full Line of English, French, German and Turkish Pipes

Complete stock of Smokers' Sundries. **537 Main St., Winnipeg.**

**Bonds of Electric, Steam
or Horse Car Railways**

PLACED AT SHORTEST NOTICE

Persons having mining or other Properties that will bear investigation, can have a Company promoted, or sell them, by addressing

Manhattan Investors and Securities Co., Ltd.

17 AND 19 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

ALEX. C. McRAE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

BUGGIES

Sleighs, Hacks, Carriages, Wagons, Phaetons, Harness, Robes, Etc.
Manufacturer of Carriage Tops and Trimmings.

Corner of King and James Streets, **WINNIPEG**



Something New!

We have them in black in grades two and three, also in blue.

We have recently added many lines in Blank Books, Invoice Books, Trial Balance Books, Letter Presses, Inkstands, etc.

NOTE—Goods for fall and Xmas trade now fully assorted. Send us your order or wait for traveller.

The Consolidated Stationery Co., Limited

41 PRINCESS STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

A Growing Industry

By the recent large additions to the packing house of J. Y. Griffin & Co., pork packers and produce merchants, Winnipeg, this industry is assuming considerable importance here. This firm has been steadily increasing its plant, as the supply of raw material and the demand of the trade warranted, and this year very extensive additions have been made to the establishment. In the past the supply of hogs for packing purposes has often been insufficient to meet the demands of the establishment. Even as late as during the early part of the present year it was impossible to obtain all the hogs wanted. Recently the supply has been more liberal, though no doubt, owing to the abundance and cheapness of feed grains, there has been a tendency to feed too long, resulting in a heavier average than is most desirable for packing purposes. It is hoped that the supply of hogs will continue to increase so as to be ample at all times to the requirements of the establishment.

A few years ago the bulk of the cured hog products consumed in this country were imported. This undesirable condition of things gradually changed, and now our own farmers are receiving the benefit of a great deal of the cured meats sold in the country. Messrs. J. Y. Griffin & Co. have experienced a very gratifying increase in their trade, and their product is now sold all over this Western country, from Lake Superior to the Pacific coast. In lard, their famous Red Cross brand has about monopolized the Western trade, and the various compound lard preparations have been about driven out of the markets here. In cured meats their trade has also kept pace, and this has led to the recent enlargements at the factory.

The packing house occupies a very desirable location on the east bank of the Red river, just across the Louis bridge, and is the most prominent building in that locality on account of its large size and busy appearance. It is reached by a railway switch from the line close by, so that all supplies or goods are unloaded or loaded directly from or to the cars, as the case may be.

The additions to the factory this year have been the most extensive since the industry was established. The principal improvement is the erection of a large cold storage building, size 40 by 80 feet. A new smoke house was also built, and some minor additions were made to the main building. The interior of the building was entirely overhauled and a

new plant put in, including new vats for lard, etc. The lard rendering department is quite an establishment in itself. The new smoke house is fitted entirely with iron inside, on the most modern plan, and if a ham or other cut falls, it is caught on iron nettings, so as not to be damaged.

With recent additions, the full size of the factory is now 220 feet long. The packing department is 60 feet wide, and three stories high. The cold storage department is 40 feet wide and has two floors for the storage of goods, including the basement, while the upper part is an immense ice house. The new cold storage addition will hold 1,200 to 1,500 tons of ice, and when once filled is expected to last for a full year, as owing to the remarkable construction of the building, the warmest summer weather has very little effect on it.

Speaking of cold storage, we may say that a large packing house is an immense cold storage building throughout. With the exception of the slaughtering and dressing departments, the lard rooms, smoke houses and shipping rooms, the rest is all cold storage. The hogs are driven into the slaughtering department, are quickly grappled by friction hoists and a few minutes afterwards their limp and lifeless bodies are on the way to the chill rooms, where they remain a while before going to the cutting rooms, to be cut up into bacon, hams, etc. There are three chill rooms, having a capacity of 120 to 160 hogs each. After they are cut and trimmed, they go into other cold rooms for curing, some being cured by the dry salt process and others in pickle for smoking. Even the lard storage room is a cold room, though the temperature is not as low as in the other cold storage apartments. The smoked meats are only smoked as wanted. They are kept in cold storage until required, in pickle, and are boxed up as soon as smoked for shipping.

The factory now has a capacity large enough to supply practically the entire West, and could handle 200 hogs per day, if the supply and demand would allow of it. About thirty-five hands are kept going when the work is brisk, exclusive of the city office and business staff. The supply of ice is obtained directly from the Red river. A large ice house adjoins the factory next the river, and this is filled in short order with huge blocks of ice, taken from the river during the winter.

The special pride of the establishment is the new cold storage building. This not only affords increased accommoda-

tions for cold rooms for curing meats, but also gives ample room for the large produce trade of the firm. J. Y. Griffin & Co. deal very largely in butter, cheese, eggs, etc., besides their packing industry, and with this new cold storage addition they now have room for from fifteen to twenty cars of produce, after allowing for the cold rooms ordinarily required for the packing business. A portion of the new cold storage building has been set apart specially for produce. This building has been constructed with the greatest care. The walls are massive masonry, built with an air space in the wall. Inside the building is lined with seven thicknesses of wood and insulating paper, with air space between each. There are very few windows in the building, but where they have been put in three or four thicknesses of sash in each window. The floor above is covered with galvanized iron, so that no moisture escapes from the ice above and the storage spaces beneath are perfectly dry. The cold air from the mass of ice is conducted to the apartments beneath, and the second or basement apartment is quite as cold as the one immediately under the ice. At the time a representative of the Commercial visited the factory the thermometer registered 33, which is certainly cold enough for all ordinary purposes. We were informed that the building had been iced about a month then, and that no matter what the temperature was outside it made no difference on the condition within. It is claimed that neither summer heat nor winter cold will have any influence on this building. The basement has a cement floor, which will keep it sweet at all times, there being no wood to decay. The building is considered fire proof. The windows are all cased with tight-fitting metal covers, and stand pipes are ready on each floor. There is an entrance from outside to the produce department, separate from the packing house, so that goods of this class can be loaded directly to or from cars, without entering or interfering in any way with the packing department.

The city offices and store room are at No. 248 McDermot street.

TO SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers are requested to notify this Office of any irregularity in the receipt of The Commercial. If only one number is missed, kindly send notice by post card at once.

Wheat Stocks.

The visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, for the week ended Oct. 17, 1896, shows an increase of 2,374,000 bushels, against an increase of 1,718,000 for the corresponding week last year, an increase of 1,585,000 bushels the corresponding week two years ago, and an increase of 1,789,000 bushels three years ago.

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

	1895. bushels.	1894. bushels.	1893. bushels.	1892. bushels.
Jan. 2...	88,581,000	80,223,000	81,233,000	45,907,000
Feb. 5...	83,378,000	79,883,000	81,890,000	43,161,000
Mar. 4...	78,765,000	75,589,000	79,033,000	41,556,000
April 1...	74,308,000	71,455,000	77,654,000	41,036,000
May 6...	62,198,000	65,156,000	73,089,000	36,190,000
June 8...	52,229,000	59,394,000	71,030,000	27,910,000
July 1...	41,581,000	54,527,000	62,316,000	24,282,000
Aug. 3...	38,517,000	50,001,000	59,424,000	26,079,000
Sept. 7...	38,754,000	49,163,000	56,140,000	23,760,000
Oct. 7...	41,832,000	73,614,000	63,276,000	51,256,000
Nov. 4...	52,990,000	80,047,000	71,396,000	64,717,000
Dec. 2...	63,903,000	85,179,000	78,091,000	72,530,000

The following shows the visible supply by weeks, for four years:

	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.
Jan. 4...	69,842,000	87,838,000	79,996,000	81,738,000
" 11...	69,945,000	86,616,000	80,432,000	82,080,000
" 18...	67,988,000	85,288,000	80,382,000	82,227,000
" 25...	67,523,000	84,265,000	80,284,000	81,487,000
Feb. 1...	66,754,000	83,876,000	79,663,000	81,390,000
" 8...	66,119,000	82,322,000	79,580,000	80,973,000
" 15...	65,926,000	80,783,000	78,667,000	80,214,000
" 22...	65,011,000	79,476,000	77,267,000	79,448,000
March 1...	64,089,000	78,761,000	76,569,000	79,038,000
" 7...	62,596,000	77,717,000	74,607,000	79,103,000
" 14...	62,123,000	76,873,000	73,359,000	79,020,000
" 21...	61,344,000	75,775,000	72,163,000	78,208,000
" 28...	61,048,000	74,808,000	71,458,000	77,654,000
April 4...	60,322,000	72,703,000	70,762,000	77,293,000
" 11...	59,330,000	70,487,000	69,217,000	76,096,000
" 18...	58,483,000	69,826,000	68,425,000	74,869,000
" 25...	57,946,000	68,776,000	66,933,000	74,027,000
May 2...	55,519,000	62,196,000	65,158,000	73,069,000
" 9...	54,000,000	59,623,000	63,510,000	72,632,000
" 16...	53,148,000	58,481,000	62,044,000	71,526,000
" 23...	51,293,000	54,244,000	61,329,000	70,162,000
" 30...	50,340,000	52,229,000	59,394,000	70,367,000
June 6...	50,147,000	49,739,000	58,211,000	68,682,000
" 13...	49,488,000	47,717,000	57,163,000	68,375,000
" 20...	48,819,000	46,225,000	55,852,000	63,081,000
" 27...	47,860,000	44,561,000	54,657,000	62,316,000
July 4...	47,189,000	43,359,000	53,114,000	61,319,000
" 11...	47,230,000	41,237,000	51,154,000	59,328,000
" 18...	46,743,000	40,488,000	53,771,000	58,963,000
" 25...	47,142,000	39,229,000	57,144,000	59,349,000
Aug. 1...	46,734,000	38,517,000	60,001,000	59,424,000
" 8...	46,429,000	37,539,000	62,321,000	58,889,000
" 15...	45,876,000	36,892,000	63,901,000	57,812,000
" 22...	45,159,000	35,085,000	64,771,000	57,240,000
" 29...	45,574,000	34,432,000	66,949,000	56,881,000
Sept. 5...	46,495,000	36,754,000	69,163,000	58,140,000
" 12...	47,602,000	38,092,000	69,214,000	57,331,000
" 19...	49,655,000	39,385,000	70,159,000	58,693,000
" 26...	48,716,000	40,768,000	71,413,000	60,528,000
Oct. 3...	50,116,000	41,832,000	73,614,000	63,276,000
" 10...	51,434,000	44,481,000	75,074,000	65,289,000
" 17...	54,809,000	46,199,000	76,659,000	66,978,000

Bradstreet's report of stocks of wheat in Canada on October 10 is as follows:

	Bushels.
Montreal.....	512,000
Toronto.....	164,000
Kingston.....	10,000
Winnipeg.....	253,000
Manitoba interior elevators	1,975,000
Fort William, Port Arthur & Keewatin.....	1,323,000

Total stocks in the United States and Canada as reported by Bradstreet's were as follows, on October 10, 1896:

	Bushels.
East of the Mountains.....	67,446,000
Pacific Coast.....	5,454,000
Total stocks a year ago were:	bushels.
East of the Mountains.....	62,881,000
Pacific Coast.....	9,760,000

Bradstreet's report for the week ended Oct. 17, shows an increase of 3,880,000 bushels in stocks of wheat east of the mountains, mak-

ing the total 71,826,000 bushels on the latter date.

Worlds stocks of breadstuffs on Oct. 1, 1896. (United States, Canada, in Europe and afloat for Europe) were 151,272,000 bushels, as compared with 176,687,000 bushels on Oct. 1, 1895.

The Consolidated Sable Creek Mining Co., composed of Vancouver business men, have acquired four properties in Lardeau and other sections and are taking over several more on Boyd Creek. The surface assays of these propositions run high and there is a good show of ore. The mines owned by the company will be developed and bonded by outside capital. Howe Sound, Pitt Meadow, Alberni, and Phillips Arm, all coast districts, are becoming prominent mining camps.

British Columbia Mining News.

The coast mines are showing up well and are on the whole as rich as any mines in the province. The Golden Cache group at Lillooet are thought by many mining men to be the richest gold propositions in the world, and several particularly good prospects are being acquired by Vancouver companies.

The Channe Mining Co. have many valuable properties at Phillips Arm, with millions in sight, while the newest company of all, the Phillips Arm Quartz Mining Company, have a very rich claim in the same section. This claim assays by specimens \$150, and averaged on a 80 ton shipment \$29.60. The tunnel is in 150 feet, with width of lead at cross cut of 84 feet. Texada Island is also showing up marvellously well.

Mining experts from Europe have inspected nearly all the coast properties and as a result most of them will be worked for dividends.

ROSSLAND DISTRICT

Christina Lake, Rossland, is said to be a coming country. Wide ledges of arsenical iron are being found.

Good strikes have been made on the Bluebird and Red Mountain claims.

Mining stocks at Rossland are quoted as follows:

War Eagle.....	\$1 75	Phoenix.....	10
Jumbo.....	75	St. Mary.....	08
Josie.....	61	Monte Cristo.....	20
O. K.....	32	Silverline.....	12 1/2
Iron Mask.....	75	Commander.....	25
Poorman.....	11	Deer Park.....	18
Virginia.....	27	Eureka Con.....	05
Laloi.....		Conso.....	05
Great Western.....	21	Crown Point.....	50
Nest Egg.....	12 1/2	Buttr.....	05
Caledonia Con.....	08 1/2	Ivanhoe.....	10
Mayflower.....	16	Yale.....	05
Lilly May.....	13	Hattie Brown.....	05
Minnehaha.....		Monta.....	25
Georgia.....	11	Alberta.....	10
Palo Alto.....	09	Colonna.....	12 1/2
Mugwump.....	15	Kootenay-London.....	10
St. Elmo.....	13 1/2	Morning Star.....	12 1/2
Good Hope.....	05	Celtic Queen.....	10
Gertrude.....	15	Rossland Red Mt'n.....	25
Evening Star.....	30	Red Mountain View.....	20
High Ore.....	08		

Evans, Coleman & Evans, of Vancouver, have purchased the Caud C Mine. The price has not been stated. It is one of the best propositions in the camp.

Strikes continue to be made on salmon river, particularly on the North Fork of the river. The Maple Leaf Mine, Bear Creek has been sold for \$10,000.

The London Hill Mining Co. have purchased the London group, of four mines for \$100,000. One hundred thousand shares will be placed upon the market at par, 25 cents.

The following items were crowded out last week.

Again this week as last the supply of stock offered has not been equal to the demand for eastern buyers. Among the stocks advanced have been Deer Park to 25c, Great Western has been bought off the local market, Caledonia Consolidated has been advanced to 10c, The Evening Star has been advanced

to 80c, The Jumbo has fallen to 75c; all other stocks are firm. The Golden Eagle Co. have stopped selling and the Dom Mining and Developing holders are asking \$1.20.

A rich mica mine has been discovered at Tete Jaune Cache, but it is so difficult of access that it may not be worked for some years.

J. P. Kimball, mining expert, says that British Columbia mine owners with small unprospected claims instead of stocking them should pool and sell the entire lot to foreign capitalists.

The War Eagle has been sold for a big fortune. Mr. Grant Goven, who represents the English millionaires who purchased the big producer, says that while he was waiting to close the deal with the War Eagle people, he incidentally purchased some thirty mineral claims for his syndicate. Mr. Goven's syndicate have been dealing in South Africa and Western Australia and are now turning their attention this way. He says only mines should be put on the market. He says that the plan of the syndicate he represents will be to raise money to develop any properties they think all right and if they disappoint the property will be dropped. If they prove all right they will be worked and the original owners will share in the profits.

The Galena Farm property south of New Denver has been acquired by C. W. Callahan. Expensive machinery will be placed. The Galena runs 75 ounces in silver.

The Evening Star is shipping. It contracts to forward 15 tons daily.

The following mining companies were incorporated last week: Athabaska, The Alf, The English and French, The Fauny Bay, The Hill Top, The Kootenay Salmon, The London Hill, The Olive, The Silver King, The Reco, The Kootenay and Slocan. The capitalisation aggregates \$30,000,000.

An immense ledge of free gold has been struck at Waterloo Camp. The Horne-Payne Co. secured it at once for \$50,000.

Rich galena has been struck 15 miles from Vernou.

P. N. Smith has resigned his position as manager of the Tram Co. of Vancouver and Westminster to go into mining, he will manage the Channe Co. mines. They have fourteen claims at Phillips Arm, near Vancouver. One of them, the Bobby Burns, has many millions in sight.

In the Boundary country Englishmen have bonded the Wild Goose group for \$310,000, and Vancouver parties have bonded the Black Prince and Thomposon for \$10,000. The Carnation has been sold to Winnipeg people for \$10,500.

The foreign shipment of coal from Vancouver Island last month reached 48,621 tons.

The Silver Chief is shipping ore.

A Scotch syndicate has bought the Zulu claim, Rossland, for \$10,000.

Gold ore has been discovered on Pitt Lake, close to Westminster, running \$11 to the ton. The discovery has caused great excitement, a hundred Westminsterites have left to-day for the scene. Rossland is not the only gold producing section; the precious metal is distributed throughout the province.

The Le Roi sent out \$28,000 worth of ore this week.

During the month of September there were 84 claims recorded on Vancouver Island alone.

A Chinese hydraulic claim at Slough Creek, Cariboo, has been sold in Victoria for \$25,000.

Several good strikes have been made at Hardy Mountain Camp Boundary.

More strikes of free milling ore have been made on Salmon river.

Grand Forks Miner says that a mining capitalist is in town choosing properties in the Camp.

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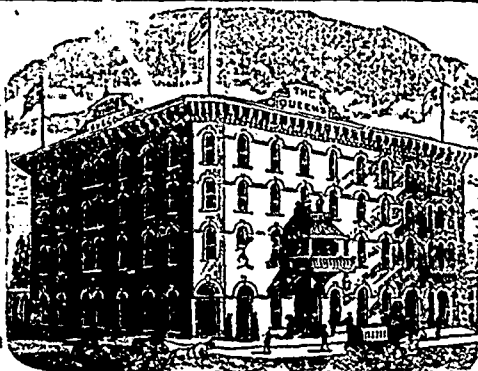
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Montreal Grocery Market

Since our last report of the sugar market a steadier feeling has prevailed in both refined and raw, in fact, prices for the latter have advanced 3d to 4 1-2d since this day week. The lowest point beet has been at this year so far was 2s 9d, which figure is within 3d of the lowest on record. A private cable received from London this morning reports the market for cane sugar quiet, beet steady, with prices unchanged at 9s for October, and 9s 1 1-2d for November. In New York the market for soft sugars was firmer, and prices are 1-16c per pound higher. A cargo of raw sugar arrived here this week which, it is said, could be bought today for \$11.50 cheaper than at the time it was purchased. The demand for refined sugar here has been of a limited character, and the market in consequence rules quiet and steady at 3 7-8c for granulated in round lots, and yellows at from 2 7-8c to 3 3 4c as to quality at the factory.

In syrups business has also been quiet, and the market is without any change, prices being still quoted at 1 1-2c to 2 3-4c per pound as to quality at the factory.

A fair trade has been done in molasses, and the market is moderately active. The demand is chiefly for lots of 25 to 50 punches, which are selling at 27 1-2c and a sale of a cargo of 400 to 500 puncheons of Barbadoes was made a few days ago in this market at 27c, at 28c. Early purchases of Barbadoes are showing a loss today of 2c to 3c per gallon.

The demand for rice for this season of the year continues very fair, and the market is moderately active and firm. We quote: Crystal Japan, \$4.75 to \$5; standard B., \$3.45; Patna, \$4.25 to \$5; Carolina, \$6.50 to \$7.50; choice Bermuda, \$3.75, and Java kinds, \$4.

The strong feeling in white and black pepper noted in our last continues, and further private advices received from London this week indicate that prices will go much higher. On spot a fair business is reported in most lines, and the market is undoubtedly active. The following quotations are what jobbers can buy at only: Penang black pepper, 5c to 7 1-2c; white pepper, 10c to 12 1-2c; cloves, 7 1-2c to 9c; cassia, 8 1-2c to 9 1-2c; nutmegs, 60c to 90c; and Jamaica ginger, 15 1-2c to 18 1-2c.

There has been no material change in the situation of the coffee market. The demand is limited, and the volume of business doing is small and chiefly of a jobbing nature. We quote: Maracaibo, at 16c to 17c; Rio, 15c to 16c; Java, 21c to 24c, and Mocha, 21c to 25c.

The firm feeling in the tea market, already noted, continues, and as values are from 1c to 2c per pound higher in New York and Chicago for Japans than they are here at present, the prospects are encouraging for the future. The demand continues good for all grades, and business during the past week has been active. A sale of 500 half chests of Japan was made at 16c, 300 half chests of Young Hyson at 9c, and 300 boxes of Pak-Ling at 10c.

A fair amount of business has been done in canned goods, both in a wholesale and jobbing way, and the market in consequence was moderately active, with no material change in values to note. The demand for canned salmon in small lots is moderate, and sales aggregating 1,000 cases are reported at \$4.25 f. o. b. coast. The following are jobbers' prices.

Lobsters, \$8.25 to \$9 per case, French sardines, extra brands, \$9.50 to \$10.50; ordinary brands, \$8 to \$9; Canadian brands, \$4 to \$4.25, salmon, \$1.30 to \$1.40 per dozen, mackerel, \$1.25; tomatoes, 60c to 70c; corn, 65c to 75c; marrowfat peas, 75c to 80c, baked beans, 3 lbs., \$1.25 to \$1.30; peaches, \$1.90 to \$2; strawberries, \$2 to \$2.25; raspberries, \$1.75 to \$2; pineapples, \$1.75 to \$2, and 3 lb. apples, 65c to 70c.—Gazette.

Mexican Oranges

According to a New Orleans letter, the shipment of Mexican oranges will exceed any previous season, and at least 600 cars will pass through El Paso, to say nothing of the shipments over the International. This marked increase is due to the failure of the Florida crop, and a local dealer does not expect the flowery state to recover from the effects of the freezes of last winter for a number of years, as many trees were frozen to the ground. The Mexican oranges will supply the demand west of the Alleghenies until about January 10, when the Southern California crop begins to move. The oranges come principally from the State of Jalisco, and the more Southern oranges are very sweet. The Southern supply falls just as the California article comes into the market. The latter will not be plentiful this season because of the late frosts and cold weather of last season.

A report from Florida says: The estimates of the Florida orange crop for the present year vary from 125,000 to 200,000 boxes. Last year the yield was only about 50,000 boxes. A yield of 200,000 boxes this year would indicate a very rapid recovery, as it was not expected that the trees that were killed down to the roots would be again in condition to bear under four or five years.

Southern California Oranges

The growth of the lemon industry is one of the marvels of Southern California. In 1885 there were less than fifty acres of groves in this region; in 1890 there were 3,000 acres, and in 1892 there were 8,000 acres. It is likely that the acres planted to lemon trees will be further increased to 16,000 or 20,000 acres in two or three years more. Rough estimates put the capital invested in California in growing and curing lemons, with all the appurtenances, at \$3,500,000. The fact that the annual average importations of this fruit to the United States in the last five years have been 2,712,150 boxes, valued at \$3,245,000, and that California now grows only about one-tenth of that amount, has given horticulturalists reason to believe that they may in time drive the Mediterranean lemons from the markets, as they have driven out the foreign prunes and raisins.

"A Swindle" is the name that appears over the office door of a struggling lawyer in the city of Stratford, Ont. A friend of the unfortunate gentleman suggested the advisability of writing out his first name in full, thinking that Arthur or Andrew Swindle, as the case might be, would sound better and look better than the rather significant "A." Swindle. And when the lawyer, with tears in his eyes, whispered to him that his name was Adam, the friend understood, and was silent.

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