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HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.
Capital Paid Up, \$6,000,000. Rest, \$3,000,000.

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Geo. HAGUE, Gen'l Mgr. JOHN GAULT, Asst. Gen'l Mgr
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The position of this Bank as to amount of paid-up capital and surplus is the second in the Dominion. Particular attention given to collections from and throughout the Dominion and the United States. Ample facilities; low rates; quick returns. Buy and sell Canadian and foreign exchange. Interest allowed at most favorable rates on Savings Bank Accounts and Deposit Receipts. Accounts of Merchants, Manufacturers, Corporations and Individuals received on favorable terms. A General Banking Business Transacted.

ARTHUR WICKSON, MANAGER

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital authorized..... 2,000,000.00
Capital Paid up..... 1,954,525.00
Reserve..... 1,152,252.00

DIRECTORS. T. R. Merritt Vice-Pres
H. S. Howland, President. William Ramsay, Robert Jaffray, Hugh Ryan, T. Sutherland Stayner, Hon. John Ferguson.
HEAD OFFICE, Wellington St., TORONTO.
D. R. Wilkie, Cashier.

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

BRANCHES IN ONTARIO.

- Essex..... C. White..... Manager
- Fergus..... C. Forrest..... "
- Galt..... G. C. Easton..... "
- Ingersoll..... J. A. Richardson..... "
- Niagara Falls..... J. A. Langmuir..... "
- Port Colborne..... E. C. F. Wood..... "
- Rat Portage..... W. A. Weir..... "
- Sault Ste. Marie..... J. M. Wemyss..... "
- St. Catharines..... C. M. Arnold..... "
- St. Thomas..... M. A. Gilbert..... "
- TORONTO—
- Yonge & Queen Sts..... O. F. Rice..... "
- Yonge & Bloor Sts..... C. H. S. Clarke..... "
- Welland..... S. D. Raymond..... "
- Woodstock..... S. B. Fuller..... "

BRANCHES IN THE NORTHWEST.

- Winnipeg, Man..... C. S. Hoare, Manager.
- Brandon, Man..... A. Jukes..... "
- Calgary, Alta..... N. Morris..... "
- Portage la Prairie, Man..... N. G. Leslie..... "
- Prince Albert, Sask..... J. E. Young..... "
- Edmonton, Alta..... G. R. F. Kirkpatrick..... "

AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

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

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DIRECTORS.

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R. PREFONTAINE, Esq., M.P., of Messrs. Prefontaine, St. Jean & Archer; J. N. GREENSHIELDS, Esq., Q. C., Messrs. Greenshields & Greenshields; W. BARCLAY STEPHENS, Esq.; JAS. E. STEEN, Esq., Ex-President of the Winnipeg Board of Trade; R. W. KNIGHT, Esq., Broker, Woodstock, Ont.; J. HOODLESS, Esq., of Messrs. J. Hoodless & Son, Hamilton, Ont.; R. A. ANDERSON, Esq., Mayor of Vancouver, B. C.
MANAGER.—W. BARCLAY STEPHENS, Esq.
INSPECTOR.—W. L. HOGG, Esq.

BANKERS.—The Merchants Bank of Canada, La Banque Du Peuple.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Greenshields & Greenshields.
Solicitors for Manitoba and Northwest Territories:
Messrs. Allen & Cameron, Winnipeg.

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

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Paid-up Capital..... £1,000,000 Stg.
Reserve Fund..... £275,000 "

HEAD OFFICE 3 Clements Lane, Lombard St. London.

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

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

BRANCHES IN CANADA:

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

Winnipeg, Main Street—D. Simpson Manager.

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New York, 52 Wall St., W. Lawson and F. Brownfield.
San Francisco, 124 Sanson St., H. M. I. McMichael, and J. C. Welsh.

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BANK OF OTTAWA

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

DIRECTORS: CHAS. MAGEE, President. GEO. HAY, Vice President

Hon. Geo. Bryson, sr., Alex. Fraser, John Mather, David McLaren, Denis Murphy.

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The Western Canada Loan & Savings Co.

CAPITAL, \$1,500,000.00.
RESERVE FUND, \$850,000.00.

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Moneys advanced upon Farm and City Properties, MORTGAGES, MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES & SCHOOL DEBENTURES purchased. Scrip held for use of Clients. Clients title deeds are not sent out of the Province but are lodged in the Company's vaults at Winnipeg, where they may be examined at all times. Agents at all principal points throughout the Province.
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Bookbinders' and Box Makers' Materials
Wrapping Paper, Paper Bags and Twines.

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

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George Taylor, Esq. W. E. Hamilton, Esq.
Jas. Crathern, Esq. Matthew Leggat, Esq.
John Hoskin, Esq., Q.C., L.L.D. Robt. Kilgour, Esq.
B. E. WALKER, General Manager.
J. H. PLUMMER, Ass't Genl. Manager.

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New York—Alex. Laird & Wm. Gray, Agents

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791 Yonge St
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546 Queen W
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128 King E
Toronto Jct.
Walkerton,
Walkerville,
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Waterloo,
Windsor,
Woodstock. |
| Barrie, Belleville, Berlin, Blenheim, Brantford, Cayuga, Chatham, Collingwood, Dundas, Dunnville, Galt, Goderich, Guelph, | MAIN OFFICE 157 St. James City B'chs 19 Chabvilez Square, 276 St. Lawrence, Orangeville, Ottawa, Paris, | Seaforth, Simcoe, Stratford, Strathroy, Thorold, Toronto, | HEAD OFFICE 19-25 King W |

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GREAT BRITAIN—The Bank of Scotland.
INDIA, CHINA AND JAPAN—The Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China.
PARIS, FRANCE—Lazard, Freres & Cie. (Paris & Lyons)
AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND—Union Bank of Australia.
BRUSSELS, BELGIUM—J. Matthieu & Fils.
NEW YORK—The Amer Exchange Nat'l, Bank of NY.
SAN FRANCISCO—The Bank of British Columbia.
CHICAGO—The Amer Exchange Nat'l Bk. of Chicago.
BRITISH COLUMBIA—The Bank of British Columbia.
HAMILTON, BERMUDA—The Bank of Bermuda.
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Commercial Credits issued for use in all parts of the world. Exceptional facilities for this class of business in Europe, the East and West Indies, China, Japan, South America, Australia and New Zealand.

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

Winnipeg Branch.

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

UNION BANK OF CANADA.

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

DIRECTORS: ANDREW THOMSON, President. Hon. J. J. PRIOR, Vice-President.
John Breakey, D. C. Thomson, E. Giroux, E. J. Hale, Jas. King, M.P.P.

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- Chesterville, Ont. Neepawa, Man. Waterton, Ont.
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Interest allowed at current rates on Savings' Bank Department and Special Deposits.

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DRUGS AND MEDICINES

Every requisite for the Drug Trade promptly supplied.
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Wines, Liquors and Cigars

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For your Customers at All Times.

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WINTER SUPPLY.

Two Tons Glycerine.
Six " Sulphur.
Two " Epsom Salts.
Two " Saltpetre, ground.
One " " crystal.
Car-load Blue Stone.
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Fifteen gro. C. L. Oil, Emulsion.
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Full Line Fluid Extracts, Elixirs, Syrups and Pharmaceutical Preparations always on hand.

Write for quotations.

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AND MANUFACTURER.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

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FANCY GROCERIES.

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Redwood Brewery

Fine Ales, Extra Porter and Premium Lager.

Most Extensive Establishment of the kind in Western Canada.

AGENT FOR ARMOUR'S FLUID EXTRACT OF BEEF.
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Highest cash price paid for good melting Barley.

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GREAT NORTHWEST
Saddlery House

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Send for our new Illustrated Catalogue.

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

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

Jor. McDermott & Princess Sts., WINNIPEG.

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For Shop Windows and Private Dwellings. A large stock now on hand ranging up to 96 inches wide, by 160 in length. Orders filled promptly.

Window Glass.

Single and Double Strength.

Enamelled, Mottled, Tuscan, Cathedral and other patterns of ornamental glass in large variety of Tints and Colors.

Leaded, Transom and Door Lights.

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WINNIPEG.

J. W. PECK & CO.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

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FUR GOODS

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WAREHOUSES.

WINNIPEG, Man. VANCOUVER, B.C.

Factory—MONTREAL.

The Commercial

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

THIRTEENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.
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Advertising Rates Made Known on Application.

Fine Book and Job Printing Departments.

Office, 126 James St., East.

JAMES E. STERN,

Publisher.

The Commercial certainly enjoys a very much larger circulation among the business community of the country between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast, than any other paper in Canada, daily or weekly. By a thorough system of personal solicitation, carried out annually, this journal has been placed upon the desks of a great majority of business men in the vast districts 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 15, 1894.

Manitoba.

John K. Peplov, drugs, etc., Selkirk, is dead.

James Jestur, lumber, Icelandic River, has assigned.

A Mr. Hurdman is opening a bakery at Carberry.

J. C. Sproule is opening in groceries at Winnipeg.

G. Batchart, druggist, Cypress River, has sold out to N. Little.

Matthews & Co., jewellers, Winnipeg. Bailiff's sale advertised.

J. G. Dagg, general merchant, Selkirk, has sold out to Roderick Ross, Jr.

R. D. Richardson, stationery, etc., Winnipeg, is in financial difficulties.

Hopper Bros., general store, Rapid City, have opened a branch at Newdale.

Mr. Martin, of McGregor, blacksmith, will open a shop in his line at Carberry.

Burnett & Cameron, financial agents, Winnipeg, are forming partnership.

W. Priestly has purchased the bakery and confectionery business of B. Fowler of Minnedosa.

Stacy & Wilson, Grand Union hotel, Winnipeg, have dissolved; Thos. G. Wilson continues.

R. E. Heamen, proprietor of the Winnipeg Electro Plating Co., has decamped, removing machinery and effects.

The Equitable Savings, Loan & Building Association is opening a branch of the Toronto business in Winnipeg.

O'Kelly Bros. & Co., aerated waters, Winnipeg. Meeting of creditors called for 15th inst.; stock sold by sheriff to M. M. Rooney.

A large party of German immigrants of promising appearance arrived last week, and are quartered at Immigrant hall, Winnipeg.

Notice is given that the partnership subsisting between Bowman & Nichol, grain-buyers, in the village of Plum Coulee, has been dissolved.

The Scandinavian-Canadian, which has for years past been edited and published by Emanuel Ohlen, has changed hands, Mr. Ohlen having sold out to C. H. Lurdgren.

The oddtelows hall, corner of Princess street and McDermott avenues, Winnipeg, is to be overhauled. The building will shortly be occupied by the Ames, Holden & Co.

The Harris block, corner of Main and Market streets, Winnipeg, is to have a stone basement placed under it this month. The building will be raised several feet and the exterior appearance made more attractive.

T. M. Parker, of Parker's steam dyeing works, Winnipeg, has added to his already extensive plant, a steam cylinder and rollers for finishing piece goods, ribbons, velvets, &c. This firm can now compete satisfactory with eastern firms in re-dyeing and finishing shop worn goods for stores and dry goods merchants.

Fire broke out at West Selkirk on October 9 in the stable belonging to W. H. Eaton & Co. The stable and contents, including three horses, also his warehouse, were burned: loss \$10,000. Magnusson's stable and contents were also burned; loss \$200. A. F. Pook's block smith shop and contents were likewise destroyed; loss \$1,000. There was no insurance on any of the buildings.

Some time between Sunday night and Monday morning the store of Hartney & Dickson of the village of Hartney was entered by burglars who effected an entrance through three doors before they entered the office, where the safe is kept. They drilled a hole into the door of the safe and placed therein a dynamite cartridge, which blew the door open. They took all the money to be found, in all amounting to about \$2,700, belonging to the Ogilvie Milling company, Hartney & Dickson, and the Lake of the Woods Milling company.

About 10 o'clock Thursday, the Bellview stables, Portage la Prairie, were found to be on fire. A stableman in the loft, throwing down hay, noticed a little fire in the hay, and tried to smother it with his coat, but could not. He saw a man lying in the hay and dragged him down, and then ran and gave the alarm. The stable was full of horses below, but all were got out; also the vehicles. It was insured in the Phoenix, of London, for \$1,000, and is a total loss. The hotel was very little damaged by water; it is covered by insurance.

Assiniboia.

W. L. Clarey, drugs, is opening a business at Moomomin.

The C. P. R. dining cars on this division says the Moose Jaw Times, are supplied with butter from the Moose Jaw creamery. 30 pounds per day is the quantity consumed.

An order in council has been passed placing at the credit of the minister of agriculture \$25,000, voted by parliament last session for an exhibition of territorial products at Regina next summer. \$15,000 of this amount is to be given in prizes, while the remaining \$10,000 will go towards the expenses of the exhibition. It is expected that Northwest municipalities will make grants toward the exhibition. Liout.-Gov. Macintosh will act as the representative of the Dominion government in the expenditure of the grant.

Alberta.

John Cameron, general store, Edmonton, has assigned to J. M. Douglas.

Wm. Bullock, formerly of the Ford hotel, Dunmore, is opening a hotel at Canmore.

Calgary Tribune: Beveridge & Ingles have now on the way between Calgary and Macleod a flock of sheep, numbering in the neighborhood of 4,000. The sheep are being brought in from Montana.

The plant for the South Edmonton News has arrived. R. P. Pettipiece will be editor and publisher. This will make three papers at Edmonton, including the two papers published in the old town on the north side.

Sixty-one settlers came in on Monday's train says the Edmonton Bulletin of October

4. of whom all were from the United States with one exception. Twenty-three came from Nebraska, twenty-three from Minnesota, six from Dakota, four from Kansas, two from Iowa, two from Washington and one from Ontario. Of these, twenty-one came to Edmonton, twenty-one to Wetaskiwin, twelve to Lacombe, six to Penhold and one to Red Deer.

The Lethbridge News of October 7 says: "The mines here have been closed since Monday owing to the drivers in them refusing to go to work unless their wages were raised from \$1.87, which they have been working for all summer, to \$2 per day. Two of the number were up before Supt. Deane on Tuesday for having left their employment without giving fourteen days notice as required by the agreement signed by them on resumption of work last spring, and the case was postponed until to-day. The men, in defence, state that the company broke their agreement first and that they were justified in their action."

Northwest Ontario

W. J. Hasking has decided to start a flour and feed store at Port Arthur.

W. Crooks, formerly with W. J. Clarke, druggist, Port Arthur, will open business on his own account in that place.

The Sultana mine at the Lake of the Woods cleaned up on Monday and the result was a brick of 53 oz. of gold as the result of three days work.

Port Arthur Sentinel: Mr. Bartles, manager of the Standard Oil Co, has been in town to see to his company's interests here. He bought an acre lot from Thomas Marks, for storage purposes, and Port Arthur will, in future, be the distributing point for the west.

Grain and Milling News

A Mr. Ferguson has taken charge of the flouring mill at Minnedosa.

The Rapid City Milling Company is building a piggery in connection with the mill.

N. Bawlf has rented the Johnson elevator at Minnedosa, and placed a buyer on the market.

A new flat warehouse is being constructed at Pettipiece station by Mr. Thompson Jr., who will buy grain there during the balance of the season.

Notice is given of the incorporation by letters patent of "The Altona Farmers' Elevator Co., limited," with a capital stock of \$5,000, divided into shares of 50 each.

The flour mill at Moomomin, Assn., is now being operated by J. Riddle and J. Fraser. Both of these men were on the old staff of the Smith & Brigham employees.

The machinery for the new mill at Virden, Man., has been shipped and will be placed in position as rapidly as possible. It will not be long now before the mill will be ready to commence operations.

The new machinery for the barrel factory in connection with the Lake of the Woods Co's flour mill at Kewatin, has arrived and will be put in position as soon as possible. It is of the latest design, and will prove quite an acquisition to the plant.

Financial and Insurance Note.

P. D. McKinnon, who has for four years been connected with the Confederation Life Association, as general agent, at Winnipeg, has accepted the position of manager of the Ontario Mutual Life company for Manitoba, with headquarters in Winnipeg.

SILVER PLATED SPOONS
FORKS etc. STAMPED

1847 ROGERS BROS. A. I. MERIDEN
COMPANY

ARE GENUINE "ROGERS" GOODS.

— And Guaranteed by the —

MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.

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THE FAMOUS
LAGAVULIN DISTILLERY,
ISLAND OF ISLAY,
SCOTLAND.

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

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

ASK FOR THE LAGAVULIN.

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PURE OLD BLEND
10 YEARS OLD.

GOLD LABEL
AS PATRONIZED BY ROYALTY AND THE LEADING
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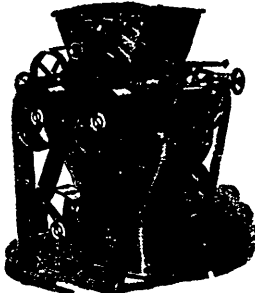
Fancy Goods, Toys, and Xmas Novelties.

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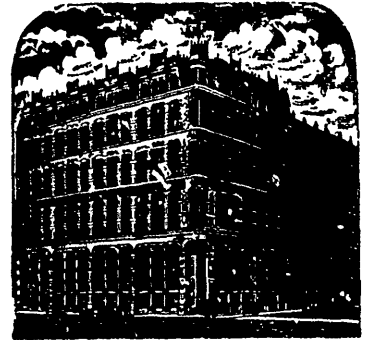
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Offer to The Trade from stock PRIESTLEY'S Black and Colored Serges, Soleils, Silk Warp Henriettas, Black Union Cashmeres, Cravenettes, etc. We have also special lines in Cotton Goods which we are selling below mill prices.

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—REPRESENTING—

McMaster & Co. of Toronto.

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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, OCTOBER 15, 1894.

HOW TO KEEP BACK THE COUNTRY.

It is a common practice with many people in Manitoba to send East for goods. This is done to a great extent not only in the smaller country towns, but also in Winnipeg, even to a far greater extent than would seem to be warranted by the difference in prices. Competition in ordinary store business in Manitoba is as keen as in any part of Canada, and the margin of profit to dealers as a rule is not excessive. In most lines of goods the difference between Manitoba and Eastern prices is not as great as people seem to imagine. A few years ago the margin of profit allowed by merchants here was much greater than it is now. Business was done very largely on a credit basis in the country towns, and competition was not as keen as it now is. Conditions have changed very much during recent years, however. There has been keen competition and prices have been steadily reduced until now the margin of profit is small as a rule. The effort to reduce business more to a cash basis, during the last two or three years, has materially assisted in the tendency to reduce the margin of profit, and as matters stand now there is very little reason for sending East for goods. Those who have cash to pay for their purchases, as a rule can probably spend their money to just as good advantage at home as by sending it East.

At any rate, the custom of sending away for goods is not the way to build up the country, and even where a trifling gain can be made by sending away for goods, the advantage gained may not be permanent. We have to rely very much one upon another, and where the business of a town is injured by sending away for goods, the entire community must suffer. Thus the bad effect of the custom comes back upon those who encourage and follow it. The country storekeeper is a necessity to the community. It is an accommodation to the public to be able to procure their requirements from stores close at hand. The storekeeper handles the products of the farmers, and is also a consumer of these products. The towns and villages all over the country form important consuming markets for the farmers. The building up of the towns will increase the local demand for products of the farm. The farmers are therefore interested in the prosperity of the towns and villages.

The encouragement of local interests in every way possible is a good way to build up a community. The great advancement made by Japan during recent years has been one of the wonders of the age. The country has made wonderful strides, particularly in industrial development. How has this been accomplished? Mainly by the patriotic course followed by the Japanese in giving the preference for home goods. This people, from

patriotic motives, and with a view to encouraging home manufactures and advancing their country, have steadily and systematically followed the policy of purchasing home goods whenever possible. The result is that the country has made such wonderful advancement as to surprise the civilized world. This policy of her people has enabled Japan to easily gain the victory over her neighbor—China. China is without railways, and with all her vast population, greatly exceeding that of her enemy, she is unable to transport her troops to desired points. Japan has a railway and transportation system which has enabled her to quickly mobilize and concentrate her troops. China has made no industrial progress, and with her population numbering hundreds of millions, she is helpless to resist the invasion of a small Japanese army, because she has no means of equipping her men. A little of the Japanese patriotism exerted in the direction of encouraging home industrial development, would have kept that country from occupying the humiliating position she is found in to-day and which is mainly attributable to the backward state of the country, commercially and industrially.

Canada also requires something of this disposition among her people. Instead of favoring home goods, there is quite a large section of the people who take directly the opposite course. They buy things because they are foreign made, or alleged to be of foreign make. This unpatriotic custom is followed to such an extent that the progress of the country is greatly retarded. In some classes of goods, in which the home makes are quite as good and generally cheaper in price than the imported, there is still a large sale of foreign made articles. If our people had a little of the Japanese spirit in the matter in giving preference to home goods, it would do a great deal more for the country than any national policy or other legislation to encourage home industries. And in so doing the people would be adding to their own prosperity.

Whether in a national or a local sense, we can help ourselves by giving a reasonable preference to home goods. As the false fashion for foreign goods injures the industrial development of the country at large, so also the custom which prevails in Manitoba of sending east for goods retards our progress locally. The *Glenboro Gazette*, in an article published elsewhere in *The Commercial*, says that from the little village of Holland, in this province, from two to three thousand dollars have been sent to a Toronto dry goods house alone for goods. Supposing that this is going on all over the country, it would take a large sum in the aggregate out of the province every year. This amount of money spent at home would go a great way toward making the country prosperous, in which prosperity the very persons who send away their cash would share. It may also be presumed that some of those who send away cash for goods, are not always punctual in paying their debts at home. It has often been found that those who have cash to send away, want long terms of credit for what they buy from their local

dealers. And then they will compare the cash price of what they have purchased away with a six to twelve months' credit price of an article bought at home. If these people would spend their cash with their local dealers, they would encourage cash business on smaller margins of profit, and besides would assist in the prosperity of the community, which means their own prosperity.

MARKETING STALE BUTTER.

Last week *The Commercial* devoted some space to the dairy interest, in which the advisability of marketing butter early, while it is fresh, was particularly urged. Since then we have noticed an article in the *Montreal Trade Bulletin*, which takes very strong ground against the practice of holding butter until it has lost its fine flavor. It appears that the custom of holding butter too long is very prevalent in the east as well as in the west. It is stated that the Canadian butter trade with British markets has been ruined by this custom of holding butter, and until a different system is adopted, it will be useless to attempt to build up an export butter trade with the United Kingdom. British markets are supplied with prime fresh butter from Denmark and other countries, and the people over there are not obliged to eat stale Canadian butter. With a good supply of fresh butter in the market, they will buy held Canadian goods only at a discount as second quality stuff. Canadian creamery it is claimed is quite as fine as the famous Danish and Irish goods, while it is fresh, but Canadian factories have got into the habit of holding until the fine flavor of the butter is lost, while the foreign makers have learnt that it is more satisfactory in the end to market the butter while it retains that fine, delicate flavor which is only possessed by fresh goods. Instead of a growing export trade in butter, as should be the case, our trade has dwindled away to about one-third of what it formerly was. This unsatisfactory showing is declared to be largely due to the system of holding until the goods are stale. This custom of holding is followed with creamery as well as dairy goods. The loss of trade is beginning to open the eyes of the eastern creamery men, however, and at a recent meeting of dairymen at Brockville, the matter was discussed, and an effort will be made to adopt a system of marketing early while the goods are fresh. The Dominion dairy commissioner has been interested in the movement, and the co-operation of the government will be sought, with the object of assisting in providing better railway and steamship facilities for the export of butter during warm weather.

What is urged in regard to the early marketing of butter in the East, is just as applicable to the West. We do not look at present for a market in Great Britain for our surplus butter. British Columbia is the principal market for Manitoba butter, and in that market there is competition with butter from the states to the south, as well as from Australia. The people at the coast are not

obliged to use stale butter, and the fresher and better the quality of the butter we send there, the larger will be the consumption and the more satisfactory will be the trade for all concerned. Several car lots of stale Manitoba butter are shipped east every year, and this butter has to be sold for whatever it will bring in the eastern markets. Much of this butter would be of fair quality, if marketed while fresh, but when held till it is off flavor, it is not saleable except at the price for common goods.

FLAX A PROFITABLE CROP

The good price which farmers are receiving for flaxseed this year, should draw attention to this crop as one which might find greater favor with Manitoba farmers. With the prevailing low price for wheat, it is necessary to make the best use of any other opening for the profitable cultivation of other crops. Flax is a crop which is well adapted to Manitoba. It is an excellent crop for subduing new land. About all the flax grown in the United States is produced in districts where conditions are somewhat similar to Manitoba. The production of flax in that country is confined to the newer northwestern prairie states, where new land is being brought under cultivation. In the older middle and eastern states flax is not grown. The rich virgin prairie soil of Manitoba is therefore just the thing for flax. Another advantage with flax, which should bring it in favor in Manitoba, where our summer season is short, is its early ripening habit. It can be safely sown after it is too late in the spring to sow wheat, and it therefore does not conflict with the wheat crop.

The price of flax seed this year is higher than usual, owing to the light crop in the United States, where the crop suffered from drought. In Minnesota, Iowa and South Dakota, the three principal flax states, the production is estimated to be from 10 to 30 per cent. under an average, according to district, or an average decrease of 20 per cent. Flax is also grown to some extent in Kansas and Nebraska, but the production in these states does not cut much of a figure in the totals. The total crop of the five states named is estimated at 8,500,000 bushels. The price shows about the same proportionate appreciation as the decrease in production, prices being about 20 to 30 per cent. higher than last year. The price at Chicago reached \$1.50 per bushel of 58 pounds recently. There is a duty of 20 cents per bushel on flax going into the United States, but with the high prices ruling this year a profitable price can be paid to producers here to export to the republic. In addition to the demand from home crushers, parties have been buying in Manitoba this season to ship to the States, and farmers here have been paid as high as \$1.10 per bushel for their seed. The market opened at 90 cents, but soon advanced to \$1, and ranged from \$1 to \$1.10. The home buyers of seed are the Winnipeg mill and an Ontario crusher.

Nearly all the flax seed produced in Manitoba is grown in the district south of Morris to the international boundary and east of the town of Morden to the Red river. This is

the district settled principally by the Russian Mennonites, who are the chief growers of flax in Manitoba. With the low price of wheat, evidently a considerable extension of the flax crop in this province would prove an advantage to the farmers.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

SOME of the lodges of Patrons of Industry in Manitoba have passed resolutions lately stating their satisfaction with the quality of the twines supplied through the executive of that order. From investigation The Commercial learns that the twine supplied to the Patrons was of good quality and measured well higher, though the price was proportionately higher than what other twines sold for.

It is pleasing to learn that the effort made by the Dominion Government the past season to encourage dairying in Manitoba and the Territories, is to be renewed next year. When in Winnipeg recently Prof. Saunders intimated that the good work will be continued next year, if anything in even more vigorous and practical form. It is understood to be the intention of the government to establish several factories in the West, to carry on practical and experimental dairy work. This will be welcome information to those interested in the development of the dairy industry here.

THE effort made by the Patrons of Industry to amalgamate their forces, or at least affiliate with organized labor, has been defeated for the present. At the recent meeting of the Trades and Labor Council, at Toronto, the question of admitting Patrons to membership was negatived. A majority of votes was recorded in favor of admitting the Patrons but the constitution of the labor organization requires a two-thirds vote to bring about the adoption of a constitutional amendment of this nature, accordingly the proposal to admit the Patrons is shelved for the present.

THE October number of the Northwest Magazine, of St. Paul, Minnesota, contains a lengthy and carefully prepared sketch of Winnipeg, or rather series of articles, with handsome and true illustrations. This is the result of the recent visit to the city of E. V. Smalley, publisher of the Magazine. The articles show that Mr. Smalley made good use of his time while here, and did not jump at conclusions, but rather sought out the facts underlying superficial appearances. Following is an excerpt from one of his articles regarding the commercial importance of Winnipeg: "The population of Manitoba is about 185,000, and that figure is not far from that of the population of North Dakota. The parallel between the American State and the adjacent Canadian Province can be pretty closely drawn so far as general physical conditions, products, industries and well-being of population are concerned, but when we come to look at the towns there is a wide difference. Winnipeg, with a population of between 30,000, and 35,000, is as large as Fargo, Grand Forks, Jamestown, Bismarck and all the

North Dakota towns of over 1,000 inhabitants combined. This is a striking fact and one rather puzzling at first thought, but the explanation is not far to seek. Winnipeg is separated by fourteen hundred miles of wilderness from the nearest Canadian city of the East. On the south, the international boundary, with its line of custom houses, serves as a wall to shut out the merchants and manufacturers of Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago. Nature on one side and the tariff on the other have isolated the entire Canadian Northwest and made Winnipeg the unrivalled mistress of its trade. Here, then, are the circumstances which easily explain the existence of this fine, solid city in the far North. To the trade of the farmers of Manitoba is added that of the ranchmen, miners and lumbermen of the Territories further west, and that of the trappers and traders who collect the fur from all the vast, wild country that stretches away to the Arctic Ocean. Altogether there are probably not far from 300,000 people whose sole trade centre is Winnipeg."

Evaporated Apples.

When an industry is struggling into existence those interested in its success are careful that its products shall be exclusively of the first quality. When, however, a certain amount of prosperity has been realized carelessness creeps into the methods of manufacture, and sometimes even dishonesty. This has repeatedly been the case everywhere; it will, we suppose, continue to be so until the end of time. These reflections have been called forth by the remarks of a commission merchant regarding evaporated apples. Some of the apples we have received of this year's evaporation," remarked our informant, "have been good, but a large proportion have been far from reaching the proper standard. evaporators are looking for weight; they are not using good stock; they are not thoroughly drying the apples; in fact, they are only imperfectly evaporating them. A sample which we received a short time ago did not please me. I sealed it up again, and, opening it after the lapse of a couple of weeks, found the apples mouldy. There is trouble ahead for some one. We predict that many consignments will be rejected, and in some cases the stock will prove worthless." Everything points to a large pack this year, and it is to be bad that such a state of affairs as this merchant reveals should exist.—Monetary Times.

Boston Wool Market.

Trade continues sluggish for all descriptions of fleece wools, and to effect sales at present, low prices would have to be accepted. Dealers are generally asking 19 to 20c for XX and above Ohio, out to sell, considerable concessions would have to be made. At 18c it would be hard work to place any lines, and some lots could be bought at this price, although this figure is too low to quote for the best wools. Delaine fleeces are dull and weak. These wools come in close competition with Australians, and manufacturers at present appear to be all taken up with the latter. The London market is firm and higher for the best wools. Last report quoted American purchases to date 8,000 bales. Territory wools are moving steadily, and at fair prices, they meeting with less competition from abroad as yet. Carpet wools are steady, with a moderate trade.—Bradstreet's.

M. & L. Samuel, 26 to 28 Front
St. West,
TORONTO, Ont. **Benjamin & Co.**

Importers and Dealers in
British, Continental, **HARDWARE,**
American, Canadian
Metals, Tin Plates, Etc.

Tinsmiths', Steamfitters' and Plumbers',
Supplies a specialty. Lamps, Lamp Goods,
(Gas Fixtures, etc. Prompt attention given
to Letter Orders. Correspondence Solicited
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BROCKVILLE, Ont. WINNIPEG, MAN.

Manufacturers and Wholesale
Dealers in

**Gloves, Mitts,
Moccasins,
Arctic Socks, &c.**

In addition to our regular line we have the
exclusive control of the Celebrated Chester &
Workers Suspenders for the Dominion. Neat-
est, Strongest and Best Suspender in the
market at popular prices.
Customers may have sorting orders in any of our lines
filled promptly from stock at our
Winnipeg Branch, 150 Princess St.

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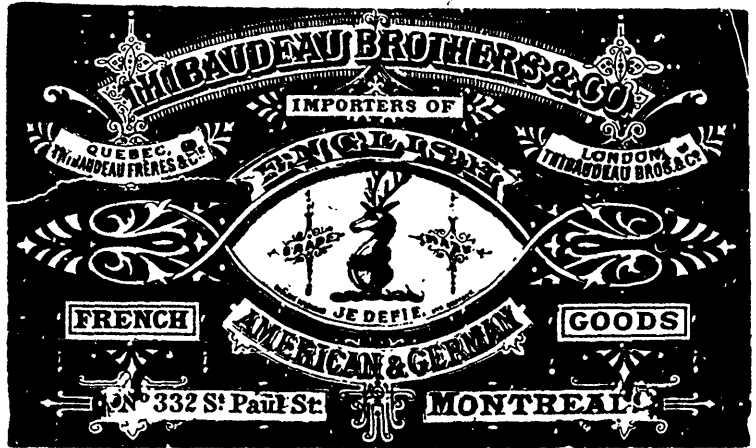
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OF READY MADE

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Cor. BAY & FRONT STS, TORONTO.

Samples at McIntyre's } REPRESENTATIVE.
Block, Winnipeg } A. W. Lasher W. W. Armstrong.



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LATEST STYLES.

**STOCK COMPLETE IN
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Write for Sample Order of Ties and Mufflers.

WHOLESALE MEN'S FURNISHINGS,

Board of Trade Building. - MONTREAL.

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OAK TANNED
"EXTRA"
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THE J. C. McLAREN BELTING CO.



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LION "L" BRAND.

PURE VINEGARS

Manufactured Solely under the Supervision of the
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Mixed Pickles, Jams, Jellies AND Preserves

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**MICHIEL LEFEBVRE & CO.,
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Established 1849. Gold, Silver, and Bronze Medals. 20 1st Prizes.

Australian Canned Meats.

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

The Hudson's Bay Co.,
G. F. & J. Galt,
Thompson, Codville & Co.,
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—ALSO A CASE OF—
LUCAS' CELEBRATED PALE ALE

Direct from the Brewery, Hitchin, England.
To be had from

HUDSON'S BAY CO., G. F. & J. GALT,
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BUCHANAN & GORDON,
SOLE AGENTS FOR MANUFACTURERS,

310 FORT STREET, Next to Molsons Bank

Hudson's Bay Company,

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Registered Brands:

Hungarian and Strong Bakers Flour

Chopped Feed, Oats, Bran, Shorts, etc.

Sole agents in Manitoba, Northwest Territories and British Columbia for

MYERS ROYAL HORSE AND CATTLE SPICE

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

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382 ELGIN AVE., WINNIPEG.

FRUIT SHIPPER AND BROKER.

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

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

FOR SALE.

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

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

J. Y. Griffin & Co.,
PORK PACKERS, WINNIPEG.

TINWARE - -

Stamped,
Plain,
Retinned,
Japanned,
Galvanized,
Wire Goods.

Get our Catalogue from Merrick, Anderson & Co., Winnipeg, or direct.

Thos. Davidson & Co.,

MONTREAL.

The Barber & Ellis Co'y,

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

TORONTO, Ont.

Manufacturers of ACCOUNT BOOKS,

ENVELOPES, PAPER BOXES.

Importers of all Grades of Staple Stationery.

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COCHRANE, CASSILS & CO. Wholesale Boots and Shoes

Cor. Latour & St. Genevieve Sts.,

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AUSTIN & ROBERTSON,

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Dealers in all Classes of

Writings and Printings,

Linens, Ledger and Bond Papers.

Quotations and Samples on Application.

James Carruthers & Co.

GRAIN EXPORTERS,

BOARD OF TRADE

CORN EXCHANGE.

TORONTO, MONTREAL.

KIRKPATRICK & COOKSON

Established 1860.

MONTREAL,

Commission Merchants,

Flour, Grain, Butter, &c.

Advances made on Consignments to British or Continental markets

HO! IMPROVED Compressed Mince Meat.

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

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

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

WINNIPEG WANTS

PRODUCE I BUTTER

We are always open for

AND EGGS.

At Highest Market Value. Write for full market Quotations to

PARSONS PRODUCE COMPANY,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

CALGARY.

Broker & Commission Agent:
Financial & Real Estate Agent.

The only Commission House in Alberta. All transactions carried on under the best management. Agencies and Correspondence solicited. Reference to Molsons Bank, Calgary.

A. J. Ellis.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 13.

Business is rather improving in trade generally. The large and steady increase in Winnipeg bank clearances during recent weeks, shows that a much larger volume of trade is doing. Clearings this week passed the million and a half limit. This increase is of course partly due to the heavy movement of grain. The movement of grain has been interfered with by unfavorable weather, more particularly in the western wheat districts. It has been reported freely in the press that La Banque National passed over its dividend this year on account of losses in Manitoba. It has also been stated in Eastern journals that the reason the bank failed to pay a dividend was owing to losses in the Quebec lumber and leather trade. So far as bank losses in Manitoba are concerned, it may be explained that there has been quite a rush of Eastern banks to open branches at Winnipeg during the past year or so, and the banking business of the city has been temporarily overdone. In order to secure a business and work up a connection, some of these new banks give credit freely to decidedly undesirable parties. In fact the large lines of credit obtained by some parties and firms, from some of the new banks, was a matter of surprise to the business community, and naturally several losses have resulted. These losses are therefore clearly traceable not to any local depression or material changes in the business situation here, but to the acceptance of undesirable business and the granting of large lines of credit to parties of very limited financial ability.

Winnipeg Markets.

WINNIPEG, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 13.

[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.]

GREEN FRUITS.—Grapes have not been coming forward so freely and it is thought that the rush of heavy receipts is now over. There is still a large demand for grapes, and with lighter arrivals prices were firmer and were up about 10c per basket yesterday and will remain firm unless arrivals for the balance of the season are larger than expected. Oregon plums are getting scarce, a few are still on hand, but it is not expected there will be many more to arrive. Apples have kept scarcer all the week than was expected. Arrivals have been taken about as fast, as they came, and there has been no accumulation of stocks, but it is expected there will be an abundant supply after this week. Apples are firmer east, and higher prices are being asked in Ontario, so that it is possible an advance of 25 to 50c per barrel may be necessary here later on. The car of crabs in boxes, mentioned last week, sold like hot cakes at \$2.50 per box, and orders were not nearly all filled. No more in and possibly there will be no more this season. Stocks of old lemons are exhausted and the market is now supplied with new verdillas, which are not as good a variety as old stocks. There will be no use of retailers kicking, however, as to the quality, as these are the only lemons obtainable at present, or for some time to come, except

malaga which are no better quality, if as good. Tomatoes are about done. A few natives are obtainable yet, but they are hard to get. New Spanish onions are now in the market. California grapes now received are mostly in the large double boxes. Following are quotations for sound fruit, fit for re-shipment to country points:—Lemons at \$6.50 to \$7.00 per box; apples, \$3.50 to 4.00 per bbl.; California fruits, peaches, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per box; pears, \$2 to 2.75 per box; tokay and muscat grapes per half crate, \$3 to \$3.50 full crates \$5.50 to \$6; Oregon pears, \$2.00 to \$2.50 per crate; Oregon plums, per crate, \$1.50 to \$1.75; bananas, \$1 to \$1.50 per bunch; eastern grapes, 40 to 50c for Concord and up to 60c for red and green varieties per 10 lb basket; crabs, out of the market. Spanish onions, \$1.50 per crate of 50 lbs.

GRICES.—Sugars were easier at latest mail advices from the refiners, where granulated was quoted at 13-16 to 17c. Yellows were quoted at 3 1/2 to 3 3/4, with some grades scarce. Teas continue to rule active and firm, and all advices are strong from primary markets. Stocks of new dried fruits are beginning to come forward, in Valencia, currants, dried and evaporated apples, etc. Only small lots have been received so far. Reports continue firm on raisins, and currants, but evaporated apples are rather easier.

FLUID BEEF, ETC.—Following are prices of the goods put up by the Johnston Fluid Beef Company of Montreal:—Johnston's Fluid Beef—No. 1, 2-oz. tins, per dozen, \$2.70; No. 2 1/2-oz., \$4.50; No. 3, 8-oz., \$7.88; No. 4, 1 lb., \$12.88; No. 5, 2 lb., \$21.30. Staminol—2oz. bottles, per dozen, \$2.55; do. 4oz., \$5.10; do. 8 oz., \$7.65; do. 16oz., \$12.75. Fluid Beef Cordial—2oz. bottles, \$10. Milk Granules—In cases of 1 dozen, \$5.10. Milk Granules with Cereals—In cases of 1 dozen, \$4.25.

FISH.—British Columbia salmon, 14c lb; British Columbia halibut, 14c. Lake Superior trout, 9c; whitefish, 6c; pickerel 3 to 4c. Smoked whitefish, 8c lb; smoked goldeyes, 30 to 35c dozen; red herring 20c box; finon haddies, 12c lb. Oysters, \$2 for standards and \$2.50 for select, per gallon.

CANNED MEATS:—

Corned Beef	2 lb tins, per case of 1 dozen	\$2 65
Roast Beef	2 " "	1 " 2 76
Brawn	2 " "	1 " 2 05
Pigs Feet	2 " "	1 " 2 25
Jinck Tongue	2 " "	1 " 7 00
"	2 " "	2 " 7 00
Ox Tongue	1 " "	1 " 6 70
Chipped Dried Beef	1 " "	2 " 5 25
Compressed Ham	1 " "	2 " 4 50

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

STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS.—Dealers now have full lines of fall and Christmas fancy goods, toys, etc., in stock.

DRY GOODS.—In this branch some sorting trade is being done, but dealers are waiting for colder weather for more activity in heavier lines. In the clothing branch the travellers are now going out on their first round for the spring trade and several of the houses have sent out their annual spring circulars during the past week.

BOOTS AND SHOES AND LEATHER.—A telegram from Toronto on Wednesday says that "the tanners decided to-day to immediately advance the price of leather owing to the great increase in the price of hides." This is what has been expected for some time. Regarding the shoe trade the Montreal trade Bulletin says: "Manufacturers report that they are pretty well run out of orders just now, and expect to have their spring samples out shortly. Regarding the fall trade, it is now generally admitted that it is below that of last year, although one or two houses have experienced the reverse."

RAW FURS.—Interest is now centred in the annual London fall sales, which open next week, on October 17. It is impossible to make any predictions as to how prices will go. We print elsewhere in this issue of The Commercial a review of the fur market by C. H. Hubbert, of New York, an alleged authority on furs. There is of course very little doing yet locally in furs. A few unprime skins have been sent in, principally leopards, which animal is slaughtered whenever and wherever it shows itself, regardless of the condition of its pelt. Some wolves and skunk have also come in, but the former are not worth much yet. Skunk which becomes prime earlier than most furs, will soon be in good condition.

DRUGS.—Following prices are for small parcels and will be shaded considerably for full package orders: Alum, per pound, 3 1/2 to 4c, alcohol, \$1.75; bleaching powder, per pound, 6 to 8c; blue vitrol, 5 to 8c; borax, 11 to 15c; bromide potash, 55 to 75c; camphor, 75 to 85c; camphor, ounces, 80 to 90c; carbolic acid, 40 to 65c; castor oil, 11 to 15c; chlorate potash, 28 to 35c, citric acid, 55 to 65c; coppers, 3 1/2 to 4c; cocaine, per oz., \$7.50 to \$8.00; cream tartar, per pound, 28 to 35c; cloves, 20 to 25c; epsom salts, 3 1/2 to 4c; extract logwood, bulk, 14 to 18c; do. boxes, 18 to 20c; German quinine, 30 to 40c; glycerine, per pound, 20 to 25c; ginger, Jamaica, 25 to 40c; do. Africa, 20 to 25c; Howard's quinine, per ounce, 35 to 45c; iodine, 85.50 to \$6.00; insect powder, 35 to 40c; morphia sul., \$1.90 to 2.25. Opium, \$1.50 to 5.00; oil, olive, \$1.25 to 1.40; oil, U.S. salad, \$1.25; to 1.40; oil, lemon, super, \$2.25 to 2.75; oil, peppermint, \$1.00 to 1.50; gallic acid, 18 to 16c; potash iodide, \$1.25 to 1.50; saltpetre, 10 to 12c; sal soda, 80 to 85c; shellac, 45 to 50c; sulphur flowers, 3 1/2 to 5c; sulphur roll, per keg, 82 to 5c; soda bicarb, per keg of 112 pounds, \$3.75 to 4.25, sal soda, \$2.00 to 3.00 tartaric acid, per lb, 45 to 55c.

WOOD.—The low price of coal is influencing wood prices, which are easy. When cold weather sets in, it is expected coal will be more largely used than in past years for fuel, to the curtailment of the demand for wood, unless wood is sold at a proportionate decline. Tamarac is held at \$1 to 1.25 per cord on track here in car lots as to quality. Oak about \$3.75, mixed pine, spruce, etc., can be had at \$8.50. Poplar has sold at from \$2.25 to 2.75 on track as to quality.

COAL.—There has been no change in coal here, and there does not appear to be any immediate prospect of any advance locally, though dealers claim prices are too low for a fair profit. The recent advance made in the wholesale price of coal at Buffalo and other supply markets of course makes the feeling firmer here, but orders are being booked for future delivery at even cut prices. A report was current that dealers were combining to raise prices, and this was even reported through the daily papers, but there was nothing in it, beyond a possible desire to induce people to place their orders at once for future supplies. There has been no Souris coal in the market for some time, and orders are behind, but a supply is now coming from the new mine at Roche Perce, which has been opened lately. This is claimed to be better quality than from the old mines at Estevan, the Estevan coal being very damp, while that from the new mine is dry. There has been some delay in getting a switch to the mine, but this is now being overcome. Quotations in Winnipeg are \$8.50 to \$8.75 per ton for Pennsylvania anthracite as to quantity, \$8.50 for western anthracite and \$7.50 per ton for Letabridge bituminous. These are retail prices delivered to consumers in the city, for regular stove sizes. Small sizes, suitable for steam and furnace \$7 to \$7.50 for anthracite. Souris coal sells at \$4.25 retail, and \$8.75 on track here, and at \$1.50 to 1.75 on cars at the mines.

PAINTS, OILS ETC.

The only change locally is in linseed oil, which has advanced 1c to 68 for raw and 66c for boiled. Seed is costing higher, and at this advance the price of oil is low in comparison with the price of flax seed. Turpentine is firm. The price in the States has advanced 3c. Glass is firm.

WHITE LEADS.—Pure, ground in oil, association guarantee, \$6 per 100-lb kegs; white lead, No. 1, per 100 lbs., \$5.50; white lead, No. 2, \$5.00; assorted 1 to 5-lb. tins, per lb., 10c.

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

DRY COLORS.—White lead, per lb., 8c; red lead, 5½c; yellow ochre, 2½c; golden ochre, 5c; Venetian, red, French, 3½c; Venetian, red, English, 3½c; English purple oxides, 4½c; American oxides, per lb., 3 to 4c. These prices for dry colors are for broken lots. ¾c per lb. less when full kegs or barrels are taken. American vermilion, kegs, 15c, English vermilion, in 30-lb. bags, 90c per lb.; less than bags, per lb., \$1.

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

SUNDRIES.—Glue, S.S., in sheets, per lb., 12½ to 15c; glue, white, for kalsomining, 18 to 18c. Stove gasoline, per case, \$3.50; benzine, per case, \$3.50; benzine and gasoline, per gallon, 50c. Axle grease, Imperial axle grease, per case, \$2.50; Fraser's axle grease, per case, \$3.50; diamond, do., \$2.25 per case. Coal tar, per barrel, \$8; Portland cement, per barrel, \$4.25; plaster, per barrel, \$3.00; plasterer's hair, \$1.10 per bale; putty, in barrels, per lb., 8c; less than barrels, 1½c; whiting, barrels, per 100 lbs., \$1.25 to \$3.35; resin, in barrels, 3 to 5c lb. as to quality; pine tar, per barrel, \$7; do., pint tins, \$1.25 per dozen.

WINDOW GLASS.—1st break is quoted at \$1.80 per box of 50 feet.

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

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

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

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

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT.—Wheat has been quiet in a speculative way and prices were easier on most days this week. The visible supply increase for last week was 2,211,000 bushels. The corresponding week last year the increase was 2,747,000 bushels. The total visible is now 71,413,000 bushels and a year ago was 63,275,000 bushels. Wheat on ocean passage decreased equal to 1,072,000 bushels. The October crop report of the United States was published on Thursday. The yield of wheat is placed at 13.1 bushels per acre, which is 1.8 bushel greater than the October estimate a year

ago. Spring wheat receipts in the United States show a falling off this week. Exports of wheat, including flour as wheat, from both coasts of the United States and Canada for week ending Thursday, aggregate 3,317,048 bushels, which is compared with 3,243,000 bushels sent abroad last week, 2,982,000 bushels in second week of October last year, 3,625,000 bushels in 1892, and 4,003,000 bushels in 1891.

Wheat Locally.—The tendency in the Winnipeg market has been toward lower prices. At the close of last week 55c was paid for No. 1 hard, Fort William delivery, which includes elevating charges, this firmness being due to stoppage of country deliveries by bad weather. Prices have materially reacted this week and close at out 54c, Fort William delivery, with easier markets abroad and freer deliveries here. In Manitoba country markets the tendency of prices has been in the opposite direction, and at many points prices were advanced 1 to 2c. while an advance of 5c was reported in one country market. Prices to farmers at country points are more irregular and range from 39 to 45 cents, in different markets. Deliveries by farmers at country points, which were stopped last week by stormy weather, were resumed this week, but there was still unfavorable weather in some sections to retard deliveries. There was a phenomenal snowstorm on Saturday a week ago in the territories, extending into western Manitoba, but there was no snow in the eastern and central sections and only a light sprinkle of rain at Winnipeg. The snow and rains have delayed threshing fully a week in the west, and made roads bad. Freight rates from Fort William to Ontario points west of Toronto, by the regular lines, have been advanced 1c to 8c per bushel. The new rate goes into effect on October 15. The rate from Duluth to Buffalo is 2½c and 4½c to Kingston. Lake rates from Fort William to Buffalo are usually a fraction over Duluth. Receipts at Fort William for the week ended October 6 were 808,767 bushels, and shipments 448,848 bushels. Stocks in store 1,386,915 bushels. A year ago stocks were 768,692, being an increase of 166,000 bushels for that week.

FLOUR.—No change. We quote the price to the local trade, delivered in the city as follows: Patents, \$1.50; strong bakers, \$1.40. Low grades 75c to \$1 as to quality. Prices per sack of 98 pounds.

MILLSTUFFS.—Prices steady. Millers hold at \$11 for bran and \$13 for shorts, with small lots held at \$1 per ton higher.

OATMEAL, ETC.—There is no change. Rolled oatmeal is quoted at \$2.25 for 80 pound sacks; standard, in 98 pound sacks, \$2.40 and granulated, \$2.40 in small lots to dealers. Country mills are usually a little lower in jobbing lots.

GROUND FEED.—Prices the same. The range is from \$18 to \$20 per ton as to quality for pure oat and barley feed. With the low price of wheat, it is a wonder wheat is not ground and placed on the market freely for feed.

OATS.—Prices are firmer. Farmers appear to be holding their oats, as offerings are very small in the country. Car lots cannot be secured to lay down in Winnipeg from country points at less than 24 to 25c per bushel of 34 pounds. Farmers' deliveries here are very light, owing partly to bad roads, and loads bring 25c on the street market.

BARLEY.—Firmer. Scarcely any being marketed, and farmers appear to have very little to sell. They will probably feed their barley unless high prices are offered. A few loads were sold here at 28c for feed barley, per bushel of 48 pounds, but 35 to 38c was paid for malting samples, by local brewers.

FEED WHEAT.—No low grade wheat appears to be obtainable here, and good milling

wheat has to be used for such purposes. Wheat is bringing from 40 to 45c in the Winnipeg market.

FLAX.—The price of flax was off 1 to 2c in the United States. On Thursday flax seed was quoted at \$1.48 to 1.48½ at Chicago, and \$1.46½ to 1.47 at Duluth. The duty going into the States is 20c per bushel and the freight rate 19c to Duluth. Cost of bagging has also to be taken into account in exporting. Manitoba country markets, \$1 to \$1.10 per bushel of 58 pounds.

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

BUTTER.—There is a good demand for both creamery and choice dairy butter to ship west. In creamery there is not much offering, as factories are well sold out. Rather better prices are being offered for good dairy butter, suitable for table use, but in buying round lots in the country a considerable portion is always found to be second or third quality, and this has to be sold at a sacrifice for what it will bring, as medium and low grade goods are slow sale, while choice is in good demand. The price of round lots has therefore to be gauged according to the proportion of good quality in it. In fact the lower grades are not wanted, but they have to be taken to secure the choice. It is believed that a good deal of summer butter is held in the country yet, most of which is now off flavor, and saleable only at a low price in Eastern markets, as it is not wanted for local or western trade at all. A round lot of straight good quality would bring 15 to 16c, which is an advance of fully 1c, but there are no such lots of course held in the country. This price, however, may be quoted for selections. Medium qualities, 10 to 11c. Culls, 8c.

CHEESE. Quiet and rather easier, demand being well filled at present. We quote 9 to 9½c for round lots as to quality, with some asking 10c.

EGGS.—Firmer. 1½c advance has been offered this week for new receipts of good fresh stock, 14c being the quotation for good fresh eggs, and dealers are selling at 15c in case lots.

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

LARD.—Steady. Pure, \$2.10 for 20-lb pails, and \$5.25 for 50-lb pails; compound at \$1.75 per 20-lb pail; compound in 3, and 5 pound tins, \$6 per case of 60 lb. Pure leaf lard in 3, 5 and 10 pound tins, quoted at \$7.50 per case of 60 pounds.

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

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

VEGETABLES.—Loads of potatoes on the street market have sold mostly at 35c per bushel, with 40c paid on some days, while on

other days loads were obtained at 30c. No shipping business is reported. Roots, such as carrots, turnips, beets and parsnips, are small and evidently a poor crop. Choice cabbage have sold up to 75c per dozen. Prices are: Onions 2 to 2½c. per lb; cabbage, 30 to 75c per dozen; cauliflower, 30 to 60c. per dozen; celery, 20 to 25c. per dozen; tomatoes, 4 to 5c per lb; green tomatoes 40c per bushel; citrons 40 to 60c per dozen; vegetable marrow, 50c per dozen. Carrots, 40c per bushel, beets, 30 to 40c per bushel; turnips, 15 to 20c per bushel.

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

HIDES.—Unchanged. We quote, Winnipeg inspection 2½c for No. 1 cows, 1½c for No. 2, and 1c for No. 3, and 3c for No. 1 heavy steers, and 2c for No. 2 Steers; branded hides grade No. 2, when not otherwise damaged to reduce them to No. 3. We quote; Calif, 8 to 13 lb skins, 4 to 5c per lb. Kips about the same as hides. Sheepskins, 30c, lamb-skins, 30c. Tallow, 4½c rendered and 2 to 3c rough.

SENECA ROOT.—Dull, most buyers are off the market, and others are slow buyers. A number of large lots are held either in the city or at country points, principally by speculative buyers, who are now unable to unload.

HAY.—Firm on account of bad roads. Some lots of baled have been picked up in the city at \$5 to \$5.50 per ton, which is considered low as the situation stands at present.

LIVE STOCK.—Very little doing on local account. We quote butchers' cattle at 2 to 2½c off cars here. Sheep and lambs dull at 3c. Hogs, 4¼ to 4½c off cars.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

At Toronto on Tuesday the run of export cattle was poor and the best price was 3½c, with medium stock at 3 to 3½c. Butchers' cattle slow. Choice scarce at 3½c to \$3.40. Some picked ones sold up to 8½c per lb. Poor to medium stock sold at 2 to 3½c. Stockers ranged from 2½ to 3c. Hogs firmer. Best packers sold at \$4.90 to 5; fats, \$4.75 to 4.90; steers, \$4.25 to 4.50; rough heavy, \$4 to 4.25; stags, \$2.50. Export sheep brought 3¼ to 3½c off cars, and rams 3c. Lambs \$1.50 to 2.60 per head.

A train load of fat cattle left Saltcoats on October 7 for the east shipped by Scarth & Almack and W. H. Adams.

A letter to the Pilot Mound Sentinel, dated at Lethbridge, has been received from J. T. Gordon, who expects to return to his home at Pilot Mound about the 15th of November. Since the month of August he has purchased and shipped to the English market six thousand cattle and four thousand sheep, and has still four thousand ranch cattle to forward.

Owing to a broken rail an accident happened to a special stock train Wednesday afternoon a short distance east of Beausejour, whereby three cars of stock were derailed, and the trucks of two other cars derailed, including the forward trucks of the caboose. None of the train men were injured, and only one steer was killed. The train was running slowly, otherwise the damage might have been serious, with perhaps loss of life. One of the cars of stock split open and in a few minutes the cattle were out grazing.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

Prices for wheat declined about 1c on Monday, when the large increase in the visible supply was announced. Earlier there was a moderate advance and cash wheat sold about ½c higher than Saturday. Closing prices were about ½c lower than Saturday. Closing prices were:

	Oct.	Dec.	May.	Jan.
Wheat	51½	53½	58½-59	
Corn	51½	49½	50½-51	
Oats	28½	30½	33½	
Mess Pork... 12 75				12 67½
Lard	7 62½			7 35
Ribs	6 72½			6 42½

On Tuesday wheat was easy at the opening and continued so until near the close, when there was some improvement. Prices declined about ½c but the recovery left them only ¼c under yesterday. Closing prices were:

	Oct.	Dec.	May.	Jan.
Wheat	51½	53½	58½	
Corn	51	48½	50½	
Oats	28½	29½		
Mess Pork... 12 70				12 60
Lard	7 57½			7 30
Short Rib... 6 60				6 40

On Wednesday wheat was quiet and with little variation in prices. The close showed ½c lower than Tuesday. Closing prices were:

	Oct.	Dec.	May.	Jan.
Wheat	51½	53½	58½	
Corn	50½	48½	50½	
Oats	28½	29½	33½	
Mess Pork... 12 90				12 70
Lard	7 60			7 37½
Short Rib... 6 52½				6 45

On Thursday wheat was quieter and without much change until the close, when prices were lower, closing about ½c lower than yesterday. Closing prices were:

	Oct.	Dec.	May.	Jan.
Wheat	50½	52½ to 53	57½ to 58	
Corn	49½	47½	49½	
Oats	28	29½	32½	
Mess Pork... 12 85				12 77½
Lard	7 55			7 40
Short Rib... 6 55				6 47½

Wheat was inclined to be dull on Friday, with a narrow range of prices. Prices opened lower, but were firmer at the close, last prices being the highest of the day and slightly higher than yesterday. Closing prices were:

	Oct.	Dec.	May.	Jan.
Wheat,	51	53	58	
Corn	49½	47½	49½-49¾	
Oats	28	29½	32½-33	
Mess Pork... 12 90				12 82½
Lard	7 75			7 45
Short Rib... 6 45				6 52½

On Saturday, October 18, wheat closed at 51c for October, 53c for December and 58½c for May. A week ago October wheat closed at 51½c, December at 54c and May at 59½c.

Minneapolis Wheat.

No. 1 Northern wheat closed on Saturday at 55½c for Cash. December delivery closed at 53½c, and May at 58½c. A week ago October wheat closed at 55½c and December at 55½c.

Duluth Wheat Market.

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

Monday—Oct. 57½c; Dec. 57; May 60½.
Tuesday—Oct., 57½; Dec., 56½; May, 60½c.
Wednesday—Oct., 57; Dec., 56 c; May, 60½.
Thursday—Oct., 56½; Dec., 56½c; May, 59½c.
Friday Oct., 56½c; Dec., 56; May, 59½.
Saturday—Oct., 56½c; Dec., 56c; May, 59½c.

A week ago prices closed at 57½c for Oct. delivery per bushel, 57½c for December and 60½c for May. No. 1 hard is quoted at 1½c over No. 1 northern, No. 2 northern 3c lower than No. 1 northern.

The stock of W. W. Matthews, jeweler Winnipeg was purchased at public sale on Friday by Barre Bros., jewelers of Winnipeg.

Winnipeg Wheat Inspection.

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

Grade.	S. pt. 8.	Sept. 15.	Sept. 22.	Sept. 29.	Oct. 6.
Extra Manitoba					
hard	0	0	3	5	2
No. 1 hard	77	51	112	165	187
No. 2 hard	7	2	8	8	8
No. 3 hard	4	0	1	0	0
No. 4 hard	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 Northern..	7	2	11	11	6
No. 2 Northern..	0	0	0	6	0
No. 1 White tyte.	2	3	5	5	2
No. 2 White tyte	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 Spring....	0	0	0	1	1
No. 1 Rejected..	3	10	15	43	18
No. 2 Rejected..	0	0	0	0	14
No Grade	2	2	0	0	0
Total	102	70	155	244	238
Same week last year	206	242	253	210	280

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

New York Wheat.

On Saturday, October 18, wheat closed at 53½c for December. May closed at 61½c. A week ago December wheat closed at 57½c, and May at 62½c.

Toronto Markets.

Wheat.—White wheat, middle freights west, sold to-day at 50c. Red, on the Northern, sold at 49c. No. 1 hard west Ontario offers at 64c and east at 66c.

Flour.—Straight roller, Toronto freights, is quoted at \$2.35 to \$2.50.

Millfeed.—Shorts are quoted, middle freights west, at \$13.50 and bran at \$11.50.

Oats.—White sold west to-day at 26c, and mixed were quoted at 25c.

Barley.—Export demand is quiet. An occasional small lot is going forward. Car lots of No. 1 offered outside to-day at 45c. Feed is quoted west at 37 88c.

Eggs.—Sales were made at from 14½ to 15c. Single cases of strictly new laid sold at 15c.

Potatoes.—Car lots on track are quoted at 45 to 50c.

Honey.—Extracted is quoted at 8c for 60 lb tins, and 8½c to 9c for small tins; sections, 12½ to 13c.

Apples.—Dried apples are jobbing at 5½c. Offerings liberal. Evaporated apples are being bought in round lots outside at 7½c.

Butter.—Prime dairy butter is in good demand and supplies are not excessive. Prices are firm. Low grade stuff is slow. Quotations are: Dairy tubs, choice to extra choice, 17 to 18c; good to choice, 15 to 17c; store-packed tubs, choice, 15c; inferior to medium, 11 to 14c; large dairy rolls, 18c; pound rolls, 21 to 22c; creamy pounds, 24 to 25c; creamery tubs, 20 to 21c.

Cheese.—Local jobbing prices remain unchanged. August make sells at 11c, and half sizes at 11½c.—Toronto Empire, October 9.

Live Stock Market.

The cable from London on October 8 says: There was no change in the cattle market, the advance in prices noted last week being maintained. In sheep the feeling was weak and prices declined 1c per lb., owing to heavy supplies. We quote: finest steers, 10c; good to choice, 9½c; poor to medium, 8½c; inferior and bulls, 5 to 6½c; best sheep, 11c; secondary, 9 to 10c; merinos, 8½ to 9½, inferior and rams, 6 to 7½c.

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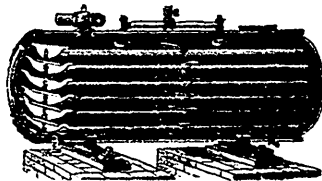
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COMMERCIAL JOB DEP'T
Awarded First Prize for Job Printing
Winnipeg Industrial '81 and '82.

The Montreal Gazette of October 8 says: "A private cable from Liverpool to-day reports heavy receipts of sheep caused a big break in prices. Best 53d, choice Canadian cattle 5d, medium 4 1/2. A private cable from London quoted choice Canadian cattle at 4 1/2 to 5d and sheep at 6d to 6 1/2d. The Montreal markets for export cattle were quiet, owing to the fact that there were very few offered in fit condition for shipment, as most of the stock now coming forward are of poor quality, which is due to the poor pasturing for the past two months, and the general impression is that all the Ontario fat cattle have gone forward for this season. The ocean freight market is more or less demoralized this week, and a further decline of 5s has taken place. Cattle space is plentiful, and steamship agents are finding it somewhat difficult to let. Liverpool and London have been offered at 35s to 40s, and Glasgow at 25s to 30s.

At the Montreal stock yards at Point St. Charles on October 8, there was a good supply of stock offered. There was some enquiry from exporters for cattle, and several small lots of the best were picked up at 3 1/2 to 4c. The demand from butchers and speculators was good and quite a low fade changed hands at 2 1/2 to 3c per lb. live weight. There was a good supply of sheep for which the enquiry was active from shippers and all the stock suitable for this trade met with a ready sale at 8 1/2 to 9c, while butchers paid 2 1/2 to 3c per lb. live weight. Lambs were very plentiful, but values ruled steady under a fair demand at 3c per 15, live weight. The market for live hogs was stronger owing to the light supply, and prices were 1c per lb. higher. The demand was good and sales transpired freely at \$5.25 to \$5.40 per 100 lbs, and in some cases holders realized as high as \$5.50 for choice lots. Calves were well enquired for and owing to the small run prices were higher at \$3 to \$11 each as to size and quality.

At the Canadian Pacific Stock yards Montreal there were eight train loads, or 2,000 head, of Northwest cattle received during the past week, out of which 1,025 head were owned by Gordon and Ironside, while the balance of 875 head, which belonged to J. Wake, were sold on spot to L. Delorme, who shipped them to St. Malo, France, on the steamship Anvers.

Harvest in the United Kingdom

An English correspondent writes to the Cincinnati Price Current under date September 22 as follows: One of the most tedious and costly harvests is at last approaching its termination, progress having been greatly accelerated by weather during the last fortnight. Previously we had rain nearly every day, so that most of the grain crops were got together in damp condition. An immense quantity of grain is barely saleable, and is only fit for food for live stock. Wheat has been sold at 1s 9d a bushel, barley at 1s 6d, and oats at 1s 4 1/2d, prices ruinous to growers, and low beyond all precedent. Last week's official average for the whole of England were 20s 5d per quarter (8 bushels) of wheat, 23s 9d for barley, and 15s 9d for oats. For the corresponding week of each of the four preceding years, the averages were as follows:

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1890.....	23 1	22 11	17 0
1891.....	26 5	25 1	19 1
1892.....	29 1	27 11	19 4
1893.....	23 0	27 8	17 0

This week wheat will average as little as 20s per quarter, if not less. These averages, it is to be borne in mind, include some old wheat, which is dry, and worth more than any but the very best samples of new wheat. The potato crop is a fairly prolific one, but disease is so common that the marketable pro-

duce is small in many districts, and the crops will not keep where they contain many diseased tubers. Roots and hay are abundant, so that there will be plenty of keep for live stock during the winter. The hop crop is also a good one, and most of it is now picked.

Official returns just issued show the following figures for Great Britain and Ireland together:

	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
	1891.	1891	Inc. or Dec.
Wheat	1,952,622	1,977,904	*24,742
Barley	2,323,873	2,260,628	-16,765
Oats	4,823,423	4,607,938	*181,543
Potatoes	1,251,650	1,221,574	-129,852
	No.	No.	
Cattle.....	11,104,763	10,719,307	-142,429
Sheep	3,701,729	29,060,750	11,735,030
Pigs	3,205,917	3,779,336	*513,389

Increase, *; decrease, †.

Manilla Hemp and Binder Twine.

Manilla hemp, the Latin name of which is *Musa textilis*, is a product of the Philippine Islands, owned by the Spanish in the China Seas. Mats, cordage and sail cloth are made of the coarser fibres, whose brilliancy and strength render them fit for carpets, tapstry, network, hammocks, &c. In its dry condition it is the manilla hemp known to commerce and from which the best rope is made. Each stalk yields on an average one pound of fibre. When ready for market, it is carried on poles on the shoulders of the natives from the hilly interior of the country to the sea coast, to be gathered by small coasting vessels and delivered to the port of Manila, which is the great market from whence manilla hemp is supplied to all parts of the world. A circular issued by John Hallam states that the Toronto Central Prison factory purchased its hemp from Manila direct, and by ordering only the better grades, has been able to produce a capital quality of binder twine. This runs an average of about 600 to 650 feet to the pound, is put up in bales containing 50 pounds net, or about 31,250 feet of twine to each bale, and will bind on an average upward of 50 acres of grain, or over 15,000 sheaves, and, taking the price at 8c per pound (the selling price of the season just closed), at a cost of about 13c, or less per acre.—Monetary Times.

British Columbia

Geo. Ellis, general store and hotel, Waueta, has sold hotel business to Marion Davies.

The following are reported burned out at Nanaimo: Jos. Guffalo, Royal Hotel; B. Aaronson, cigars; Thos. C. Morgan, tailor; C. E. Jensen and Co., dry goods; and Gough & Evans, hotel.

Fire was discovered about 5 o'clock on the morning of October 7 at Golden, in the rear of the building occupied by White & Ash as a butcher shop. The following buildings were totally destroyed: Mrs. Lewis, laundry; White & Nash, butchers; Frank Field, restaurant; Wah Ping, Chinese laundry; also the building occupied by J. Burns, barber shop, which was pulled down to prevent the fire spreading further west. The total loss is about \$1,500 or \$1,700. No insurance. Very fortunately there was no wind at the time, or the conflagration would have been much more extensive.

A telegram from Victoria says: "A gigantic coal combine which has been in process of formation for some time past, between Dunsmuir and their old time rivals, the New Vancouver Coal company, of Nanaimo, is reported to have been consummated. For a long time both sides have felt the fight between them was simply waste of energy and money, so when the combine was broached, Dunsmuir's and their competitors fell in with the

idea by which the coal trade of British Columbia could be brought under the control of what will be practically a huge monopoly, capable of freezing out all competitors on the coast. The output of the mines at Wellington and Nanaimo is to be limited. It is announced so that the price of fuel can be raised. Coal now stands at \$7 per ton in Victoria, only eighty miles from the mines and any raise would be a great hardship. Steam coal is also to go up all round, as soon as the combine is secured, and the entire Pacific coast will feel the effect within three months. It is reported Lord Brassey's recent visit here had something to do with the further development of the combination, he being the heaviest stock holder in the Puget Sound mines, which are believed to be ready and willing to come into the ring. The result of any further curtailment of the output will cause great distress among the miners, as the work at present just enable them to keep soul and body together."

Late News Items.

Thomas Green, butcher, has decided to again open up business at Brandon.

Gladstone Age: Several carloads of cattle were shipped from here this week to eastern markets by R. Galloway, C. Fahrni and A. McMillan. The cattle were the choice of the locality.

Waite and Oliver, merchants of Oehre River, Man., have dissolved partnership. The former has gone to Ontario for the benefit of his health, while the latter retains the business.

The Richardson Stationery & Manufacturing company is applying for incorporation. The names of the applicants are as follows: Dr. Jas. H. Richardson of Toronto; John S. Richardson, Charles S. Ewart, Roderick R. Sutherland and James Fisher of Winnipeg. It is supposed to be the intention to assume the business of R. D. Richardson, of Winnipeg.

The Sugden Tar Pill com, any is applying for incorporation.

The Lake of the Woods steamer Highland Maid is reported wrecked at Long Sault rapids, Rainy lake, and the cargo a total loss. Crew safe.

The sale of the gent's furnishings stock of Carley Bros., Winnipeg, took place on Friday. There was good competition. The stock was knocked down to Colin Campbell, who is understood to be the representative of J. W. McKiddie & Co., of Montreal, the principal creditors, at 67 1/2 cents on the dollar. The book debts were also sold to Mr. Campbell for 1 1/2 cents on the dollar.

Minneapolis Markets.

The flour market is quiet. Patents, for firsts, well known brands, in large lots are offering at \$3.1 to \$3.25; second patents, \$2.85 to \$3.05; fancy and export bakers, \$1.90 to \$2.15; red dog, \$1.70 to \$1.75 in wood.

Bran and Shorts.—The market for shorts is very dull. Bran is firmer. Bran in bulk, \$10 to 10.25; bran in sacks, 200 lbs., \$11.25 to 11.50; bran in sacks, 100 lbs.; \$11.75 to \$12; shorts, common bulk, \$11 to 11.50; shorts, fine, \$12 to 12.25.

Oats.—Market slow at 30c for No. 3 and 3 1/2 to 3 3/4 for No. 3 white.

Barley.—Quiet at 45 to 48c for No. 3 and 48 to 46 for No. 4. Offerings not large.

Flax.—In car lots quoted at \$20.00. Corn meal held at \$2.50 and granulated meal at \$2.45.

Potatoes.—Stocks coming more freely, and prices lower. Choice mixed per bu 40c.—Market Record, October 11.

Lumber Trade Items.

The Keewatin Lumber company's saw mill was closed down on October 6, for the season.

The extensive saw mill of Moore & Macdowall of Prince Albert, Saskatchewan territory, was closed down for the season on Monday, October 1.

It is said that as the result of litigation between two of the principals of the Ontario and Minnesota Lumber company the appointment of a receiver has been asked for. The company own a saw mill at Rat Portage and extensive timber limits in Northern Minnesota. It has been stated that the affairs of the company are considerably involved.

A report coming from Duluth, Minnesota, says: "There will be no lumbering of consequence done this coming winter in the territory north of the height of land in this state for Canadian mills. Heretofore the quantity of timber cut and floated down the streams northward into Rainy River and across the Lake of the Woods to the mills at Rat Portage and vicinity has varied from 20,000,000 to 40,000,000 feet annually. This season the only work done in this region will be the cutting of 6,000,000 feet that is under contract made years ago, and so is forced on the market. It is stated that by reason of the low price of wheat and other products of the Canadian Northwest, the combined mills of Rat Portage and neighborhood, which cut from 60,000,000 to 80,000,000 feet a year, have marketed so far this season only about 22,000,000 feet. The timber in the district from which these Canadian mills got their supply is the best in Minnesota, and therefore it has gone only to them. The present dullness in the trade there, however, will have a direct influence in opening a permanent market for it in this state."

A new company has been formed to take over and carry on the business of Stevens & Burns, manufacturers of threshers, engines, brass goods, etc., of London, Ontario. The new firm will be known as the Stevens Manufacturing Co., not incorporated. All the plant and assets of the old firm has been purchased by the new company, and the business will be conducted as heretofore. Mr. Stevens, senior, will be manager at London for the new company, Mr. Burns is out of the business entirely. The business in Winnipeg will be continued as before.

GEO. H. RODGERS & CO.

WHOLESALE JOBBERS

—15—

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES.

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

GEO. H. Rodgers & Co.

McDermott St., Winnipeg.

A Bookkeeper,

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

"THE COMMERCIAL,"

Winnipeg.

CANADIAN ANTHRACITE COAL

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

Our prices per ton, delivered anywhere in Winnipeg,

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

You will be badly misled if you pay any attention to Dishonest Advertisements by dealers who offer Anthracite Coal at low prices but furnish only screenings

at the figures quoted. By using only the Canadian Anthracite you will Encourage Home Industry and Buy the Cheapest and Best Coal. Order at once from

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

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR

Photographic
Stock.

Cameras. Chemicals.
Card Mounts. Dry Plates

Physicians'

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

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Thermometers.

Field and
Opera Glasses

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Eye Glasses,
Spectacle and Eye
Glass Cases.

Optical Instruments, Thermometers,

Artificial Glass Eyes, Magic Lanterns and View Slides.

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

WRITE FOR PRICES.

THE INMAN OPTICAL CO. Wholesale, 518, 520 Main St., WINNIPEG, MAN.

THE ROSEBUD CLEARED ALL UP.

He had just finished the addition of fourteen columns of tantalizing figures, and was brain weary, when a friend and customer entered his private room. There was temper plain upon the intruder's face, for he was a man easily irritated, though generous to a fault. There was a misunderstanding, and he came not to clear it up, but to mix it up worse in a loud and useless wrangle. Ere he had finished his first burst of temper in loud words, his friend handed out the box containing "Reliance Rosebuds." The visitor grasped one bit the end off savagely, and wasted three matches ere he got it lighted. This act interrupted for a little his voluble irritation, but his first puffs were nervous and quick in succession. Before he was well seated and prepared for more loud talk, his friend had got in a few calm sentences, and as the misunderstanding was simple, the explanation was short and lucid. Few men have the blunt moral courage to acknowledge their mistake the moment after it is made, but as the smoke curled up from that cigar, the visitor saw clearly and acknowledged his, and a few minutes later left the room with expressions of perfect satisfaction, and avowals of continued friendship. This is but one of a hundred such instances. Cigars made from a coarse rank tobacco only increase the ill-temper of an irritated man, but the "Reliance Rosebud" contains the finest Havana tobacco, and smoking it never fails to soothe the nerves, and calm the temper. Try one when you are bothered and annoyed, and all doubt upon the matter will quickly vanish. This cigar is manufactured only by TASSE, WOOD & Co., RELIANCE CIGAR FACTORY, MONTREAL.

BROWN BROS.,

Wholesale and Manufacturing

STATIONERS,

64 to 68 KING STREET, EAST,

TORONTO.

SPECIALTIES.

Account Books Paper—all kinds

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FOR SALE.

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

MRS T. G. ANDERSON,

ARDEN, MAN.

Better

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



A Common Error.

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

THIS IS WRONG

Take the Yolk from an Egg,
Take the Oil from the Olive,
WHAT IS LEFT?

A RESIDUE. So with COCOA.

—IN COMPARISON—

COCOA is skimmed milk.
CHOCOLATE pure cream.

C. A. CHOUILLOU,

12 and 14 St. John Street, - MONTREAL.

—THE—

Western Milling Co., Ltd.

**STRONG BAKERS
AND
HUNGARIAN
PATENT FLOUR.**

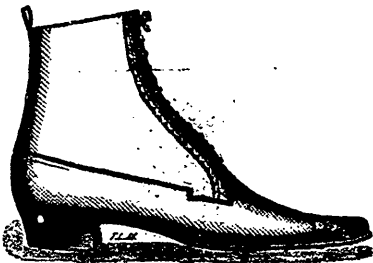
Awarded medal and
Diploma Columbian
Exhibition, Chicago,
1893.

Manufacturers of Flour, Feed,
And dealers in Grain.
Best Hard Wheat only used.

REGINA, N.W.T.

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

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Manufacturers, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in **Fine Boots and Shoes.**

122, 124 and 126 Wellington St. West, TORONTO.

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

WARNING!

OH YES! OH YES!!

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

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Woodware and the very best

BROOMS.

Mfg. by **CHAS. BOECKH & SONS**

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And Commission Agent,

Vancouver, B.C.

Correspondence invited.

Consignments Solicited.

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MILL ROLLS GROUND & CORRUGATED.
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Victoria Rice Mill

VICTORIA, B.C.

CHINA and JAPAN RICE,

RICE FLOUR and BREWERS' RICE.

WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY

HALL ROSS & CO. - Agents

**Crows
Fly**

From point to point by short-
est distances so when they fly
from Minneapolis and St. Paul
to Chicago they follow The North-
Western Line.

Stewart, Lewthwaite & Co.,

WHOLESALE—

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

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VANCOUVER, B. C.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

ROLLED OATS, OAT MEAL, GRAHAM FLOUR
Split Peas and all kinds of Chop Feeds.

QUOTATIONS SOLICITED for Barley, Oats,
Wheat and Peas for milling and feed purposes in sack or
bulk car load lots. **BATCHELOR & QUINE,**
New Westminster Mills B.C.

MAJOR & ELDRIDGE,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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Butter, Eggs, Cheese and Pork Products
FRESH EGGS WANTED.

Sole Agents for Vancouver, New Westminster and
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The Brackman & Kerr Milling Co.,

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Oatmeal and Ground Feed Millers.

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FRUITS AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

Special attention to consignments of Pure and
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AGENTS Bridgman Oil Works, B.C.; D. Richards, Laundry Soap
Woolstock, Ontario; Teller, Bathwell Co., Montreal, Parisian
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We have large cool warehouses with good facilities for handling
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A PERFECT SYSTEM OF

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For the province of Manitoba, under the recommend-
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Insolvent and Trust Estates Managed with Promptness
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Special Attention to Confidential Business Enquiries.
Corner 2nd Avenue and 2nd St. North,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

**THE HARVEST
IS CLOSE TO HAND!**

HAVE YOU OBTAINED YOUR SUPPLY OF _____

**TWO BUSHEL
WHEAT SACKS!**

WE HAVE THEM

Jute and Seamless Cotton.

Write us for Samples
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W. F. Henderson & Co.

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

**LEITCH BROS.
OAK LAKE**

**"Anchor Brand"
FLOURS**

—FROM—

No. 1 Hard Wheat.

BRAN, SHORTS

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Chopped Feed and Grain.

—ADDRESS—

**OAK LAKE
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CIGARS!

For a Pleasant Smoke try **REPUBLICS.**

For Perfect Satisfaction try **LA HISPANIA**

—MADE BY—

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WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

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IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS.

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

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PURE INDIAN TEAS.

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

STEEL, HAYTER & CO.

Growers' and Importers,
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Write for Samples,
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Tuberculosis an Infectious Disease

At a recent meeting of the international medical council, at Montreal, tuberculosis or consumption came in for much discussion. A series of papers on tuberculosis, the first of which, entitled "Restriction and Prevention of Tuberculosis," was read by Dr. N. E. Wordin, of Bridgeport, Conn. He showed that consumption was an infectious or communicable disease, and that the principal source of danger of its spreading lay in the sputum ejected by a phthisical patient, when it had become dry. The breath of a consumptive contained no bacilli, and was not infectious. If the spread of this disease was to be prevented the sputum must be attacked. Phthisis might be communicated by osculation, and among the hygienic commandments should be one for the syphilitic and the consumptive forbidding kissing. He considered that the most practical and the quickest way of restricting the spread of tuberculosis would be to put it on the list of infectious or communicable diseases to be reported to the health officers. There should be a thorough disinfection of all houses in which the disease had occurred and this should be put on a public record. There should also be a disinfection of hotel rooms, sleeping car berths, rooms and prison cells which had been occupied by consumptives before they were occupied by any other person. Transportation companies should be compelled to thoroughly disinfect cars and bedding under the superintendence of the board of health of each state as they come within its borders. There should likewise be special hospitals for the treatment of tuberculosis. No tuberculous female, he said, should nurse a child; milk from tuberculous animals should never be used; overcrowding in houses should be prevented; consumptives should never spit upon the floor of any public or private building, or any conveyance; the sputum should be immediately burned; beds, bedding, and clothing, used by consumptives should either be disinfected by steam, or washed and boiled by themselves; no one should sleep in the same room as a consumptive, or in a room which has been occupied by a consumptive until it has been thoroughly disinfected; milk should be sterilized before being served to children; there should be public inspection of dairies and slaughter-houses; milk should be tested for tuberculosis, so that the disease might be stamped out in cattle; the general hospitals should be provided with special wards for phthisical patients, and in them should be enforced the proper measures for the elimination of infection.

Dr. F. O. Donohue, president of the New York State Board of Health, contributed an able paper on "Examination of the Milk Supply for Tuberculosis in the State of New York," in which he detailed what had been done in this direction.

Dr. Paul Equin, member of the State Board of Health of Missouri, submitted a very thoughtful contribution, in which he discussed the question, "Should the Marriage of Consumptives be discouraged?" and gave several conclusive proofs in support of the affirmative.

Dr. Sewell, of Denver, read a paper on "The Climatic Segregation of Consumptives," in which he gave a special boom to Colorado.

The committee on restriction and prevention of tuberculosis reported progress, and asked to be continued another year.

The Public and Home Trade

We have been informed by several credible persons that it is supposed that from the village of Holland alone, from two to three thousand dollars in cash has been sent to T. Eaton & Co., of Toronto, who have sup-

plied goods to that extent in Holland and vicinity, in spite of the fact that there is a cash store there, which sells all its goods at a uniform percentage above invoice price. The expenditure of a sum of money as great as that in a small village like Holland, would go far towards making the storekeepers less disheartened with the way business was running, and would help to produce a material prosperity which would make itself felt in many diverse ways. The question is how to retain the money in the country. The great fault of Manitoba is, that excepting when wheat moves in the fall, the whole of her wealth is being taken up by Eastern markets and producers, and our want of manufacturers, and our reliance upon one single source of income, forces all our wealth in the east. If in all ways, however small, we could stop this leak, it would help us on our road to prosperity, and it seems a pity that it is not possible to devise means by which the purchaser and country storekeeper might meet on common ground, and avoid the sending to 'Eaton's' which is so common among us now. That there must be concessions on both sides we must allow, but on the part of the purchaser there need not be any more than will be amply made up for by the convenience of having a retail store near to him. On the part of the storekeeper there must be a reduction for cash to the lowest price which will admit of any profit, and these things must be advertised. T. Eaton's catalogue is put into every house that wants it, free, and such advertising has given them a reputation for cheapness which it would need much counter advertising to out-do. The country storekeeper should meet Eaton with his own weapons by selling cheap for cash and letting everyone know the details of it. The matter of assortment and choice of goods is one which is being simplified to the country merchant by the practice of the wholesale houses sending out goods in dress lengths and small pieces, which gives the country buyer a chance of going through an assortment of seasonable goods, as varied and select as any which can be seen in any large city establishments. There should be a mutual introspection and some working basis attained which will enable the local dealer and local consumer to come together and trade with each other to their satisfaction and the exclusion of Eastern competitors. But a competitor can only be dealt with by yourself competing.—Glenboro Gazette.

Mutton From Norway to England.

The London Mark Lane Express says: We are to have another meat supply—this time from Norway—which is perfecting arrangements for supplying the English metropolis with as much mutton, alive and dead, as it can spare for exportation. Systematic experiments were made recently under the supervision of the Stavanger Agricultural Society, and the results were so satisfactory that in the approaching cold season it is to be repeated on a larger scale. It appears that eighty sheep, each weighing about 100 pounds, were fattened for a week or so until they turned the scale at from 113 to 120 pounds. They were then shipped to London, where they realized an average price, after deducting commission of 30s 5d, and as the total outlay had been only 26s 9d per head, there was a net profit of 8s 8d on each animal. Forty were also sent over with the skins, hoofs and interiors intact, but on these there was an average loss of 10s per head, partly explained by the skins being damaged through bad packing. Nevertheless, the Stavanger Society have come to the conclusion that the business promises to be remunerative, and the English people have thus an additional guarantee of an adequate supply of mutton.

Heavy Increases in Wheat Stocks.

The grand total of stocks of available wheat in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, on Saturday, September 29, was 92,100,000, about 21,000,000 bushels more than was so held a year ago, 92,000,000 bushels more than were so held two year ago, 55,000,000 bushels more than were reported on October 1, 1891, 64,000,000 bushels more than on October 1, 1890, and 65,000,000 bushels more than were in sight on October 1, 1889, five years ago. No such startling increases in available supply of wheat on the Pacific coast are reported, so one finds the total supplies in sight, both coasts, last Saturday to have been 101,174,000 bushels as compared with 78,270,000 bushels one year ago, 67,998,000 bushels on October 1, 1892, 46,084,000 bushels on the like date in 1891, 34,681,000 bushels on the corresponding date in 1890, and as compared with 35,266,000 bushels on October 1, 1889.

The increase in available wheat in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, last month was 12,274,000 bushels, twice as much as in September, 1893, one-fourth less than in September, 1892, a little in excess of the increase reported in that month of 1891, and more than twice the increase in September, 1890. The increase in available stocks of wheat on the Pacific coast during September was only 542,000 bushels, about one-half what it was in September a year ago, one-ninth of what it was in September, 1892, one-twelfth of what it was in September, 1891, and one-third of what it was in that month of 1890.

The net increase in available stocks of wheat in the United States and Canada, both coasts, since July 1 is 27,671,000 bushels contrasted with 20,018,000 bushels in the like three months of 1893, with 35,937,000 bushels in 1892, 23,496,000 bushels in 1891, and as compared with 13,547,000 bushels net increase between July 1 and September 30 in 1890. Thus, with the exception of the third quarter of the year 1892, the net gain in available stocks of wheat in the United States and Canada, both coasts, during the past three months is the heaviest on record.

Stocks of wheat afloat for Europe from all sources and available at principal European storage points amounted to 61,092,000 bushels on October 1 this year, nearly 19,000,000 bushels less than a year ago, 2,692,000 bushels less than on the corresponding date in 1892, and nearly 3,300,000 bushels less than on October 1, 1891, but nearly 12,800,000 bushels more than on October 1, 1890. During the past thirty days stocks of wheat afloat for and in Europe fell away 2,282,000 bushels, while in the United States they increased 27,671,000 bushels.

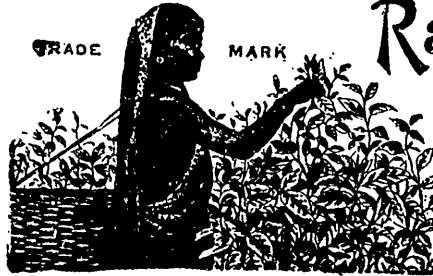
The total quantity of wheat available in the United States and Canada, both coasts, in and afloat for Europe last Saturday amounted to 162,206,000 bushels, an increase of 10,584,000 bushels during September. In September, 1893, the net gain in the world's wheat stocks amounted to 8,688,000 bushels. In 1892 it was 20,649,000 bushels. In 1891 it was 24,563,000 bushels. In 1890 it was 12,702,000 bushels, and in 1889 the net gain in American, afloat and European stocks during September amounted to 7,114,000 bushels.

From this it is seen that, except for the extraordinarily heavy increase in American supplies within a month, the net gain in the world's visible stocks during that period would have been much smaller than in years when the increase was regarded as quite moderate.

The clothing and furnishing houses are issuing their spring trade circulars. Green & Sons Company, of Montreal, announce that C. H. Fildeswill represent them in Manitoba, the Territories and British Columbia, in hats, caps and furnishings.

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

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



Ram Lal's
PURE
INDIAN TEA

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE
AS MANUFACTURED ON THE
GARDENS IN INDIA

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

FARMERS !

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

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

Blue Ribbon and Redcap are still Unequaled.

CONSUMERS CORDAGE Co., Limited.

New York Life Building, Montreal.

GRANULAR OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN CREAMY FLOUR.

HAS NO EQUAL. HAS NO EQUAL.

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

WINNIPEG, Oct. 5th, 1893.
Messrs. Ogilvie Milling Co.,

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

—IN HANDLING—
OGILVIE'S FLOUR
YOU HAVE
THE BEST
Each bag guaranteed. Sewn with our Special Twine, Red White and Blue.
OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN,
Unequaled for fine Cakes and Pastry. Stands unrivalled for Bread Making. Make the sponge thin. Keep the dough soft. Do not make it stiff. For pastry use little less flour than usual.

CONSUMERS' CORDAGE CO., LTD.

MONTREAL

MANUFACTURERS OF—

B
A
G
S

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

Full Stock Carried by our Manitoba
and Northwestern Agents

Merrick, Anderson & Co.
Winnipeg.

PRICES and SAMPLES
Mailed on Application.

WILLIAM L. KEENE & CO

(Successors to Chipman, Moran & Co.)

SHIPBROKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

632 Cordova St., Vancouver, B.C.

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

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Business Review.

October 8, 1894.

In some lines business is steady, while in others it is slowly improving. Mining is still very active and reports of comparatively rich finds are constantly coming in. There is a great lack of funds to work the claims. There is a large fleet of coal vessels at Nanaimo, and the coal trade is booming. This is one of the many reasons that money is easier throughout the province. All the lumber mills are running full time and have orders ahead. Among the wholesale houses the briskness of last week has continued. As long as the Oriental war continued, the Oriental steamers will have all the business they can attend to. Two thousand tons of flour go to China this week by the Empress of India, there being only 500 tons of other mixed freight besides the flour, 500 Chinamen taking up the other remaining tonnage room. In groceries and provisions, eggs are firm, butter is steady, prepared meats are stiffening, flour and feed still go down, fruit is getting scarce and prices are advancing, halibut are very plentiful, owing to the immense catches by the chartered steamers of the eastern companies, the cohee run is over and it will not pay the cannery to put them up; tame ducks and chickens are a drug owing to the abundance of wild fowl in the market. This has been a great year for agricultural fairs. Victoria fair has just come to a conclusion, it was an immense success. The country fairs were all a success financially and otherwise, the displays of roots were particularly fine. New Westminster fair commenced on the ninth of October, it far surpasses previous years in the number and variety of entries, the cattle and root department being especially worthy of notice. At the Clowdale fair the Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Col. Baker, in a speech said that after the magnificent exhibition he had seen that day he could come to no other conclusion than that it was a disgrace to British Columbia that they should continue from year to year to send \$2,000,000, principally to the United States, for provisions, when we could raise all we wanted ourselves. Sealing, in spite of severe regulations, has been more profitable to the province than in any previous years. The total catch in the North Pacific is estimated at 145,000 skins. There is a large space on the C. P. R. wharf covered with barrels full of seal skins; it is said they are worth \$500 a barrel.

B. C. Market Quotations.

Butter.—Eastern creamery, 23 to 24c; dairy, 16c; Canadian cheese 18 to 14c.
Cured Meats.—Hams, 16c; breakfast bacon, 13½c; backs, 18½c; long clear, 10½c; short rolls, 12½c. Lard is held at the following figures: In tins 18c per pound; in pails and tubs, 12½c; mess pork, \$18; short cut, \$23.
Fish.—Prices are: Cod, 6c; herring, 4c; cohoes, 5c; flounders, 4c; smelt, 6c; seabass, 6c; cod, 8c; halibut, 8c; smoked salmon, 12c; smoked halibut, 10c; bloaters, 10c; kippered cod 10c; olicans, 6c; sockeye salmon, 4c; halibut, 5½c.

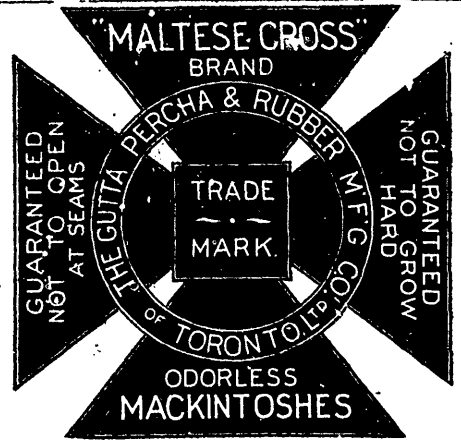
Every Mackintosh

Bearing this Trade Mark is
Thoroughly Guaranteed,

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

For Sale by all the Leading Wholesale Houses.

Try them and you will Buy Again.



Vegetables—New potatoes, \$12 to \$18 per ton, onions, silver skins, 1½c cabbage, 1c; turnips, beets, etc., ¾c; native cabbage, 1½c; peppers \$1.50; sweet potatoes, 2½.

Eggs.—Manitoba 18c; fresh local, 85c; rising market.

Fruits—Lemons, California, \$4.50 to 5.00; Australian lemons, \$2.75; coconuts, per dozen, 60c; pears, per box, \$1.25; plums, California, \$1.00; native, 50c; peaches, \$1.00; California grapes, ½ box, \$1; full, \$1.50; Australian oranges, \$2.50; Apples, native, 75 to \$1.25; California, \$1.50 to 1.75; prunes, 75 to 80c; watermelons, \$1.50 doz.

Flour.—The Ogilvie Milling Co. and Kewatin Milling Co. quote, in car load lots at Victoria, and Vancouver: Patent, per barrel, \$3.90; strong bakers, \$3.70. The Columbia Flouring mills quote Enderby flour in car lots at Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster: Premier, \$1.50; XXX, \$3.75; strong bakers, or XX, \$3.50; superfine, \$3.10. Oregon, \$2.95; Oak Lake patent, \$3.90; strong bakers, \$3.70.

Grain—Manitoba oats, per ton, \$26; United States oats, \$25; wheat, \$25; hay, \$10 on bank.

Meal—Oatmeal—National mills, Victoria, at Victoria, 90-lb sacks, \$3.30. Cornmeal, per 98-lb sacks, \$2.15; per 10-lb, \$2.55.

Ground Feed—Add freight and duty to the quotations on stuff from the United States, Manitoba chopped feed, \$28 per ton; feed wheat, United States, \$12.50 per ton, Canadian chop barley, \$19.50; California chop, \$15.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$18.00; shorts, \$19; oil cake, \$32.

Dressed Meat—Beef, 6½ to 7½c; mutton, 8c to 8½c; pork, 8 to 10c; veal, 9c; lamb, per head, \$3.50 to \$4.

Live Stock—Calves, 5 to 6c; steers, 3½ to 4c; sheep, 3½c; hogs, 6 to 7½c; cows, 2½c to 3c.

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

Syrups—30 gallon barrels, 2½c per pound; 10 gallon kegs, 2½c; 5 gallon kegs, \$2 each; 1 gallon tins, \$1.25 per case of 10; ½ gallon tins, \$5.75 per case of 20.

Business Notes

J. B. McKim, logger, Vancouver, is dead.
Wm. Cargill, hotel, Ashcroft, has sold out.
Johnson & McInnes have opened a hotel at Ashcroft.
Westminster and Vancouver Tramway Co., Ltd., Vancouver and New Westminster, property advertised for sale by tender.

S. Mickee, tailor, has opened business at Vancouver.

A. I. Stacey, has opened a general store at Port Hammond.

Turner & Kirkpatrick have opened a grocery store at Nelson.

W. J. Meakin, hotel, Vernon, has opened a restaurant at Sicamous.

Oriental Tea Co., (H. Welch, manager), has started at Nanaimo.

Jas. Boscowitz & Sons, furs, Victoria, is succeeded by Jos. Boscowitz.

British Columbia Grocery Co. has opened business at New Westminster.

Campbell & Doherty, tailors, Vancouver, style changed to J. G. Campbell.

Thomas Booth, billiards, etc., Nanaimo, has sold out to Lang & Findlater.

Galena Trading Co., general store, Pilot Bay, has closed out Kaslo branch.

Harry T. Cole, Leland hotel, Victoria, property and business advertised for sale.

G. L. Simpson, fancy goods, etc., Victoria, has assigned in trust to W. H. Bone.

Thomas J. Jackman, Willows hotel, Victoria, advertises furniture and lease for sale.

Caroline Gallagher, (Mrs. A.) Wilson, saloon, Victoria, has sold out to McCabe & Kippen.

Lazenby Bros., general store, Port Hammond and Hatzie, have sold Port Hammond business.

British Columbia Commercial Journal, (Carley & Henderson, Props.), Victoria, have dissolved partnership.

J. F. Hume & Co., dry goods, Nelson, has sold out his hardware business to J. A. Turner, and the dry goods to F. Irving.

Proclamation has been published summoning the British Columbian legislature to meet for the dispatch of business on Monday, November 12.

The number of big catches among the sealing vessels are away ahead of previous years and the sealing business has proved more profitable this year.

As long as the Oriental war continues the Oriental line of Canadian Pacific steamers will have more than they can do in the carrying line. On every trip the boats are loaded to their full capacity with flour, provisions, etc. and tons of freight has to be left behind. The Australian line ships also take out immense cargoes to Honolulu, Fiji, and Australia. With all the Canadian Pacific trans-Pacific steamers it is not a question of will they have a load, but will they be able to carry the freight waiting for them.

O'LOUGHLIN BROS. & CO.,

HAVE NOW IN STOCK

IMMENSE LINE OF PIPES

BOTH IN AND OUT OF CASE.

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

THE ENGLISH



BULL DOG.

NEW SPECIALTY.

WHOLESALE PAPER, STATIONERY, AND GENERAL JOBBERS AND PRINTERS

41 PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG.

The Montreal Markets

Flour.—Best brands of city strong bakers are being delivered in limited quantities to city bakers at \$3.25, while dealers, it is said, can buy at a shade less for round quantities, or at \$3.20. Some very good Manitoba bakers flour is being delivered at \$3.10, and in fact when it comes to medium grades they can be had at \$2.75 to 3.00. Straight roller flour is selling at \$2.65 to 2.70 on track here, and at the latter figure some very good 90 per cent. have changed hands. We quote \$2.65 to 2.75 for car lots.

Oatmeal.—Car lots of rolled and granulated are quoted at \$3.80 to 3.85 per bbl. on track. In a jobbing way quotations are as follows:—Rolled and granulated. \$4 to 4.10; Standard, \$3.90 to 4.00. In bags, granulated and rolled are quoted at \$1.90 to 2.00, and standard at \$1.85 to 1.95. Fancy brands of both granulated and rolled are quoted at higher prices. Pot barley is quoted at \$3.75 in bbls. and \$1.75 in bags, and split peas \$3.40 to 3.60.

Bran, Etc.—Sales of car lots of bran have been made at \$15.50, which is about 50c lower, and we believe one or two cars have been secured at even a lower figure. We quote the market firm with an upward tendency during the past day or two, and as we go to press we hear of 2 cars changing hands at \$16, and we quote \$16 to 16.25, with a good demand. Shorts are scarce and wanted, with sales of car lots last reported at \$17.00 to \$18.00 as to grade.

Oats.—There is a fair demand for local account, with further sales at the same prices quoted by us last week, namely, 34c for No. 2, and as high as 35c has been paid in one or two instances; No. 3 are quoted at 33c to 34c per 34 lbs.

Barley.—We quote malting grades No. 1 at 50 to 55c, and feed at 47 to 48c.

Pork, Lard, Etc.—The drop in prices has enabled a good deal of United States pork to be brought in of late. Lard has sold in 500 and 1000 pail lots at \$1.42c to \$1.45 up to \$1.50 for smaller lots. Smoked meats are steady. Canada short cut pork, per bbl, \$20 to 22.00; Chicago short cut mess, per bbl, \$19.00 to 20.00; Extra mess beef, per bbl, \$10 to 10.50; plate beef, per bbl, \$14 to 14.50; hams, per lb, 11 to 11c; lard, pure, in pails, per lb, 9c to 10c; lard, compound, in pails, per lb, 7c to 7c; bacon, per lb, 12c to 13c; shoulders, per lb, 9 to 9c.

Butter.—There is a better feeling in the market for late made creamery for the local

trade, and a lot of 8) packages of September goods, which was bought at 10c, was immediately resold at 21c. This, said the shipper, was better than shipping it. In reference to the shipment of creamery west referred to in our two former issues, some further lots have gone forward to Toronto and about 500 packages to Brockville, but this last lot was believed to be destined for British Columbia. One lot of dairy changed hands at 16c, but the lot was closely selected, and we quote 15 to 16c as a fair range. We have just heard of another sale of a round lot of September creamery at 21c for local requirements.

Cheese.—The market was held well together considering the drop in the cable to 50s, which would of course tend to create an easier feeling on this side. Quite a number of small lots have been picked up at prices ranging from 9c to 10c of undergrades, and sold according to their respective merits as to quality. Fine eastern goods have sold at 1c to 10c. About 5,000 to 6,000 boxes of Quebec goods of September sold at the boat at the beginning of the week at 10c, one or two lots bringing 10c.

Eggs.—The market continues firm, with sales of fresh fall eggs at 13 to 14c in round lots.

Apples.—The receipts of apples has been pretty heavy this week, and sales are reported to be very slow at \$1.50 to 2.00 green stock and \$2.00 to 2.50 for fancy red fall varieties.

Wool.—There has been quiet, good business doing in wool this week, considerable quantities having been placed with some United States buyers within range of quotations. More than two-thirds of the cargo of Cape wool for this market via Boston has been placed with Canadian mills. We quote prices as follows:—Greasy Cape, 14 to 16c; Canadian fleece, 17 to 20c; B. A. scoured, 16 to 18c. In Canada pulled wool 20c to 21c is quoted for supers, extra 22 to 26c; Northwest wool, 11 to 12c.

Hides.—The hide market is still in a very unsettled condition owing to the sharp fight that is in progress between dealers. Consequently it is difficult to quote any stated list of prices. Sales have been made of No. 1 light hides at 4 to 4c to dealers, the latter figure being the fighters' rate in order to secure an opponent's customer. To tanners there have been sales of car lots of No. 1 light at 4c to 5c. Tan skins have advanced 5c. We quote prices as follows:—Light hides, 4 to 4c for No. 1, 3 to 3c for No. 2, and 2 to 2c for No. 3; to tanners 4c to 5c for No. 1. Heavy hides are quoted at 5 to 5c; calf-skins, 5 to 6c; lambskins, 50 to 55c.

Toronto Live Stock Markets

Export Cattle.—The supply was only fair, but it was quiet sufficient to fill the demand. Some complaints are being made that the shipping cattle placed on the market now are in poor condition. However, the low price cannot warrant better stock. To-day the bulk of the offerings sold around 8c and 8c per lb. With low freights and somewhat better markets on the other side, local shippers expect to make a little money on present purchases.

Butchers' Cattle.—"We are getting far too many half-fat cattle," said a prominent dealer to-day, "and as long as these are coming forward the market will remain dull and weak." Choice butchers' stock met with a fair demand. Several loads of picked cattle sold up to nearly 8c per lb. Good loads brought 8 to 8c, and common 2c to 2c. Inferior stock sold down to 2c per lb.

Stockers and Feeders.—Demand brisk for good stock. Prices range from 2c to 3c per lb. Most of the stock in to-day sold at 2c. The supply was large but nearly everything was sold at the close.

Sheep and Lambs.—The enquiry for shipping sheep was active again to-day, and prices ruled strong at \$3.75 to 4.00 per cwt. Exporters are making a little money now, and are willing to pay good prices for the right kind of stock for export. Butchers' sheep were dull and weak, too many being offered. Prices ruled at \$2.50 to \$3 each. Lambs were away off. The bulk of the supply sold at \$2.25 per head.

Hogs.—The market was again easy, although everything was taken before the close. Good bacon hogs; 200 lbs weight, sold at about 5c off the cars, or \$4.75 to 4.85 fed and watered. Medium to good stock sold at \$4.50 per cwt., weighed off cars, and \$4.25 fed and watered. Store hogs were dull at \$4 to 4.25 per cwt.—Empire, Oct. 5.

Bran vs wheat

The Massachusetts agricultural station, in its report No. 93, gives an analysis of bran and wheat, as follows:

	Bran.	Wheat.
Protein	17.86	13.85
Fat	4.98	1.78
Starch	58.96	83.26
Fibre	15.98	2.42
Ash	7.82	2.18

The argument made by the bran men is that it contains the larger per cent of protein, which is the muscle and milk producing part, while starch, the less valuable part, is in excess in wheat. They draw the conclusion that at the same price per ton bran is preferable to wheat for live-stock feeding.

Hides, Wool and Furs

Jas. McMillan & Co., Minneapolis, write as follows in their last circular :

Hides.—There has been an advance in a good many classes of green salted as well as dry hides, but recently the market is quieter for some classes of green salted hides with a reaction in prices.

Furs.—Have had quite a few letters in regard to the prices for furs during the coming season. We have replied that we would quote furs as soon as the season commenced, and have discouraged the early catching of furs; in fact, the only kinds that are of any value when caught during the early fall are bears, beavers, muskrat, and skunk, and these all grade as supreme fall goods, with prices proportionate. Some bear killed during the summer are not worth much more than the transportation charges, but we do allow something for them when shipped with skins caught later. Skunk become prime earlier than any other kind of fur.

Seneca Root.—This article has been in a peculiar position. The receipts have been heavy the early part of the season, but for all that speculators advanced prices and now talk 40 cent root in November when it is so late to dig any more. We do not know what the market will be in the future but we advise shippers to send in their root. Now that the weather is growing colder a great deal of root will come in that is not dry and you want to look out so you will not buy root that is not thoroughly dry. Both ginseng and seneca should be washed clean and thoroughly dried.

Wool.—The London auction sales which commenced on September 18, advanced only about 5 per cent. While, on account of wool being put on the free list, it was thought it would advance anywhere from 20 to 30 per cent. This indicates that even though foreign wools are admitted free to the United States markets, there is too much wool abroad to advance the prices. The market for mutton sheep is depressed on account of the large receipts. Hold back your sheep and the opinion of those better posted than we are is that those that have fat sheep to sell after the rush is over will get high prices. Cattle are bringing good prices, and sheep would if they were not crowded to market so fast. Now is a good time to embark in the sheep business, because anyone can get started on a low basis.

The Experimental Farms

Prof. Saunders, director of the Dominion Experimental farms, was in Winnipeg last week on his return trip to Ottawa. After a visit to the Manitoba, the Indian Head and the British Columbia branch farms. Speaking to a reporter he said: "Good progress had been made in the British Columbia station, located at Agassiz, and under the superintendence of Mr. Sharp. The young orchards were bearing fruit, and the plums were particularly fine, while apples, pears and cherries were fairly a good crop. There are now over 1,200 fruit trees planted there, and the success of those which have been experimented with on the bench lands has been surprisingly satisfactory. They are earlier in leafing than trees planted in the valley. From the success of these experiments Prof. Saunders looks forward to patches of land on the hillsides, unfit for agriculture, being utilized for growing fruit trees with good results, especially when the advantage of early fruiting is taken into account. In addition to fruit trees there are 10,000 forest trees growing at the Agassiz farm, on the mountain sides, and it is expected to put in about 5,000 of these trees a year, the Department of the Interior having transferred 800 acres of mountain land to the farm for the purpose. Consequently in a few years a very valuable

plantation will be the result, the trees comprising black walnut, ash, maple, elm, oak, hickory, cherry and other eastern woods.

The crops at the Indian Head farm did fairly well, though suffering somewhat from drought. The average yield of wheat was from fifteen to twenty-two bushels per acre, according to the variety. There are now 120,000 forest trees growing on the farm, and the success in the cultivation of small fruits has been remarkable. Experiments were begun this year by crossing the hardier varieties of apples with the Siberian crab, which grows satisfactory.

"At Brandon, however, continued Prof. Saunders, the crops were much better. Usually the crops at Indian Head have been the finest, but this season the palm must be awarded the Brandon farm. While the threshing is now finished, the records have not all been written up, though the results are sufficiently known to warrant in placing the yield at from fifteen to thirty-five bushels per acre, according to variety of wheat. One area of red fife averaged twenty-seven bushels per acre, and the sample is of good quality in every instance, where the land was well treated the yield was fully twenty-five bushels to the acre.

Discussing the crops generally throughout Manitoba Professor Saunders said they had turned out better than was expected. When the Local Government issued its bulletin, and placed the estimate for wheat at fifteen bushels per acre, he thought it probable that the returns might increase one bushel per acre, but after personal inspection and inquiry he believes a reasonable estimate would place the yield at an average of eighteen bushels per acre. The crops about Carberry were particularly good, and in many other districts the yield would exceed the average given, while the quality was uniformly of the best.

The Montreal Customs Seizure.

Referring to the recent customs seizure at Montreal, which has caused considerable excitement or interest in business circles. The Toronto Mail says:

Not until last week has there been, during the regime of the present head of the department, any complaint with reference to the administration of the Customs law. Merchants, as a matter of fact, have received the treatment which honest men deserve, and there has been no disposition to harass them wantonly. It is not certain that the circumstances which has given rise to the complaint now entered was a wanton interference with trade; but, admitting that it was justifiable under the act, there is a principle in it which calls for consideration. It appears that for years certain manufacturers have been importing a material supposed to be jute cloth, which under the rulings of the local officers, has come in free of duty. Suddenly the officials have concluded that the material ought not to have been free, and acting upon this opinion they have proceeded to search the books and invoices of the importers, with a view to levying the duty upon the importations of the past. The law allows a re-examination of goods and an overhauling of the merchant's books and papers, in order that frauds that may have been committed may be detected. There are possibly occasional, the cases being very bad, when the machinery of the law ought to be put in force. But it is difficult to believe that the established and reputable firms willingly furnish such occasions. If, in regard to these firms, there has been a mistake in the entry, it seems probable that the error lay with the Customs officers who passed the goods, rather than the importers themselves. In this particular case

the material imported passed through the Custom house for examination. The officials could have taxed it if they had believed it legally liable to an impost. Why did they not tax it? Was not their failure to apply the law as they now interpret it an error for which they and not the importers should be blamed? But here is another view of the case. The goods imported have no doubt, been sold, the price being based upon the decision of the Customs authorities, as well as upon the other factors which go to make up the cost. If there had been an error in the classification, the rectification now, except as regards future importations, will be injustice to the importer. It would be no injustice if the importer had been guilty of misrepresentation and fraud; but it will be an injustice if there has been a mistake in which the officials participated, and for which really the officials are responsible. The law gives tremendous powers to the Customs collectors; but these powers ought only to be exercised where downright imposition has been practical. Certainly the penalties ought not to be inflicted where there has been no fraud, and where the mistake, if such there has been, was official.

Low Price of Wheat.

The following statistics bearing on the average price of wheat at each decade since 1640 are given by the London Westminster Gazette:

Year.	Aver price	Year	Aver price
1640	57s 1d	1770	43s 6d
1650	63 1	1780	85 9
1661	60 2	1790	64 9
1670	37 0	1800	113 10
1680	40 0	1810	108 5
1690	59 0	1820	67 10
1700	85 6	1830	64 3
1710	69 4	1840	64 4
1720	32 10	1850	40 4
1730	2 5	1860	53 3
1740	45 1	1870	49 11
1750	23 10	1880	41 4
1760	32 5	1890	28 6

"The highest average for wheat quoted in the present century was in 1812, when it rose to 12s 6d per quarter, and the lowest, last week, 2s 7d per quarter. The old authority quoted from takes us back to the year 1040, and shows great fluctuations in wheat prices, ranging from 2s per quarter in 1233 to 85 4s per quarter in 1597. Of course the difference in value of money must be allowed for in considering the statistics of that period."

Argentine's Rank as Wheat Exporter.

The London Statist says: "It is interesting to note in this connection that the Argentine is now the third in importance amongst the wheat exporting countries of the world, the past season's export for each country being as follows:

	Quarters.
America	21,250,000
Russia	18,500,000
Argentine	6,250,000
Roumania, Bulgaria, etc.	3,500,000
India	2,500,000
Australasia	1,100,000
Other countries	1,250,000
Total	49,350,000

Of this quantity the United Kingdom took 22,250,000 quarters, France 6,800,000 quarters, Germany, Belgium and Holland 8,200,000 quarters, Italy 2,500,000 quarters, Spain and Portugal 2,500,000 quarters, Switzerland 1,750,000 quarters, and other European countries 1,750,000 quarters, the remainder finding its way to China and other non-European countries.

The Raw Fur Market.

(C. H. Hubbard in New York Fur Trade Review.)

It seems quite early indeed to make any predictions in regard to the value of American furs during the coming season; but the course of the market up to date gives us at least some indications about its future, and I hardly believe that I shall be obliged to materially change my opinion about the different kinds of furs later on in the year, although two of the most important months for the fur trade are yet before us.

That the final settlement of the tariff question and the consequent revival of business should also have benefitted our branch of trade was natural to suppose, and the general outlook points towards a continuance of the present recovery; but it is a deplorable fact that the consumption of American furs has been so much narrowed, and that imported skins should be so largely used instead.

This may to some extent be due to the general desire of purchasers to secure a cheap line of goods suited to their present means; but the principal reason for this state of affairs has to be sought in the prevailing fashion, which does not favor the extensive use of natural or light colored furs such as our country mainly produces.

The results of this year's London sales have shown us painfully and plainly that the tendency of the European market is similar to our own, and while the current low scale of prices on most American furs may encourage Continental buyers to secure larger lots of cheap skins, we are not warranted in expecting a higher range of value; at a later date unless we are favored by a material improvement of the fur business during the remainder of the year, with a better demand for our domestic goods.

In these circumstances I can only give my shippers the best advice as last year; to sell their collections whenever they have an opportunity to make a reasonable profit and leave it to the exporter to speculate with their goods. There may occasionally have been a season wherein it would have paid you better to hold on to your collection for a longer time, but as a rule the policy of quick turns for moderate profits is likely to bring more satisfactory results, and especially when the market is in such an unsettled condition as at present. In spite of my repeated warnings, quite a few of my friends were again tempted last winter by the ridiculously high quotations of some fraudulent concerns, to trust them with a shipment, and as a matter of course were shamefully imposed upon. I consider it therefore not out of place to state once more that there seems to be no legal provision to suppress such swindlers; and only in a very few cases have shippers succeeded in obtaining satisfaction.

There is a sufficient number of honorable and trustworthy firms in the raw fur business, from which you can make your selection, and while I do not want to say that every newly established concern should be met with suspicion, I feel it is my duty to urge you to exercise due caution in the choice of your consignee.

Bear of all kinds has met with a steady and good demand up to this date, especially for the export trade, and it is reasonable to expect that the value of the higher grades, at least, will be fairly well sustained during the earlier part of next season. I would consider it very unwise though to carry any bear in the expectation of a still further rise in prices because the value of this article has during the past few years principally been regulated by the English trade, and if the latter should cease to consume bear in larger quantities, the present quotations on them would have to be materially modified.

Beaver has sold rather slowly so far, and only the paler shades from northern sections were bought by our home trade; at about last year's prices. Of the darker skins, Canada took again fair sized parcels, but the bulk of them, together with the common kinds, went to Europe, and in many cases did not realize cost. According to recent advices from the Continent, prime and large beaver of real dark color are in fair request, but in regard to other kinds, no encouragement is held out, and the early collection of this fur should therefore be bought prudently.

Otter suitable for plucking and skins that were dark enough to be used in the hair, found a fairly steady market during the summer, but prices were, as a rule, in buyer's favor. This is partly accounted for by the fact that the reduced price of seal has materially checked the consumption of dyed otter (which is the finest imitation of seal), and its use for fur edging for which otter was quite largely used last year; there is hardly any further demand. Opening quotations will likely be about ten per cent. lower than those of last spring, and if Europe should continue to take a fair proportion of our collection, I hardly expect a noteworthy decline in value later on.

Mink was surely expected to become more popular after the heavy reduction in prices, but it appears that this handsome and durable fur is not sufficiently or properly appreciated by the public, and those who were unfortunate enough to carry large quantities over from last winter, will be obliged to sustain a heavy loss.

Large mink suitable for scarfs, and low priced common grades are yet taken to some extent, if their owners are willing to make concessions; also an occasional parcel of real dark skins is disposed of; but unless an unexpected demand should spring up during the next few months, considerable supplies of mink will remain unsold here, and further, handicap the sale of the new collection. It is not improbable that lower prices on mink will stimulate their sale in Europe, but I would not deem it advisable to speculate on such an occurrence; therefore with reference to this fur, I can only advise, as I did last year, to handle it cautiously.

Muskrat may really be called a drug in the market, and I can hardly remember the time when so few were bought by our manufacturers as during the past twelve months. In natural color, for linings and other articles, their use has become very limited indeed; and as a cheap imitation of seal, when they are plucked and dyed, the imported sheared and dyed coney skins seem to give better satisfaction.

In spite of the large shipments of muskrats to the last three London sales, very heavy stocks of them are yet carried here in cold storage, by different houses; and as it is quite doubtful whether Russia will again be such a heavy buyer of this article during the next year as it was in the present one, a further decline in the value of most kinds of muskrats is almost a foregone conclusion, unless something quite unforeseen should happen.

Skunk was about the only article of importance which paid the exporters a reasonable profit, although they did not realize last year's prices, especially on the higher grades. I still have faith in this article for next season, provided prices are not driven too high by foolish competition, which is hurtful and misleading both to the shipper in the country and the dealer. The stock of skunk in first hands is at present quite limited, and if the late demand for them continues, which is rather probable, fresh skins which can be brought into the market yet for this season's use will command good prices. For this reason I recommend you to sell freely the early collection, because it is not likely that you will find an equally good outlet for the

blue pelted and stagey skins later on, when the prime goods are sent in, especially if the collection turns out to be a liberal one.

Raccoon did poorly both here and in Europe, and if it had not been for the Russian trade we would have witnessed a still greater break in prices during the London sales. Owing to the general depression in business, and on account of the many cheap substitutes which are used in their place, little more than one-half of the usual quantity of raccoon was taken this year by the coat manufacturers, and as they are the principal consumers of this fur on our side, we were obliged to either export our large collection of raccoon or carry it over in cold storage. Both ventures proved equally profitless, and even if quite a few skins are sold during the next few months, for one purpose or another, considerable stocks will be carried over again in first hands—especially the medium grades, which are too expensive for coats and too low furred for dyeing.

I hardly need to advise that under these conditions the fresh crop of raccoon should be bought carefully, as we cannot expect an improvement in values so long as the outlet is so circumscribed.

Opossum have benefited during the summer by the ready sale of skunk, for which the better grades are still used in the dyed state as a substitute, and last year's quotations will therefore be fully sustained on all skins which are appropriate for that purpose; unprime and stagey ones are not likely to be in much request.

Red Fox were almost exclusively an export article and paid their owners a fair profit, which cannot be said of them too often. It is the general impression that the demand for them will continue to be a fair one on the Continent during the next winter, and we can therefore look for at least steady prices, and even some improvement.

Grey Fox are entirely neglected and sold to great disadvantage. Considerable parcels are still held by different houses, and these promises to be an equally poor outlet for them in the near future, which facts are a sufficient indication how they should be bought next season.

Martin sold well and continued in good demand by the European, and especially the English trade, while our home consumption is only limited to moderate quantities of the darker shades. Present stocks of raw skins are quite diminished and apt to disappear altogether before the new collection reaches our market, so that we may look for free buying of the fresh skins at somewhat advanced prices.

Lynx were, like grey fox, a dead article during the past twelve months, and it is very difficult to predict how long it will take before a demand for them will spring up again. The moderate quotations of last year will likely be renewed, but even at these figures there appears to be no temptation just now for an effort to buy larger quantities, because a good many years may pass before lynx again ranks among the fashionable furs.

Wolf could only be sold to our robe trade in smaller quantities and at low figures, because there are sufficient other articles, principally Chinese furs, which can be bought very low, and which appear to suit the purpose just as well, if not better. Good sized parcels of wolf are held yet by the dealers, and while they were apparently bought last season at safe prices, they could at this time only be disposed of at a sacrifice.

The value of such other furs as sea otter, silver, cross and white foxes, fisher, etc., is almost exclusively regulated by the European trade, and the indications are that present values will be sustained.

Nijni Novgorod Fur Fair

A correspondent of the New York Fur Trade Review, writing from the Russian City on Sept 2 says: "Persians are selling exceedingly well at forty-three to forty-five rubles per 100 skins; the quality of this year's skins runs pretty fair, but the sizes are only medium. Broad tails are nearly all sold out, and the price is ridiculously high, particularly as the quality is not good and parcels are mixed with low grade goods. The Russian bears brought to Nijni Novgorod are considerably inferior to those offered at Irbit, nevertheless prices ranging to forty per cent. higher have been paid; it is dangerous to touch either the broad tails or the bears, although the former are looked for at Paris and the latter in London. Kassar squirrel tails sell at 160 to 175 rubles per pood, the ty-two and a half German pounds. Obskey squirrel tails bring 185 to 145 rubles per pood, according to quality. Astrakhan is selling pretty well; good orders were given for the better marks of white hares; blue and white moufflons are selling rather slowly; susliki linings nearly sold out. Squirrel linings, all kinds, not moved; some parcels of waitka squirrel linings were purchased at low prices from Leipzig dealers for speculation. This is the first Russian fair under the new tariff, and everybody entertained the idea that German and American furs would sell at very good prices, and therefore immense quantities of American furs were shipped to Nijni Novgorod; but the quantities so sent forward were much too large, and on that account prices of nearly all American furs have declined pretty heavily; musquash, with the exception of certain medium grades, raccoon, otter and lynx, largely offered and sold without profit; same is true of American opossum. There has been considerable barter of a ridiculous character, evidently conducted merely to dispose of the goods; one fur dealer to-day made an exchange of a parcel of raccoon and another of musquash for two cases of China tea. All the German furs are sold very well here; good profits were realized upon marten, land otter, foxes, fitch, etc.; these articles were moderate in price.

It is extremely hot here. The number of strangers visiting the fair this year is greater than usual, nearly 100,000 visitors from all places being present. While many reports have been circulated of cholera in various parts of Russia, Nijni Novgorod has escaped the visitation owing to the activity of the Governor, Mr. Baranow, who had the market place thoroughly disinfected and prohibited the sale of all raw fruits, and ordered drinking water to be boiled and distributed to the people free of charge—so much for reports, but notwithstanding the Governor's wonderful powers and his remarkable efforts to prevent the introduction of cholera, there were, as a matter of fact, more than 200 cases at Nijni Novgorod.

How many proved fatal I cannot tell, as an ordinary individual like myself was not permitted to ascertain such undesirable facts. I do know, however, that I witnessed many cases of sickness and death in the public streets, but all such sad events were explained by the newspapers as accidents; the newspapers were not permitted to report otherwise, and private individuals were prevented from sending telegrams and were not allowed to give any details respecting the cholera.

Freight Rates and Traffic Matters.

Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin of October 6, says: "The east-bound tonnage the past week was not large. Rates were steady at 20c for flour and grain, and 80c per 100 lbs for provisions to New York. Through rates to Liverpool were in better demand, and a firmer feeling prevailed owing to the large bookings

of cotton. Rates on flour to Liverpool, 20.08 to 23.41c per 100 lbs; grain, 9 3/4c per bushel for wheat, 8 3/4c for corn, and 8 1/2 to 4 1/2c for provisions. Glasgow and Antwerp were about 1c over Liverpool rates. Through rates to New York were steady at 7c for wheat, 6 1/2c for corn, and 5 1/2c for oats. Flour rates via lake and rail were steady at 15c per 100 lbs. New-England rates were steady a 9c per bushel for corn, and 5 3/4c for oats. A fair demand existed for vessel room and lake rates were steady at 1 1/2c for wheat, 1 1/2c for corn, and 1 1/2c for oats to Buffalo, 2 1/2c for wheat to Kingston, and 1 1/2c for corn, and 1 1/2c for oats to Fort Huron, and 3/4c for wheat to Milwaukee."

The Montreal Trade Bulletin, of October 6, says: "The shipping interests are still suffering from dull trade, especially as regards grain. There have been engagements at 9d to Liverpool, 1s 8d to Glasgow, London and Bristol, and also to Quota Liverpool 9d to 1s; London, Bristol and Glasgow, 1s 8d to 1s 6d. There has been more doing in sack flour at 6s 3d Liverpool, 7s 6d to 8s 9d London, and 9s 8d Glasgow. Provisions have been taken at 7s 6d to Liverpool, and 15s Glasgow and London. A good many apples have been engaged at 2s Liverpool, 2s 6d London, and 3s Glasgow; cattle 40s; butter and cheese 25s Glasgow, 20s London, and 15s Liverpool. Wheat has been taken from Fort William to Montreal at 5 1/2c per bushel."

Duluth Market Report, of October 6, says: "The rate on wheat, Duluth to Buffalo, has been firm and steady all of the week at 2 1/2c per bushel. Kingston rate is nominal 4 1/2c, vessel pay tolls. The week's shipment of wheat will be about 1,015,000 bushels, estimating that 483,000 bushels will be loaded out to-day. The ore rate is steady and firm at 85c per ton. Ore shipments during the week were comparatively light, about 40,000 tons. Lumber rates are firm at \$2.25 per 1,000 feet for ports in the south end of Lake Michigan with only a fair demand for vessels to load for these points. The rate to Lake Erie ports is strong at \$2, with good inquiry for vessels and indications of an advance being established during the coming week. Up bound rates are unchanged at 80c per ton hard coal, and lower for soft coal at about 40c per ton."

Trade Announcements

John W. Peck & Co., manufacturers of clothing and wholesale dealers in furnishings, etc., Winnipeg, are out with a brief but neat circular for the spring trade of 1895. No specialties are announced, but the stock of ready-made clothing for adult and juvenile males is said to be the largest and varied yet shown by this firm. The hats and caps department will be fully up to requirements of the trade, and in furnishing goods the firm is "keeping pace with the times."

The spring and summer trade circular of Donald Fraser & Co., wholesale clothing, Winnipeg, has been received. It is a neat folder and not so long as to weary the recipient, which is sometimes a fault with circulars. The specialty to which attention is drawn is a line of men's tweed suits, which, in view of close times, are expected to be in demand in place of more expensive suits to order. Serge and worsted goods are also mentioned, and a full stock of ready-mades for the juveniles is announced, besides spring styles in hats, caps and straw goods.

A lot of 700 bags of German granulated sugar has been brought into this market by Alex. Wills, says the Montreal Trade Bulletin, which was placed at \$3.78 1/2 per 100 lbs. Of course this sugar, which is the production of beet, has not the choice qualities possessed by Canadian granulated, made from cane sugar, although it must be admitted that this imported lot is the finest beet product that has been seen on this market.

Rage for Foreign Names.

Anyone who has travelled through the principal cities and towns of Canada must be struck with the efforts put forth by the leading merchants and business houses of the country to prove themselves to be a foreign character. One would imagine that Canadians were actually ashamed of their nationality. Just to stroll through the streets of any Canadian city you may choose to mention and observe the signs put out to the public view; "English Brea fast Bacon," made out of good honest Canadian hogs which never saw England—and "English chop house," "English home-made bread," "Scotch," "French," "tailor-ies," "New York," and "Parisian" tailoring houses, and so on through the whole line of business names. Our laundrying is done by "Swiss," "Chinese," or "European" firms, while all barbers express a desire to be known as hailing from New York, or some large city on the United States side. It matters little whether they have been across the line or not. If a man desires to advertise to secure a position he hastens to call himself a "London accountant," with long experience in foreign commerce, etc. Now, why not come out like man and stick to your own nationality—be Canadians and be proud of the privilege of showing respect to the country that gave us birth. We hear a great deal of talk about loyalty, but the best way to show it is to practice it in our business actions. It is high time for Canadian to let the world know that they are the equals of any people on the face of the earth and that they are as capable of filling posts of trust as English, French, Dutch, or Scotch citizens.—Peoples' Voice.

Winnipeg Clearing House.

Clearings for the week ending October 11, were \$1,558,452, balances, \$328,750. For the previous week clearings were \$1,489,922.

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

	Clearings.	
	Oct. 4th	Sept. 27th
Montreal	\$13,821,515.8	\$12,006,890
Toronto	5,868,876	4,944,846
Halifax	1,405,056	1,174,874
Winnipeg	1,489,922	1,272,022
Hamilton	658,189	546,477
Total	\$22,738,051	\$19,944,109

Literary Notices.

The Maritime Grocer, published at Halifax, N. S., is out with a very handsome special number. The illustrations include Halifax views, Nova Scotian scenery, officers and past presidents of the Halifax board of trade, etc.

The Canadian Grocer, Toronto, is out with a very fine special number, profusely illustrated. A business write up of all the leading eastern commercial cities is given, including Toronto, Montreal, Hamilton, London, Halifax, St. John and other places. This is the finest special number yet produced by the Grocer.

"The Delineator" for October is called the Autumn Number, and contains an unusually large collection of articles on subjects of interest. In addition to the regular Fashion matter there is a special article of much value to mothers, called Fitting Out the Family for Autumn and Winter; and there are also articles for the housekeeper on seasonal cookery. The second article on the Kindergarten opens up in an interesting way. A long array of practical articles fill the balance of its pages, among them lessons on knitting, netting, tating, lace making, crocheting, etc. The price of the Delineator is one dollar a year. Address The Delineator Publishing Co. of Toronto (Ltd.), 33 Richmond Street W., Toronto.

Columbia and Kootenay Steam Navigation Company, Ltd.

TIME TABLE NO. 5,

In effect Monday, Aug. 22th, 1894.

Revelstoke Route—Steamer Lytton.

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Leaves Robson on Wednesdays and Sundays at 6 p.m.

Northport Route—Steamer Lytton.

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

Kaslo Route—Steamer Nelson.

Leaves Nelson—
Mondays at 4 p.m.
Wednesdays at 5.40 p.m.
Thursdays at 4 p.m.
Saturdays at 5.40 p.m.
Connecting on Saturdays and Wednesdays with Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway for Kaslo and lake points.
Leaves Kaslo for Nelson—
Sundays at 8 a.m.
Tuesdays at 3 a.m.
Thursdays at 8 a.m.
Fridays at 3 a.m.
Connecting on Tuesdays and Fridays with Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway for Spokane.

Bonner's Ferry Route—Steamer Nelson.

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

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Read Up.		MAIN LINE		Read Down.	
North Bound				South Bound	
Freight No. 107 Daily.	St. Paul Ex. Press No. 107 Daily.	STATIONS.		St. Paul Ex. No. 108 Daily.	No. 104 Daily.
1.20p	8.00p	0	Winnipeg	11.30a	5.30a
1.35p	2.49p	8	Portage Junction	11.42a	5.47a
12.42p	2.35p	9	St. Norbert	11.55a	6.07a
12.22p	15	20	Carleton Place	12.08a	6.25a
11.54a	2.05p	23	St. Gabriel	12.24a	6.51a
11.31a	1.67p	27	Union Point	12.35p	7.02a
11.07a	1.46p	32	Silver Plains	12.45p	7.19a
10.31a	1.29p	40	Morris	1.00p	7.45a
10.03a	1.15p	46	St. Jean	1.15p	8.25a
9.23a	12.58p	66	Letellier	1.34p	9.15a
8.00a	12.30p	65	Emerson	1.55p	10.15a
7.00a	12.15p	68	Pembina	2.05p	11.15a
11.05p	8.30a	123	Grand Forks	5.46p	8.25p
1.30p	4.55a	268	Winnipeg Junction	9.25p	1.20p
	3.45p	468	Duluth	7.25p	1.30p
	8.00p	470	Minneapolis	6.20a	
	8.00p	481	St. Paul	7.00a	
	10.30p	883	Chicago	9.35p	

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

East Bound.		West Bound.			
Fr. No. 190 Ex. No. 198	Thurs. & Sat. Ex. No. 198	Fr. No. 127 Ex. No. 127	Wed. & Fri. Ex. No. 128		
STATIONS.					
1.20p	3.00p	0	Winnipeg	11.30a	5.30p
7.50p	12.55p	0	Morris	1.25p	8.00a
6.58p	12.32p	10	ows Farm	2.00p	8.44a
5.49p	12.07a	21	Myrtle	2.28p	9.31a
5.23p	11.50a	25	Roland	2.59p	9.50a
4.39p	11.38a	33	Rosebank	2.55p	10.23a
3.59p	11.24a	39	Miami	3.15p	10.54a
3.14p	11.02a	49	Deerwood	3.35p	11.44a
2.51p	10.50a	54	Altamont	3.49p	12.10p
2.15p	10.33a	62	Somerset	4.08p	12.51p
1.47p	10.18a	63	Swan Lake	4.23p	1.22p
1.19p	10.04a	74	Judian Springs	4.57p	1.54p
12.57p	9.53a	79	Maricopolis	4.50p	2.18p
12.27p	9.38a	86	Greenway	5.07p	2.52p
11.57a	9.24a	92	Baldur	5.23p	3.25p
11.32a	9.07a	102	Belmont	5.45p	4.15p
10.17a	8.44a	106	Elliot	6.04p	4.53p
10.15a	8.29a	117	Ashdown	6.25p	5.35p
9.43a	8.22a	120	Wawanosa	6.52p	5.47p
9.39a	8.14a	123	Elliotts	6.40p	6.04p
9.05a	8.00a	129	Rounthwaite	6.53p	6.37p
8.28a	7.43a	137	Martinville	7.11p	7.18p
7.50a	7.25a	145	Brandon	7.30p	8.00p

Number 127 stops at Baldur for meals.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

East Bound		STATIONS		W. End	
Read Up Mixed No. 144, every day ex. Sun	Mixed No. 144, every day ex. Sun			Read Down Mixed No. 143, every day ex. Sun	
12.00 noon	0	0	Winnipeg	4.00 p.m.	
11.43 a.m.	3.0	1	Portage Junction	4.15 p.m.	
11.10 a.m.	11.5	2	St. Charles	4.40 p.m.	
11.00 a.m.	13.5	3	Readingly	4.46 p.m.	
10.50 a.m.	21.0	4	White Plains	5.10 p.m.	
9.33 a.m.	35.0	5	Estevan	6.55 p.m.	
9.05 a.m.	42.1	6	Oakville	1.25 a.m.	
8.20 a.m.	55.5	7	Portage la Prairie	7.30 a.m.	

Stations marked - † - have no agent. Freight must be prepaid.

Numbers 107 and 108 have through Pullman Vestibuled Drawing Room Sleeping Cars between Winnipeg and St. Paul and Minneapolis. Also Palace Dining Cars. Close connection at Chicago with eastern lines, connection at Winnipeg Junction with trains to and from the Pacific Coast.

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

CHAS. S. FEE, H. SWINFORD,
G. P. & T. A., St. Paul. General Agt., Winnipeg

H. J. BELCH, Ticket Agent, 436 Main St., Winnipeg.