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**BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.**

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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

HEAD OFFICE—3 Clements Lane, Lombard Street, LONDON

COURT OF DIRECTORS—J. H. Brodie, John James Cater, Henry B. Farrer, Caspari Farrer, 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.  
E. B. Ordway, General Manager. E. Slinger, Inspector.

BRANCHES IN CANADA:

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

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

Agents in the United States.—New York—H. Stikeman, and F. Brownfield Agts. San Francisco—W. Lawson and C. Welch, Agts. London Bankers—The Bank of England—Messrs. Glyn & Co. Foreign Agents—Liverpool, Bank of Liverpool. Australia, Union bank of Australia. New Zealand, Union bank of Australia. India, China and Japan—Chartered Mercantile bank of India. London and China, Agts bank, (limited). West Indies, Colonial bank. Paris, Messrs. Marcuard, Krauss et Cie. Lyons, Credit Lyonnais.

**BANK of OTTAWA**

HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA.

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

DIRECTORS:

GEAS. MAGEE, President. - R. D. BLACKBURN, Vice-President.  
Hon. Geo. Bryson, sr., Alex. Fraser, Geo. Hay, John Mather, David MacLaren.

BRANCHES.

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

GEO. BURN, - - CASHIER.

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

WINNIPEG BRANCH.

ESTABLISHED 1832.

A General Banking Business transacted  
Accounts of Merchants, Traders, Manufacturers, Cor-  
porations and Individuals received on favorable terms.  
Interest allowed on deposits.

Drafts issued on all the principal points in Canada,  
also on New York, Chicago and St. Paul and London, Eng.  
Letters of credit issued for use in Great Britain and  
elsewhere.

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

F. H. MATHEWSON, Manager.

**The Western Canada Loan & Savings Co.**

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

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

Moneys advanced upon Farm and City Properties,  
MORTGAGES, MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES & SCHOOL  
DEBENTURES purchased. Scrip held for use of Clients.  
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 prin-  
cipal points throughout the Province.

For further information write to the Manager of the  
Winnipeg Branch.

Samuel P. Russell,

Chartered Accountant.

Expert Book-keeper.

SPECIALTY: Short Cuts and Condensation.

WRITE FOR SAMPLE SUPPLY OF

RUSSELL'S PATENT LEDGER

P.O. Box 609, - WINNIPEG.

**UNION BANK OF CANADA.**

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - QUEBEC.

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

DIRECTORS:

ANDREW THOMPSON, President. Hon E. J. PRICE, Vice-President.  
Sir A. T. Galt, D. C. Thomson, E. Giroux, E. J. Hale,  
J. King, M.P.P.

K. E. WEBB, Cashier. J. G. BILLET, Inspector.

BRANCHES:

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

BRANCHES IN THE NORTHWEST.

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

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

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

**OSLER, HAMMOND & NANTON**

381 MAIN STREET,  
WINNIPEG.

Osler & Hammond,

18 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

(Members Toronto Stock Exchange)

**BROKERS,  
FINANCIAL AGENTS**

-AND DEALERS IN-

DEBENTURES, LAND, &c.

Real Estate Bought and Sold. Money to Loan.

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

**REMOVED!**

To Boyle Block, 15 Rorie Street.

(ONE BLOCK EAST OF POST OFFICE)

**DOBERER BROS**

Manufacturers' Agents.

**Wm. Bateman & Co**

Manufacturers of

**BISCUITS AND CONFECTIONERY**

OFFICE AND FACTORY:

COR. FONSECA AND HIGGINS STS.

WINNIPEG.

All our Goods are Guaranteed  
strictly First Class.

**IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA**

Capital authorized..... 2,000,000.00  
Capital Paid up..... 1,940,607.00  
Reserve Fund..... 1,020,202.00

DIRECTORS.

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

BRANCHES IN ONTARIO.

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

BRANCHES IN THE NORTHWEST.

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

Deposits received and interest allowed at current rates  
Municipal and Other Debentures Purchased.

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

**THE MERCHANTS BANK**

OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

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

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—Andrew Allan, Esq., (of H. & A. Allan) President; Robert Anderson, Esq., Vice-President; Hector Mackenzie, Esq. (of J. G. Mackenzie & Co.); John than Hodgson, Esq. (of Hodgson, Sumner & Co.); H. Montagu Allan, Esq. (of H. & A. Allan); John Cassils, Esq. (of Shaw Bros. & Cassils); J. P. Dawes, Esq. (of Dawes & Co., Lachine); T. H. Dunn, Esq., Quebec; Sir Joseph Hickson.

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

WINNIPEG BRANCH.

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

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

ARTHUR WICKSON, MANAGER

-THE-

**Manitoba Loan and Trust Co., Ltd.**

HEAD OFFICE: 230 PORTAGE AVENUE,  
WINNIPEG. - MAN,

DIRECTORS.

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

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

MANAGER.

W. BARCLAY STEPHENS.

**ALLAN, BRYDGES & CO.**

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

339 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man.

Municipal, School and other  
Debentures negotiated.

SCRIP BOUGHT AND SOLD

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

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

# W. F. HENDERSON & CO.

◀ BROKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS. ▶

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

**REINDEER BRAND CONDENSED COFFEE AND MILK,**  
 SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.

MERCHANTS ASK YOUR JOBBER FOR THIS BRAND.

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

AMES, HOLDEN & CO., MONTREAL.

## The Ames, Holden Company,

WHOLESALE

Dealers in

## BOOTS & SHOES,

88 Queen Street,

WINNIPEG.

JAMES REDMOND,  
 WINNIPEG.

C. FLUMERFELT,  
 VICTORIA.

## MILLER MORSE & CO

—WHOLESALE—

Hardware, Cutlery,  
 Guns, Ammunition,

Du Pont Gun Powder,

ETC.

Princess St., WINNIPEG.

## Thompson, Codville & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

26 McDermott Street,

WINNIPEG.

## J. H. ASHDOWN,

HARDWARE IMPORTER,

AND MANUFACTURER.

WINNIPEG, - MAN.

—DEALER IN—

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

## MACKENZIE & MILLS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

Special attention given to

Teas, Coffees, Canned Goods,

DRIED FRUITS, Etc.

CORNER KING AND ALEXANDER STREETS

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Ask Your Wholesale Grocer

—FOR—

## Railroad and Steamship Brand

—OF—

## MATCHES.

GUARANTEED SECOND TO NONE!

## H. A. NELSON & SONS,

TORONTO. MONTREAL.

## Mackenzie, Powis & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

FIRST CROP

## NEW SEASON JAPANS!

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

— ALSO NEW —

Congous, Asasms and Ceylons.

Cor. McDermot & Princess Sts., WINNIPEG.

# OPALENE

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

## G. F. Stephens & Co.

WINNIPEG,

SOLE NORTHWEST AGENTS.

## CARSCADEN, PECK & CO.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

## CLOTHING, SHIRTS

—AND—

## FUR GOODS

And Wholesale Dealers in Men's Furnishings

WAREHOUSES:

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

JAS. PORTER.

W. M. RONALD.

## PORTER AND RONALD

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

GROCKERY,  
 GLASSWARE,

CHINA,  
 LAMPS,

CHANDELIERS,  
 CUTLERY,

SILVER-PLATED WARE & FANCY GOODS

230 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG.

# The Commercial

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

**Eleventh Year of Publication  
ISSUED EVERY MONDAY**

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

ADVERTISING RATES MADE KNOWN ON APPLICATION.

Fine Book and Job Printing Departments.  
Office, 186 James St., East.

JAMES E. STEEN,  
Publisher.

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

WINNIPEG, OCTOBER 3, 1892.

## Eastern Business Changes. ONTARIO.

D. Currie, grocer, Duart, has assigned.  
Samuel Taylor, grocer, Hamilton, is dead.  
A. Mossman, grocer, Toronto, has sold out.  
Wm. Baso, grist mill, Inwood, is burnt out.  
S. F. Taylor, grocer, Dresden, has assigned.  
H. J. Clancy, grocer, Toronto, has assigned.  
H. E. McNea, furn, Flesherton, has assigned.  
W. J. C. Nattell, drugs, Toronto, has sold out.  
A. Parfitt, general store, Delaware, has sold out.  
J. S. Betzner, merchant, Plattsville, has assigned.  
J. S. Clemens, lumber, &c, Preston, has assigned.  
John Phillips, merchant, Stratford, has assigned.  
Wm. Hood & Co., coffees, &c., Toronto, has assigned.  
W. W. Lyons, stoves, &c., Otterville, has assigned.  
Button & Lund, grocers, &c., Toronto, have dissolved.  
Jacob Kaufman, shoes, Comber, moved to Ridgetown.  
Maxime Joly, grocer, Hawkesbury, about selling out.  
Wm. Brown, of Brown Bros., bakers, Ingersoll, is dead.  
H. E. Wimparley, agent pianos, &c., Belleville, has assigned.  
Wm. Codling, men's furnishings, Warkworth, moved to Woodstock.  
Trawin Bros., dry goods, Oshawa, have sold out Shelbourne branch.  
Jas. Gamble & Son, taves, &c., Iawood, sustained damage by fire.

J. F. Mathews, general store, Meaford, has sold out to G. F. Marter.

Wm. Davies, jr., of The Davies Co. pork packers, Toronto, is dead.

Thos. Green, of Thos. Green & Co., planing mill, &c., London, is dead.

Garrott & Co., clothing, Toronto Junction, have moved to Owen Sound.

Moses Moses, general store, Waverley, has been succeeded by A. Moses.

The following were burned out at Everett: W. M. Lockhart, general store; John McCrae, hotel.

John Taylor & Co., wholesale boots & shoes, Toronto, have been succeeded by W. H. Fortier & Co.

### QUEBEC.

John Gardner, tins, Huntingdon, is dead.

Louis Guay, trader, St. Isidore, has assigned.

J. W. Rivet, grocer, Montreal, compromised.

J. O. Labelle, shoes, Montreal, compromised.

Robt. Cairns, general store, Sawyerville, is dead.

Batey & Duffin, clothing, Montreal, have dissolved.

J. N. Smith, general store, Granby, moved to Freligsburg.

Jas. McGinn, dry goods and shoes, Montreal, has assigned.

J. A. Chapdelaine, grocery & crockery, Sorel, has assigned.

G. Corbeil & Co., dry goods, Montreal, stock sold by trustee.

Desmarteau & Larivee, brokers, &c., Montreal, have dissolved.

T. J. Winship & Co., cigar manufacturers, Montreal, have assigned.

J. A. Lefebvre, jobbing confectioner, Montreal, offering compromise.

Boisseau & Beland, wholesale fancy goods, Quebec, Nap. Matto appointed curator.

Seybold Son & Co., wholesale hardware, Montreal, Christian Seybold of this firm is dead.

Beaudet, Lefebvre & Garneau, wholesale hardware, Quebec, H. A. Bedard appointed curator.

Vachon & Co., millers and flour and grain, Stanfold, new co-partnership H. St. Cyr & J. Vachon.

St. Jean & Lacroix, flour, feed, coal, &c., Maisonneuve, new co-partnership—B. St. Jean & Lacroix.

Taylor & Co., commission, Montreal, G. T. Maley registers that he has ceased doing business under this style.

### NOVA SCOTIA.

Nisbet & Drake, grocers, Halifax, have assigned.

Eureka Woolen Mill Co., Eureka, property and stock advertised for sale.

Solomon G. Teal, general store, Broad Cove, auction sale of stock advertised.

### Anthracite Coal Firm.

The coal journal *Black Diamond*, of October 1 says: "The steady improvements in the general conditions of the coal business continues. Notably is this the case with the anthracite retail trade. It is not difficult to find an explanation for this, since an abundance of evidence has conclusively corroborated the theory advanced by this journal, and to which it has consistently adhered, that the great majority of consumers have made but very inadequate provisions for their winter's supply of fuel, carried away, as the great body of them have been, during the season, by the illusive hope, held out in many of the daily papers, that history would repeat itself on the subject of coal prices as it does in many other things, and that coal would be bought for less money in December than it was in July or August.

Coal men all over the country, and engaged in the business as producers, wholesalers or retailers, may have every reason before the season is over to thank all such publications for the advice thus given to their readers, as to this ill timed advice must be largely attributed the tardiness of buyers, until further delay is only calculated to complicate the difficulties even now encountered in prompt delivery at various points. Thus, as was said before, consumers have at last awakened to the realization of the fact, that winter is near at hand; that the stock in their bins is but scant and insufficient to stand a siege; that an early winter may and will increase the annoyances even now experienced, regarding lack of transportation facilities, and last, but not least, that prices will, considering all these conditions, certainly not drop.

Yes, it is next to a certainty that the very force of the demand which will necessarily increase as cold weather approaches, can not but drive values upwards.

Fortunate are those who, acting wisely, took time by the forelock and filled their bins with sufficient coal at the then existing very low prices to be prepared for possible emergencies. But it is safe to say that their numbers is not legion, and they do not represent that great body of consumers who consume the bulk of the anthracite product.

### Trade Figures for September.

The statement below shows the value of goods exported, imported and entered for consumption at Winnipeg, with the duty collected thereon, during the month of September, 1892, compared with the same month in 1891:

DESCRIPTION	VALUE 1891	VALUE 1892
Exported.....	\$ 64,543 00	\$ 95,511 00
Imported, dutiable .....	280,811 00	221,334 00
" free.....	32,810 60	35,091 00
Total imported .....	303,621 00	257,045 00
Entered for consumption, dutiable.....	252,809 00	222,911 00
Entered for consumption, free.....	42,810 00	35,091 00
Total for consumption .....	295,679 00	258,072 00
Duty collected.....	\$ 77,400 91	\$ 72,193 34

The receipts for the Inland Revenue division of Winnipeg for September are as follows:—

Spirits.....	\$10 129 23
Malt.....	2 518 40
Tobacco.....	14,180 75
Cigars.....	785 85
Licence.....	70 00
Petroleum inspection .....	238 80
Total.....	\$33,723 03
Collections for Sept., 1891 .....	\$28,734 75
Increase, 1892.....	\$4,988 28
Total for quarter, Sept. '92 .....	\$102,821 98
Total for quarter, Sept. '91 .....	78,373 25
Increase for quarter ending Sept. '92.....	\$ 24,448 73

The Winnipeg branch of the Dominion government Savings bank transactions for the month ending September were:

Deposits.....	\$ 22,391 00
Withdrawals .....	30,753 76
Withdrawals exceed deposits by .....	\$ 8,359 76

A leading Ontario packer writes to the Toronto *Empire* disagreeing with its remarks on canned tomatoes, and says that in his locality late tomatoes are only now beginning to come in, and he fears he will not get the quantity required packed. This is, no doubt, true as regards his locality, but it is not applicable to the entire tomato packing districts. In some places they had all they could handle. It must also be remembered that there are a greater number in the business than last year, and there seems to be a tendency to underestimate the probable pack of the new firms. It must be remembered that the new factories are unlike the mushroom competitors of a few years ago. Several of them belong to leading packers, while those operated by new companies have ample capital for this season's business at least and have in most instances at least experienced men as managers.



# STOBART, SONS & CO

— WHOLESALE —

## DRY GOODS

WINNIPEG, Man. ESTABLISHED 1874.

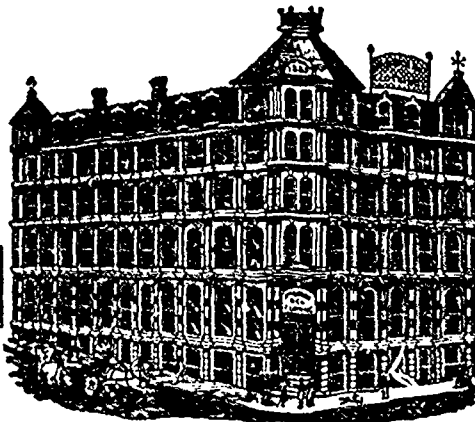
Travellers are now on the road with a full line of  
**Fall and Winter Samples.**

# Jas. O'Brien & Co.

— MANUFACTURERS OF —

## CLOTHING

Montreal and Winnipeg.



HEAD OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY:  
VICTORIA SQUARE. - MONTREAL.

# McAlpine Tobacco Co.

— MANUFACTURERS OF THE FOLLOWING UNEQUALLED BRANDS OF —

## CHEWING and SMOKING TOBACCO.

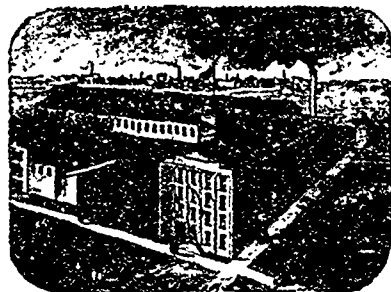
CHEWING:

**"BEAVER"**

(In 18 lb. Butts)

**TECUMSEH,' fancy**

(In 10 lb. Buts)



SMOKING:

**'SILVER ASH,' cut**

(In 5 lb. boxes)

**'Gold Nuggets,' plug**

(In 18 lb. caddies)

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

# McIntyre, Son & Co.

Manufacturers' Agents and Importers of

## DRY GOODS.

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

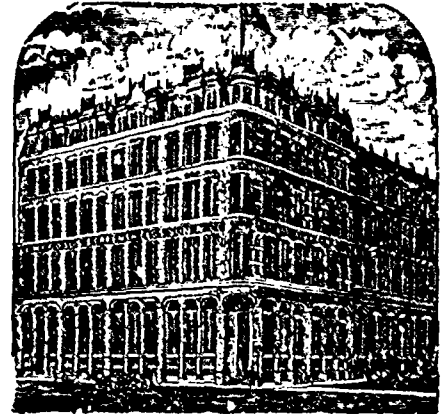
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J. M. MACDONALD, Agent for Manitoba and Northwest,

McIntyre Block, WINNIPEG, Man.

J. C. REDMOND, British Columbia Representative.

# S. Greenshields SON & CO.,



MONTREAL AND VANCOUVER.

## SORTING SEASON

FALL 1892.

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

# "COW TIES"

ROPE and WEB

## HALTERS.

# Rice Lewis & Son

(LIMITED.)

General **HARDWARE** Merchants

**TORONTO.**

# Tees, Wilson & Co

TEA IMPORTERS,

70 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL.

LARGE STOCK IN STORE OF

CEYLON, ASSAM, CHINA AND JAPAN

## TEAS.

Specially Selected for the Northwest.

Represented in Manitoba, Northwest Territories and British Columbia, by

D. C. MCGREGOR, - MCINTYRE BLOCK, WINNIPEG

# The Commercial

WINNIPEG, OCTOBER 10, 1892.

## CREDITS AND COLLECTIONS.

THE COMMERCIAL does not like to be always harping on one string. The questions of credits and collections have been written upon so much in these columns, that it is at the risk of being wearisome that reference is again made to these matters. This season of year, however, affords some excuse for referring to collections. "After harvest" is the time that country merchants expect to receive some return for the large quantities of goods which they have taken the risk of selling on credit during the months past. It is always "after harvest" that payment is to be made. The average farmer would take it almost as an insult if he were asked to settle up at an earlier date. At any rate, he would consider it a hardship to be pushed for money before he had threshed his crop. Take it all around, everything must stand until "after harvest."

We believe some improvement has been made in the basis on which business is done in this country. Retail merchants throughout the province appear to be endeavoring to curtail this long credit business to some extent, but there is vast room for improvement yet. Long credit is everywhere altogether too much the rule all through the trade. Merchants with limited capital are carrying large amounts on their books. Sometimes book debts represent a larger sum than the total stock carried, and very often they represent a much larger sum than the surplus capital of the business. As a general rule, the amount on the books of country storekeepers in Manitoba, is altogether out of proportion to their capital and to the stock they carry.

Merchants endeavor to console themselves with the belief that they will in time get these book accounts paid up, but the probability is that few of them ever will. So long as they continue in business, and continue to sell on credit, they will find it a difficult matter to reduce the average amount on their books. The test of the worth of book accounts is in the value placed upon them in case of bankruptcy. It is stock, and not book debts, which counts with the creditors of an estate. The latter are always considered of very questionable value. The merchant who can show a good surplus in salable stock, is considered in a sound position, compared with the man whose surplus is in book accounts. The latter are generally regarded as the poorest kind of an asset. The trader who has large capital is of course at liberty to sell more freely on credit, but wisdom will direct him to curtail credit business as much as possible. Those, however, whose capital is limited, require to exercise great care in giving credit, for the reasons stated as to the value of stock-in-trade in comparison with book accounts. We have known men to start in business in Manitoba, who were able to pay only part cash for their first stock, and in a few months they would have an amount on their books equal to the stock they began business with. Now, how can a man

ever succeed in business in this way? Failure is bound to come in a short time. The creditors of the retail merchant will not place much value in book accounts, for they know well from numerous experiences that such assets are of very problematical value, no matter how much value may be placed upon them by the retailer. The value of stock they do know, and when a retailer can show a good surplus in stock, his position is considered favorably. Those working on limited capital had therefore better do less business and keep their stock, than let it go out promiscuously on credit.

THE COMMERCIAL would like to see this wholesale fashion of selling on credit largely swept away, and business placed on something like a business basis. With all our harping on this question, however, we do not expect to accomplish a reform. Credit business will go on, and the next best thing to curtailing credit, is to show promptitude in making collections. The season for making collections is now at hand, and the first to come will be the first served. Every merchant who has outstanding accounts, should at once go on the war path, if he has not already put on his war paint, and set about pushing collections. If this preliminary work is not already done, lose no time in getting your bill-heads printed, and have your accounts made out and presented at once. There will be some disputed accounts, (for this is one of the objectionable features about credit transactions) and it will take time to get these rectified. When your accounts are made out and presented, do not stop there, but keep everlastingly at it until you get what you are entitled to. We heard a merchant remark that as the harvest was a little late last year, he neglected pushing his collections until a later date than usual, with the result that a number had got ahead of him and secured the funds, and he was obliged to wait another year. The implement firms, the loan companies, etc., are pushing for their share. If any one deserves first preference when pay day comes around, it is the country merchant, but he is as a rule the one who is left, and unless he looks out for himself he will get left every time. The successful business man is the one who gives first attention to collections. The time is now at hand for special activity in collections, and those who would succeed, will have to be up and doing, and keep doing in season and out of season and right along until the end is accomplished.

## MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

The question of municipal taxation is a matter which has agitated Winnipeg's citizens for some time, and of late has assumed quite an acute form. Of course, the opinions expressed vary as widely as the divers interests of different classes of citizens. THE COMMERCIAL has expressed some opinions upon the system of taxation in force here, at various times during the past few years, and while we have not undertaken to formulate any new plan, we have found it an easy matter to find fault with the existing system. It is an easy matter to find fault with things as they exist, but usually a difficult task to provide a better way. In the case of the Winnipeg plan of taxation, the faults are so glaring, and some features of the

system are so thoroughly unjust, that there is no necessity to hunt long for reasonable grounds of attack. The system is exceedingly unjust, because it compels certain citizens to contribute excessively to the civic exchequer, and permits others, who should contribute quite as largely, to escape with a merely nominal tax, or perhaps no tax at all. There is no pretence at equality under our present system. It is unjust in an open and above-board fashion, and the wonder is that those who are compelled to pay their own, and also the share of one or more of their fellow citizens, have put up with this state of affairs so long.

One of the unjust features of the present system is the tax on plant or stocks-in-trade. This may be stated to be a tax upon a man or firm's mode of making a living. But a great many men who carry no stocks, and have nothing visible upon which to place a tax, yet have a larger income from their business or profession than some who are taxed for \$20,000 to \$50,000 worth or more of stock. It is practically impossible to equalize a tax upon stocks. The only fair way to place a tax upon business, would be to compel all to contribute thereto in proportion to income or profit therefrom. The lawyer, the doctor, the banker and money-lender, the agent or broker—all should contribute in fair proportion. It is so iniquitously unfair to tax only the business man who carries or owns a manufacturing plant or stock and allow all other classes of business or profession to escape, that the wonder is any one can be found to support such a system. Yet this is the system that obtains here. It is a peculiar feature that the most desirable class of institutions are the ones which pay the tax. If the stock of the merchant, and the plant of the manufacturer are to be taxed, then all men who make a living by any business or profession, should be taxed in like proportion.

There is a good deal of objection to an income tax, but it is difficult to distinguish between an income and a tax upon stock, plant, etc. The tax upon stock, etc, is, we have said, a tax upon a man's mode of making a living, and to be equal and fair it should be placed upon all business, and should be in proportion to income derived from business. This would place the man whose income is from a salary, upon the same basis. The man on salary does not derive his income from business carried on in his own name, but in other respects he should be on the same footing as the man whose income is direct from a business or profession. Those whose incomes from salary are below a certain limit might by public consent be exempted, but again to be equitable, the business man of small income should also be exempt to the same limit. A tax upon business in proportion to income therefrom (regardless of stock or plant) and which to be equitable should also include incomes in general, seems to be the only fair way of coming at the matter, if a tax of this nature is insisted upon. The difficulty would be to carry out the system fairly. But to tax one business man, and pass by another who is perhaps deriving a larger income from his calling, is simply enormous. The fact that the taxed man carries a stock, while the other has no visible goods or plant, does not alter the principle, and should not change the practice.

Another sharply disputed question is the tax on building improvements. The tax upon buildings has been described as a fine upon the man who improves his property. The same statement could be made with even greater force in the case of the tax upon the plant of the manufacturer. The man who brings in a costly plant and engages in a great industry, employing much labor, brings proportionately more wealth to the community, and adds more to the value of surrounding property, than the one who erects a fine residence. The manufacturer is taxed (fined if you please), for establishing this source of wealth, to the benefit of the community in general. There is again, however, the question of incomes from buildings. Men erect buildings for rent, and derive a profit therefrom. The buildings are their stock-in-trade just as much as are the goods of the merchant. Good buildings add value to property, and so do successfully conducted business enterprises. Tax the one, why exempt the other? There is one feature about the tax upon buildings, namely: that those who have to bear more than their just share of the burden of taxation, on account of the inequality of the plan of taxing stocks, also have to bear a considerable portion of the building tax. Merchants carrying large stocks, and manufacturers already taxed, are again obliged to pay taxes, directly or indirectly, upon the buildings they occupy.

**CASH PRICES FOR CASH.**

Farmers complain that they suffer in various ways at the hands of business people. They claim that they are charged too much for goods they require to purchase, and do not receive fair values for products they have to sell. On one point THE COMMERCIAL is with the farmers, and that is in the matter of cash, versus credit business. THE COMMERCIAL has always contended that those who pay cash should not be obliged to make up losses from credit transactions. In a great many ways the principle of liberal discounts for cash is being recognized, and the system is extending. The farmer who has cash to plank down for his implements, can make a great saving in the purchase price. In ordinary mercantile business, the principle of distinguishing sharply between cash and credit business is not recognized as fully as it should be.

But while farmers may have some ground for complaint on this score, we do not believe they have more if indeed as much reason for complaint as the residents of our towns. Right here in Winnipeg the cash purchaser is not encouraged as he should be. People who buy for cash right along will usually be charged the ordinary credit price of goods. There are many business establishments which do a large credit business, and they would never think of giving a reduction to their cash customers, unless it was demanded of them. In fact they will sometimes object to make any reduction under their usual credit prices, to cash buyers.

An instance of an amusing nature was recently related to the writer, which may serve as an illustration in this question of cash versus credit business. A certain boarding house in Winnipeg was the home of seven or eight young men who paid their board regularly every

Saturday evening, at the rate of \$5 per week, not an exorbitant price to be sure, but perhaps quite enough in comparison with the accommodation afforded. At this same house there were usually several young men who did not pay their board. They put in their time in an easy fashion, and were understood to be looking for work, evidently a "soft job" being their desire. The landlady of course was taking a very great risk of ever securing any return from the party. One Saturday evening the good pay young men tendered their weekly amount as usual, but one of their number, who had been appointed spokesman, by an understanding arrived at, gave the landlady notice that thereafter they would only pay \$4 per week, cash at the end of each week. The good lady protested that she could not afford to keep them at that rate. That she found it all she could do to keep up the house at the \$5 rate, and that on account of the losses she met with through those who got behind with their board, there was very little profit in the business. This is just what we have been considering, replied the spokesman. We object to pay our hard earnings any longer for the support of these worthless young men. If you can afford to always keep several men who run a number of weeks and even months behind, and then leave without paying anything, you can well afford, by refusing to support dead-boards, to keep us for \$4 per week. The landlady, so we are told, gave the undesirable boarders notice to quit, and as the good pay men were firm in their demand, the reduction insisted upon was made.

Like the prompt pay boarders, the cash customer has no right to be asked by the butcher and baker and storekeeper to make up for losses in promiscuous credit business.

**WHEAT PRICES.**

A review of the wheat market at Chicago, for the month of September, shows a very low range of values. The lowest prices of the present calendar year at Chicago, were reached last month, and at the same time the lowest prices since 1887. The extreme range of No. 2 spring wheat at Chicago last month, compared with the same month in each of the years since 1887, is shown below as follows:—

Range for September, 1892	74 1/2 to 74 1/2c
" " 1891	90 1/2 to 93 1/2c
" " 1890	95 1/2 to 81.04 1/2
" " 1889	75 1/2 to 82c
" " 1888	89 1/2 to 82.00
" " 1887	67 1/2 to 71 1/2c

The range of wheat prices during September last, it will be observed was very narrow, being only three cents of a variation during the entire month. The range for Chicago regular No. 2 wheat, during September last, was from 72 1/2 to 75 1/2 cents, for October delivery. The price last month, it will be seen, is still considerably lower than any year since 1887. The latter year (1887) was a period of exceptionally low values, prices at Chicago being the lowest in a record of 27 years, and the lowest price in that low price year was reached in the month of August, when the range was from 66 1/2 to 69 1/2 cents. The price broke heavily in June of 1887, and continued low through July, August, September and October. There was a slow but steady advance for the remainder of the year, and the price reached 79c by the close of December, 1887.

During the present calendar year the range of No. 2 spring wheat in Chicago in each month to date has been as follows:

January range	84 to 90 cents.
February	84 to 91 1/2
March	77 to 91
April	70 1/2 to 85
May	80 to 85 1/2
June	78 to 87 1/2
July	70 to 80 1/2
August	74 1/2 to 80
September	71 1/2 to 74 1/2

This shows almost a steady decline in average wheat values since the first of January last. It is to be hoped that, like the year of lowest wheat values mentioned (1887), the present year will soon begin to show some improvement in values.

There are many who believe in higher prices for wheat later on. With a moderate world's crop harvested this year, and very low values now ruling, the situation is not without elements of considerable strength. A year ago, when prices were 20 to 35 cents higher than they are now, farmers were strong holders of wheat. Now, with prices away down, and with a better outlook for an advance than there was a year ago, they are crowding their wheat upon the market, and doing the best they can to force prices, if possible, to a lower level. The farmers (we speak of the wheat growers of the principal wheat states) of course are not doing this purposely to break prices. It is simply the way they go. Last year, when they could have sold at good prices, they were influenced by a few agitators, at the head of a farmers' organization, to believe that they would make big money by holding their wheat. Those of them who took the advice, of course lost heavily. The agitators are now silent, at least on the question of wheat prices (they will of course have some other hobby), and the farmers are alarmed and selling as fast as they can. That is about the size of the situation.

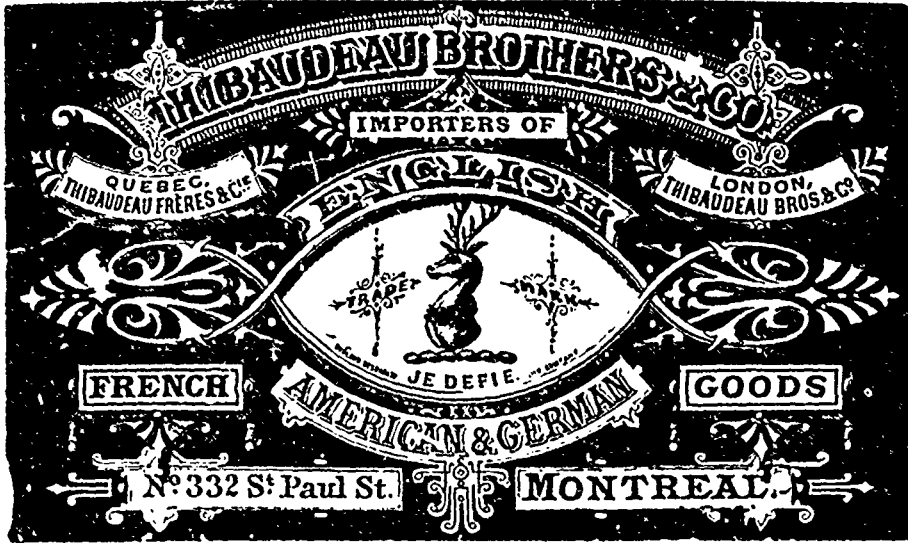
**PRICE OF BREAD.**

Montreal bakers, like most Manitoba bakers, have maintained the price of bread right along, notwithstanding the low price at which flour has been selling for some time. According to the Montreal Trade Bulletin, a suburban baker has now cut the price about 35 per cent, and he has worked up a tremendous business, almost immediately, and is handling 300 or more barrels of flour per week. The other bakers are greatly exercised over this move and they have been holding meetings to plan how best to check such to them objectionable tactics, though the consumer will no doubt rejoice at the prospect of getting cheap bread.

In Montreal the bakers have been selling six pound loaves of bread at 20 cents. The offending baker cut the price to 13 cents for the same size loaf, and claims that there is still a good profit in the business. If this is the case, the fact that the bakers had previously been charging the enormous difference of seven cents per loaf more, is nothing short of an outrage upon the people.

The Montreal baker who has caused so much trouble among his brethren of the same trade in that city, figures out his profit as follows: A barrel of finest flour, costing \$1.25 will make forty-five six-pound loaves of bread, which at

(Continued on page 99.)



The returns furnished by the Dominion immigration offices at Winnipeg for the month of September are as follows: Arrivals: Canadians 470; British 1,530; Germans 86; Scandinavians 80; Icelanders 76; French 59; a total of 2,313. These located as follows: Manitoba 1,293; Territories 695; British Columbia 335. The total for the first nine months of the year is 33,285, which does not include 813 excursionists who came up during the summer.

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Of all Grades and Standards.

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Of all Grades in Barrels and half Barrels.

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

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vented. It is easily applied and durable. Large stock  
on hand. Good profits to dealers.

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MONTREAL.

## PRICE OF BREAD.

(Continued from page 96)

13 cents a loaf is \$5.85. From this he deducts expenses of \$1.10 per barrel, leaving a net profit of fifty cents per barrel. This is not a sufficiently large margin upon which to do business successfully in a small way, but when conducted on a large scale it leaves a large profit. The fact that Montreal bakers have been making exorbitant profits, will be apparent when it is stated that flour has declined in that market about \$1.20 per barrel. Now, if they could make a profit when flour cost \$1.20 per barrel more (and no person will believe that they were previously in the habit of selling their bread at a loss) they have of late been carrying things with a high hand, in charging the prices they have been getting for bread.

In Winnipeg a two-pound loaf of bread is the rule, and until recently Winnipeg bakers were getting at the rate of 7 1-7 cents per loaf each for their size of a loaf, or 14 loaves for \$1. This would be equal to 21 3-7 cents for the loaves which in Montreal sold at 20 cents. The price of bread has lately been reduced in Winnipeg to 6 1/2 cents, or 16 loaves for \$1. This is equal to 16 1/2 cents for the Montreal six-pound loaf. The price of bread in Winnipeg seems therefore until very recently to have been even higher than in Montreal, and now it is just the slightest shade lower, or close enough to the Montreal price to be considered practically the same. If Montreal bakers have been making such outrageous profits, that there is still a fair margin after a drop of 7 cents in the price of a six-pound loaf, or equal to a drop of 2 1-3 cents on the Winnipeg two-pound loaf, what is to be said about the profits of Winnipeg bakers? The cost of conducting business will of course be considerably lower in Montreal than in Winnipeg, but it is to be presumed that the same grades of flour can be bought here at a lower price, compared with Montreal, which will at least balance the difference in the greater cost of carrying on business in Winnipeg.

There is another way of illustrating this question of the price of bread. If there is a net profit of 50 cents per barrel in selling a six-pound loaf at 13 cents, equal to 4 1/2 cents for our two-pound loaves, there would be a profit of \$3.65 per barrel in the price which the other Montreal bakers have been getting, or relatively about \$3.50 per barrel profit on the basis of present prices for bread in Winnipeg. The assumed net profit is not far from being equal to the first cost of the flour. The net price of bread in Montreal, assuming that bread should be sold as cheaply here as in Montreal, would be equal to say 23 two-pound Winnipeg loaves for \$1. We do not say that the estimate of the Montreal baker as to the cost of making and selling bread per barrel is exactly correct, but if his figures are at all near the mark, there appears to be a big profit in making bread at present prices obtained here.

## A VIGILANT OFFICIAL.

A constable at the town of Morden, Man., is being loudly denounced for shooting and wounding a man who had broken into a building, and refused to allow himself to be arrested. This is something unusual. Usually constables

are denounced for allowing men to escape from them. In this case three men were discovered after midnight in a machine shop. The constable induced a citizen to assist him, and together they proceeded to arrest the trio. The men declared that they had simply worked an entrance into the shop to repair some machinery and were not there with evil intent. Not knowing the men, the constable, as was his duty, refused to accept this excuse, and declared that he must arrest and hold the parties until a full explanation was made. At this one of the men proceeded to assault the constable's assistant, and then endeavored to escape, when he received a slight wound from a gun shot.

It appears that these men were known to the owners of the machine shop, and that they had no intention of committing a burglary. They went to the shop, as stated, to repair some machinery. They had no business, however, where they were, unless through the permission of the proprietors, which permission they had not asked. To break into a shop at such an unseemly hour, was certainly a foolish, and apparently an unlawful act. The constable had every reason to believe that he was dealing with burglars, and he would have been perfectly justified in using every power within his authority to compel the men to submit, even if the case had resulted far more seriously than it did.

Supposing these men had been real burglars, as there was every reason to believe they were, and the constable had allowed them to escape, upon such an apparently flimsy excuse, how he would have been denounced for his credulity. He did what he had a right to do, and what was his duty to do, namely: hold his men at all hazards, until the case was cleared up. It is the duty of constables and police officers to protect the property as well as the person of citizens. The Morden constable performed his duty in this case, and deserves a word of thanks, rather than condemnation, in this case. The business men of Morden should be pleased that they have a man of this class to look after their property.

## Price of Wheat.

A year ago about this time most Manitoba papers contained many items predicting higher prices for wheat later on, all tending to encourage farmers to hold their wheat. It is strange now that these same papers are about all advising the farmers to sell as soon as they can, as there is no reason to hope for higher prices. Notwithstanding this advice tendered so freely, we contend that the outlook for higher prices is better than it was a year ago. Wheat is now 20 to 30 cents per bushel lower than it was a year ago, which is in itself a strong feature, while the world's crop this year, according to the best information obtainable, is smaller than it was last year. It is not true that probable wheat supplies are excessive this year. Stocks of breadstuffs in store in principal countries are somewhat larger than a year ago. This includes some old wheat carried over. But reserve stocks in a number of countries, not included in usual estimates, such as India, are known to be very light, which fully balances the sit-

uation. According to the Liverpool Corn Trade N. S. (an undisputed authority) there is a deficiency of 102,000,000 bushels of wheat in the crops this year of the five principal wheat countries, as compared with last year.

Manitoba papers seem to have a mistaken idea of the statistical situation of wheat this year. It is a mistake to believe that the world's visible wheat stocks are excessive, though they are larger in the United States and Britain than a year ago. It is a mistake to believe that the world's crop is excessive this year. It is a very moderate crop, and all authorities agree that it is smaller than last year. When we add to this the fact that wheat prices are very much lower than a year ago, there is much reason to hope for higher values later on. The peculiarity is, that papers which predicted higher prices a year ago, cannot see anything encouraging in the outlook now, which is really more favorable to higher prices than it was at this time last year.

## Manitoba.

R. McCormick, harness, Cypress River; succeeded by R. Owens.

Wm. Bullock, hotel, West Selkirk, has sold out to John Stratton.

Wm. Roberts & Co., tobacconist, Winnipeg, have sold out to Frank Kent.

Robt. Wood and D. McNeill have opened a blacksmith and repair shop at Carman.

Estate of the late Joseph Parkinson, drugs, Winnipeg; stock to be sold on 25th inst.

The by-law submitted to vote at Carberry to raise \$5,000 for fire protection has again been defeated.

The stock of the Axford estate, Belmont, will be offered at sheriff's sale, at Winnipeg, on October 11.

Buettner Bros., stoves and tinware, Winnipeg, have bought out Joseph Young, at Hartney; will take possession on 25th inst.

H. A. Chambers, late of Gault Bros., Montreal, will leave for Winnipeg, where he has accepted a position with the firm of Cascaden, Peck & Co.

Two threshing outfits, composed of two steam threshers and twenty-five men, have come from Ontario to help thresh the crop in the vicinity of Hartney.

At a recent meeting of the council of the Winnipeg board of trade W. B. Scarth, J. H. Ashdown and W. Georgeson, were appointed to act with the three representatives of the medical association to discuss the sanitary condition of the city and to move for the establishment of a board of health. This committee will also confer with the market, license and health committee at an early date.

## Alberta.

W. G. Bragg of Pullman, state of Washington, who went to Edmonton a few days ago to select land for farmers he represents, has made the first payment on 4,000 acres to the Canadian Pacific railway land department. The most of the land selected was in the Wetaskawin district and is well wooded and watered. As soon as Mr. Bragg returns to Pullman, and makes his report, those from whom the farms were selected will leave for this country.

D. Munro, live stock agent, Montreal, says the Calgary Tribune, has shipped 280 head of prime cattle from Calgary and Strathmore to Montreal, where they will be transferred to ss. Toronto and shipped to Liverpool. Two hundred and sixty-three head were purchased from C. Kettles, of Pincher Creek, and 17 from Jos. Fisher, of Sheep Creek. Mr. Munro was much pleased with the excellent shipping arrangements made by the C.P.R.

## Saskatchewan.

The sale of 1000 cords of firewood to go to Regina parties has been made at Prince Albert. Cars are scarce for this branch of the export trade, the railway company refusing to haul "empties" for the wood traffic.

Fifteen threshing machines are now busy working in the Prince Albert district. Reports are constantly coming in of large yields. A few days ago at Courtney's farm, Red Deer Hill, Inkster's mill turned out 3,000 bushels of wheat from eighty acres of land.

Professor J. B. Tyrell, the geologist, has examined the coal deposits at the place owned by John Mackenzie, Prince Albert district, and has pronounced the coal to be a moderately good quality of lignite, equal to that at Edmonton and superior to southern products.

A meeting of the Prince Albert immigration committee was held recently. Mr. Mitchell requested the cooperation of the committee in the work of preparing an exhibit from Saskatchewan from the world's fair. This was readily promised, and the secretary was instructed to communicate with all presidents of agricultural societies in this district with a view of obtaining their assistance in the work. The plan proposed in this connection is to secure from every part of this large territory everything of interest than can be gathered together at some central point, and there a committee of judges from each section would sort over and prepare the exhibits for shipment.

## Assiniboia.

Mr. Davin has retired from any active part in the management of the Regina *Leader* and J. J. Young, who has been connected with the paper for some seven years past, assumes the position of manager and editor.

## Northwest Ontario.

John Andrews, fruit and confectionery. Port Arthur, sold out to B. W. Shaver.

Michael Sullivan, butcher, Port Arthur, sold out retail business to Alex. Saunders.

Mariott & Lefebvre, lumber, Fort William, have assigned to sheriff Thompson.

William H. Cumming, editor of the *Journal*, Fort William, Ontario, died very suddenly on Sunday morning.

The Electric Light, Telephone & Power Co., Ltd., of Rat Portage, is reported sold out to A. Carmichael and J. Hose.

The Thunder Bay district can produce more than gold, silver and other metals. A choice sample of wheat has been forwarded to THE COMMERCIAL, grown this season in that district. It is bright, plump, hard, heavy weight, and in every sense an extra fine sample of No. 1 hard wheat.

## Grain and Milling.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Lake of the Woods Milling company was held at Montreal on Oct. 5. The directors' report of the year's business was unanimously adopted and the following were elected directors: Robt. Meighan, John Mather, R. B. Angus, John Turbull and W. A. Hastings. At a subsequent meeting of the directors, Robert Meighan was elected president; John Mather, vice-president; W. A. Hastings, general manager; G. V. Hastings, general superintendent; S. A. McGaw, manager, at Winnipeg; F. E. Bray, secretary; S. Shearing, assistant secretary.

The mill bonus scheme at Oxbow, Assa, has fallen through. Now it is to be a joint stock farmers' mill—200 shares at \$25 per share. Sufficient shares have been subscribed, and at a meeting of shareholders it was decided to proceed at once with the erection of a mill.

C. R. Vaustone, of the milling firm of Van

stone Bros., of Brussels, Ont., and who is now buying grain at Melita, Man., talks of going into the milling business there in the spring.

The parties appointed by the government to fix the standards of grain grown in eastern Canada met at Toronto recently. "The samples this season," said W. D. Matthews to a reporter, are, as a rule, lighter in weight when compared with last year, but the wheat is of a brighter quality. Barley is stained to a considerable degree, and the quantity of high grade will be small in consequence. Some samples of white wheat are remarkably fine."

R. F. Lyons has commenced the erection of an addition to his elevator at Carberry.

The total shipments of all grain from Montreal up to October 1 this year are 13,776,798 bushels against 8,313,267 bushels for the same time last year, an increase of 5,463,531 bushels.

A general meeting of the Winnipeg grain exchange was held on Tuesday, when, besides the election of a member, the adoption of amendments to the constitution took place. One of these provided for the issue of permits to clerks in the employ of members, for entering on the floor of the exchange to obtain market reports. Another amendment provided that a deposit of \$14 should accompany an application for an arbitration board, to be forfeited in case the party asking the arbitration should refuse to go on with the case.

## Canned Salmon.

A Montreal house has sent out a circular saying that the pack of canned salmon in British Columbia is only 200,000 cases, against 400,000, 000 last year, and therefore a strong market may be looked for, and they anticipate prices 25 to 30c per dozen higher than a year ago. They quote sunflower at \$1.45; Globe, \$1.47; British America, \$1.50 in car loads f. o. b. Montreal. They are rather off on the prices, says a Toronto paper, for one Toronto house sold two cars of "Sunflower" to the retail trade here this week at \$1.40, and a shade less for larger quantities. The object of the circular is no doubt to bull the market.

The New York *Bulletin* says: "It reports that have been going the rounds for several days truly reflect the real situation, the Alaska salmon 'pool' no longer exists. At all events, it is no secret that several canners have purchased their own brands, and, as previously noted, the unsold balance of 1892 pack, as well as a considerable portion of the old pack remaining outside of jobbers' hands, has been taken up by some venturesome operators on the Pacific coast and elsewhere. In fact, it is made to appear that the supply is practically 'cornered.' To a certain extent the claims of concentration of supplies may be justified, and surface indications are that the leading holders, if they work harmoniously, may succeed in forcing values above the present level. The report is industriously circulated that five English firms have taken a total of 125,000 cases. The movement on that account, along with the purchases of various brands by packers and their representatives, foots up a considerable total, and the balance, as noted above, is understood to have passed into the hands of a San Francisco firm, who have a reputation for being strong holders. This, however, does not cover all the "bullish" features that are brought to the surface with a view to convincing jobbers and retailers that Alaska salmon is a good article to stock up with. It is stated, for example, that this season's pack of Alaska fish has not exceeded 400,000 cases to any great extent, while some authorities not only place the maximum quantity at 350,000 cases, but assert that the quantity of standard red fish will be less than 300,000 cases, and the balance seconds and kingfish. It is a matter of record that over 250,000 cases of new pack have arrived at San Francisco thus far, but no tangible information comes to the surface regarding quantity due. Whatever the power is or behind the latest movements may be, it is patent that prices

have hardened. At all events, very little standard red Alaska fish was on sale at under \$1.17 1/2 regular, on spot or to arrive, while offerings were fairly liberal at \$1.15, less 1 per cent., a few days ago.

## Live Stock Markets.

The Montreal *Gazette* of October 3 says: "Another month has passed, and the cattle shippers are rejoicing in the fact that the season will only last about two months more. Business has been going from bad to worse, and has now reached the worst point in its history. The shipments have been growing smaller every week, last week's exports being the smallest of the season, while the figures for the month are the smallest for several years. When the month opened the shippers for the season were nearly 8,000 ahead of those of the same period last season, but they are now about even as far as cattle are concerned, while the exports of sheep have decreased nearly 50 per cent. So much has been written about the bad markets that it is almost impossible to write anything new. Store cattle have been almost given away, and it will not take much figuring to find out that Canadian cattle cannot make money at 4 1/2d, the quotation given in our cable to-day, cheap freights and other advantages notwithstanding. There are only a few shippers left and these few are only shipping through necessity. The trade has been taught a severe lesson, and while it is early to talk about it, appearances point to one pretty sure thing, i. e. that the Canadian cattle trade will next season be carried on in a more business like manner and that the speculative spirit and petty jealousies will be laid aside. True, there has not been so much speculation this year as last; but there has been some, and the shippers who have been filling spice engaged months ago know it to their sorrow. The spirit of jealousy or, more properly speaking, the inclination shown by certain shippers to get ahead of their neighbors, has proved a great drawback to successful trading. Freights would have been lowered long before they were and cattle would have been cheaper here if the bigger shippers would only condescend to come down to one another. Another result will be that we will have more fat cattle to ship next season, and that these cattle, when shipped, will not have the competition of so many of our own cattle, shipped this season as stockers. The Canadian farmer has lots of feed and has been buying store cattle in Toronto quite freely for some weeks past.

The local markets are dull and featureless. The cattle coming forward are of poor quality. While good butchers' cattle meet with a fair trade, business is, on the whole, slow and unprofitable. The Montreal butchers, with a few exceptions, are satisfied with anything in the shape of beef; but the supply of this class of cattle has been too large even for Montreal. At the Montreal stock yards trade has been very dull during the week. The local offerings were heavy and a great number of the inferior cattle had to be almost given away; while anything approaching good would freely at very fair prices. Hogs held firm at 5 1/2c, and good lumps and calves were in demand. Prices for cattle ranged from 2c for culls to 4c for the best butchers. Sheep and lumps sold at 3 to 3 1/2c per lb, and calves at \$3 to \$8 apiece.

It was the same old story at the East End abattoir—an oversupply of inferior cattle and a generally bad business in consequence. A few of the best cattle sold at 3 1/2 to 4 1/2c; but very few cattle brought this figure, the average price being about 2 1/2 to 3 1/2c. Several loads of the 500 head offered were left unsold. Good calves sold here at \$7 to \$9, while inferior animals sold down to \$2.50 each.

The Liverpool cable of October 3 says: The supply of Irish cattle now offering is enormous, and the cattle trade as a whole is simply ruinous, prices dropping here to 4 1/2d for average mixed shipments.

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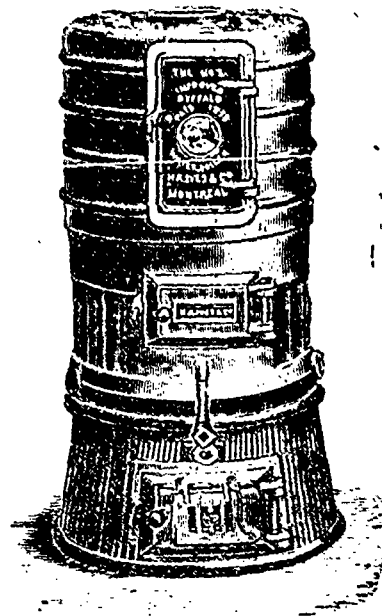
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	DAILY CAPACITY	DAILY CAPACITY
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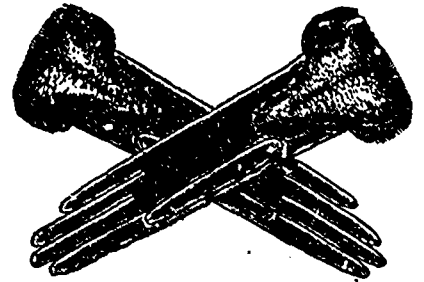
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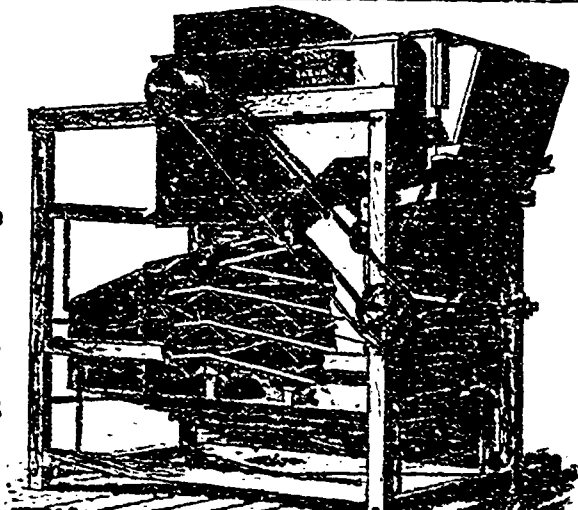
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ENGINES and BOILERS  
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Elevator Supplies.REDMOND,  
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## WINNIPEG MARKETS.

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

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, October 8.

The crop movement is now going on actively, daily receipts of wheat at Winnipeg averaging about 100 cars. A considerable portion of this is no doubt going to store on farmers' account, owing to the low present value of the cereal. The splendid weather is enabling the country to get through with threshing under excellent conditions. Grain crops are certainly turning out decidedly lighter yield all around, than was indicated by earlier estimates. General trade, particularly as regards collections, has not felt the influence of the grain movement to any extent yet. There has been a considerable call on the banks of course for funds, from the grain trade. Ordinary mercantile trade has been in moderate volume, and in most branches conditions are about normal for the season. Immigration arrivals are gradually falling off, as is usual at this season. Parties of new settlers, however, are still continually arriving, and the seasons' totals are in excess of former years. Sales of land by the land corporations, are vastly in excess of former years, Canadian Pacific land sales for September, for instance, being about 15,500 acres, as compared with less than 5,000 acres for the corresponding month of last year. Labor is fully employed. In fact it is next to impossible to obtain men for any class of labor. Men to go to the country demand up to \$40 per month, which includes board and lodging free, and as high as \$40 is being paid for farm and threshing hands, with the range from \$25 upward as to qualifications and nature of work. Lumber trade is meeting with a good demand from the country. Dairy produce and eggs are firm. Railway work is being pushed on the several lines under construction, weather being very favorable.

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

**FUEL**—The fuel question is still a burning issue. The new Souris coal is not arriving yet in any quantities, and citizens are still anxious to have an opportunity to test the quality of this new coal, in view of the high prices of other fuels. Anthracite coal is unchanged in price, but dealers claim it must advance, owing to the increased cost of laying down the coal here, since the advance at the mines and imposition of canal tolls. Another advance of anthracite at the mines seems to be generally looked for, now that the producers have the thing all in their own hands and no competition to fear. Wood continues at the same high prices, oak and alleged tamarac wood, (a mixture of pine, spruce, etc.) selling retail at \$6.50 and up to \$7 asked for better qualities.

**FISH**—The close season for whitefish set in on October 5, cutting off supplies of fresh caught, but there are plenty of refrigerator stored fish. Prices for white are ½ higher. B. C. salmon and lake trout plentiful. Oysters un-

changed. Fresh fish are quoted: Salmon, 14c; lake trout, 9c; whitefish, 6 to 6½c. Oysters, \$2.00 to \$2.50 per gallon. Cured fish quoted: salt Labrador herrings, \$4.75 to \$5 per half barrel; boneless codfish, 8 to 8½c per lb; smoked herrings, 22 to 25c per box.

**GROCERIES**—No further change in sugars. Quoted here: Granulated 5½ to 5¾c, yellows 4½ to 4¾c, powdered 7½ to 8c, lumps 6 to 6½c, syrups 2½ to 3½c. Eastern refiners quote 4½c for granulated and 3½ to 4½c for yellows. The decline of the cholera scare is causing an easier feeling in sugars in the States. Canadian refiners have been enabled to place some sugar in United States markets, at Chicago and eastern points, owing to relatively higher prices in the States.

**GREEN FRUITS**—A few Louisiana oranges are arriving. Apples have suffered in transit on account of warm weather, and there has been considerable of this fruit in the market out of condition, the latter selling at \$1.50 per barrel and upwards as to quality. Only the earlier varieties have been received yet, no winter keeping qualities being in the market. Ontario crabs continue to arrive mostly out of condition. Local tomatoes have been offering freely, and stopped sale of eastern fruit. Eastern grapes abundant and average lower price. Choice California winter Nellis pears are offering. Prices are: Louisiana oranges, \$6.25 to \$6.50 box; Masina lemons, \$9 to \$10 box; bananas, \$2.75 to \$3.25 bunch; tomatoes, 25 to 40c per 20 lb basket; green tomatoes, 25c per basket. California peaches, \$1.75 to \$2 per box; California winter pears, \$4.50 per 40 lb box; California Tokay grapes, \$6.50 to \$7 per 40 lb crate as to quality; Ontario apples, early varieties, \$3.25 to \$3.50 per barrel, for good fruit; Ontario pears, 40c to \$1 per basket, Ontario grapes, 25 to 60c per 10 lb basket.

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

**GENERAL WHEAT SITUATION**—There was not much change in wheat on Monday, United States markets being unchanged to slightly lower. Cables generally easier. India shipments showed very light for the week, being 1,300,000 bushels less than same week last year. The Chicago visible supply statement for United States and Canada, east of the mountains, showed an increase of 2,944,000 bushels for the week. Duluth stocks increased 927,000 bushels, Duluth receipts 861 cars and Minneapolis 1024 cars for two days. Prices were up nearly 1c on an average in United States markets on Tuesday. Cables were higher, and there were advanced bids for export business. The English visible supply statement showed an increase of 530,000 bushels. Receipts in northwest states were lighter, being 294 cars at Duluth and 392 at Minneapolis. Cables were rather strong on Wednesday. *Beerholm's* estimate places the world's wheat crop for 1892 at 48,000,000 bushels less than last year. Crop news concerning winter wheat is unfavorable, and it is said that growing wheat is suffering from drought. *Bradstreet's* reported an increase of 3,443,000 bushels in wheat stocks on both coasts of United States and Canada. Prices were stronger on Thursday, United States markets advancing ¼ to ½c. Cables were easy, but there was a firm undertone in United States markets, traceable probably to unfavorable news concerning the growing winter wheat crop. The drought in winter wheat states is general. Wheat had quite a strong tone on Friday. Cables were all strong, and winter wheat crop news was still unfavorable.

*Bradstreet's* weekly report, dated New York, Oct. 6, says: "Exports of wheat from United States seaports, both coasts, this week (flour included as wheat) equal 4,017,059 bushels compared with 3,953,000 bushels in the week one year ago. Last week the total export was 4,045,000 bushels. Stocks of available wheat in Europe and afloat therefor on October 1st did not vary materially from the like aggregate

one year, or three months ago. In the United States and Canada, both coasts, like stocks are 32,000,000 bushels larger than on July 1st last."

Total receipts at the four principal United States spring wheat points since Aug. 1, the beginning of the crop year foot up: Minneapolis 10,733,195 bu; Duluth 7,976,489 bu; Chicago 19,805,855 bu; Milwaukee 4,343,525 bu; making a total of 42,864,064 bu, against 39,375,546 bu during the same time last year and 15,555,801 bu in 1890. The total receipts of wheat at the four principal winter wheat points, Toledo, St. Louis, Detroit and Kansas City from July 1 to date are 40,598,182 bu, against 33,934,352 bu in 1891 and 14,260,284 bu in 1890.

The Minneapolis *Market Record* of Sept. 6 says: "The market opened stronger on a better tone in Europe, with a fair demand on the part of short sellers in the several markets, as reported from London. The feeling was quite general that as the maximum of the farm movement would soon be over, in both spring and winter, there will soon be a hardening of values in expectation of it."

A year ago Thursday Dec. wheat at Duluth closed at 96½c; Chicago wheat closing was 99½c Dec.; New York wheat closed at \$1.09½ Dec.; Dec. wheat ranged from 94 to 94½c at Minneapolis.

**LOCAL WHEAT**—The continuously bright, clear weather has enabled farmers to get ahead fast with their threshing, and wheat deliveries at country points have steadily increased, daily deliveries at principal points being from 4,000 to 10,000 bushels per day. Arrivals of cars at Winnipeg have averaged about 100 cars per day. Inspection returns show that a large portion is grading No. 2 hard, and No. 1 hard and No. 2 northern grades take considerable of the balance. Since new wheat began to move, the grades of 1, 2 and 3 regular have about dropped out of existence. The sample is plump and heavy, when cleaned, but seeds of weeds are more abundant than usual in the crop this year. Prices range about the same as a week ago. In Manitoba country markets 55c per bushel is about the highest price paid to farmers for finest samples of hard wheat, and at most points the range is lower, varying from 50c upward for choice hard wheats, equal to No. 2 hard or better.

Stocks in store at our Lake Superior elevators increased 5,083 bushels for the week ended October 1, making the total in store on October 1st, 210,184 bushels, of which 90,000 bushels were old wheat. Shipments out of old wheat were considerable, but receipts of new overbalanced shipments.

Threshing is now the order of the day, writes a correspondent at Union Point. Several steam outfits are at work. The wheat is a beautiful sample. Oats are heavy and plump, but the barley is badly discolored, and very few samples good enough for brewing. None of the cereals mentioned will be up to the average amount per acre—oats, 20 to 30; wheat, 15 to 20; barley, 12 to 18.

Alex. Lucas, says the *Calgary Herald*, left this morning for Edmonton, being accompanied by twelve delegates from Idaho, who propose to examine the country along the C. & E. north with a view to taking up lands and settling. Messrs. Fitzgerald and Lucas have been paying special attention to the state of Idaho this season. At considerable expense they secured extensive lists of names of bona fide settlers, hotel keepers, etc., in that state and have circulated a great mass of useful literature among the people in that quarter with most satisfactory results. The appearance in Alberta this season of large bodies of settlers from Idaho, is due entirely to their exertions.

**FLOUR**—Two or three cuts have been made in local flour prices during the last week, and today prices are down about 15c per sack as compared with quotations a week ago. A little local competition has something to do with the decline. In grades below strong bakers, there is considerable variation in the prices asked

by different millers. Prices are quoted as follows to the local trade in small lots per 100 pounds: Patents, \$2.05; strong baker's, \$1.85; XXXX, 80 to 90c; superfine, 65c to 70c. Less than 100 pounds sacks 5c. extra per hundred. These are the usual prices to small buyers. Closer quotations are obtained by large buyers.

**MILLSTUFFS**—Prices are steady and unchanged. Bran is selling at \$8 per ton to dealers, in broken lots to the local trade. At these figures the mills are doing comparatively much better on offal than for flour.

**OATS**—Prices on the Winnipeg street market are 1 to 2c lower, 20c being about the average price to farmers, and range from 19 to 21c. In country markets prices to farmers range from 15 to 18c per bushel of 34 lb. Considerable old oats yet offering. Reports as to yield of new crop indicate a much lighter yield than earlier estimates.

**BARLEY**—Almost nominal. Winnipeg street price about 20c per bushel of 48 pounds for feed quality. The general sample of new barley is very dark, and bright malting samples appear to be scarce, owing to rains about time most barley was ripe. Some few very late fields of barley came on after the rains and are a fine sample.

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

**MEALS, ETC.**—Oatmeal is easier in eastern markets. Prices unchanged here. \$2 is now about the top range for rolled or granulated. Roll-d and granulated oatmeal held at about \$1.95 to \$2 per sack, according to brand and standard meal 5c lower, these being prices to retail traders. Cornmeal \$1.65 to \$1.70 per 100 lbs. Split peas \$2.60 to \$2.65 per 100 lbs. Beans \$1.75 to \$1.80 per bushel. Pot barley, \$2.60 to \$2.65 per 100 lbs. Pearl barley, \$4.15 to \$4.20.

**BUTTER**—Some produce dealers reported receipts of country dairy rather more liberal. In some country markets, however, prices are higher than jobbing lots will sell for in this market. Selected round lots would bring 15c, and average fair to good round lots quoted at 13 to 14c. Dealers are selling in a small way to local retailers at 17 to 18c as to quality.

**CHEESE**—Very firm tone. The advancing tendency in eastern markets is influencing the situation here, and factories are holding for higher prices. Ideas are generally advanced to about 10c for good late cheese though buyers are averse to paying this price. A southern factory is reported to have sold this week here at 9c.

**EGGS**—The late firmness has developed into an advance of 1c for fresh, and prices are now firm at the advance. The weather has been exceedingly favorable to keeping up a supply of fresh eggs, but the supply is expected to grow steadily smaller, until the trade will have to fall back upon stores of pickled stock. Dealers are selling at 15 to 16c, as to quality.

**CURED MEATS**—Prices are unchanged. Dry salt long clear bacon, 9c; smoked long clear, 10c; spiced rolls, 10c to 11c; breakfast bacon, 13 to 13c; smoked hams, 12c to 13c; mess pork, \$16 to \$17 per barrel. Sausage quoted: Pork sausage, 10c; bologna sausage, 9c; German sausage, 9c; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 9c per half-lb packet.

**LARD**—Compound held at \$1.75 per pail. Pure at \$2.25 to \$2.30 per 20 pound pail. In tins, 12 to 12c per pound.

**DRESSED MEATS**—There is no change to note except perhaps an easier tendency for heavy hogs, the demand being more for nice light hogs, while a good many heavy ones are offering. Light fat are taken readily at 7c, but heavy a little lower tendency. The demand for meats is improving with cooler weather. The top price for good beef, sides or carcass, is 6c, and the range from 5 to 6c, as to quality. Pork is about 6c to 7c. Mutton held at 11c and lamb 11 to 12c. Veal 7 to 8c.

**POULTRY**—Easier, with the increasing supplies which cooler weather brings, and curtailment of demand on account of game supply now to be had. Dressed chickens quoted about 11c, ducks and geese 10c; turkeys 12c, dressed weights.

**GAME**—Wild ducks bring 20 to 30c per pair as to quality. Wild geese 40 to 75c each. A little venison is offering.

**VEGETABLES**—Potatoes offering freely. The crop is good in this district, and quality excellent. Following are prices at which dealers buy from growers on the market: Potatoes 20 to 25c per bushel; turnips 20c bushel; cabbage 25 to 50c dozen; cauliflower 40 to 75c dozen; celery 25c dozen; cucumbers 15 to 25c dozen; green corn 8c dozen ears. Tomatoes bring 25 to 30c per 20 lb baskets; green tomatoes plentiful at 50c per bushel; onions 1c to 2c per lb.

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

**WOOL**—A little fleeces still coming in. Dealers paying 9c to 10c for unwashed Manitoba fleece, as to quality. Washed, 15 to 16c.

**SENAGA ROOT**—Fall pick now coming in. We quote 26 to 30c per pound for good dry root.

**HAY**—Baled hay held at \$6 to \$7 per ton and offering freely. Loose hay on the street market abundant at \$3 to \$4 per ton. Considerable hay has been destroyed by prairie fires, but the crop is large and offerings abundant.

**LIVE STOCK**—Some western ranch cattle have been going through eastward for export. Buying in the country is slower. Hogs offering at about 4c delivered here.

### Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

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

Wheat prices at the close on Monday were just about in the same place as at the close on Saturday previous. Prices advanced 1/2c but declined about the same amount. Buying orders were fairly numerous. Closing prices were:—

	Oct.	Dec.	Jan.	May
Wheat .....	72 1/2	76 1/2	—	80 1/2
Corn .....	43 1/2	44 1/2	—	47 1/2
Oats .....	31 1/2	32 1/2	—	35 1/2
Pork .....	10 87 1/2	—	12 00	—
Lard .....	8 20	—	6 97 1/2	—
Ribs .....	10 15	—	6 27 1/2	—

Prices for wheat were higher on Tuesday, opening 1/2c higher and advanced 3/4c more, closing 1/2c to 1c higher. Closing prices were:—

	Oct.	Dec.	Jan.	May
Wheat .....	73 1/2	76 1/2	—	81 1/2
Corn .....	44 1/2	45 1/2	—	48 1/2
Oats .....	31 1/2	32 1/2	—	36 1/2
Pork .....	11 00	—	12 13 1/2	—
Lard .....	8 35	—	7 02 1/2	—
Short Ribs .....	10 15	—	6 32 1/2	—

Wheat opened 1/2c higher on Thursday and declined 3/4c, closing 1/2c to 3/4c lower. Trading fairly active. Closing prices were:—

	Oct.	Dec.	Jan.	May
Wheat .....	73 1/2	76 1/2	—	81 1/2
Corn .....	43 1/2	44 1/2	—	47 1/2
Oats .....	31 1/2	32 1/2	—	36 1/2
Pork .....	11 27 1/2	—	12 42 1/2	—
Lard .....	8 40	—	7 15	—
Short Ribs .....	10 09	—	6 45	—

On Thursday wheat was firm on reports of drought in wheat states, closing prices were 3/4c to 1c higher.

	Oct.	Dec.	Jan.	May
Wheat .....	74	76 1/2	—	82 1/2
Corn .....	43 1/2	44 1/2	—	48
Oats .....	31 1/2	32 1/2	—	36 1/2
Pork .....	11 50	—	12 50	—
Lard .....	8 45	—	7 27 1/2	—
Short Ribs .....	10 37 1/2	—	6 62 1/2	—

On Friday there was an improved feeling in wheat due to stronger cables and a falling off

in the local receipts. Closing prices were 1/2 to 1 cent higher.

	Oct.	Dec.	Jan.	May
Wheat .....	76 1/2	77 1/2	—	83 1/2
Corn .....	44	46 1/2	—	48 1/2
Oats .....	31 1/2	33 1/2	—	36 1/2
Pork .....	11 40	—	12 72 1/2	—
Lard .....	8 45	—	7 25	—
Ribs .....	10 40	—	6 07 1/2	—

At Chicago Saturday, December 8, wheat for December delivery opened at 77 1/2c and closed at 77c per bushel.

### Minneapolis Markets.

Following were closing wheat quotations on Thursday, October 6:

Grades,	Oct.	Dec.	May.	On trk
No. 1 hard .....	—	—	—	72 1/2
No. 1 northern .....	70 1/2	71 1/2	77 1/2	71 1/2
No. 2 northern .....	—	—	—	65 to 67

Quotations, except when classified, are for now wheat.

**FLOUR**—Flour was dull and weak in the general way, for fresh sales, but there were quite large contracts made some ten days ago that take all the present output, with the help of current sales for prompt delivery. There are also contracts made now for forward delivery, so that the drain upon them is not very heavy. Millers believe that the uptum will be early enough, again to take away flour at prices above the present, before the contracts already made will be full. Bakers flour is very dull. Quoted at \$3.90 to \$4.30 for first patents; \$3.75 to \$3.90 for second patents; \$2.90 to \$3.10 for fancy and export bakers; \$1.30 to \$1.90 for low grades, in bags, including red dog.

**BRAN AND SHORTS**—Millstuffs is moving along quite well, and while the production is large, it is kept very well cleaned up all around. Considerable is now quoted ahead, which is possible to shorten the amounts offered for prompt delivery and may strengthen such offerings. Quoted at \$8.50 to \$9.00 for bran, \$9.50 to \$10.50 for shorts, and \$10.50 to 11.00 for middlings.

**OATS**—To supply of cash oats was large and the market dull, with a declining tendency. No. 3 sold at 29c to 30c, car lots.

**BARLEY**—Barley was very slow and dull, a great deal of barley was on the market and some of it was quite good in quality selling a little lower than yesterday. The poor grades were hard to sell at any price. Altogether the market was very unsatisfactory. Cars sold at 32 to 45c, as to sample.

**FRED**—Millers held at \$16.25 to \$16.75, less than car lot \$16.75 to \$17.25; with corn meal at \$15.25 to \$15.75. Granulated meal \$20.00.

**BUTTER**—Creamery, 18 to 25c, dairy, 18 to 23c, packing stock, 13 to 13c.

**EGGS**—17 to 17c, including cases.

**POTATOES**—40 to 45c per bushel for round lots.

**APPLES**—\$3 to \$4.50 per barrel as to quality. —Market Record, October 6.

### Manitoba Weather and Crops.

The weather has continued bright and moderate temperature. The lowest reading of the thermometer at Winnipeg for the week is 33, highest 74.6. There has yet been no severe frost, and tender garden plants in some cases are not injured yet. Potatoes now being gathered, are a fine crop in this district. Threshing has progressed uninterruptedly and rapidly, and all information as a result of threshing tends to confirm the opinion expressed in these columns repeatedly, that the yield of all grain crops would be under usual estimates. Wheat, barley and oats will fall short of official and most other estimates by at least a few bushels per acre. Barley is a dark sample, except some very late patches, which were harvested after the wet spell which caught most of the barley crop at the critical time. A good rain would greatly improve the fields for plowing, as well as subdue numerous prairie fires now traversing the country.

**Duluth Wheat Market.**

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

Monday—October, 70c ; December, 72c.  
 Tuesday—October, 71c ; December, 73c.  
 Wednesday—October, 71c ; December, 73c.  
 Thursday—October, 71c ; December, 73c.  
 Friday—October, 73c ; December, 75c.  
 Saturday—October, 73c ; December, 74c.

A week ago September closed at 71c and December delivery at 72c.

**Winnipeg Wheat Inspection.**

The number of cars of wheat inspected at Winnipeg for the week ended October 1st, is given below with the grading of the same.

Grade.	Oct. 1.
Extra Manitoba hard....	2
No. 1 hard .....	50
No. 2 hard .....	101
No. 3 hard .....	17
No. 1 Northern .....	5
No. 2 Northern .....	42
No. 3 Northern .....	7
No. 1 White tyfo.....	16
No. 2 White tyfo.....	5
No. 1 Regular .....	2
No. 2 Regular .....	0
No. 3 Regular .....	0
No. 1 Rejected.....	22
No Grade .....	17
Rejected .....	18
Feed Wheat.....	0
Total .....	304

For the previous week, 128 cars were inspected. For the corresponding week of last year, 94 cars.

**Grain Grades.**

The standards board, for fixing the standards for grading this year's grain crops, is in session at Winnipeg as we go to press, and the results of its labors cannot be given this week.

**Grain Grading.**

The meeting of representatives from various boards of trade was held at Winnipeg on October 6, as previously announced, to discuss matters in connection with grading and inspecting wheat. There were present, Messrs. Atkinson and McMillan, Winnipeg board of trade ; G. R. Crowe and Jos. Harris, Winnipeg grain exchange ; S. R. Marlatt and F. Philipps, Portage la Prairie ; Thos. Thompson, Brandon ; Mr. Parker, Morden ; Jno. Moody, Regina ; D. Fraser, Virden ; T. B. Baker, Moose Jaw.

The following resolutions were passed :  
 "That the question of changing the system of inspection to secure more uniformity and meet the requirements of the trade, it is desirable that C. N. Bell, secretary of the Winnipeg exchange, be requested to secure information as to different systems of inspection at the various grain centres of this continent and the same be referred to different boards of trade for future action."

Resolved, "That the Canadian Pacific railway be requested to provide switch and other requirements for the purpose of allowing proper drawing of samples and proper inspection in Winnipeg during daylight, also that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Canadian Pacific railway authorities at once."

**Weekly Trade Report.**

Bradstreet's report, issued at New York on October 5, says: "The feature of the business world this week is the stimulating effect on southern trade of the one-half cent advance in the price of raw cotton. Interior merchants at the south are not generally buying generously but they are ordering oftener, which is having a splendid effect on business generally throughout the south. The price of pig iron is 25 cents higher for spot orders at Cincinnati, but few other markets report sales at the advance. After displaying considerable activity with

marked advances in special stocks, the speculative share market at New York tends to rivet the dullness pending next week's holidays. The feature has been the strength of New York and New England on another alleged deal. The former condition of money causes less apprehension. Silver is already higher on foreign enquiry and decreased supplies.

At the London wool sales competition has been keen and prices have been firm, thus tending to strengthen quotations on this side. Only 4,000 bales have thus far been secured for the United States.

In the province of Quebec leading varieties of farm produce are in only moderate demand but in spite of this, mercantile collections are fairly prompt. Toronto advices are that the distribution of staples has improved somewhat, but even there the demand for farm produce is not active, wheat being about 65 cents.

Bank clearings at Halifax, Montreal and Toronto aggregate \$24,393,000 this week, an extraordinary heavy total, it being thirty-six per cent more than last week and twenty-four more per cent than the first week in October, 1891.

There were thirty-six business failures reported from the Canadian Dominion this week. Last year the total was twenty-two and one year ago it was thirty-eight.

**Freight Rates and Traffic Matters.**

The Montreal Trade Bulletin of Sept. 30 says. "In grain the rates are steady at 1s 9d to 2s Liverpool and Glasgow, and 2s 3d to 2s 6d to London, space having been taken at both figures. Bristol is quoted at 2s 6d to 2s 9d. An outside steamer has been put on for Bristol, which is wanting grain at 2s 6d. Flour has been taken at 10s to Liverpool, and at 10s 6d to 11s 3d to Glasgow and London, some large western engagements having been made for Glasgow at 10s. The bulk of the engagements are for American flour. Provisions are quiet at 13s 9d, very few going forward. Hops have been engaged at 60c per cwt, cattle at 35s, deals at 37s 6d to 42s 6d, and hay at 35s to 40s. Frights to Newfoundland and Lower Ports are quoted 20 to 22c for flour and provisions, and at \$5 per ton for general freight. Hay has been engaged at \$1 per ton.

The Chicago Trade Bulletin of Oct. 1 says : "The eastern roads did a good business during the past week, as shippers were anxious to get as much stuff east as possible before the advance in rates goes into effect on October 10. Current rates are 22c per 100 lbs on grain and 25c on provisions. On October 10 they will be advanced to 25c for grain and 30c for provisions. Through rates to Liverpool were firmer, due to the strength in ocean rates. Flour was taken at 26c to 28c, and provisions at 37c to 41c per 100 lbs. Wheat was 14c per bushel and corn at 13c. Through rates to the seaboard were firm, 17c for flour and 7c to 7c for wheat and 7c for corn to New York. To New England points the corn rate was firm at 10c and oats at 6c. On the lake and rail lines have agreed to advance flour rates to New York to 20c October 10, and grain to the seaboard points 1c. Lake freights were steady, with a good business at 2c for wheat and 2c for corn to Buffalo, 4c for wheat to Kingston, 2c for corn to Georgian Bay and 1c for oats."

The Duluth Market Report says: "Grain rates have ruled firm during the past week with fair demand at 3c. Hard coal has fluctuated from 35c down to 25c from Buffalo, present rate is 25c. Soft coal has ruled steady at 40c.

Erie Canal rates—Wheat steady at 4c Buffalo to New York, including Buffalo's charges.

J. R. Mullins, of Virden, and H. A. Mullins, of Binscarth, Man., are shipping about 350 head of fat cattle for the old country markets about the 12th inst.

**The Wheat Situation.**

[From Beerbohm, Sept. 23]

In estimating the exportable surplus from the various countries, the writer, as usual, takes a broad view of the subject, and adopts what appears to be the maximum quantity for each country, allowing, for instance, for 35,000,000 bu. of old wheat in the United States carried forward from the last crop. It is quite a distinct question whether all the exportable surplus would be forthcoming at present low prices. The answer to such a question would be somewhat decisively in the negative. As a matter of fact Russia might export only half the quantity assumed to be available, and yet at the close of the present season have less on hand in the shape of reserve stocks than, for instance, she possessed at harvest time in 1889. America's presumed surplus might likewise be reduced by 40,000,000 bu, and yet leave the country on July 1 next with no greater reserve stocks than were held in 1887 and 1888. It is, in fact, a somewhat common error to assume that the reserves, except in England, are at all beyond the ordinary level. In France, for instance, it is shown by official returns that the crops and imports of the past six years average 345,600,000 bu, while the past season's total supplies have been only 328,400,000 bu, thus indicating that although the stocks of foreign wheat in the ports are rather large—over 8,000,000 bu, the reserves of home-grown wheat must be considerably less than last year. Meanwhile, it is quite noticeable that foreign wheat in France is overshadowed by the new home-grown, which is good in quality and temporarily plentiful, the result being that the net c.i.f. value of most foreign wheat is quite below the level in this country.

The general argument set forth previously may be reiterated—that there is a full sufficiency of wheat to supply all indicated requirements in the forthcoming season, if prices are sufficiently attractive; but one cannot help feeling that the present level of 26 to 30s for most wheats is not one to lead to free deliveries, but rather the reverse.

The following comparison of the actual yield of the wheat crop in the various countries will probably be found interesting. The figures for the most part are derived from official sources, and may be depended upon to be as approximately correct as such statistics can be, although they may differ somewhat from preconceived notions on the subject:—

	Qrs. 1892.	Qrs. 1891.	Qrs. 1890.
Austria .....	0,000,000	5,000,000	5,300,000
Hungary .....	10,500,000	17,000,000	18,800,000
Belgium .....	2,500,000	1,250,000	2,400,000
Bulgaria .....	5,500,000	4,850,000	3,700,000
Denmark .....	550,000	550,000	490,000
France .....	37,500,000	26,050,000	41,100,000
Germany .....	12,000,000	10,700,000	13,000,000
Greece .....	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Holland .....	800,000	600,000	810,000
Italy .....	14,000,000	17,000,000	16,200,000
Norway .....	50,000	50,000	50,000
Portugal .....	750,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Roumania .....	6,600,000	6,600,000	6,500,000
Russia (inc Poland) .....	27,000,000	23,300,000	27,350,000
Servia .....	1,250,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Spain .....	8,500,000	9,000,000	9,150,000
Sweden .....	500,000	510,000	470,000
Switzerland .....	400,000	350,000	400,000
Turkey (Europe) .....	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,250,000
United Kingdom .....	8,250,000	9,000,000	9,450,000

	Qrs. 1892.	Qrs. 1891.	Qrs. 1890.
Totals for Europe .....	154,050,000	139,620,000	163,010,000
Algeria .....	2,000,000	2,500,000	2,500,000
Argentine Republic .....	4,000,000	3,000,000	2,500,000
Australasia .....	4,000,000	3,500,000	4,100,000
Asia Minor .....	4,500,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
Canada .....	6,000,000	6,000,000	4,500,000
Cape Colony .....	500,000	500,000	4,000,000
Chili .....	2,250,000	2,000,000	2,250,000
Egypt .....	1,000,000	1,250,000	1,250,000
India .....	25,000,000	32,000,000	29,000,000
Persia .....	2,250,000	2,250,000	2,750,000
Syria .....	1,000,000	1,250,000	1,500,000
U. S. America .....	60,000,000	74,500,000	47,675,000

Total out of Europe. 113,460,000 133,580,000 102,555,000

Grand total. 267,450,000 273,240,000 265,615,000  
 The plain fact indicated by these returns is that the world's production of wheat is about 48,000,000 bu less than last year, although in Europe the crops aggregate over 112,000,000



bu larger than last year. Indeed, it will be seen that this year's crop barely reaches the average of the preceding five years' crops, which was 2,152,000,000 bu. It is doubtful, too, whether the production of wheat in the past season has reached what may be called the normal requirements of the world, although these latter are of a somewhat elastic nature—depending on surrounding circumstances. Worth it not, therefore, for the fact that the high prices of last autumn had the effect of shifting much of the surplus wheat from the exporting to the importing countries, it may safely be assumed that prices might, on the legitimate basis of supply and demand be materially higher than they now are. It will take some time to restore this equilibrium, but meanwhile the most conservative of observers could hardly fail to arrive at the conclusion that, starting from the present basis of values, there should be no need of discouragement.

The other great breadstuff crop on the continent, viz.: Rye proves to be considerably larger than last year, but less than in 1890. The wheat and rye crops of the world for the past three years compare, in fact as follows:

	1892.	1891.	1890.
	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.
Wheat .....	267,450,000	273,210,000	265,615,000
Rye .....	148,500,000	121,617,000	160,630,000
Total .....	416,340,000	394,757,000	416,335,000

**Hard Winter Wheat.**

The hard winter wheat which has been raised in the southwest states quite freely during the past year, especially in Nebraska, Missouri, and Kansas, has been forwarded liberally to Chicago within the past ten weeks. While it is not deliverable on contracts under the rules of the Chicago Board of Trade, it should not be understood that the grain is of an inferior quality. On the other hand, it is of exceptional good quality, and the report that it is purchased exclusively for mixing purposes is erroneous. An urgent demand prevails for it on export account, mainly from Liverpool and Western England, where millers desire it. Orders are also being received from Antwerp. There is also an increasing demand on domestic account, as the enquiry for milling is growing as the merits of this wheat become known.—Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin.

**Annual Survey of Wheat.**

[From Liverpool Corn Trade News, Sept. 20.]  
Reckoning the cereal year from Aug. 1, 1892, to July 31, 1893, will avoid cutting into odd fragments of years. By Aug. 1 the great crops of America, Russia, France, Hungary, Roumania, Italy and Spain are usually all ready to come upon the markets, the British crop following as a rule about a fortnight later, therefore July 31 seems to be the natural date upon which to terminate the cereal year.

The first consideration must be the state of the reserves of breadstuffs in the chief countries, which will be found to compare as follows with a year ago:

	August	
	Bushels.	Bushels.
	1892.	1891.
United States and Canada .....	48,500,000	31,600,000
United Kingdom .....	28,000,000	12,100,000
France .....	11,000,000	10,000,000
Belgium, Germany, Holland .....	5,400,000	12,000,000
Russian ports .....	8,000,000	6,000,000
Afloat .....	24,000,000	38,000,000
Total .....	122,900,000	109,700,000

\*Rather more points counted now than a year ago.

The aggregate stock of wheat carried over into the new season this year by several countries is undoubtedly extremely light, exception being made in the case of the United Kingdom, France and Germany, where the total this season of 42,000,000 bushels only comprises part of the reserves, much owing to known causes being invisible at this date; the American stock being taken at more points, ie, on the other hand, not a fair comparison with last season's the difference in-

stead of being 17,000,000 bu should only be about 9,000,000 bu—the total of the reserves of all countries, counting the depleted visible and invisible stocks of such countries as Italy, Spain, Portugal, etc.—without, however, saying anything about India, where the deficiency as compared with last year must amount to 10,000,000 or 20,000,000 bu, would probably be found to be as light or lighter than a year ago.

On the whole, then, it may be placed on record that the reserves of old wheat on Aug. 1, 1892, were light, particular exception being made in the case of the United Kingdom, France and Germany.

It would seem now to be in order to reckon up the crops lately harvested and to compare them with the yields of past season, and for present purposes it will be better if we include in this sum only those crops about which official data are obtainable. The chief crops of wheat already known are the following:

	1892.	1891.
	Bushels.	Bushels.
United States America .....	495,000,000	611,000,000
Canada .....	55,000,000	62,000,000
India .....	217,000,000	276,000,000
France .....	1312,000,000	213,000,000
Austria-Hungary .....	170,000,000	168,000,000
Italy .....	111,000,000	138,000,000
Total .....	1,360,000,000	1,463,000,000

Deficiency this season 102,000,000 bushels.  
Preliminary.  
Likely to be reduced 10,000,000 bushels at the next count.

A deficiency of 102,000,000 bushels, or 13,000,000 quarters in the five chief crops can not be turned into surplus by any addition to our knowledge of the outturn of the remaining crops of Europe, not even counting the Russian. The total outturn of the crops of Russia, Germany, Great Britain, Spain, Portugal, etc., may be estimated from commercial or semi-official returns as follows.

	1892.	1891.
	Bushels.	Bushels.
Russia and Poland .....	215,000,000	180,000,000
Germany .....	100,000,000	88,000,000
Great Britain .....	67,000,000	75,000,000
Spain and Portugal .....	80,000,000	78,000,000
Roumania .....	52,000,000	50,000,000
Bulgaria .....	27,000,000	24,000,000
Turkey in Europe .....	26,000,000	24,000,000
Roumelia .....	13,000,000	11,000,000
Servia .....	5,000,000	4,000,000
Belgium .....	10,000,000	15,000,000
Holland .....	7,000,000	5,000,000
Denmark .....	5,000,000	4,500,000
Sweden and Norway .....	5,000,000	4,000,000
Switzerland .....	3,500,000	4,000,000
Greece .....	4,000,000	4,000,000
Argentina .....	36,000,000	33,000,000
Chile .....	16,000,000	16,000,000
North Africa .....	34,000,000	41,000,000
Australia .....	34,000,000	32,000,000
Total .....	749,500,000	690,000,000

In these countries where we have to depend upon estimates for the result of the crops, it will be seen that there is a surplus compared with last season's yield of 58,000,000 bu. Adding the two totals together we have the following figures as representing the approximate yield of the world's crop:

	1892.	1891.
	Bushels.	Bushels.
Six countries—actual official returns .....	1,360,000,000	1,463,000,000
Remaining countries—unofficial estimates .....	749,000,000	691,000,000
Grand Total (bu) .....	2,115,000,000	2,160,000,000
Grand total (qrs) .....	264,000,000	280,000,000

N.B.—It has been thought best to leave out of consideration altogether the crop of Asia Minor, which is variously estimated at from 6,000,000 to 14,000,000 qrs.

During the month of September, the Canadian Pacific railway Co. sold 15,442 acres of land realizing for the same \$50,057. For the same period last year 4,976 were sold for \$17,979. The month of September is always looked upon as a poor sale month, as during that time farmers are busy with their threshing and have no time to devote to other business. During October, sales commence to pick up and are usually large during the winter and spring times of the year.

Some Toronto bakers advertise four-pound loaves of bread for 7 cents, which is equal to 28 to 29 of the ordinary two-pound loaves for \$1.

H. P. Hansen, of Morden, Man., has succeeded in securing the sum of \$1,000 as a bonus to the establishment of a woollen mill in Morden, which will be fitted up and running by next spring.

The case against the Winnipeg fruit jobbers for selling damaged fruit contrary to a health by-law of the city, has been dismissed, the magistrate having decided that the by-law under which the charge was made, is ultra vires.

Mr. Taaffe, who has heretofore represented Glover & Brais, dealers in men's furnishings, of Montreal, in Manitoba, the territories and British Columbia, will hereafter continue his attention to the territory east of the mountains, the growth of the firm's business having rendered this necessary.

The Standard, of Carman says: "Grain buyers and others who are in a position to know say that over 125,000 bushels of wheat have been delivered at the elevators here already this season. On Thursday last 11,000 bushels were marketed. Nearly the whole of the wheat marketed is of the highest grade. The Standard would like to hear from some place that can beat the record."

Mr. Bedford of the Brandon experimental farm made an experiment regarding the preventability of smut this season. Taking two lots of seed wheat he "bluestoned" one, the other he allowed to go without. The seed he sowed at the same time on equally favorable ground, and then watched the result. The time of threshing came, and a like quantity of the product of each was selected for proving the test. In the bluestoned grain there were 25 smut balls. In that sowed without "bluestoning" there were seven hundred.

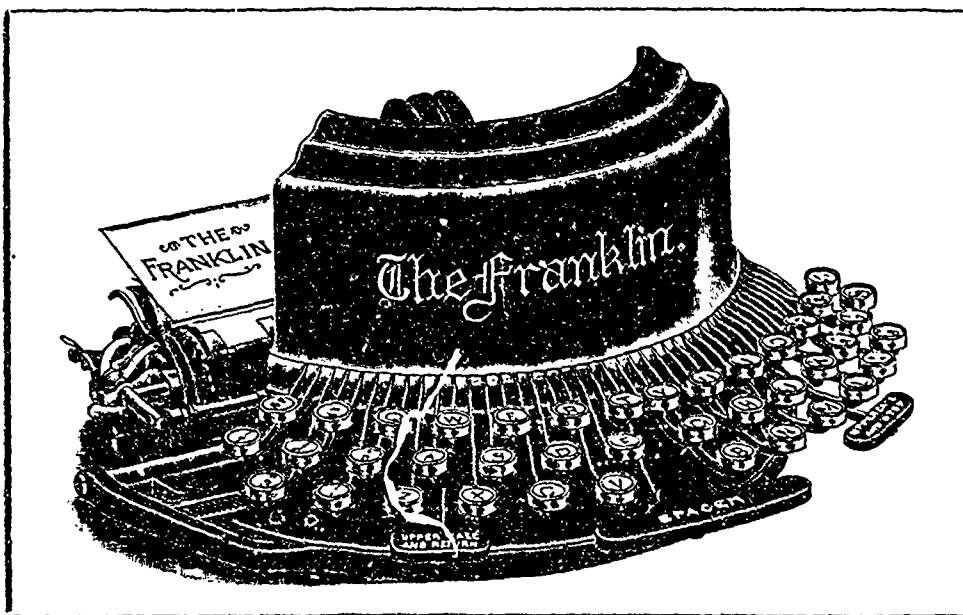
The commissioners who will represent the Dominion at the approaching conference at Halifax with representatives of Newfoundland are Hon. Messrs Bowell, Tupper and Chapleau. Douglas Stewart, of the department of justice will act as secretary. Delegates of the respective governments will meet at the end of this month and the convention it is thought will result in a permanent adjustment of the commercial and fishery interests of both countries upon a basis satisfactory and beneficial to both.

An Ottawa telegram says the minister of railways and canals has arranged with Hugh Ryan, contractor, to have the 800 canals ready for use for the fall of 1893. Upon what terms he agrees to forestall by two years the stipulated time for completion of his contract has not transpired, but it is claimed that the consideration is based upon a very close estimate of the extra expense likely to be entailed. It is said to be very much below what was at first generally supposed to be the figure at which it would pay to put the work through next year.

Last year about this time, when THE COMMERCIAL depreciated the reports, then in circulation so freely, that wheat prices would be very high before the winter was over, and advised farmers to sell at the good values then ruling, some of our exchanges stated that THE COMMERCIAL had been bought up by or was published in the interest of the grain men. At the present time, when THE COMMERCIAL has expressed its belief in higher wheat values later on, will not some of our exchanges kindly rise to explain that this journal is published in the interest of the Patrons of Industry.

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Winnipeg Wholesale Prices Current.

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.															
WHITE LEAD, pure, ground in oil, Association guarantee, in 25 lb irons and 100 and 200 lb kegs	80.00 to 7.00	Castor Oil, per lb	12	Opium	4.00 to 4.25	Sheet Iron—1 to 20 gauge	8.75 to 4.00								
White Lead, No. 1, per 100 lbs	6.50 to 6.50	Mica axlogroose, per case	3.75	Oil lemon, super	2.75 to 3.50	22 to 24	3.75 to 4.00								
" " No. 2	6.50 to 6.00	Gen "	3.20	Oil peppermint	4.00 to 4.50	20	4.00 to 4.25								
" " assorted, 1 to 5 lb tins, per pound	1.10 to 1.20	Imperial	2.50	Oxalic acid	.14 to .16	23	4.25 to 5.50								
PREPARED PAINTS, pure liquid colors, per gallon	1.35 to 1.40	SUNDRIES, Coal tar, per barrel	3.00	Potass iodide	4.00 to 4.25	CANADA PLATES									
" " second quality	1.10 to 1.20	Portland cement, per barrel	4.75	Saltpetre	.10 to .11	8.75 to 4.00									
DRY COLORS, white lead, per lb	8	Michigan plaster, per barrel	3.25 to 3.50	Sal rochello	.30 to .35	IRON PIPE—40 to 45 per cent. off list.									
Red lead, per pound	7	Putty, in bladders, per pound	.03	Shellac	.35 to .40	16 to 24 gauge, per lb									
Yellow ochre, per lb	3	" " in barrels of bladders	.03	Sulphur flowers	4.50 to 5.00	.08 to .06									
Golden ochre, per lb	5	Whiting, barrels, per 100 lbs	1.25	Sulphur roll, per keg	4.50 to 5.00	23 gauge, "									
Venetian red, French	3 1/2	Alabastine, per case, 20 p'ks	7.00	Soda bicarb, per keg of 112 lb	4.00	.06 1/2 to .07 1/2									
Venetian red, Eng.	3 1/2	Asbestine, per case of 100 lbs	7.00	Sal soda	2.50 to 3.00	23 "									
English purple oxides	4 1/2	Window Glass, 1st break	1.90	Tartaric acid, per lb	.55 to .05	.06 1/2 to .07 1/2									
American oxides, per lb	4	Glass would be shaded for large quantities.		LEATHER.											
These prices for dry colors are for broken lots. 30 per pound less when full kegs or barrels are taken.				WOOD.				CHAIN—							
Zanzibar vermilion, kegs	18	COAL, Pennsylvania Anthracite, per ton	\$3.50 to 6.25	Spanish sole, best, No. 1 per lb				Proof Coll, 8-16 inch, per lb							
Less than kegs, per pound	20	Pennsylvania, soft	8.00	" " No. 1				" " 1/2-16 " " "							
English vermilion, in 39 lb bags	1.00	Lethbridge coal	7.50	" " No. 2				" " 1/2-16 " " "							
Less than bags, per pound	1.10	Souris mines coal, \$1.00 per ton on track. Except for Souris coal, the above are retail prices for coal, delivered; price at yard 60c less. The retail price for Souris coal will be \$1.75.		Slaugh'er sole, heavy				" " 7-16 " " "							
VARNISHES, No. 1, furniture, gal.	1.00	DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.				" " 7-16 " " "									
" " Extra furniture, per gal	1.35	Alum, per lb	.03 1/2 to .04 1/2	Harness, heavy, best				Trace, per doz pairs							
" " Elastic oak, per gal	2.00	Alcohol, per gal	4.75	" " light				ZINC SPLICER							
" " No. 1, carriage, per gal	2.00	Bleaching powder, per lb	.18 to .12	" " No. 1				ZINC SHEET							
" " Hard oil finish, per gal	2.00	Blue vitrol	.7 to .10	Upper, heavy, best				LEAD—Pig, per lb							
" " Brown Japan, per gal	1.00	Borax	.13 to .14	" " light				Sheets, 2 1/2 lbs. per square							
" " Gold Size, Japan	1.50	Bromide potash	.50 to .55	Kip skins, French				it							
" " No. 1, orange shellac	2.00	Camphor	.70 to .75	" " domestic				.6 to .7							
" " Pure orange shellac	2.50	Camphor cunces	.80 to .90	Calf skins, French, premier choice				SOLDERS—							
These prices are for less than barrels, and would be shaded for full barrel lots.				Calf skins, domestic				Half-and-half (guar) per lb							
LINSEED OIL, raw, per gallon	610	Carbolic acid	.10 to .05	Splits, senior				ANTIMONY—Cookson's, per lb							
" " Boiled, per gallon	64	Castor oil	.13 to .15	" " junior				.25							
These prices are in barrels, but would be shaded 2c for ten barrel lot.				Chlorate potash				AMMUNITION—Cartridges—							
TURPENTINE, Pure spirits, in barrels, per gallon	650	Castor oil	.13 to .15	Citric acid				Rim Fire Pistol, Amer. dis., 35% Cartridges, Dom., 50%							
Less than barrels, per gallon	72	Copperas	.03 1/2 to .04	Corduvan, per foot				" " Military, Amer., 5% advance.							
GLUE, S S., in sheets, per pound	15	Cocaine, per oz	\$3.20 to \$9.75	Pebble, cow				Central Fire Pistol and Rifle, Amer., 12% Cartridges, Dom., 30%							
" " White, for kalsomining	20	Cream tartar, per lb	.80 to .85	Buff				Shot Shells, 6.50 to \$9.50.							
BURNING OILS, Eocene	34	Epsom salts	.03 1/2 to .04	Russets, saddlers, per doz				SNIP—Canadian							
" " Sunlight	29	Extract Logwood, bulk	.15 to .18	Lining, colored, per foot				WADS—Eley's, per 1,000							
" " Silver Star	26	" " boxes	.15 to .20	METALS AND HARDWARE.				AXES—Per box							
" " Water white	33	German quinine	.85 to .40	TIN, Lamb and Flag, 66 and 23 lb ingots, per lb				.65 to 15.50							
" " Opalero	32	Glycerine, per lb	.22 to .25	Strip				AXLE GRASS—Per gross							
Stove gasoline, per case	3.50	Howard's quinine, per oz	.60 to .60	TIN PLATES—Charcoal Plates, Bright.				10.00 to 14.00							
Benzine, per case	3.50	Insuet powder	.38 to .40	Bradley M. L. S				WIRE—Clothes line, galv., p.							
Benzine and gasoline, per gallon	50	Morphia sul	1.75 to \$1.90	I. C., usual sizes				Wire Barb							
LUBRICATING OILS, Capital's Under	63					I. C., 20 x 23, 112 sheets				4.85 to 5.00					
" " Eldorado Engine	35					Dean or J. G. Grado				ROPE—Sisal, per lb, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2,					
" " Atlantic red	35					I. C. 20 x 23, 112 sheets				Manilla, per lb., 14 1/2 to 15 1/2,					
" " Golden Star No 1	33					IRON AND STEEL—				Cotton, 25 to 27.					
" " Extra	35					Common Iron, per 100 lbs				NAILS—Cut 5 in. and upwards, per keg base, price, 8.00.					
" " Eldorado Castor	38					Band				Wire nails, 4.00.					
" " Golden	32					Swedish				HORSE NAILS—Canadian, dis., 50 to 45 per cent.					
								Sleigh Shoe Steel				HORSE SHOES—Per keg, 4.50 to 5.00.			

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WE NEITHER DEAL IN COUNTERFEITS NOR PLAY SECOND FIDDLE.

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

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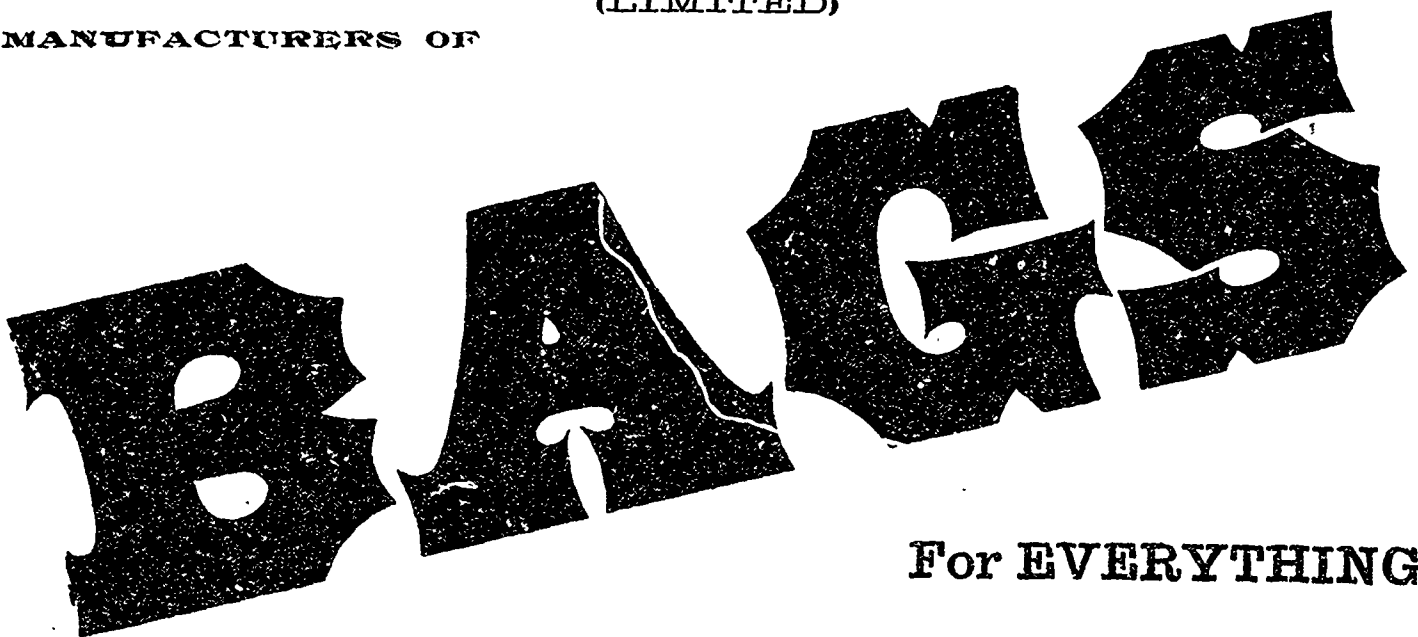
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## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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

## British Columbia Business Review.

Tuesday, October 4th, 1892.

During the past week it has rained almost continuously, with the exception of two days, and as a result, building operations were somewhat interfered with. Otherwise there is little unusual to report. The weather is fine again, beautifully so. Business is good, but with the exception that returns are slow. Merchants and others do not complain very much and the majority of them express themselves as very well satisfied, both with the volume and character of the business.

Although dairy products are advancing in price they are slow, and notwithstanding that stocks are not large, there is comparatively little demand.

Eggs are steady and in good supply.

Meats are firm.

Grain, flour and feed are dull and the market somewhat overstocked.

The outlook for canned salmon is good, and eastern merchants are likely to pay high prices as the season's pack has been about all disposed of in England.

Sealers are looking a little blue over the local price of sealskins. Sales have been effected at a figure under \$11 per skin, which can hardly be said to pay. The prospects for high prices in the London market are, therefore, not the brightest.

The amount of money circulated through buildings, civic improvements, return of sealers, loggers, miners, etc., is having its effect in the retail market, which shows marked improvement over some time ago. This, of course, has a good effect on the wholesale and commission business and the prospects for a prosperous holiday trade are undoubted. It is not likely that the merchants have bought so heavily as last year for Christmas trade and, therefore will be able to realize.

This year one marked failure of the dry goods trade is the large importation of what might be termed the heavier winter goods, especially of ladies' wear. People are beginning to realize that although we have not the severe weather of the east or have, in fact, no winter at all compared with what is in the east yet there is a necessity of being warmly clad on account of the excessive moisture, which predisposes to bronchial and pneumonic troubles. These goods are meeting with favor and are being disposed of rapidly.

The province has been in the turmoil of fairs for the past two weeks and now the question arises if it would not be wise to remodel or amend the present policy of carrying them on. The experience of Ontario has been that there are altogether too many fairs and that gradually the larger and more central fairs absorb both the exhibits as well as the interest attached to the smaller ones, and that both excellence and economy would be served by such centralization. Therefore, the proposition is that instead of dissipating the energies of agriculturists, more especially in sparsely settled districts, over half a dozen indifferent fairs, efforts should be concentrated in making one fair in each of the large sections of the province a success and completely illustrative of the resources of each. Another lesson to be derived from the fairs already held, is that they should be held earlier. At this season of the year the weather is extremely uncertain and at Westminster financial success was rendered impossible by the wet weather which prevailed. It also rained heavily during the early days of the Victoria fair. Comparing Victoria and Westminster exhibitions the former was much the better industrially, while the latter was perhaps a better reflex of the

agricultural riches of the province, but in any respect was not as good as last year. It would be better, we imagine, to endeavor to make an agricultural and arts exhibition one, the principal feature of which were the number and excellence of exhibits themselves, rather than to have a "carnival." If the principal efforts are directed towards getting up a celebration of sports and athletic events, of course, failure to achieve the main object must result. In Victoria, although naturally not so well situated as Westminster for a good agricultural exhibition, went in more especially for the legitimate features of a fair and succeeded. Unfortunately this year the exhibition of the British Columbia fruit growers' association dropped out of sight, owing to the small-pox epidemic, which was prevalent about the time it was to have been held. This should be the *alter ego* of the ordinary agricultural fair. The latter coming late in the season represents only a mainly late agricultural produce and larger fruits and a few flowers, while the former, if it were held in early season would reflect the "paradise of bloom" peculiar to that season, the smaller fruits and early vegetables, all of which are lost to view in the Fall. It is believed that next season will remedy the state of affairs referred to.

Very little improvement is noted in the output of the coal mines, and it is said traffic in the Island railway has diminished owing to the depression in the coal mining industry.

Reports from the Okanagan and Kootenay districts still continue to be encouraging, and a larger number of transactions in mining properties have been registered than in any previous year.

J. N. Macoun, agent of the British Behring Sea Commission, has returned from the Behring Sea, collecting evidence regarding the sealing industry, habits of sealing, etc. He is now in Victoria, completing his data. It is said that Mr. Macoun, who is a son of Prof. Macoun, the celebrated Canadian naturalist, is now one of the best informed men in America regarding the sealing industry, and is well qualified for the commission he has undertaken.

## B. C. Market Quotations.

DAIRY.—Butter is on the rise and still advancing in the eastern market. Eastern creamery in 20 lb tubs is 29c and in 50 and 70 lb tubs 28c. Manitoba dairy is 21c. Jersey creamery in tins is from 28c to 30c. Cheese is 13c and steady. The price is advancing but the demand is not extra.

EGGS.—Are advancing in the east, but remain 20c as per last quotation. There is a good stock in the market.

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

MEATS, ETC.—The market is firm. For Canadian meats quotations are: Wiltshire cured hams, 16c; do bacon, 16c, do backs, 15c; do sides, 15c; eastern hams, 15c; bacon, 16c; rolls, 12c; smoked sides, 12c; long clear 11c; barrel pork, \$24.00; 3, 5 and 10 lb tins lard, 13c; 20 lb pails lard, 12c; 50 lb tubs lard, 12c; tierces lard, 11c. Lard compound is 11c. Commission agents quote American meats f.o.b. Victoria, duty paid as follows: Medium hams, 13c per lb; heavy hams, 15c; choice breakfast bacon, 14c; short clear sides, 13c, and dry salt clear sides, 12c. Armour's white label pure lard, 10 lb pails, 13c per lb.

DRESSED BEEF, LIVE STOCK, ETC.—The market is steady at old prices as follows: Live steers, 4c; cows, 3c; dressed beef, 7c; lambs \$4.50 piece; dressed \$5; sheep 5c; mutton, 12c; hogs 8c; pork, 11c; calves, 7c; veal, 11c.

CANNED SALMON.—Local sales are reported at \$5.25 per case. Car lots for export have been sold at from \$4.87½ to \$5. Prices are decidedly strong and upward in tendency.

SEALS.—Whatever the sales in London may realize, prices at present here are not very promising. Sales have been at this end at \$10.25 per skin, which is a very low price, all things considered.

POULTRY, GAME, ETC.—Game is plentiful but poultry is scarce as usual. Grouse, per pair, is worth 50c; pin-tails, 35c; mallard, 55c; teal, 20c; hens, \$3 to \$3 per dozen; chickens, \$4.50 to \$5; ducks \$6; geese, \$7; turkeys, \$7 to \$9.

Fish.—Salmon is in fair supply, but other fish is scarce. Quotations are: Salmon, 6 to 7c; cod fish, 6 to 7c; flounders, 4 to 5c; sturgeon, 4 to 5c. Smelts are over for the season, halibut are very scarce; herring are just beginning to come in.

FLOUR GRAIN AND FEED.—The market is dull. Quotations are unchanged. Flour, Manitoba patents, \$5.20; strong bakers, \$5.30; ladies' choice \$5.70; prairie lily, \$5.30; Oregon \$5.75; Spokane \$5.65; Enderby mills—Premier \$5.65; three star \$5.65; two star \$5.25; oatmeal eastern \$3.40; California granulated, in gunnies, \$1.35; National mills, Victoria \$4.25; rolled oats eastern \$3 to \$3.25; California \$3.75; National mills \$3.65; cornmeal \$3.10; split peas \$3.50; pearl barley \$4.50. Rice.—The Victoria rice mills quote wholesale: Japan rice, per ton, \$77.50; China rice, do, \$70; rice flour, do, \$70; chit rice, do, \$25; rice meal, do \$17.50; chopped feed \$31 per ton; bran \$19; shorts, \$21; oats, \$28; wheat \$32; wheat \$25 to \$27; oil cake \$40; hay, \$16. Wheat is quoted in car lots for feed No. 2 regular at \$21 to \$23 per ton; oats \$22 to \$24; chop barley \$25. California malting barley \$26 to \$27 f.o.b. in San Francisco. California chop \$32 to \$33. The Western Milling Co.'s quote bran in car lots, \$19.50 per ton; shorts, \$20.50; mixed chop, \$25; rye, \$33; patent flour, \$1.60; strong bakers, \$1.30; Graham flour, \$1.40. B. C. wheat is quoted at \$29 and \$30 per ton, and oats at \$25. Hay is \$6. There is a glut in most lines, and consequently business is quiet.

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

SUGARS.—Dry granulated 5c; extra C 5c; fancy yellow 5c; yellow 4c; golden C 4c; syrups per lb 4c; cube 6c; powdered sugars 7c; do boxes 7c.

FRUITS, NUTS, ETC.—Apricots and plums are out of the market. Imported peaches, pears and grapes are plentiful. The only B. C. fruit coming in are apples and a few inferior peaches. It is surprising that farmers, although they exhibit beautiful grapes and peaches at the fall fairs, do not cultivate them sufficiently to put them in the market. Such a thing as B. C. grapes has never been seen for sale, and yet the most beautiful grapes are grown in places, and the same may be said of peaches. Quotations are: Sicily lemons, 12; California lemons, \$10; Coconuts, \$1.10 per doz; bananas, \$3.75 to \$4; almonds, 18c; walnuts, 15c; filberts, 15c; pine, 20c; Virginia peanuts, 10c; California 10c; Brazil 15c; evaporated apples, 17c; do prunes 10 to 13c; do peaches, 18c; do apricots, 19c; California pitted plums, 15; raisins, \$2 to \$2.75; peaches \$1.50; tomatoes, 9c to \$1.10; prunes, \$1.25; pears, \$1.80; apples, \$1.10 to \$1.75; watermelons are 20c each; grapes, \$1.75; Tokay grapes, \$2. The main supply of tomatoes is from Spence's Bridge and Howe Sound, B. C.

**SHIPPING.**—The tonnage in port during the past week was:—

Port.	No.	Tonnage.
Vancouver .....	6	19,123
Victoria .....	2	1,847
Nanaimo .....	19	11,580
Total .....	17	23,550

**FREIGHTS.**—Lumberfreight is fairly steady, with the exception of Melbourne, Adelaide and Port Pulo which are slightly weaker. The latest quotations from British Columbia are as follows:—Velparaiso for orders, 40s nominal; Sydney, 27s 6d to 30s; Melbourne, Adelaide or Port Pulo, 35s to 37s 6d; United Kingdom, calling at Cork for orders, 57s 6d; Shanghai, 45s; Yokohama, 40s 6d nominal. Coal freights are quoted: Nanaimo or Departure Bay to San Francisco \$1.75 to \$2; to San Diego or San Pedro, \$2 25 to \$2 50

#### Brief Business Notes.

Cassidy, grocer, has opened on Powell street, Vancouver.

Carno & Butings, loggers, Kaslo City, advertise plant for sale.

W. G. Potter, tailor, Northfield has sold out to A. Macaulay.

The steamer Coquitlam was released on the 18th, after a trial at Sitka Alaska.

Davies & Smith, commission merchants, Vancouver, have sold out to Mr. Vaughan.

R. Cunningham & Son have their freezer at Port Essington full of salmon in good condition.

G. Dennis mining recorder and Government Agent at Fort Steele, is about to be transferred to Kaslo.

Harry Lee, Vancouver, has been appointed agent of the Val Blatz lager beer, Milwaukee, for the province.

Lequime Bros. & Co., general merchants, Okanagan Mission, contemplate opening a branch at Penticton.

C. Woodward, grocer, Vancouver has sold out to Stevenson & Davies, and is going into dry goods and boots & shoes.

A contract has been let, and is nearly completed, for the building of a fine hotel, measuring 47 x 26 feet, at the Three Forks, Slokan.

The British barque Glengary, 802 tons, has arrived at the Fraser River to load salmon for England, under charter to Bell-Irving & Peterson.

The steamer Ainsworth has made the first of her daily trips to Nelson. The Galea has ceased running and gone into winter quarters at Pilot Bay.

Victoria capitalists are preparing to start a second soap factory in Nanaimo. They appear to consider that there is a large field there for such products.

The sale of the property of the Tulameen Hydraulic Co. to an English syndicate is denied. It is not improbable however, that the sale will be consummated shortly.

Sixty casks, containing 3,600 sealskins, were shipped from Victoria on Sunday via the C.P.R. for London. The shipment was made by Barns & Gutman and is valued at \$60,000.

A local paper says that a company will be formed at Port Hammond for the manufacture of creamery butter. It is understood that J. J. Harris will be manager and superintendent.

A general meeting of the National Electric Tramway and Electric Lighting Co., Victoria, has been called for the 18th inst. One of the objects is to increase the capital stock to one million dollars.

The proposition to take over the electric lightworks of the city of Nanaimo, has been abandoned. It is understood, however, that a joint stock company, with a competent manager, will operate there in future.

"Single Tax" is the name of a new monthly publication issued from Victoria. Its title sufficiently explains the object of its existence.

It is well printed and its editorial comments are from the point of view of the editor.

The Empress of India arrived Friday after a run from Yokohama of 10 days 11 hours. Her passenger list was smaller than usual. She brought 2,000 tons cargo among which were 1,149 bales silk, 17 packages opium and 37 sacks of mail.

The Ross-McLaren Milling Company's mammoth saw mill is once more to be put into operation, several vessels, it is understood on the best authority, having been chartered to load lumber for New South Wales and other ports of Australia.

The election at Landsdowne on September 17th for the officers of the Spallumcheen Municipality, resulted in the election of Donald Graham for reeve and Robert Wood John A. Cameron, Thomas N. Hayes and Donald Mathieson, for councillors.

A C.P.R. survey party is now at the second fork of Crawford Creek, which flows into Crawford bay. They have, it is understood, found very easy grades from the East Kootenay country along the sources of the St. Mary's river from Fort Steele.

The harvest in the Similkameen Valley is now over. The hay crop is good and stacked in good condition. There is not much grain threshed yet, but all kinds will yield abundantly. There is a larger area than usual this year under vegetables, and they are a crop of excellent quality. The fruit crop is splendid.

The sale of the Wild Horse mining property in the vicinity of Golden has been carried through successfully. A. W. McVett, who has been negotiating for a London syndicate, has paid in as a deposit \$3,000. The diggings have been worked for many years with great success it is being estimated that over \$1,000,000 has been taken out.

Fred. Cockburn, Manager of Dun Wiman & Co.'s mercantile agency at Vancouver has recently returned from a trip through the Okanagan and Kootenay country. He reports that business in the Okanagan is much better at the present time than in the Kootenay country. There is more stir at Kaslo and Slokan, as the people are flocking to the new places.

During the month of September 25,972,000 feet of lumber were shipped from Puget Sound and British Columbia, 4,833,000 feet being shipped from Vancouver, and the balance from Puget Sound. There were exported during the month 72,138 tons of coal, 29,355 tons being from Nanaimo, 13,102 tons from Departure Bay, and the balance from Puget Sound.

J. S. Lawrence, of Kamloops, is secretary of the new coal company organized there. One seam of coal, 42 inches in width, has been uncovered on the claim of 1,800 acres the company owns and a few feet deeper it is known to show a face of four feet. The company will have a capital stock of \$200,000, of which one half will be put on the market at once. It is expected to have the mines in working order by the opening of navigation in the spring.

The first carload of ore from the Slokan district has been shipped by Mr. Wardner at Revelstoke for carriage by the C.P.R. to New Whatcom where it will be shipped to the smelter at San Francisco. The ore came from the Freddie Lee. This marks the appearance of the Slokan district among ore producing countries and there is but little doubt that this carload is but the commencement of an output which will make the Slokan district known throughout the world.

A visit was paid to the canneries at present operating, by Capt. Grant, fisheries guardian, to ascertain if the regulations regarding the disposal of offal were strictly carried out. No infraction of the law was discovered. Rowan's cannery, on the North Arm, has a large canoe into which the offal is dumped, and it is towed out into the deep waters of the gulf daily, and emptied. The Wadham's cannery offal is sent to the oil factory on Lulu Island, which is doing a large but offal-smelling business at present.—*Columbian*.

The Island revenue receipts for the Vancouver division during September were as follows:

Spirit .....	\$5,270 56
Malt .....	1,013 25
Tobacco .....	1,899 24
Cigars .....	605 50
Methylated spirits .....	52 20
Petroleum inspected .....	206 50
Total .....	\$8,993 02

The amounts collected by the Vancouver customs office for September were as follows:

Duties .....	\$25,503 05
Other revenue .....	1,217 76
Total .....	\$26,720 81

The *Miner* says: "The smelting establishment buildings are making great progress here, and Mr. Farrel states that a more complete plant will be put in at Pilot Bay than has usually been adopted in the United States. The smelter proper consists of two buildings 133 feet by 66 feet, and 94 feet by 66 feet; immediately to the rear of them is the roaster, which is already 170 feet long by 37 feet wide, and will probably be increased. Boiler house and smiths' shops are also erected and the whole are strongly framed and filled in with brick made on the spot. The assay building and laboratory are also in progress.

Some of the parties interested in the Canada railway scheme have just returned to Victoria from a trip to Bute Inlet, Seymour Narrows, Duncan's Bay, Valdez Island and other points along the route of the proposed railway. A report of the trip, referring to the most feasible method of crossing from the island to the mainland says: "It seems the most feasible proposition to ferry the entire distance from Duncan's Bay around Cape Mudge into the Gulf of Georgia, then Sutel Channel, through Drew Pass and east of Stuart Island to the head of the Inlet." It is, however, suggested that the ferry service could be shortened 29 miles at least by digging a canal across Valdez Island.

#### Brandon Farmers' Market.

Wheat—Has been coming in more plentiful but not to the amount that is expected later on when threshing is completed and fall plowing stopped by frost. As high as 55 cents has been paid for a few loads of extra well cleaned No. 1 hard. A great deal of the wheat that is coming in is full of weed seeds and is docked in price and weight on this account. From 52 to 54c is the ruling price for good samples at present.

Oats—The supply of old is fully up to the demand and keeps the price down to those quoted for weeks past. From 15c by dealers to 18c by stable men has been paid during the week.

Barley—Not any coming in and dealers decline to give quotations.

Cattle—Now that shippers have stopped buying the supply in the local market is in excess of the demand and butchers' have already supplied themselves with a large part of their winter's requirement. Good handling steers and heifers will still bring 2½c, but inferior and cows would have to be sold at a reduction.

Sheep.—Are in good supply but good, well fattened animals are still quoted at 4½c, while lambs range from 4½c to 5c according to quality.

Live Hogs.—Are now quoted to us at 4c.

Poultry.—All kinds are scarce and good prices can be obtained for well dressed birds. So far only chickens have brought in and these sold readily at 12½c, a lb.

Butter.—Merchants complain of the scarcity and prices have advanced. Good rolls and fancy prints now bring as high as 18 and 20 cts a lb, while crooks and tubs are quoted at from 15 to 17c for good quality.

Eggs.—Are now bringing 15c a doz.

Potatoes.—Plentiful and 25c a bushel is now the ruling price.

Hay.—From \$5.00 to \$6.50 a ton has been paid during the week. Supply fully equal to the demand.—*Times*.

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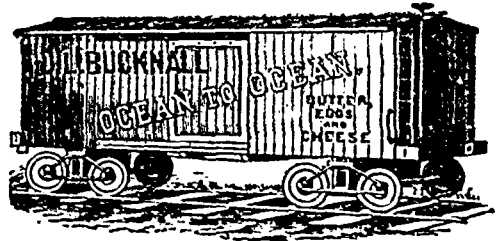
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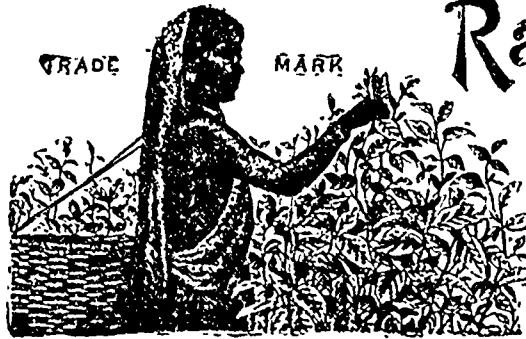
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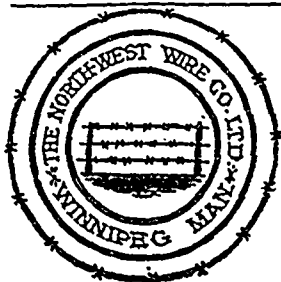
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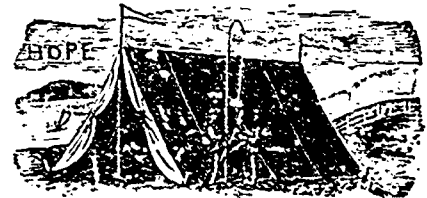
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Toronto Grocery Market

Sugars, Syrups—Sugars are steady with a moderate demand. Cutting is still complained of. Jobbers are selling at the present market cost, but at this figure several of them who had purchased freely before the advance are making better profits than they did for many a day. Syrups in good demand at 2½ to 3½c, but the cheaper syrup is a very bright article, there being very few low grades on the market; a few have sold at 1½ to 2c.

Sugars—Granulated, 4½ to 5½c; Paris lump, boxes, 5½c; extra ground, bbls, 6 to 6½c powdered, bbls, 5 to 5½c; refined, dark to bright, 3½ to 4½c; Demarara 4½c; Trinidad 3½c to 3¾c; Barbados 3½ to 3¾c.

Syrups—D. 2 to 2½c; M. 2½ to 2¾c; B. 2½ to 2¾c; V.B. 2½ to 2¾c; E. V. B. 2½ to 2¾c; ex. super. 2½ to 2¾c; XX 2½ to 3c; XXX and special 3 to 3½c.

Molasses—West Indian, bbls 30 to 50c New Orleans, open kettle, 45 to 55c; centrifugals 30 to 40c; inferior low grades 25 to 28c.

TEAS AND COFFEES.

The tea market is generally firm. Japans are stronger on low grades. A cable received from Yokohama to-day says that settlements and shipments to date are still considerably below last year; all grades below medium in light supply and very firm in price; on spot low and medium grades are scarce and firm at 14 to 17c for low grades and 18 to 25c for medium; there are a few cheaper, at 12½ to 13c. China teas are steady and unchanged here; one cable was received saying that Monings would be higher. Mail advices are very strong on Indians and Ceylons. Coffees in good demand. The supply of fine grades of Rio is scarce; the August and September flowering of the new crop is reported unfavorable; jobbers here are getting 18½c to 20c, but a fancy sample "Golden Tip," is held at 21c. Brown Javas are scarce. Mochas are jobbing here at 29 to 32c. Prices are: Rios 17 to 20c; Jamaica 19 to 20c; Java 25 to 31c; Mocha 28 to 32½c; Porto Rico, 23 to 25c.

Dried Fruits—The market is now, or will this week be, plentifully supplied with new Valencias; at the moment they are offered at 6½ to 7c for off stalk and 7½ to 8c for layers, but these figures are shaded ½c. New Sultanas are offering at 7½ to 8c. New Malaga fruit invoices have been received, but the advice notes are not yet to hand. Currants very scarce and firm; most houses are entirely out of old barrels; they are nominally worth 5½c; the movement in Vostizzas is consequently very active at 7½ to 9c; a few new are in and the remainder are due in a few days; ordinary provincial offer at 6½c and Patras at 7c in barrels. Currants—Barrels, 5½c; do fancy 6c; half barrels 5½ to 5¾c; cases 6 to 6½c; Vostizza cases 6½ to 9c; Patras, bbls 7c; cases 7c. Raisins—Valencias 3½ to 5½c; do new 6½ to 7c; layers, 7 to 8c; Sultanas, 7½ to 8c; London layers \$2.50 to \$2.75.

Figs—Elmes, 10 lbs and, up 11 to 16c; Malaga, 56-lb bags 5 to 5½c; natural, bags 4½ to 5½c. Dates—Hallowec 5 to 5½c. Prunes—Cases 5 to 6½c; bbls 4 to 4½c. Nuts—Almonds, Tarragona 13½ to 15c; Ivica 14 to 15c; do shelled, Valencia 29 to 35c; filberts, Sicily 10½ to 11c; walnuts, Grenoble 14c, Bordeaux 11 to 12c.

Canned Goods—The movement in fruit and vegetables is very slow. Retailers bought freely last year about this time and prices declined and they now have some of that stock still on hand. Prices now quoted for new goods are irregular, some being very low; well known and popular brands are holding their own very well. There is yet a certain amount of uncertainty as to what the pack will be. Equal quantities of good brands offer at \$1 as a rule, but there are sellers at loss for other brands. Canned salmon firm at \$1.40 to \$1.50 for good brands; stocks are light. Fish—Salmon, 1's flat, \$1.60 to \$1.80; salmon, 1's tall, \$1.40 to \$1.55; lobster, clover leaf, \$2.95; lobster, other 1's, \$1.75 to \$2.25; mackerel \$1 to \$1.25;

finnan haddie, \$1.40 to \$1.50; sardines, French 1's, 40c; sardines, French 1's, 17c; sardines, American 1's, 0 to 8c; sardines American 1's, 9c. Fruits and vegetables—Tomatoes, 3's, 90c to \$1; corn, 2's, 97½ to \$1.05; peas, 2's, 95c to \$1.10; beans 90c to \$1; pumpkins 75 to \$1; strawberries and raspberries, 2's, \$2.10 to \$2.25; apples, gala, \$1.75 to \$2.00; 3's 85c to \$1; peaches, 2's, \$1.90 to \$2.10; peaches, 3's, \$2.85 to \$3.25; plums, 2's, \$1.40 to \$1.75; 3's \$2.65; pears, 2's, \$1.00 to \$1.75; 3's \$1.75 to \$2.10.

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

Peels—The market is quiet and unchanged at 16 to 17c for lemon, 16½ to 18c for orange and 25 to 28c for citron.—Empire, Sept. 30.

Montreal Markets.

Flour.—The market during the week has been moderately active although at very low prices, the only hope for millers being the continuance of the low prices of wheat which now rule in the country, spring and winter wheat selling at points west of Toronto at 66 to 67c. As regards straight rollers, St. Louis and Ohio brands have been offered at equal to \$3.50 to \$3.55 here, but it is said that these will not inspect here. American brands that will inspect straight roller have been offered at \$3.60. Ontario rollers, however, are quoted at \$3.70 to \$3.75, single case to local dealers \$3.80 to \$3.90. Round quantities of the well known brand of White Star, however, have been offered at \$3.90 cost and freight St. John's, Newfoundland. In spring wheat flour, choice brands of city strong bakers have been sold at \$4.15 to \$4.20, and round lots to Quebec dealers have been placed at \$4.10. Manitoba ground at long bakers have been placed at \$4.00 to \$4.10 for best qualities, down to \$3.50 for the common grades. There is some demand for export, but at very low prices.

Oatmeal—The market is dull and prices are easier, Western millers having offered car lots at less money. Jobbing prices are also easier, and we quote as follows: Rolled and granulated \$4.10 to \$4.15; Standard \$4.00 to \$4.05. In bags, granulated \$2.05 to \$2.10, and standard \$1.95 to \$2.00.

Wheat—There has been a further decline in prices, business in winter descriptions having transpired at points west of Toronto at 66c to 67c, and spring at 63 to 65c. Sales are reported in the west of No. 2 hard Manitoba wheat at 83c Montreal freight. Offers are also reported at 83c, North Bay, with best bids at 80c. Here we quote No. 2 hard nominally at 81c to 83c.

Mill Feed.—The market rules steady, with sales of car lots of bran \$13.50 to \$14.00. Shorts \$14.50 to \$15.00.

Oats.—The market is decidedly easy and lower, the sale being reported of 10,000 bushels of No. 3 Ontario at 32c in store, and several lots of No. 2 Ontario have been placed at 33c per 34 lbs in store.

Barley.—There is a very inactive market at present, as farmers refuse to sell at current rates, which we quote 37c to 41c for feed, and 42c to 44c for the best grades of feed. Malt-ing qualities are nominal at 48 to 55c as to quality.

Butter.—The market remains very firm, and higher prices are being paid in the country than can be obtained here. Sales of last half of August creamery have been made at 22½c and 23c, and for September and October makes higher figures are now asked. In dairy butter, sales have been made at 19½c and 20c for choice selected shipping lots of Eastern Townships, with 18½c paid for good straight lots. Western dairy is pretty well all picked up at points of

production, the few lots left being held at very high figures. Holders here are asking 18c and 18½c for selected Western, and fair to good qualities are quoted at 16c to 17c. Last sales reported of Western were at 17½ to 18c.

Cheese—A halt has been called in the upward march of prices, which however are firm, finest Western Septembers being difficult to secure under 10c. There is a good enquiry for qualities a little below finest, and such lots have been picked up at 10½ to 10¾c. The make continues large for the season, although the deliveries of milk at the factories fell off considerably during the cooler weather which set in at the beginning of the week. In any event, however, the fall make will, it is believed, be the heaviest ever before known. Everything now depends upon the nature of the English demand and the amount required to make up the shortage in the home make. As we go to press several round lots of finest Western Sep. & Aug. are reported at 10½c and finest French Septembers at 10c.

Eggs—The market remains firm at 14 to 14½c for choice fresh gathered stock, held fresh selling at 12½ to 13c. Latest advices from England are encouraging for shipments from this side, and both pickled and fresh stock it is expected will soon move in good quantities.

Apples.—The local demand has been very disappointing for fall fruit, and it is difficult to get over \$1.75 for choice car lots, small jobbing lots bringing \$2.00. We quote: car lots \$1.60 to \$1.80, and small lots at \$2.00 to \$2.25. Winter fruit has not yet arrived, although the first lots are expected next week.

Dried Fruits—We quote: Dried apples 5c to 5½c, evaporated steady at 6 to 6½c, in 50-lb boxes. Dried peaches firm at 14½ to 15c. Apricots, 14½ to 15c. Sales of new dried apples at 8½c per pound in 50-lb boxes.

Wool—The London wool sales are gaining strength as they go on, as was indicated to be likely two weeks ago. The local market is quiet, but sales are being made pretty regularly for immediate wants. We quote: Grassy Cape, 15 to 16c; B. A. soured, 33 to 38c; Northwest, 15 to 16c.

Fish—Laborer herring promise to be very scarce during the coming season, only one small vessel being so far reported as heading to this port. Pickled shore herring are quoted at \$4, and Cape Breton \$5 to \$5.50, the latter figure for July catch. Green cod is nominal at \$5, and dry cod \$4.75 to \$5. Fresh fish—British Columbia salmon is coming along steadily and selling at 13 to 15c. Cod and haddock have sold at 3 to 4c, and lake trout and white fish at 7 to 8c per lb. Smoked Fish—The first lots of new Yarmouth bloater have been received, sales of which were made at \$2 per box of 100. Kipper herring sell at \$3 per 100, and salmon at 20c per lb. Finnan haddies have been placed at 7c to 8c per lb, the supply being fair; boneless fish 3½ to 5c, and pure cod 6 to 8c. Oysters—Sales have transpired at \$2 to \$3 per bbl for Malpeque and at \$4.50 to \$5 for cultivated.—Trade Bulletin, Sept. 30.

Making Hay With Binders.

Following is an account of a new use for the self-binder, and the plan looks practical. The Mineral Pointer, Mineral Point, Ohio, is authority for the statement. "Judge Davis this week tried the experiment of cutting hay with a reaper and a binder, which proved to be a big success. The bound sheaves cured rapidly in stack, and while a great deal of hard work was saved, the hay was of much better quality, retaining its bright green color with all the fragrant aroma usually lost by the old method of mowing and bleaching in the sun. It is also free from the sand and dirt collected by raking over the ground. He harvested twenty five acres of timothy in this manner, and says that his "new process" hay is worth to him at least \$2 more per ton in quality and at least considerable less expense for harvesting."

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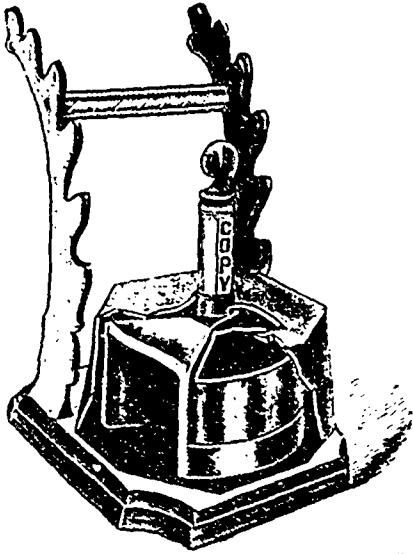
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WINNIPEG, MAN.



### Corn Crop for 1892.

The Cincinnati Price Current places the corn crop for 1892 at 1,610,000. Last year's crop of corn in the United States as officially reported averaged 27 bushels per acre, the same as in 1889—the production in 1891 was 2,060,000,000 bushels, comparing with 2,113,000,000 in 1889. Taking a period of five years, ending with the 1891 crop, the annual average was 1,820,000,000 bushels. For three years, including one small and two large crops, the yearly average was 1,888,000,000 bushels.

### European Wheat Crop.

The Hornbush publication gives the following as the estimated European wheat crops in 1892, in quarters equal to eight bushels, compared with three previous years:

	1892	1891	1890	1889
France.....	35,000	27,000	41,000	33,500
Russia and Poland.....	20,000	22,000	25,000	23,500
Austro-Hungary.....	16,500	17,200	25,000	17,000
Danube and Turkey.....	16,000	11,250	16,000	11,000
Italy.....	14,000	15,110	16,250	13,000
Germany.....	15,000	15,400	13,500	10,200
Spain and Portugal.....	8,500	9,600	10,000	10,500
British Isles.....	8,000	9,500	9,250	9,500
Belgium and Holland.....	2,000	2,400	3,350	3,000
Others.....	3,000	2,600	2,750	2,250
Totals.....	144,000	132,660	165,000	138,500

The following shows the requirements of European importing countries in excess of home production:

	Deficiency.
United Kingdom.....	20,000,000
France.....	8,000,000
Belgium and Holland.....	4,000,000
Italy.....	14,000,000
Spain and Portugal.....	2,500,000
Switzerland and others.....	2,000,000
Totals, quarters.....	40,500,000

### EUROPEAN EXPORTS—COUNTRIES, SURPLUS, SERIAL YEAR, 1892-93.

Russia.....	12,000,000
Danube and Turkey.....	7,000,000
Hungary.....	2,000,000
Germany.....	1,600,000
India, Persia and Asia Minor.....	4,000,000
U. S. A. and Canada.....	20,000,000
Australasia and South America.....	3,000,000
Sundries.....	2,000,000
Total, quarters.....	51,600,000

### British Grain Trade.

The Mark Lane Express of Oct. 3, in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says: "The price of English wheat averages wonderfully low. The deliveries at the west country markets are selling at from 24 to 27s per quarter, the lowest average recorded. The thrashings of new wheat are disappointing, the mean quality being 1s 6d below that of 1891. Since harvest the English wheat sales amount to

about 360,000 quarters against 414,000, quarters at the corresponding time last year and 781,000 quarters at the corresponding period in 1890. An unusually large proportion of that out in August last, remained unstacked until the middle of September, owing to the rain. Foreign wheats are steady. Millers require good dry foreign to mix with the damp new English. Oats are 3d higher. Barley is in more a (twa) demand. Grinding barley is up 6d. Good American corn is selling 23s 6d. At Monday's markets dry English wheats were firm, damp lots were weak. Foreign wheats were firm, especially California and Australian. The price of flour were maintained. Barley and oats were 6d dearer. Corn was rather easier. Linseed was 6d higher. Beans and peas were firm."

### Immigration Statistics.

The following statement shows the number of settlers and cars of stock and effects that have arrived in Manitoba for the nine months ending September the 30th, 1892. The returns are furnished by the provincial immigration office:

1892	Via Ft. Wm Settlers.	Cars Stock.	Via Grtwn Settlers.
January.....	57	25	30
February.....	379	63	26
March.....	4,480	380	69
April.....	4,187	221	127
May.....	2,632	31	—
June.....	11,538	30	16
July.....	1,809	30	69
August.....	1,578	26	40
September.....	1,066	17	25
	18,066	1,068	473

Making the total arrivals for the nine months ending, September 30th, 18,539 settlers and 1,038 cars of stock and effects.

### Country Wheat Buying.

A North Dakota report says the grain elevator companies will buy wheat this season, on the reasonable basis of 2 to 3 cents margin. To do this, inspection must be rigid. No special prices for round lots will be considered, and agents are ordered not to write or telegraph for them, as no attention will be paid to such communications.

That while the companies prefer to buy the grain outright, they will, if the farmer desire, receive his grain, keep it for 15 days, without charge, and then buy it from him or ship it for him to be sold either at Minneapolis or Duluth. This privilege of time will enable samples of grain to be sent below for grading, if a satisfactory grade here is not offered. The company, however, are not bound to buy on the grade given, if it is not satisfactory to them.

The companies will handle wheat through their elevators clean it, ship to Minneapolis or Duluth, consigned to themselves, and sell for the owner.

If the farmer insists on a side track shipment the elevator company offers if consigned to them at terminal points, to receive it and make the same effort to please the patrons as if the wheat passed through the elevator.

From the above it will be seen that the elevator companies will buy or will give 15 days storage free. It there is reason for it, will ship to be sold below, and will receive either elevator or side track shipments like any commission house.

The prices of wheat and the variations between the grades, have already been fixed to meet the new order of things. Minneapolis Market Record.

We have received from the publishers of *The Weekly Empire* an advance copy of the premium which they are giving away to their subscribers for the coming year. It is a reproduction in photo gravure of the picture presented to Sir John Thompson last session by the Conservative members of the House of Commons. Its dimensions are 3 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 4 inches, and is the best specimen of art in photographic effect that we have seen. This magnificent picture is intended for framing, and well set it will be highly esteemed in the Conservative homes of Canada. *The Weekly Empire* people declare their intention of invading every family circle in the Dominion where Conservative principles are inculcated, and to gain this end they are accustomed year after year to extend their circulation by introducing their paper upon new ground in the company of a handsome premium. The original picture cost over \$50,000 00, and small photographic copies cannot be purchased for less than \$4. Now *The Weekly Empire* can afford to give it gratis to every \$1 a year subscriber is simply one of the wonders of successful journalism. The central group in cabinet size photographs comprises the members of the Dominion Cabinet. The most prominent position is, of course, assigned to Sir John Abbott. The photographs are excellent likenesses, and reproduce the features of each member in every detail. Grouped around are the representatives from each province in photographs of ordinary size. Each picture is numbered and a key is printed at the bottom of the picture, giving the names and constituency of each member.

### SPECIAL TRADE NOTICE.

If the public are fairly and faithfully dealt with they will come to appreciate it soon or later. This fact is well illustrated in the experience of Messrs. Tuckott & Son with their well known "Myrtle Navy" Tobacco. Throughout manufacturers of T & B. have stood firmly by their original idea, to give the public the best articles possible, at the lowest possible price, and in the large demand for their tobacco the public have manifested their appreciation.

**Montreal Grocery Prices.**

The sugar market was quiet during the week. The refiners report only a fair business, and notwithstanding their talk about higher prices quotations are unchanged at 4½c for granulated and 3½ to 4c for yellows.

There is a fair movement in syrup, American brands coming in for considerable attention at 24 to 24½c. The local refiners have little of any syrups to offer. Molasses is in moderate demand at 32c.

The tea market rules quiet. Goods worth from 15 to 17c are being picked up readily, the supply on spot being small. There is little or nothing doing in blacks, and no business is expected until the fall goods arrive.

The movement in rice was small this week, the demand being of a purely local character. We quote: Standard \$4 to \$4.20; Japans \$4.50 to \$5; Patna \$5 to \$5.50; Carolina \$7 to \$8.

The dried fruit market is unsettled owing to the fact that neither importers nor jobbers will know exactly how they stand until the last direct steamer has left. In the mean time brokers and others are quoting all sorts of prices, as low as 4½c being mentioned. This figure would leave no profit at all and is hardly a fair price to quote. In fact 5½ to 5½c has been made for good Valencias during the week, and we quote 5½ to 5½c for round lots.

There is no new stock currants here, and as jobbers have all got small quantities on hand there is little disposition to speculate ahead. For good Provincials we quote 5½ to 5½c.

The coffee market is fairly active, and some considerable lines of stock have been moved during the week. Round lots of Santos have changed hands at 17c. There is no Rio in first hands, but we quote prices at 17½ to 19c.

Spices have been quite active, some round lots of pimento moving at 6c. Pepper also has been turned over at 7½ to 8c.—*Gazette*, Sept. 30.

**Toronto Leather Prices.**

Considerable sole leather is being shipped to England. Prices are: Sole, slaughter, medium, heavy, per pound, 23 to 25c; Spanish, No. 1, per pound, 24 to 26c; Spanish, No. 2, per pound, 22 to 24c; Spanish, No. 3, per pound, 18 to 20c; calfskin, Canadian light, 65 to 70c; calfskin, Canadian medium, 70 to 73c; calfskin Canadian heavy, 65 to 70c; calfskin, French, \$1.05 to \$1.30; upper, light, medium, 30 to 33c; spit, 15 to 23c; harness, prime, 15 to 18 pounds, 24 to 26c; harness, light, per pound, 22 to 24c; buff, 14 to 16c; pebble, 14 to 15c; oak harness, American, 45 to 50c; oak harness, English, backs, 65 to 70c; oak bridle and skirting, English, 75 to 80c; Cordovian vamps, No. 1, \$5 to \$5.50; Cordovian goloshes, 11 to 12c; Cordovian sides, No. 1, 16c; Cordovian sides, No. 2, 13c; Cordovian sides, No. 3, 11 to 12c; oak cup soles, \$4.50 to \$8; hemlock taps, \$3 to \$3.75; cod oil, per gallon, 45 to 50; degrease, per pound, 4½ to 5c; japonica, per pound, 6 to 6½c; oak extract, 4c; hemlock extract, 3c; lampblack, 26 to 30c; sumac, per ton, \$65 to \$70; soundings, white oak, 10 to 25c; roundings, black, 13 to 20; roundings, hemlock, 15c.

**Leather Prices Advancing.**

The Boston *Advertiser* states that "western tanners have arrived at a tacit understanding which amounts to an advance in the value of their leather. Boston houses carrying these stocks have been advised not to sell any more leather except at 1c per foot advance at least, and this week some sales were put through at 1c higher than was accepted for the same description of stock a week ago. The tanners argue that the shoe manufacturers have been taking orders, some more than others, for shoes, presuming, as they generally do, that they can take any concessions they make out of the leather they buy."

**Rigby Porous Waterproof Cloth**

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

**To the Trade Only.**

—We have a full assortment of—

**Rigby Tweeds in stock for Men's Suitings & Overcoatings**

**RIGBY CAPE and SPRING OVERCOATS, READY MADE**

In a great variety of Patterns

(LETTER ORDERS SOLICITED) **H. SHOREY & CO.,**  
MONTREAL.



**He was from Havana.**

He wore a Panama hat and carried a white umbrella, and before he came to Canada he never smoked anything but Havana Cigars. He's changed his mind now. He smokes Tasse, Wood & Co.'s Montreal cigars. He finds they are made better, and he can't see why he should pay duty on any inferior article.

**Railway Work in Manitoba and the Territories.**

Supt. Whyte, of the Canadian Pacific, returned last week from a trip of inspection. Being asked by a *Press* reporter if it was the intention of the company to complete the grading of the "Soo" extension from Pasqua to the boundary this fall, Mr. Whyte stated that if the weather remained open till November the grading would be finished; but all depended upon the weather. The graders will remain at work until stopped by frost. No track laying will be done until next spring. Grading is being pushed on the American side of the boundary with due speed and their "dump" will be ready for the iron simultaneously with the grade on this side.

The grading on the Pipestone branch will be finished by the middle of the week, and track laying will then be commenced and pushed to completion as rapidly as possible from Menteith Junction on the Souris branch to Weston, the present terminus, a distance of thirty and a half miles.

The grading on the extension of the Glenboro branch from Nesbitt to the Souris branch, eighteen and a half miles, has been finished. The track laying gang have begun work and will have the line ironed within the next three weeks.

**Alberta Coal Mines.**

Supt. Whyte, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, visited the coal mines at Canmore and Anthracite on his recent western trip. He states that Mr. McNeil has put in machinery by which he now breaks his anthracite coal

into standard sizes for use in stoves. This coal has been thoroughly tested by the C. P. R. dining, sleeping and ordinary passenger cars in the severest weather and found highly satisfactory in every respect. In fact the company is so well pleased with its heat producing qualities that they have decided to adopt it entirely for use in the cars on the western division. When broken in uniform sizes it is equal to the American anthracite. Mr. McNeil has his mine fully developed, and is now prepared to supply any quantity when a market is found for it. Shipments may be made to Winnipeg this winter in view of the high price of coal here.

At Canmore both the Cochrane and McNeil mines are being worked. The last named mine is turning out 200 tons per day, which is consumed by the Canadian Pacific railway locomotives between Glichen and Donald. The Cochrane mine is supplying the eastern end of the Pacific division. The coal from these mines is found to be twenty-five per cent. better for steam making purposes than any other kind ever used on the C. P. R. the west in.

Swanson, Swedish immigration agent, visited the interior department at Ottawa last week in company with seven Swedish delegates from the New England states who have just returned from the west. Several of them took up land in the district between Red Deer Valley and Edmonton, Alberta, and would have taken up more land had the section been surveyed. They will, however, return in the spring with a large number of their friends now settled in the eastern states and take up homesteads in Western Canada.

Toronto Markets.

Flour.—Was dull and unchanged. One car straight roller was bought at equal \$3.15 Toronto freights.

Milled.—Lower. Local mills are offering bran at \$12 in ton lots, and shorts at \$13. A car bran sold at \$10.50 Toronto freights.

Wheat.—Lower and more active. Exporters have been buying red and white at 66c straight at north and west points in both large and small lots. This afternoon a round lot of red sold at 65c north and west; more white and red offered at 66c, with buyers talking 64c. Spring dull, with very little demand; holders ask 65c for choice old; new held according to quality. On call 5 cars No. 2 red sold outside at 65c; 65c was bid for fine more, with sellers at 66c. No. 1 hard sold at 83c for 3 cars and 87c for 3 more, all new wheat, October delivery; 3 or 5 cars more offered at the latter price; 88c was bid November, with sellers at 87c for 5 cars; 70c was bid afloat, Port Arthur with sellers at 76c October or November. No. 2 hard wanted, North Bay at 81c October, offered at 83c; 70c bid afloat Port Arthur; No. 3 hard offered at 69c Montreal freights, or afloat there for 70c bush to arrive now shipped from Fort William; 65c bid.

Oats.—Easier at 30 to 30c here. Local demand, however, is light. Mixed were bought west at 27c, and white on middle freights at 28c.

Grain and Flour.—Car prices are: Flour (Toronto freights), Manitoba patents, \$4.60 to \$4.65; Manitoba strong bakers', \$4.10 to \$4.20; Ontario patents, \$3.70 to \$3.75; straight roller, \$3.15 to \$3.40; extra, \$3.00; low grades, per bag, \$1 to \$1.50. Bran—\$11.50 to \$12.00. Shorts—\$12.50 to \$15. Wheat—straight west and north points)—White, 65 to 66c; spring, 60 to 65c; red winter, 65 to 66c; goose, 58 to 60c; spring Midland, 65 to 67c; No. 1 hard, lake and rail, 89 to 90c; No. 2 hard, 81 to 82c; No. 3 hard, 70 to 71c; No. 1 regular, 57 to 58c; Peas—No. 2, 58 to 60c. Barley—No. 1, 52 to 54c. No. 2, 48 to 49; No. 3, extra, 43c; No. 3, 38 to 39c; two-rowed, 51 pounds, averaging about No. 3, extra color (outside), 40 to 45c. Corn—56 to 57c. Buckwheat—Nominal. Rye—59 to 60c. Oats—30 to 31c.

Potatoes.—Supplies on the street appear to be heavy enough to fill the demand, and there is in consequence but little enquiry for car lots. Out of store dealers ask 60c per bag; cars on spot sell at 50c.

Eggs.—Receipts light and prices firmly held at 14 to 15c.

Hides and Skins.—All offered taken at old prices, viz: 60c for lambskins and pelts 5 to 7c for city inspected calfskins. Cured hides have had a fair movement at 5 to 5c; green sell at 4c.

Poultry.—The demand continues good. Turkeys sell at 12c per lb; geese 7 to 8c per lb; chickens, live, at 40 to 45c per pair; dressed at 50 to 60c; ducks at 50 to 65c per pair.

Wool.—The demand for pulled wools is very dull. Supers sell at 22 to 22c; extras at 25 to 26c; combing at 18c. Dealers pay 17c for fleece combing and 19c for clothing.

Honey.—A light jobbing demand only is reported. Extracted is held at 8 to 10c. Very little comb honey on the market.

Apples, dried.—Demand light, but some speculative buying is reported. Dealers sell job lots at 5 to 5c per lb.

Beans.—Dull. Small lots out of store sell at \$1.15 to \$1.25 per bushel for hand-picked stock.

Provisions.—New meats are offering for next week's delivery at 12 to 12c for backs and 13c for bellies. Quotations are: Mince pork, United States, \$14.50 to \$15; short cut, \$16; bacon, long clear, per lb, 7c to 7c; lard, Canadian tubs and pails, 9c to 10c; compound, do, 7c to 9c; tereces, 9 to 9c. Smoked meats—Hams, per lb, 11c to 12c; bellies, per lb, 12c; rolls, per lb 9 to 9c; backs, per lb, 11c to 12c.

Butter.—Receipts continue light and prices are firmly held. Several round lots of very choice tub dairy were moved out to-day at 18c; prices range from 15 up to this figure for good to choice grades. Prices are: Selected dairy tubs, 17 to 18c; medium do, at 15 to 16c; good to choice, at re packed, in tubs and pails, 14 to 16c; common do, 12 to 13c; large rolls, good to choice, 14 to 16c; creamery, in tubs and crocks, 21 to 23c. Cheese, choice colored, jobbing at 10c.

Cattle.—Trade was very dull for shipping cattle and prices ruled weaker. Very few export cattle sold higher than \$3.90 per cwt.; if they did \$4 per cwt. was the extreme figure paid. The cattle which sold at these prices were such as would have brought 5 to 5c per pound at the beginning of the season. Stockers were plentiful and dull, 3c being the top price paid, with most of the offerings changing hands at 3 to 3c per pound. The demand for butchers' cattle was not so good to-day as it was on Tuesday. Prices ranged from 2c per pound for rough, thin cows and rough oxen up to 3c per pound for good fat heifers, and steers fit for immediate slaughter.

Sheep and Lambs.—Trade was very dull again to-day in this line, with the supply apparently in excess of the demand. Butchers' sheep sold at \$3.75 to \$4.50 per head. The few export sheep which came in were bunched in with these, and sold at about the same prices. There is no buying for shipment going on at present. The demand for lambs is falling off and prices are easier. The best lambs offered to-day sold at \$3.50 per head, while common to good animals sold at from \$2.25 to \$3.25 per head.

Hogs.—The market was unchanged and steady. Slaughter fat hogs averaging 160 to 190 lbs, sold at 5c per pound weighed off cars; stores sold at 4 to 4c; rough heavy at 4 to 4c per pound. The latter are in poor request at present.—Empire, October 1.

Low Grain Prices.

With a general reduction in the aggregate yield of the grain crops of the United States of about 725,000,000 bu, it has been somewhat of a surprise that prices for all cereals should rule so low, more especially as the crops of the world are not excessive—barely sufficient to meet all requirements. It is well known that as far as the speculative element of the grain trade is concerned, that a large majority have been believers in good prices for all kinds of grain, and to some extent have backed their opinions only to meet with severe financial losses. The only reasonable excuse for the depression of grain values so far this year is the course pursued by the farming element in marketing their grain so freely without regard to requirements or prices. A careful and conservative view of the grain trade situation certainly does not warrant such prices as are current to-day, and if the producers of grain are the financial losers by the recent decline in prices, they must accept the result gracefully, and credit their losses to their own unwise course. With the markets of the west virtually flooded with grain, it has been difficult to induce foreign merchants to enlarge their stocks—possibly exercising good business sense and concluding that if the farmers of the United States are so unwise as to deliberately force prices down on their own property, they are perfectly willing to step aside and abide their time to purchase their requirements at about such prices as they are willing to offer.

It is possible that the farmers of the west are suffering somewhat from the effects of the advice given them last year—to hold their grain for higher prices—in which they were greatly disappointed. Now, if the grain is forced to market so freely that the large stocks will fall into the hands of the middle-men and speculators, the farmers should not complain because they have sacrificed their property. And again, should the cholera scarce entirely

disappear, stocks abroad be reduced, and the wants of the domestic and foreign markets be enlarged during the spring months—a combination of circumstances which would undoubtedly improve prices—please do not rush to Congress and endeavor to have a law enacted prohibiting speculation in grain. Speculators were willing to assist you, if your crops had been marketed with moderation, but you acted unwisely, so graciously accept the blame yourselves for the injudicious and unwarranted course you have pursued. And if capitalists and foreign merchants should be benefited by your procedure, and realize handsome profits, learn a lesson from the past and benefit by it in the future.—Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin.

The Prohibition Vote.

At the last provincial election in Manitoba, a plebiscite was taken on the question of prohibition. Extended returns on this vote have only now been published, and they are not yet complete, but they show that a large majority of the people are in favor of prohibition. In view of this vote, the government is morally committed to introduce a prohibitory act. The following statement of the vote cast on the plebiscite is furnished from the attorney-general's department. In the four constituencies from which there are no returns, the plebiscite ballots are locked up with the legislative ballots, and they cannot be taken out of these boxes at present. These returns, it is known, would largely increase the majority in favor of prohibition:—

Constituency	For	Against	Majorities, For. Against.
Assiniboia	617	204	411
Beautiful Plains	905	271	634
Birtle	522	225	297
Brandon City	630	321	309
Carillon	153	159	6
Cypress	X		
Dauphin	X		
Donnals	631	271	360
Deloraine	623	169	454
Emerson	X		
Kildonan	217	138	81
Killarney	641	310	325
Lakeside	591	67	524
Lansdowne	783	210	573
La Verandrye	200	192	8
Lorne	228	113	113
Manitou	510	180	324
Minnedosa	625	247	378
Morden	437	213	224
Morris	552	225	327
Mountain	832	178	654
Norfolk	833	233	600
North Brandon	610	149	461
Portage la Prairie	710	183	527
Rhineland	157	70	87
Rockwood	506	171	335
Rosenfeldt	71	121	50
Russell	176	76	100
St. Andrews	171	93	78
St. Boniface	X		
Saskatchewan	527	196	331
Souris	412	131	281
South Brandon	542	171	371
Springfield	295	127	168
Turtle Mountain	643	176	467
Westbourne	187	20	167
Winnipeg Centre	1112	485	627
Winnipeg North	730	478	252
Winnipeg South	838	514	324
Woodlands	157	33	124
Total vote for prohibition			10,673
Total vote against prohibition			7,115

Majority for prohibition, or nearly three to one ... 12,522 X—no returns.

The total vote cast for candidates in the above constituencies was 23,104, and the total vote on the plebiscite in the same was 26,752. The majority in favor of the government in the above constituencies according to the returns is 2,446. The majority in favor of prohibition in the same is 12,522.

The Dominion Burglary Guarantee Company is applying for incorporation, with a stock of \$200,000. They guarantee subscribers from loss by burglars for amounts from \$2,500 to \$50,000. Banks, stores and private houses will be protected in various cities by patrol. The estimated cost of protecting a residence is \$6 a year. Senator Drummond is among the incorporators.

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North Bound			STATIONS.		South Bound		
Brandon Ex. Tues. Th. & Sat.	St. Paul Ex. Tues. Th. & Sat.	Miles from Winnipeg.			St. Paul Ex. Mon. Wed. & Fri.	Brandon Ex. Mon. Wed. & Fri.	
9.30p	4.25p	0	Winnipeg	1.10a	1.10p		
9.10p	4.13p	8.0	Portage Junction	11.19a	1.20p		
1.57p	3.53p	9.8	St. Norbert	11.53a	1.53p		
1.46p	3.45p	15.3	Carlier	11.47a	1.49p		
1.28p	3.20p	23.5	St. Agathe	12.00p	1.28p		
1.20p	3.17p	27.4	Union Point	12.14p	1.17p		
1.08p	3.05p	32.5	Silver Plains	12.20p	1.28p		
12.50p	2.48p	40.4	Morris	14.46p	1.45p		
	2.33p	48.8	Letellier	1.00p			
	2.13p	53.0	Emerson	1.54p			
	1.50p	55.0	Pembina	2.00p			
	1.35p	65.0	Grand Forks	5.50p			
	0.45a	103.1	Winnipeg Junction	9.50p			
	0.35a	123.3	Minneapolis	6.30a			
	0.25p	147.0	St. Paul	7.05a			
	0.00p	183.3	Chicago	9.35a			

### MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

East Bound.			STATIONS.		West Bound.		
Freight Mon. Wed. & Fri.	Passenger Tues. & Sat.	Miles from Morris.			Passenger Mon. Wed. & Fri.	Freight Tues. & Sat.	
12.20p	2.20p		Winnipeg	1.10p	3.00a		
7.00p	12.40p		Morris	2.55p	5.45a		
6.10p	12.15p		Low Farm	3.18p	9.30a		
5.14p	11.48a	10.0	Myrtle	3.43p	10.10a		
4.43p	11.37a	21.9	Roland	3.53p	10.30a		
4.00p	11.18a	25.9	Rosebank	4.05p	11.18a		
3.50p	11.03a	33.6	Miami	4.25p	11.50a		
2.45p	10.40a	39.6	Deerwood	4.43p	12.38p		
2.20p	10.23a	49.0	Altamont	5.01p	1.05p		
1.40p	10.08a	54.1	Somersct	5.21p	1.45p		
1.13p	9.53a	62.1	Swan Lake	5.37p	2.17p		
12.43p	9.37a	68.4	Indian Springs	5.52p	2.48p		
12.19p	9.23a	74.6	Marleapolls	6.05p	3.12p		
11.46p	9.10a	70.4	Greenway	6.20p	3.45p		
11.16a	8.53a	86.1	Belder	6.35p	4.18p		
10.29a	8.30a	92.3	Belmont	7.00p	4.07p		
9.52a	8.12a	102.0	Hillton	7.30p	5.45p		
9.16a	7.57a	109.7	Ashdown	7.55p	6.25p		
9.02a	7.47a	120.0	Wawanesa	8.06p	6.38p		
8.15a	7.24a	129.5	Rounthwaite	8.28p	7.27p		
7.38a	7.04a	137.2	Martinville	8.45a	8.05p		
7.00a	6.45a	145.1	Brandon	9.10p	8.45p		

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11.35a	0		Winnipeg	4.30p		
11.16a	3.0		Portage Junction	4.41p		
10.49a	11.5		St. Charles	5.13p		
10.41a	14.7		Headingley	5.20p		
10.17a	21.0		White Plains	5.45p		
9.29a	25.2		Eustace	6.33p		
9.06a	42.1		Oakville	6.56p		
8.25a	55.5		Portage la Prairie	7.40p		

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