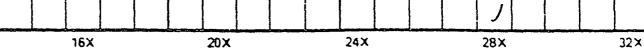
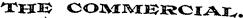
The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction', or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

12X

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

			1 1 1	Ì			(· · · ·)		T	T				-	T	T
10 X		au taux de 14X		que ci-ae 3X	:22082	•	22 X				26 X				30 X	
	This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/ Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.															
	Additional comments:/ Commentaires supplémentaires:															
							L				périod	iques) de la l	livrais	on	
	pas été filmées.						ſ		Masth	ead/						
	mais, lorsque cela	a était possi	ible, ces pages	n'ont			Ĺ	! ·	Titre	de dép	art de	la liv	raison			
	lors d'une restau	ration appa	raissent dans le	e texte,			Г		-	on of i						
	Il se peut que cer	-	s blanches ajo	utées				_	5 -							
لـــــا	been omitted fro		10331D10, 111030 1				L			-	e de la		son			
	Blank leaves add within the text.	-					-1		Title r	bage of	f issue/	,				
									Le tit	re de l'	'en-têt	e pro	vient:			
	distorsion le long	, de la marg	e intérieure								der tał					
	La reliure serrée		de l'ombre ou	de la					-							
V	along interior ma	-									in (des		ex			
r	Tight binding ma	w couro cho	dows or distor	tion			r -1	1 ,	Inclur	tes ind	ex(es)	/				
	Relié avec d'autre		nts				L		Pagina	ation c	ontinu	ie				
<u> </u>	Bound with othe	r material/					Г	7	Conti	nuous	pagina	tion/				
Ľ	Planches et/ou ill	ustrations (en couleur				Ĺ	(Qualit	té inég	ale de	l'imp	ression	I		
	Coloured plates a						Γ	1			rint va					
لـــَــا	CHUIE DE COUIEUR	(1.6. 0016	440 81080 08 11				L				-					
\square	Coloured ink (i.e Encre de couleur						1.			throug parenc						
		at	- Llus av Llast	\ <i>\</i>			~	4	Chau		5 ./					
	Cartes géographic	ques en cou	leur				L	(Pages	détach	nées					
	Coloured maps/						ſ		Pages	detach	ned/					
L]	Le titre de couve	rture manq	ue				L_	/ •	rages	uecoio	nees, t	acnet	tées ou	pique	:62	
	Cover title missin						Γ	/ /	-				ed or fo			
							_		-							
	Couverture restau						L		-				elliculé			
، م	Covers restored a	nd/or lamir	nated/				Г		Pages	restore	ed arid	/or la	minate	ed/		
	Couverture endo	mmagée					L		Pages	endon	nmagée	es				
	Covers damaged/						Г		+	damag						
لىك	CONASITOLA DA CO	aleut						••••••	-							
	Coloured covers/ Couverture de co							1		reu pa de cou	-					
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •							-	Colour	red pa	mar /					









Che Commercíal

Journal of Oommerce, Industry and Finance, especially devoted to the interests of Wistorn Canada, Including that portion of Ontario west of Lake Superior, the provinces of Manitoba and British Columbis and the Territories.

FOURTEENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION. ISSUED EVERY MONDAY.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$2.00 PER ANNUM in advance.)

ADVERTISING RATES MADE ENOWN ON APPLICATION.

Fine Book and Job Printing Departments.

JAMES B. STEEN, Publisher.

Fucure. Fucure. The Commercial certainly enjoys a very much larger sirculation 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 inter an opersonal solicitation, carried out annually, i've tournal has been placed upon the desks of agreat majori, y af business men in the vast district described above, and includiny Northwest Ontario, the provinces of Manitoba, calberta und Saskatchevan. The Commercial also reaches the leading wholesale, commission, manufacturing and Anancial houses of Kastern Canada.

WINNIPEG, OCTOBER 28, 1895.

Manitoba.

Reid & Tait, who operate a fishing plant on Lake Winnipeg, will build a steamer at Selkirk for use in their business.

S Philip Brown, tailor, Winnipeg, has assigned. His stock was sold recently by the sheriff.

McBean Bros., grain dealers, have disfolved. D. G. McBean continues the business at Winnipeg, and A. G. McBean, continues at Montreal.

W. Bagshawe, hardware dealer, Minnedosa, is dead. He went to California recently for his health, where he died.

The first snow of the season at Winnipeg fame on Monday mouning, October 21. There was enough to whiten the ground for short time and it quickly disappeared.

At the next meeting of the Winnipeg Retailors Association, the civic elections will be discussed A proposition will be submitted also whereby the retailers will take steps to pretect themselves from dead-beats in future. The warehouse of Gowans, Kent & Co., drockery, Winnipeg, was burned on Monday night. The fire appears to have originated in a crate of straw near the warehouse, and was communicated to a stable and thence to the warehouse. Loss. \$8.000; insurance, \$7,250.

W. W. Watson, grain broker, Winnipeg, was a loser by fire last week. The fine stables, granary and store houses on his farm at Kildonan, together with nearly all his drop and six cows, were totally destroyed. The forigin of the fire is a mystory.

Northern Elevator Co.'s clevator in Winnireg Northern Elevator Co.'s clevator in Winnireg Scale Co. They are a very fine scale, and Atanding all in a row form one of the imposing restures of the institution.

The Neepawa Electric Light and Power company, is applying for incorporation. The aspital stock is \$20,000, and directors are : J. J. McFadden. J. H. Hamilton, J. H. Davidnon, J. H. Howden, G. A. Davidson, all of Neepawa.

The contract for t e draining of the big SE Andrew's marsh north of Winnipeg, has Gen let to C. Whitehead & Co., of Rrandon, for the sum of \$91,760. There were two ther tenders put in, one from S. Gaudaur, of St. Boniface, and the other from J. Kennedy, of Fargo. This will reclaim a large area of rich land.

The Winnipeg Savings and Loan Company is applying for a charter of incorporation. The capital stock is \$20,000 and the directors are: William Andrew Windatt, Walter Wilson Scrimes, A. N. McCutcheon, Robert Honry Nunn, William Adams and Andrew Grieve.

The Minnedosa Tribune says the growth and prosperity of the Scandinavian colony, north of Minnedosa, is proof that the Scandinavians are among the best settlers that come to make their homes here. They may have faults. But they come here evidently determined to make the best of the situation.

The A. Booth Packing Co. of the United States, who do a mammoth business in fish, report that they will build at Selkirk one of the largest ammonia refrigerators or freezing plants on this continent, with $\approx 6,000,000$ pound capacity. The building will be of wood with stone foundation, and will cost a large sum. Work on the new plant will commence immediately on the arrival of A. Booth Sr., who will roturn from a European trip shortly. His approval of the amended plans is the only remaining step. The establishing of this plant is to give the Booth pcople facilities for handling the fish and game business of the Northwest.

Assiniboia.

The Qu'Appelle Progress has completed its tenth year of publication.

Alberta.

The Edmonton Pork Packing Company will begin the purchase and slaughter of hogs about Nov. 1. They will only handle live hogs and will pay Winnipeg prices.

The pork packing factory at Calgary, conducted by the Northwest Trading Co., is getting about \$1,000 worth of live hogs per week from Manitoba.

Northwest Ontario.

A. M. Wiley has been appointed customs collector at Port Arthus.

The Equitable Co-operative Store Association, Fort William, has sold out to Alex. Snelgrove.

The Ontario & Western Lumber Co. have erected a sash and door factory at Bat Portage and placed it in charge of Mr. Neilson, of Winnipeg. The new departure for the lumber company will no doubt be a good thing for the company and a benefit to the town.

Winnipeg Clearing House.

Clearings for the week ending October 24, were \$1,925,803; balances, \$265,517. For the previous week clearings were \$1,605,016. For the corresponding week of last year clearings were \$1,477,891. For the month of September clearings were \$4,008,906, as compared with \$3,975,406 for Sept last year. Following are the returns of other Comparison

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

0	Oct. 10.	Oct. 17.
Montreal.	\$11,923,006	\$11,172,524
Toronto	6,687,751	6,209,581
Halifax	1,918 295	1,186,954
Winnipeg.	1,728,614	1,605,016
Hamilton .	802,819	813,931
Total	\$22,460,885	821.018.006

Increasing the Cost.

In order to form a correct idea of the rapid rise in the assessments of the Mutual Reserve, all that is necessary is to examine the differont sets of rates this company has placed before the Canadian public.

The figures in column 1 are taken from form 122 of the association issued in March, 1886; those under 2 from an advertisement appearing about the same time; these in column 8 are from the association's Form No. 815, issued May, 1891, and these in fourth column are the rates published by the association to take effect January 1, 1896.

	1	2	8	1
Ago.	(Form 122.3-86.) - "Aver- age annual assessment during past fire Jeans."	(Advt.)-"Maximum am't which can be "silected in any one year on \$1,000 insurance for death cla- ims and Reserve Fund."	(Form 316.5.91.)—"Mor- tuary Premium including Reserve or Emergenoy Fund and Ducs	Proposed rates to take effect January 18t, 1896.
25678901284567890128456789 <u>0</u> 1284567890		$\begin{array}{c} \$10 & 76 \\ 10 & 84 \\ 10 & 93 \\ 11 & 03 \\ 11 & 13 \\ 11 & 24 \\ 11 & 13 \\ 11 & 24 \\ 11 & 63 \\ 11 & 11 \\ 85 \\ 11 & 48 \\ 11 & 63 \\ 11 & 11 \\ 12 & 12 \\ 12 & 32 \\ 12 & 55 \\ 12 & 79 \\ 13 & 83 \\ 13 & 67 \\ 14 & 03 \\ 14 & 44 \\ 14 & 89 \\ 15 & 43 \\ 16 & 00 \\ 16 & 68 \\ 17 & 48 \\ 17 & 48 \\ 16 & 00 \\ 16 & 68 \\ 17 & 48 \\ 18 & 87 \\ 19 & 39 \\ 20 & 58 \\ 21 & 79 \\ 29 & 52 \\ 28 & 45 \\ 30 & 59 \\ 32 & 96 \\ 35 & 00 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \$18 \ 80 \\ 18 \ 86 \\ 18 \ 92 \\ 14 \ 01 \\ 14 \ 16 \\ 14 \ 22 \\ 14 \ 01 \\ 14 \ 16 \\ 14 \ 22 \\ 14 \ 46 \\ 14 \ 46 \\ 14 \ 46 \\ 15 \ 12 \\ 15 \ 30 \\ 15 \ 51 \\ 15 \ 51 \\ 15 \ 51 \\ 15 \ 51 \\ 15 \ 51 \\ 15 \ 51 \\ 16 \ 50 \\ 16 \ 86 \\ 27 \ 91 \\ 18 \ 42 \\ 23 \ 46 \\ 86 \ 91 \\ 84 \ 68 \\ 39 \ 14 \ 46 \\ 86 \\ 39 \ 14 \ 46 \\ 86 \\ 39 \ 14 \ 46 \\ 48 \ 68 \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{991} \textbf{'191} \textbf{.} \textbf{.} \textbf{.} \textbf{111} \textbf{.} \textbf{123} \textbf{.} \textbf{234} \textbf{.} \textbf{2576} \textbf{6624} \textbf{.} \textbf{284} \textbf{286} \textbf{6612} \textbf{.} \textbf{284} \textbf{.} \textbf{265} \textbf{265} \textbf{279} \textbf{.} \textbf{265} \textbf{.} \textbf{279} \textbf{.} \textbf{266} \textbf{.} \textbf{286} \textbf{.} \textbf{.} \textbf{.} \textbf{286} \textbf{.} \textbf{.} \textbf{286} \textbf{.} \textbf{.} \textbf{286} \textbf{.} \textbf{.} \textbf{.} \textbf{286} \textbf{.} \textbf{.} \textbf{.} \textbf{286} \textbf{.} \textbf{.} \textbf{286} \textbf{.} \textbf{.} \textbf{.} \textbf{286} \textbf{.} \textbf{.} \textbf{.} \textbf{286} \textbf{.} \textbf{.} \textbf{.} \textbf{.} \textbf{.} \textbf{.} \textbf{.} .$

The reader will observe that during the first five years policyholders in the Mutual Reserve had insurance at a very low cost. Had the association then charged the rate now proposed (column 4) there would under careful and economical management have been a chance for it. Instead of so doing, it charged a low rate, and it has not been able to lay in its early years a reserve to meet the increasing death rate that it is experiencing. Members who now join must help make up the deficiency caused by not charging a rate sufficient in its early years to guarantee permanency. There is another alarming prospect ahead of its present members—the excessive increase in rates. One member who has paid \$12.06 bi-monthly for an insurance of \$26,000 and dues \$4 per year, or a total of \$16,86 per annum is now asked to pay \$18.06 bi-monthly and his dues as before, or a total of \$112.86 per annum. He has now arrived at an age where it is almost impossible to insure in a level premium company, so he must remain where he is or forfeit his insurance, on which his cash surrender value is nil. Another unfortunate has been paying \$2.91 bi-monthly, and was asked to pay \$3.78, being sound in health and still of an insurable age he declined to pay the advance.— The Balletin.



and a second second

A CARACTER AND COMPANY

and share in the

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, OCTOBER 25, 1895.

LAST WINTER'S WHEAT BOOM.

The Commercial has been requested by a correspondent to explain the "boom" in local wheat prices which occurred immediately after the close of navigation last winter. A provincial exchange, the Holland Observer, in writing on the same subject also says.

"The Commercial may be perfectly right in pointing out that the price paid in Manitooa at present represents a fair value, as compared with old country markets, but it will take a great amount of talk to remove from the minds of those interested the memory of the way in which prices were manipulated during the past season. If the farmers are inclined to a belief that they are not receiving a fair price, the milling companies have no one to blame but themselves, as past experience proves that there is overy ground for such a belief."

The memory of the manipulation of Manitoba wheat last winter is a feature which dies slowly. It is continually being brought up as an illustration to show how the farmers are being cheated. The Commercial does not defend this manip . lation, but at the same time we would like to explain where a great deal of misunderstanding rests in connection with this matter. The matter is invariably represented in the following way: The farmers sold their wheat very ireely at the low prices ruling last fall and the early part of the winter. After the farmers had sold all their wheat prices were rapidly advanced twenty to thirty cents per bushel. Then the inference is drawn that the grain men pocketed the difference between the price they bought the wheat so and the price touched later under the manipulation. This is no doubt the view the farmer takes of the matter, and no amount of argument would disabuse his Lind of the idea that he was robbed of 20 or 80 cents per bushel. We may, however, be able to explain the situation as regards this manipulation, so that it will be understood by the Observer, our correspondent and the most of our readers.

We will begin by making the assertion, the popular belief to the contrary notwithstanding, that the grain men did not pocket the difference between the price they bought the wheat at from the farmers and the fancy price recorded later on in the season. The fancy price was largely a nominal one. It was to a considerable extent "wind" and nothing more. There was a little money Imcde through the manipulation, by grain men, and also money lost through it, but it was a triffing matter in comparison with the entire crop. Probably the most money made through the manipulation of prices, was by farmers who held some wheat, as they sold it at fancy values and got 25 or 30 cents per bushel more than it was worth for shipment.

We will show why the grain men did not make this money they are sometimes accused of robbing from the farmers. They simply did not have the grain to make it on. The wheat was bought from the farmers at a close export basis, previous to the manipulation. It is generally acknowledged that the wheat

and the second secon

trade last year, up to the close of navigation, was handled at a vory close margin. This wheat was sold as fast as it was purchased for export. In fact it vas sometimes sold before it was purchased. This plan was followed right up to the close of navigation, and when navigation closed there was very little wheat in the country except that portion held by millers. The great bulk of the crop had been bought from the farmer, sold for export and shipped out of the country Therefore it must be evident that the grain men did not make anything by the manipulation, which was begun later, on this wheat. Moreover, it must be clear to anyone that the farmers were not cheated to the extent of a fraction of a cent by the manipulation. It is generally recognized that they got full value for their wheat at the time then sold. Then how were they cheated?

As for the manipulation, if the farmers had held back a large quantity of their wheat, there would have been no manipulation, consequently prices would not have advanced, and those farmers who were so fortunate as to have held wheat would not have made the handsome profit which they secured over shipping values.

The grain men had very little wheat to make any money on when the price was worked up, because they had sold close right up to the close of navigation on a very small margin. The farmers who sold were not cheated, because they got the full value for their grain. Those farmers who held got a fancy price by accident, and naturally those who sold felt sorry because they were not as fortunate.

But, as we have said, if a large number of the farmers had held, there would have been no fancy prices for any of them. Therefore, as those who sold got full value, was it any harm that those who held should get a fancy price for their wheat? The effect, however, has been to cause a feeling of dissatisfaction, quite naturally so, on the part of those who do not see through the whole matter, and this dissatisfaction thereby brought about, is largely the cause of the agitation and feeling of mistrust we have had this season. The Commercial foresaw this at the time the advance was worked last winter, and on this account particularly we regretted the situation very much, and deprecated the advance at the time it was worked.

The harvest was early last year and the threshing season favorable. The farmers got through with their harvest early and rushed their wheat to market. Exporting began a month earlier than this year, and was continued very vigorously, with the result that by the close of navigation almost the entire available surplus for export had gone out of the country. Navigation closed with a very limited quantity of wheat held in store at our lake ports. Then followed a rapid advance in the local wheat markets. This was worked on the theory that the export business had been overdone and that the quantity of wheat remaining would not be sufficient for home requirements. If the latter presumption were true, it would have meant very high prices, as wheat and flour coming into Canada are subject to a very considerable duty.

This is the theory on which the advance in

prices was worked. If anybody had any reason to complain, it would be the home consumer of breadstuffs. The farmer would not be affected so directly as other consumers, because many of them hold sufficient wheat for their own consumption. Again, others of them had wheat to sell and were large gainers by the manipulation. It is, therefore, evident that the farmer had much less reason to complain than the city consumer.

Contraction and the short state

The reports of large sums having been made by the grain dealers as a result of this advance in wheat, may be dismissed as lacking any adequate proof. As regards the millers, we do not see where there was any big money in it even for them, for the following reasons : First, they were obliged to buy all the wheat offered at the high prices, and as the sequel proved, there was more wheat held back than they probably figured on. The large quantity of wheat which they had to take at the advanced prices materially increased the average cost of their purchases, including the cheap wheat bought before the advance. Secondly, they did not succeed in working up the price of flour in proportion to the advance in wheat until months afterwards. In the third place, the result showed that there was abundance of wheat for home requirements. When the new crop came on the market this year there were nearly 1,000,000 bushels of old wheat still held, besides large stocks of flour, which quickly depreciated in values to near a level with the price of new wheat. These facts do not indicate huge profits, though the consumer had to pay long prices for fiour for a short time.

This question is really a .natter of ancient history now, though often referred to still by the provincial press, and it is only upon request of a correspondent that we have devoted so much space to a discussion of this question now.

LUOK AFTER COLLECTIONS.

This is the season of the year when country merchants should look sharply after their collections. This is of more importance than selling goods. It is easier to sell goods than to collect for what has been sold on credit. Many men who are full of business energy, and who have been very successful in working up business, have eventually failed through neglect of the collecting department. This is the rock on which thousands of pushing and energetic business men founder. No one should do a credit business at all unless he has fully determined to look very closely after the collections. Eternal vigilance in this department is necessary where a credit business is done. The longer an account stands the harder it is to collect in many cases. Where a credit business is done in a country district, long accounts are the rule. In the citizs, accounts are expected to be settled monthly. Where a farmers' trade is done, many accounts are opened with the understanding that they will not be settled until after harvest. The time has now come around when the farmers should be able to square up, and merchants should lose no time in looking after their accounts. The probability is that if they do not start right in now and push their collections vigorously and

continuously, they will get left on many accounts. The merchant who is not prepared to do this should not be in business, or at least in a credit business.

The storekeeper should be the first one paid from the proceeds of the harvest. H) has supplied the farmer with the necessaries of life and has taken chances on the success or failure of the crop, without any security for future payment. The merchant is often working on limited capital and is frequently being pressed for the payment of his liabilities to the wholesalers. His means of raising money outside of the payments from his customers is very limited. He cannot go to the bank and raise money to meet his liabilities, because the security he has to offer is not such as is accepted by bankers. He is therefore depending upon his customers to pay up their accounts, and he should not be backward in making them understand that he must have the money.

Another reason why the storekeeper should be promptly paid is, because that as a rule he has no security for his claim If the farmer buys a horse or a machine, or mostly anything of this nature on credit, he is expected to give some security, as well as pay interest for the privilege of getting credit. Only the storekeeper sells freely without security, and does not look for interest from the date of sale. He should therefore be entitled to the first money the farmer has to spare from the proceeds of the crop. Any merchants who have not yet started to push their collections should lose no time in looking after this matter, for if they do not get in the returns now they will be behind at the end of the season.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THIS prairie country has never suffered so much from prairie fires as this fall. In the year 1886 there were some bad fires, but they were not as general as this year. The exemption from serious fires of recent years has made the settlers more careless than they should have been, and as a result many fires have got a start through carelessness. More stringent measures seem to be necessary to prevent these fires.

THERE is evidently some move going on in official circles towards securing a railway into the Dauphin district of Manitoba. Articles, evidently inspired, appearing in the press, and hints thrown out, look as though the government had something in hand in the nature of a railway scheme for the Dauphin country. Something may be expected to transpire in the near future.

木

× THE movement to secure a deeper navigable channel from the head of the lakes to tide water is causing the authorities of the state of New York to consider the question of improving their canals. The legislature has decided to submit a proposal to spend \$17,-000,000 upon the state canals to popular vote. The state of New York owns the Erie canal, which is now a great highway between the lakes and New York city, via the Hudson river. This is the principal canal upon which the expenditure would be made. The

Erie canal has carried an immense traffic to New York in its day, but it is far behind the requirements of the times. If the St. Lawrence route to the scaboard were improved by the onlargement to a considerable extent of the present canals, the Erie canal as it new stands would not be able to compete with the former route, hence the anxiety of the New York people to hold the traffic.

THE Winnipeg Retailers' Association is opposed to any changes in the local early closing law, and has appointed u committee to interview the clothing men who are opposing the law. We think it would be a pity if the law is disturbed. It has worked well and been a great benefit to the merchants as well as their employees. It is decidedly a retrograde move to attempt to go back to the old and barbarous system of long hours. We say it is barbarous because we believe it is decidedly unjust to force employees to work longer than the hours at present provided for. At the same time, we do not believe the merchants will gain any pecuniary advantage by keeping their stores open until later in the evening.

THE price cutting war in the lumber trade at Brandon has now got into the papers, and the business men of the western town who have been fighting each other all summer in the usual business, or, we may say, unbusinesslike way, are now roasting each other through the public press. Different dealers are laying claim to the honor of breaking the lumber combine at that place. As there is not much lumber selling in the winter season, the fighting is now being turned into the coal trade. The principal opposition seems to be between Hanbury & McNee and J. A. Christie. The former firm handle coal as well as lumber. To carry the war into Africa Mr. Christie went into the coal business and cut the price down to cost, or less. This situation must be very gratifying to consumers at and about Brandon, though somewhat distressing to the dealers.

ONE would think that the consolidation of a number of manufacturing concerns under one management would be certain to prove profitable, owing to the great saving of expenses. Such, however, has not proved to be the case. Combinations in brewing, packing, milling, mining, whiskey, binder twine, and many other lines, have proved unprofitable. It is a well known fact that many of the big trusts in the United States have proved unprofitable. They have never paid any dividends and have sunk the capital of the stockholders. Where a dozen or so concerns operated singly have done fairly well, the same concerns when amalgamated under one management, with apparently a great reduction in expenses, have failed to prove profitable. This seems a difficult thing to account for. An exchange, in referring to the failure of some of the big trusts to make it pay, attributes the trouble to the business management. In this business age there are very few men capable of handling these enormous concerns successfully. At least the combines have not been able to get hold of

them. Thus, while overything indicates a great saving in expenses and a proportionate increase in profits by the consolidation of the dozen or so concerns, the practical results have proved quite the opposite in mary cases. Establishments which were quite profitable while conducted singly, have failed to make dividends when amalgamated into one huge enterprise.

The Outlook in British Oplumbia .

The Commercial correspondent has interviewed one hundred of the most promiuent men in Vancouver, to ascertain their opinion as to the future prospects of the province. and to gain information as to the present trade in Voncouver and district. The result was most encouraging and if published in The Commercial would read very much like boom talk, but there were figures to show in many cases, what others asserted without documentary proof, that since the month of July last there had been a marked increase in trade in Vancouver.

The composite opinion, as it were, of the different classes of the community were as follows: Wholesalers — Business has been steadily improving since July, and will con-tinue to improve. Money is much easier, the long credit system is a thing of the past. We show our faith in the future of the province by branching out in every legitimate way possible.

Retailers-Business is in much better shape than last year. The week ones are weeded out. Cash sales have increased in the past three months fully 20 per cent. While it is three months fully 20 per cent. impossible to collect old accounts, people are now paying for what they get. Money is easier. The business is satisfactory, but we could stand more of it.

Customs and inland revenue shows a large increase over same time last year, so that business must have correspondingly increased.

Canadian Pacific Railway freight and passenger departments gave very encouraging comparative statements showing a healthy state of affairs and a steady improvement since the rock bottom month o. July. Canadian Pacific Railway people are jubilant of prospects. Salaries reduced have been put up again to old figures. Mining men are excit-ed, as they all claim that a boom is about to strike the province. As the wealth of this great country comes more directly before their notice, than before others, they are per-haps more likely to be deceived than those who are not inspired by such an intoxicating sight. They claim that if the South African bubble bursts, British Columbia is sufficiently solid to weather the storm and maintain a steady, healthy advance, but that if Africa holds for another year, things will fairly hum in the Canadian Pacific province before many moons.

Our Correspondence Column,

J. E. C.—There is only one public creamory in British Columbia, located at New West-minster. It was started this season. There are only two public cheese factories in that province.

J. H., Vancouver.-You will find a list of cheese and butter factories in The Commercial of August 26 last.

H. L.-We will discuss the question of last winter's wheat "boon" editorially in this issue.

M., Yorkton .- We have handed your letter to a city firm, who will write you in regard to the machinery you desire to purchase.

D. Calder, druggist, of Medicine Hat, has assigned.

A BAR A BAR A CARA STANDARD AND A CARA STAN



A COLOR - 7,



THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

WINNIPEG, aturday, Oct. 26, 1895. A larger volume of Jusiness is certainly being done this fall in seasonable goods than for the past two years. Retail merchants have been buying more freely in day goods, clothing boots and shoes, etc. Collections, however are not as liberal as they should be at this season, but all are hopeful. The grain movement will not be growded into a couple of months, as it was last year, but will be distributed over the year, so that collections and cash business are expected to be good right along. Bank clearings this week at Winnipeg show an increase of more than 30 per cent. over the corresponding week last year, which indicates the larger volume of trade. Cattle shipments for the season are drawing to a close. Exports of cattle will show an increase this season over last of fully 30 per cent, or more. The demand for labor is still largely in excess of the supply. Probably fully double the number of men will be employed in the woods this winter, getting out saw logs, cordwood, railway "ties, etc. Considerably higher wages than ruled last year is now being offered for men for the woods. Traffic is very heavy on the railways, both outward and inward bound, the number of cars handled daily exceeding previous records here. The weather has been very favorable for weeks now for threshing the crops, but a good deal of this work remains yet to be done. Fall plowing is also backward, owing to the unusual amount of labor involved in handling the heavy crop this year. Butter, cheese and eggs have been advancing rapidly in price of late. The record was broken one day this week in the number of cars of wheat passing through Winnipeg eastward bound, the number being 3 cars. These were handled by the Canadian Pacific railroad alone, and did not include shipments out via the Northern Pacific railway.

In the United States this week bessemer pig iron has advanced \$1 per ton, ar.thracite coal advanced 25c per ton, whiskey advanced at Louisvi le. Cereals were stronger. Cotton and print cloths were lower, and there were further declines in hides and sugar. Pork, lard and coffee were lower.

The total number of failures in Canada this week as reported by the Bradstreets agency, is 36, as against 37 for last week; 36 in the like week one year ago, and 38. 30, and 33 for the same weeks in 1893, 1892 and 1891.

WINNIPEG MARKETS,

WINNIPEG, SATURDAY AFTERNOON., Oct. 26 [All quotations, unless otherwise specified, are wholesale for such quantities as are usually taken by retail dealers, and are subject to the usual reduction on large quantities and to cash discounts.]

COAL.—The big coal companies in the United States continue to advance prices. A telegram this week says: "The New York an'tracito coal companies have advanced prices 25 cents to-day to the following :-Grates \$3.75; eggs \$3.90; stoves \$1.15; chestnuts \$3.90. These are 1,0.b. in New York. This is the highest wholesale circular yet made and anticipates the proposed advance on Thursday next by Philadelphia companies." In Winnipeg dealers are now beginning to do quite a business, the weather having been cold enough this week to bring many stoves and furnaces into requisition which have

been idle since last spring. The expectation of higher crices later on is also inducing consumers to may in supplies early. An authority estimates the coal consumption of Winnipog at 80,000 tons of hard coal.

CORDWOOD.—Cordwood holds firm owing largely to the great difficulty to get car4 to bring in supplies. Tamarae is held pretty firm at \$4, and pine mostly at \$3:50. We quote the following prices for car lots on track here: Tamarac \$3.75 to \$1 per cord; pine \$3.25 to \$3 50 per cord, spruce \$3 and poplar \$2.25 to \$2.50 por cord, as to quality.

DRY GOODS, -Wholesale dealers report a very fair trade the movement certainly showing a liberal increase over the last two Collections are not as large as they VALTS should be, but an early improvement is expected. The following advances are re-ported from the East. White cottons, 4 to 4c per yard higher. New Brunswick white and colored carpet warps, 1c. Embroideries have been advanced 5 to 10 per cent. Victoria lawns, muslins and all kinds of goods made from Egyptian cottonshave advanced slightly. Linens and canvas have been advanced 10 Japanese silks have advanced per cent. from 15 to 20 per cont Domestic yarns are a shade higher, and cashmere hosiery, which has advanced 71 per cent this season, is expected to make a further advance. In the United States cottons were easier this week in sympathy with the declining market for raw cotton.

DRUGS-Glycerine is now higher than it has been for a number of years. 'The big advance in cream of tartar is maintained. Borax is advancing sharply.

FISH-Finnan haddies are ic lower. Prices are: British Columbia salmon, 12 to 14c; B.C. halibut, 12kc; Lake Superior trout, 9c; whitefish, 6c; pickerel, 3c; sturgeon, 7c; finnan haddies. 12c; kippered goldeyes. 30c doz.; oysters. \$2 for standards and \$2.25 selects, per gallon. Caus 55 and 65c.

GROCERIES .- The tone of the sugar market has been easier since our last report. A decline of 1-16c at New York was quite a surprise. in view of the strong position of late. bus it did not affect Canadian refiners' prices. The decline at New York was thought to mean an effort to weaken the market so that refiners could buy stocks of raw a little lower. A cable report this week says that the "International association estimates the production of sugar for the crop year of 1895-96 in Germany, Austria, Franco. Belgium, Holland and Russia at 3,680,023 tons. a falling off of 851,000 tons from the previous year. Α provious estimate showed a decrease this year of the European crop of about 1,160.000 tons. Canadian refiners quoted granulated at 41c, and yellows at 81 to 83c as to grade. Lobsters are very strong, and eastern advices re-port an advance of 50c to S1 per case, owing to the light pack. Canned peas are firmer. The pack of canned apples is large and prices are tending lower.

GREEN FRUITS.—Winter supplies are arriving freely, but over half are greenings, while the demand seems to be for red apples, spies and baldwins being preferred. Some more crabs were in, but they were more or less spotted, and sold lower in consequence. No more are expected. Lemons are still very scarce. The orange season has not epened yet. There are none in the market, and will not be for a few days yet though some are reported on the way. Florida oranges will be very scarce this year, in consequence of the damage to the trees last winter from frost, and this will shorten the winter supply of oranges. Prices are: lemons, \$9 per box; bananas \$2.25 to \$3 per bunch as to size; California peaches \$1.25 to \$1.35 per box; California and Oregon pears \$2.25 to \$3.00 per box; apples. fancy early winter, such as snows, kings, etc., \$4.50 to \$5 per barrel, winter apples firm at \$3.50 to \$3.75; Ontario concord grapes 50c per basket of 10 lbs; Ontario white Ningara and Red Roger's grapes 65a per basket of 10 lbs; Catawba grapes, 65c per basket; Ontario pears 6) to 90c per basket; California grapes, tokays, \$3.0) to \$3.50 per crate; Malaga grapes, \$7.50 per keg; cranberries, \$9.50 to \$10 per barrel; tomatoes 70 to 80c per basket; Figs, 14 ounce boyes, 1.50 per dozen; new figs, 10 lb, boyes, 15c per lb; dates 7 to 75c a lb; Sweet potatoes, \$5.50 per barrel; Spanish onions, \$1.35 per crate.

LEATHER AND BOOTS AND SHOES-Hides have declined 1 to 2c in leading United States and Canadian markets, and leather as reported last week is also off considerably. facturers are buying leather in small lots to meet immediate wants, fearing further de-This is causing an accumulation of clines. stocks in the hands of tanuers, and causes anxiety among the latter, which may lead to further declines, though the stock held by them now is manufactured from dear hides. bought before the decline, and a break in prices of leather would result in serious loss to tanners. Shoe men are now taking orders for the spring on price lists based on the top price for leather, and which are said to be 15 to 20 per cent higher than prices ruling before the boom in hides and a ther set in. Of course the remarkably high prices reached were never expected to hold out long, but neither tanners nor shoe dealers would desire a decline just now-the former because they hold stocks of high-priced leather, and the latter because they are in the middle of the spring trade.

LUMBER — The lumbering companies are now preparing for the winter cut of logs, and men are being engaged and supplies are being forwarded to the woods. Owing to the scarcity of men, higher wages are being offered than last year. The cut of logs in the woods last winter was the smallest for many years. Stocks have now been reduced some, and as the prospect for business next year is much better than it was this time last year, the large companies will make a much larger cut of logs. Indications are therefore for an active scason in the woods.

HARDWARD. PAINTS, ETC -The following shows the new list on screws, as arranged by the manufacturers at the recent meeting at Montreal. The tra le discounts off the price list are now as follows :-Flathead, bright, 77½; round head, bright, 72½; flat head, brass, 75, and round head, brass, 70 per cent. These prices make an advance of 2½ per cent all around. Metals are firm. Advices from the east report an advance of 15c on Canada plates. Tinned sheets would c.st 1c per lb higher to import now. Cotton waste continues upward in tone owing to the advances of raw cotton, and prices are now ruling at high figures. Linseed oil is firm. Glass is firm and in brisk demand. Turpentine is easier. Large importations of glass a c arriving. New Inseed oil of local manufacture is now on the market. The market was bare of local made oil for quite a long time. Soil pips has been advanced to 60 per cent of the list, which is equal to an advance of 10 per cent.

RAW FURS.—Interest in the trade has been revived by the holding of the regular fall fur sales in London, which opened on O-tober 16, and continued during the following days to October 18. This closes the list of fur sales for the present year. A cable report of the sale says: "The fur sales held by C. M. Lampson & Co., were not entirely satisfactory in point of prices. 65,000 African monkey skins were offered. and 48,000 withdrawn; $17 \, \Omega \cdot 0$ skins sold from 40 to 60c per skin. African producers are reported to have held out for higher prices, which accounts for the large number withdrawn. The num-

130 is the second second

ber of skins of all kinds offered was less than one-half the number obsered in Oc ober. 1891, and the prices based on the average of the June sales were from 10 to 30 per cent off on white fox, welf and bear skins, while marten and red fox skins rose 10 to 15 per cent over the same sale. Sable, beaver and other skins without any change. The following shows the number of skins offered at the October sales for the past two years, with the avaances and declines, compared with the prices at the June sales :

Offered October.

Onereu	0.0001
1891.	1895.
Marten advanced 15 per cent. 17,883	9.000
Red fox advanced 10 per cent. 4,081	2,000
Russian sable, same 3,997	1,900
Beaver, samo	1,900
American otter, same 4,735	500
Lynx declined 15 per cent 4,478	1,205
White fox declined 20 per cent	SIN
Bear, black, declined 20 per	
cent.	
Bear, brown, declined 30 per 1	
cent	4,480
Bear, grizzly, declined 274 (
per cent	
Welf, declined 19 per cent 3.949	4,400

Woll, declined 12 per cent. 5,549 4.400

WHEAT. - The leading markets were very steady this week up to Thursday, when there was an advance which was not fully maintained on Friday. The market has been mainly influenced by continued dry weather in the winter wheat States, heavy spring wheat receipt, light increase in the visible supply, and a war scare yesterday, growing out of the Russia-Japan controversy over Corea Exports of wheat, flour included as wheat, from both coasts of the United States this week, and from Montreal, show an increase over the total last week of about 250,000 bushels, due to increased exports from the Pacific coast. The total this week is 2,0-5,000 bushels; in the week a year ago it was 3,353,000 bushels; in the week a year ago it was 4,078,000.

In the like week in 1552 it was 4.078,000. MANITORY WHEAT — Prices locally have held very steady. There was rather an easier feeling early in the week, but prices paid to farmers at Manitoba country points have ruled about the same as we quoted on Saturday last. Farmers were selling rather more freely at a number of points. At a few of the lower freight rate points, 41c was paid to farmers for the best samples of hard wheat hut 13c was the top price at mest provincial points, and 42c the highest quoted at some of the higher freight rate points. These prices are nominally quoted for No. 1 hard but considerable wheat which will not grade No. 1 hard is taken at the top price. At Neepawa, a country market, the price was run up on Thurshay to 55c, owing to a local fight. No. 2 hard and No. 1 northern, 3c under No. 1 hard, No. 3 hard and No. 2 northern 7 to Sc less than No. 1 hard, No. 1 rejected about the same as No. 3 hard. Frosted wheats range from 20c to 55c per bushel. No. 1 frosted brings 5c less than No. 3 hard, No. 1 hard, Fort William, has sold at between 5S and 59c during the week, the range varying httle from this price. Millers are still getting most of the high grade that is being sold. The great variety of grades makes it difficult for exporters to get sufficient quantities of straight grades to export cargoes, and they are obliged to mix the grades more or less and sell on sample. The movement of wheat to lake ports has been fairly large this week. Wednesday's shipments broke the record of any previous seasoo, 418 cars having been sent east from Winnipeg that day by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the total shipments for the day, including the Northern Pacific from Mantoba points to Duluth would run up to near 500 ears. Receipts at Fort William for the week ended October 19 were 991,050 bushels, the

THE COMMERCIAL.

largest week so far reported this season. For the corresponding week last year receipts were 0.01571 bushels, shipmonts were 582,130, as compared with 851,773bushels for the like week last year. The largest week's receipts at lake ports last year was 1.018,702 bushels, for the week ended October 13 and the largest shipments from lake ports last year were the same week namely, namely 1,007.383 bushels. Stocks at Fort William on October 19 this year were 1.529,613 bushels. A year ago the were 1.529,613 bushels and two years ago 1,011,201 bushels. Total receipts at our lake ports from September 1 to October 19 this year are 3.577,825 bushels as compared with 1,285,402 bushels for the corresponding period of last year. Shipments for the same period this year foot up to 1,911,652 bushels last year. A considerable portion of the September movement in each year was old wheat. September shipments this year were much less than last year, but they are now gaining on last year and may exceed last year by the close of navigation. Lake freights declined on Saturday last, the day we closed our last report, and they declined further early this week, going down in all 1e from the top touching 5c per bushel. Low water has caused some trouble at shallow chaunels in the lake route. Lake freights were advancing again at latest reports, 54c baing quoted to Buffalo.

FIOUR There is no change in the local market. Shipments east are large, as usual before the close of navigation. Eastern advices are firm, wheat prices being comparatively above United States markets in Outario, owing to the tendency of farmers to hold. Here prices are steady. Sales by millers here are made at \$1.55 to \$1.90 for patents, and \$1.65 to \$1.70 for strong bakers per sack of \$3 lbs. delivered to city retail dealers. Second bakers \$1.10 to \$1.50, XXXX about \$1.15 to \$1.20 per sack according to brand.

MILLSTUFFS.—Prices are easier at the decline noted last week. Another car lot sale of a mixed lot of bran and shorts from a country mill was made on track here at \$9.50 for the bran \$11.50 for shorts. City mills are selling at \$10 per ton for shorts and \$12 for bran, delivered in the city. Small lots, \$1 per ton mor.

SI per ton mor. OATS. - Prices are a little irregular but weaker. The range paid for farmers' loads here has been from 16 to 18c, the latter for good milling. The quantity marketing has not been large, and 17 to 18c has generally been paid, with a downward tendency. In Manitoba country markets farmers are getting from 12 to 15c per bushel of 31 pounds, but they have not started to market many oats yet, being busy with wheat. About 18c is as low as we have heard of cars being offered here, local freight paid, but 17c was mentioned as being possible. No shipping east doing. In Ontario, farmers are getting 20 to 22c for oats. Prices were a shade higher at Montreal on Wednesday, where 30a was qooted for cars of No. 2 whit.

BARLEY -Only a little local business doing at 20 to 22c per bushel of 48 pounds for farmers loads of feed grade, and 28c for malting barley at the broweries. No shipping business doing yet. A buyer at Portage la Prairie is said to be purchasing to ship cast.

WHEAT — Local farmers' market.—Farmers' loads are being taken at the mills here at 42 to 45c per bushel of 60 pounds for good milling samples Smutty wheat for feed, 30 to 35c per bushel.

GROUND FELD. - Prices are steady at \$18 to \$15 per ton for good barley and cats, as to quality, the higher price for rolled cat feed.

OATMEAL. - Rolled oatmeal has worked down to \$1.50 per sack of \$0 pounds in broken lots to retail dealers. The latest report

from the east quoted a decline there in prices. Rolled wheat, \$1.90 per 80 pound sack; pot barley \$2, and pouri barley \$4 per 98 pound sack.

بجريدا مريز

an maa a faa shee 🖫 tee saarii kalada hada hada hada ka

OILCAKE, -Ground oil cales meal is quoted at \$20 per ton in sacks.

FLAX SEED — The markets have been lower on flax seed this week. Cash flax at Chrcage yesterday was down to 914c, as compared with 95.2a week ago. Prices to farmers in Manitoba country markets were lower at some points, and ranged mostly at 67c to 70c per bushel.

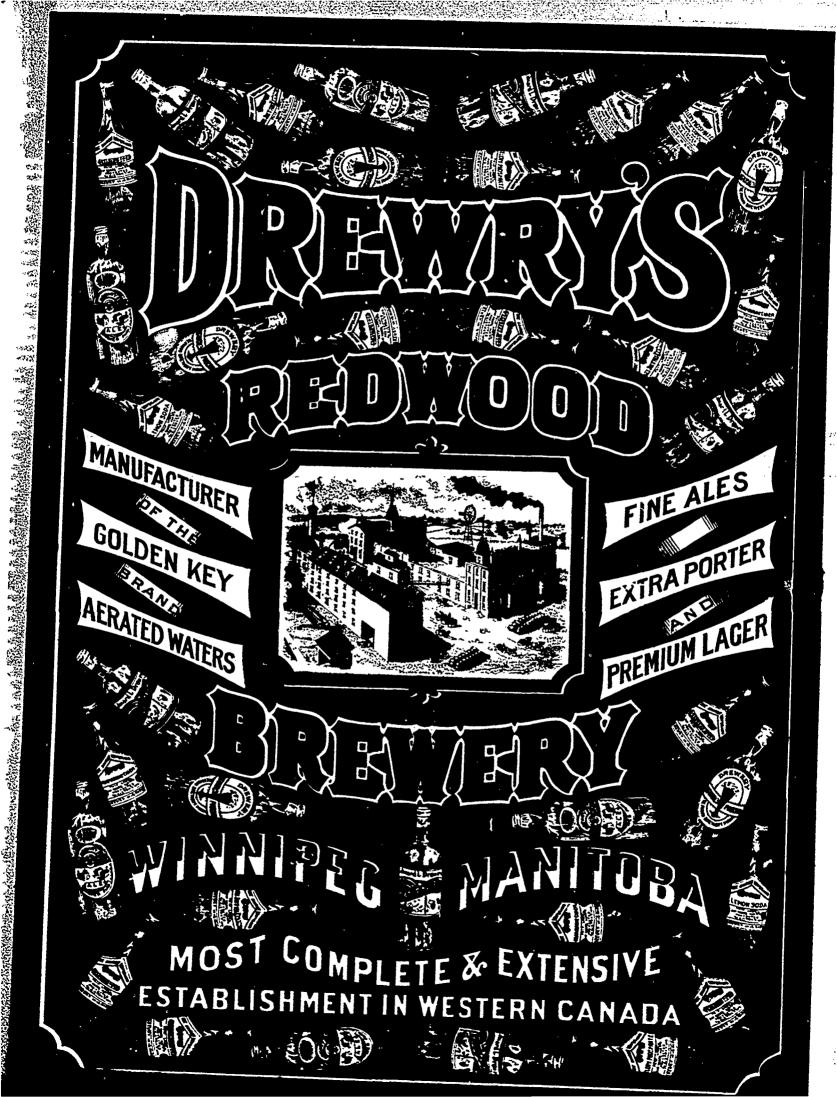
BUTTER. —The local butter market is very firm. In creamery the factories are about all sold out and closed for the season Only one factory is known to hold any butter, and this one was holding about its entire seasons' make We have heard of 18c being paid for good late creamery. One creamery reported its stock sold at 17Åc. Choice late made dairy is bringing a higher price. One firm began offering Löc late this week for sweet, late dairy, and we heard of 13 to 11c being paid for good to choice lots of dairy. Of this price, and we quote 10c upward as to quality for mixed lots, including held stock. Prices have advanced 1 to 2c per lb. in eastern Canada markets since our last report, creamery being quoted at 21 to 22c and western dairy at 14 to 15c at Montreal.

CHEESE.—Cheese has been even stronger than butter this week. Some sales have been made at a sharp advance. A sale of a round lot here to ship, was reported at 7½, to go west, and sales have been made at all the way from 6 to 7c according to quality. Shipments have been going east and west. Price, in eastern markets have advanced 1 to 1½ per lb, since our last report, the latest price from Montreal being 9½ to 9½ for fine to finest September and 8½ to 9½ for fine to At Tuesday's country markets in Ontarno 9c was bid at Ingersoll and 9½ to 93-lic at Peterboro.

EGGS.—Prices continue very strong. Buyers have been paying 15c per dozen this week for receipts of country fresh, but one buyer started offering 17c yesterday. Shipments are going west freely, of both tresh and limed. Prices east are 1 to 1½c per dozen higher.

LARD.—Lard is still very firm and scarce. Prices are:—Puro, \$1.95 to \$2.00 for 20 pound pails, and \$1.75 for 50 lb pails; pure leaf lard in 3, 5 and 10 pound tins, quoted at \$7 per case of 66 pounds, tierces 9<u>4</u>c pound.

CURED MEATS.—There is a goood demand for fresh cured goods and stocks are very light. Smoked Meats are quoted: Hams, assorted sizes, 124c. yreakfast bacon, bellies, 124; do backs: '1c; picnic hams, 94c; short spiced rolls. 74c long rolls, 74c; shoulders, 7c; smoked long ctear, 9c; smoked jowls, 54c. Dry salt meats are ureted: Long clear bacon, 84c per 1b: shou'ders, 6c; backs, 94c; barrel pork, heavy mess \$15.00; clear mess \$15.00; short cut, \$17.00; rolled shoulders, \$15 per barrel, pork sundries; fresh sausage, 7c; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 10c per package; pickled hocks, 2c; pickled tongues, 5c, sausage casings, 30c 1b.

VEGETABLES.—Following are prices on the street market: Potatoes abundant at about 15c per bushel, some have sold as low as 12c; cabbago 15 to 40c per dozen, as to size; celery 15 to 25c per dozen bunches; onions 40 to 50c per bushel; turnips 10 to 15c per bushel; native tomatoes 2c per 1b. and eastern tomatoes 70 to 80c per basket; green tomatoes 25 to 30c per bushel; citrons 40 to 75c per dozen, as to size; hubbard squash \$1.50 per dozen; parsnips 40 to 50c bushel; carrots 25c; beets 25c bushel. 

POULTRY AND GAME.—See article in au-other column as to preparing poultry for market. Chickens 40 to 45c per pair; turkeys 9 to 10c per lb. live weight. Ducks 50 to 60c per pair. Wild ducks 20 to 8% per pair. Geeso, 81 each, wild geese, 50c to 60c each. Rabbits, wild, 81 per dozen. DRESSED MEATS.—The newslaw

DRESSED MEATS.—The usual price is 44c solling at 4c. Very little goes at 5c. Mutton solling at 4c. Very little goes at 5c. Mutton Sealls mostly about 6c and ranges 5 to 64c. Lamb 5 to 7c. Pork is still scarce, but prices are easier, and we quote 6c, though higher has been paid for city dressed hogs. Veal scarce for good at 5 to lic.

HIDES .-- Prices have been reduced another he to be making a decline of the from the top. Prices have been irregular, but all the dealers are now paying the same price, as quoted. The last decline came into effect on Thursday. Reports from outside are weak. We quote: Hides, Winnipeg inspection. We quote: Hides, Winning inspection, green, 6c for No. 1 cows, 5c for No. 2, and 4c for No. 3; branded hides grade No. 2. when not otherwise damaged to reduce them to No. 3. We quote: Calf. 8 to 15 lb skins, 6 to 7c per lb. Deacons, 20 to 300 each. Kirs 5 to 6c. Sheep and lambskins, recent kill, 30 to 40c. Tallow, 4 to 5c rendered and 2 to 3c rough.

W001.--Manitobafieece 10 to 12c. per lb. Wool markets are firm. The London sales have closed with firm prices maintained throughout. Lustrous wools advanced 5 per -cont. The prices opened 10 to 15 per cent higher than the last sales, and held this throughout.

SENECA ROOT.-Prices ranging from 18 to 20c per lb, have been paid, and mostly at 19 to 19 lc. There is complaint about root being received mixed with sand, and also some musty lots. hrough careless packing up lots before properly dried.

HAY .- Firm and steady, owing to the hat.---rim and strady, owing to the burning of a lot of hay by recent prairie fires. We quote \$5.50 to \$6 per ton for prairie baled on track here. There are buyers for loose hay on the market here, to store, at \$5 per ton. but consumers who buy by the load, are obliged to pay more, prices ranging from \$5 to \$7 per ton.

LIVE STOCK.

Advices from abroad have not been very favorable this week. British cables reported a dull and weak cattle market, best Canadian being quoted at 10c at Liverpool, while sheep declined 1c more to 11 to 12c, making heavy losses to shippers. British markets therefore appear to be winding up badly for shippers, who have lost on both cattle and sheep h. sely. Very few animals are going forward from eastern Canada, and the space from Montreal is mostly filled with Manitoba and territory stock. Shipments from here will close about Nov. 10 to 15th, as the last space for the sea-Shipments from here will close about son available at Montreal will be on Nov. 21. Gordon & Ironside have about 3,000 head of cattle and 600 sheep to ship out yet before the close of the season, and this will be about all that is to go forward for export. They have shipped 30,000 cattle to the end of this week. Total shipments for the season by all shippors from Manitoba and the territories will be about 40,000 head of cattle and 6,000 sheep, as compared with 30,000 cattle last year. Only a few sheep were sent out last vear.

CATTLE .- Shipments have not been heavy this week, Gordon & Ironside shipped a train of 212 domestic cattle early in the week, and later a train of 265 range cows. Yesterday they shipped 825 head of range cows. restorday they shipped 825 head of range steers, from the Lethbridge district, a fine lot. Messrs. Leonard, Kippan and Laycock had in a few cars each from Bussell, Man., and Mr. Bussell had in two cars from Prince Albert. making a small train load in all, which they would ship cast. Total shipments for the

week would aggregate about 1000 head. The local market is dull. Local butchers are taking practically nothing from the yards here, they are buying from farmers <u>ຂ</u>9ັ in the surrounding country at prices ranging from 2 to 2½ per lb. Esporters are also slower buyers now, as the season is draw-ing to a close, British markets are bad and there is uncertainty about securing ocean space.

SHEEP .-- Gordon and Ironside shiped 1,055 .nge sheep, bought from the C. A. C. Co. Prices locally are weak and we quote nominal at 21 to 3c hero for sheep and lambs.

Hous.-Receipts are expected to be larger next week. Several cars will be in for local packers. We quote 41c off cars here for good packing hogs. Gordon and Ironside shipped packing hogs. one car to Calgary.

Gordon & Ironside shipped another lot of about 700 head of Manitoba cattle westward to the range country this week. These are young cattle which they are sending west to feed up for export another year. They have about 2000 head of this class of cattle west now, including the lot shipped this week. They are cattle which they have picked up while buying fat cattle from farmers. and not being fit to ship cast, they are sending them west. A lot more of Ontario cattle are re-ported to be on the way up, to be shipped west to the ranges. Gordon & Ironside are bringing two big steers from Calgary for Kobold & Co., of Winnipeg, for the Christ-mas market. They weigh about a ton each.

At Toronto on Tuesday, some export cattle sold at 3½ to 4c. Butchers sold at 12 to 2c for poor and 2½ to 3½ for good to choice. Sheep sold at 3 to 31c for export ewes and wethers, and 2 to 24c for bucks. Lambs. \$2 to \$2 50 per head. Hogs were lower, 44c being the best price for bacon hogs, off cars, and other classes of hogs at 8 to 4c.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

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

Wheat opened weak on Monday, owing to enormous receipts at Daluth and Minneapolis, but recovered owing to the small increase in stocks, as shown by the weekly statements published each Monday. Closing prices were:

	Oct.	Dec.	Jar.	May.
Wheat	59]	601		6 4 g
Corn	297	27 🖣		29ğ
Oats	178	171		20 ម
Mess Pork	S 12 ¹ / ₂	<u> </u>	$9.12\frac{1}{3}$	
Lard	5 47 1		5 573	
Short Ribs.	4 723		4 60	

Wheat was stronger on Tuesday, influenced by continued dry weather in the winter wheat country and export buying, but declined and closed about the same as yester-Closing prices were : dar.

	Oct.	Dec.	Jan.	May.
Wheat	59 1	601		64§
Corn	303	277		29 <u>1</u>
Oats	174	18		$20\frac{1}{2}$
Mess Pork.	S 15		9 20	<u> </u>
Lard	5 50		5 VO	
Short Ribs.	4 723		4 60	

On Wednesday prices were firm and ad-vanced son.e on account of further dry weather reports, but declined from realizing sales and closed much the same as yesterday. Closing prices were .

	Oct.	Dec.	Jan	May.
Wheat	59 } −g	60 1 -3		64 4-1
Corn	- 81 <u>4</u> ~	28 <u>4</u> ~	<u> </u>	293 -
Oats	18]	18 <u>1</u>	<u> </u>	20 <u>ă</u>
Mess Pork.	8 15		9 223	<u> </u>
Lard	5 55		5 67 5	
Short Ribs.	4 671		4.65^{-1}	

Wheat held firm most of the day on Thursday on reports of continued dry weather and

export buying and closed 2 to 3c higher. Closing prices were : Oct. Dec Jan May. Wheat 611 288 651 298 60<u>1</u> Corn 81¥

0460	101	105		201
Pork	S 15		9.25	9 55
Lard	5 55		5 723	
Short Ribs.	4 675		4 673	
On Friday	wheat	was irres	rular an	d unset-

tled on war rumors from Europe. dry weather and irrugular cables. Closing prices were:

	Oct.	Dec.	Jan.	May.
Wheat	69	603-7	l ——	613-7
Corn	312	288-	i	29
Oats	181	18	•	$20\overline{3}$
Mess Pork .	8 05		9 10	
Lard	5 55		5 674	
Short Ribs.	$4 62\frac{1}{3}$		$4 60^{-1}$	

Whert opened higher on Saturday, October 26. at 614c for December, but declined and closed 4c off from the top. Closing prices were :

	Oct.	Dec	Jan.	May.
Wheat	593	603		618
Corn	30Ž	27 Ž		293
Oats	18]	183		20%
Mess Pork .	S 071			
Lard				
Short Ribs .				
Flax Seed.	9) 1	913		
A graat ag	. .	-		

Oct. wheat closed at 591c reek ago A year ago October wheat closed at 51 lc.

Minneapolis Wheat.

No. 1 Northern wheat closed on Saturday at 554c for December delivery, and May at 59gc. A week ago December wheat closed at 55c.

Duluth Wheat Market.

No. 1 Northern wheat at Duluth closed as follows on each day of the week : Ionows on each tay or the week. Monday-Oct. 56jc., Dec. 56jc., May 61jc. Tuesday-Oct. 57jc., Dec. 56jc., May 61jc. Wednesday-Oct. 57jc., Dec. 56jc., May 61jc. Friday-Oct. 57jc., Dec. 56jc., May 61jc. Saturday-Oct. 57jc., Dec. 16jc., May 61jc.

A week ago to-day, (Saturday) prices A week ago to-nay, (Saturday) process closed at $56\bar{g}c$ for October, and $56\bar{g}c$ for December. A year ago October wheat closed at $55\bar{g}c$, and two years ago at $63\bar{g}c$. No. 1 hard is quoted at about $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2c63]c. No. 1 hard is quotea at about 12 over No. 1 northern, No. 2 northern, 3c

New York Wheat.

On Saturday, Oct. 26, December wheat closed at 684c, and May delivery at 714c. A week ago wheat closed at 67c for December and 701c for May.

According to a press report, a shipment of apples was made recently from Grimsby, Ont., to Sydney, Australia. The Board of Control of the Ontario Fruit Experiment stations, through the secretary, is making this experiment in the hope that it may be the means of opening up a good market for Ontario apples in Australia. Australia produces apples abundantly, but their crop comes in during our winter season, and at this season of the year they are out of apples.

Ontario farmers are getting \$1.00 per bar-rel for green apples and \$1.25 for red varieties, per barrel. Fancy varieties bring \$1.50 in the orchards. Roun, lots have sold at Roun, lots have sold at \$1.75 to \$2.25, f.o.b. cars.

The illustrated supplement with the Saturday Globe last week was a good one. Nearly eight pages of the supplement are devoted to the harvest in Manitoba and the Canadian Territories. The letterpress is by Managing Editor Willison, who spent soveral weeks in the west during harvest time.

WILLIAM L. KEENE & CO

(Successors to Chipman, Morgan & Co.)

SHIPBROKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

632 Cordova St., Vancouver, B.C.

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

British Columbia Markets.

(BY WIRE TO THE COMMERCIAL.)

Vancouver. Oct. 26, 1895. Butter continues very firm and creamery is again higher. The changes in price of this commodity have been so frequent of late. that a daily report would have been necessary to keep track of the market. Eggs are also firm at the recent advances. Receipts from Manitoba are arriving. Cured meats are easier. Shorts and bran are inclined to go lower. Business is good and collections improving. Following are market quotations:

Butter. - Manitoba dairy butter, 17c to 18c; Manitoba creamery 25 to 27c; Manitoba cheese 9 to 10c per lb.

Cured Meats.-Hams 14c; breakfast bacon 14c; backs 124c; long.clear 10c; shortrolls 10c; smoked sides 114c. Lard is held at the following figures: Tins 104c per pound; in tails and tubs 10c. Mess pork \$17; short cut \$16.

Fish.-Prices are Flounders 3c; smelt 5c; sea bass 4c: black cod 6c; rock cod 4c; red cod 4c; tommy cod 4c: herring 4c; halibut 7c, whiting 6c, soles 6c, crab 60c dozen; smoked salmon 124c: smoked halibut 10c; bleaters 10c; kippered cod 9c; sturgeon 6c; trout 10c per 1b.; salt salmon S6 per barrel.

Game.-Mallards. 60c: pintail-, 50c, widgins, 35c; venison, 8c.

Vegetables.—Potatces new. \$5 to \$10 per ton; onions silver skins. 14c; cabbage. 14c; carrots. turnips and beets. 3 to 1c a 1b.; sweet potatces, \$3.50 per 100 lbs.

Eggs.-Fresh, local. 35c; Eastern 19c o 20c per dozen.

Fruits—California seeding oranges \$3.00; California lemous \$1.00 to \$5.00, B. C. plums, \$1. per box; peaches, \$1.10 per box; apples, 75 to \$1.15 per box; tomatoes, \$1.50; California pears. \$1.50 per box, California grapes, \$1.10.

Nuts.—Almonds, 15c; filberts, 14c; peanuts, 10c; Brazil, 15c; walnuts, 10 to 16c lb. Flour.—Manitoba patent, per bbl., \$1.70;

strong bakers, \$4.50, Oregon, \$8.80; Meal.—National mills rolled oats. 90 lb

sacks, \$3.25; 45 pound racks, \$3.35; 224 pound sacks, \$3.45; 10.7 sacks, \$2.65, Oatmenl, 10-10's, \$3.21; 2-50's, \$3.00. Off grades, 90 lbs, \$2.70; 2-453, \$2.80.

Grain.—Washington State wheat \$19 per ton f. o. b. Vancouver. duty paid. Oats 16.50 per ton.

Ground Feed.—National mills chop, \$2) to \$22 per ton ground barley, \$22 ton, shorts, \$19.00 ton; bran \$17.00; oil cake meal, \$26 ton: F. O. B. Vancouver, including duty paid on import stuff.

Dressed Moats.-Beef, 61 to 7c; mutton, 74c to 8c; pork. S to 9c, veal, 6 to 8c per 1b. Hay.-Nominal at 85 per ton.

Live Stock.—Calves, 4 to 6c; strers, 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}c$ lb; cows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3c; sheep, 33 to 33.25; hogs, 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}c$; lamb, per head \$2.50 to \$3.00

de la companya de la

Poultry. - Chickens, \$1 to \$6 per dozen. [] Sugars. - Powdered and icing, 64c; Paris lump, 6c; granulated, 5c; extra C, 44c; fancy yellows 44c; yellow 4c per lb.

Syrups. - 30 gallon barrols, 13c per pound; 10 gallon kegs, 20; 5 gallon kegs, \$1.25 each: 1 gallon tins, \$3.75 per case of 10; $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon tins, \$1.50 per case of 20.

Teas.-Congo: Fair. 1130; good, 18c; choice, 26c. Coylons: Fair, 25c; good. 30c; choice, 85c per 1b.

British Columbia Business Notes

The Comox Brewery Co., Cumberland, has been incorporated.

Reed & Barber, have taken the Manor House hotel at Vancouver.

James Morris, tobacconist, Vancouver, has sold out to H. E. Padmore.

R. H. Berryman, hotel. Victoria, is out of business.

California Wine Co. LtJ., Victoria, have sold the London sal.on to M. Costello.

The stock of Joseph Sears, painter, etc., has been sold by mortgagees.

D. McGillvary is establishing a blast powder factory at Nanaimo.

A Japanese firm, who declined to allow your correspondent to use their name, have a scheme well in hand to establish a silk manufactory in Vancouver or Westminster. They will employ 200 girls and pay in wages from \$35,000 to \$50,000.

The Read and Currie Iron works, Westminster, are very materially extending their capacity, anticipating the coming boom in mining, fishing, etc.

The statement that tin ore has been found on Taxada Island has not yet been satisfactorily proven, the bare announcement however created great excitement. A tin mine would be better for British Columbia, especially so near the distributing centers. than the best gold mine the country could produce. The fact however, has been demonstrated over and over again that the variety of precious metals are very numerous in this province, and that there are numerous cinibar claims for instance lying idle for want of capital to work them.

Freight Rates and Traffic Matters

Last Saturday. October 19, we quoted lake freights at 6c from Duluth or Fort William to Buffalo. The same day, however, rates de lined and charters were offering at 54c.

The Montreal Bulletin of October 18 says: "In grain freights there have been engagements at 1s 4¹/₂d for Liverpool, with 1s 6d now asked. Business has transpired for London at 2s 3d, and for Glasgow at 1s 9d, although nothing can now be had under 2s, The rates for sack flour are nominal at Ss 9d to Liverpool, 10s to 11s 3d London, and 12s 6d Glasgow. Cheese and butter have been engaged for this week's steamers at 15s to Liverpool, 15s to London, 25s to Glasgow. and 20s to Bristol. Apples have been booked at 2s 6d to Glasgow, and 2s 8d to Bristol. Cattle freights are 40s to London, 45 to 47s 6d Liverpool and 40s to Glasgow.

The Northern Pacific railroad company has issued a new freight tariff from Pacific coast points to Kootonay. British Columbia, which gues int. effect at once. It makes reductions to Robson, Nakusp, Trail and Waneta, but the principal feature of it is that it puts Victoria on an equal footing with Vancouver and Tacoma. Formerly the rates from Tacoma and Vancouver wore ten cents per hundred weight less than from Victoria.

Chicago Trade Bulletin, of October 21, says: "Eastbound rates ruled strong in view of an advance being made by the Central Traffic Association roads and an increase in the shipments of freight, together with probability of a car famine. The tariff to New York is 29c per 100 pounds on flour and grain und 30c for provisions. Through rates to Liverpool were higher, at 26c per 100 pounds on flour, and 18c per bushel for wheat. Lake and rail rates to New York are 17 to per 100 pounds on flour, 8h on wheat and 9h c on oats. The New England rate was firm at 6c on oats, and will advance October 24 to 6h c on oats. Lake rates to Buffalo have been on the down grade all the week, with offerings of vessel room more free and the demand fair. Rates for corn declined from 3h to 3h to 3h to 2h at the close. The rate for oats dropped to 2hc, while that for flax sced was 4c."

Wheat Stocks

The visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada. cast of the Rocky Mountains, for the week ended Oct. 19, 1895, shows an increase of 1.718,000 bushels, against an increase of 1,585,000 for the corresponding week last year and an increase of 1,730,000 bushels the corresponding week two years ago.

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

		-				
	1895.	1894.	1893.	1893.		
	bushele.	bushels.	buzhels.	bushels.		
Jan. 2	\$\$,581,000	80,223,000	81,2\$8,000	45,917,000		
Feb. 5	83,376,000	79,863, 00	81,321,032	43,161,000		
Mar. 4	78,765,000	75,569,000	79,038, 00	41,556,000		
April 1	74,308,000	71.459,00)	77,651,000	41 036,900		
	72,703,000	70,782,000	77,291,009	41,177,0 0		
15	70,187,000	69,917,000	76,096,000	42,055,000		
1 22 .	68,628,000	69,425,0:HI	74,869,000	39,149,000		
20	65,776 001	66,5\$3,0 0	75,027,000	\$7,936,000		
May. 6	62,196,000	65,158 00 1	73, 69,000	\$6,190,040		
., 13	59,623 000	63,510.000	72,082,000	\$5,190,000		
. 20	56,451,0 0	62,044,00)	71,392,460	SH 6 7,000		
u 27	51,241,000	1,329,000	70,159,000	29,522,000		
June 3 🕠	52,229,000	19,394,000	71,080,030	27,9 0,000		
. 10	49,739,000	15,211,020	61,662,000	20,950,000		
w 17	47,717,00	57,005,000	68, 370,000	2 ,000,000		
• 24	46,225,000	F2 872,0.0	63,031,000	21,561,000		
July 1	41, 01,0.0	54.817.022	62,316,000	24, .62,00)		
	43.359, 07	5+,11+,000	61,8 9 001	23,130,000		
- 13	41,237,000	53,154,000	59,329,000	21,439,009		
H 20	40,487,000	\$3 771,0-0	68,901,010	23,11-5 (100		
27	39,233,000	\$7,144,000	59,319,000	23,99,000		
Aug. S	3×,517,000	61, 01,000	59, 24,0 x	28,073,000		
. 10	37,839.000	62,321,020	59,869, 00	28.2 3,000		
	36 592,000	63,900 000	57,812,000	\$1,77,000		
. 24	35,055,000	64,771,009	57,240,0-0	31,950 000		
+ 31	35,145,140	0.0,019,80	56,581,000	3,564,000		
Sept. 7	26,751,000	69,109,000	56 140 000	35,760, 15-1		
• 14 -	28,094,000	t6,214,•00	57,331.0 0	41,411,000		
<u>ુ</u> શ	39 385, 00	70,159,000	58 693,000	44 9 5,000		
* 30	40,765,000	71,413,610	20,528,000	49,901,000		
Oct. 7	41,832 0.0	73,614,000	63,271,000	51,256,0.0		
" 14	44,481.0 0	75.074,000	65,139,101	55,0,0,0 10		
" 21	46,190,005	76 639,030	66,978,000	59,402,000		
Bradstreet's report of stocks of wheat in						
Canada on October 14 is as follows:						
				nahola		

	bushels.
Montreal	260,000
Toronto	22,000
Kingston	4,000
Winnipeg	203,000
Manitoba elevators	1,475,000
Fort William, Port Arthur &	• •
Keewatin	2,069,000

Total stocks in the United States and Canada as reported by Bradstreet's were as follows, on October 14, 1895:

East of the Mountains,	bushels. 62,681,000
Pacific Coast	9,700,000
Total stocks a year ago were:	
Eastof the Mountains	bushels. 98.089.000

21, shows an increase of 3.785,000 bushels in stocks of what east of the mountains, making the total 66,666,000 bushels on the latter date.

The second which which is a second and have which is an a second which is a second which is a second which is a

All the difference in the Mixture and a Blend World Between a



NAMES AND ADDRESS OF A

WE ARE to-day receiving in store a carload of these Superb Teas direct from the plantation. The high standard quality is more than sustained; they are without doubt the choicest values ever shown on this market.

We shall be pleased to show you samples, they are to be had for the asking.

SOLE WHOLESALE SELLING AGENTS:

The old style formula of mixing half a dozen teas together and attempting to disguise their dissimilar qualities with a liberal dose of scented Orange Pekoe, only]resulted at best in a nauscating mixture seldom twice alike in varying degrees of disappointment.

E BLENUEU IEAS

How different the results in the use of our

BLENDED to infinitesmal nicieties by **Experts** on the Estates where grown. The absolutely unvarying high standard excellence of these goods is the basis on which they have not only won but kept their reputation as the most satisfactory goods on the market.

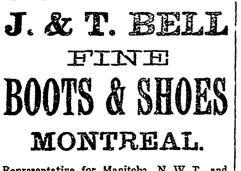
Turner, Mackeand & Co., Wholesale Groce Winnipeg. Grocers, J. & A. Clearibue. Osmund Skrine & Go., W. R. Johnston 🖥 60. COMMISSION MERCHANTS. -DEALTES IN-(Late Livingston, Johnston & Co.) Wholesale Produce and Commission. FRUITS AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE. WHOLEJALE MANUFACTURERS Special attention to consignments of Furs and Skins, Butter and Eggs. READY MADE TA CHOICE CALIFORNIA FRUITS. Yates Street, VICTORIA, B.C. BUTTER, EGGS, CHEESE, etc. P.O. BOX 538. AUXITS Bridgets Oil Works B.C.; D. Elchards, Laundry Bosps Woodrick, Onlards; Tollier, Eostwell Co., Montreal, Farisian Weaking Electron and Antonia with good facilities for handling Builter and Froduce in quantifice. Cor. BAY & FBONT STS. TORONTO Special attention given to Manitoba and N.W.T. Consignments. Consignments Received in all Lines. Correspondence Solicited. Samples at Mointyre } BEFRESENTATIVES. S Block, Winnipez JA. W. Lasher W. W. Armstroug. Correspondence Solicited. M°MILLAN & HAMILCON. READ THIS. COMMISSION MEROHANTS 121 & 123 WATER STREET. -WIGLERALE DEALERS IN-VANCOUVER, B.C. BUTTER, EGGS, FRUITS AND PRODUCE FOR SALEI A PERFECT SYSTEM OF MAJOR & ELDRIDGE. ON VERY REASONABLE TERMS, A COLD STORAGE. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 30 ABBOTT STREET, VANCOUVER, Magnificent Fa P.O. BOX NO. 298. Vancouver, - B.C. Quote prices on first quality Dairy Butter or consign it Butter, Eggs, Cheese and Pork Products to us and get top market prices. FRESH EGGS WANTED. Of rich black soil, situated on Lu,u Island, North Arm Fraser River, B. C. being composed of west halves of lots 12 and 13 and part of 1, Block 4 North, Range 7 West, 200 acresmore or less; orer two-thirds under goodjenitiva-tion, mestly in meadow, the balauce having been plowed once or twice and yielding abundance of grass for stock; has a very large barn, house andorchard of good bearing trees, all well fenced with stakes and boards; all well dyked and ditched, and about 3-this well underdrain-ed; it is is or seven miles from the city of Vancouver; good roads, with stages to and from Vancouver daily; the shooting for ducks, geese and snipe; also pheasants in the near future; good school and churches near by; climate brely and scenery simply charming. For further narticulars apply to J. H. TODD & SON Solo Agents for Vancouvor, New Westminster and District for Leitch Bros. Celebrated Oak Lake Hanitoba Flour. The Brackman & Ker Milling Co., LINITED) WALKER MILLERS The most conversionily located Hotel in Toronto Block from Union Railway Depot A first-class Family and Commercial House FLOUR, FEED & GRAIN. Terms from \$2 a Day Head Office, Victoria, B.C. DAVID WALKER, PROPRIETOR. For further particulars apply to J. H. TODD & SON owners, Victoria, B. Q. or to Messra, Rand Rens. Vancouver. VANCOUVER. B.O. NEW WESTMINSTE EDMONTON, ALTA. Corner York and Front Sta., TORONTO, Oin. Branches ER. R.C.



GRANULAR OGILVIE'S HUNCARIA N CREAMY HAS NO EQUAL. FLOIT HAS NO EQUAL.

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

"OGILVIE'S FLOUR."



Representative for Manitoba, N. W. T. and British Columbia,

L. GODBOLT, WINNIPEG, MoIntyre Block.

WINNIPEG, OCT. 5th, 1893.

Messrs. Ogilvie Milling Co., GENTLEMEN: -- I have great pleasure in giv-ing you my opinion of the two grades of flour, Patent and Bakors, you are now manufacturing. It excells all other flours that I have ever used, and makes more bread per barrel, and gives me splendid satisfaction in my business, and I am very glad to express my opinion after a number of years experience in flour. Yours is certainly the best I have over used. H. LISTER, Baker.

-IN HANDLING-**OGILVIE'S FLOUR** YOU HAVE THE BEST

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

OGILVIE'S MUNGARIAN, Unequalled for fine Cakes and Pastry. Stands unri-valled for Bread Making Make the sponge thin. Keep the dough soft. Do not make it stiff. For pastry use little less flour than usual.



ومعيد ومعاجبته ومنهمه المراجب والامتها المراجب

135

a sector of a second rate of a character

Dairying in British Columbia. J. A. Ruddick, member of the Dominion Dairy Commission. 's staff in charge of the travelling dairy, now about completed its work in this province, on being asked by The Commercial correspondent at Vancouver for his impressions of British Columbia, after visiting most of the agricultural sections of the province as a dairy country, said : 'I think I can safely say that the possibilities for successful dairying in this country are very encouraging from a farmer's standpoint. The climate is favorable, both for the cheap production of milk, and the manufacture of fine butter and cheese. I find many farmers complaining of their being crowded out of the complaining of their being crowded out of the market for dairy products, by that which is being sent in from outside. While it is true that those who manufacture only redium or inferior goods do meet with strong competi-tion, from outside, the fact is, that those who tion, from outside, the fact is, that those who are making the fluest article are meeting with no competition whatever. As an instance, the butter that is being made at the Delta Creamery is retailed readily at 35 cents per pound, and the manager informed me the other day, that they could not supply one quarter of the demand. This is first-class butter, put up in nice danty shape, and is supplied fresh every day, so that the Delta Creamery have the market for this class of goods almost to themselves, as it is impossible to import but-ter from distant points, and place it upon the themselves, as it is impossible to import but-ter from distant points, and place it upon the market, in the same attractive shape. The butter which is brought in comes into direct competition with the second grade of butter which is made in the province. I wish to be understood that the butter brought in here from Manitoba, is of good quality, but the trouble is, that owing to the distance it is impossible to place it on the market in the same condition as local creameries are able to do

to do. There is plenty of room for more of these information obtained it There is plenty of room for more of Lucso creameries, and from information obtained it appears that at an early date there will be several new creameries started. Farmers cannot avoid the competition. That they are bound to meet, and the only sensible thing to do is to manufacture the class of goods that will meet with the least competition

Many farmers do not consider that the present prices in British Columbia for coarse products of the farm are sufficiently remunerative, but it seems to me there is a good outlet for disposing of these products by feed-ing to cows, producing milk, and making butter of fine quality, which will always be in good demand.

To the suggestion of your representative that the butter tra'e might be overdone in British Columbia. "In that event," Mr. Ruddick said, "I do not see any probability There is a large importation of butter at the present time. The available land for agricultural purposes is somewhat limited, and the consuming class of the population appears to be increasing faster than the producing class. I found in this country a larger pro-portion of consumers who are willing to pay a good price for a fine article than in any other part of Canada "

To the query, would cheese manufacturing pay in Brisish Columbia? Mr. Ruddick stated that cheese makers would meet with much stronger competition than butter mak-ers, for the simple reason that cheese made in Ontario, Manitoba, and the Torritories can be placed on this market in just as prime can dition as any local production. Cheese does not deteriorate by holding or shipment, as quickly as butter does.

"My work in the province," said Mr. Rud-dick, "has been very pleasant, and all with whom we have come in contact have treated us courteously and kindly. I shall remember my trip to British Columbia with pleasure."

. • -





OUR STOCK this season is exceptionally Fine, and we shall be pleased to have your valued orders soon, so that they may go through safe from frost, and you will be well repaid, as stock is

first-class, and chances are prices will be higher later on.

_J. Y. GRIFFIN & CO., Pork Packers, Winnipeg.





41 Princess Street,

British Columbia

The following items were held over from last week:

R. H. Berryman, hotel, Victoria; sheriff in possession.

J. F. Carnutt, crockery, etc., Vancouver, is out of business.

A. A. Richardson, hotel, Vancouver; bailiff in pcs:ession.

James A. Frazer, general storekeeper, Steveston, is dead.

A. M. Beattie & Co., auctioneers, Vancouver; baliff in possession.

Thomas Hendry, manufacturer of matches, Victoria, is out of business.

The stock of H. J. Robie, tailor, Nanaimo, is advertised for sale by tender.

J. B. Wray & Co., tailors Nanaimo, have sold out to J. G. Campbell.

Frank Noot, printer, New Westminster, has sold out to H. Morey & Co.

Emerson, of the Manor House, Vancouver, has left for Japan, leaving numerous creditors.

Okanagan Flour Mills Co., Armstrong, has been incorporated. This is a new farmers' company, which proposes to build a mill at Enderby.

Since the deaths of Mr. Louis Zimmer and Mr. Marcus Baldee, Mr. Turner, representing a Victoria firm, is the only buyer of furs on the entire Mainland. a most extraordinary circumstance considering the wide extent of rich fur country covered. There will be no information of great interest in land furs to impart until after the London sales.

Canadian Commissioner Larke now in Australia has been talking up tanning for British Columbia. It sounds very well in theory. The profits would be ell right and the markets might eventually be all right and the freight rates all right, but since British Columbia was a province there have been many tanners in the Canadian Pacific country, but British Columbia tanned goods were never in demand even for home consumption. There are one or two one horse concerns now in existence here.

Marvellous tales have been often told of Taxada Island and its great mineral wealth. Many men have claimed that it is an island of solid mineral, but the latest startling announcement from an excellent source has only just been made that tin ore of high standard has been discovered on this modern island of Afonto Cristo in large quantities. If this is correct, and there seems to be little doubt of it, it will be a surer source of wealth to those who stake the claim than a silver mine of like deminsions, as there is scarcely any tin produced in the States and the British Columbia commodity would have a ready market demand. Taxada is close to all four



Our Stock is now complete in all lines of Fancy Goods and Toys for the Fall and Holiday Trade. Mirrors, Bronzes, Vases, Frames, Folding Leather Dressing Cases, Fans, Portfolios, Albums, etc., in great variety. Purses and Wallets, Masks, Christmas 'Tree Ornaments and Wax Tapers. Magic Lanterns, from toy ones to large useful ones. Rocking Horses, Sleds, etc. Dolls, in all makes and sizes. Mouth Organs, Violins, Accordeons, and other musical goods. Christmas Cards, Booklets, Toy Books, etc. Orders and correspondence solicited.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

cities of British Columbia and in navigable waters in the route of ships going north.

waters in the route of snips going north. The schooner C. D. Rand has arrived in Vancouver with 700 seal skins, 600 of which wore caught in Behring Sea. The Rand spoke three Victoria schooners in the Seathe Penelope with 600 skins, the Anoka with 700 and the Saucy Lass 400. The captain of the Rand is a scaler of long and varied experience. Asked for his opinion, he stated that it was his belief that the catch would not be over a third of what it was last year and at the most uot more than half. In the face of this he could not see what was to prevent prices advancing.

prices advancing. The agricultural exhibitions throughout the province showed a marked improvement in the different exhibits over the fairs of last year. This is particularly the case with the Westminster R.yal Agricultural Society's show, which was opened by His Excellency the Governor General of Canada, and which was far in the lead of any similar show ever held in the province. There were two exhibits of creamery, one from the Dalta creamery and one shown by L. Guichen, and Mr. Ruddick of the travelling dairy who acted as judge pronounced them of excellent quality. There were 71 exhibits of dairy butter and Mr. Ruddick judged them by a score card as follows: M'xim'm High't Low'st.

	M'xim'm	High't	Low'st.
Flavor		43	25
Grain	25	23	21
Color	15	15	10
Salt	10	10	10
Finish	. 5	5	4

It will be seen that on the whole British Columbic butter is defective in flavor, contains too much salt, but in other respects particularly well up to the standard. Cattle and sheep deserve special attention, the display heing almost equal to that seen in the count, fairs of the older provinces. This was particularly the case in regard to swine. The politry exhibits appeared to be twiceas numerous as on provious years and fine imported fowls were largely in ovidence. From the numerous additions to the ranks of poultry breeders in the last 12 months it looks as if British Columbia would stop the importation of eggs in another 12 months and have abundance of fowl for the table. Vegetable and field produce were fully equal to last year whilst fruit was far ahead, some particularly fine plums and apples being shown. The display of native grapes and quinces also surprised the spectators, most of whom thought that these fruits could not be brought to perfect maturity in this climate.

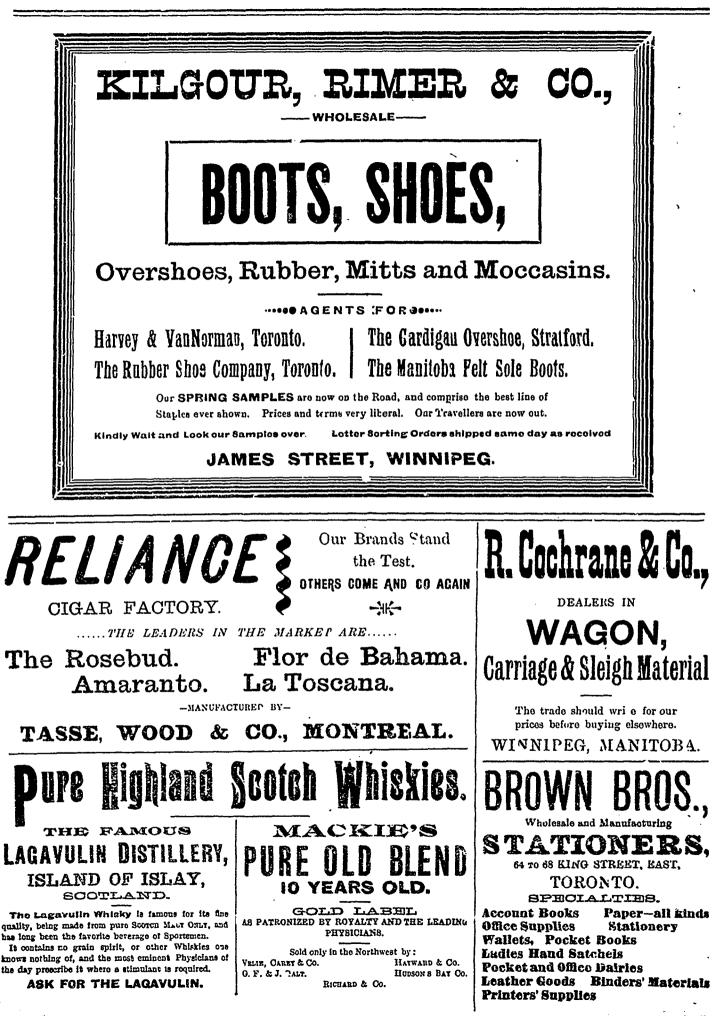
Manitoba Honey.

ity would have a ready Faxada is close to all four James Duncan, of Dominion City, was in town on Saturday last, with about 500 pounds

of honey from his own apiary, says the Emerson Journal. The honey was of the finest quality and was all disposed of in Emerson in a few hours. Mr. Duncan said he had 05 hives of bees and this year they produced 2,800 pounds of honey. The bees, with proper care, winter well, and he had no greater trouble looking after them in Manitoba than he had down east. He finds the bees pay him better than his wheat. He has no trouble in disposing of his honey at 15c a pound. Mr. Duncan has kept bees for several years and his crop of honey increases annually, the increase this year over last year's products being 800 pounds.

British Wheat Prices.

The London Miller reviews the course of British wheat markets during September as follows: "The month's trade opened at Mark Lane with a fall of 6d in foreigh wheat, the result of large supplies and fine weather. The supplies of new English wore too small for prices to be at all fixed. On the 4th, Edinburgh declined 6d per quarter. supply, as in London, including excessive arrivals from abroad. Liverpool on the 6th was weak and cheaper, especially in red winter wheat. Another decline occurred at Liverpool on the 10th, and Hull on that day was decide.' y in buyers' favor. The arrivals of cargoes were very heavy, and the same hot, southerly weather, which decreased the demand for breadstuffs, brought ships freely into poft. On the 12th, Birmingham, Bristol, Plymouth, and Manchester, were all 1s lower for foreign wheat. But the country markets were not changed; fine new English wheat made 27s at Newbury, Liverpool on the 13th was steady. The country markets of the 14th were a trifle lower for old wheat, but firm for new. Mark Lane on the 16th was very weak, supplies being largely in excess of requirements, and the weather being wonderfully hot for the time of year. On the 19th, however, a rally occurred at the big provincial centres of Bristol, Birmingham and Manchester. The quantity of wheat on passage to the United Kingdom was by this time substantially diminished, and this balanced the effect of liberal imports. On the 20th, English wheat at Mark Lane recovered 6d per quarter and at Liverpool American sorts advanced 1d per cental. The country markets on the 21st were decidedly firm. The exchanges of the 25th to the 28th inclusive, value appeared to be gradually righting itself. On the 30th, the month closed both at Mark Lane and at Liverpool with a decided improvement in tone. Prices were not much modified in London, but such changes as occurred were all in holders' favor. The Liverpool market was more excited, and prices were irregular.



The State of the second state of the state o

and the state of the second



. An antone and the server

Financial and Insurance Ma ters.

The supreme recurder of the Select Knights of Canada, a beneficiary order, writes as follows to the official journal of the society "This month I am collecting from the Legions the first double assessment I have callected since the introduction of the graded callected since the introduction of the graded scale. I auticipated a largor number of sus-ponsions on this call than I am accustomed to have on a single assessment, but in this I have been mistaken an 1 am glad to be able to state it so. Our members have paid promptly and the suspensions are quite nor-und. The great difficulty is a state bemal. The great difficulty in our order has always been that we have tried to furnish protection at too low a cost. This is an "uheritance from our connection with the Ancient Order of United Workmon.

The closing of the Winnipeg branch of the Bank National is contemplated, though no definite announcement to this effect has been yot made. A director of the bank states that the branch will in all likelihood be closed, but not because the directors of the bank had no confilence in the country The reasons woro business arrangements in Quebec necessitated the course.

The annual general statement of the Mol-son's Bank shows net profits for the year ended September St., of \$222,827.

The Canadian Bankers' Association has highly commended the action of the Winnipog sub-section of the association in procuring a crop report of the province, and it has been suggested that the executive consider the advisability of extending a similar system to all the provinces. A motion advising the executive to consider the matter was adopted. The Winnipeg association new have a thorough system of procuring reliable reports from all parts of Manitoba, 123 correspon-dents having furnished reports this year.

Alexander Dancan, general manager of the Soottish Union and National Insurance Co., of Edinburgh, was in Winnipeg last week on his way home from a pleasure trip to the Pacific coast.

Montreal Grain and Produce Market.

MULLIGIAL GLALI ALL FIGULUS MARKED. Flour.—La straight rollers sales have been roported to us of over 20,000 barrels, at mills west of Toronto, for Three Rivers, the Eastern Townships, Quebec and the Maritime Pro-vinces, at equal to \$3.³⁰ to \$3.85 on track here; but it is said that higher prices would now have to be paid. Two cars of straight rollers ground from old wheat were sold at \$3.42½ delivered here on track. Manitoba strong bakers continues to \$3.75. Outmeal.—In bars granulated and rolled

Oatmeal.—In bags granulated and rolled are quoted at \$1.8) to \$1.85, and standard at \$1.75 to \$1.80. Pot barley \$4.25 in barrels and \$2 in bags and split peas \$3.50.

Wheat .- In the absence of spot business prices are purely nominal.

Bran, etc.-The market continues steady under a fair inquiry and we quote \$14.50 to \$15. Shorts \$15.75 to \$17.50 as to grade.

Oats .- A fair amount of business in No.2 white at 293 to 30c, with sales of No. 8 at 283 to 29c. A cargo of Manitoba cats were received last week, containing about \$2,000 bushels for local use.

Barley.-Considerable sales of barley have Barley.—Considerable sales of barley have taken place for account of Montreal browers at 50 to 524c. There have also been about 20,000 bishels sold for United States account at higher prices. Sales are also reported in the west of about 100,000 bushels of No. 1 malting at 40 to 48c as to position. Feed barley has sold here at 40c.

Butter. -Shipments have been larger, and will probably reach 12,000 packages for this wook and last. The market is strong, with sales reported of 1,500 packages of creamery

at 19} to 2010. A lot of 120 packages of August creamory was placed at 1910. East-ern Townships dairy has sold at 16 to 171c as to quality, and Western dairy at 181 to 150 as to quality. Manitoba fresh dairy has also old at 14 to 15 as to quality. M sold at 14 to 15c.

Cheese.-The cheese market has undergone a decided ohinge for the better, actual busi-ness having been effected at an advance of 1 to 2 c on our last week's quotations, sales of finest Western Septembers having been made at 8§ to 9c; but to day 9§ to 9§ to would have to be paid for finest Westorn white and colored September. The healthy sign is that English buyers have responded to the situa-tion here by advancing their cable limits very materially.

Eggs. — The market continues firm at 14 to 15c for fresh candled stock.

Hides .- Dealers have reduced rates ic, and Hides.—Dealers have reduced rates 4c, and 8c is all they are now paying butchers for No. 1 light. We quote prices as follows: Light hides, 8c for No. 1, 7c for No. 2. and 6c for No. 3; to tanners 9a for No. 1. Heavy hides 8 to 84c; Calfskins 7c; Lambskins 55c. —Trade Bulletin, Oct. 18.

Winnipeg Markets a Year Ago.

Whilling Markots & Ioar Ago. Wheat.-No. 1 hard, c.i.f. Fort. William afloat, 54 to 55c and 88 to 40c to farmers, Manitoba country points. Flour.-Local price, per sack, Patents, \$1.50; Bakers, \$1.40. Bran.-Per ton, \$11. Shorts.-Fei ton, \$18. Oats.-Per bushel, car lots, 24 to 25c. Barley.-Per bushel, feed 28c, malting 85 to 38c. Flax Seed.-\$100 to \$1.10. Flax Seed. -\$1.00 to \$1.10. Butter.-Round lots country dairy 12 to 14c. Cheese.—9 to 93c. Eggs.—Fresh, 14c, round lots. Beef.—Fresh, par lb., 4 to 5c. Mutton.—Fresh, and lamb, 6 to 7c. Hogs.—Dressed, 5½ to 6c. Cattle.—Butchers, 2 to 2½c. Hogs.—Live, off cars, 4½ to 4½c. Sheep.—Car sold at \$2.85 per 100 pounds. Seneca Root.—19 to 20c. Chickens.—8 to 90 a lb. Chickens.—8 to 90 a lb. Hides.—No. 1 cows, 24c. Potatoes.—30 to 40c per bushel. Hay.—\$1.50 to \$5.50 per ton, car lots. Wool.—8 to 84c, unwashed fleece.

Silver.

The strength displayed by the silver market has not been retained, prices showing a decided sagging tendency. Transactions in silver bullion certificates at New York quoted down, the total sales having been for 190 (20 ounces at from 685 down to 673. Silver see on Oct. 18 were: London, 80 18-16d, new York, 674c.

Col. Scoble and Mr. Wright, of Winnipeg, have returned from their trip of exploration along the Nelson River. They undertook the expedition for the purpose of ascertaining the explantion for the purpose of ascertaining the feasibility of a barge route from Winnipeg to Hudson's Bay, and went down the Nelson until they had passed all the falls and rapids that impeded navigation. They report that the engineering obstacles are not as serious as has been generally supposed, and that con-tinuous navigation to Fort Nelson could be established at a reasonable cost.

Greene & Sons Co., wholesale manufactur-ing furriers, Montreal, have usued a very handsome illustrated catalogue showing some of the goods they are manufacturing for the fall and winter trade. In their introductory they say. "We are only able, through this medium, of illustrating but few of the many styles and kinds of fur we memfacture but styles and kinds of furs we manufacture, but trust, with the ideas given, our customers

will be able to select anything in our line of business they may require. We might say, business they may require. that all lines shown by usare our own manufac ure, and are made up from the best skins that the largest fur markets in the world can supply. They are selected carefully, each season by experienced members of our firm, and our aim has always been to secure the best of each kind offered, so as to give our sustement the headt of our large arraying. oustomers the benefit of our long experience." The catalogue shows ladies' coats, capes, jackets and circulars, caps, gauntiets, muffs, ruffs, collars, and men's coats, caps, etc., in great variety.

COINC TO CHICAGO **OR ANYWHERE EAST ?**

If you are, see that your ticket from Minneapolis, St. Paul or Duluth reads vin

"THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE"

(C. St. P. M. & O Ry.)

Three (3) First Class Trains Leave Minneapolis and St. Paul for Chicago on arrival of trains from Winnipeg as follows :

Leave Minneepolis 7.30 am; St. Paul 8 10 am Daily. Badger State Express. Has Parlor Car to Chicago. "Arrive Milwaukee 8.00 p.m; Chicago, 9.45 pm.

Leave Minneapolis 6.00 pm; St. Paul 6.35 pm Except Sunday. Atlantic & Southern Express. Has Wagner Buffet Sleeper and FREE Chair Car to Chicago. Arrive Chicago 8.00 am.

Leave Minneapolis 7.30 pm; St. Paul 8.10 pm

Daily. Famous North-Western Lim-ited. Has Pullman and Wagner Pri-vate Compartments and 16 Section Sleepers and Buffet Smoking Library Coaches to Chicago. Sleeper to Mil-waukee. Breakfast in Dining Car before reaching Chicago. Arrive Mil-waukee 7.50 am; Chicago 9.80 am.

For Illustrated Folder FREE descrip-tive of Splendid Train Service via this Line, to Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City, Duluth, Ashland, as well as to Milwaukee and Chicago. call on your Home Agent or address

> T. W. TEASDALE, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL

LINES.

LATEST TIME CARD.

Daily Through Trains.

12.45 pm; 8.25 pm/Lv. Minnespo	lis. Ar) 8.40 ami 4 '0 pm
1.25 pm; 7.15 pm; Lv. St. Pau	Ar 8.00 am 3.40 pm
4 05 pm Lv. Dulutz	Ar. 11.10 am
7.15 pm Lv. Ashland	I Ar 8.15 am
7.15 ami10.05 amiAr. Chicago	5 Lv. 5.00 pm 40.40 pm
Tickets sold and baggage c points in the United States and Close connection made in Chi East and South. For full information apply to g	cago with all trains going
. 30	JAS. O. POND

Gen Pass Agt. Wilwaukee, Wir

NO.XX

-

The Paper on which this Journal is printed is made by the Ganada Paper Co., Montreel, Parsons, Bell & Co. Agente, Winnipeg