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

WINNIPEG, OCTOBER 23, 1893.

The Industries of Russia

The Mark Lane Express of London, England, thus reviews a recent work on the "Industries of Russia":—

"We have to acknowledge the receipt on Saturday of probably the most important work on Russian agriculture and industries yet published in the English language. In all there are five large octavo volumes, beautifully printed, and containing 1,600 pages, together with numerous colored maps and diagrams. The first two volumes deal with manufactures and trade; the third with agriculture and forestry; the fourth with mining and metallurgy; and the fifth with Siberia and the great Siberian railway. The reports throughout have been prepared by experts under the direction of V. I. Kovalevsky, the director of the Department of Trade and Manufactures, Imperial Minister of Finance, and the Russian edition was edited and prepared by Dr. D. I. Mendeleeff, the Emeritus Professor at the St. Petersburg University, whose literary services are well known in both the old and the new world. The English translation has been made by J. M. Crawford, the Consul-General of the United States to Russia. The whole is a polished literary work, and one well worthy of the handsome way in which it has been produced by the Imperial printers.

The whole story told is most fascinating. It is that of a large country which, in the seventeenth century, was united and strengthened by the Muscovite Tsars, who used their strength to develop their country. 'Opening with the great reforms of Peter the Great, the eighteenth century already brings Russia into the centre of nations with a trading and industrial organization.' Although this work has been from time to time checked by wars, it has never been lost sight of and never neglected, with the result that the position of the people has been gradually but surely improving; manufactures and mills have been established in many centres; while agriculture has been vastly improved, cultures have been made more varied, cultiva-

tion has been brought into accord with technical knowledge, estates have been managed on national lines, and the value of land has vastly improved. To a great extent the whole of this improvement has followed on the development of the petroleum wells and the industries which have followed on it, but with these we have but little here to do.

The one drawback to the picture is the low price of grain, which is clearly affecting the Russian peasantry and landowners, but which has drawn them to improvements in their methods of culture, and also shown them the "impossibility of relying upon agriculture alone for the further development of the economical life of the country." On the wheat problem we are told:—

"For the solution of the problem confronting Russia, namely, how to improve the exchange and at the same time increase the wages and wealth of the whole population, there are two methods and their combinations suggested. These are, first; to increase the price of the grain exported from Russia; and, secondly, to enlarge the other earnings of its inhabitants. But the first method is not within the power of the people, and does not satisfy all interests, because part of Russia are buyers and not sellers of grain. At the same time, the rise of the prices of grain over the whole world must come of itself in the natural course of commerce; it is only necessary to wait. Therefore there remains the second way, that is the development in Russia of the industrial treatment of its other natural resources under the conviction that it will lead not only to the increase of the national earnings, but to the export from Russia of various productions of its mining and manufacturing industry. With its cheap grain, with the existing preparation, and the variety of the natural resources of the country this is possible for Russia more than many other countries. This explains the increased protection during the present reign, and the transitory economical condition from purely agricultural to industrial agricultural in which the country now is."

This important announcement gives the key to the policy now being followed in Russia, and explains much of the alteration which is taking place in that country.

Credit.

In an article on the subject of credit the Toronto Canadian Grocer says: "It is all very well to hold every man innocent until he is found guilty; but it is unwise to assume that every customer will pay his debts until he has been tried and found wanting. Before a customer is given one dollar's worth of credit the fact should be established that he is able to pay. Men do not go into business for fun; they go in to make at least a living. And to accomplish even this in our day and generation demands constant alertness; and one of the directions in which this needs to be exercised is in the ascertaining of the standing of customers. The wholesaler demands some sort of explanation from the retailer as to his financial standing; and why should the latter demand something similar from the customer. True it is a delicate thing to undertake, but it is only right, and what is right cannot be wrong. When you give a man credit you trust him with your goods. If he is an honest man he will pay you for them; if he is not he will try and evade doing so. Some people will get goods and never pay for them no matter how watchful the retailer may be, but the more careful he is the smaller will be his losses from bad debts, and the time to begin to exercise this faculty is when the customer desires to open out an account with you. It is certainly best to know something about the character of the customer and his ability to pay before he has obtained one dollar's worth of credit, but every merchant is the best judge of how far he

can make this a hard and fast rule. It is certainly the safest plan to sell no goods on credit until you are assured that there is at least a reasonable prospect of your being paid for them. One thing is certain: the person who would take umbrage at being politely questioned regarding his or her ability to pay, when asked for credit, would be safer off than on your books.

The September Fire Loss.

The estimated fire loss during September of the United States and Canada is given by the New York Commercial Bulletin as \$10,509,700. This is \$2,629,900, or 33 per cent in excess of the loss in September, 1892, and touches within a small sum the disastrous total of 1891. This year is building up a most unfortunate record, every month save February having exceeded in losses those of 1892 by large amounts, as is shown by the following table, giving the fire loss returns for nine months for current and two past years:—

	1891.	1892.	1893.
January	\$11,230,000	\$12,164,900	\$17,058,400
February	9,226,600	11,014,000	9,019,000
March	12,510,750	10,648,000	16,682,350
April	11,309,000	11,659,300	14,669,900
May	16,660,305	9,485,000	10,437,100
June	8,587,625	9,265,650	16,344,950
July	9,692,200	11,630,000	12,118,700
August	9,055,100	10,145,300	13,222,700
September	10,659,200	7,570,800	10,108,700

Totals

\$98,960,670 \$94,992,300 \$121,832,700
The losses this year have averaged \$13,536,960, that is a daily average loss of \$46,273. This exceeds the aggregate for the same months in 1891 by \$22,872,030, of 1892 by \$26,840,350, and is a higher daily average than last year of \$98,316. If that daily average is kept up to the end of the year, the total fire loss for 1893 will reach over one hundred and sixty millions. Although we trust this will not be realized, there is a lamentable certainty of the total loss for 1893 being most discouraging.

Bradstreet's Report of Failures in the Dominion.

The following is Bradstreet's report of business failures in the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland for nine months of this year and last year:—

	Number of Failures.			Assets.	Liabilities.
	1893.	1892.	1893.		
Ontario	568	\$2,350,062	\$5,102,246		
Quebec	441	1,427,291	3,560,721		
New Brunswick	69	217,640	402,966		
Nova Scotia	94	334,908	730,455		
Prince Edward Island	19	53,450	117,650		
Newfoundland	10	680,410	911,030		
Manitoba	53	2,186,414	1,804,353		
Northwest Territories	21	45,962	126,753		
British Columbia	59	211,200	400,150		
Tot. l	1,323	\$7,552,157	\$18,162,813		

	Number of Failures.			Assets.	Liabilities.
	1892.	1892.	1892.		
Ontario	555	\$1,195,351	\$2,855,707		
Quebec	424	1,530,331	4,253,701		
New Brunswick	65	291,950	463,602		
Nova Scotia	110	423,440	825,507		
Prince Edward Island	5	48,100	85,000		
Newfoundland	3	19,000	37,000		
Manitoba	53	240,868	430,430		
Northwest Territories	14	25,402	40,521		
British Columbia	49	160,531	290,191		
Total	1,287	\$3,960,873	\$9,290,659		

Each copy of the Manchester, Eng., Examiner is an accident policy, good for the day of issue for \$5,000 in case of death, and \$500 for disablement.

Statistics given in the Canadian Year Book recently issued show that the amount of money invested in tanneries in Canada is \$6,320,233 and the value of the annual product \$11,277,300. In the boot and shoe manufacturing business there is invested \$9,671,120 and the value of the annual product is \$18,999,931.

Pure Gold Manufacturing Co.

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Candied Lemon, Orange and Citron Peels

The Trade should see our Samples before placing their orders for Fall Goods.

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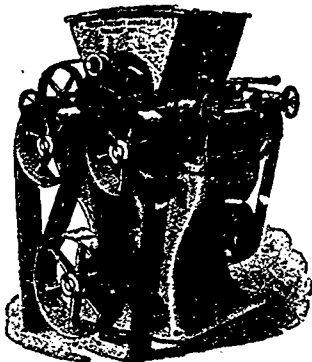
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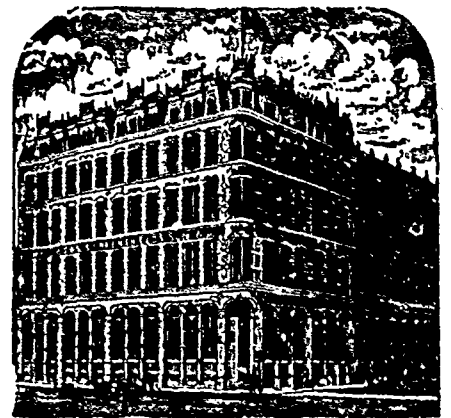


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General Dry Goods Merchants,
MONTREAL.



Have been appointed sole selling agents for Canada for the well known Black Goods made by Briggs Priestley & Sons, Bradford, England.

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Our Travellers are now showing samples of the above well known goods.

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WIRE ROPE.

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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, OCTOBER 23, 1893.

HOLD TO THE VITAL POINT.

The tour of the Honorable Messrs. Foster and Angers through Manitoba, if it brings no better results, will certainly enlighten these gentlemen as to the real state of affairs here, and if they are not blind to everything but party interests, they must see that sweeping changes in the past policy of the Conservative Government are necessary to secure to the prairie province even a portion of the justice and consideration to which its people are entitled from our Dominion legislators.

The key note of the addresses of the two Ministers throughout this province was loyalty to Canada as a Dominion, a loyalty to be carried into trade policy as well as into other fields. Why so much preaching from this text is considered necessary by the honorable gentlemen is not clear to Manitobans generally. The province has much less need of instruction in that way than any other province of the Dominion. Of course, a few years ago Manitobans were called rebels and annexationists for daring to ask for rights not withheld from any other province of the Dominion, and it may be that the honorable gentlemen forecast some loud and united demand again coming from the province in the near future, a demand which may so irritate the leaders of their party, that the old pet names of rebel and annexationists may have to be resurrected, and made to do duty for the interests of the party. Manitobans have learned in the past what they can do by unity, and even party interests will not prevent unity once more on a question which is of vital importance to the province. While they may be able to reach unity in aim, they never forsake true loyalty to Canada. At the last general election, when the question of a tariff compact with the United States was advocated by the opposition, Manitobans gave for the patriotic principle of controlling and fixing our own trade policy, and against a compact with any foreign nation, the most decided vote of any province in Canada. That was a fair test of loyalty to Canada, and the answer in favor of it was clearest and most decided from Manitoba of all the provinces in confederation. Therefore, there is no necessity for lectures on loyalty from the honorable gentlemen from Ottawa. Manitoba can read a practical lesson on that doctrine to all the balance of Canada. The lectures given can only be meant to divert if possible the attention by some side issue from the point on which public opinion here is fast concentrating, namely, on the question of reducing import tariff.

But loyalty to Canada is not the only side issue slipped in by the honorable gentleman, apparently with a desire to lessen interest in the great point at issue. The lumber combine, the farm machinery combine, and that terrible middleman are all ingeniously dragged in as powers in addition to, if not creating, the burdens on the farmer. Any arraignment of combines on the part of Mr. Foster, has a ring of

hypocrisy about it, for it is under shelter of the tariff, which is fixed up under his immediate personal supervision, that all the most rascally of the trade combines have sprung up, and he and his colleagues and followers can effectually sit upon all combines, first by the radical course of sweeping away the tariff under which they take shelter, so that it would be impossible for them to exist; or if that be too radical a course, by allowing all dutiable articles to come into the Dominion free, when it can be shown, that a combine exists which affects the price of such home made articles. Thus establishing the principle of protecting the independent home industry, but giving no protection to the combine.

Another field for a side issue, on which the honorable gentleman would evidently wish to mislead the people from the tariff issue, is the freight rates on the Canadian Pacific railway. The Dominion Government and the Canadian Pacific railway company are not the sworn and inseparable friends they have been in past years, and in a coming election their interests are very likely to be in opposition. It would be very convenient at present, if the visiting Ministers could transfer a share of the odium incurred by a burdensome and unjust tariff, to their former friends of the railway company, just as the latter are likely to become their opponents, especially if it would lift up some of the intensity with which the Manitoban mind has taken hold of the question of tariff reform.

It is to be hoped that the people of this province will allow no side issue to lead them away from this point of vital importance to their welfare, the tariff. They are only being played as dupes, when they allow themselves to be moved one jot from the great question. If the tariff under which iniquitous combines are sheltered is removed, the trading public can then handle the combine in a more practical and effectual manner, than the Government. As to the loyalty of Canada cry, it is superfluous, and the old flag business is purile, if not silly, and positively sickening to listen to, when dinned into the ears of a community too much oppressed with a load of unjust burdens, to think of sentimental issues. The people of this province are too hard-headed to be misled by such twaddle, and it would be wise for the visiting Ministers to cease to use it.

On the great side issue of the Canadian Pacific railway rates, the people of this province would do well to pay but little heed to what Messrs. Foster and Angers say. When we want a reduction in freight rates over the Canadian Pacific railway, let the people approach the managers of the road themselves, and state their case as a business, and not as a political grievance, and better results will assuredly be reached. Messrs. Foster and Angers are members of a Government, which like its predecessors has never conceded to this province the first point on the reducing of tariff. In fact, they have heartily supported every increase in import tariff, which has been made for many years back. They are both avowed advocates of high tariff, and any concessions they are prepared to make are forced from them, and must have the consent of their protectionist supporters in the east. On the

other hand, the Canadian Pacific Railway management have made concessions in freight rates, and this very year made a very material reduction in grain rates to the east. That they made as liberal a reduction as they might have made with safety no business man here will admit, but they made a reduction, in response to appeals from such bodies as the Winnipeg Board of Trade, and further reductions can be most readily secured through the appeals of Manitoba business men and farmers. Railways are invariably managed by shrewd business men, and business men will always do best with the parties interested direct. Let the people therefore settle their own affairs with the Canadian Pacific Railway managers, the combines, the middlemen and all other parties with whom they have a difference. With the tariff greatly reduced, the combines and middlemen will be easy to handle, and with a similar state of affairs, the Canadian Pacific Railway, Grand Trunk, and every other railway company in Canada could purchase their supplies for construction, maintenance and repairs of roads and plant so much cheaper than they can at present, that they could well afford to make a liberal reduction on freight rates, and be better off, than they are under the present state of affairs. In short, high tariff is the buttress of inflation in Canada, and the inflated prices railway companies have to pay for every manufactured commodity they require has more than anything else to do with their high freight rates.

But Messrs. Foster and Angers, in hunting for side issues outside of legislative limits, are meddling with questions they in no way improve by their interference. Their business is politics, or seeking for evils which legislation can remedy, and they would not wisely to stick to what is purely their own field, and not meddle in others. They would do well to remember the story of the industrious Quaker, who cleared \$1,000 profit the first year he located in a retail store, where a number of other business men had been reduced to bankruptcy previously, and in which no former occupant had reached success. On being pressed by friends to tell the secret of his success, he appointed a time and place to meet all inquirers on the subject. A large gathering met him then, and he told them confidentially that he made two thousand dollars by minding his own business, and he made two thousand dollars more by not poking his nose into other people's business.

Let Manitobans keep each party to their own field—minding their own business, so to speak, and the business they have to talk over with the visiting ministers now, and to demand from the Dominion Government at the next session of parliament is a heavy reduction in our import tariff rates all along the line. Politicians are hard to hold to a point, but this point of tariff reduction is the one they must be spiked down to at present.

CHEAP FLOUR AND DEAR BREAD.

It was not without a feeling of regret, that in the last issue of this journal we made the abnormally low quotation of \$1.75 a sack for patent process flour, the highest grade made by our Northwestern millers. One dollar and

seventy-five cents for ninety-eight pounds of the finest flour, with lower grades ranging from sixty five to ninety-five cents for the same quantity, is a state of the local flour market, such as has never been reached before in the history of the country. It speaks loudly not merely for the millers who sell at such prices, but for relief to the poor farmers, who raise the wheat, which is milled and placed on the market at such figures. The profit of the miller, if he has any, must be slender at these prices, and the farmer while they last, must sell his wheat below the actual cost of production. It is a bad state of affairs to acknowledge, but it is only wisdom to acknowledge the truth, even when it has an ugly appearance, so that all interested may know it, and set their minds to work to find some means of bettering the situation.

If we were of a spiteful or jealous turn of mind in Manitoba, we might try to take comfort from the fact, that if wheat raising is a source of loss instead of profit here at present, it is no better anywhere else, and in many countries it is much worse. It would be a poor satisfaction, however, to know that while we were starving along on two-thirds rations, other parties were trying to do the same on only half rations. We want something more practical than that, and we believe a great measure of relief can be had by the lightening of the present tariff burdens on our farmers.

If wheat is abnormally low in price, we usually have a little compensation in the low price of bread to the toiling masses in our cities and towns. They at least profit to some extent out of the farmer's suffering. It seems, however, as if an iron-clad combine between the bakers of this city is at present robbing the public of even that little advantage, and a few figures from reliable sources may be interesting, and wake up many who never stop to think upon this question of bread for the masses.

We have before us at this moment a circular of a leading milling firm containing testimonials from well known bakers as to the weight of bread which these different bakers have produced from one sack or ninety-eight pounds of the milling firm's patent process flour, quoted by this same milling firm at \$1.75 a sack. Having seen the original letters, we know that every testimonial printed in this circular is *bona fide*, and not part of an advertising fake. The results reached by these bakers differ to a small extent, but we take the figures of one thoroughly reliable baker, who claims to have made one hundred and thirty-eight pounds of bread from ninety-eight pounds of this flour, or the flour to make each pound of bread cost him a shade over one cent and a quarter, or in a two pound loaf a little over two and a half cents.

If a two pound loaf can be made from a little over 2½c worth of flour, and about a quarter cent's worth of other ingredients, what a roaring profit our Winnipeg bakers must have at present, selling their two pound loaves at eighteen for a dollar, or nearly six cents a piece. This actually beats the mythical Dutchman and his one per cent profit, calculated in his own style, namely, cost one dollar and profit one dollar.

It is high time this matter should be put right. The state of affairs in Manitoba at pre-

sent will admit of no system of extortion based upon the price of bread to the masses. We are passing now through a time of depression and trial, through which we will pass all right, if we only put our shoulders together, and make the burden as far as possible a mutual one. We cannot, however, tolerate the price of bread at least thirty per cent higher than it can be sold at and a good profit made by the baker who sells even at the reduced price.

This is a step not often taken by this journal, namely, to interfere with a trade arrangement, calculated to benefit all within its range. When, however, the arrangement foists a fraud upon the struggling poor in the price of their bread, no journal cognizant of the facts can afford to be silent. It is not too late yet for bakers to remedy this anomaly of cheap flour and dear bread. Let them lower the price so that the single two pound loaf can be bought for five cents, and the purchaser of a dollar's worth of bread will have two or three over the twenty loaves. At these prices bakers can still make money pretty fast, if they attend to their business. Another bit of advice we give, is to have all two-pound loaves full weight. They have not all been so of late, as we know by a number of tests.

We hope the bakers will inaugurate the above named reforms, before another issue of THE COMMERCIAL appears. If they fail to do so, then a movement in the direction of founding a co-operative bakery will be in order, and in this work THE COMMERCIAL is prepared to take an active part.

MARKET PROPHECIES.

There is no field in existence where there is such a prolific annual crop of prophets and sons of prophets, as there is in connection with market prices of grain, especially in a grain-producing country. If Manitoba could only raise crops of grain with the same regularity, and in the same abundance as it raises market prophets, then we should have a land of plenty with a vengeance.

Naturally a country dependent so much upon good grain prices as Manitoba, will raise almost entirely prophets of the bull variety. The bear prophet is a *rara avis* here, and he has to do his bearish growling in very subdued tones, or he will soon be rated as a traitor to the country he lives in, and a person who would delight in its ruin. On this question a man, to be considered patriotic, must talk bullish, and there are so few people here who do not wish prosperity to the country they are in, that all are naturally bulls.

Even the great horde of small farmers and the host of people in our towns, who are thoroughly incompetent to judge of the prospects of the near future, have by their bullish desires and opinions based upon their desires, their influence in keeping up the generally hopeful feeling; and it is well so, for the life of an agricultural pioneer requires him to have a large share of hope infused into him, even in times of ordinary prosperity, and in a period of continued depression in markets, like the past two years, such hope is about the only barrier between him and actual despair. The bullish hopes inspired from such sources are not likely

to have any evil effect, but when individuals of known standing and reputation for shrewdness enter the prophetic field, they should keep it steadily in view that their words may influence for good or evil, and more likely for evil, the interests of hundreds, if not thousands of poor struggling farmers, who can badly afford to be misled by bullish market hopes. In fact, it would be well for such people to keep out of the prophetic field altogether.

A marked instance of the bad policy of prominent individuals becoming market prophets is to be found in the bullish statements made some two months ago by President Van Horne, of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. Every person in Canada must admit the business shrewdness of Mr. Van Horne, and his forecast of eighty cents a bushel for cash wheat in Chicago before snow flies no doubt guided many a farmer in this province, and so far has not guided them for their best interests. The little hectic rise in price about the end of August and beginning of September made many believe that the C. P. R. President was a true prophet, and an equally true friend of the farmers. Subsequent events have only gone to show that doubtless, with the best of intentions, he formed and expressed a bullish opinion, which, like many other such opinions, has turned out incorrect and consequently misleading. That expression of opinion deterred a million or two of bushels of wheat being sold by our farmers at from five to six cents a bushel more, than can be got for it at the present time. To the farmers who held back their grain these words of a prophet were without profit, and it is to be hoped Mr. Van Horne will keep out of the prophetic field in future. He has not shown himself such an unparalleled success in that business, as he has in railway management. Other prominent men, who take an interest in the affairs of the Northwest, would do well also to keep out of the prophecy business. In that line none of them seem to go any nearer success than the most reckless guesser, and they only mislead poor farmers, who cannot afford to be misled. Every man to his own business is a good old maxim, and Mr. Van Horne's is not prophecy.

Production of Molasses.

Genuine molasses, according to an American paper, continues to gradually lessen as the years roll on; at least as far as an article of direct consumption. The most of it passes into the hands of the reboilers, who manipulate it under various names. In fact, for some time the local, as well as the country's trade at large, has been very measurably becoming smaller every year. The deterioration in quality is attributed to the greater use of centrifugal machinery. These machines separate the sugar from the cane juice more thoroughly than formerly, but reduce the quality and quantity of molasses considerably. Recently, the bounty on sugar has been a considerable factor in the reduction of the production of molasses, especially in Louisiana, where during the past season every effort has been made to produce sugar to obtain the bounty on it, thus greatly reducing the production and the quality, which at times has been so inferior as to render it a drag on the market and frequently unsalable.

London, Eng., has insurance risks covered amounting to five thousand millions of dollars.

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THOMAS McLAUGHLIN,
Grain Merchant,
Toronto, Ontario.

James Hall & Co.

BROOKVILLE, ONT.
Manufacturers and Wholesale
Dealers in

Gloves, Mitts & Moccasins

Special Notice

Having secured New Glove Dies we can guarantee perfect fitting gloves. We have the exclusive control of the celebrated "Choster Suspender" for the Dominion, and agency for best line of SCOTCH TWEEDS for direct importation orders or from stock. See our Job Lots of Gents' Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Braces, etc., etc.

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N. B.—Customers may have sorting orders filled promptly from Stock at our

Winnipeg Branch, 150 Princess St.

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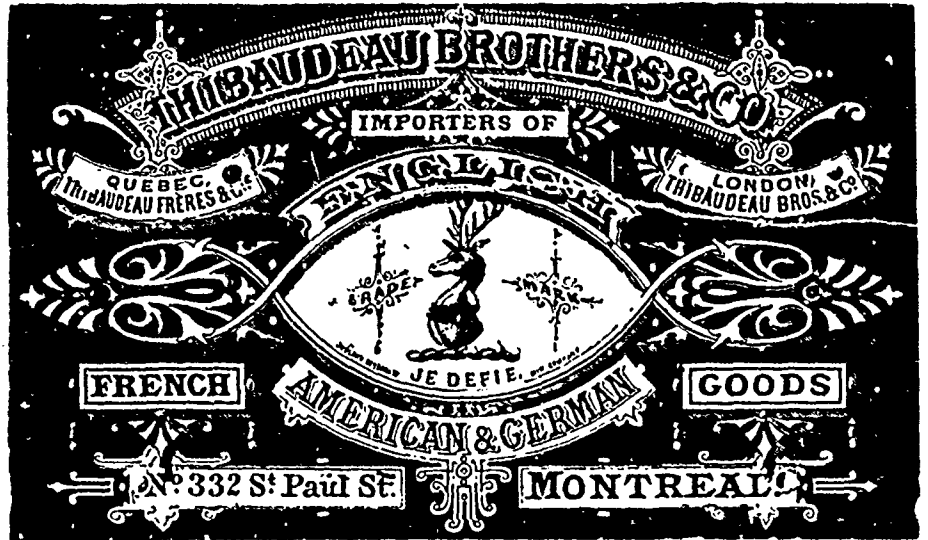
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CLOTHING.

Cor. Bay & Front Sts, TORONTO.

Samples at McIntyre } REPRESENTATIVES.
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GLOVER & BRAIS,

Manufacturers and Wholesale
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Permanent Sample Room in
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Letter orders receive personal
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The Largest Factory of its kind in the Dominion.

LION "L" BRAND.

PURE VINEGARS

Manufactured Solely under the Supervision of the
Inland Revenue Department.

Mixed Pickles, Jams, Jellies and Preserves

—PREPARED BY—

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

GALT BLEND

BLACK TEA.

½lb, 1lb and 2lb Metal Canisters, packed 48lb in case.

The best article in the market—No grocery stock is complete without it. Prices mailed on application.

THE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.

Perfect Gem Vegetables and Fruits. California Evaporated Fruits, New Turkish Prunes, hhds, bbls and cases, English Malt Vinegar in quarter casks, West India Molasses, New Cheese

G. F. & J. GALT,

Wholesale Grocers,
WINNIPEG, MAN.



C. H. MAHON & CO.

—WHOLESALE—

Boots and Shoes

MITTS, GLOVES AND MOCCASINS.

ALSO FELT GOODS OF ALL KINDS.

C. H. MAHON & CO., Winnipeg.

HO! IMPROVED Compressed Mince Meat.

Put up in neat paper packages and packed (3) three doz. in a case. Price per gross not \$12. GUARANTEED STRICTLY PORK.

HORSERADISH—Put up in 16 oz. bottles 2 doz in a case. Price per doz. \$3. Patronize home in dust.

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

WANTED!

Live Hogs, Dairy Butter, Fresh Eggs, highest market Price.

When requiring Hams, Bacon and Lard of Superior quality, write us.

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

WINNIPEG WANTS.

PRODUCE!

We are always open for

BUTTER

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AT HIGHEST MARKET VALUE.

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HOGS WANTED

Hams, Bacon, Rolls, Long Clear, Pure Lard, Lard Compound and Prime

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W. ALLEN, Pork Packer, Winnipeg.

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—MANUFACTURERS OF THE—

Finest Quality Electro-Plated Ware

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CIGARS!

For a Pleasant Smoke try **REPUBLICS.**

For Perfect Satisfaction try **LA HISPANIA**

—MADE BY—

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WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

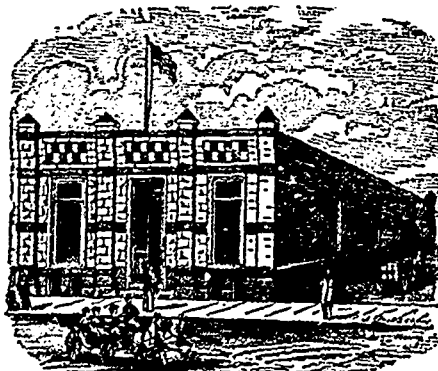
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GRAIN EXPORTERS,

BOARD OF TRADE CORN EXCHANGE.

TORONTO, MONTREAL.

TORONTO HIDE AND WOOL CO.,



298 ROSS ST., WINNIPEG.

BINDER TWINE

The only reliable low priced is the "Common Sense" Brand, cheap and easy to work, follows manilla on all machines in good order without change of adjustment. Completely weather and rot proof. If you can not purchase in your vicinity write for information to

M. & L. Samuel, Benjamin & Co.

TORONTO, ONT.

Manitoba.

E. O. Denison has opened a bank at Minnedosa.

E. G. Short, pork packer, Brandon, has assigned.

Lloyd & Co., lumber dealers, St. Boniface, have assigned.

R. C. Moody is opening in the general store business at Selkirk.

Davidson, photographer, of Melita, is removing to Deloraine.

Watson, of Portage la Prairie, is opening a general store at Neabitt.

J. E. Pulford & Co., hardware, etc., Winnipeg, have assigned in trust.

Montgomery & Co., grocers, Brandon, have been sold out by the bailiff.

J. W. Graves, grist mill, Crystal City, has sold out to Graves, Campbell & Co.

Simons, Bros. & Co., bankers, Greta, have been succeeded by Ritz & Widmeyer.

The residence of E. Phillips at Elkhorn was burned on October 9th; loss \$700.

McKim & Mitchell, of Deloraine, shipped two carload of hogs to Winnipeg last week.

W. G. Robinson, dry goods and groceries, Portage la Prairie, has sold out to C. N. Farnsworth.

Newton & Martin, merchants, Rounthwaite, have dissolved partnership, Martin continuing the business.

The boot and shoe stock of M. McNichol, at Brandon, has been sold to Zink Bros. at 47 1/2 on the dollar.

The stock of McBean & McGregor, general storekeepers, at Napinka, has been sold at a rate of 58c on the dollar.

On Tuesday, October 17th, a by-law to raise \$6,000 to build a grist mill and elevator was voted on by the ratepayers of Oak River municipality, and carried by a majority of 14.

A special meeting of the shareholders of the Winnipeg Water Works Company is called to meet at four o'clock on the afternoon of the 27th of October to consider and if thought advisable sanction a by-law of the company which provides for the raising of a sum of money not to exceed \$150,000.

Alberta.

Lethbridge coal captured a prize at the World's Fair in the bituminous section.

The roller flour mills of South Edmonton commenced operations for the season the week before last.

The Indians of the Blood Reserve near Calgary were paid their treaty money by the Government on October 4th.

The Edmonton Times says that a brewery is to be established there next spring by the firm of Doering & Co., of Vancouver.

An offer of 93 1/4 has been made by a Toronto gentleman for the \$15,000 five per cent. debenture issue of the town of Edmonton.

Seventeen of the farmer delegates from the State of Michigan, who visited Alberta recently, have made entry for homesteads in the Didabury district.

Samples of mica have been taken into Edmonton from near Jasper House. It is said to be found there in large quantities and to be clear and perfect in quality.

F. Fraser Tims, who has been in the general store business at Fort Saskatchewan for a number of years, has given up that line, and is now doing a general commission and insurance business.

The Edmonton Bulletin says, in its last issue: "The tax collector's rolls are made out and the collector is ready for business. The total taxation for the year is \$13,872 on an assessment of \$964,005. The tax is divided as follows: General tax \$7,229 62, frontage tax \$1,075, debenture tax \$1,235.58, Protestant

public school \$2,008.01, Roman Catholic separate school \$642.75, poll tax \$85.51.

The reports of the ravages of wolves on the ranges are more alarming as the cold weather comes on. Last Sunday a cowboy of the Circle rancho while riding the range came across a band of fifteen in chace of a three-year-old steer. The poor brute was pretty well played out, and had large pieces of flesh torn from its sides and flanks when the cowboy came to its assistance. He succeeded in roping and killing one of its assailants, when the others made off and escaped. The wolves seem to be rapidly increasing in numbers, and the prospects are that in the cold weather cattle will be an easy prey to the ravenous beasts.—Lethbridge News.

Northwest Ontario.

The Fort William Journal is now published as a daily paper.

During the season just closing the Fort William Brick and Tile Company have manufactured over 500,000 bricks.

The Port Arthur Herald is advocating the establishment of a paper mill at that town. It claims that all conditions would combine to make such a venture a success.

W. L. Smytho, geologist, of Georgia, United States, accompanied by Thomas Marks and W. W. Russell, left on Tuesday to examine the deposit of hematite iron at Loon Lake. Mr. Smytho is interested in the endeavor to bring about an iron smelter at this point.—Fort William Journal.

Grain and Milling.

From 6,000 to 8,000 bushels of wheat are being marketed daily at Carman, Man.

Letters patent have been issued incorporating The Brandon Farmers' Elevator, Milling and Trading Company, Limited.

The Lake of the Woods Milling Co. have unloaded nearly 500 cars of wheat at their Keewatin mill since the 16th of September.

Grain Prices in England.

L. Norman & Co., of London, write as follows on October 2nd:—

Since our last report of the 25th ult., the continued weakness in the American markets has had a depressing influence on this side, and to effect sales 3d to 6d decline has been taken. Sellers are firm and do not press sales, but buyers are scarce. A good business has been done to London in Russian wheats at rather lower prices. American and Indian are still too dear as compared with the Russian wheats.

In the country markets farmers are not anxious to sell, and in Mark Lane to-day English wheat was scarce and firmly held.

Business in Canadian grain remains neglected. Nothing offering in Ontario wheats.

Hard Manitobas—Steady. Shippers ask 27s 6d for October November. A parcel of 1,000 qrs No. 2 has been sold at 27s c.i.f. London.

Barley—Demand for good English malting still maintained. For feeding qualities business has been very quiet and lower to sell. Samples of new Canadian six-rowed barley are on the market but are very thin and poor. The prohibitive price asked by shippers will prevent business in this class of barley. For the new Canadian 22s to 22s 6d per 400 lbs is asked, whereas good Russian barley guaranteed 50 to 51 lbs to the bushel is selling at 14s to 14s 9d per 400 lbs according to position.

Oats—Steady. Canadians apparently not offering. Mixed Americans are offering at 17s, but this is too dear.

Peas—New Canadian peas are offered to London at 27s c.i.f. for prompt shipment, buyers at 25s 9d to 26s. Liverpool and Glasgow show no change.

Hay—Steady, and for near position an advance of 2s 6d per ton has been recorded dur-

ing the week. For shipment November to March buyers are not disposed to pay over 25, at which figure some 500 tons to London have been sold to-day. To Liverpool and Bristol we record no change, £1 10s c.i.f. being quoted for the former and £1 17s 6d for the latter.

The Manitoba Loan.

The Government of Manitoba is to be congratulated on the success with which the new provincial four per cent loan has been floated on the London market. The loan was placed on the market on Monday last by the Bank of Scotland, and within a few hours was all subscribed for at par. Leading London financiers had previously expressed the opinion that such a result was impossible, but the outcome has shown that they did not fully appreciate the situation.

Heating With Hot Air.

It is advisable and always economical to use a larger furnace than will just do the work, says an American stove firm, as the saving in fuel and increased durability will show; it is also decidedly advantageous to use two smaller furnaces where the flues are irregularly located and considerably distant.

Houses are frequently built with a narrow front to economize space, but run back very deep, and when built in rows, as in cities, the rear portion is yet narrower, to get air and light, and still deeper, making the use of one furnace inadvisable. This is also applicable to country houses with a very broad front, with rooms each side of a hall, and the flues in the outer walls, where two furnaces will give much better satisfaction and results.

A furnace should be so located that the hot air pipes will be of as nearly equal lengths as possible, shortening, if any, those running towards the north-west, or colder side of the house, making their pitch or ascent as great as possible. Never allow them to run on a level, but dig down and lower the furnace, so as to secure a decided elevation for the pipes, which ensures a more rapid flow of hot air, heating the building more easily and with less fuel. All bends in hot air pipes should be made with round elbows and curves, as air follows a curved line infinitely more freely than an angular line, however easy; they also should invariably round in shape, and those intended for heating downstairs slightly greater in diameter than those for upstairs, a 12-inch pipe being required for downstairs, where a 10-inch pipe would be ample for the same size room above. The upright flues should be round, or square if possible. A flue eight inches in diameter, or 7x7, is of immensely greater power, and has decided advantage over one 4x12. Hot air pipes are usually run directly into the upright flue, making a sharp, abrupt turn for the air. This should not be. Small or long narrow flues should be made larger at the bottom, with a round opening, so that connection can be made by running a round elbow into the bottom, securing a free, easy passage for the air, securing its best effect, and avoiding a loss of heat from slow passage to the register. No furnace will work satisfactorily without a liberal supply of pure cold air. When this air is taken from the cellar, see that the cellar is not hermetically sealed during the winter season. If the floor above is made cold by having a window open, take out one pane of glass and connect a pipe or tube with the opening, and run down to within six or ten inches of the floor. This will enable the furnace to be supplied without discomfort above. When a cold air box or tube is used it should be provided with a damper (but this damper should be made that when shut one-third of the box will be open) so that it can be partly closed when the wind is blowing directly into it, and in size it should be equal to at least two-thirds of the combined area of the hot air outlets.

The Electrical Horsewhip.

It seems doubtful, says an exchange, whether objection can be brought against the latest form of horsewhip, which is constructed so as to give a slight electric shock to the animal. The handle, which is made of colluoid, contains a small induction coil and battery, the circuit being closed by means of a spring push. The extremity of the whip consists of two small copper plates insulated from each other, each of which is provided with a tiny point. The plates are connected with the induction coil by means of a couple of fine insulated wires. As a means of surprising a sluggish animal into doing his best work without the infliction of physical pain, the electrical horsewhip will by many be hailed with gladness.

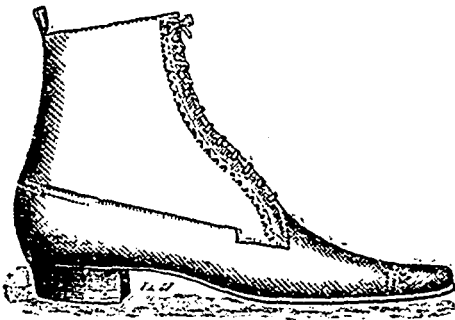
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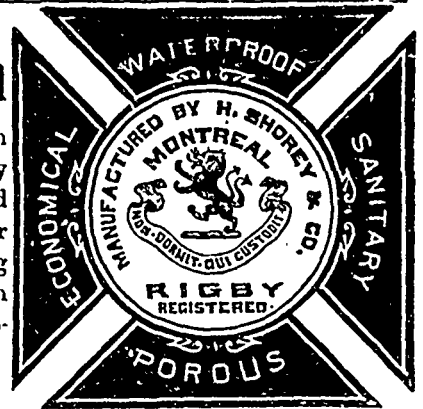
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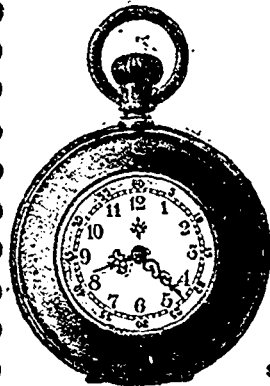
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TRADE MARK.

Bradstreet's Report.

The following is a summary of the trade report of Bradstreet's of Saturday, the 21st.:

"Bradstreet's estimate of a domestic wheat crop this year amounting to 440,000,000 bushels, has been accepted by Beerbohn, the first European authority on cereal statistics, and is corroborated by a special investigation by a western agricultural paper. If official estimates are to prevail, our available export surplus is within 15,000,000 bushels of being all exported. Exports of wheat and flour as wheat, from both coasts of the United States and Canada this week equal 2,709,000 bushels, against 2,862,000 bushels last week and 3,189,000 bushels the week before, and as compared with 3,270,000 bushels in the week of 1892 and 3,500,000 in 1891.

There is a slight improvement in trade at Toronto, offset in part by practical demoralization of the export cattle trade. Montreal reports that seasonable weather has stimulated sales of dry goods and fruits. With a sharp demand for money at Halifax there has been a satisfactory volume of trade in most lines, principally dry goods. The supply of fish being somewhat short, there is a rather better demand than usual. Bank clearings at Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal and Halifax aggregate \$18,952,000 this week, 16 per cent. less than last week, but nearly 17 per cent less than in the third week of October last year.

Bookkeeping Extraordinary.

The following account of eccentric bookkeeping is given by a western exchange:

"Talking about bookkeeping," said Milt Brisbane, whom everybody knows, "there used to be a man in Yankton whose system of keeping accounts was wonderfully efficient. He kept a hotel and he could neither read nor write. He did not know how to spell his own name, but he did a thriving business and collected every dollar of his accounts. Once, years ago, when I first came to this country, I went to his hotel and stopped there two weeks. When I left he presented me with a statement of what I owed him, and it was a curiosity. He had copied it from his ledger. At the top of the sheet there was a rude picture of a soldier on the march, and after it three straight marks. Then there was a scene showing a man at table eating. Then appeared a bed with a man in it. In the amount column there was a picture of a doll and after it the two letters RS. After the picture of the man eating there were forty two marks. After the view of a man in bed there were fourteen marks. I looked at the account, then at the proprietor, and told him it would take me a week to answer that conundrum. I was completely stumped, and when that hotel man deciphered the account for me it was this:

"The picture of the soldier walking meant March, and the three marks supplied the date March 3, when I began boarding. The man at table with forty-two marks after it indicated that I had eaten forty-two meals. The man in bed with fourteen marks showed that I had slept in the house fourteen nights. The doll with RS after it meant 'dollars,' and in the figure column appeared the figures 14, which was the amount I owed him. And it was a true bill."

Accuracy of Touch.

There are plenty of men who will, by the impression carried through a pair of calipers and the fingers' ends, determine within a very small percentage, the amount of pressure which shall be required to be exerted by a hydraulic press in order to force on to its shaft an engine crank or a locomotive driving wheel; a measurement in which a thousandth part of an inch variation in diameter causes much more variation pressure than is permissible. Indeed, on some kinds of work done in the machine,

shops a thousandth of an inch has now become the most commonly employed of measurement; a unit which is divided and subdivided into at least ten parts in order to express the degree of refinement arrived at. This, of course, far surpasses the frequently mentioned but supposedly superfluous hair-splitting operation, since an ordinary human hair is about two and a half thousandths of an inch in diameter. The paper upon which this page is printed is about three thousandths of an inch thick, and one ten thousandth part of an inch is therefore one thirtieth the thickness of this sheet. Considerably smaller variations of size can be detected by the trained sense of touch or rather, by the variation in resistance of a pair of calipers passed over the work, and it is even possible for the sense of magnitude and the sensitiveness of the finger ends in relation to it, to be so highly developed as to detect, unaided, and by merely rolling a small steel ball between the thumb and finger, a variation of true sphericity amounting to 1/12500 of an inch, or about one thirty-seventh part of the thickness of the paper of this page; Ambrose Webster, a machinist of Waltham, whose business is the making of machinery and tools for watch manufacture, having demonstrated his ability to do this.—From *The Machinist* (Men's Occupation) by Fred. J. Miller, in the *September Scribner*.

The Orange Industry at Jaffa.

The British Consul at Jerusalem has recently sent to the Foreign Office a translation of a report by an engineer of the Turkish Government on a scheme for irrigating the plains and orange gardens of Jaffa, in which, incidentally, some interesting information is given in regard to the famous Jaffa oranges. The town, it is said, owes its importance to its climate, which is extremely favorable for orange growing. In consequence the port is surrounded on the land side by orange groves, covering an area of about 1,780 acres. Jaffa oranges, on account of their excellent flavor, have of late years acquired a world-wide reputation, and while some eighteen years ago they were known only at Beyrout, Alexandria, and Constantinople, enormous quantities are now exported to Europe, America, and even to India, and the cultivation has consequently increased to a very considerable extent. A special feature of Jaffa oranges is that they will keep from thirty to forty days, and, if properly packed, for two and even three months. New orange groves are continually being laid out, and the total number is now about 400, against 200 fifteen years ago. This, again, has affected the population of Jaffa, which now contains 42,000 inhabitants, against 15,000 inhabitants twelve years ago. The exports for the last few years averaged 36,000 boxes per annum, and owing chiefly to this trade Jaffa ranks next to Beyrout in importance among Syrian coast towns. Orange growing in Syria is conducted exclusively by natives. Each orange garden contains about 2,000 square feet of planted area, equal to about 1,300 trees to 2½ acres. The trees begin to bear the fourth year after planting, but it is estimated that it takes seven and sometimes eight years before an orange orchard yields a remunerative crop. During all this time, and even afterwards, the orchards have to be watered continually, and this irrigation is the most difficult and laborious part of the work, inasmuch as the water has to be drawn by means of primitive water wheels from wells dug in the gardens 80 ft. and even 100 ft deep. Pumping by horse power has been tried and in some rare cases steam, but both have failed to give satisfaction.—*London Colliery Guardian*.

Notes.

For the first time in the history of Mexico corn is being shipped from that country to Europe.

The new Norwood bridge at Winnipeg is now open for traffic.

A branch of the Bank of Montreal has been opened at Desoronto, Ontario.

Forty two miles of street car track have been laid in Montreal this year.

Customs receipts at the port of Montreal during December amounted to \$628,078.

A J. M. Millan, Manitoba's Liverpool agent, arrived at Winnipeg on Friday from the old country.

A motion has been passed in the Winnipeg city council to restore the old system of street naming throughout the city.

R. L. Meadows of the Winnipeg Jewellery Company, left last week for the Pacific coast to drum up Christmas trade.

Reports from Louisiana indicate that the average crops throughout that State have been seriously injured by the recent snows.

The Imperial Oil Company, of Petroka, it is said, are contemplating the establishment of a wholesale branch in Calgary, N. W. T.

The Austrian minister of agriculture reports that the coal and beet crop of that country are on average and the wheat, rye and barley crops are a little above the average.

Mr. Wm. Russell, of the firm of Lyman, Noxon & Co., Wholesale druggists, Montreal, passed through Winnipeg last week on his return from a business trip to the coast.

Geo. A. Simpson, of Winnipeg, and Henry Stanton, of New York, have been appointed by Mr. Justice Dabuc receivers for the Manitoba branches of the Northern Pacific Railway Company.

Chas. H. Fildes, representing Green, Sons & Co., wholesale hats, caps and furs, Montreal, arrived at Winnipeg in the latter part of last week. Mr. Fildes is doing his regular business trip west.

A number of Montreal merchants still hold out in the refusal to pay the business tax levied by the provincial government of Quebec; as a consequence some of the firms are being sued for the amounts claimed from them.

The by-law to raise by debentures the sum of \$50,000 for school purposes, which was voted on by the ratepayers of Winnipeg last Wednesday, was carried by a majority of 302 votes. The total vote polled was 538.

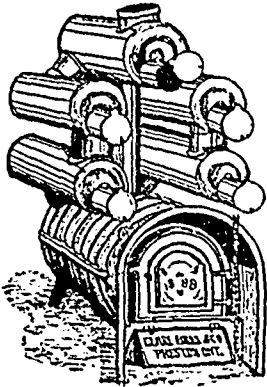
Kerosene oil is rapidly growing in favor as a cheap illuminant in China. The consumption which was 8,256,000 gallons in 1882, has risen to 49,349,000 in 1891. Of this amount 80 per cent. was imported from America and 20 per cent from Russia.

A meeting of the Kootenay Lake Telephone Company was held in Nelson, at which the necessary authority was given to W. F. Teetzal, secretary, to sign papers and complete the sale which transfers the trunk line of the company between Nelson and Kaslo to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

The members of the American Railway association met in convention in Chicago last week. The association comprises 185 railroads in the United States and Canada, but only about sixty were represented at this meeting. It was decided that the fall change of time tables would go into effect November 12.

Eastern papers convey the intelligence that Mr. Geo. H. Ham, once well known in Winnipeg newspaper and business circles and lately travelling passenger agent of the C. P. R. in the maritime provinces, has been appointed to the position of chief of the literary bureau of the C. P. R., with offices in Montreal.

The case of Mr. Duncan McArthur, president of the late Commercial Bank of Manitoba, accused of returning false reports of the bank's affairs to the Dominion Government, was brought up in the Winnipeg court on Monday, October 16th. As was generally expected, Mr. McArthur was acquitted, the magistrates not deeming the evidence sufficient to justify him in sending the case to a jury.



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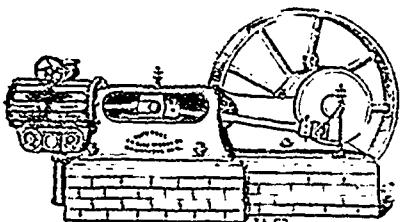
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WINNIPEG MARKETS.

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

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, October 21.

GREEN FRUITS—The week has brought about several changes in the market for green fruits. Business has been fairly good in all lines. Ontario grapes are beginning to get scarce and some lines are out of the market entirely. Winter apples are now in the market and the local stocks are fairly large. Interest has centred pretty much in the apple business. California fruits are getting scarce; pears are now out altogether, and other lines soon will be. Prices are: Winter apples, \$4.50 per bbl; fall \$4; Ontario grapes, 4 to 5c per lb; lemons, \$6.50 a box for Verdillas; California peaches, \$1.35 to 1.50; Tokay grapes, \$3 per 20 lb crate; Cape Cod cranberries, fine quality, \$9.50 to 9.00 in large barrels.

Wheat—The past week has been one of steady depression in all the leading markets of this continent, while the news from Europe was not of a nature to put any life into affairs on this side. Quotations have been held within a very limited range at all leading markets, as if there was a fear of making a move on all sides, and a monotonous business prevailed markets day after day. It was thought by some that the visible supply announcement in Chicago on Monday would have a buoyant effect. Although the increase for the week was only 1,964,000 bushels compared with 3,534,000 the corresponding week of last year, the effect of the announcement was scarcely felt, and when Saturday came the closing quotations were almost the same as the opening ones on Monday. Duluth had an experience very similar, and quietness reigned at New York and other Atlantic ports.

In Manitoba the receipts at country points have been unprecedentedly heavy, and the quality all over has been good, the inspection showing more of No. 1 hard than of all other grades put together. The demand for cars to move the grain eastward is increasing, and the railway company have had hard work to keep shippers supplied. They have kept so far even with their work, and hope to handle all until the close of lake navigation, when the demand will no doubt fall off. There has been great growling about markets all over, but still prices keep low. At the western points 45c were paid all week for No. 1 hard and 2c less for No. 2 hard. In the central points prices was one cent higher, and in Red River points another cent higher, thus making 47c the top quotation for No. 1 hard. The week closed with a very depressed feeling, and it would be deadness itself in the trade at present, were it not for the discussion over the prophesies of the C. P. R. on grain prices, for the fulfilment of which some are still waiting.

FLOUR—Eastern home markets have been quiet, and with but a limited demand. The calls from Europe have been fairly free, but at prices which must make millers squirm. The local market is steady and quiet. Prices have been steady as follows: Patents, \$1.75; strong bakers, \$1.69; XXXX 70 to 95c. Low grades irregular. Brands of some mills sell at 5 to 10c under these prices, even in small lots.

MILLSTUFFS—There has been quite a lively eastern demand for both bran and shorts, while the local trade has been light. Prices are steady at \$11 a ton for bran and \$13 for shorts in broken lots, with a dollar less in both for car load lots.

OATS—Receipts are still rather limited, and the opinion is gaining ground that the surplus over what will be fed for stock is this year not large, and will admit of any little exporting. In the city street receipts are quickly bought at 28 to 29c for feed oats, while good milling lots will bring a cent or two above the latter figure. At outside points prices range all the way from 22 to 25c, according to the local demand and supply. The first figure is all that can be paid for shipment.

CURED MEATS—The scarcity of cured meats continues. Hams are now quoted at 15c; breakfast bacon 14½ to 16c; dry salt long clear bacon 12c; smoked long clear 13c; spiced rolls 11 to 11½; mess pork, \$20.00 per barrel. Sausage is quoted: bologna sausages 9c per lb; German, 9c; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 9c per half lb. packet.

LARD—Pure held at \$2.60, in 20-pound pails, per pail; compound, at \$2.10 per pail.

BUTTER—The supply of butter is still scarce, and prices are firm. Good butter will bring 20 to 22c as to quality. Round lots of dairy remain at 14 to 16c.

EGGS—Eggs like all lines of produce, are scarce, 18c is now the buying price. Pickled stock are quoted at 20c.

CHEESE—The cheese business remains quiet, with very little doing. September make is quoted at 11c.

WOOL—Nothing new occurred in the wool market during the week. Ordinary long wools nominal at 7 to 8c per lb; mixed quality, containing some finer grades 8 to 9c lb; downs 9 to 10c as to quality; fine wools, such as good merino grades, 10 to 11c.

SENEGA ROOT—We still quote 25 to 27c for good dry root and 10c for green.

HIDES—We quote Winnipeg inspected here as follows: No. 1 cows, 3c; No. 2, 2c; No. 3, 1½c; No. 1, heavy steers, 4c; No. 2 steers 3c; No. 3 steers, 2c. Real veal 8 to 13-lb skins, 4 to 5c per pound. Kips about the same as hides. Sheepskins, sheerlings, 35c each. Lambskins, 35 to 40c. Tallow, 4½c; rendered; 2 to 3c rough.

OATMEAL, ETC—Prices continue to hold at last week's advance. Rolled oats are quoted at \$2.40 to \$2.50 per sack; granulated at \$2.40 to \$2.50; and standard at \$2.30 to 2.40; cornmeal \$1.75; buckwheat flour, \$4; and rye, \$3. Beans are quoted at \$1.80 to \$1.90 per bushel; split peas, \$2.40 to 2.50; pot barley, \$2.40 to 2.50; and pearl barley \$4 per sack.

HAY—Baled hay quoted at \$6 to \$7 per ton on track here. Loose, \$4 to 5.

LIVE STOCK—Live hogs continue scarce at a fractional advance in last week's prices, 5½ to 5¾c is now offered for them. Cattle are coming in faster than they can be handled. Several carloads of good steers have been sold within the past two weeks at a 2c rate.

POULTRY—The poultry business has not yet fairly started. Wild ducks are so plentiful that everything else is being crowded out of the market. Dressed spring chicken may still be quoted at 10 to 12½; dressed turkeys at 12½ to 13c; ducks, 10 to 12½c; geese, 11c; wild ducks, 20 to 40c a pair.

DRESSED MEATS—The most important feature of the market this week has been the continued large offerings of medium and poor grades of beef. Real good beef may be said to be scarce, but the poorer grades are offered in large quantities. From 4 to 6c is being paid for beef according to quality. Prices for dressed hogs continue firm at 7c; mutton is quoted at 10c straight; and veal, 5 to 7c according to quality.

Duluth Wheat Market.

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

Monday—October, 59½; December, 60½c; May 67½c.
Tuesday—October, 59½c; December, 60c; May 67½c.
Wednesday—October, 60c; December, 61½c; May 68½c.
Thursday—October, 61c; December, 62½c; May 68½c.
Friday—October, 61c; December, 62½c; May 68½c.
Saturday—October, 60½; December, 61½c; May, 67½c.

A week ago October delivery closed at 59½c, and December at 60½c, and May at 67½c per bu.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

On Monday wheat opened weaker at about 1c below Saturday's closing price, and continued unsettled for a while, on heavy offerings and

unfavorable English cables. Later in the day the market braced up and made an advance of 1½ to 1¾c, but fell off again before the close to about ½c better than Saturday's close. Corn and oats followed the wheat in their up and down. Prices were as follows:

	Oct.	Dec.	May.
Wheat	61½	61½	71½
Corn	27½	27½	41½
Oats	20½	27½	30½
Pork	10 00	—	—
Lard	9 50	—	—
Ribs	8 40	—	—

Wheat was stronger on Tuesday, and maintained its strength nearly all day. Trading was principally local speculation. The close was a fraction lower than Monday's. Prices were:—

	Oct.	Dec.	May.
Wheat.....	61½	61½	71½
Corn.....	27½	27½	41½
Oats.....	20½	27½	30½
Pork.....	10 25	—	—
Lard.....	9 50	—	—
Ribs.....	8 42½	—	—

On Wednesday wheat opened higher and ruled firm throughout. The firmness and advance were attributed to purely local speculative influences. Cables were not encouraging, quoting dull and easier markets. Corn and oats were stronger, in sympathy with wheat, and provisions were weak. Prices were:—

	Oct.	Dec.	May.
Wheat.....	62	61½	71½
Corn.....	28½	28½	42½
Oats.....	27	28	31½
Pork.....	16 25	—	—
Lard.....	9 50	—	—
Ribs.....	8 47½	—	—

On Thursday wheat continued firm throughout the day, and closed a fraction higher. Corn, oats and provisions all showed the same characteristic: as wheat, firmness and a slight advance. Closing prices were:

	Oct.	Dec.	May.
Wheat.....	62½	65	72½
Corn.....	29	29	42½
Oats.....	27½	28½	31½
Pork.....	16 50	—	—
Lard.....	9 62½	—	—
Ribs.....	8 75½	—	—

Wheat developed considerable activity on Friday, and during the most of the session prices were on the rise, but before the close they fell off to a point or two below Thursday's close. The early strength was attributed to strong cables and a more confident feeling regarding the silver clause repeal. The advance proved, however, to be too much for the market's nerve, and selling became general at the top figure. Closing prices were:—

	Oct.	Dec.	May.
Wheat.....	62½	64½	71½
Corn.....	33½	33½	42½
Oats.....	27½	28½	31½
Pork.....	16 50	—	—
Lard.....	9 75	—	—
Short Ribs....	8 90	—	—

On Saturday October wheat closed at 61½c and December 63½c. Oats closed at 27½c, and corn 37½c.

A Correction.

A typographical error in THE COMMERCIAL's article on the Canadian anthracite coal in last week's issue made it appear that this coal contains a smaller percentage of fixed carbon than the Pennsylvania anthracite. It should have shown the percentage to be larger. Actual figures for each taken from a chemical analysis which was made by a United States government expert, are as follows:

Kind.	Fixed Volatile			
	Carbon.	Matter.	Ash.	Sulphur. Water.
15 Varieties from Schuykill, Penn.	86.29	4.12	9.24	.31
Can. Anthracite.	88.72	7.05	3.24	.30

Minneapolis Wheat.

On Saturday at 11 o'clock, cash wheat was selling at Minneapolis at 59½c and December delivery at 59c.

New York Wheat.

Wheat closed on Saturday at New York at 69½ cents bid.

OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN

— A N D —

Strong Bakers

PRODUCES

THE HIGHEST AND WHITEST LOAF.

THIS FLOUR OF

High Creamy Color

AS NOW MILLED UNDER

DISTINCTLY NEW and UNPARALLELED METHODS

WILL MAKE

**More Bread to the Barrel
Than any other in the Market.**

The Largest Individual Milling Business in the World

Daily Capacity of Mills 8,200 Barrels.

This Flour is very sharp and granular, of high creamy color, denoting great strength and purity. Requires much more WATER than other flours. The dough must not be made too stiff, but softer than what you have been accustomed to. **ECONOMY IS WEALTH.**

REMEMBER, increased strength in flour means money to you, yielding a greater quantity of Bread.

KEEP THE DOUGH SOFT, GIVING IT PLENTY OF GROWING ROOM.

This flour is milled for strength, under distinctly new and unparalleled methods, and you must give it the additional water to secure the best results. Use only absolutely good fresh yeast as this is necessary to properly expand the gluten cells, thus producing a fine white loaf.

Every Bag Guaranteed. Sewn with our Special Twine—Red, White and Blue.

MILLS AT

MONTREAL, GODERICH, SEAFORTH AND

WINNIPEG.

Coal was selling at \$11 a ton in London, Eng., last week, and it was expected to reach \$12 in the course of a few days.

The announcement was made on October 13th that the Duluth and Manitoba Railway had gone into the hands of receivers.

173,700 barrels of flour were turned out by the mills of Minneapolis during September this year against 232,275 barrels during September 1892.

Advices from London, Eng., state that the New South Wales Loan of £2,500,000 has been successfully issued. The subscriptions amounted to £6,500,000.

The establishment of Messrs. Brosseau & Co., vintage manufacturers, Montreal, was recently taken possession of by Inland Revenue officers on an accusation of defrauding the Government.

With three or four large furnaces in operation the district of Sudbury, Ont., is now able to produce a daily output of 12 or 15 tons of nickel a day, or about 4,500 to 5,000 tons per year.

During the week before last 18 schooners cargoes were cleared from St. John's, N. B., for American ports. They carried 2,000,000 feet of long lumber, 4,000,000 lath, and 1,400,000 shingles.

The Dominion live stock inspector at Montreal decided recently that until the end of the season no certificates would be granted to vessels to carry cattle which were under 1,500 tons burden and not registered, unless they had permanent fittings and decks securely covered over. This action has been thought necessary to lessen the danger of the heavy losses which usually occur at this season of the year.

The net earnings of the Molson's Bank as shown at the recent annual general meeting held in Montreal, for the year ending 30th September, after making full provision for bad and doubtful debts was 221,694.73. This has been distributed by two semi-annual dividends at 4 per cent., together \$160,000, leaving \$61,694.73 to be disposed of, \$59,000 of which has been transferred to rest account, increasing it to \$1,200,000; \$10,000 to rebate on current notes discounted, bringing that account up to \$60,000; the balance, \$1,694.73, added to \$99,223.53, the amount carried over from last year, leaves \$90,923.26 remaining at credit of the banks' profit and loss account.

B. C. Milling & Feed Co.

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

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

THE MANOR

C. EDWARDS, PROPRIETOR.

Rates, \$2.50 to \$3.00.

VANCOUVER, - B. C.

WELSH BROS.

Wholesale Dealers in

FLOUR, FEED and GRAIN

VANCOUVER, - B. C.

N. B.—Correspondence Solicited. Box 787.

WM. B. HAMILTON, SON & CO.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS,
15 and 17 Front St. East, TORONTO.

Represented in Manitoba, Northwest Territories and British Columbia by **ALBERT FRENCH.**

J. & A. Clearihue,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

—DEALERS IN—

FRUITS AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

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

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

AGENTS Shillegale Oil Works, B. C.; D. Richards, Laundry Sops, Woodstock, Ontario; Telfer, Rothwell Co., Montreal, Parisian Washing Blue.
We have a large cool warehouse with good facilities for handling Butter and Produce in quantities.

Consignments Received in all Lines. Correspondence Solicited.

Victoria Rice Mill

VICTORIA, B. C.

CHINA and JAPAN RICE,

RICE FLOUR AND BREWERS' RICE.

WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY.

HALL, ROSS & CO., - Agents.

The Brackman & Kerr Milling Co.,

(LIMITED)

Oatmeal and Ground Feed Millers.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

VICTORIA, - - B. C.

McMILLAN & HAMILTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS

—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—

BUTTER, EGGS, FRUITS AND PRODUCE

A PERFECT SYSTEM OF

COLD STORAGE.

230 ABBOTT STREET, - VANCOUVER,

P. O. BOX NO. 296.

Thos. Kirkpatrick

VANCOUVER, - B. C.

Manufacturer and Dealer

—in—

CLEAR CEDAR SHINGLES.

Correspondence Solicited.

Prices quoted on Application.

LOWEST MARKET RATES GUARANTEED.

Baker & Leeson,

(Late of Douglas, Manitoba.)

PRODUCE

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

42 Water St., Vancouver, B. C.

Manitoba Consignments Solicited. Best market prices obtained. Prompt returns.

✉ CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED. ✉
P. O. Box 316.

MAJOR & ELDRIDGE,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Vancouver, - B. C.

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

Sole Agents for Vancouver, New Westminster and District for Leitch Bros. Celebrated Oak Lake Manitoba Flour.

A. CARRUTHERS

WOOL PULLER.

Dealer in Hides, Skins, Furs, Wool, Tallow and Senega Root.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

Office and Warehouse, 178, 180 King Street,
WINNIPEG, - MAN.

LEITCH BROS.

OAK LAKE

"Anchor Brand"

FLOURS

—FROM—

No. 1 Hard Wheat.

BRAN, SHORTS

AND ALL KINDS OF

Chopped Feed and Grain.

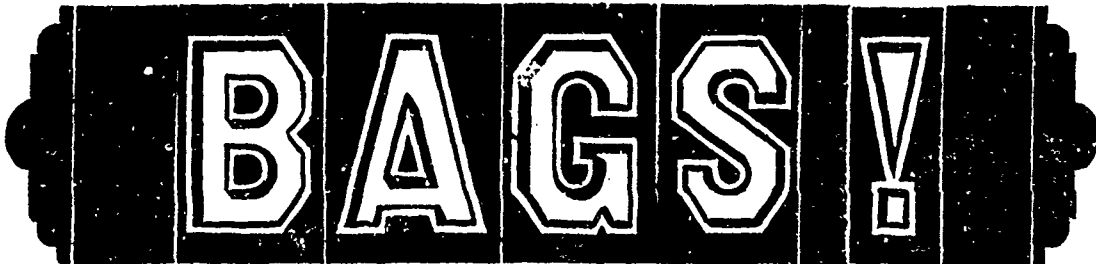
—ADDRESS—

OAK LAKE

MANITIBA.

87E

TWO BUSHEL WHEAT



EQUAL TO SEAMLESS COTTON.

WE HAVE THEM IN STOCK.

LOW PRICES.

PROMPT SHIPMENT.

W. F. Henderson & Co, Winnipeg

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

YOU WILL FIND

BOECKH'S
BRUSHES
and BROOMS

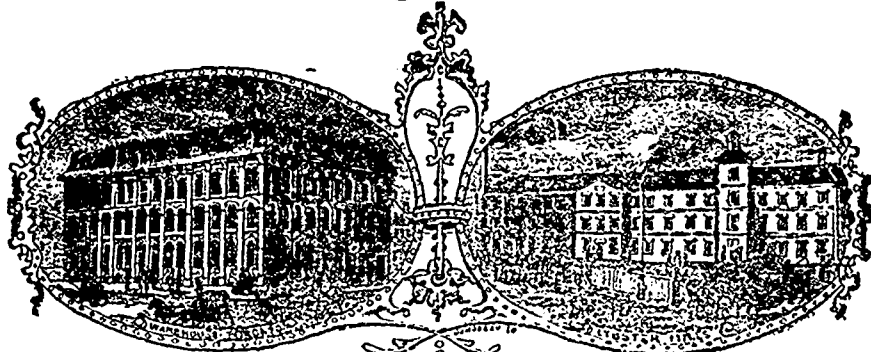
In every first class store from
OCEAN TO OCEAN.

Because they are always reliable
and as represented.

CHAS. BOECKH & SONS,
TORONTO.

J. E. Dingman, Agent, Winnipeg.

GORDON, MACKAY & CO.,
TORONTO.



MANUFACTURERS and IMPORTERS.

Represented by R. S. Norton, Winnipeg, Cor. Rorie and Owen Streets

P.O. Box 510.

Our Travellers are now out with
FALL SAMPLES.

A. RAMSAY & SON

MONTREAL.

—MANUFACTURE THE—

UNICORN BRANDS

Mixed Paints,
White Lead,
Coach Colors,
Oil Colors,
Varnishes,
Kalsomines,
Oil Stains,
etc., etc.



ESTABLISHED 1842

Get Them.

RUBLEE, RIDDELL & CO

Commission Merchants

AND IMPORTERS OF

Green and Dried Fruits

15 OWEN STREET,

WINNIPEG

SAMUEL HOOPEE, DEALER IN MONUMENTS, HEAD
Stones, Mantle Pieces, Grates, Etc. Special designs fur-
nished on application. Corner Bennatyno and Albert
Streets, Winnipeg.

Partner Wanted!

\$10,000 to \$15,000. Sleep-
ing or otherwise. Is extend-
ing present business. Has
been established 12 months,
and in full work.

Apply,

ALBERTA TANNERY,
Calgary, N.W.T.

Montreal Markets.

The Montreal *Trade Bulletin* reports the grain, produce and provision markets of that city as follows in its issue of Oct. 13th:—

Flour—Receipts during the past week were 26,558 bbls against 25,378 bbls for the week previous. A feature of the flour market this week has been the large sales that have been made for export, about 18,000 packages having been sold on English account, one miller reporting his sales at better prices than can be had from the local trade, while another miller says that prices on the other side are terribly low, choice patents having been sold at 22s 8d, or equal to about \$3.45 per bbl here. It is a good thing to see the flour going out of the country, as it will relieve the large surplus stocks in Canada. There is not much change in the local market, and in order to move round quantities there is no doubt holders would have to accept lower prices. There is no demand for Newfoundland, who's large stocks of American flour are held costing 25 to 35c per bbl less money than they can be bought for to-day. Ninety per cent straight rollers cannot be laid down here on track for less than \$3.20, while ordinary can be laid down at \$3.15. There have been sales of straight roller 90 per cent at \$1.50 in bags, and we quote \$1.50 to 1.55. Winter patents have sold at \$3.50 to 3.60, and spring patents at \$3.70 to 3.80. Manitoba strong bakers flour is quoted at \$3.25 to 3.55 and choice brands at \$3.60 to 3.70.

Oatmeal—Receipts of meals during the past week were 1,420 bbls against 1,299 bbls. The market is quiet, and prices rule in favor of buyers, car loads of rolled oats and granulated being quoted at \$4.00 to \$4.10, on track here. In jobbing lots we quote as follows: Rolled and granulated \$4.25 to 4.35; standard \$3.75 to 4.05. In bags, granulated and rolled \$2.00 to 2.10, and standard, \$1.75 to 1.95.

Feed—The keen edge of the bran market is decidedly off, sales of car lots having been made at \$15.00, which is \$1 lower on the week, and we quote \$14.50 to 15.00. There is no surplus stock, however. Shorts have sold at \$16 to \$16.50, and moultrie is dull at \$20 to 21.50 as to grade.

Wheat—Receipts during the past week were 192,888 bushels against 170,863 bushels the week previous. This is essentially a sick market, and whenever actual sales are reported they are below quoted rates. There have been sales of 10,000 bushels of No. 2 Manitoba hard wheat at 62½c Port Arthur for Glasgow account. A lot of 10,000 bushels of No. 2 red winter wheat is offered on this market at 63c, but it does not seem to draw a bid. We quote No. 2 Manitoba hard wheat in this market at 74 to 75c nominally. New red winter wheat has been sold at 56c west of Toronto, and old at 55c.

Oats—Receipts during the past week were 115,215 bushels against 120,581 bushels for the week previous. There is some enquiry for export with sales of car lots in store at 35c per 34 lbs., one lot selling at 34½c. For car lots for the local trade 36c was bid for No. 2 white.

Barley—Receipts during the past week were 600 bushels against 103,443 for the week previous. Little or nothing is reported on spot, although we hear that several lots are under offer to brewers, and we quote malting grades 48 to 55c. Feed barley is quoted at 42½ to 43c.

Pork, Lard, &c.—The receipts of pork during the past week were 330 bbls and those of lard were 2,017 pkgs. Hog products are firm, especially Canadian short cut mess pork, which has gone up another \$1 to 1.50 during the week, sales having transpired in small jobbing lots at \$24 and \$25; and owing to the scarcity of good fat hogs packers find it difficult to supply the demand. It is said that the hogs used for packing Canadian short cut cost over \$8.75 dressed. In lard there have been sales of compound at \$1.70 per pair and at 1.90. Smoked meats are in fair demand for the season at about former prices. A few small lots of dressed hogs have sold at \$8 to 8.25.

Butter—Receipts during the past week were 9,018 pkgs against 15,823 pkgs for the week previous. To-day, it is said, there is an easier feeling in the market, as factorymen, who, a short time since, were asking 2½ to 2¾c per lb in the country for September make, are now offering it at 22½c; but even at this figure shippers do not want it. So that the sales that have been made at 22½ to 23c at the factory have been on local account. Dairy butter is not too plentiful, and eastern townships have been sold at 20 to 21c for fine late made Five fall ends are bringing the same prices in the country.

Cheese—Receipts during the past week were 57,036 boxes against 62,900 boxes for the week previous. The market is firmer and ½ to ¾ higher on the week, with sales of Quebec cheese at the boat on Monday at 11c, a few under priced selling at 10½c, about 3,000 boxes in all. The second and third week of September cheese belonging to the Mona Lea combination sold at 11½c. On this basis choice Western September may be quoted at 11½ to 11¾c. A large portion of the cold storage goods held in this city have been shipped out, and when the last boats have left this fall it is believed that there will be considerably less cheese left over in Canada than at the corresponding period last year. The exports of cheese from this port last week were 117,000 boxes against 81,000 boxes for the corresponding week last year. The exports for the season at the close of last week were 1,202,143 boxes against 1,243,325 for the same period in 1892.

Eggs—Receipts during the past week were 3,622 pkgs against 2,363 for the week previous. The market keeps steady at 15 to 16c, the latter price for single cases. Yesterday a lot of 50 cases of good candled stock was sold at 14½c and another lot of 100 cases is offered at same price. The demand from England has fallen off as far as new orders are concerned, although receivers there advise consignments.

Apples—Arrivals fair, but not as heavy as expected, sales having been made at the following quotations: Common to good, \$1.50 to 1.75; fancy sound fruit, \$2.75 to 3.00. Car lots of fine fall fruit have sold at \$2.25.

Oranges—There is a good demand for oranges, and we quote: Fresh arrivals of Floridas, \$2.25 to 2.75; Jamaica in bbls, \$5 to 5.50; boxes, \$3 to 3.50.

Lemons—There is little or no demand, and prices are quoted \$2.50 to 3.00 per case.

Onions—Native onions are quoted at \$2 to 2.50 per bbl; Spanish in crates sold at 70 to 75c in round lots, and at 85 to 95c in small quantities.

Potatoes—There seems to be no stir here, and prices quoted at about 50 to 55c on track.

Hardware and Metals at Montreal.

Quietness reigns supreme in the pig iron market, save for a few small lots of Summerlee, which are occasionally called for at \$18.25 to 18.50 ex-wharf. Ferrona continues to find buyers at about \$16.75 to 17.00. Warrants are cabled at 42s 3d. Bar iron remains quiet, with stocks ample and business limited. Tin plates are slow sale, but holders laid in stocks at such exceptionally low prices that they can hold and still not lose anything. The quieter feeling and easier prices noticed in our last week's issue has developed more positiveness, sales having transpired at \$2.40 to 2.45. The season, however, is now about over. A fair business is reported in general hardware at steady prices. We quote prices here:—Summerlee, \$18.50 to 19.00; Eglington, \$17 to 17.25; Carnbro, \$16.75 to 17.00; Siemens No. 1, \$18; Langlois, \$18.50; wrought scrap No. 1, \$15 to 16; bar iron, \$1.90 to 1.95. Tinplate, cokes, \$3.15 to 3.25; I. C. charcoal, \$3.75 to 4.25; Canada plates, \$2.40 to 2.50; terne plates, \$7.25 to 7.75. Galvanized iron, 4½ to 4¾; for 28 gauge. Orford copper, 11½ to 13c; ingot tin, 21½ to 22½c; lead at \$2.85; and spelter at \$4.75. — *Montreal Herald*, Oct. 14th.

Toronto Hardware Market.

This week's trade shows a slight contraction as compared with that of last week, but a fairly steady demand for fall supplies both in hardware and tinware is still felt. Metals have continued active, galvanized iron and tin plate being the specialties this week. Lamp goods and gas fixtures continue to go out freely, and plumbers' supplies are in better request, both for country and city account. Prices are fairly steady. The only changes to note are in glass, which is easier; in rope, which is a shade easier; and horseshoes, which are higher. Quotations are:—

Antimony—Cook's, per pound, 12½ to 13c; other makes, per pound, 12 to 12½c.

Tin—Lamb and flag, 56 and 58-lb ingots, per pound, 22 to 22½c; Strai's, 100 lb ingots, 22 to 22½c; strip, 23½ to 24c.

Copper—Ingot 12½ to 13c; sheet, 16 to 18c.

Lead—Bar, 4½ to 5; pig, 3½ to 3¾; sheet, per roll, \$4.75 to \$5.25; shot, Can. dis. 15 per cent.

Zinc—Sheet 5½ to 6; zinc, spelter, 4½c; domestic; imported, 4½ to 5c; solder, hf and hf, 16 to 17c.

Brass—Sheet, 21 to 23c.

Iron—Bar, ordinary, \$1.95 basis; bar, refined, \$2.60; Sweden, 1 inch or over, \$1 to 4.25; Lowmoor, 5½ to 6c; hoops, cooper's \$2.60 to 2.65; do, band, \$2.50 to 2.60; tank plates, \$2 to 2.25; boiler rivets, best, \$4.50; sheet, 10 to 20 gauge, \$2.75 to 3; 22 to 24, do, \$2.65 to 3; 26 do, \$2.87½ to 3; 28 do, \$3.50 to 3.75; Russia, sheet, per pound, 10 to 12c.

Galvanized Iron—16 to 24 gauge, 4½ to 5c; 26 do, 5 to 5½c; 28 do, 5½ to 5¾c.

Wire—Annealed, annealed and oiled, galvanized, 20 per cent; bright iron, coppered steel and coppered spring, 15 per cent; for Hamilton or Toronto add 10c per 100 lbs; market tinued, per lb, 4½ to 5c; galvanized fence, same discount as annealed; barbed wire, 4½ to 4¾c; coiled chain, ¼ inch, 4½ to 5c; ½ inch, 4½ to 4¾c; ¾ inch, 3¾ to 4c; 1 inch, 3¾ to 3¾c; 1½ inch, 3 1/5 to 3¾c; iron pipe, off list, 60 to 60½ per cent discount; galvanized, off list, 35 to 37½ per cent discount; boiler tubes, 2 inch, 13c; do., 3 inch, 13½c.

Steel—Cast, 13 to 14c; boiler plate, ¼ inch, \$2.30; 5 16 do., \$2.25; ¾ do., \$2.25; sleigh shoe, \$2.50 to 2.75.

Nails—American list basis, \$2.30, f.o.b., Toronto and Hamilton; brads, moulding and wire, 75 per cent off the new list.

Horse Nails—Can. dis., 60 and 10 off for C., and 60 and 10 and 5 off for P. B. and M.

Horse Shoes—Per kg, \$3.80, f.o.b. Toronto and Hamilton; \$3.85, f.o.b. London.

Canada Plates—B'aira, \$2.75 to 2.90; other, \$2.90 to 3.10.

Tin Plates—IC coke, \$3.50 to 3.60; IC char coal, \$4.00 to 4.25; IX charcoal, \$5.00 to 5.25; IXX charcoal, \$6.00 to 6.25; DC charcoal, \$3.75 to 4.00.

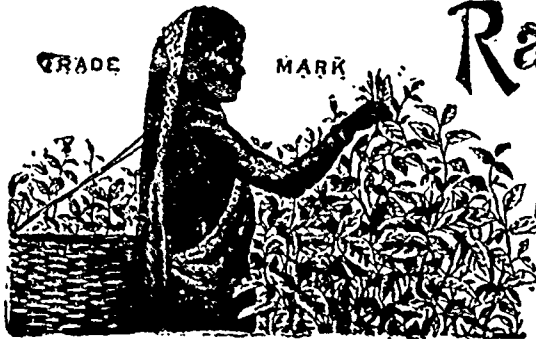
Gunpowder—Can blasting, per keg, \$2.50 to 2.75; can sporting, FF, \$5; can sporting, FFF, \$5.25; can rifle, \$7.25.

Rope—Manilla, 10½ to 10¾ basis; sisal, 9½ to 9¾ basis.

Aras—Per box, \$6 to 11.

Glass—Fourth quality star, 1st break, \$1.35 to 1.40; 2nd do, \$1.50; 3rd do, \$3.30; 4th do, \$3.60; 5th do, \$3.90.

For old material we quote dealers paying prices as follows: Agricultural scrap, 60c per 100 lbs; machinery cast, 60c per 100 lbs; stove cast scrap, 40 to 45c; burnt cast scrap, 15 to 30c; No. 1 wrought iron, 35 to 45c; No. 2, including sheet iron, hoop iron and mixed steel, 10 to 15c; new scrap copper 8c; heavy scrap copper 9½c; old copper bottoms, 8c; light scrap brass 5c; heavy yellow scrap brass, 7c; heavy red scrap brass, 3½ to 8½c; scrap lead, 1½ to 2c; scrap zinc, 2c; scrap rubber, 2c; country mixed tags, 75 to 95c per 100 lbs.; clean dry bones, 50 to 65c per 100 lbs.; ploughshares, 50 to 65c; railroad iron, 60 to 70c; malleable scrap, 25c.—*Empire*, Oct. 14.



**Ram Lal's
PURE
INDIAN TEA**

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE
AS MANUFACTURED ON THE
GARDENS IN INDIA

Sold by Turner, Mackeand & Co., Wholesale Grocers, Winnipeg.

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

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

Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.

Mills at KEEWATIN and PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MANITOBA.

We have the **BEST** Mills
Buy the Wheat and
Manufacture the **FLOUR** in the Dominion.

Buy this and you will buy the Best. Ask your grocer and dealer for it. A trial will convince you very easily how

WE DEFY COMPETITION.

Offices at: Montreal, Keewatin, Winnipeg & Portage la Prairie.

E. A. Small & Co.,

—MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALEERS OF—

Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing.

Albert Buildings, Victoria Square, MONTREAL.

Represented by Mr. W. H. Leishman, Sample Room 32 McIntyre Block
Main Street, Winnipeg.

THE LOCK POCKET PATENTED Attached to our Garments only.
See it before Purchasing Spring Goods

S. C. MATTHEWS.

W. C. TOWERS.

FALL TRADE, 1893.

—ASK FOR—

OUR OWN PATENT BRACES.

LETTER ORDERS SOLICITED.

MATTHEWS, TOWERS & CO.

WHOLESALE MEN'S FURNISHINGS,

7 Victoria Square, - MONTREAL

DICK, BANNING & CO

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lumber, Shingles and Lath,

DOORS AND SASH.

MILLS AT KEEWATIN. OFFICE: OPPOSITE C.P.R.
PASSENGER DEPOT, WINNIPEG.

E. C. S. Wetmore,

—REPRESENTING—

McMaster & Co. of Toronto.

Address all mail matter for Manitoba & N.
W. T. care Leland House, Winnipeg, Man.
British Columbia, care Hotel Vancouver, Van-
couver, B. C.

THOS. CLEARHUE,

BROOKVILLE, - ONT.

—WHOLESALE DEALER IN—

**GLOVES,
MITTS and
MOCCASINS.**

Canadian, American and European Goods,
Patentee of the Celebrated "Columbus"
Overshoe.

N.B.—Prompt attention to Mail Orders.

HOPE & CO.

—SEE OUR LINE OF—

**Feathers AND
DOWN
Pillows**

AND ALL FANCY ARTICLES IN
THE DOWN LINE.

Cash Paid for Feathers.

183 5th Avenue North, - WINNIPEG

St. Lawrence Hall

MONTREAL, - - P.Q.

Every Attention paid to Guests. First-class
in every Respect. Appointments Perfect.
Graduated Prices.

The Total Catch.

VICTORIA SEALERS TOOK 65,000 SEALSkins THIS YEAR.

The *Times* this evening presents to its readers a unofficial statement of the catch of the Victoria sealing fleet for the season of 1893. All of the fleet excepting the schooner Maud S. in custody at Yokohama, Walter L. Rich, W. P. Hall and Annie C. Moore, have returned to port. The catches of the latter are given as reported last. Some of the figures below are given in round numbers, but the actual official report from the custom house can hardly change it 1,000 either way.

Carlotta G. Cox	2,772
Agnes McDonald	2,766
Umbria	2,554
Triumph	2,390
Penelope	2,271
Oscar and Hattie	2,200
Geneva	2,060
Vera	2,009
Mary Ellen	2,000
Dora Steward	1,865
May Belle	1,852
Ocean Belle	1,820
Enterprise	1,700
Casco	1,672
Walter A. Earle	1,638
Libbie	1,630
Sapphire	1,606
E. B. Marvin	1,524
Viva	1,500
Ainoko	1,407
Sadie Turpel	1,406
Borealis	1,307
Arietas	1,300
Brenda	1,253
Mermaid	1,200
Annie E. Paint	1,200
Mascotto	1,182
City of San Diego	1,150
Mary Taylor	1,100
Pioneer	1,050
Otto	1,036
Diana	1,000
Katherine	900
Theresa	845
Kate	893
Fawn	834
Rosie Olsen	658
Beatrice	655
W. P. Sayward	690
Victoria	410
Mischief	344
Labrador	263
San Jose	242
Mountain Chief	188
Wanderer	206
South Bend	150
Venture	82
Cape Beale	56
Not yet in Port.	
Walter L. Rich	1,650
W. P. Hall	1,200
Annie C. Moore	1,150
Maud S. (seized)	1,051

Total 65,897

One American schooner, the Mary Brown, which did not outfit here, but discharged here. She took 1,050 skins.—*Times*.

Her First Train Load of Ore.

Two years ago the Nelson depot was the scene of a striking event. It was when the first crowd of pioneers struck out for the Slocan. Two flat cars were loaded with canoes, boats and supplies; and among the prospectors were men whose names have since been identified with some of the biggest mines in the Slocan. The whole population turned out to wish them goodspeed.

The scene at the depot on Tuesday afternoon was not, perhaps, so stirring or so romantic, but it was none the less significant for the future of the country. On Tuesday, for the

first time, all the available carrying space on the road was loaded to its full capacity with ore.

The shipment comprised 60,000 pounds of ore from the Bluebird mine, 33,000 pounds from the Dardanelles and 213,000 pounds from the Noble Five, or 153 tons in all. The approximate value of this one ore shipment is \$25,000. It will be followed by a shipment of from 40 to 60 tons from the Washington, as well as the before mentioned mines, and later by continuous shipments from the Mountain Chief, and before the snow flies many other prospects will be in a position to add their share. Fifteen hundred tons has up till now been actually booked in addition to 500 tons which has been shipped during the last three weeks. But there is little doubt that 15,000 tons is a small estimate of the amount which will be actually produced during the coming winter. The Canadian Pacific will have its resources in West Kootenay taxed to its uttermost to handle this freight. But the attention of the company has at last been aroused to the possibilities of the ore traffic, and in consequence it will make a supreme effort to keep communication open during, at least, a part of the winter. The road from Revelstoke will be built to the mouth of the Illecillewaet within the next thirty days, and it is maintained that this will keep communication open till well on in the season.

The rate of \$11 a ton from Kaslo to San Francisco allows a fair profit to the road. The Columbia & Kootenay Steam Navigation Company gets \$1.50 a ton for the haul from Kaslo to Nelson, and \$1.50 from Robson to Revelstoke. The freight can be carried very cheaply from Revelstoke to the coast; and when the Canadian Pacific gets its projected system in West Kootenay in working order it will probably be able to handle the ore even more cheaply than at present.

Contracts are being let now to haul ore from the mines to Kaslo for \$15 a ton just as soon as sleighing begins. This rate, together with the \$11 rate to San Francisco, will effect such a reduction in cost of transportation that it will be much more profitable to mine silver in West Kootenay this year than last, in spite of the fall in the price of silver. Everything points to the fact that the country is on the eve of a tremendous advance, an advance not caused by an influx of investors, and their attendant train of boomers and speculators, but based upon the solid foundation of a large output of wealth. Old timers might well think when they saw Tuesday's ore-laden cars, and realized what effect the large returns from so many and various mines must have on the outside world, that West Kootenay, having fought a long uphill fight against the forces of ignorance and prejudice and the natural difficulties of her position, had at last, just when everything looked darkest, conquered the situation, and stood confessed as the future great silver producing country of the North American continent.—*Nelson Tribune*.

Toronto Grocery Market.

The local sugar market is steady at unchanged prices. A scarcity of bright yellow grades has been felt during the last day or two.

Consignments of dried fruit via the Avlona are expected here to-morrow. The next direct steamer is expected in Montreal in about a week.

Perkins, Ince & Co have received 300 half chests of new Congou teas via the Empress of India and C.P.R.

Cables from France indicate a firm market for prunes.

Green Rio coffee continues very scarce here. Prices are firm with higher tendency. The *New York Journal of Commerce* says: "Rio grades are still subject to unsettling influences, and operators generally move with much caution in the absence of any new features that they feel can be depended upon. Of course the main point to settle is the chances for reaching additional supplies, and until the political troubles at pri-

mal markets are brought to an end the question must remain open, with wide differences of opinion prevailing. Deliveries continue pretty full, and the leading jobbers here assert that evidences point to a great many unsupplied wants at dependent localities. A fair deal in invoices has taken place to day at slightly irregular rates, but on the whole the general range of valuation remains as before, and we make no change in quotations. Sales of 650 bags No. 7 at 18½; spot; 2,000 bags Nos 5, 6 and 7 Santos per Melbourne at 18½; for the coffee; 600 bags No 7 at 17½c per Coleridge; 500 Rio No 8 at 17½c and 100 do No. 9 at 17c per Delcomyn."

Notes.

A direct telegraph line between Australia and Canada is expected to be completed in two years.

The new best root sugar refinery of Messrs. Michel Lefebvre & Co. at Borthier, Quebec, was formally opened with great ceremony on Oct. 12th.

Waghorn's Guide for October is to hand. It contains all changes in time cards of travel and includes the new Pasqua Section and connections with Sault St. Marie to Minneapolis, etc. The sailings of Atlantic and Pacific steamships, rates of passage, etc., are also given. The map of Manitoba has been brought well up to date, and the new railway extensions clearly shown. The general business table including the municipal guide, the county court, masonic and military lists, embody all alterations and additions.

All the leading boot and shoe manufacturers of St. Paul and Minneapolis have combined in issuing a circular in which they ask the public to be more loyal in their support of home institutions. They claim that they are now 3,000 workmen in the two cities out of work who have heretofore been employed in the boot and shoe factories, and attribute the illness to the fact that the people buy goods made elsewhere, because they can be bought a little cheaper than the home manufacture. It is extremely unlikely that such an appeal will have much effect on the business.

The Canadian Magazine.

The *Canadian Magazine* for October shows the steady improvement of this interesting magazine. The illustrations are numerous and excellent; the articles are timely, racy, and as entertaining as those of any magazine on this continent, and the fiction is bright. Wm. Ogilvie, F.R.G.S., continues his interesting story of his remarkable journey down the Yukon, and furnishes many views of the scenery on that great river of the north. Attorney-General Longley furnishes a well written illustrated article on "Fruit-Growing in the Annapolis Valley," and Henry J. Woodside, an excellent article, well illustrated, "With a Fishing Tug on Lake Superior." Dr. John Ferguson, of Toronto, writing on "Consumption," says much that will be pleasant and useful reading to people with a tendency to that disease. Prof. Russell, Q.C., writes entertainingly of olden times and laws in Nova Scotia, in his article, "An Old Provincial Statute Book." Other contributions are: "Origin of the Social Crisis in the United States," by Viscount de Fronsac; "Technical Education for Women," by Helen Cameron Parker; "The Influence of the French School on Recent Art," by W. A. Sherwood; "O'Hagan's Poems," by Emily McManus; "Moving House," by Bernard McEvoy; "Emerson's Choice of Representative Men," by Jean McIlwraith; "The Ontario Law School," by Historicus; "A Canadian Ghost Story," by Rev. Herbert H. Gow; "An Old Flame," by Charles Gordon Rogers, and a number of poems of considerable merit. The magazine is a credit to the country and should be warmly supported. Published by The Ontario Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto, \$2.50 per annum.

O'LOUGHLIN BROS. & CO.,

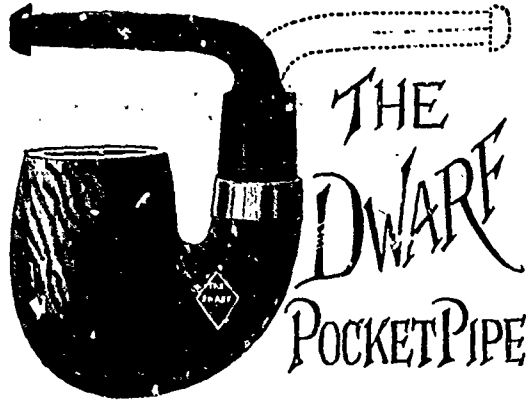
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Toronto Markets.

Wheat—Locally business was very dull. Buyers are in a quandary. They feel that prices are low, but see nothing to prevent them going lower, and for the present are not inclined to do much. Prices are about unchanged and mostly nominal. Red wheat west was bought at 56c, and was offering in small quantities at 56½c. Old cars of white wheat offered at 57c. Deliveries are reported very light owing to low prices and owing to farmers being engaged in fall work. Manitobas were easier. No. 2 hard was quoted west at 71c, and east at 72. No. 1 hard was quoted at 73c west, and 74c east.

Flour—Dull and unchanged.

Millfeed—It is difficult to make sales in absence of demand. Both shorts and bran are plentiful. Shorts f.o.b. west offer at \$12 to 13, and bran at \$10.50.

Oats—Rather scarce, firmer. White, west, are quoted at 29½c, and mixed at 29c, while on the Midland at 31c and here at 33 to 33½c.

Barley—Very quiet. The only movement is in feed stuff, which is in some enquiry at 36 to 37c outside.

Grain and Flour—Car lot prices are: Flour (Toronto freights)—Manitoba patents, \$3.80 to 3.90; Manitoba strong bakers, \$3.60 to 3.70; Ontario patents, \$3.10 to 3.20; straight roller, \$2.90; extra, \$2.50 to 2.72; low grades, per bag, 90c to \$1.10. Bran, \$11.50. Shorts, \$13.50 to \$14.50. Wheat (west and north points)—White, 57c; spring, 56c; red winter, 56c; goose, 56c; spring, Midland, 59c; No. 2 hard, 72c; No. 3 hard, 67c. Peas (outside)—52c. Barley (outside)—Feed, 36c. Oats—29 to 29½c.

Potatoes—The jobbing trade continues dull owing to the quantities arriving on the street. Prices for car lots on track remain at 50c per bag, and jobbers are asking 60 to 65c.

Field Produce—Dealers are paying 25c per bag for loads of turnips and carrots and are jobbing at 35c. Parsnips are taken at 35 to 40c and jobbed at 50 to 60c.

Baled Hay—The jobbing trade is very dull at \$9 for car lots of best timothy on track. Ton lots are in poor demand at \$9.50. At Ontario points west timothy is offering at \$7.75 f.o.b. for export, with \$7.25 to \$7.50 bid.

Apples—Jobbing at \$2 to 2.25 for table apples and \$1.25 to 1.75 for cooking apples. Dried stock is slow at 4½ to 5c per lb. New evaporated stock is selling at 9 to 9½c per lb.

Beans—Quiet at \$1.25 to 1.50 per bushel. Jobbers are paying \$1.25 and are selling at \$1.50.

Onions—Prices are steady. Commission houses are selling at 1½c a lb for best qualities.

Honey—Receipts are moderate. The demand is fair and prices are steady at 8c for extracted and \$1.50 per doz. for sections.

Dressed Hogs and Provisions—Light receipts

of dressed hogs of the past day or two has firmed up prices. Rail lots were brought to day at \$8, and on the street prices were about 25c higher, from \$8 to 8.15 being paid. Provisions are steady. More new produce is now coming on the market, and is meeting with a good demand at firm prices. Quotations are as follows: Mess pork, American \$20 to \$20.50; short cut 22; shoulder mess, \$18 to \$18.50; bacon, long clear, new, per pound, 10½ to 11c; lard, Canadian tierces, 12 to 12½c; tubs and pails, 12½ to 13c; in tins, from 3 to 10 pounds, 13 to 13½c; compound, do, 9 to 9½c. Smoked meats—Hams, per pound, 13c; bellies, 13½c; rolls, per pound, 10 to 10½c; backs, per pound, 10½c.

Eggs—Firm and unsettled. Some of the houses are selling at 17c, while others are still jobbing at 16 to 16½c for strictly fresh. Old stock offering is fresh.

Dairy Produce—Receipts have been rather heavier, and dealers find customers more exacting. If 22c is paid for dairy butter the sample must be very fine. Low grades are rather easier, but not quotably changed. Dairy tubs are bringing 20 to 21c for good to choice, and 21 to 22c for choice to extra choice. Fresh store butter in pails, crocks and rolls brings 20c. Bakers' butter is in moderate demand at 15 to 16c. Creamery refrigerator pounds sell well at 26 to 27c, and creamery tubs at 27c.

Cheese—The local jobbing trade is steady and prices are unchanged at 10 to 10½c for old, and 11c for August make. To-day's cable quotations are 53s for white and 53s for colored August make.

Quotations are:—Butter, good to choice selected dairy tubs, 20 to 21c; extra choice, in tubs, or small packages, 22c; store packed tubs, choice, 18 to 19c; medium, 15 to 16c; large rolls, good to choice, 19 to 20c; medium do., 15 to 16c; creamery, in tubs and crocks, 23½ to 24c; rolls, 25 to 27c; cheese, old, jobbing at 10½ to 10¾c; and August make at 11c.

Toronto Paint and Oil Prices.

Business continues active for all lines of paints and oils, and is expected to continue so for another month. Prices are unchanged, except in turpentine, which has advanced. We quote on large lots only: Pure white lead, ground in oil, association guarantee, \$5. Prepared paints (½, ½ and gal. tins)—Pure per gal., \$1; second qualities, per gal., 90c. Colors, in oil (25-lb. tins, standard quality)—Venetian red, per pound, 4½ to 5½c; chrome yellow, per pound, 11c; chrome green, per pound, 8c; French Imperial green, 19c. Colors, dry—Yellow ochre (J.C.), in barrels, per cwt, \$1.35 to 1.40; Venetian red, (R.C. 2), per cwt, \$1.50; do, (best), \$1.80 to 1.90; English oxides, in barrels, per pound, 3½c; American, in barrels, per pound, 2½c; Canadian, in barrels, 1½ to 2c; burnt umber,

per pound, 9c; chrome yellow, per pound, 11 to 12c; chrome greens, per pound, 12c; Indian red, 9; for ordinary, 10c for pure; agricultural red, 15 to 20c; golden ochre, 3½c. Turpentine, in barrels—S-selected p/kg, per gal, 49c for 1 to 3 barrels, freight allowed for outside points. Glu-, common broken, in barrels, 10 to 11c; French medal, 11 to 12c; cabinet makers, 17 to 18c; white, 16 to 17c. Castor oil, per pound, 8 to 8½c. Linseed oil, raw, per gal, 61c; boiled, do, 61c net, cash 30 days delivered. Putty, \$2 per 100 pounds; resin \$1 per 100 pounds. Pine tar (pint tins), 95c per doz.—*Empire*, October 14th.

Canada and Japan.

With the facilities afforded by the Canadian Pacific steamship line to the East trade between Canada and Japan has shown expansion during recent years; but it is capable of much greater extension, and with this object in view Mr. Saburobei Oku, Vice-President of the Tokio Chamber of Commerce, has been visiting various cities in the Dominion, and will report on the trade relations of the two countries on his return to Japan.

Mr. Oku, while in Montreal, stated that he was convinced that a great trade could be organized between the two countries, especially since direct communication has been established via the Canadian Pacific Railway. "Japan," he added, "has a large surplus of rice but does not grow any wheat, and that staple has had to be imported largely from California. The new Canadian route is much shorter and any shipment should be profitable. Japan produces 200,000,000 bushels of rice, out of which is a surplus of 8,000,000 bushels, but much of the rice which reaches Canada does not come direct. There is also a good prospect for the export of timber from Canada. Japan further needs agricultural implements and much iron, seeing that it has nearly three thousand miles of railway in operation. Mr. Oku says that after visiting both San Francisco and Vancouver, he is convinced that the latter is the town of the future. While it is progressing wonderfully, the former place is at a standstill. He thinks that the best way to promote trade would be for Japanese merchants to visit Canada and make themselves personally acquainted with the requirements of the country, as he himself has done. Mr. Oku has another scheme in view, and that is the encouragement of the immigration of the Japanese to the Northwest. Though Japan has a small territory, it has a population of 40,000,000, and the yearly increase is about 450,000. At present the emigration of the Japanese is being encouraged to Mexico, but if a certain number of them could settle down in the Northwest they would greatly encourage trade, and at the same time they would learn Canadian ways." Mr. Oku, who was accompanied by Mr. R. Yamamoto as his secretary, called, when in Montreal, upon a number of members of the Board of Trade.

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**Steam, Stove,
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Most Economical Fuel in the Market

It is the product of our own Country, and we only ask patrons to

Try it against any other Fuel before stocking for winter

Delivered to any part of the city \$8 75 a ton in car load lots.
In small quantities at \$9 a ton or

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DRUGS AND MEDICINES
Every requisite for the Drug Trade
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What we can raise and
what we can do with
it in the

**American
Northwest
Minnesota,
North Dakota,
Montana, Idaho,
and Washington.**

From our wheat we can make flour, the best
in the world, and the flour will make bread,
crackers, macaroni, etc.

From our oats we can make the best kind of
oatmeal.

From our barley we can make splendid pearl
barley and beer.

From our corn we can make starch, hominy
and meal.

From our beets we can make sugar and syrup.
From potatoes we can make starch.

From our flax fiber we can make linen, bag-
ging and binding twine, and from the seed
make oil and cake.

From our hemp we can make cordage.

From our cows we can make butter and
cheese, and beef and hides, and the hides can be
made into boots and shoes.

From our sheep we can get wool and mutton,
and the wool can be spun, woven and made into
clothing.

From our hens we can gather eggs, from our
geese we get feathers, and our turkeys make
fine roasts.

From our fields we can get peas, and various
root crops to fatten hogs to make hams, bacon
and lard.

From our gardens we can gather celery,
asparagus and many kinds of salad and edible
roots and food plants.

It is wonderful what we can raise and the uses
to which the products of fields, gardens and
pastures can be put.

Our soil is rich deep black, which could be
divided up to fertilize Quebec, Ontario and New
England and yet have enough left in the spring
to give productive life to the red and blue clays
of the South.

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material.

From our mines we get gold, silver, copper,
iron, coal, etc.

From our quarries we get granite, marble,
and many kinds of stone.

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about the American Northwest, along the line
of the Great Northern Railway, the new short
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dissolved in the proper amount of water,
it yields a product which is practically
identical in composition, re-action, taste
and appearance with mother's milk. It
is absolutely free from starchy matter,
which is present in barley, flour and other
infant foods, and contains no glucose and
no cane sugar.

Put up in 50c. tins by
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MONTREAL.

To Chicago and the World's Fair.

"The Northwestern Line" now offers the
following improved train service from Minneapolis and
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"The Badger State Express" leaves Minne-
apolis every morning 7.30, St. Paul, 8 o'clock, and ar-
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modern day coaches and luxurious parlor cars. By this
train the traveler is enabled to see the beautiful scener-
y of Wisconsin with its hills, rivers and lakes, giving a
most delightful daylight ride through a most pictur-
esque and interesting region.

"The World's Fair Express" leaves Minne-
apolis every evening, except Sunday, 5.45, St. Paul, 6.20
7 o'clock, and arrives Chicago, 7.45 next morning. This
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Sleepers and Free Chair Cars; a d. beo use of the early
arrival in Chicago is best train for World's Fair.

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apolis every night in the year, 7.30, St. Paul, 8.10 o'clock,
and arrives Chicago 9.30 next morning. This is the only
train west of Chicago equipped with Pullman and Wagner
Private compartment Sleeping Cars and Buffet Smoking
Library Coaches, and is only train of its kind in America
on which extra fare is not charged.

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HILLSBOROUGH, NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Relationship of the "Ledger" to a Successful Business Man.

The ledger should be neat, clean, clear, carefully written; the entries should, as far as possible, explain themselves; settlements should always show settlement. The close of the year should always mark the time for closing accounts and for bringing down balances.

The noblest virtue of a ledger is truth; for in this one word truth is the gist of the matter. For example, on the first day of any month every account on the ledger should show, so far as the owner or keeper of the ledger has exact knowledge, the exact and complete truth. Any other kind of a ledger is a source of vexation, trouble and sometimes of expense and litigation. Some one may say that this is all theory, that nothing in the world is or can be perfect. Because a thing cannot be perfect shall we then have no desire, no purpose, make no effort to do it well? Such a notion if permitted to prevail would fetter knowledge, foster ignorance and destroy progress. Deception is always bad enough, but self-deception is of all kinds the worst. If one cannot trust in, believe in, rely upon, his own books, the situation is awkward and tortuous. A correct ledger is a faithful guard, silent sentinel of safety. The following suggestions regarding the ledger may not be amiss:

1. There should be such an arrangement and grouping of the accounts as will enable one to know well and easily the state of affairs. For instance, in one group should be the property accounts, in another group the various expense accounts. For most kinds of business the accounts with customers will be best kept alphabetically, while for certain other kinds of business they would be best kept by localities—as by provinces, or cities or towns. The system should always be based on good reason.
2. Each customer's account should show plainly the post office address and the terms of sale.
3. Every entry should be made promptly. Collect pay for your goods or charge them; pay you debts or credit them.
4. Every error should be corrected as soon as known. This is a part of honesty.
5. A statement of every unpaid account should be sent out at stated times. This helps to keep the ledger correct and the accounts alive.
6. Use your ledger. Examine it often. Learn to heed its warnings and to profit by its lessons. Many a merchant, banker, capitalist, has found that it has cost dearly to ignore his ledger.—*Commercial Exchange.*

British Columbia Brief Business Notes.

T. H. Sturgeon, fruiter, Vancouver, is dead.
 B. Williams, tobacconist, Nanaimo, is dead.
 Sullivan & Savage, furniture, Kaslo, have assigned.
 McArthur & Harper, general dealers, Kamloops, succeed A. S. McArthur & Co.
 H. J. Blaise & Co., Vancouver, have assigned to Sheriff Hall.
 W. H. Wheeler, an Australian architect, has opened a school of design in Vancouver.
 R. T. Williams, bookbinder, Victoria, proposes retiring and offers business for sale.
 Quintard & Packard, electrical supplies, Victoria, contemplate opening a branch in Vancouver.
 R. L. T. Galbraith, general merchant, Fort Steele, has sold out to Carlin, Lake & Co., of Golden.
 The F. R. F. P. & B. Association contemplate the erection of a large salmon cannery on the Fraser.
 McInnes & McInnes, barristers, have opened an office in Nanaimo. They are sons of senator McInnes.
 Capt. Edwards, of the Manor House, Vancouver, has assigned to Capt. Scott, of Scott & Hughes. The house will be kept open.

G. R. Major, of the firm of Major & Eldridge, Vancouver, pork packers, took a trip through the Okanagan country buying hogs for his packing business. He only succeeded in procuring 300.

Wilson Bros., wholesale grocers, Victoria, have opened a branch in the Van Horne block, Vancouver, the premises formerly occupied by G. F. & J. Galt. They intend carrying a general stock of staple goods.

At the next session of the legislature R. B. Kerr, Cornelius Gething, Angus Molanis, James Delaney, W. C. Archer and William Tomlinson will apply for the incorporation of the New Denver Telephone Co.

Nanaimo's coal shipments for September were much smaller than usual, though larger than those of the month previous. The total amounted to 23,462 tons, East Wellington adding a further quota of 1,955 tons.

The Hudson Bay wholesale warehouse plans for Vancouver have been filed. The structure will be three storeys high, facing on Water street, extending to the railway track; 124 feet deep; frontage, 80 feet.

It is reported that the recording office at Rock Creek, B. C., has taken in \$145 in a half day on records in the new gold district. Over \$2,000 of nuggets was brought into Rock Creek and exchanged there by Chinamen.

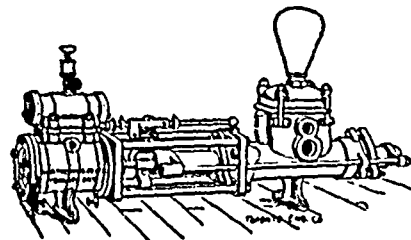
The collections during September for inland revenue division No. 37, Victoria, are as follows:—Spirits, \$3,335.66; malt, \$2,116.04; tobacco, \$2,250.51; cigars, \$394.30; bonded warehouse license, \$20; inspection of petroleum, \$114.80. Total, \$13,731.31.

C. F. Yates, who has for many years been connected with the insurance department of the Vancouver Loan and Trust Company, has resigned his position with that company and has entered into partnership with Charles McLachlan under the style or firm of McLachlan & Yates, formerly Shannon & McLachlan, as insurance and real estate agents.

The crops in the Saanich district have been ruined by the recent rains. S. Sandover, one of the pioneer farmers of Saanich, said to day that three parts of the crops have been completely ruined. Many farmers have lost their whole crop, while others were lucky enough to get part of them housed before the rains commenced. It is hard to estimate the loss, but it is enormous. The spring was a late one, but the crops were nevertheless good.

It is reported from Victoria that a novel insurance society has been organized in Cowichan district, on the line of the E. & N. Railway, which traverses a part of Vancouver island, as a result of the continued depredations committed by panthers among the sheep ranches. The association is to be known as the Cowichan Mutual Insurance Society, and the plan of operation is similar to that of other mutual insurance organizations, an assessment being levied on each member to meet payments when claims are made and authenticated. The three chief objects of the association's existence are (1) to indemnify members for loss of sheep by wild animals and dogs; (2) to encourage the breeding and training of panther dogs by means of

annual prizes and (3) to endeavor to influence parliament to give more liberal encouragement to the destruction of beasts of prey, panthers being particularly referred to.



Outside Plunger Boiler Feed Pump.

STEAM PUMPS

—FOR—
ALL PURPOSES.

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Messrs. L. Norman & Co., Limited, of 3, East India Avenue, London, E.C., invite correspondence from shippers and others interested in the development of Canadian Trade with Great Britain. The Company is in a position to sell on commission considerable quantities of wheat, barley, and other Canadian grains, and have devoted special attention to the matter.

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 H. C. Stovel, Manager.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME CARD.

Taking effect on Sunday, September 3, 1893.

Central or 90th Meridian Time.

North Bound			South Bound		
Freight No. 163 Daily	St. Paul Ex. Press No. 107 Daily	Miles from Winnipeg	STATIONS.	St. Paul Ex. Press No. 108 Daily	Freight No. 154 Daily
1.20p	4.05p	0	Winnipeg	11.35a	6.30a
1.05p	3.55p	8	Portage Junction	11.47a	6.47a
12.39p	3.58p	9	St. Norbert	12.02p	6.07a
11.50a	3.25p	15	Carter	12.18p	6.23a
11.50p	3.05p	23	St. Agathe	12.33p	6.41a
11.20a	2.67p	27	Union Point	12.42p	7.02a
10.50a	2.44p	32	Silver Plains	12.53p	7.19a
10.20a	2.20p	40	Morris	1.11p	7.45a
10.00a	2.12p	46	St. Jean	1.25p	8.43a
9.23a	1.50p	56	Lecellier	1.40p	9.18a
8.00a	1.25p	65	Emerson	2.10p	10.15a
7.00p	1.16p	68	Pembina	2.25p	11.15a
11.05p	9.20a	163	Grand Forks	6.00p	8.25p
1.30p	5.30a	223	Winnipeg Junction	9.55p	1.45p
	3.45p	453	Duluth	12.40p	
	8.40p	470	Minneapolis	6.55a	
	8.00p	481	St. Paul	7.25a	
	5.00p	583	Chicago	7.15a	

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

East Bound.			West Bound.		
Ex. No. 123 Mon., Wed. & Sat.	Ex. No. 123 Tues. & Thurs.	Miles from Morris	STATIONS.	Ex. No. 127 Mon., Wed. & Sat.	Ex. No. 129 Tues. & Thurs.
7.30p	4.05p	0	Winnipeg	11.35a	8.00a
6.40p	1.05p	0	Morris	2.30p	8.50a
5.44p	12.17p	21	Low Farm	2.55p	9.10a
5.21p	12.07p	25	Myrtle	3.2p	10.16a
4.41p	11.44a	33	Roland	3.34p	10.55a
4.03p	11.34a	38	Rosebank	3.53p	11.24a
3.17p	11.13a	49	Miami	4.08p	12.20p
2.52p	11.00a	54	Deerwood	4.45p	12.45p
2.18p	10.41a	62	A. Lamont	5.04p	1.23p
1.43p	10.29a	63	Somerset	5.50p	1.53p
1.13p	10.13a	74	Swan Lake	6.35p	2.23p
12.50a	10.02a	74	Indian Springs	6.57p	2.45p
12.18a	9.46a	81	Maricappis	6.03p	3.17p
11.47a	9.32a	92	Greenway	6.19p	3.47p
11.00a	9.10a	102	Balder	6.45p	4.24p
10.24a	8.53a	107	Belmont	7.20p	5.10p
9.57a	8.37a	117	Hilton	7.33p	5.47p
9.33	8.30a	120	Ashdown	7.45p	6.19p
9.22a	8.20a	123	Wawanesa	7.66p	6.15p
8.47a	8.05a	125	Elliott	8.08p	6.45p
8.10a	7.55a	137	Rounthwaite	8.27p	7.27p
7.30a	7.30a	146	Martinville	8.45p	8.00p
			Brandon		

Number 127 stops at Belmont for meals.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

East Bound		West Bound	
Read up Mixed No. 114 Daily	Miles from Winnip.	STATIONS.	Read Down Mixed No. 141 Daily
12.05 a.m.	0	Winnipeg	4.15 p.m.
11.46 a.m.	3.0	Portage Junction	4.30 p.m.
11.14 a.m.	11.5	St. Charles	4.49 p.m.
11.01 a.m.	13.6	Headingley	5.07 p.m.
10.33 a.m.	21.0	White Plains	5.34 p.m.
9.34 a.m.	35.2	Eustace	6.56 p.m.
9.06 a.m.	42.1	Oakville	6.50 p.m.
8.10 a.m.	55.5	Portage la Prairie	7.40 p.m.

Stations marked "*" have no agent. Freight must be prepaid.

Numbers 107 and 108 have through Pullman established Drawing Room Sleeping Cars between Winnipeg and St. Paul and Minneapolis. Also First class Dining Cars. Close connection at Winnipeg Junction with trains to and from the Pacific coast.

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

CHAS. S. FEE, H. SWINFORD,
G.P. & T.A., St. Paul. General Agt., Winnipeg.
H. J. BELCH, Ticket Agent, 468 Main St., Winnipeg.

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PACIFIC COAST.

C.P.R. LAKE ROUTE.

Sailing from Fort William.

S. S. MANITOBA, every Tuesday.

S. S. ALBERTA, every Sunday.

S. S. ATHABASCA, every Friday.

Connecting trains leave Winnipeg Monday, Thursday and Sunday.

A Special Sleeping Car leaves Winnipeg on these days in which passengers can obtain their accommodation at 9 o'clock p.m.

EXCURSION TICKETS TO BANFF

— TO —

EUROPE

From Montreal every Wednesday and Saturday; from New York every Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.

AUSTRALIA

From Vancouver to Honolulu and Sydney.

S. S. Warrimoo.....November 16

S. S. Miowera.....October 16

and every month thereafter.

China and Japan

From Vancouver to Yokohama and Hong Kong.

Empress India.....October 16

Empress Japan.....November 12

Empress China.....December 10

And every month thereafter.

For full information apply to Wm. McLeod, City Passenger Agent, 471 Main street; J. S. Carter, Depot Ticket Agent, or to

ROBERT KERR,
General Passenger Agent.
WINNIPEG.

Bulletin No. 19 of the Ottawa Experimental Farm, recently issued, deals with grasses and their uses, and gives the results of a number of experiments which have been made at the Central Experimental Farm with different varieties of grass. Many of the varieties treated are natives of Manitoba and the Territories consequently the information contained in this bulletin will be of special value to western farmers and stock raisers.

Alberta Ry. & Coal Co. and Great Falls & Canada Ry. Co.

CONDENSED JOINT TIME TABLE

R'd Up. In Effect September 1st, 1892. R'd Dow

Going South.		STATION.	Going North.	
No. 5			No. 6	
Daily.	9 20a	Ar. Great Falls	Do	11 00
	8 50	Ar. Vaughan	Do	11 40
	8 15	Ar. Steel	Do	12 20
	6 50	Ar. Collins	Do	00
	5 20	Do *Pondera	Do	3 40
	5 00	Do Conrad	Do	6 00
	3 40	Do *Shelby Junc.	Ar	6 00
	2 50	Ar Rocky Springs	Do	6 30
	2 20	Ar Kevin	Do	7 20
	1 40	Ar Sweet Grass	Ar	8 10
Mon., Wed. and Friday.	12 50	Do (Intern'l bound.)	Do	9 00
	00p	Ar *Coutts	Do	9 50
	10 40	Ar Milk River	Do	10 40
	9 50	Ar Brunton	Do	11 25
	8 20	Ar Sterling	Do	12 55p
	7 00a	Do Lethbridge	Ar	2 10

Going West.		STATIONS.	Going East.	
No. 2 Daily			No. 3 D. ex. Sun.	No. 1 Daily
7 00p	Do	Dunmore	Ar	3 55a
10 30p	Do	*Grassy Lake	Ar	12 45p
2 00a	Ar	Lethbridge	Do	4 45p

Meals. Through trains leave Great Falls, Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, at 11 p.m. Through trains leave Lethbridge, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 a.m.

CONNECTIONS.

Canadian Pacific Railway.—Trains leave Dunmore Junction: For Atlantic coast at 10 25 a.m. For Pacific coast at 6 02 p.m.

Great Northern Railway.—Trains leave Shelby Junction: For Kalispell, Bonner's Ferry, Spokane, etc., at 10 48 a.m. For St. Paul at 2 32 p.m.

Great Northern Railway.—Trains leave Great Falls: For Helena and Butte at 10 42 a.m. For St. Paul at 1 45 p.m.

Macleod and Pincher Creek.—Stage leaves Lethbridge every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 a.m.

Choteau Stage for Choteau, Bellevue, Bynum, etc. connects with trains No. 5, and 6.

N.B.—Passengersto and from Kalispell, Bonner's Ferry Spokane, etc., will note that close daily connections are made with Great Northern Railway at Shelby Junction.

E. T. GALT, W. D. BARCLAY, H. MARTIN,
Gen. Manager. Gen. Super't. Gen. Traffic Agt.

ALL ABOUT WORLD'S FAIR.

"The North-Western Line" has just prepared a splendidly illustrated World's Fair Guide, replete with information about "The White City."

This book will tell you a great deal about the Fair in Chicago, and what to see and how to see it when you visit it. It will be mailed to any address on receipt of two cents in postage.

T. W. TEASDALE,
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St. PAUL, MINN.