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

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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 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 wast 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 Oanada. Canada.

WINNIPEG, OCTOBER 9, 1893.

Dry Goods.

The head of a leading Toronto firm said to a

reporter:—
"I think there is a fairly hopeful outlook for us. The condition of the stocks of country merchants is such as to lead to the expectation that a considerable quantity of goods will be required between now and the end of the year."
Manufacturers of cottons are now canvassing the trade for orders for the spring of 1894.
Orders have been placed probably not as largethe trade for orders for the spring of 1894. Orders have been placed probably not as largely as last season, but for quantities sufficiently large to satisfy the mills for the present. The woollen mills are all very busy on orders previously placed. Samples of the new spring goods are already in the hands of the wholesale trade. Prices are very firm, both for woollens and cottons, the firm prices being caused by the firmness in British markets. In this connection it is stated that the coal strike in England has resulted in the shutting down of many cotton and woollen factories; and those that are running are paying double prices for fuel. A rise in prices of products is the immediate result. result.

Wheat Movement.

While the price of wheat is not so satisfactory to farmers as it was a week ago, their sales are no less. Some of them have probably become discouraged of waiting for the rise that to so slow in coming, others are obliged to sell to pay up their debts, while some are selling the surplus they cannot carry, owing to lack of room. Still, sales are only about three fourths the surplus they cannot carry, owing to have room. Still, sales are only about three fourths of what they were a year ago at this time. A good many continue to store their wheat in elevators, and many are not hauling any in, but are selling what they had praviously delivered. This makes the sales about equal to the amount hauled in from the farm. The sales this week in the northwest aggregate 700,000 bu. to 750,000 bu. daily. Owing to higher rates charged for money, compared with a year ago, country buyers keep cleaned up as closely a possible, so that the receipts at Minneapolis and Duluth are not far below those of last year.

Country stocks are accumulating at the rate of about 100,000 bu. daily. This is some 25 per cent of the accumulation last year. Winter wheat farmers are apparently selling less liberally than those in the northwest. At least rally than those in the northwest. At least they are holding tighter to their wheat. The total spring wheat receipts at the four primary markets this week were 4,413,546 bu against 7,342,000 bu. last year, and the total winter wheat movement was 1.673,667 bu. against 2,978,030 a year ago. The receipts at Minne-2,978,000 a year ago. The receipts at Minne-apolin and Duluth, while relatively larger than those at Chicago or Milwaukee, compared with last year, were 779,972 bu. less than at that time.—Minneapolis Market Record, Sept. 30.

Prohibiting Fruit Imports.

The order-in-council prohibiting the importation of dried fruits, etc., from Smyrna, says an Ottawa telegram, is causing many enquiries addressed to the department of agriculture by an Ottawa telegram, is causing many enquiries addressed to the department of agriculture by importers. Many people are auxious to know whether figs, raisins, caudied peel, etc., from various points in Southern Europe will be allowed to enter the Dominion in view of the alleged e 'stence of cholera in scattered districts. Inc uniform answer of the department has been that no dried fruits from any infected district will be allowed to enter Canada, although the order-in-council only mentions the district of Smyrna, as the germ of chilera might be conveyed in boxes, in the way they are commonly received, if by any possibility the germs are brought in contact with fruit at the time of packing and from the fact that the goods are not susceptible to disinfection by any of the ordinary processes. The order-in-council will not be continued of course after the epidemic disappears, the goods affected being only those picked during the period of epidemic. It is understood that the onus will rest upon importers of proving that this class of goods imported via England have not been packed during the period of the epidemic. The government does not desire to hammer commercial during the period of the epidemic. The govern-ment does not desire to hamper commercial relations, but precautions such as those now being enforced are demanded in the interests of the health of the community.

Bounties Paid Sugar Producers.

According to a communication sent to the United States Senate in response to resolution of that body, there has been an enormous inof that body, there has been an enormous increase in the manufacture of sugar in the country since the passage of the law authorizing the payment of a bounty, and in no part of this business has there been a greater increase than in the production of maple sugar, which is confined exclusively to the Northern States. The cane sugar crop comes entirely from the South, Louisiana being far in advance of all the other States, with Texas ranking second. The communication of the Secretary of the Treasury shows the number of nounds of the Treasury shows the number of pounds of the Treasury snows the humber of pounds manufactured and the amount of bounty paid since the passage of the law, Oct. 1, 1890. The grand total shows an aggregate of 861,476,576 pounds, carrying with it a bounty of \$16,849,981 up to and including the month of August of this year. For the fiscal year of 1892 the production was as follows:—

Pounds. Bounty. \$7,077,316 240,098 22,197 2,465 Cane Sugar364,839,411 Beet Sugar 13,004;838 Sorghum 1,136,086 Maple Sügar 140,174 For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, the product was as follows.—

Bounty. \$8,763,830 531,368 Pounds. 19,817 60,119

During the months of July and August this year there was paid on the maple sugar crop over \$26,000, and there still remains due and unpaid \$117,780 on 6,660,090 pounds produced. During the same months there was also paid

out the sum of \$132,772 as bounty on other sugars, the production of which the department has been unable to compute. This is paying pretty roundly to support the sugar producer. Why not pay a bounty, to the wheat grower? and following up the principle, to producers generally.

Consumption of Spirits.

St. John, N.B., Telegraph says:—There is evidence that the people of Canada are becoming increasingly temperate in their use of or abstention from intexicating beverages. Twenty-four years ago the amount of spirits consumed in the Dominion averaged over one and a balf gallons per head, while last year the average was below half a gallon per head. In the same period the consumption of wine per head has also somewhat decreased. There has been an increase in beer drinking, counterheen an increase in beer drinking, countor-balancing to some extent these changes, the in-creased consumption being from 2.26 to 3.57 gallons per head. In brief, the average reduc-tion of over a gallon per head in spirits is offset by the increase of a gallon and a quarter of beer. The change is a favorable one.

The Advance in Price of Rice.

The New Orleans Picayune says the "rapid recovery in the price of rice from figures absolutely runinous to a level of values nearly approaching to the satisfactory quotations of two years ago is the most important event which has happened in local commercial affairs for a long time past. A little more than two weeks ago rough rice was hard to sell at prices ranging from \$1 to \$2. Now the same rice is worth from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per barrel, and there is every indication that within a very short time the price of better grades will reach as high as \$4." The New Orleans Picayune says the "rapid

Charges for Inspection in Minnesota.

Unarges for inspection in minimesold. The Minnesota Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners have established new rates for inspecting and weighing grain. The rate for inspecting on arrival is 20 cents a carload; for inspecting out of store it is 20 cents from public houses, and 30 cents from private; inspecting to vessels 40 cents per 1,000 bushels from public houses, and 60 cents from private. The weighing charge is 20 cents a car for weighing into store, and 20 cents per car for weighing out from public houses, and 30 cents weighing out from public houses, and 30 cents for weighing out from private houses. To weigh to vessels 40 cents per 1,000 bushels from pub-lic warehouses, and 60 cents per 1,000 bushels from private warehouses.

The Delineator for November is the first of the three Great Winter Numbers, and is a splendid specimen of this popular magazine. All the needs of ladies, misses and children are fully considered in the styles for the coming season, which are sensible and beautiful in themselves, and are most attractively displayed. A special article on Dinner and Rvening Gowns will be appreciated at this time, as will Gowns will be appreciated at this time, as will also Two Menus for a Thanksgiving Dinner. The Tennis article treats of Mixed Doubles and The renns article treats of anxed Doubles and Tournements. There is a well-written paper on Children's Associates, and an original Fancy Dress Drill for an equal number of boys and girls. An article valuable to the housewife for its suggestiveness is called As Winter Comes On, and the second instalment of Household Renovation of his with wells and floors. Around the Toule treats of second to the treats of the second to the treats of the second to the Tea Trole treats of current fancies, the Floral article for the month is on the culture of Lilies, and entertainment for Autumn days and relaxation for the longer evenings is provided in A Harvest Home and A Geography Party. In addition there is continued instruction in Netting, Knitting, Crocheting, Lace-Making, etc., etc. This magazine should be in the lands of every housekeeper. hands of every housekeeper. One year's subscription, One Dollar; Single Copies, 15 cents. Address orders to The Delineator Publishing. Co. (Ltd.), 33 Richmond St. West, Toroafo.

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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, OCTOBER 9, 1893.

BARB WIRE FENCES.

Barb wire is the staple fencing material in Western Canada, though at the same time it is a much abused article. But in spite of all that is said and written sgainst this class of fencing material, it is almost universally used on our prairies. Nothing has yet been introduced in the line of fencing material which has succeeded in replacing barb wire to any extent. Several other classes of fencing are used, but all the other kinds of fencing combined do not meet with much demand in comparison with the use of barb wire

In spite of the constant grumbling against barb wire, there are many things which can be said in its favor. It is the cheapest and most efficient fencing material for farms in the prairie region. Ruil or board fences are objectionable on account of their tendency to cause snow to form drifts in the winter season, and they are expensive besides. Plain wire is as good as barb so far as drifting snow is concerned, but plain wire will not take the place of barb for the farm fence. Animals will pay little attention to the plain wire fence, and if they once get into the habit of going through it, nothing will keep them in. A plain wire fence could be made to work all right if several extra strands were used, and the posts were placed very close together, but this makes the fence expensive. Birb wire makes the cheapest fence and the best fence for general farm purposes.

A great deal of the abuse directed against barb wire fencing has arisen from fences improperly constructed, or allowed to get out of repair. Driving about the country the thoughtful person will soon learn why there is so much dislike for barb wire fencing. One sees fences with only two strands of wire, or with posts as much as thirty feet apart, while wires are allowed to become detached from posts and hang on the ground. This faulty construction and neglect to keep in repair is the cause of most of the trouble with barb wire fences. In the first place the posts should not be placed too far apart. For small stock about eight to ten feet is apace enough between posts, and not more than fifteen feet apart for large stock. The posts do not require to he so very large. If a large post is used here and there, with smaller ones between, a good fence will be secured. The next thing is to put on a sufficient number of strands of wire. Four wires will make a splendid fence for large stock, when the posts are properly placed, and if it is kept in repair the animals will not trouble it. For sheep six wires will be required to make a secure fence, and an additional wire will have to be strong near the top of the poles to keep of horses and cattle. In the sheep fence, plain wire may be used alternately with the barb, thus making a first-class combined sheep and large stock fence to consist of four barb and three plein strands of wire. For ordinary purposes, however, three strands of bar, with posts placed middling close together, will make a fairly good fence, while four strands make an excellent feace.

By all means keep the fence in good repair. Do not allow the wires to become detached from the posts, and keep them drawn tight. The most of the trouble from barb wire fences comes from neglict Staples become accidentally drawn, and the wires are left to trail on the ground. Stock become entangled in the loose vires and get nasty outs, and cattle get into the habit of passing through the fence, and when once this habit is acquired it is hard to break them of it. Live stock seldom become injured in a barb wire fence, when properly constructed, with a reasonable number of strands of wire and posts, and kept in repair. The writer has twice witnessed horses strange to the farm, run away in a field enclosed with a properly constructed fonce, without any injury to the animals, as they kept clear of the fence, though they passed around the field several times. If the posts had been a long distance apart, these horses would certainly have run into the fence, and perhaps have been badly injured. With posts reasonably close together, and not less than four strands of wire, kept up tight, the barb wire makes a good fence for large stock and a cheap fence, and one which the stock will soon learn

NORTHERN PACIFIC BAILWAYS.

The railway map of America affords an interesting study. A few weeks ago The Commercial referred editorially to the Canadian Pacific "Soo" connection, then about completed. With many readers this would simply be passed over as an ordinary item of news, but with a few it would perhaps lead to a train of thoughts, especially if viewed in connection with a railway map of the continent. The completion of the "Soo" line means in reality the opening of another through Pacific route—the second Pacific line opened within a year, and each in the same territory almost.

What is remarkable about these transcontinental railways is that so many of them have selected a northern route to reach the Pacific coast. Including the "Soo," Pacific and the new Great Northern, we now have four transcontinental routes occupying what is usually mentioned as the Northwest, in the region of the forty-ninth parallel of latitude. Many people in the east and elsewhere delight to talk about this northern territory as cold and inhospitable. Some even go so far as to assert that it is unfit for settlement. But in spite of all this, the great railway men of the continent select this northern territory in preference to southern routes, and invest vast sums of money in transcontinental railways. It is certainly significant that the region about the forty-ninth parallel is becoming the great highway between the East and the West. Not only the highway between the East and the West when speaking of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of America, but also the great highway between the East and the West in a broader sense-between Europe and the Orient. Noth. ing develops a country like railways; and when we think of the construction of these great transcontinental railways in the Northwest, to say nothing of the rapid construction of numerous branch lines and feeders, what must be the inevitable conclusion? That the rapid development of the immediate future will be in the neighborhood of the forty-ninth parallel—that the centre of population is moving in a northwesterly direction to the forty-ninth parallel. This we think must be the conclusion arrived at.

The Northwest is the hope of America-of the Republic and the Dominion. Railway construction-the forementr of development, of commerce, industry and wealth-points to this conclusion. There is more good land tributary to these northern roads than exists to feed the southern routes, and the amount of fertile territory increases with each step northward from one route to enother. . The next through Pacific route will in all human probability occupy the North Saskatchewan country, a region 200 to 300 miles farther north than the most northerly route now in existence, but already reached by two branch lines from the Canadian Pacific. This Saskatchewan valley route of the future will far eclipse all other Pacific railways in the amout of fertile territory tributary to its line. The seat of empire is coming northwestward.

SPECULATION AND WHEAT PRICES.

It is clamorously affirmed by certain agitators that speculative trading in wheat depresses prices. In the United States there has been a great outcry against speculative trading in farm! produce, on the alleged ground that it depresses prices to farmers, and many farmers have actually become imbued with the idea that the gambling in wheat, corn, etc., carried on in Chicago and other centres is done at their expense. That numerous class of agitators who for political or other reasons to meet their own selfish aims, delight to trade upon the gullibility of the farmer, have been loud in their denunciation of speculate trading in farm produce. This agitation has found effect in the bills introduced into congress to suppress trading in options, etc.

An analyses of the situation does not seem to indicate that speculative trading oppresses prices. In fact indications point all the other way, and it appears to be quite clear that option trading has tended to strengthen prices. If prices for wheat have been low of late, it has been in spite of speculation. It seems only necessary to point out one fact to prove this, Chicago is the centre of speculative dealing in wheat, and Chicago prices have for two years been higher proportionately than other markets. Speculation has kept wheat prices at Chicago at a higher range than other markets. and often considerably above export values. This is a strong argument to prove that speculation does not oppress prices. In the face of such an argument, it is difficult to see what ground the agitators have to stand upon, so far as the depression of prices is concerned. If the opposition to speculation were based upon the argument that it enhanced prices to the consumer, there would appear to be more method in the movement.

The natural tendency of speculation is to give tone to the markets, and accelerate business. When speculation is dull prices are de-

pressed. We see this in the present situation. ·Speculation is greatly depressed for financial and other reasons, and prices are likewise de--pressed. A sharp renewal of the spirit of speculation would strengthen cash values. Speculation in wheat has been on the bull side for a year or more, but in spite of this prices have declined. The result has been that speculative operators have been enormous losers, and for the moment they have lost heart, and are out of the market. Houce the quiet situation, and to this also is attributable to some extent at least the prevailing low prices. THE COMMERCIAL does not approve of option gambling, and these remarks are not intended to be taken as a vindication of the custom. There are other grounds upon which to proceed against "trading" of this nature than that of the alleged depression of values. Speaking of the depression in speculative wheat trading, the Kansas City Star says:-

"Speculation in wheat has not been at such a low ebb in many years as at present. Even among producers, the disposition is to sell, and the result is that cut of a crop supposed to be the smallest on record, in proportion to population, farmers are selling such extraordinary quantities that the country can export at an unprecedented rate and still witness wheat accumulating weekly at the principal market centres. One result of these conditions will be that all the available surplus of wheat in the country will be shipped out in the first half of the year, leaving little to be done by grain merchants in the lest balf. Another result, probably will be that the extraordinary low prices now prevailing will be followed next spring by prices unduly high."

THE FREE PRESS CHANGE.

Although for nearly two weeks the Manitoba public have known that a change in the editorial management of the Free Press of this city had taken place, and that Mr. W. F. Luxton no longer controlled the policy of that journal, it was not until the issue of Monday last that the change was announced in the columns of the journal, and the new editorial manager "spoke his first piece" to its readers. On that account THE COMMERCIAL abstained from commenting on the matter, believing that when both sides had been heard from a better chance for fair judgment could be had.

The change in the Free Press editorial management is without doubt the greatest event in the history of Manitoba journalism, for Mr. Luxton has certainly been the most prominent figure for many years in cennection with the press, and the Free Press without Mr. Luxton, or Mr. Luxton without the Free Press is a state of affairs difficult for old Manitobans to realize.

The change is a marked one also, because it will not only change the management, but the policy of the journal, and while an improvement in the lessening of personalities and abuse in its columns may be the immediate result, the change on the whole will not be for the benefit of the west generally, nor for Manitoba in particular.

As to what interests shall have first consideration under the new regime of the Free Press there is but one opinion. The new editorial manager has declared in his first editorial, that no corporation shall control the policy of the paper, a very silly appropriate to make, and

Second . The

one that not fifty men in Manitoba will give the slightest credence to. A railway corporation, above all others, knows how to manipulate a journal it practically owns and controls, and the managers of the Canadian Pacific Railway are not fools in a business sense, any more than other railway managers. They own and control the Free Press now, and any interest in conflict with those of the company will be opposed, and crushed if possible.

There are people who think it a crime for a railway corporation to own or control a journal, which is an absurd idea. Other corporation interests control the bulk of the journals of this continent, and there is no reason why the railway interest should be barred. The C.P.R. interest have a perfect right to own and control the Free Press had they only secured its control in a manner different from that they adopted, and it is to be deeply regretted that they followed a course which even their best friends cannot commend. Had they secured it by an open businesslike purchase there would be no cause for complaint.

Another foolish idea held by many people is that the interests of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and those of Manitoba are in opposition, whereas neither can prosper as they ought to unless they have unity of aims, for assuredly they have unity of interests, and discordance cac only mar the unity and damage both interests.

That the C.P.R. magnates will realize and be guided by the fact, that in assuming control of the Free Press, they are binding themselves still firmer to look after the best interests of Manitoba and the city of Winnipeg in particular, it is to be hoped. Guided by this principle their newly acquired organ will continue to be a power in the land; but guided by selfish principles, which shut out consideration of the rights of others, the once powerful Free Press will sink into insignificance.

Another matter which is troubling the public mind in Manitoba at present, is the relations for the future between the C.P.R. and the present Manitoba Government. That they will be cordial, and have been so for some time is beyond a doubt. The C.P.R. men are business men, not tied down by political party ties. Taey have already fared not badly in the way of subsidies on new branches, and hope to fare even better in that way in the future. The Provincial Government are patrons of theirs, and on true business principles they sat upon Mr. Luxton for abusing their patrons, and thus removed the source of the abuse. A cordial feeling between the Provincial Government and the C. P. R. company need not necessarily tend to the injury of the public interests in Manitoba. If both act unselfishly for the public good, the unity of feeling should be productive of good. But if the public interests are to be made secondary to any interests of the company, or to the prolonging of the power of the present Government, than a desire for a change of rulers in this province will take hold of public opinion here with remarking rapidity.

Another feature developed by this change is the sympathy for Mr. Luxton. Had the C.P.R. interest secured the *Free Press* by square purchase and then dismissed Mr. Luxton, this public sympathy would never have risen to much. But as the matter went, it has assumed quite large proportions. Mr. Luxton's injuries are magnified, and the men who would a few weeks ago have acused him of grave faults, if not of crimes, now talk of his little weaknesses and follies. That there will be another daily journal in Winnipeg before many weeks, with Mr. Luxton as its editorial head is boyond a doubt. That it will be an ably written and well managed journal no one will question. There is a little bit of advice we would tender to Mr. Luxton and his friends, however, as they start on this new journalistic venture, and that is to furnish the public with more reasoning and less abuse, more news and fewer personalities, and the new journal cannot fail to be a success, in a financial sense, and a power in guiding public opinion.

PROFIT SHARING.

The disposition to share profits with employees is a pleasing feature which is becoming more prominent in the dealings between capital and labor. As a late instance of this kind we notice the presentation by the George E. Tuckett & Sons company, of Hamiltor, Ont., of a building lot to each one of five employees, wno had served for 21 years with the firm. A further contribution of \$225 in cash was promised when houses had been creeted upon the property. The head of the company announced that the precedent established would be continued in the future, and each employee would receive a lot and \$225 in cash toward a building fund, on completion of his or her twenty first year in the company. Incidents of this nature in the relationship between capital and labor are always a pleasure to contemplate, and that they are becoming more frequent is a happy sign of the times.

Freight Rates and Traffic Matter.

The Montreal Trade Bull-tin of September 30 says: "The market for grain freights is very dull, and the outlook anything hut encouraging for vessel owners. Last engagements were reported at 2s to 2s 3d Liverpool, 1s 9d London and Glasgow, and 2s to 2s 3d Avonmouth. In sack flour the rate to London is quoted at 12s 6d, to Liverpool and Glasgow 1ls 3d, and Avonmouth 12s 6. Provisions 15s Liverpool 17s 6d to 20s London and Glasgow. Deals 42s 6d to 45s Liverpool, London and Glasgow. Cattle 35s to 40s. Hay 30s to 40s. Eggs 15s measurement. Lumber to River Platte \$9.00 per 1000 feet. Coal is being taken from the Lower Ports to Montreal at \$1 per gross top. From Chicago to Kingston 23c wheat and 21c to 21c corp. From Kingston to Montreal 22c wheat and 21c corp.

The Canadian Pacific Railway freight department has issued two new freight tariffs in connection with the Edmonton and Macleod branches—one on grain, flour, oatmeal, mill-stuffs, etc., and farm produce from points on the lines named to Vancouver and New Westminster, and the other giving local rates between stations or the same lines. The rate per hundred pounds to Vancouver and New Westminster from stations on the Edmonton branch between Calgary and Red Deer inclusive is forty-five cents; and from stations between Blackfields and Edmonton inclusive it is fifty cents. The rate to the same coast points from all stations on the Macleod branch is forty-five cents per 100 pounds. The rate to Victoria and Nanaimo is five cents additional to the Vancouver rate. The local rates on the branch-

WHEAT

WANTED.

Send Samples and Prices to

Thomas McLaughlin, 210 Board of Toronto, Ont.

IMPORTANT!

Special Notice

Having opened Wareroom and Office at

160 Princess Street, Winnipeg.

Our customers may have sorting orders filled prompily from stock on hand. We solicit Letter Orders and promise

PROMPT ATTENTION.

Our Travellers will be here shortly with full lines of Samples, of New lines and designs, of all our specialties in Gloves, Mitts and Moccasins for season

1893.

Jas. Hall & Co.

Brockville.

W. R. Johnston & Co.

(Late Livingston, Johnston & Co.) WHOLEJALE MANUFACTURERS

AST READY MADE TO

CLOTHING

Cor. BAY & FRONT STS, TORONTO.
Samples at McIntyre REPRESENTATIVES.
Block, Winnipeg A. W. Lieber W. W. Armstrong.



GLOVER & BRAIS,

-WHOLESALE-

MEN'S . FURNISHINGS,

MONTRHAL

Permanent Sample Room in Winnipeg, Donaldson Block. 10,500 patterns in neckwear alone. Big rango English, French, American and Canadian Braces. English, German and Canadian I hose. We make all our own fiannel top shirts.

Merchants kindly call and inspect samples and compare prices.

E. H. TAAFFE, Agent for Glover & Brais,

JAS, COOPER.

J. C. Smith

Cooper Smith,

MANUFACTURERS,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES!!

36 38 & 40 Front St. West

TORONTO



COCHRANE, CASSILS & CO.
Wholesale Boots & Shoes

Cor. Latour & St. Genevieve Sts., MONTREAL.

Manitoba and N.W.T. Agency: J M. MACDONALD McIntyre Block, Winnipeg. British Columbia Branch; WM. SKENE, Van Horne Block, Vancouver.

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? Preserves

-PREPARED BY-

MICHEL LEFEBVRE & CO.,

MONTREAL.

Established 1849. Gold, Silver, and Bronze Medals.

20 1st Prizes.



PLEAD

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, bhds, 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.

Boots and Shoes

MITTS, GLOVES AND MOCCASINS.

ALSO FBLT 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 net \$12.

GUARANTEED STRICTLY PURE.

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

J. S. Carveth & 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

EGGS.

AT HIGHEST MARKET VALUE.

Write for full Market Quotations to

PARSONS PRODUCE COMPANY

WINNIPEG. - MAN.

HOGS WANTED

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

PORK SAUSAGES

W. ALLEN, Pork Packer, Winnipeg.



MATCHES

Sure - WEET - ALEABLE

1,600 CASES WERE SOLD in the City of Winnipeg in 12 months and not a Single Complaint. Why pay 10 per cent extra for an article because you are familiar with the name.

Keep up with the times and ask your wholesale grocer for

STEAMSHIP MATCHES.

H. A. NELSON & SONS.

TORONTO AND MONTREAL.

Represented by Mr. W. S. CRONE.

CIGARS!

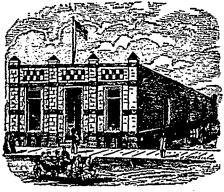
For a Pleasant Smoke try REPUBLICS.
For Perfect Satisfaction try LA HISPANIA

-MADE BY-

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WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

TORONTO HIDE AND WOOL CO.,



298 ROSS ST., WINNIPEG.

James Garruthers & Co.

GRAIN EXPORTERS.

BOARD OF TRADE.

CORN EXCHANGE.

TORONTO, MONTREAL.

BINDER TWINE

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

M. & L. Samuel, Benjamin & Ge.

TORONTO, ONT:

es is on a sliding mileage scale running from seven cents per 100 pounds for grain, flour, etc., and five cents for hay and straw for ten miles, to twenty-nine and thirty three cents per 100 pounds for the same commodities respectively for 300 miles. Both tariffs go into effect on October 1st. This tariff will give the Edmonton district the advantage over Manitoba and eastern points in shipping produce to cosst points. The rate from Brandon, Man., for instance, on 5th class freight, which includes flour, grain, milistuffs, etc., is 700 per 100 pounds. A considerable trailic has grown up between Manitoba and British Columbia in farm produce, but this wil now pass into the hands of Elmonton district shippers, to the extent which they are able to fil the demand.

Manitoba.

- S. H. Frayne, implements, Boissavain, deccased.
- J. Lindsny, baker, fruit, etc., Hamiota, has assigned.
- J. A. Wood, liquors, Winnipeg, sheriff in possession.
- T. J. Warnkon, agricultural implements, Morden, has assigned.
- W. Neelin, blacksmith, Deloraine, has sold out to McQueen & Foster.
- Jessie Deacon, bakery, etc., Elkhorn, has sold out to Chris. Trumbull.

Seimons Bros. & Co., private bankers, Gretna, have sold out to Ritz & Widmeyer.

A. Colquboun, wholesale liquors, Winnipeg, snorifl's sale postpoued until 12th inst.

Montgomery & Co., groceries and crockery, Brandon, have been closed out by bailiff.

F. E. Verge, dry goods, clothing, etc., St. Boniface, has sold out to J. E. Prud'homme.

Andrew Duncan, of the firm of Hughes & Duncan, tailors, Molita, has severed his con-

nection with the firm and left for the east.

T. C. Livingstone, manager at Winnipeg of the Mutual Life Insurance company, will be succeeded shortly by Mr. Holbrook, of New

succeeded shortly by Mr. Holbrook, of New York.

Le Manitoba, now the only paper printed in the French language in Manitoba, will begin with its next number the twenty-third year of

with its next number the twenty-third year of its existence.

The council of the Winnipeg board of trade

will, by request, present a memorial upon the tariff question to the finance minister. The memorial is being kept private.

The council of the Pharmaceutical Association met last week to receive the report of the semi-annual examinations. Of the students who wrote on the preliminary papers the following were successful: N. K. Luxton, Frank Hayes, W. Bishop, W. G. Skead and Alex. C. Bourbeau.

Mr. Fish, of Minneapelis, general agent of the Minnesota Moline Plow company, was in Winnipeg this week. He is establishing agencies of his company throughout the province and territories, and next year it is the intention to erect a warehouse in Winnipeg and to use it as the distributing centre.

The by law to raise \$0,000 for fre protection, for the town of Carberry, was voted on again and corried by only one of a majority. This is the fourth time the by-law was submitted and but for the energetic canvassing of a few prominent citizens the by-law would have been badly defeated. It was the vote of the ladies that carried it, as twelve turned out late in the day to help it over the hard place.

On Thursday morning fire completely destroyed J. B. Henderson's frame block at Carberry occupied by the News Printing company, Harry Anderson's tin shop and a family by the name of Robinson. The fire had made such headway when discovered that nothing was saved, the Robinson family barely escaping with their lives. The building was valued at

\$1,000; insurance \$500. The News company's loss is \$2,000, with insurance in the Queen's of \$600. If. Anderson's loss is \$800, with insurance in the Phoenix of \$400. Robinson loses about \$300 and has no insurance.

The transactions at the Government Savings bank, Winnipeg, for the month ending September 30th, were as follows:—

Deposits exceed withdrawals \$14,022 90

The following statement shows the value of goods exported, entered for consumption, and duty contextd thereon, at Winnipeg during the month of September, 1893, compared with the same month of 1892:—

Value.

Exported 8	95.611	8111.80
Entered for consumption Jut ab.o 2	23,017	150,279
Entered for consumption free	35,061	51,20
Total for consumption\$	238,678	\$110,64
Duty collected		\$61,933 0
Receipts at the inland rove	nue offi	ce, Win
nipeg, for the moth ending	Septe	mber 30
wore:-		

WOLO :		
Spirits	817,183	82
Malt	2,251	60
Tobacco		
Cigars	1,030	
Licenses		
Petroleum	233	
Other receipts	1,137	51
	_	_

Total \$ 31,059 36

New Wholesale House.

The many friends of W. M. Ronald, formerly of the firm of Porter & Ronald, Winnipeg, will be pleased to learn that Mr. Ronald is still to remain and do business in Manitoba. A circular just issued states that he has opened in the whelesale crockery trade at St. Boniface, across the Red river from Winnipeg, where he has purchased the large Canadian Pacific warehouse. This gives him facilities for receiving and shipping goods direct from cars, with the same treight rater as from Winnipeg. Mr. Ronald's stock is now on hand or arriving, and his travellers are ready to take the road.

Assiniboia.

- J. MacLeod, formerly with S. MacLeod of Prince Albert, is starting business at Moose Jaw.
- A Wolseley correspondent sends the following items: "R. S. Banbury has withdrawn from the firm of T. L. Bray & Co. with the intention of starting a general store here with his brother, E. A. Banbury. The firm will be known as Banbury Bros. A second new general store is being started by Manson & Covernton.

 T. L. Bray, general merchant, is building a pork-packing establishment here."

Grain and Milling.

The proposed flour mill at Fikhorn, Man., is going ahead, and it is expected the mill will be completed before the end of the year.

At the meeting of the eastern Canada grain standard board held at Toronto, E. A. Willis, acting for the inland revenue department, presented upwards of 273 samples of grain. It is decided to recommend to the government that two new grades of peas, "marrowfat" and "blackeye," be established with Nos. 1 and 2 standares in each grade. The standard of grade No. 1 of oats was fixed at 34 lbs., and of grade No. 2 at 32 lbs. There will be little alteration in the wheat standards this year, but barley will be lighter and not quite so good. Feas and cats will be better.

The annual meeting of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, Limited, was held at Montreal on Oct. 4. The report for the year ending August 31st, which was submitted to the shareholders, was considered satisfactory, and

a dividend of six per cent on the capital stock of the company was declared payable on the 1st of November, and the following directors were elected:—Robert Meighan, John Mather, R. B. Angus, John Turnbull and W. A. Hastings At a subsequent meeting of the directors Robert eighan was elected president and managing director; John Mather, vice-president; W. A. Hastings, general manager; G. V. Hastings, general superintendent; and S. A. McGaw, manager at Winnipeg.

Alberta.

Fifty one binders were sold at Elmonton this scason, says the Bulletin, twenty five by the Massoy-Harris agency and twenty six by W. Maloney who handles the McCormick. Both establishments were cleaned out of the machines on hand and the demand was not fully supplied. Sixty-seven mowers and rakes were sold, forty-five by the Massey-Harris agency, 12 by W. Maloney of the McCormick make and ten by J. Cameron of the Walter A. Wood make,

A leading farmor places the yield of grain in the Edmonton district this season as follows: Wheat 30 to 40 bushels per sore; barley 40 to 50 bushels; cats 60 to 100 bushels.

Northwest Untario.

A packing box manufactory has recently been established at Rat Portage by W. Jordan, of Winnipeg. A lot of machinery suitable for the purpose was put into the basement of the Ontario and Western Lumber Co's, planing mill about six weeks ago. Since that time three carleads of boxes in the knock down have been shipped to Winnipeg.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

On Monday wheat was steady at within a 1c range of Saturday's closing price, closing the same as Saturday for December, and 1c higher for May option. Corn and oats were a little easier. Provisions 10 to 25c higher. Closing prices were:—

	Cct.	Dec.	May.
Wheat	663	693	761
com	40₫	40≨	441
Oats	273	281	317
Pork	15 45		
Lard	9 30		
Ribs	8 95		

On Tuesday wheat was only moderately active and easier in price, within a fic range, closing about it lower than Monday. Closing prices were:—

Wheat	Oct.	Doc. 691	May.
TV ACAT		038	103
Corn	40	41	441
Oats	28	283	32₺
Pork	15 573		
Lard	9 40		
Ribs	8 93	-	

On Wednesday wheat opened to lower and declined to to more, closing about to to lower. Closing prices were:—

	Oct.	Dec.	May.
Wheat	643	67.	751
Corn	405	407	44
Oats	23	293	311
Pork	16 25		
Lard	9 40		
Ribs	8 80		

On Thuraday wheat was irregular and quiet. Corn declined quickly. Closing prices were:

-	Oct.	Dec.	May.
Wheat	611	671	75
Corn	3)}	40	43
Oats	274	233	310
Pork	16 5Ŭ		
Lard	9 55		
Riha	8 80		

On Friday wheat had a range of about 1c, closing gc higher. Closing prices were:—

	Oct.	Dec.	May.
Wheat	U43	67∄	751
Corn	30	891	421
Oats	273	23	316
Pork	16 95		
Lard	9 674		
Short Ribs	8 75		

On Saturday wheat closed at 644c for October and 674c for Decem'er.

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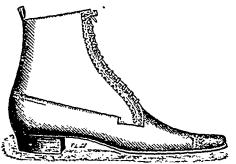
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BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(This department is in charge of R. E. Gesnell, who is permanently engaged as a regular member of The Countries and the countries of the Columbia Parties in British Columbia who wish to communicate in any way with this paper, may apply directly to Ur. Gosnell at Vancouver.

British Columbia Business Review.

October 6, 1893.

SHIPPING--Volume large and general activity noted. The salmon shipments, arrival of the scalers and so forth have contributed to this materially. At Victoria for the month of September 95 deep sea vessels entered and 142 constwies. The barque Routenbeck has cleared for Liverpool with the first salmon cargo of the season. Messrs. Rithet & Co. being the the season. Alesers. Rither & Co. being the largest shippers. The cargo consists of 38,800 cases, valued at \$901,875. The American barkentine Hilo has sailed for Sydney, N.S.W, from the Brunette saw mills with 581,673 feet of rough lumber and a quantity of manufactured stuff. The American barkentine C. Y. Crocker was loaded at Hastings Mills for Santo Rosalio. Her cargo consists of 733,000 feet rough lumber, besides flooring, poles, shingles, etc., valued at \$7.076. The American brig Geneva, 440 tons, sailed into Burrard Inlet the other day. She is loading at Hastings Mills for Sydney. The American ship Fuller has arrived with 175 tons of tea for the C. P.R.

The incoming Australian ss. Miowera, due here Oct. 8, had on board 500 tons of freight and 40 saloon and 30 steerage passengers on leaving Brisbane for Honolulu. At the latter port there are several hundred tons of freight awaiting her.

The Empress of India arrived last week with a good cargo, and about 35 salcon passengers.

MINING-All indications are very encouraging, and a good deal of work and speculation are going on. References have been previously made to the finds at Albesni, which have created some excitement. A very rich strike has been made in the original Noble Five group, Slocan, which on assay yielded 1,684 ounces to the ton. Some excitement, the usual real estate flutter, has occurred at Nelson, owing to the arrival of Mr. Harvey, engineer of the Silver King mine. He has been examining view, 10 the property with a view, it is thought, of determining the development work to take place next spring. The C. P. R. has contracted to ship ore out of Slocan at cheap rates, which are bound to give it the trade of that country. It is thought that considerable one will be taken out of the mines by way of Nakusp this winter.

At the meeting of the Legislature an application will be made for permission to build from Three Forks to Kaslo in the spring, and thence to Balfour, along Lake Kootenay, to connect with the Nelson and Fort Sheppard railway, thus affording a continuous line of rail from Revelstoke to Spokane, all to be com-pleted within a year, as promised to the Spo-kane merchants during the summer by General Manager Van Horne.

A company has been formed to take over mining leaves held by James M. Harvoy and 4 to 5c; smelt, 5c; sturgeon, 6c: scabass, 5c; Thos. J. Trapp, Westminster. The company to be called the "Wycott Hydraulic Mining smoked halibut, 10c,

Company," and is incorporated by Samuel K. Twigg. John Twigge, John M. Spinks, and M. H. Hirchborg, of Vancouver, and Thos. J. Trapp, of Westminster. The capital is placed at \$500,000, in \$10 shares.

The first annual meeting of the Kanaka Bar Gold Dredging Company was held on Tues-day night. The company anticipate success in their venture. Some valuable glacer discoveries have been made on the Similkameen, and a great deal of activity has been dis-played of late in securing leases and staking out claims. The reports from Cariboo are also good. Five substantial com-panies are now at work, and while the output for this year may not be leasen the confor this year may not be larger than usual the for this year may not be larger than usual the developments will have an important effect on the following years. The editor of the Veraon News, speaking of mining in Okanagan says:—"I completed a two weeks' tour of the gold mining camps in the lower Okanagan just before coming to Victoria. The prospects are exceedingly good. At Camp Fairview, the only one accessible by wagon road, the Stratheyre Mining Company have their quartz mill run Mining Company have their quartz mill run uing steadily upon ore from the Brown Bear and Wild West mines, and it is generally understood that the returns are fully satisfactory. The gold bearing quartz in this district is in unlimited quantities, and it appears to get richer the further it is followed. Camp Mc-Kinnev is by many considered to be as good as Camp Fairview, but it cannot be worked at present owing to the absence of roads to take in machinery. There are a great many camps in the Boundary Creek district, among which may be mentioned Attwood's, White's, the Greenwood, Skylark, Providence, Deadwood and Copper. From the Skylark and Providence ore is being shipped by pack trains to Grand Prairie and thence teamed to Marcus, where it is shipped by rail to Tacoma. The cost of transportation alone of this ore is said to reach between \$00 and \$70 per ton, which is ample evidence of its richness.

B.C. Market Quotations.

DRESSED MEAT, LIVE STOCK, ETC.—Live steers are 3½; cows 3c; beef, 6¾ to 7c—sheep, 4¾ to 5c; mutton, 11c; lambs, \$3 75 to \$4.50 each; lamb, \$5 for carcase; calves, 6 to 7c; veal, 9 to 10c; hogs, 7½c; pork, 10½c.

FLOUR, FRED, GRAIN, ETC.—The Ogilvie Milling Co. and Keewatin Milling Co. quote standard brands of Manitoba flour, in car lots ing Co. and Kowatin Milling Co. quote standard brauds of Manitoba flour, in car lots only, at Victoria, Vancouver and Westminster as follows: Patent, per bbl., \$4.40; strong bakers, \$4.10. The Columbia Flouring Mills quote Euderby flour in carload lots at Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster: Premier, \$0.00; XXX, \$4.35; strong bakers, or XX, \$4.65; superfine, \$3.55. Quotations small lots are: Flour, Manitoba patents, \$4.65; strong bakers, \$4.30; ladies choice, \$4.50; prairie lily, \$4.25; Oregon, \$4.90. Enderby mills—three star, \$4.75; two star, \$4.50; oatmeal eastern \$3.00; California granulated in gunnies, \$4.25; National mills, Victoria, \$3.60; rolled oats eastern \$3.00 to \$3.25; California, \$4.00; National mills \$3.60 per sack; Westminster Mills, 4c per lb., cornmeal \$2.75; split peas \$3.50; pearl barley \$4.50. Rice—The Victoria rice mills quote wholesale Japan rice per ton, \$77.50; best China rice, do, \$70; chit rice, do, \$70; rice flour, do, \$70; chit rice, do, \$25; rice meal do, \$17.50; chopped feed \$30 per ton; bran, \$23; shorts \$25; Man. oats, \$33 to 35; wheat \$25; oil cake, \$50; hay, \$16. Wheat is quoted in car lots for feed No. 2 regular at \$25.00 per ton; oats \$30; chop barley, \$30. California malting oarley, \$26 to \$27 i.o.b. in San Francisco. California chop, \$32 to \$33. Oak Lake patent Hungarian \$4.25; Oak Lake strong bakers, \$4.40.

Fisit—Prices are salmen, 5 to 6c; flounders, 4 to 5c; smelt, 5c; sturgeon, 6c: seabass, 5c;

FISH-Prices are salmon, 5 to 6c; flounders,

MEATS-Quotations are as follows: Hams, MRATS—Quotations are as follows: Hams, 164c; breakfast bacon, 17c, backs, 15 to 154c; long clear, 134c; short rolls, 14c. Lard is held at the following figures: In tims, 15c per pound; in pails, 154c; in tubs, 15c. Corned beef \$8.00 per barrel; mess pork \$20; short cut \$24. Commission agents quote American meats f.o b. Victoria, agents quote American meats 1.0 b. Victoria, duty paid, as follows: Medium hams, 15c per pound; heavy hams, 146; choice breakfast bacon, 19c; short clear sides 144, and dry salt clear sides, 124c, Armour's white label pure lard, 10 pound pails, 13to per pound. Armour's

gold brand meats, hams, 183c; bacon, 214c.
Vegetables—New potatoes \$18 per ton; onious, silver skins; 14 to 2c; cabbage, 1c; carrots, turnips and beets, 4 to 3c.

Dairy—Eastern creamery is quoted at 264 to 27c; Manitoba dairy at 22 to 2°; cheese,

Engs — Eastern case eggs, 20c. FAUITS—Bananas \$1 00 to \$2.75 per bunch; lemons, Australian, \$3.25; peaches, \$1.00 to 1.25; plums, 50c to \$1.25; grapes, \$1.30 to 1.50; apples, \$1.15 to 1.40 per box; tomatoes, 75 to \$1.25; pears, \$1.25 to 1.50; evaporated apples are quoted at 8c per 1b; apricots, 20c; peaches, 14c; dates, 7 to Se; Smyrna prunes, 9c; layer raisins, \$3; cocoanuts, \$1 per doz; Australian oranges, \$2.25 per box; prunes, \$1.10.

Brief Business Notes.

There is a proposition to erect a watch factory at Mission City.

C. Woodward, dry goods, Vancouver, is offering to compromise with creditors.

A. S. McArthur & Co., general store and butchers, Kamloops, are admitting a partner.

T. R. Merrow and Chas. Nelson, druggists, Vancouver, are opening branches at Mission

D. McGillvray has commenced in Vancouver the manufacture of cement paving tiles for sidewalks.

Jas. A. Duko, blacksmith and carriage maker, Steveston, has admitted James A. Wallace into partnership.

The Hudson Bay Company have contracted with E. Cook to erect a three story warehouse at Vancouver.

G. E. Farrar, Vancouver, has been appointed local agent for the North American Life Assurance Co., Toronto.

The C. P. R. has been granted the use of Howe street for the Lulu & Vancouver railway at a nominal rental.

Dan McGillvray, Vancouver, has secured the contract for the building of the Revelstoke & Arrow Lake Railways.

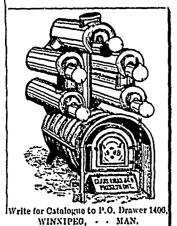
The staff of the Fraser River hatchery are now securing salmon ova. It is the intention to hatch about between 6,000,000 and 8,000,000

The mammeth fish building at Mission City, hailt by the citizens there as a public enter-prise, is about completed. .t will be utilized next summer.

The Westminster Slate Co. has been promised the order for all the slate required to roof the new Northwest Mounted Police barracks to be built soon.

Foster Macgurn, Supt. of agencies for the Mutual Life of New York, appointed Stanley Henderson, of Vancouver, as manager of the company for the mainland

The Pacific Fish Co., of which M. M. Mowat is manager, will commence halibut fishing in northern waters about the 10th of October. Mr. northern waters about the 10th of October. Air. Foley, foreman of the fishing department, left for Victoria on Saturday to charter a steamer to be used in making weekly trips to fishing station which will be located at a conv enient point. Operations will be carried on throughout the winter, and the necessary fishing gear is now being got into order. Westminster will be the headquarters of the company, and the carroes of halibut will be shipped cast from cargoes of halibut will be shipped cast from here,



180 Market Street E., WINNIPEG.

-WHOLESALE DEALERS IN-

PAINTS AND OILS, BRUSHES, TINWAKE, Glass, Furnaces, Stoves, Etc.

-AGENTS FOR-

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> OUR TRAVELLER is now on the read with the samples, hold your orders for him.

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The Double Maturity Policy of this Company embraces some of the most desirable features in Life Insurance, maturing as it does in full at death or age 65, or at period when reserve and surplus combined shall amount to the sum assured. It is without restriction as regards residence, travel or occupation; it is indisperable after the first year, and is the best and most convenient form of accumulation for old age ever devised.

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Chopped Feed, Oats, Bran, Shorts, etc.

Sole agents in Manitoba, Northwest Territories and British Columbia for

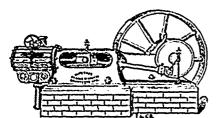
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DLEVATOR MACHINERY,



SAW MILLS, CHOPPERS, SHINGLE MACHINES,

OR MACHINERY OF ANY KIND

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Salesmen, to sell our choice and hardy nur-sery stock. Many special varieties to offer both in fruits and ornamentals, and controlled only by us. We pay commission or salary, give exclusive territory and pay weekly. Write us at once and secure choice of

territory.

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THE undersigued having other interests, are open to dispose of their Dry Goods Business. The stock consists of Dry Goods, Millinery, Clothing, Gents' Furnishings, &c., all in first class running order. A large and profitable business is being done, and the situation a desirable onc.

Communications Confidential.

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CALGARY.

WINNIPEG MARKETS.

[All quotations, unless otherwise specified, are whole-sale 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 7.

GREEN FRUITS-The principal feature of the GREEN FRUITS—The principal feature of the week has been the large receipts of Ontario grapes, which have been arriving freely in straight carload lots. Oranges are about out of the market at the moment. New Louisiana stock have been offered, but they are rather green yet. In lemons Verdilla are the principal variety and the best sell at \$6.50 nm beau green yet. In lemons Verdilla are the princi-pal variety, and the best sell at \$6.50 per box. Apples are more abundant of the kind, but rather poor average quality. Only Ontario fall fruit offering yet, and selling at \$3 to \$4 per barrel, as to quality. Good eating apples have been very scarce all the season. Ontario have been very scarce all the season. Ontario grapes are cheap, celling at 3½ to 4½c per pound as to variety, for good stock, the late keeping varieties bringing the top price. Concords are abundant at the lower price. In California fruité peaches and pears are in gcod supply, peaches selling at \$1.35 for clingatones up to \$1.50 for freestones. Pears, \$2 50 to 3.00 per box. Tokay grapes, \$3 per 20 lb crate. Crabannles have been scarce, and it has been imapples have been scarce, and it has been impossible to fill the demand, and as the season is drawing to a close for crabs, it is not likely that the demand will be supplied this season. Capo Cod cranberries of fine quality are offering at \$8.50 to 9.00 in large barrele.

WHEAT—The week has not been one of en couragement for holders. Business has been moderate and prices tending lower. The visible moderate and prices tending lower. The visible supply increased 1,835,000 bushels, as compared with an increase of 2,944,000 bushels a year ago. The total supply is now 60,528,000 bushels, and a year ago was 47,901,000 bushels. Prices in Manitoba have had a downward tendency, partly owing to the general situation, and partly due to the lower quality of the standard grades as recently fixed tor this crop. In Manitoba country markets No. 1 hard is

In Manitoba country markets No. 1 hard is quoted at 46 to 48c per bushel; No. 2 hard, 43 to 45c; No. 3 hard, 38 to 40c. Nearly all the crop is included in the grades of No. 1 and No. 2 hard. In comparing prices with last year, the difference in the quality of the grades must be taken into account, as the same grades this year are worth 2 to 5 cents less than last season's standard. It is the quality of the wheat, and not the grade classification, which fixes the value of the grain, and the price must decline in proportion to the depreciation of the grade standard. Those who have been clamoring for a reduction in the quality of the standard grades should now realize this fact. To call wheat No. 1 hard, which last year would have graded No. 2, will not give the farmer

have graded No. 2, will not give the farmer any more for his wheat.

The broken weather the last two weeks has interfered with threshing and marketing grain, but the rain was needed badly for fall plowing. Threshing returns are causing a general reduction in crop estimates made earlier. It is now pretty generally recognized that popular estimates of the Manitoba crop have been ten high. Estimates of 16 to 17 have been too high. Estimates of 16 to 17 bushels per acre are being reduced to about 14

bushels per acro.

It has been officially announced this week It has been officially announced this week that the Cavadian Pacific storage and cleaning elevator at Winnipeg will not be gone on with this year. The reason given is, that as the crop is of regular and good quality, being nearly all included in the grades of No. 1 and No. 2 hard, a cleaning elevator will not be needed this year, as it has been in the past two years, while with the decreased estimate of the yield, it is believed that present storage facilties are equal to the requirements of the crop. tics are equal to the requirements of the crop. Stocks in store at Fort William on Sept. 30 were 602,059 bushels, being an increase of 129,369 bushels. Receipts were 243,365 bushels, and shipments, 117,051 bushels.

FLOUR-There is still no change to note in local prices. Low grade flour is selling for feed for stock, for mixing with bran, on account of its cheapness. Prices in small lots to the local trade

are quoted: Patents, \$1.80, strong bakers, \$1.60; XXXX 70 to 95c. Low grades irregular. Brands of some mills sell at 5 to 10c under these prices, even in small lots.

MILISTUFFS—The price to the local trade delivered is \$10 to 11 for bran and \$12 to 13 for chorts as to quantity.

GROUND FEED-Held at \$17 to 20 per ton

as to quality.

OATMEAL, ETC-Unchanged. Rolledoats quotod at \$2 to \$2.20 per sack. Granulated, \$2 to \$2.20; standard \$1.75 to \$2; cornmeal \$1.60 to \$1.65; beans, \$1.30 to \$1.90 per bushel; split peas, \$2.40 to 2.50; pot barley \$2.40 to 2.50; pearl barley \$4 per sack.

OATS-Oats maintain a firm tone, notwithstanding now crop offerings, and the feeling is that prices will be well maintained, as the crop that prices will be well maintained, as the crop is light over a large portion of the country. Some districts will not bave a surplus. The Red river valley gives the best crop, both in quantity and quality. Old oats are held at 24 to 26c in car lots at country points. Dealers were trusting to farmers' deliveries of new to supply the local market, but deliveries have been cut off by bad roads, and stocks in the city were accordingly very light. A sale of a lot of new in store was made at 27c, for local consumption, which advanced price was made possible by light offerings.

Butter—The market is firm, with a fair demand. We quote round lots of dairy at 14 to 16c as to quality, and 1 to 2c more for small or single package lots.

CHEESE-Very little doing. Factories appear to be holding at 10c, and dealers are not buythe lack of discrimination as to quality. I heese is cheese, and that is all there is to it. There If one dealer holds some early cheese which he can sell at 9c, it is hard to sell better quality at a proportionate advance. For the good of at a proportionate advance. For the good of the factories and the trade generally there should be more regard to quality in handling

Eggs-Receipts of fresh are very light, and dealers are paying 14 to 15c and selling at 16c. Pickled stock are offering now at 20c, and perhaps are better quality than most of the so-called fresh stock now obtainable.

age, 9c; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 9c per half lb. packet.

LARD-Pure held at \$2.50 to 2.60, in 20pound pails, per pail; compound, at \$2.10 per pail.

Wook-The wool trade is just about wound up for this year. Ordinary long wools nominal at 7 to 8c per lb; mixed quality, containing some finer grades 3 to 9clb; downs 9 to 10c as to qualty; fine wools, such as good merino grades, 10 to 11c.

SENEGA ROOT-We quote 25 to 27c for good dry root and 10c for green. Considera stock is believed to be held in the country. Considerable

HAY-Baled hay quoted at \$6 to \$7 per ton

on track here. Leoze, \$4 to 5.
Poutray—Spring chickens bring 12jc, dressed, or about 40 to 50c per pair. Turkeys are scarce and wanted at 12jc per pound.

Wild ducks, 20 to 30c per psir.

Fish-B. C. talmon, 14 to 15c; trout, 9c; white fish, 6 to 61c. Oysters, \$2.25 to 2.50

per gallon.

DRESSED MEATS. - Generally casier, especially for mutton, which is expected to show a further decline. Beef is now showing fairly good quality. Pork firm. City wholesale butchers hold at 7c. Beef quoted at 5 to 51c as to quality. Mutton at 10c. Some of the Icelandic sheep ranchers from the lakes were in this week offering dressed mutton at Sc. Pork, 63 to 7c. Veal 6 to 7c.

HIDIS Wequote Winnipeg inspected here ss ollows No. 1 cows, 3c; No. 2, 2c; No. 3, 1½c; No. 1, heavy steers, 4c; No. 2 steers, 3c, Real veal 8 to 13-lb skins, 4 to 5c per pound. Kips about same as hides. Sheepskins, sheerlings, 35c each. Lambskins, 35 to 40c. Tallow, 43c; rendered; 2 to 33 rough.

Live Stock .- Cattle quiet at 2 to 29; per pound, and improved in quality of offerings. Export shipments eastward have been brisker Export shipments eastward have been brisker this week, a number of train loads having gone through, mostly of western ranch cattle. Sheep continue to decline. A car of Ontario sheep arrived this week and sold at only a little better than 4e per pound. They were a good lot, but rather too heavy for this market which prefers rather lean mutton. Butchers are heavily stocked with western ranch sheep. The average quality of these is very inferior this year, but they are cheaper than usual The average quality of these is very inferior this year, but they are cheaper than usual prices in this market in former years. Receipts of hogs have been very light, and prices are firm. Sufficient have not come forward to supply packers, and the new packing house has been closed for the present. Buyers quote 54c off cars here for good packing hogs, at which price good average lots are firm.

Duluth Wheat Market.

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

Monday—October, 63jc; December, 65c, May 72jc. Ruesday—October, 63c; December, 61jc; May 71jc. Wednesday—October, 61jc; December, 63jc; May 70jc. Thursday—October, 61jc; December, 63jc, May 70jc. Friday—October, 62jc—December, 63jc. May 70jc. Caturday—October, 62j—December, 63jc. May, 70jc.

A week ago September delivery closed at 63½c, and December at 65½c, and May at 72½c per bushel.

The Alarming Growth of Incendiarism.

Unpleasant as the prospects may be to underwriters and other business men, there is little doubt that the present financial depression will continue for some time, perhaps for several years. Outside the general results, there are special reasons why the stringent times should affect the fire insurance companies, unless they are very guarded in there operations. When the panicky condition began, stores had been stocked and manufacturers had given orders and made contracts on the basis of a pros-perous season. Of course, events have shown that merchants were everstocked, and in many cases, factories and mills had too many con-tracts out of material, which must be executed as long as the proprietors remain solvent, and stagnation followed where activity was expected and provided for. No doubt all of us strive to preserve our confidence in humane nature; but after all reasonable deductions have been made for mistakes in judgment as to special instances, it must be contessed that the prevailing conditions greatly increase the moral hazard of fire risks throughout the country. Even in 1892, when trade was fairly good, there was much evidence of "sales to insurance companies." This year, so far, the country has been bluz ng from one end to the other, and there are now already pretty good signs that much of this blazing results from causes not altogether accidental.

It must be remembered that the average citizen fails to grasp the true nature and function of a fire insurance company. The fire insurance companies are too frequently regarded as a sort of omnibus provided for the carrying of any and all risks of fire, and with unlimited money at their disposal for setting whatever claims of whatever nature that may arise if only destroyed property is "insured." When, in addition to this general view, is added in particular cases a deadened moral sense, which in the grand scheme for Number One has little respect to means and measurers so long as the end is gained, the natural effect in the moral hazard is very apparent. We assume that in

OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN

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 unparallelled 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.

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the term moral hazard is included the risk arising from indifference or carelessness as to the safety of property when it has ceased to be a profitable source of income. The actually criminal purpose to burn which applies the torch or sees that it is applied may be absent, and yet the risk be greatly increased by relaxed surveillence, a willingness that the companies may pay a rousing price for a pile of ashes, if things so turn out . The special point which we take in conclusinion is, that the depression of the times, present and prospective, will be almost certain to aggregate the moral hazard even above the degree in which it was apparent in 1892. It is but the part of wisdom for managers to insist upon a most complete analysis of the moral conditions prevailing in each risk before accepting it. Always an important element, the moral hazard never was more so than it is and will be for the next twelve months.—Insurance Age.

Quoting this article and commenting upon it, the Insurance Monitor for September has the following:—

While recognizing the force of all that is said by our contemporary, we doubt whother it has touched after all on the chief-cause of the present trouble. The increase of incendiarism has been going on during a series of years when there were no hard times to justify it. It has grown with the influx of professional incendiaries and anarchisticagitators from abroad. The curse of that unrestrained immigration from Russia, Austria and Italy, which has been flooding us with the disciples of John Most and with the lowest classes of Russian outcasts, is more responsible for increased incendiarism than any mere business tension. Insensibly we are lowering the tone of our population, and the effect is showing itself here just as it is in those fanatical outbursts against copital and property rights which have become so familiar of late. The golden opportunity to arrest this plague was furnished last year, but political influences stood in the way, as heretofore, and we can only rest in hope that public sentiment will some day become strong enough to check the evil. Meanwhile, underwriters have no recourse but to raise their rates.

The Vancouver and Westminster Electric Tramway and Light Co., Limited, has just been incorporated under the nominal capital of \$2,500,000 in \$20 shares, to take over the Vancouver City Tramway and Light service and the Inter-urban Tramway service between Vancouver and New Westminster. The incorporators are, D. Oppenheimer, B. Douglas and Percy N. Smith.

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Montreal Markets.

Flour—A fair volume of business is reported, although it falls below that of a week ago. Buyers are less anxious to operate since the Chicago wheat market which rules the price on this continent has lately shown considerable weakness. Whonever an advance of 1c or 2c is established it is invariably succeeded by a retrogressive movement. The price of flour, however, remains about steady, although a dealer admitted to us to day that in order to make sales he has found it necessary to concede somewhat on the prices he demanded a week or ten days ago. Straight rollers are still quoted at \$3.20 to 3.25, and a certain well known brand if 90 per cent is held at \$3.30, although we hear of no sales of round lots at that figure. Strong bakers have been selling at irregular figures, invoices having been shown us of sales of choice brands at \$3.60 up the \$3.75, but the latter figure was not for a round lot.

Oatmeal—Prices are barely holding their own, sales having been made this week at concessions upon former demands. The last sales of car lots reported to us were at \$1.37\fmathbf{t} to \$4.40 per barrel. Here we quote prices as follows: Rolled and granulated \$4.35 to 4.50; standard \$3.90 to 4.10. In bags, granulated and rolled \$2.10 to 2.20, and standard, \$1.90 to 2.05.

Feed—Although it is said buyers will not pay \$16 for Ontario bran, it cannot be laid down for less than that figure and sales have been made at that figure, one car selling at \$16.50. In Manitoba bran sales were made at at \$15 to \$15.25. Shorts are scarce and firm at \$17 to \$19 as to quality, but Moullie is dull at \$20 to \$22.

Wheat—In the absence of business on spot prices here are purely nominal, and No. 2 hard Manitoba wheat is quoted at 76 to 77c, and No. 2 Ontario white and red winter wheat 70 to 72c.

Oats—Sales of Nc. 2 oats have been made at 370 in store per 34 lbs., but sbippere say they are only worth 35c for export.

Barley—It is said that 41½c was the best bid made for a lot of feed barley this week, and we quote 41½ to 43c. Malting qualities are quoted t 48 to 55c.

Butter—The market is firm for creamery, sales of September having been made at 23c, but at this figure shippers will not operate, and we do not blame them, as in former years 23c creamery has invariably lost money. In dairy butter, eastern townships have sold in lots of 30 to 30 tubs at 20c, and western is firm at 17 to 18½c, sales having been made at both figures.

Cheese—The commencement of the week was marked by large sales at 10 to 10½c to 10¾c for finest western, last half of August and first half of September. The French Septembers at the boat fetched 10¾ to 10½c. Mostly all the cheese east of Toronto has been contracted, and consequently offerings on this market will henceforth be comparatively light. A good deal of cheese has changed hands on this market since our last issue, but offerings have become light. Holders are very firm in sympathy with the rising tone of the English market, the Liverpool public cable having advanced to 49s 6d, being a jump of 2s 6d. Finest western colored, 10¾ to 10¾c; finest Quebec, 10¼ to 10¾c; under priced, 9¼ to 10¢.

Eggs—The market is firming up under a fair export and local demand, grocers paying 15c for fresh in single cases, while held stock solle at 121 to 145.

sells at 13½ to 14c.

Beans—The market is dull. We quote choice hand picked \$1.70 to 1.80 per bushel, ordinary to good, \$1.50 to 1.60; and inferior, \$1 to 1.25.

Maple Products—Syrup at 41 to 50 in wood, and 50 to 600 in tins. Sugar dull at 6 to 70 per lb.

Honey—Sales of comb have been made at 11 to 12c for mixed. Choice white clover honey has sold at 13c. There have also been

sales of new extracted at 71 to 8c, with old at 51 to 61c.

Hops—Brewers are holding off for a 16 to 17c basis to work upon in laying in their winter stock, although prices have not got down there yet. A few bales have been sold on p.t., but said to be at about 21c.

Cured Meats—The market for Canada short cut mess pork is very firm under a few enquiry and very small stocks, sales having been made at \$23 by maskers, and we quote \$22 to 23. It would cost \$21.25 to lay down pork here from Chicago to day. The only supplies of Canada short cut mess pork are what packers are turn ing out from day to day. Lard is firm and higher, compound being quoted at \$1.80 to \$1.90. In smoked meats the feeling is firm all round, and prices have an upward tendency. Canada short cut pork, per bbl., \$22.00 to \$23.00; Canada clear mess, per bbl., \$20.50 to \$21.00; Chicago clear mess, per bbl., \$21.50; hauns, per lb., 12 to 14c; lard, pure, in pails, per lb, 11½ to 12c; lard, compound, in pails, per lb, 9 to \$4c; bacon, per lb, 11½ to 12½c; shoulders, per lb, 10½ to 11c. Apples.—The market is quiet, there being

Apples.—The market is quiet, there being hardly any change to notice from that of last week. Receipts fair, quoted at \$2.50 to 2.75, as to kind and quality. 200 bbls sold at \$1.80 to 2.60.

Hides.—The only change of any importance this week is the improved demand for heavy hides, which have sold at 6 to 6½ for No. 1; and owing the firmer tone of the Boston and Chicago markets where prices have advanced ½ to ½0, a better enquiry has set in for light hides in this market, and further sales have been made to Quebec tanners on the basis of 4½c for No. 1. Dealers are still paying 4c for No. 1. Calfskins are not wanted; but there is a good demand for lambskins, with business at 55 to 60c. We quote as follows:—Nos. 1, 2 and 3 hides to tanners, 4½, 3½ and 2½c, and to dealers 4, 3 and 2c for Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Calfskins 7c, lambskins 55 to 60c.

Money.—The money market is firm at 6 to 8 per cent discount on commercial paper, 7 per cent being the ruling price. The season of the year is now here when the demand for funds increases, and we do not look for the ease in rates which some have prognosticated.—Trade Bulletin, Sept. 29.

Toronto Grocery Market.

Sugars, Syrups and Molasses—Locally the demand is easing off, though orders are sufficiently numerous to keep stocks comparatively bare. A despatch from Montreal to day says that prices are firm and the demand active.

Sugars — Granulated, 5½c; Paris lumps, boxes, 6 to 6½c; extra ground, bbls, 6½c; powdered, bbls, 5½ to 5½c; refined, dark to bright, 4 to 4½c; and brights, 4½ to 5½c.

Syrups, per gal. imperial of 14 lbs—Dark, 24 to 27c; medium, 28 to 32c; bright, 32 to 35c; extra bright, 36 to 38c; extra, very bright, 40 to 43c; special brights, 45 to 48c.

Molasses—West India, bbls, 23 to 35c; New Orleans, open kettle, 45 to 55c; centrifugals, 30 to 40c; inferior low grades, 25 to 28c per gallon.

Teas—Teas locally are steady and in fairly active demand. Japans are still in good request, and there are also numerous orders for India teas, in which some excellent values are being shown.

Gussees—Stocks of green Rio coses are light and prices are firm. A local house sent to Montreal during the week to get sufficient to fill orders. Scarcity has been caused by trade with Brazil being interrupted. The trade seem to view the situation in a more placid frame of mind at the present writing, and expect to return to nominal conditions very shortly. Prices are as follows: Green Rio, at 22 to 23c. Roasted cosses—Rio, pure, 25c; choice, 26c; fancy, 26dc; extras, 27c; Maracabos, 30c; Jamaicas, 28c; Javas, 31dc for imperial; Java, old Gov-

ernment, 321 to 341c; private growth standard Javs, 361; Mochas, pure, 33c; genuiue Arabian Mochas, 36c.

Dried Fruit.—There has been a substitutial recovery in currants within the past few days, prices in the Greek market advancing 1s from lowest price. Barrels and cases are now quoted at \$3.3d and \$3.9d cost and freight. Spot currants in the local market are firm, and though prices for future delivery have stiffened, they are still lower than spot. Valencia raisins are firmer. Citron is improving, owing to shipments from Leghorn being checked in consequence of cholora at that port. Dates are steady, and Tarragona almonds are again higher. Q totations are:—Currants—bbls, 4½ to 6½c; cases. 6c; Patras, 7 to 7½c; cases. 7c. Raisins.—Valencia, 5½ to 60 for new fine off stalk, 6¼ to 75 for selected, and \$1 per 28 lb box for old fruit; layers, 7½c; Sultanas, 6 to 9c; loose Muscatels, \$2.25 to 2.40; London layers, old stock, \$1.50 to 1.30; black basket, \$2.50 to 3.00; blue baskets, \$3 to 3.25. Figs—Elemos, 10 lbs and up, none; white Malagings, 5½ to 5½c in 25 lb boxes; natural do. in bogs, 4 to 4½c; 14 ox, 7½ to 8c; Hallowee, 5 to 5½c. Prunes—Cases, 6½c. Nuts—Almonds, Tarragona, 15 to 16c; Ivica, 14 to 15c; do., shelled Valencia, 30c; filberts, Sicily, 9½c; walnuts, Gredoble, 1½ to 15c; marbots, 11c.

Canned Goods—Late arrivals of British Columbian salmon are enabling jobbers to fill back orders. The situation in peas, corn and tomatoes is strong, but some sales have been made that a.o romewhat puzzling. We hear of sa'es of peas at 80c. Tomatoes are reported a poor rack up to date, and the cold weather is damaging prospects. Prices are as follows:—Fish—Salmon. 1's tall, \$1.30 to 1.50; lobeter, imperial crown flats, \$2.50 to 2.60; mackerel, \$1 to 1.25; finnan haddie, \$1.40 to 1.50; sardines, French ½'s, 17½ to 19c; sardines, American ½'s, 6 to 3:; sardines, American ½'s, 9 to 10½c. Fruit and vegetables—Tomatoss, 3's, 85 to 95c; corn, 2's, 80 to 90c; peas, 2's, 80c; beans, 85 to 95c; pumpkins, 70 to 90c; strâwberries and raspberries, 2's, \$1.65 to 200; apples, gale, \$2.10; 3's, 95c to \$1; peaches, 2's, \$2; peaches, 3's, \$3; plums, 2's, \$1.65 to 1.75; 3's, \$2.60 to 2.85; pears, 2's, \$1.45 to 1.80; 3'r, \$2 60 to 2.75.

Rice and Spices—Prices are as follows:—Rice—Bags, 3\hat{g} to 3\hat{g}c; do, off grades, \hat{8}.15 to 3 2\hat{5}; do, Patna, 4\hat{q} to 5\hat{1}; do., Japin, 4\hat{1} to 5\hat{1}c; sago, 4\hat{1} to 5c; tapioca, 4\hat{1} to 5\hat{7}c; whole papper, black, 11\hat{1} to 16c; do., white, 18 to 25c; ginger, Jamaica, 18 to 25c; cloves, 15 to 20c; allspice, 10 to 13 : nutmeg, 80c to \$1.10; cr. am of tartar, 28 to 35c.—Empire, Sept. 30.

Canada's Progress.

Some complain of the progress of Canada in comparison with the United States. Such persons are not familiar with facts, and simply base their ideas upon superficial appearances. However, it must be confessed, says the Hamilton Spectator, that Canada is a little slow. Her population has increased only seven-fold, while that of the United States has increased sixfold. Her railway mileage is only a little greater in proportion to population than that of the United States. Her foreign trade is only 50 per cent greater than that of the United States. Her shipping is only three times as great in proportion to population as that of the United States. The Canadian farmer gets only 20 bushels of wheat to the acre, while the United States farmer gets 13 bushels.

The McCormick Implement Work of the United States must establish its proposed branch in Canada this year or forfeit its charter in the Dominion: Walkerville, Ont., offers a free site, exemption from taxation for ten years, reduced railroad rates, etc. Walkerville's offer is the highest out of over fifty towns which are bidding for the manufactory, Stratford being next.



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Bank of British North America.

A general meeting of the proprieters of this bank was held at the office of the Corporation in London on Sept. 6 to receive the report of the directors.

The Chairman said: You will notice that in the report we have differed from the usual form in one particular, namely, that we state the amounts appropriated out of the net profits of the half year to the Officers' Widows and Orphans Fund and the Life Insurance Fund. When those excellent schemes were first instituted, we took your sandtion for contributing to them, and from time to time they have been mentioned in the half yearly reports presented at general meetings. But in view of the fact that the personnel of shareholders changes in time, we thought it better 3 specify in the half-yearly report the appropriations to those excellent schemes, and to obtain your continuing sanction to them. Turning to the balance sheet the only items which show any noticeable change as compared with the last half year are the following.—On the liabilities side there is a diminution in the amount of deposits on current accounts of about £100,000. This is enrent accounts of about £100,000. This is entirely an ordinary diminution, owing doubtless to the somewhat restricted means of the depositors during hard times, and will right itself when business grows better. On the assets side you will notice a decrease of £330,000 in the item "Cash on call," etc. Of this sum £150,000 appears in the increased total of "Bills receivable, loans, etc.;" that is to say, that in some of our branches monay has been to that extent loaned at fixed times of, say, two or three months instead of at call; and of the remainder, £100,000 is the result of the decrease to that extent alluded to in deposits. The amount of the investment account is swelled by £26,000 of good colonial securities which it has been to our advantage to take. The bank premises account has been augmented by £3,500, part of the cost of the new buildings at Vancouver. The total of this account is, we consider, a moderate estimate of the value of our investment in bank premises. The net carnings from the profits of the half-year, after earnings from the profits of the hair-year, after making ample provision for bad and doubtful debts, amount to £33,437 14s 6d; this, together with the £7,863 10s 2d brought forward, gives a total of £41,301 4s 8d, which we have to deal with, and which enables us to declare the dividend usual at this half-year of 35s per share, to appropriate £687 12s 1d to the officers' fund, which I have alluded to, and to carry forward £5,613 12s 7d to the next half-year. This result, obtained as it has been during a time of great financial panic in two great countries of the world is one for the trips of the world is tries of the world, is one for which, to say the least, we may be thankful. There is no denying that it has been an anxious time, but it is quite possible that the wave of distrust which was the direct result of the financial policy inaugurated in the United States by the passing of the Sherman Silver Bill might have extended over the border into the Dominion. it did not do so is, I think, eloquent testimony to the soundness of the Canadian banking sys-tem. Had it extended there, it would have caused us and the other great banks of the Dominion some inconvenience, and possibly some loss; but our financial position is, and was, sufficiently strong to have met such an emergency successfully. I am very happy to be able to state that we have met with no exceptional losses during the half-year; and per-haps I may here say that when we report to you, as we do report to you, that all bad and doubtful debts have been provided for, those unwelcome and unavoidable casualities are gone into by the board most carefully serialim, and dealt with with no unsparing hand. On the whole, I may say that we have cause to be thankful that we have been able to earn our accustomed half-yearly dividend as usual dur-ing very trying times. As regards the pros-

pects for the coming half-year, it is always dillicult and somewhat daugerous to prophesy; but so far as we have been able to inform ourselves, the great industries of the Dominion are in a condition favorable to the general welfare. We have reports from the other side which assure that the harvest generally in the Dominion is likely to prove an average one, and I have seen it stated in some of the newspapers that, as regards the great West, the quality of crops is the best on record. The lumber trade, one of the greater industries of the Dominion, has been lately in a more than usually prosper ous condition; and as regards the manufacturand to be booming, still I believe that they are not in an unhealthy position. Under these circumstarces, I think it is not unreasonable to look forward to the possibility of a prosperous half year. You are aware that from time to time, when practicable, some member of the board makes a visit of inspection to the branches and the agencies. The information obtained during these visits is always These inspections keep us in touch not only with our officers, but also with some of our customers, and they afford us that personal knowledge of our business which is always of great value in any banking concern. We have recently had the benefit of a visit of this cort from our valued colleague, Mr. Glyn, and the voluminous information which he has brought home has in pired us with renewed confidence in the continued prosperity of the bank, and, I think I may also say, in the continued popularity of the bank. It has also confirmed us in the belief which we have maintained, that your officers—from the general manager and his able deputy, the managers of the branches, down to the juniors in the service—continue to merit that confidence which we place in them, and by their tast and ability, and by their zeal in your refer that and ability, and by their zeal in your service, to merit those thanks which I hope you will now join with me in offering to them, and which I think they truly deserve. I do not think that there is any other topic upon which I can touch, and unless any shareholder has any questions to ask, or any remarks to make, I will put the motion for the adoption of the report of the report.

The World's Wheat Supply.

In this issue of the Price Current is published the annual statement of Beerbohm's London Corn Trade List, relative to the question of wheat supplies for the ensuing year. Beerbohm's list is painstaking in such work, and its statements are entitled to full consideration. The conclusion reached in the calculations is that the exporting countries will apparently have an exporting surplus of 45,000,000 quarters, including grain from previous reserves and the new crop, while the indicated requirements of importing countries aggregate 50,250,-000 quarters—or an excess of 42,000,000 bushels in requirement over supply. It is observed that "it must be confessed that with the present abundant supplies there are no signs of any such prospective deficiency of 5,250,000 quarters as is here shown," and that "it is, of course, possible that American official statements are once more at fault."

In the calculation the United States crop is estimated at 410,000,000 bushels, and the exportable surplus, including previous supplies, 110,000,000 bushels.

When it is considered how near in fact this

careful analysis of the position of wheat shows the supply and requirements to be, and that the apparent deficiency is a quantity equivalent to only 2 per cent. of the aggregate production, it may well be accepted that the world's wants for the year may be recognized as provide for, although it appears probable that in order to meet these requirements on the usual basis the accumulations of wheat of previous production

in excess of normal reserves will necessarily have to be absorbed. In view of this fact, and of the actual plentifulness of supplies in commercial channels, it seems problematical if sentiment will be equal to advance values in any great degree until the season may be much further advanced—and the influence of prospects concerning the next crop will become a factor in the shaping of speculative views. It is in order, however, to expect that the year's average of values will be decidedly higher than the preceding year, and probably higher than for several years past.—Cincipnati Price Curernt, Sept. 28.

Money and General Business.

That there has been a great improvement in the supply of currency available for general business purposes is attested on all hands, both east and west, and while there has been some increase in the volume of general business it is not yet such as to inspire general confidence, and merchants and munufacturers are keeping close to shore. The hanks are urging good borrowers to take money and employ it in their business, but the latter cannot see their way clear to employ borrowed capital without an assurance of profit, and such assurance they

cannot obtain.

It is true that the stock market has given evidence of more confidence lately, but that is at the present time not to be considered as a barometer of general business, if it ever is. Prices of stocks are influenced by many things besides the amount of money available to borrowers on call at low or moderate rates, and there is so much of speculative manipulation in the transactions that it is difficult to tell what is the legitimate groundwork of the market. Frequently the stock market and general business appear to be opposed to each other; the selling of borrowed stock, or short selling, frequently depresses values unduly, and is apt to have a similar influence, by sympathy, on the merchandise markets, but there is really no necessary connection between them. In times like these money lenders prefer to lend upon good collateral security, and accept low rates on call rather than discount commercial paper and take the rick which that it volves, even if they obtain higher rates of interest. Thus credit is much restricted, and it will take a long time for such a restoration of confidence as will admit of the usual bank accommodation being extended to merchants and manufactu-rers. These are prudent and sagacious business men who are sought as borrowers, but they will not branch out ender uncertainties, preferring to do only so much business as they can on their own capital, so that while the money market may be easier for them, it may be close and perhaps prohibitory for the ordinary business man, who has for years been considered in fairly good credit, and has been able to obtain all the money he required from his bank for the prosecution of his business. Thus business is practically reduced to a cash basis, which means that it is much reduced in volume and that it will continue for a long time on this greatly reduced dasis. The resumption by many factories that had been closed is generally on a reduced basis of wages or on shorter time, and a general curtailment of business it is evident will require less money for its prosecution, so that the volume of currency which was scarcely adequate to the wants of trade in prosperous times may be excessive in the fature when the volume of trade is likely to be so much reduced.

It requires more than plenty of money to produce prosperity. We may have an abundance of currency and a scarcity of trade. The outlook for business during the fall and winter months is anything but encouraging, but trade will not cease and the great recuperative capa-city of the country will coner or later become manifest and assert its power, but there may be a long time before this will overcome the great shock which business interests have received.—Cincinnati Price Current, Sept. 28:

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Still Another New Pipe.

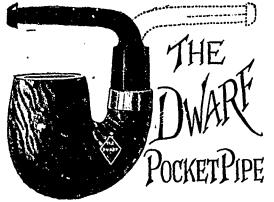
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Largest and Best assortment in the North-west. Prices to suit all comers.

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134 and 136 2nd Av. N. Winnipeg Man,



Toronto Hardware Market.

Prices are steady except in tin, galvanized iron and axes, in which local competition has offected somewhat lower figures. Quotations are as follows:

are as follows:—
Antimony—Cooksen'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; Straits, 100-lb ingots, 22 to 22½c; strip, 23½ to 24c.
Copper—Ingot 12½ to 13c; sheet, 16 to 18c.
Lead—Bar, 4½ to 5c; pig, 3½ to 3½c; sheet, per roll, \$4.75 to \$5.25; shot, Can. dis. 15 per cent

Zinc-Sheet 53 to 63; zinc, spelter, 43c; do-mostic; imported, 43 to 5c; solder, hf and hf, 16 to 17c.

Brass-Sheet, 21 to 28c.

Brass—Sheet, 21 to 28c.

Iron—Bar, ordinary, \$1.95 basis; bar, refined, \$2.60; Swede*, 1 inch or over, \$4 to 4.25; Lowmoor, 5½ to 6c; hoops, coopers' \$2.60 to 2.65; do, band, \$2.56 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 guage, 4½ to 5c; 26 do, 5 to 5½c; 28 do, 5½ to 5½c.

Wire—Aunealed, 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 tinned, per 1b, ½ to 8c; galvanized fence,

Hamilton or Toronto add Toc per 100 lbs; market tinned, per lb, 4½ to 8c; galvanized fence, same discount as annealed; harbed wire, 4½ to 4½c; coiled chain, ¼ inch, 4½ to 5c; ¾ inch, 4½ to 4½c; ½ inch, 3¼ to 4c; ¾ inch, 3½ to 3½c; ¾ inch, 3 1 5 to 3½c; 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, 18½c.

Steel—Cast, 13 to 14c; boiler plate, ¼ inch, \$2.30; 5.16 do., \$2.25; ¾ do., \$2.25; ¼ leigh shoe, \$2.50 to 2.75.

Nails—American list basis, \$2.30, f.o.b.

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 keg, \$3.75, f.o.b. Toronto
and Hamilton; \$3.70, f.o.b. London

Canada Plates-B'aina, \$2.75 to 2.90; other,

\$2 90 to 3.10.

Tin Plates—IC coke, \$3 65 to 3.75; IC charcoal, \$4.25 to 4.50; IX charcoal, \$5.25 to 5.50; IXX charcoal, \$6.25 to 6 50; DC charcoal, \$4.25 to 4.50.

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, 11 basis; sical, 93 to 10

Ates—Per box, \$6 to 14.
Glues—Fourth quality star, 1st break, \$1.38 to 1.40; 2ad do, \$1.50; 3rd do, \$3.30; 4th do, \$3.60; 5th do, \$3.90.

For old material we quote dealers paying seconds 5 to 510.

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 Sc; heavy scrap copper 9½c; old copper bottoms, 8c; light scrap brass 5c; heavy yellow scrap brass, 7c; heavy red scrap brass, 8½ to 8½c; scrap lead, 1½ to 2c; scrap zinc, 2c; scrap rubber, 2c; counscrap zinc, 2c; scrap rubber, 2c; country mixed tags, 75 to 950 per 100 lbs.; clean dry bones, 50 to 650 per 100 lbs.; plough-shares, 50 to 650; railroad iron, 60 to 702; malleable scrap, 25c.—Empire, S.pt. 30.

Montreal Grocery Market.

The pressure for immediate deliveries of sugar, particularly granulated, continues great er even than before. And although refiners are doing their best to satisfy the immediate demands, they are still obliged to proportion their product, giving each customer enough to keep them going. Prices are unchanged at 5½ to 5½ for granulated. Yellows are so scarce that the price for ordinary grades has advanced to 4%, this class of sugar being sold as fast as it can be turned out. One refinery has some dark grade sugar on hand, which is solling at 4 dc.

Syrups are moving slowly at unchanged prices; but the tone of the market is steady.

prices; but the tone of the market is steady.

The tea market is not active. At the sale yesterday most of the buying was on western account, and while local buyers have been holding off for some time waiting for this sale they did not do nearly as much business as was accounted. James worth from 15 to 18c are in expected. Japans worth from 15 to 18c are in fairly good demand. There is not much doing fairly good demand. There is not much doing in blacks; but Ceylonz and Indians have advanced 1d in London, and Low gra'le Congous, which could be bought for 12c a few days ago, are now held for 13 to 14c.

The coffee market is steady, but quiet. We quote: Jamaica, 16 to 18c; Maracaibo, 19 to 21c; Porto Cabello, 18 to 20c; Rio, 17½ to 19c; Java, 24 to 28c, and Mocha, 25 to 28c. Small lots are quoted higher.

Spices show a somewhat better demand, and

Spices show a somewhat better demand, and we quote: Common Jamaica ginger at 15 to 16c, and at 18 to 20c fr finer qualities. Black pepper, 5½ to 6½c; Pimento steady at 6c. Nutmegs quiet at 50 to 52½c to \$1.

The exceptionally low prices noted on dried

raisins and currants has led to somewhat freer operations on the part of importers on this market. Advices from Denia also are rather firmer in raisins, in some cases being quoted is to 6d higher, the cost and freight for off stalk now ranging from 12s as the inside price to 13s 61 to 14s for the better grades, with layers 15s to 18s according to brand. On spot jobbers report business quiet and prices about the same at 51 to 62 for good, sound varieties of off stalk Valencias, with

Currants remain much the same, the easy tone still ruling, and we understand that some round quantities for future delivery have been booked on account of Montreal importers, ranging from 5,000 to 7,000 barrels. Recent cash and freight quotatious have been 9s to 12s for provincials. On spot we quote provincials 33c and Filitaria 4c.

Fish—There is a very fair movement noted in smoked and pickled fish, the former moving out in a very satisfactory manner at steady prices. We quote Portland finnan haddies, 7½ out in a very satisfactor, manufactor, out in a very satisfactor, prices. We quote Portland finnan haddies, 7½ to 8½c; St. John bloaters, \$1.50; kippered herring, \$1.75 per box; boneless fish, 3½ to 5c; boneless pure cod, 6½ to 7c; green cod, \$5.25 to 5.50 per bbl; large No. 2 mackerel, half bbls, \$8.50; Labrador salmon, \$12 to \$14 per bbl; \$8.50; Labrador salmon, \$12 to \$14 per bbl; \$C. B. herring, \$5.50; Labrador do., \$5; malpeque oysters, per express, \$7 to \$8; freight, \$3 to \$25.

Canned Goods—There is nothing special to note in canned goods, buyers being backward on vegetables and fruits, while there is no change in spot prices for canned salmon, which range from \$1.30 upward .- Gazette, Sept. 30.

Nails and Barb Wire.

Although the movement in these markets is slow, yet there are some signs of a betterment and the situation is far from being as discouraging as it was during the summer months. A number of mills in both lines have been started up within the last ten days and the demand is slowly increasing at the old prices, which are claimed to be as near the actual cost as is possible without sacrificing money in their manufacture.

The growth of the birb wire industry has been remarkable, and it is undoubtedly coming into more extended use as the knowledge of the gain involved in its use becomes more widethe gain involved in its use becomes more widespread and general, but it so happens that a
better appreciation of its merits than now exists was relied upon by the manufacturers, and
that the total plant capacity is now greater
than the trade demands or can expect to demand for some time to come unless the wire
becomes of more general use. As for nails,
the fact is that there are more manufactured
than are needed, and the involtable result is than are needed, and the inevitable result is a non-profitable price, and the shutting down of most of the mills with a few recent resumptions as noted above. - Stores and Hardware, United States.

The steamer British Prince has arrived at New York with 5,000 boxes Valencia raisins, a considerable portion of which is for Canadian houses. The remainder is held in New York at 7½ to 7½c for layer, and store goods immediately quotable are quoted at 7½ to 7½c. These prices are distinctly firmer. Later arrivals are quoted at 1 to 1c less, but demand is more active and the situation stronger.

R. B. HUTCHISON, (Late of Mills & Hutchison, Montreal.

EDWARD J. DIGNUM

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Woollens and Tailors' Trimmings, &c Canadian Tweeds a Specialty.

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Messrs, J. N. Richardson Sons & Owden, Ltd., Belfast, Linen Goods. Messrs R. Pringle & Son, Hawick, Scotch Underwear. Messrs, David Moseley & Sons, Matchester, Rubber Garments. J. Cawthra & Co, Bradford, Manufacturers Italian Cloths and Vernona Serges. Complete stock of Linens and Rubber Garments kept in Toronto,

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A Long Felt Want Supplied.

The Problem Solved at Last-

LOUIS COTE & BRO., of St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, will show to the trade for the coming season, an entirely new invention of MEN'S FROST PROOF Boots and Shoes, which is a combination of Leather and Rubber, combining all the advantages of Lumbermen's Gum Rubbers and Felt Boots, and entirely dispense with the necessity of Overshoes. This new invention is known "The Yamaska Frost Proof Pootwear," and is protected under patent No. 62994. Manufacturers are warned against infringement.

SHOE MERCHANTS AND GENERAL STORE KEEPERS, Wait? Don't place your orders for Gum Rubbers or Felt Boots until you have inspected our full line of samples.

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LOUIS COTE & BRO, Staple Goods.

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Full Supply Drugs, Chemicals, Sundries and Patent Medicines. Leithhreed's Fluid Extracts. Elixirs, and other Pharmaceutical **Products**

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Full Stock carried by our Manitoba and N.W. Agents,

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MUNROE & CO. Wholesale Dealers in

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WKOLESALE

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

Every requisite for the Drug Trade promptly supplied.

TORONTO, ONT.

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-MY FULL PALL LINE OF SAMPLES OF-

FANCY GOODS and WOODENWARE

Druggist, Tobacconist and Stationers' Sundries, Plush, Leather and Oak Dressing Cases and Boxes, Purses, Silverware, Electroplate and Cutlery, China Goods, Cups and Saucers, Toys, Games, Dolls, Sleighs and a full line of new Goods. Will be on inspection in all the Principal Western Towns,

SMITH, 53 Bay Street, TORONTO. HENRY Represented by R. G. MOGGRIDGE.

KIRKPATRICK & COOKSON Established 1860,

MONIRHAL,

Commission Merchants,

Flour, Grain, Butter, &c. Advances made on Consignments to British or Continental markets

Johnston's Fluid Beef

maintains its high standard as

A perfect . .

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STAMINAL.

is a Food and a Tonic combined

It contains the feeding qualities of Beef and Wheat and the tonic qualities of Hypophosphites in the form of a

Palatable Beef Tea.

Milk Granules

is the solids of pure Cow's Milk so treated that when dissolved in the requisite quantity of water it yieldsa product that is

The perfect equivalent of MOTHER'S MILK.

JAS. McCREADY & CO., WHOLESALE Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,

MONTREAL.

W. WILLIAMS, AGENT.
SAMPLE ROOM-Room I McIntyre Block,
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To Chicago and the World's Fair.

"The Northwestern Line" now offers the following improved train service from Minneapolis and St. Paul.

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"The Badger State Express" lewes Minne apolis every morning 7.20. St. Paul, 3 o'clock, and arrives Chicavo 9.35 p. m. The train is equipped with modern day coaches and luxurious parior cars. By this train the traveler is enabled to see the beautiful scenerof Wisconsin with its hills, rivers and lakes, giving most delightful daylight r.de through a most pletur esque and interesting region.

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arrival in Unitago is destrian nor vorios pair.

"The Northwestern Limited" leaves Minne 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 Pullmar and Wagner P. Ivate, compartment Sleepling Cars and Puffet Smoking Library Coaches, and is only train of its kind in America on which extra lare is not charged.

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What we can raise and what we can do with it in the

${f American}$ 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, maccaroni, 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, bagging and binding twine, and from the reed make oil and cake.

From our homp 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 spur, 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 hame, bacon

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 blast, which could be divided up to fertilize Quotec, 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.

From our forests we get the finest building

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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HILLSBOROUGH, NEW BRUNSWICK,

Toronto Leather Prices.

TUTUILU DEBUILUT TTIUUS.

Prices are: Sole, slaughtered, medium, heavy, per lb, 23 to 250; Spaulsh, No. 1, per lb. 24 to 26c; Spanish, No. 2 per lb., 22 to 24c; Spanish, No. 3, per lb, 18 to 20c; calfakin, Canadian, light, 65 to 75c; calfakin, Canadian, medium, 70 to 73c; calfakin, Canadian, heavy, 65 to 70c; calfakin, French, \$1.05 to 1.30; upper, light, medium, 30 to 32c; split, 15 to 23c; harness, prime, per lb, 24 to 26c; harness, light, per lb, 22 to 24c; buff, 14 to 16c, pubble, 14 to 16c; cak harness, American, 45 to 50c; cak harness, Euglish, 75 to 80c; cordovan vamps, No. 2, \$5 to 5.60; cordovan goloshes, 11 to 12c; cordovan sides, No. 1, 16c; cordovan sides, No. No. 2, \$5 to 5.60; cordovan gotosnes, 11 to 120; cordovan sides, No. 1, 16c; cordovan sides, No. 2, 13c. cordovan sides, No. 3, 11 to 121; oak cup soles \$4.50 to \$8; hamlock taps \$3 to 3.75; cod oil, per gal, 45 to 50c; degras, per lb, 4½ to 5c; japonica, per lb, 6 to 6½c; oak extract, 40; hamlock extract, 3c; lampblack, 20 to 30c; sumar, per top, 65 to 70c; roundings, white oak, 10 to 25c; roundings, black, 18 to 20c; roundings, hamlock, 15c.

Montreal Tea Sales.

The annual trade sale of tea by John Dun-The annual trade sale of tea by John Duncan & Co. was held on Sept. 27 before one of the largest audiences ever experienced in the city, the principal houses in the Dominion being represented. Over 6,000 packages were offered, and every package was sold without reserve as emounced. The bidding was spirited, and the good prices realized were a surprize to the trade. It evidently demonstrated the fact that some one wanted tea, as the following summary of sales will show: Four thousand two hundred and eighty eight packages of Japan summary of eales will show: Four thousand two hundred and eighty eight packages of Japan at 13 to 29c, 292 packages of Young Hyson at 12½ to 31c, 550 packages Guopowder at 11 to 35c, 55 packages of Imperial at 11½ to 20c, 12 packages Hyson at 11c, 707 packages Congou at 16 to 20½c, 50 packages scented Orango Pekoo at 20½ to 30c, 61 packages Indians and Ceylons at 24½ to 37c.

Teas.

The Landon Grocers Gazatte reviews the teasituation as follows:—

Indian Tea—A better tone has been noticeable all round, and with a decided wake up in aute an round, and with a decined waste up in the country trade teas have received a good deal more attention. Auctions only amounted to 34,000 pickages, very light for the time of year, and as a result we had an advance of about 1d per lb on all teas under 81d per lb. A certain amount of tea still tells at 52d per lb. lb, but the quality is much inferior to what was going at that price a week or two back. Medium Pekoes have as yet shown little or no advance, but the 63d and 7d per lb kinds attract more attention, and it has quite lately been discovered that they were perhaps worth looking at.

Ceylon Tea-Light auctions and an active enquiry have combined to make nearly all grades go dearer this week. In common tea grades go dearer this week. In common tease very little was to be had under 61 per lb, and in this range the buying was quite excited. Pekoes were also a shade firmer, but not to the same extent, and 61d to 8d per lb kinds were still relatively cheap, and the same may be said of common brokens. All fine to finest teas were decidedly firmer, the best of the broken Pekoes and orange Pekoes showing strong advances.

Montreal Hardware Market.

Business in iron and heavy metals continues Business in iron and heavy metals continues on the quiet side, buyers steadfastly pursuing a conservative course of operation. In pig iron a few lots of Summerlee have been moved at quotations, also some domestic pig. Tin plates rule dull, while the firmness of Canada plates noted last week is still to note, as supplies are coming forward very slowly. There is a fair enquiry for metals, copper, tin and lead, show-

ing a steadier feeling. Wo quoto:—Summerlee, \$18 50 to 19; Eglington, \$17 to 17.25;
Carnbro, \$16.75 to 17; Siemens' No. 1, \$18;
Laugloan, \$18.50; wrought scrap, No. 1, \$15 to
16; bar fron, \$1.90 to 1.95; Tiuplates, coke,
\$3.15 to 3.25; I. C. charcoal, \$3.75 to 4.25;
Caunda plates, \$2.45 to 2.55; torne plates,
\$7.25 to 7 75. Galvanized iron, 4\frac{1}{2} to 4\frac{1}{2} of or
28 guage. Copper, 11\frac{1}{2} to 130; ingot tin, 21\frac{1}{2}
to 22\frac{1}{2}; lead at \$2.85 and spilter at \$4.75.

Leads and Paints-Trade in this line is commencing to show some improvement, while the firm tone of values is fully maintained, in fact an advance in white lead would not be surprising. Linseed oil is steady to firm at 60 to 63c for round lots of raw and boiled respectively.

Mass- Is still quoted at \$1.35 for first break, but this might be shaded in case of a round lot. Putty-In bulk remains at \$1.85.

Putty—In bulk remains at \$1.85.
Coment—Owing to the advance in freights cement is quoted at 25 to 30c per cask higher. The stocks are fairly large, but there is a very good demand for both local and export account. We quote English brands, \$2.10 to \$2.20 and Belgian, \$1.95 to \$2.05. Fire bricks are in good demand at \$15 to \$21 per 1,000 ex-wharf.

good demand at \$15 to \$21 per 1,000 ex-wharf.

Petroleum—Refined petroleum is moving out in a very satisfactory manner. the demand being fully up to the average for this zeason of the year. Prices hold steady. We quote Canadian at 1140 in shed in Montreal for round lots, and 124c for five barrel lots, and 132 for small quantities. American petroleum, 170 in car lots, 180 in 10 barrel lots, 184c in 5 barrel lots, and 184c for single barrels, 2 per cent. off for cash; American benzine, 23 to 25c; Canadian benzine, 104c Petrolea; 124c Montreal.

Turpentine—45 to 46c; resins. \$2c50 to \$5 as

Turpentine—45 to 46c; resins, \$2.750 to \$5 as to brand; coal tar, \$3.75 to \$4; cotton waste, 51c for colored and 7 to 10c for white; oakum, by to 74c, and cotton calum, 10 to 12c. Cordage, Sisal at 93 for 7:16 and upwards, and 15c for deep sea line. Pure manilla, 11c for 7:16 and upwards and 12c for smaller sizes.—Gazette, Sept. 30.

Toronto Paint and Oil Prices.

Toronto Paint and Oil Prices.

Prices are steady with the exception of linseed oil, which are easier. We quote on large lots only: Pure white lead, ground in oil, association guarantee, \$5. Prepared paints (\frac{1}{2}\), and gal. tins)—Pure per gal., \$1; second qualitier. per gal., 90c. Colors, in oil (25-lb. tins, standard quality)—Venetian red, per pound, \$4\frac{1}{2}\) to \$\frac{1}{2}\circ\); chrome yellow, per pound, \$1\circ\); chrome green, per pound, \$2\circ\); French Imperial green, 19c. Colors, dry—Yellow ochre (J.C.), in barrels, per owt, \$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, \$2\circ\); Canadian, in barrels, \$1\frac{1}{2}\) to 2c; burnt umber, per pound, 9c; chrome yellow, per pound, \$1\text{1}\) to 12c; chrome greens, per pound, 12c; Indian red, 6c for ordinary, 10c for pure; agricultural red, 6c for ordinary, 10c for pure; agricultural red, 6c for ordinary, 10c for pure; agricultural red, 5t to 20c; golden ochre, \$\frac{3}{2}\)c. Turpentine, in barrels—Selected pekgs, per gal, 46c for 1 to 3 barrels, freight allowed to 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 8c. Linseed oil, raw, per gal, 61c; boiled, do, 61c net, cash 30 days delivered. Putty, \$2\text{ per 100 pounds; resin \$1\text{ per 100 pounds. Pine tar (pint tins), 95c per doz.—Empire.

Grain Prices in England.

L. Norman & Jo., of London, write as follows on September 18:—.

Since our last report of the 12th inst, the wheat trade has been decidedly more active, the better feeling lately existing being well maintained. American advices which have recently exhibited more steadiness have assisted in improving the feeling here. The trade however continues to move slowly in face of the large stocks both here and in the United States. The reduction of these stocks must necessarily

The reduction of these stock's must necessarily

be a question of time, but in view of the requirements pointed out in our last, there is every reason to look with more confidence into the future and to anticipate a gradual restor ration of values to a higher and more legitimate

Withstocks nearly exhausted, Canadian grains are firm and advancing, but met with no response from this side. Buyers are not yet in a position to decide whether the quality of the new crop warrants any advance. From re-ports to hand, however, we have every reason to believe the quality of the new crop is sup-erior to the old, and this being the case, large trade should result with the home country.

Hard Manitobas. - Business has been neglected in this article during the past week. Holders are not disposed to sell.

Barley .- For feeding barley the demand has not been maintained, the market being dull and lower to sell.

Oats-Steady, but not much doing. There are sellers of new white Cauadians at 17s c.i.f. London, but no transactions recorded.

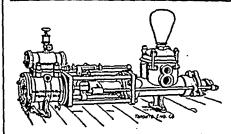
Peas-Steady. To Bristol Channel sellers, 26s; buyers, 25s 6d.

Hay - Speculators having neglected this article, the trade has settled down to a legitimate demand for consumption. Prices remain steady, £5 c.i.f. being prid for some 300 tons to London, Ost.-Nov. shipment, with further buyers thereat. To Liverpool 300 tons have been sold at £1 10s c.i.f., Ostober shipment.

In some districts English farmers have succeeded in obtaining a second crop of hay this season. This fact, coupled with large supplies from Russia, Holland and South America, tends to case the market, and we should not be surprised to see a slight falling off in values.

Australian Hay for England.

In writing from London a correspondent of the Minneapolis Jeurnal says: "The high prices which have lately been ruiling in England for hay, and which were duly reported in the Minneapolis Journal, have had the effect of bringing hay from Australia to supply the London supposed dificiency, and a few days ago I examined two samples of this Australian hay, one sample consisting of mixed grain, such as wheat, oats, etc., cut in the green state, and the other consisting of oats cut in the green and the other consisting of offs cut in the green state. This consignment in question is but a small quantity sent to England as an experiment, and in both cases, to make the transportation easier, the hay was cut up like chaff and packed in sucks. The oaten sample realized £6 and the mixed sample £5 50 per ton respectively."



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R.R

TIME CARD.

Taking effect on Sunday, September 3, 1893. Central or 90th Meridian Time.)

North Bound	1	South Bound
ižS a		1 × 2
12 NE 12	STATIONS.	St. Paul Express No. 108 Dally. Freight No. 154 Uaily.
No. 18 Dally St. P. Press Dally Miles		\$ 50 EX3
1.20p 4.05p	O Winnipeg	11.35a 5.30a
1.05p 3.63p 3	OPortage Junction St. Norbert	11.47a 5.47a
12.39p 3.58p 9	3 St. Norbert	12.02p 6.07a
11.50a 3.25p 15	3] Cartier	12.15p 6.25a
11 56a 3.05p 23	6 St. Agathe	12,33p 6.61a
		12,42p; 7 02a
10 59a, 2.44p 32		12.53pj 7.19a
10.26a, 2.26p,40	4 Morris	1.11p 7 45a
	8] St. Jean	1,25p 8.43a
9 23a 1.50p 56	o] Letellier	1 top 9 182
8 00a 1.25p 65	D Emerson	2.10p 10.15a
7 (0) 1 15p 68	1 Pembina	2,25p 11 J5a
11.05p 9.20a, 16	3Grand Forks	0.00p 8.25p
1.30p, 5 30a, 22		9.55p, 1.45p
3.450 45	3] Daluth	12.40p
1 S.40p. 47	olMinneapolis	6.55aj
8,00p 48	Et. Paul	7.25a
5.00p 88	Chleago	7 15al

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

East Bound.	1	West	
6. 130 6. 138 6. 5at. from		127 Frf.	129 Sat.
Mon, Wed. & Fri Wed. & Fri Ex. No. 128 Tues., Thur. & Sal Miles from Morris.	STATIONS.	X. No.	Fr. No. 1 Tues., Thur. & ?
Ex. N. Ex. N. Ex. N. Tuer. Thur. Milles		EX.	7 L E
4 05p	O Winnipeg	11.35a 2.30p	
7.30p 1.05p	0 Morris		
6.40p 12.40p 10 5.44p 12.17p, 21	0; Lowe Farm	3.23p	9.203
5.44p 12.17p, 21 5.21p 12.07p 25	9 Myrtle	3.230	10 162
4.41p 11.44a 33	5Rosebank	9.430	10.653
4.03p 11 34a 89	6 Miami.	4.080	11.241
	u, Decrwood		12.200
2.52p 11.00a 54	1 A tamont		12.45p
	1 Somerset	5 01p	
	4 Swan Lake	5.10p	1 53p
	6 Indian Springs		
12 50a 10.0?a 71	4 Maricapolis	5.47p	
	1 Greenway	6.030	
	El Balder	6.190	
	0 Relmont	6.450	4.240
10.240 8.532 100	7 Ili ton	7.200	5.10p
9 579 8 372 117	31" Ashdown	7.20p	6 43p
	() Wawanesa	1 7.45p	5 19p
	Ol Elliot's	7. 60	
	5 Rounthwaite	8 050	
8,10a 7 55a,137	21 Martinville	5 27p	
	il Brandon	8.45p	8.00p

Number 127 stops at Belmont for meals.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

East Bound Read up Mixed No. 144. Daily.	Mis.fr.m Winni- peg.	STATIONS.	W. Bn4 Read Down Mixed No. 141. Daily.
12.03 a.m. 11.46 a.m. 11.14 a.m. 11.03 a.m. 10.33 a.m. 9.24 a.m. 9.06 a.m. 8.10 a.m.	3 0 11.5 13.5 21.0 35.2 42.1 55.5	Winnipeg Fortage Junction St. Charles Headingly White Plains Eustace Oakville Portage la Prairie	4.15 p m. 4.30 p.m. 4 59 p m. 5.07 p.m. 6.34 p.m. 6.50 p.m. 6 50 p.m. 7,40 p.m.

Stations marked - - have no agent. Freight must be

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S. S. ALBERTA, every Sunday.

S. S. ATHABASCA, every Friday.

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CONDENSED JOINT TIME TABLE

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

Going	South.		Golug	North.
	No. 5	STATION.	No. 6	
Mon., Wed. and Friday.	8 50 8 15 6 50 5 20 5 00 3 40 2 50 1 40 12 50 00p 30 10 40 9 50	Ar Great Falls De Vaughan Steel Collins De Pondera Ar Courad Do Shelby Junet Ar Ar Rocky Springs Kevin De Sweet Grass Ar (Internat'l bound.) Ar Coutte Brunton Sterling De Lethbridge Ar	11 40 12 20 00 3 40 5 00 6 00 6 30 7 20 9 00 10 40 11 25 12 55p	Daily, Mon., Wed. and Friday.
Rolug	olng West.		Going East.	
	No. 2 Daily	* STATIONS.	No. 3 D. ex. Sun.	No. 1 Daily
	10 30p	De Duumore Ar De Grassy Lake Ar Ar Lethbridge De	12 45p	2 00a

R'd Up.

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 Northorn Rallway. — Trains Icave Shelby Junction: For Kallspell, Bonner's Ferry, Spokane, etc., at 10,48 a.m. For St. Paul at 2.32 p.m. Great Northern Rallway.—Trains Icave Great Falls: For Helena and Butto at 10 42 a.m. For St. Paul at 1.45

n.m. Maclood and Pincher Creek.—Stage leaves Lethbridge every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at Sa.m. Choteau Stage for Choteau, Belleview, Bynum, etc. connects with trains No. 5. and 6.

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

B. T. GALT, W. D. BARCLAY, H. MARTIN, Gen. Manager, Gen. Supert. Gen. Trafic Agent.

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