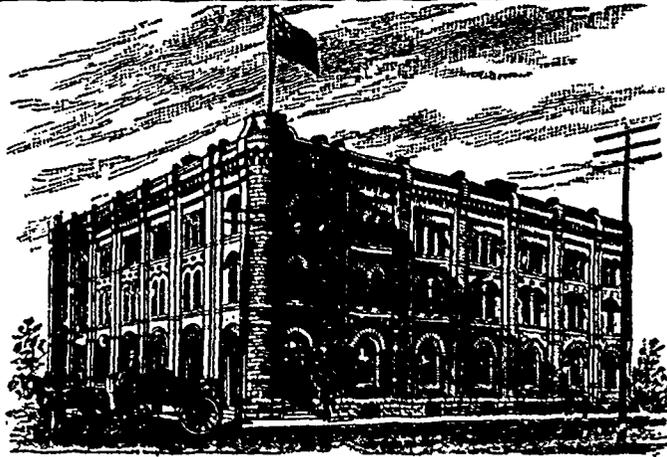


GOODS SOLD TO THE
TRADE ONLY.



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TRADE ONLY.

G. F. & J. GALT,

DIRECT IMPORTERS

TEAS, SUGARS, WINES, LIQUORS and GENERAL GROCERIES
CORNER PRINCESS AND BANNATYNE STREETS, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

PROFESSOR FREEM is among the latest men of note who have been expressing favorable opinions about the Canadian Northwest, and in an interview reported in the *Toronto Globe*, he shows that he has had his eyes wide open during his recent stay in this country. In speaking of supplying the fresh meat demands of Great Britain, the professor says Canada possesses a great advantage over its most likely competitor the Argentine Republic. The sea voyage from the latter to Britain requires the crossing of the tropics, and it would be impossible to ship live cattle through the Torrid Zone, on a paying basis. The meat trade is therefore the only branch in which Canada has to meet with competition therefrom, and even in that trade the advantages are decidedly in favor of the Dominion with only a voyage over the cool waters of the North Atlantic between it and its seaport market. Then Canada can send in its live cattle as well, and have only the United States as its able competitor.

The professor is credited with the following well timed note of warning to Canada: "The Argentine Confederation and the Australasian Colonies are sparing no efforts to possess themselves of the English markets. The former country is prepared to spend a million sterling in pressing her claims upon English capitalists and traders, and Canada must not allow herself to be left behind."

THREE weeks ago THE COMMERCIAL referred to the case of a Winnipeg firm which had ordered a consignment of rice to be shipped from Yokohama to Winnipeg, via Vancouver, and had been informed by their agent in the Japan port, that the steamship company refused to receive rice billed to Winnipeg. The *Morning Call*, which we suppose is paid for apologising for all the mistakes and misdeeds of the C. P. R. management, has hounded a correspondent after General Manager Olds, in Montreal, and last Monday that sheet contained an explanation from that functionary, from which we extract the following: "Mr. Olds said that the steamers running between Japan and Vancouver are not controlled by the C. P. R. company, but

belong entirely to other parties who have the right to take or refuse cargo just as they please and without reference whatever to C. P. R. officials. Mr. Olds added he had made special inquiry into the charge in question and found that there were insurmountable objections to shipping rice in the same steamer with tea. The odors arising from heated rice damage tea, and as vessel owners are responsible to underwriters for damages arising from improper mixture of cargo, they simply refused the shipment." On an authority equally as good as Mr. Olds' statement, we have it, that in the same cargo in which rice for Winnipeg were denied, were consignments of rice for other places, so that the cargo of tea must have suffered after all. Perhaps rice consigned to Winnipeg is the most objectionable kind of rice. If so that would explain the difficulty.

THERE has been a growing feeling among grain dealers this season against the indiscriminate slaughter of frosted wheat, which has hitherto been the rule in connection with the inspection system in Canada. Quite a number of exporters claim that a certain proportion of frosted wheat should be allowed in nearly all of our grades, just the same as is allowed this year in Minnesota grading, and were the work of fixing standards for this year's crop left to the voice of Manitoba grain men only, there is no doubt but a large majority of them would follow the sample Minnesota has set this year. That work, however, is now being done at Toronto by representatives from boards of trade all over Canada, and it is questionable if the wishes of these class of Manitoba dealers will be adopted to any material extent. The great argument used in favor of allowing a proportion of frosted wheat in the higher grade standards is that shrunken and otherwise injured kernels are allowed in nearly all of these grades, and there is no reason why there should be a special bar against all frosted symptoms, for an admixture of slightly frosted wheat is no worse than an admixture of slightly bleached wheat. There is undoubtedly some show of consistency in this argument, although to act upon it

JAMES PYE, FLOUR MILL BUILDER

CONSULTING ENGINEER, &c.
218 Third Avenue South,
MINNEAPOLIS, - MINN.

A Manitoba Testimonial.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Dec. 8th, 1887.

JAMES PYE, Esq., Minneapolis, Minn., U.S.A.:
DEAR SIR,—In handing you our check for \$1,801.24, in full for balance of your contract for building and enlarging our mill, we without solicitation wish to state, that you have done your work in a manner highly satisfactory to this company. The capacity which you guaranteed at 276 barrels, we find considerably under the mark, as we are at present making over 800 barrels, and the quality of the flour is all that we could wish for. Some of our largest purchasers frankly tell us, it is equal to any flour made in either Minnesota or this province. The yield also we find very satisfactory. We must also bear testimony to your pleasing and gentlemanly manner, and your willingness at all times to meet our wishes. This has made our business relations pleasant and we can honestly say, that we recommend you to any person, requiring anything in the mill building or mill furnishing line. Wishing you the success that straight dealing merits, we are
Yours very truly,

THE PORTAGE MILLING CO.
Jas. MacLennan, Managing Director.

would open up a gateway through which incalculable damage could be done to the representation of Northwestern wheat, more damage in frost in one year than could be repaired in ten. However, if the system could be confined to medium and lower grades, the damage might be in a great measure averted. No sane man wishes to see Manitoba in the same position this year as Minnesota, namely, without a wheat standard of any grade free from frosted grain. If any allowance of this kind is made all our No. 1 grades should be kept out of it. Our No. 1 Hard, No. 1 Northern, No. 1 White Eye and even our No. 1 Spring should be preserved absolutely free from frosted admixture. It is to be hoped that these grades will always be maintained pure and high, so that we may not commit the folly of destroying our own country's reputation.

THE scene on the Chicago board of trade last Thursday must have been one long to be remembered by operators there. There have been on the same board scenes when the bottom fell out of a corner and prices made a terrible drop, but a jump of 21 cents on wheat is a new feature in the eccentricities of grain markets. The prices quoted furnishes a unique as well as a strange spectacle. With September wheat closing at \$1.25, and October quoted at \$1.00, a strong proof existed of the peculiar state favorable to a corner in which the wheat market was. It also proved the hunger that existed for the coming crop, and indicates that bullish speculators will be encouraged to more daring attempts during the coming fall and winter. Already rumors are rife that an organized attempt will be made to hoist prices to fancy figures, and bull matters through the whole year. With the probable surplus of wheat available for export daily reaching lower estimates, until it may get down, as some assert it will, to a lot of a few vessel loads, an attempt to carry such a high handed and lasting corner would depend entirely upon the organization and financial strength of those who might make the attempt. This year it is certainly not among the things that are impossible. The moralist may well