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Capital ..... \$5,700,200  
 Rest ..... 1,700,000

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REGINA, N.-W.T.

Wholesale Druggists

Dealers in Drugs, Patent Medicines,  
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We carry the largest CIGARS and Tobacconists' Sun-  
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ILLUMINATING OILS LUBRICATING

GASOLINE, AXLE GREASE, CANDLES and all  
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 Our stock here embraces all the Manufactures of the  
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Municipal, School and other  
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COLUMBUS, SELECTS & GONDOLeros

No better value in the market. Made at our  
 factory in

WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

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BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS,

Light and Heavy Forgings, Engines and Bolt Wor  
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GENERAL BLACKSMITHING,  
 Kinds of Machinery.

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Of the Best Quality,

Branded "Buffalo"

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A Full Assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines and  
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✉ CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED. ✉

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DRY GOODS,

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WHOLESALE ONLY.

Cor. Bannatyne & Princess Sts., Winnipeg.

**RICHARD & CO,**

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

**Wines, Spirits and Cigars**

365 MAIN STREET,

WINNIPEG.

**TO ROLLER MILLS,** or Bags—Jute and cotton (all sizes)  
Sewing Twine, Jute or Flax.  
Stencil Inks, Fast Colors, (all shades)  
Write to **HENDERSON & BULL**  
41 BANNATYNE STREET EAST, WINNIPEG.

For the past six years we have supplied and are supplying all the principal millers in Manitoba and the North west Territories with Sacks, Inks and Twines. Samples mailed and quotations given on application—all goods guaranteed equal to sample.

**"Reindeer Brand" Condensed Milk**  
Contains ALL the cream of the original milk. Full weight and absolute purity guaranteed.  
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Combining pure COFFEES, MILK and SUGAR. One spoonful added to a cup of boiling water makes a delicious cup of Coffee all ready for use. Manufactured by the  
**Truro Condensed Milk and Canning Company (Limited)**  
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**SILVER-PLATED WARE & FANCY GOODS**

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☞ Highest cash price paid for good  
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PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS,

**RAILROAD and MILL SUPPLIES,**

☞ The Trade furnished with our Illustrated  
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Corner Main and Bannatyne Streets.

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**Campbell, Spera & Co.,**

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**MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,**

Smallwares, etc.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Overalls, White and Regatta Dress  
Shirts, Flannel, Cotton & Tweed Shirts

Our stock for the coming season is replete with all the  
Novelties. The inspection of buyers cordially invited.

CAMPBELL, SPERA & CO.,

27 PORTAGE AVENUE EAST,  
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**H. A. Nelson & Sons**

TORONTO —AND— MONTREAL

DIRECT IMPORTERS AND  
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**Fancy Goods and Toys.**

ALL THE NEWEST NOVELTIES

FROM THE

European and American Markets.

Represented in Manitoba, Northwest Ter-  
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W. S. CRONE.

**FIRST ARRIVAL!**

**PRIME NEW VALENCIA RAISINS**

1,000 Boxes now in Store.

ALSO NEW CANNED GOODS.

New Season

*Japans, Congons  
and Indian Teas.*

**LYON, MACKENZIE & POWIS,**

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

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**McALPINE TOBACCO CO.**

TRY OUR

**"WOODCOCK"**

SMOAKING IN.

**10c. and 25c Plugs.**

The Sweetest and Coolest Smoke of any  
Tobacco in the market; also our

**"OLD CROW"**

CHEWING IN 10c PLUGS.

The Highest Grade of BLACK GOODS made in Canada.

WORKS: NEW YORK CITY, AND

**ESPLANADE, TORONTO.**

S. R. PARSONS. HENRY BELL. W. E. HAZLE

**PARSONS, BELL & CO.,**

**Wholesale Paper Dealers**

—AND—  
**GENERAL STATIONERS.**

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**Canada Paper Company,**  
Manufacturers Printing, Wrapping & Writing Paper  
&c., Montreal and Windsor Mills, Quebec.

**Alex. Pirie & Sons,**  
Manufacturers Fine Stationery, Aberdeen, Scotland.

**M. Staunton & Co.,**  
Manufacturers Wall Papers, Toronto.

GERRIE BLOCK, PRINCESS STREET,  
WINNIPEG.

# The Commercial

Journal of Commerce, Industry, and Finance  
 specially devoted to the interests of Western  
 Canada, including that portion of Ontario  
 west of Lake Superior, the Provinces  
 of Manitoba and British Col-  
 umbia and the Territories.

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

WINNIPEG, DECEMBER 3, 1888.

KEYS & MACKIE, printers, of Emerson, are out of business.

R. LOGAN & Co., bankers, of Carberry, are opening a branch at Glenboro.

KIRKWOOD & RUBIDGE, wholesale grocers, of Winnipeg, are out of business.

J. CONWAY, hotelkeeper, 4 Mile House, B. C., has the sheriff in possession for the amount of \$1,800.

NIXON & Co., wholesale dealers in boots and shoes, Winnipeg, contemplates admitting a partner

H. CROWE & Co., dealers in lumber and grain, of Winnipeg and Carberry, are opening a branch at Glenboro.

THE Conway House, Manitou, has been leased by R. Ironside, and will be conducted as a temperance hotel.

HENDERSON & BURTON, general storekeepers, at Carberry and Oak Lake, have transferred their Oak Lake business to A. Cameron & Co.

W. H. VERINDER, Emerson, has sold out his bakery and confectionery business to Monroe D. Young. Verinder moves to Birtle to start again in the same line.

The Waverly House at Rapid City is being torn down, it being the intention to erect another hotel on its site. The Windsor has received a license recently.

THE publishers of the Brandon Times intends issuing a new journal to be called the Times Saturday Night. It will be a weekly as its title would indicate, and will be a family paper purely.

PEDDIE & Co, jobbers, Winnipeg are removing to Detroit, Michigan.

H. DEMPSEY, hotelkeeper, of Medicine Hat, is succeeded by Thomas Bassett.

GEO. R. THOMPSON, jeweler, Winnipeg, contemplates admitting a partner.

FRASER & Co., grocers, Winnipeg, has the sheriff in possession of their stock.

Howie & Lashor contemplates opening up in Manitou as bakers and confectioners.

The Northwest *Vindicator* has added stationery and books to their business at Rapid City.

H. RATH, Moosomin, has disposed of his business to his former proprietor E. Rowe.

THE stock of Thos. Spence & Son, Oak River, is to be sold by the sheriff in Winnipeg to-day.

J. M. ROY, brewer, Fort McLeod, has moved to Lethbridge, where he will in future carry on business.

THE Calgary *Tribune* is authority for the statement, that the Coal Creek Mining Co. have struck a six foot thick seam of very fine coal.

ON Thursday evening last a warehouse belonging to Alex. Calder, situated on King street, was destroyed by fire. Stored in the building was a quantity of pressed hay and vegetables, the property of T. B. Carver, which were a total loss.

RUFUS ATKINSON has again given up business in Deloraine, and has returned to Winnipeg, where he holds the position of Northwestern agent for the Temperance and General Life Assurance Company, of Toronto. His appointment is a well judged one.

THE *Manitoba Gazette* of November 24th, contains a notice of application for incorporation of the Brandon Electric light Company. Among the applicants are I. R. Strome, W. R. Carscaeden, Judge D. M. Walker, A. F. Boisseau, W. Murray, E. F. Bucke, and P. E. Durst.

FRAZER & Co., grocers, Winnipeg, are in a financial embarrassment at present. The firm, Co. and all, is represented by Mrs. Frazer, while her husband and son have conducted the business as her employees. Lately they sued her for wages overdue, and finished up by putting the sheriff in possession. How the outside creditors will fare is as yet considerable of a conundrum.

ON Monday last the stock of Mulholland Bros., hardware merchants, Winnipeg, was sold en block by tender. The tender of J. H. Ashdown of sixty-two and a half cents on the dollar of the invoice price, was the highest, and has, we learn, been accepted by the creditors. The invoice price of the stock was over \$24,000. The purchase of the stock by Mr. Ashdown will probably make the number of hardware houses in the city one less.

A NOTICE has appeared in the local press of a petition to the Dominion Parliament at its next session for the incorporation of the Assiniboine Water Power Company, with power to construct dam, and other necessary works in connection with a water power on that river at or near Winnipeg, and the improvement of navigation on the same. The petitioners are all residents of Winnipeg, and include in their numbers several leading business men.

JERMYS's grain warehouse at Minnedosa collapsed last week, but the damage is not very serious.

CONSIDERABLE butcherr' cattle is being received in Winnipeg from points along the line of the M. & N. W. railway.

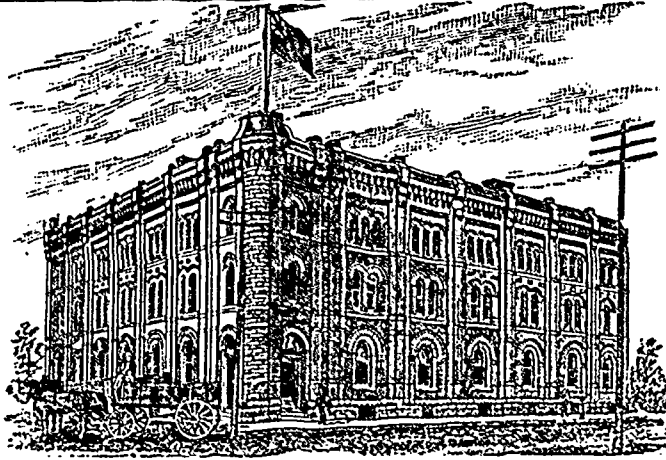
GRANT & HORN, commission and general merchants, Winnipeg, have moved their stand to the Gerrie block, on Princess Street, where they will have premises comprising cellar and four floors. In their former house they were paralyzed for want of space, but they have now secured room to allow for growth. It is scarcely three years since this firm opened in the commission business, and already in more than one line of produce, they figure as the heaviest exporters in Manitoba. They furnish an example of the business that can be built up in produce commission, where close attention to the interests of consignors and other patrons, is made a rule.

ON Saturday the Ontario Bank closed down their branch in Winnipeg, and may now be considered out of the Northwestern field. The Ontario was the second chartered bank to open up in Manitoba, and at one time did a big business in Winnipeg. Like some other banks they got caught in the boom of 1881, and after that pursued a stubborn policy of contraction. For a year or two it would not have been possible for them to do a paying business here, had they so desired. They have been gradually squeezing down, and have now probably no interest left in the country, except some that cannot be realized on for a time.

THE Montreal grain men and millers, as might be expected, are complaining bitterly about the high freight rates on grain between that city and points in Manitoba. They compare these rates with the great advantage given Minneapolis and other millers in the United States on shipments by the "Soo" route, over which the rate is only a little over half what it is from Manitoba points. They say they are unable under this discrimination to compete in their own province with flour shipped in from Minnesota, with which Quebec is now glutted, and their complaint is undoubtedly a reasonable one. The C. P. R. is a national highway, as Canadians know from its cost to the Dominion, and the reckless way in which public money has been voted to its owners. In return for this its managers seem to bestow all their favors upon United States shippers. Canadians have received none as yet.

A DISTINCTLY new departure in insurance is the Palladium, a newly formed mutual company insuring its members (who must be French) against risks to persons or property from war, insurrection, or riot, either in France, or in a war in which France may be engaged. The policies will cover all expenses incurred by any military proceedings affecting the insurer's property, including the destruction of woods, cost of provisions requisitioned by troops, &c., but no responsibility is accepted for the loss of money, bonds, or title deeds. The assurer will be held to undertake payment of premiums for fifteen years, but after the fifth year he may retire by giving notice, in which case he may claim repayment of one-third of the premiums he has paid, or after the tenth year two-thirds of the premiums, losing the right of repayment if he has made any claim on the society.—Ex.

GOODS SOLD TO THE  
TRADE ONLY.



GOODS SOLD TO THE  
TRADE ONLY.

**G. F. & J. GALT,**  
DIRECT IMPORTERS  
TEAS, SUGARS, WINES, LIQUORS and GENERAL GROCERIES  
CORNER PRINCESS AND BANNATYNE STREETS, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

SOME countries are slow to learn that it is a folly as well as a piece of tyranny to place a tax upon the bread of the masses. The Portuguese Government, however, seems to be an exception. It is less than a year and a half since in that country an import duty was put upon grain and flour, and already both are being abolished. It was the old argument of encouragement to home agriculture which prompted the imposition of such duties, and it has been discovered within one year that the encouragement did not amount to much, while the duties were an actual burden to the poor. Portugal differs from the Dominion in the fact that it is a grain importing country while Canada has yearly a surplus for export. Thus the export market rules our prices, and while duties on breadstuffs cannot be called a burden, they are no advantage to the producer. They are in fact as purely ornamental as the figurehead on a ship.

THE Dominion Minister of Agriculture has decided to make no change in the cattle quarantine provisions of the Dominion regarding the admission of ranche cattle from the United States, although pressed for a cessation of the same by Montana and other United States ranchemen. The 90 days quarantine will be rigidly adhered to, and the reason given is the fact, that Great Britain refuses to admit live cattle from the States, while there is no bar against Canadian cattle, which are considered free from disease of an infectious character. It is to be hoped that the quarantine regulations will be applied to shipments of cattle from Montana through Canada by the C. P. R. to the eastern States. There is an anomaly about the prohibition of cattle imports, while the same cattle are carried in transit over 2,000 miles through Canada in cars used alike for the transport of United States and Canadian cattle. If we are to have a thorough quarantine protection for our cattle, let us have it intact, and not attended with any special exceptions, such as have been allowed in the past, in order to increase C. P. R. traffic.

MONTREALERS are kicking with vigor against

the alleged exorbitant rates of fire insurance fixed by the fire underwriters of that city, and the latter resolutely refuse to reduce premiums. The reason given for this refusal is the inefficiency of the latter city's arrangements for fighting fires, and judging by the record of the past three years, Montreal cannot boast much of the excellency of its fire extinguishing arrangements. But when an improvement takes place in this respect, the fire underwriters will not be lost for a fresh excuse. In Winnipeg a few years ago, the civic authorities went to a great expense, materially increasing the debt of the city, and their improved arrangements were scarcely into working order, when the city underwriters hoisted their premiums from twenty to sixty above the former figures. When later a reduction had been secured no improvement in the city's fire fighting arrangements had taken place, but there had been some vigorous kicking done by premium payers. If the Montrealers care to be guided by the ups and downs of fire insurance premiums in Winnipeg, they will keep up their kicking, but be careful to make no fire department improvements. Kicking is likely to bring a reduction, but fire fighting improvements are more likely to produce an advance of rates. One Montreal alderman is expounding a scheme for the city to insure its own citizens, but it is questionable how that would work. It is to be feared ward politicians would make but poor insurance men. Better stick to the old outfit and keep up the kicking.

THE vote of the Northwest Council last week on the question of liquor prohibition in the Northwest Territories, is the first real popular decision which has been reached on the subject, and the fact that this vote was overwhelmingly in favor of deciding the question by the voice of the people, should be accepted as an index to the drift of public opinion in the Northwest. Few laws enforced without the consent of the people are popular or command general respect, and the people of the Territories have as a rule come to look with very little respect upon the prohibition law now enforced without their consent, especially with the per-

**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 \$1,301.24, 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 275 barrels, we find considerably under the mark, as we are at present making over 300 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. MacLennaghan, Managing Director.

mit powers in the hands of the Lieutenant-Governor to be used or abused, as his judgment may guide or misguide him. Should a plebiscite be taken on this subject in the Territories, it is very probable that the vote will go in favor of license, for after being so long forced into prohibition, it is more than likely, that public action set free, would welcome the other extreme.

In legislating in accordance with a popular vote in favor of license, great care will be necessary. A system of unguarded, much less indiscriminate license, would be nothing more nor less than a curse to a large portion of the country, and the greatest danger would be just after the pressure of prohibition was taken away. A few years afterwards moral forces will reorganize and hold in check such dangers, but these dangers should be avoided in the interval if possible.

Scarcely any unbiased man can object to the people of our Territories having the same control of the liquor traffic as is allowed those in the provinces, but it is to be hoped that if such privileges are granted, the grant will be made in such a way as will minimize if not obviate the chances of temporary evil resulting therefrom. Experience has proved in most countries, that local option governs the liquor traffic best, and should our Territorial neighbors secure local option, it is to be hoped that they will exercise it with wisdom and caution. They should remember that while this question may be a trade one, and one of local rights, it is also a social and a moral one, in which a wrong step taken at first might bring very undesirable consequences.

The prohibitionist argument, of furnishing protection to our Indians from the evils of intemperance, is one that is often greatly magnified, but it is also one that should never be lost sight of, and any granting of licensing in the Territories should be accompanied with a law, providing the severest kind of penalties for furnishing intoxicants to Indians under any circumstances.

Walter Ross is erecting a saw mill near Keewatin.

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**Winnipeg Finances.**

On Thursday last the freeholders of Winnipeg voted upon two by-laws submitted for their judgment, and by their vote rejected both. One by-law proposed the issue of five per cent. debentures to the extent of \$130,000 to make up the deficiency in the sinking fund caused by no provision being made therefor during the last two years. This was defeated by a vote of 262 against 170 for it, or a majority of 92 against the by-law. This prevents any providing of a fund to meet our debentures as they fall due, unless by raising the whole amount short next year by a tax levy, and the city council which would attempt such a levy, would be allowed every member to retire to private life. Doubtless the intention of most who voted against the by-law was, to let the city tax payers have it as easy as possible, and let the bond holder do without any reserve security. The effect this will have on Winnipeg debentures in the market during the next year, will decide whether the city can or cannot afford to follow such a free and easy course.

The other by-law was to issue debentures to the extent of \$15,000 to cover the outlay necessary to carry on a colonization scheme for settlement of the vacant lands in the neighborhood of Winnipeg. The opposition to this was bitter, because in some cases it was a question of personal interests with real estate dealers, who found the Colonization Committee's supervision afforded too much protection to the unwary land seeker, and it does not suit such agents, that he should be so protected. The work of settling the lands around Winnipeg is therefore burked for good, for experience has shown that no scheme composed of land owners was practicable, and the meeting last summer of the Colonization Committee with representatives of the surrounding municipalities, proved beyond doubt, that no financial aid in a work of colonization could be secured from the municipalities. In fact it was made plain that the bulk of the surrounding farmers did not wish closer settlement, as it might interfere with their grazing, hay cutting and such like, on adjacent vacant lands. The vote in both cases is inexplicable, only by the fact, that only ten per cent. of those entitled to vote went to the polls.

The Queen's Hotel, Scriber, has been purchased by Stephen Mick, of Port Arthur.

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# The Commercial

WINNIPEG, DECEMBER 3, 1938.

## MILLING IN BOND.

It seems that the grain and milling interests of Canada are far from being unanimous in a demand for the abolition of the privileges of milling United States wheat in bond, and an effort is to be made by millers and others interested to impress upon the Customs Department, and the Dominion Government altogether, the necessity for continuing the privilege. The principal argument advanced in favor of abolishing the custom is that it will compel Canadian millers to purchase the wheat of our Northwestern farmers, instead of using that of the Dakota and Minnesota farmers, and will thus be somewhat of a protection to the Manitoba farmer. Unfortunately for such special pleaders, the Manitoba farmer fails as a rule to see any great advantage to be secured. He knows that this country can produce a much larger quantity of wheat, than the Canadian milling interests require, and that in Great Britain and not in Canada the price of his grain is raised or lowered. He has yet to find millers or others sufficiently patriotic to pay for his wheat one cent above what will allow of shipment to Liverpool on a paying basis. While the Northwest was unable to produce sufficient wheat for the home demand, such a change as is now proposed might have made high prices for him at times; but with a surplus for shipment to Europe, the farmer has sense enough to know that Liverpool prices will govern the price paid to him. He knows that the day is past, when a shortage of the home wheat demand can occur, and while the abolition of milling in bond might give to the C.P.R. some advantage in the carriage of Manitoba grain to eastern millers direct, seeing they would be unable to secure supplies from Minnesota or Dakota, it would be no advantage to the Manitoba farmer, and he is therefore indifferent about how the whole question is settled.

It must be admitted, that the abolition of milling in bond appears likely to prove an advantage to millers in Manitoba if enforced. The C.P.R. with its "Soo" connection is conferring freight advantages upon Minneapolis millers, which it denies to those in Manitoba, and it gives very similar advantages to the wheat shippers

of Minnesota which it denies to those in Manitoba. If, therefore, Minnesota is in a position to offer cheaper wheat than Manitoba, Eastern Canadian millers would purchase there, and with milling in bond privileges at their disposal, be able to produce flour at lower rates than Manitoba men could lay it down. But even this seeming advantage has its safety valve; for Canada has each year a surplus of flour for export, and the price of that product is ruled in a foreign market. The abolition of milling in bond therefore, while it might prove a disadvantage to eastern millers, would confer no direct advantage to millers in Manitoba. It is to be hoped therefore, that the Dominion Government in considering this question of milling in bond, will bear in mind that Manitoba has no grievance in the matter, and that any change that may be made must not be debited as a concession made to this province and the adjoining territories. Manitoba gets debited with many things it has never received, and some of the eastern press would like to make us believe, that the whole C.P.R. main line was constructed especially for the advantage of Manitoba, whereas the construction work in this province cost a mere trifle, compared with construction in any other province from the St. Lawrence to the Pacific coast. If the change is made at Ottawa, it should be honestly stated, that it is made to benefit the C.P.R. Company, and compel the eastern miller to bring his hard wheat over a route which will pay to that company from forty-five to fifty cents a hundred, instead of over one which will yield a charge of only ten to fifteen cents.

If the Dominion Government are in earnest about studying the interests of Manitoba in connection with the Customs House arrangements, they can do so by lopping off one-half of the practically prohibitory duties now levied upon tools, machinery, articles of food not produced here and a score of other commodities, which are necessities in the daily life of a northwestern pioneer. In return for this Manitobans are perfectly willing that every tariff on what is produced here should be swept away, and no tax of any kind should be placed upon the bread of the four million and a half of people, huddled together in the eastern provinces of the Dominion. Any protective tinkering in the interests of Manitobans is simply a sham and an insult to the intelligence of the people who have made their homes here.

## THE PETTICOAT COVERING.

"Where there's a will there's a way" is an adage not always used as a stimulant to a course of honesty and rectitude, but is too often quoted and acted upon by people who wish to discover and follow a way that is both dishonest and crooked. There are for instance many men who find a way to remain in business after their business records and bygone business obligations are such as should keep them out of the business field.

It is astonishing the variety of methods adopted by the class of men above referred to, to carry on business, and still evade the honest claims of former creditors. The bogus joint stock arrangement; the mysterious "Co.," who hold a tenacious clutch on all the resources of the imaginary firm; the confidential friend who assumes proprietorship, while the real owner acts as clerk or manager, and numerous other subterfuges are pressed into service, all with the same dishonest aim, namely of protecting from swindled creditors the resources, which ought to be applied in paying their claims.

But the most common method of getting a start from pressing creditors by men who should be insolvents is the petticoat covering. A wife at her marriage vows to love, honor and obey her husband, but some hubbies are not content with love, honor and obedience, and make use of their wives for financial purposes, and in business circles too they are seldom employed for honest financial purposes.

Of all the shelter under which a dishonest man can hide his resources from a baffled and urgent creditor, a wife's petticoats are the most impenetrable. Like deer which bound into the sanctuary where the huntsman dare not follow, dollars once covered by this family shroud, are beyond the reach of creditor, sheriff or bailiff, and seldom does any of such pursuers follow up the chase, once they discover the covert that the game has reached.

Some months ago, we had occasion to refer to a retail clothing man in this city, whose loving young wife took it into her head to secure the funds due her by her husband as dower right, and he like a loving husband took no steps to prevent her from securing a judgment and execution ahead of all other creditors, who had afterwards to accept a very slim composition, or get nothing. The same man is still carrying on business, although he is now doubtless using his shrewd

young spouse as a monied partner in the concern; and in this light he is only following the example of hundreds of others as dishonest as himself.

Occasionally there does occur a little variety in these cases of petticoat proprietorship, and a rather amusing one has recently come to the surface in Winnipeg. A retail grocery firm with one of those mysterious Co.'s in it has come to grief, and it turns out a lady is the whole firm, Co. included. Her husband and son have for some time acted as manager and clerk respectively. Whether they have made up their minds to be free from this petticoat government, or were disgusted with the Boss's management of affairs it is difficult to find out, but the old lady was sued by each for a good round sum of alleged back wages, and as soon as they secured judgment, the sheriff was put in possession. That the lady firm made no attempt to fight these wages suits in court, may or may not be accepted as a proof of their being just claims. There is a probability however, that creditors outside of the family are likely to suffer considerably.

It is unnecessary to refer to any more of these petticoat covering cases. They are numerous all over this Dominion, and we suppose so long as dishonest men are allowed to possess wives, they will be able to make these wives pliant tools to serve their dishonest aims.

But admitting that it is impossible in this Dominion to put a stop to these petticoat business swindles, there is surely means of limiting their number in a great measure, and this can only be done by the men who sell goods and give credit to such people. Stop the supply of credit to them, and their number will soon decrease, and when credit is refused, a good and sufficient reason for its refusal is the fact of a man carrying on business in his wife's name, or to put it more directly, a wife carrying on the business, which a husband should carry on.

It is difficult to make an inflexible rule as to the giving of credit in trade circles, but we believe the difficulty is very little, if any really exists in this matter of petticoat financing. There is not one case in a thousand, where the honest but unfortunate business man, if he becomes insolvent, will not receive from his creditors a chance of once more coming to the surface in business, unless he be a man unfit to conduct business, so that not one man in a thousand, who does business in

a wife's name, can be other than dishonest or incapable. Therefore stop the credit supply to such for even where neither dishonesty nor incompetence can be traced as the cause, the arrangement or rather malarrangement of a petticoat managed business, seems an invasion of natural and social laws.

### THE LUMBER EXPORT DUTY.

The recent increase of the export duty on Canadian logs from \$2 to \$3 a thousand feet seems to have acted like a dynamite explosion among the lumber manufacturers of the Northwestern States, and especially among those of Michigan, but that it will seriously interfere with the Dominion does not yet appear, although there are numbers of owners of timber limits in Canada, who may for a time have reduced profits from their business of indiscriminate destruction of our national forests.

Doubtless the principal aim of this increased export duty is to check the wanton destruction of our Canadian timber supplies, which has been going on for some years, and so far as it will check this wanton destruction, it will no doubt tend to our national good. Unquestionably it is becoming a matter of serious concern in a large portion of the Northern States, as to where the lumber supply of the future is to come from. Although the uncut timber area on the southern shores of the great chain of lakes and in the State of Minnesota is large, it should be kept in mind, that the home market demand upon these timber districts is enormously large, compared with the demand which the home market makes upon Canadian timber lands, and without a supplementary source of supply, the years cannot be many until the pine forests will be a thing of the past in the States lying between the St. Lawrence and the Missouri Rivers. The high values now placed upon timber lands in these States is a clear proof that men of business shrewdness have already foreshadowed the approach of such a state of affairs, and are financially taking time by the forelock.

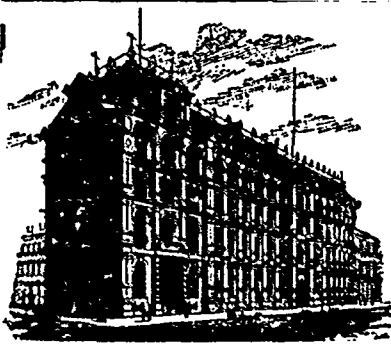
While owners of timber lands across the line were hoisting prices, it was only natural that manufacturers should be stepping into Canada the nearest outside purchasing market, and the ratio of their increase in demand on our timber resources may be judged by the statement of the *Mississippi Valley Lumberman* of Nov. 13th which is as follows. "During 1887

less than 3,000,000 feet were exported, but preparation had been made by Michigan mill men, to bring into this country during this season 200,000,000." That is, that the demand upon Canadian pine forests was to be increased nearly seventy fold in one year. With such a threatened increase known to them, Canadian statesmen, if they acted in the interests of their country, could not do otherwise than seek some method of checking, what must soon denude our valuable timber lands. In adopting the very moderate course of increasing the export duty \$1, they were certainly not pursuing a rash or radical policy, especially when by so doing only the interests of foreign lumber manufacturers and those in our own country who are entitled to but little consideration were affected by their action. No doubt the Michigan mill men will have to pay the extra dollar for their logs, and owners of Canadian timber limits, whose only aim was to realize from these limits as quickly as possible, may find the United States demand for logs less active for a time, but the selfish aims of both are not to be considered beside the protection of one of our most valuable national resources. It is not often that this journal defends the increase of duties, either import or export, but we have no hesitation in marking this increase one of the most notable exceptions.

Some United States journals have asserted that this increase in lumber export duty is the first step on the Canadian side of retaliation, and admit that it is a well directed shot. It is very probable however, that the Dominion Government were simply actuated by a desire to preserve our timber resources from wanton destruction. If, however, they have taken a step which will be a pressure upon the United States in the direction of abolishing lumber duties, then they have accomplished one more good thing. Outside of the selfish view of the man who makes a direct profit out of the duties on lumber, it is difficult to see what practical value there can be in duties upon a product, common to both sides of the international boundary line, and in the production of which neither country has any advantage over the other, unless it be the natural supply of raw material, an advantage the Canadian Government, by its export duty policy, asserts to be on this side of the line.

It is to be hoped, that we are nearing the time, when the natural products on both sides of the 49th parallel will not be hampered with duties either in Canada or the United States. Let that once be reached, and the axe will be at the root of the iniquitous tariff systems of both countries, by which the producer from the soil is leached and bled, to bolster up a lot of hot house nursed manufacturing industries.





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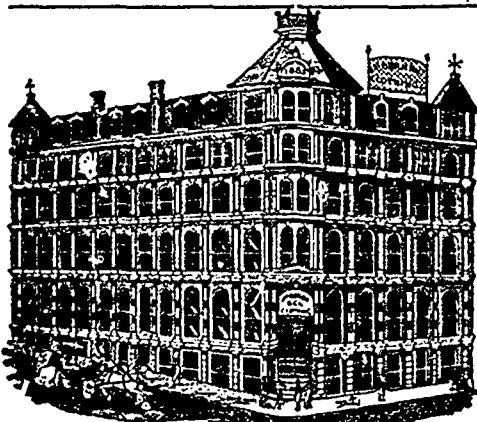
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**WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.**

During the past ten days there has been a falling off in the marketing of grain throughout the country, and a corresponding in the quantity of money going into circulation from the banks. At the same time there has been an increase in the volume of general trade paper going to discount, and this week quite a heavy addition will be made to the aggregate. Still there is very little demand for funds outside of regular trade circles, and at this time of year there is no outside enterprise likely to be set on foot that call for any. Bankers seem satisfied with the volume of business doing, and there is a general feeling of security all round. Discount rates are steady at 7 per cent. for choice commercial paper and 8 for ordinary, and there is no marked feature in monetary affairs generally. Loan companies report a steady call for farm loans, but little or no city business. Interest payments are coming in in considerable volume and rather increasing. The interest rate on farm loans is quoted as 8 per cent.

**WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.**

There has been a kind of ease off in the wholesale trade of the city during the past week, and while things are not in reality quieter, there has not been the increase in some lines that was looked for, and which was foreshadowed two weeks ago. The continued mild weather has undoubtedly had a quieting effect upon the sorting trade in season lines, and the drop in grain prices, with the consequent falling off in the grain movement has added to the same. Of course there is general activity in the holiday trade, and fruits and a few other minor fancy branches have been quite active. But in staples there has been a falling off in the volume of sales, and buyers are again taking only supplies for immediate use, and are in no way inclined to buy ahead. This is so much the case, that severe weather with snow coming suddenly might catch numerous outside points badly prepared for anything like a railway block, even one of short duration. One general report was the closer feeling in money, which is only a natural consequence of the falling off of the grain movement. The week therefore was not quite so encouraging as the two preceding it.

**HOOTS AND SHOES.**

A fair share of orders for spring delivery are reported, but the winter sorting trade has been decidedly light, and will continue to be so until the weather develops more severity. A drop of twenty degrees in the thermometer with a little snow, would produce an improvement.

**DRUGS.**

The trade has had its usual jog along movement, with no special feature brought out. The prices of goods are steady, as follows: Howard's quinine, 75 to 90c; German quinine, 65 to 75c; morphia, \$2.25 to \$2.75; iodide of potassium, \$4.25 to \$4.75; bromide of potassium, 65 to 75c; American camphor, 40 to 45c; English camphor, 45 to 50c; glycerine, 30 to 40c; tartaric acid, 70 to 75c; cream of tartar, 35 to 40c; bleaching powder, per keg, \$3 to \$10; bicarb soda, \$4.50 to \$5; sal soda, \$2.50 to \$3; chlorate of potash, 25 to 30c; alum, \$4 to \$5; copperas, \$3 to \$3.25; sulphur

flour, \$4.50 to \$5; sulphur roll, \$1.50 to \$3.25; American blue vitrol, 7½ to 8½c.

**DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.**

In both of these branches the report shows a falling off in sort sales, but in the latter a fair volume of sales from spring samples is reported. There is a general feeling that there should yet be quite a demand for winter sorts, especially fur goods, but until colder weather comes that cannot be looked for. Both branches report collections rather slow, although from some districts they are fairly free. The only present activity is in connection with lines wanted for holiday trade.

**FRUITS—GREEN, VEGETABLES, ETC.**

In these goods there has been quite a heavy business done during the week, and it seems as if retailers were laying in stocks before really severe weather comes on. There are no new varieties on the market, and the changes in prices have been trifling. Quotations are: Apples, \$3.25 to \$3.50 for winter stocks, with some cull lots a little lower. Some Montreal fumeuse are still to be had, at \$4.25 per barrel. British Columbia winter pears are offered in large boxes at \$4 to \$4.50 per box. Prices are: Lemons are quoted at \$6 to \$6.50, and Florida oranges at \$7 a box; Jamaica oranges, in barrels, \$10; 8 pound baskets of Catawba grapes are offered at 70c; Ontario Herberts at 9c per pound; Malaga grapes in 65 pound kegs are quoted at \$8.50; California pears in boxes \$4.25 to \$4.50; Cranberries are quoted: bell and cherry, \$9.50; bell and bugle, \$11.

**FRUITS—DRIED, AND NUTS.**

New fruits of every kind are now offered, and prices are tending downward. Quotations are: Valencia raisins \$2.25; Malga \$3.00; London layers \$4.50; Black Basket \$4.50; Black Crown \$6.25. New currants 7½c; evaporated apples 10c; readins 30c; apricots 2½c; dried apples 7 to 7½c. Eleme figs, in different sized boxes, 18 to 20c per lb; walnuts, 18c per lb; peanuts, raw, 15c; roasted, 17c; almonds, 20c; pecans, 17c; Filberts, 15c; Brazils, 17c per lb.

**GROCERIES.**

In this branch the feeling has been very quiet, the only movement of any consequence being in fancy stuff for the holidays. There has been an ease off in sugars, but no symptoms of any further move that way. Prices closed last week as follows: Sugars—yellows 7 to 7½; granulated 9c; lumps 9½ to 9¾. Coffees Rio, from 21 to 24c; Java, 25 to 30c; Old Government 33 to 34c; Mochas, 32 to 35c. Teas, Japan 23 to 46c; Congous, 22 to 60c; Indian teas, 35 to 60c, young hyson, 26 to 50c. T. and B. tobacco, 55c per pound; P. of W., butts 46½c; P. of W. caddies, 47c; Honeysuckle, 7s, 55c; Brier, 7s, 53c; Laurel Bright Navy, 3s, 56c; Index d. thick Solace, 6s, 48c; Brunette Solace, 12s, 48c. Special brands of cigars are quoted: Reliance, \$50; Gen. Arthur, \$50, Mikado, \$40, Terrier, \$30 per 1000.

**FISH AND OYSTERS.**

Next week fresh cod fish and other lines from the Atlantic will be on the market. Last week quotations were. Finnan Haddie 12c, Oysters in cans, Standard 50c; Selects 55c; in bulk, Standard's \$2., Selects \$2.20. It is likely oysters will drop this week.

**HARDWARE AND METALS.**

There was practically no calls for a certain class of heavies for contractors, but smiths supplies and such like are in fair demand. Shelf goods are also moving fairly free. Prices to the local trade are steady and as follows:—Cut nails, 10d and larger \$3.60; I. C. tin plates, \$5.75 to \$6.25; I. C. tin plates, double, \$11.50 to \$12.00; Canada plates, \$3.75 to \$4.; sheet iron, \$3.75 to \$3.50, according to grade; iron pipe, 40 to 45 per cent off list prices; ingot tin, 30 to 35c per lb., according to quality; bar iron, \$3.90 to \$3.50 per 100 lbs.; shot, 6½ to 6¾; per lb.; tarred felt, \$2.60 to \$2.75 per 100 lbs. barbed wire, 6½ to 7c

**HIDES AND TALLOW.**

Receipts of hides have been heavy and prices have been weak. Quotations are as follows: Winnipeg inspected, No. 1, 4½c; No. 2, 3½c; No. 3, 2½c. Frozen hides, 3½c all round. Calfskins, 4 to 5c for No. 1 and 2. Sheep pelts, 50c for prime, 25c for poor. Tallow, rendered 5½c; rough, 2½c.

**WINES AND SPIRITS.**

There is a little movement in this trade in anticipation of the holidays, but the calls are mostly for staples. Prices stand steady as follows: Canadian rye whiskey, five year old, \$2.40; seven year old, \$3; old rye, \$1.75; Jules Robin brandy, \$4.50; Bisquet Debonche & Co., \$4.50; Martell, vintage 1885, \$6.50; vintage 1880, \$7.50; Hennessy, \$6.50 to \$7.50 for vintage 1895 to 1880; DeKuyper gin, \$3.50; Port wine, \$2.50 and upwards; Sherry, \$2.50 and upwards; Jamaica rum, \$4.00 to \$4.50; DeKuyper red gin, \$11.50 per case; DeKuyper green gin, \$6.50 per case; Tom Gin, \$9.00 to \$10.00; Martel and Hennessy's brandy, one star, \$14.00 per case of 12 bottles; v. o., \$10. v. s. o. p., \$22.

**THE MARKETS.**

**WINNIPEG.**

**WHEAT.**

There has been a general turn over in the wheat trade of this whole continent, and matters are nowhere in a very satisfactory state. The long tug between the European buyer and American seller has reached a crisis, and the European has gained a decided advantage. The decline which set in at leading grain centres on this continent almost three weeks ago, continued through last week, and at its close the feeling was still weak, and indicating that the bottom may not be reached. There are still large numbers of bullish people on this side of the Atlantic, and they argue upon an arrangement of figures of surplus for export, which furnishes a strong plea for their opinions. They have utterly failed however in forcing the British markets up to their predicted level, and many other less sanguine people now refuse to follow them further, and are quietly closing out and getting from under. Whether there are any further breaks or not will depend upon the staying powers of the Bulls, for actual supply figures are actually in their favor, and sooner or later a return of higher prices will come, although they may not reach October prices again this year.

The effect of this turn upon our local market

has been anything but inspiring. The rush for wheat at any price so general in October seems now like a past dream, and dealers and millers are careless about buying even at the reduced figures now reached. Besides they are more fastidious about quality, and lots of frosted, which six weeks ago sold at 65 to 70c, would now have difficulty in finding a buyer at any price. Eastern millers are soured, and at present prices complain, that they cannot compete in their own territory with the goods of the Minneapolis millers, with which the east has been flooded, owing to the freight advantages the latter have over the "Soo" route. At the close of the week car lots on change were worth equal to 90 and 91c on track at Winnipeg for No. 1 hard; No. 2 hard and No. 1 Northern were held at about 3c less. Frosted lots were sold at a variety of figures about 75c being the highest quotation. In all the week's business there was no eagerness to buy manifested. Street lots sold as high as 86c for the finest sound wheat, as might be expected.

#### FLOUR.

With the decline in wheat and also of flour prices in the east local figures have also taken a slight drop. Patents are now quoted at \$3; strong Lakers at \$2.80; XXXX at \$2.20 and superfine at \$1.70. There is no demand from the east of any kind, and shipments there are down to a very low ebb. On the Pacific coast there is also no demand at present prices, so that millers have no encouragement from any direction.

#### BARLEY.

Dealers are a little sick and are not anxious for receipts. Any kind of feed barley brings 35c in the city and not less than 30c at outside points, and nothing outside of a first class bright lot that would grade up high would bring over 43 or 44c.

#### MILLSTUFFS.

Prices still rule at the old figures of \$12 per ton for bran and \$14 for shorts. Ground feed \$23 per ton.

#### OATS.

Strange as it may seem the price of oats has held moderately firm. In this city lots have sold at 27 to 28c, with 29 and even 30c for milling lots.

#### OATMEAL.

Only the local demand to supply. Prices are steady as follows: Standard, \$2.50; granulated, \$2.65; rolled, \$3.

#### CHEESE.

Factories are now sold out and transactions in round lots are at an end for the season. Wholesalers ask from retailers 11c to 12c for choice.

#### BUTTER.

Receipts from the country have been on the increase, and stocks have been accumulating. The quality however of a large share of these receipts is not the best, and really prime dairy lots are still in heavy demand. Exporting has not yet commenced, but enough of good average quality will soon be available for the purpose. With increased receipts, prices have in no way dropped. Really choice dairy lots are still worth 21c, and for fancy 22c could be had. Mediums are selling at 18c to 20c, and are plentiful. In lower grades the price is but little demand and stocks are rather light.

#### EGGS.

The demand for fresh cannot be supplied. Good pickled or any other sound stock sell freely at 25c to 26c.

#### LARD.

The feeling has been easier, and 20 lb. pails are now quoted at \$2.50.

#### CURED MEATS.

Local cured goods the first of the season are now on the market. Prices are easier. Quotations are: Dry salt bacon, 12c; rolls, 14 to 14½c; breakfast bacon, 14½ to 15c; hams, 15c. For fancy American brands about one cent above these prices have been quoted. Inside of ten days now meats will be abundant.

#### POULTRY.

Chickens are getting more plentiful as are all fowl. Quotations are: Chickens 10c for the best; ducks and geese, 11c; turkey, 13 to 14c.

#### DRESSED MEATS.

Early in the week butchers were paying 8½c for small sized dressed hogs, but later offers did not exceed 8c. Packers were offering latterly only 7½c for heavy and 8c for light stock. The market is evidently weakening or rather coming to a more rational state, and receipts are on the increase. Beef carcasses sell at 5 to 5½c for butcher killed, and 4½ to 5c for country dressed.

#### POTATOES.

Small lots changed hands at 25c a bushel, but the business done was trifling.

#### Jute.

Jute is a vegetable fibre, grown in India. It is used for making gunny sacks, matting, rope, and other coarse fabrics. There has been and is now a large market for it in the Southern States of this country for coverings for cotton bales. But through the organization of a jute trust the price very materially advanced. The result of this syndicate may be ultimately different from what its authors calculate. One cotton mill in New Orleans has already produced what is regarded as a very good substitute for jute from low grade cotton. The New Orleans Times-Democrat says of it: "We have here a bugging that can be procured by the million yards in a very few weeks, and from the factories right in the center of the cotton country. As any mill can make it at a moment's notice, and does not have to depend on supplies from India, there can never be a corner. The use of this material will create a demand for a low grade of cotton now difficult to sell, and will advance its price half a cent a pound, making in this item alone a handsome profit to the South."

Cotton bagging is as elastic as jute, as strong, as well adapted to covering cotton, it will stand hooks, compresses and handling of every kind; it will protect cotton better from dirt and from water, and affords it ample ventilation. In the matter of price it can compete with jute, and as it can be used again, it will actually prove cheaper to the planter than the Indian product.

#### What is Patent Flour?

Patent flour is not any part of the wheat berry, it is not as strong as the bakers' of clear flour, and stronger than the low grade. We frequently hear it said that the patent flour is only made up of the harder and more glutinous portions of the wheat. The low grade or the flour from next the bran would come as near meeting this definition as does the flour from the middlings in the present system of manufacture. In the old system of grinding with the millstone, and especially the low grinding system, the middlings were that portion of the

wheat which was best calculated to resist the action of the millstone; the hardest part; the present system of making middlings by corrugated rolls does not depend upon the varying hardness of the different portions of the wheat to make middlings. Where the wheat is harder it will be more brittle, but this is merely an incident. Middlings making is the principal object in reducing wheat by corrugated rolls and by this method the wheat is broken into middlings, not ground into flour, with a portion remaining as middlings because of its hardness. For this reason patent flour made according to the present methods does not necessarily mean flour from any part of the wheat berry as ordinarily understood.—*The Millstone.*

#### The Enormous Results From Natural Gas.

"Few people outside the natural gas region," said a large owner of gas wells in Washington County, Pa., "have any idea what enormous proportions the gas business has grown to. It may be said to be only about two years old in western Pennsylvania, and more than 200,000 acres of land in Washington and adjoining counties have been drilled with gas wells. Nearly 150,000 tons of iron have been used in manufacturing the pipes through which the 500,000,000 cubic feet of gas flows from the region daily to the places using it. Over \$25,000,000 is invested in the business by the fourteen organized companies that produce the bulk of the gas. The land and wells represent an outlay of \$17,000,000. The wells now producing are capable of doubling the quantity now demanded for light and heat. Nearly 2,000 miles of pipes are required for conducting the supply to consumers. It is estimated that the use of natural gas has displaced 25,000 tons of coal daily in western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio alone. Besides the wells controlled by the gas-producing companies, individual owners have wells for the supply of smaller towns, and every village and hamlet in the region has enough natural gas running to waste every day to abundantly supply the same number of towns of 10,000 inhabitants each with light and fuel.—*Light and Heat.*

#### Celery as Food and Medicine.

New discoveries—or what claim to be discoveries—of the healing virtues of plants are continually being made. One of the latest is that celery is a cure for rheumatism; indeed it is asserted that the disease is impossible if the vegetable be cooked and freely eaten. The fact that it is always put on the table raw prevents its therapeutic powers from being known. The celery should be cut into bits, boiled in water until soft, and the water drunk by the patient. Put new milk, with a little flour and nutmeg, into a saucepan with the boiled celery serve it warm with pieces of toast, eat it with potatoes, and the painful ailment will soon yield. Such is the declaration of a physician who has again and again tried the experiment, and with uniform success. He adds that cold and damp never produces but simply develops the disease, of which acid blood is the primary and sustaining cause, and that while the blood is alkaline there can be neither rheumatism nor gout.

Statistics show that one year (1976) 2,640 persons died of rheumatism in this country, and every case, it is claimed, might have been cured or prevented by the adoption of the remedy mentioned. At least two-thirds of the cases named heart disease are ascribed to rheumatism and its agonizing ally the gout. Small-pox, so much dreaded, is not half so destructive as rheumatism, which, it is maintained by many physicians, can be prevented by obeying nature's laws in diet. But, if you have incurred its boiled celery is pronounced unhesitatingly to be a specific. The proper way to eat celery is to have it cooked as a vegetable after the manner above described. The writer makes constant use of it in this way. Try it once, and you would sooner do without any vegetable with the single exception of the potato, rather than celery. Cooked celery is a delicious dish for the table, and the most conducive to health of any vegetable that can be mentioned. *Leeds Mercury.*

**Dating Forward.**

Notwithstanding that the above subject has been rather extensively discussed, the evil cannot by any means be considered as a thing of the past. Therefore, the following pertinent remarks from the pen of Stapleton Caldecott of this city, published in the columns of a contemporary in answer to a correspondent, will, no doubt, be read with interest. He says: "It will be evident to all that if the able and solvent retail men do not get their goods dated ahead, the less able and financially weaker men will

not. Now, if instead of asking for dating ahead, 'Viator' got the lowest net cash price, and refuse to have forward dating, the wholesale dealer could readily control the weaker purchaser and refuse to give to him what the stronger men did not accept nor ask for. Then if only weak men asked for long terms, the natural inference would be that they could not pay promptly. Their credit would depreciate, with the ultimate result of their being squeezed out of business, leaving the capable and sound business man master of the field. Hence, I hold, that it is the direct interest of every such man to strengthen the wholesale merchants' hands in the effort to stamp out the vicious habit of dating forward, and help them to shorten, by every proper means, the undue expansion of credit. Nothing will do this so effectively as the solvent and strong men refusing long terms, but getting lowest cash quotations." - *Toronto Merchant.*

**Spanish Onions.**

The consumption of Spanish onions in this market has received a wonderful impetus during the last year or two, and is likely to increase, owing to the flavor of the imported articles being much superior to that of Canadian, the latter having a rank taste and smell which the former are devoid of. No fewer than 15,000 crates of Spanish and Portugal onions have been received in this city during the past season, and the low prices at which they have been placed, have caused them to be used by consumers who formerly patronized the

native red and yellow onions exclusively. A few weeks ago, sales of Spanish transpired as low as 62½¢ per crate for good stock. The market, however, has since strengthened, and values have moved up to 75 and 80¢ per crate, which are still very reasonable. A large lot in store here is being held for \$1, so that some parties in the trade have confidence in higher prices later on. In New York and Boston about two weeks ago, sales were made as low as 25¢ and 30¢ per crate. When Europe once finds a market for her surplus products she supplies them unstintedly, and thus induces a corresponding increase in the demand. - *Montreal Trade Bulletin.*

HAVING purchased some butter of an Irish woman, the merchant on weighing the lumps found them all light weight, and challenged her with trying to cheat him. "Sure, its your own fault if they are light sir," said Biddy, "for wasn't it a pound of soap I bought here that I had in the other end o' the scales when I weighed 'em?"

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

CAPITAL - \$1,400,000.00.  
RESERVE FUND, - \$800,000.00.

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

Moneys advanced upon Farm and City Properties MORTGAGES, MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES & SCHOOL DEBENTURES purchased. Scrip held for use of Clients Clients title deeds are not sent out of the Province but are lodged in the Company's vaults at Winnipeg, where they may be examined at all times. Agents at all principal points throughout the Province. For further information write to the Manager of the Winnipeg Branch.

**MILLERS, ATTENTION !!**

ESTABLISHED 1825.



**The J. A. Converse Manufacturing Co**

**A. W. MORRIS & BRO., Proprietors, MONTREAL.**

Our new bag works are now in full operation and are undoubtedly the finest equipped on the American continent.

The sewing, printing and uniformity of size are particularly noticeable, and we are confident you will find the goods superior to anything offered in the Canadian market.

We would kindly ask you to favor us with at least a portion of your valued orders. A trial will convince you that our statements are not exaggerated.

**Jute and Cotton BAGS GRAIN SACKS, FINISHED OR ROUND THREAD.**

Manitoba and Northwest Agents:

**MERRICK, ANDERSON & Co., Winnipeg.**

**EASTERN MARKETS.**

**CHICAGO**

The opening of the board was quiet on Monday, and at a decline from the closing of Saturday. Although a little excitement occurred during the day there was nothing extraordinary, the rush to sell brought figures down, but trading was altogether manipulated by large operators. The general feeling was strong with shorts weak and buyers bold, which developed during the week, as successive days show. The closing figures of the day were as follows:—

	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	May.
Wheat	1.02½	1.02½	1.02½	1.07½
Corn	37½	36½	36½	38½
Oats	26½	26½	26½	31½
Pork	14.45	—	14.50	14.77½
Lard	8.50	8.37½	8.25	8.40
Short Ribs	—	—	7.42½	7.60

On Tuesday, there was considerable activity at the opening of the board, with an anxiety to buy, May selling up to \$1.09, but soon reacted, although "shorts" showed considerable uneasiness. The feeling was strong and futures dropped but little. Corn was active though heavy. Provisions were fair but under free offerings prices declined. Closing prices were:—

	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	May.
Wheat	1.03½	—	1.04½	1.09½
Corn	36½	36½	36	38½
Oats	24½	26½	26½	30½
Pork	14.10	—	14.17½	14.47½
Lard	8.37½	8.27½	8.15	8.27½
Short Ribs	—	—	7.25	7.45

On Wednesday there was a stronger feeling in the wheat market with cables slightly firmer and receipts smaller with the result of a higher range of figures, the advance being made on slight bulges, and was highest at close of the session. Corn was weak as was also provisions, and in the latter considerable of a decline was made. The following were the closing figures of the day:—

	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	May.
Wheat	1.01½	—	1.00	1.11½-1
Corn	36½	—	35½	38
Oats	—	26½	26½	30½
Pork	13.85	—	13.97½	14.30
Lard	8.20	8.15	8.02½	8.60
Short Ribs	—	—	7.17½	7.35

Thursday being Thanksgiving Day no business was transacted on the board.

On Friday there was an active trading in wheat although at a lower range of prices, consequent on free selling. Provisions were still weak, pork showing the greatest. Closing prices were as follows:—

	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	May.
Wheat	1.03½	—	1.05½	1.10½
Corn	35½	—	35½-6	39½-1
Oats	—	26½	26½	30½
Pork	13.60	—	13.70	14.07½
Lard	8.20	8.10	7.92½	8.07½
Short Ribs	—	—	7.07½	7.25

Saturday's closing figures for wheat were:

	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	May.
Wheat	—	1.02½	1.04½	1.09½
Corn	—	35½	35½	38½
Oats	—	26½	26½	30½
Pork	—	13.25	13.65	13.80
Lard	—	8.00	7.70	7.87½

The first train over the Long Lake Railway for two years was run last Monday. A construction car and gang of men are putting the road in order.

**DULUTH WHEAT MARKET.**

Closing prices for No. 1 hard on each day of the week were:

	Cash.	Dec.	Jan.	May
Monday	1.17	1.17½	—	1.27½
Tuesday	1.10½	1.20½	1.17½	1.23½
Wednesday	1.23	1.22	—	1.25
Thursday	—	—	—	—
Friday	1.21½	1.23½	—	1.28½
Saturday	—	—	—	1.28

**MINNEAPOLIS.**

Closing quotations on Thursday for wheat were as follows:—

	Nov.	Dec.	On track
No. 1 hard	1.19	1.19	1.20
No. 1 northern	1.04	1.06½	1.07½
No. 2 "	—	—	—

Closing quotations for flour were: Patents, \$6.30 to \$6.50; second patents, \$5.80 to \$6.00; straights, \$6.00 to \$6.00; first bakers, \$4.15 to \$5.00; second bakers, \$3.25 to \$4.30; best low grades, \$2.00 to \$2.00; in bags; red dog, \$1.65 to \$1.80 in bags.—Northwest Miller.

**Lake Superior Fisheries.**

As showing the importance of Port Arthur's fishing industry and that Lake Superior salmon trout, whitefish, pickerel and sturgeon are rapidly acquiring an excellent reputation for themselves in the leading American and Canadian markets, the following facts and figures will no doubt prove interesting:

Beginning with the first of January last and including the 10 months ending on the first of November (the commencement of the close season) the shipments from along the lake shore, between Port Arthur and Heron Bay, by the Port Arthur Fish Company alone, were 550 tons fresh fish of the value of \$38,500, and the shipments of salt fish reached 250 tons, having a commercial value of \$14,500, making a total marketable catch of 800 tons, with a total value of \$53,000. Of these shipments about 300 tons fresh fish were exported to the United States, principally via Duluth, while the other 250 tons went to Ottawa, Montreal, and other eastern cities, and out of the 250 tons pickled fish shipped from here 150 tons were consigned to Canadian cities and the balance—100 tons—found a market at various United States points.

But that is not all, for it should be borne in mind that there are a number of fishermen in the district who ship their fish direct to the markets, and a fair estimate of whose total catch would be 100 tons worth say, \$6,000, which, added to the above, would give a grand total of 900 tons, producing \$59,000 so far this season, but as the month of December is noted for being the best fishing month in the year, the total catch will likely exceed 1,000 tons with a corresponding increase in value which will bring the grand total up to say \$65,000.

This industry already gives lucrative employment to 130 men, while the fishing fleet comprises 60 sail and five tug boats, which are valued at between \$70,000 and \$25,000. Then there are the fish houses, wharves, nets and plant necessary to profitably carry on this business, which have yet to be taken into consideration as furnishing evidence of the amount of capital which is invested in the industry. As nearly as can be ascertained without visiting

every fishing station, the total value of these would add another \$25,000 to the previously mentioned figures, making a grand total of between 45 and \$50,00 invested in capturing brain producing food for the millions, and this sum will no doubt be largely increased next year.

The principal fishing grounds extend from Pigeon River to Nepigon Straits, including Thunder and Black Bays. Fishing stations of considerable importance are also to be found at Rossport, Jackfish and Stuart on the line of the Canadian Pacific railway. Added to this, it is almost unanimously conceded that the speckled trout fishing in this district are superior to any that have yet been discovered in the world, and when it is considered that the regular fishermen and tourists find Port Arthur the best place in which to obtain their supplies it will at once become evident to the reader that in the near future she must derive much greater benefits from her fisheries which have already, along with the mining and lumbering industries added immensely to her wealth within the past few years.—Port Arthur Sentinel.

**White Salmon.**

We learn that two or three British Columbia canners have tried the experiment of putting up white salmon. The venture is a risky one for there is a wide-spread prejudice against salmon whose flesh is white. Those who know most about salmon say that there are no grounds whatever for this prejudice. The white salmon is as healthy a fish as the one whose flesh happens to be pink. It is as fat and as well flavored, in fact, as good a fish in every respect. The cause of the difference is not very well known. The fish are of the same species. There is no greater difference between them, naturalists tell us, than there is between a dark-skinned man and a fair-complexioned man. They are, as far as species goes, absolutely identical. The two kinds come up the rivers together at the same time, their habits are alike. Nature makes no difference between them. It is supposed that the difference is caused by the waters they frequent and the food they eat. It is thought that the white fleshed salmon do not go so far out to sea as its pink-fleshed brother—that it remains in the bays and land-locked seas where the water is not so salt and where the food is different. But this is all a matter of conjecture. For all practical purposes the white-fleshed and the pink-fleshed salmon are identical; and they may, for all that is known to the contrary, frequent the same waters and live upon the same food. The prejudice we have alluded to has caused a difference in the demand for them, and a consequent difference in the price, but the person who buys a can of white-fleshed salmon gets as much nourishment and as great a dainty as he who buys a can of pink-fleshed salmon. In a word he gets as good an article for less money. Both being as well packed, there is not the slightest difference between them. We trust that the firms who have put this excellent food fish on the market in the face of the strong and general prejudice (outside of British Columbia) against it will receive the reward that their enterprise deserves. They are really doing the public a valuable service when they save from being wasted a very considerable part of the year's catch of salmon.—Victoria, B. C., Colonist.

**Lumber Cuttings.**

It is calculated that there is now piled in the yards at the Chaudiere 100,000,000 feet of lumber, and what to do with it is the question which is troubling the lumberman and the export firms to whom it belongs. All summer ocean freight rates have been so high that the export firms have not made any large shipments either of English deals or board lumber for South America or Australia. This lumber, usually shipped shortly after it is sawn, is therefore now filling the yards here to overflowing. Unless this large quantity is shipped before spring there will not be much room to spare to pile the first portion of next spring's cut, which accumulates in the yards until about May, when the summer shipments begin to move it away. —*Empire.*

**A Sign Which Attracted Attention.**

A crowd gathered in front of a basement window on Dearborn street one day last week. They were all looking at one of the queerest signs ever displayed in this city. It read :

LADIES DRESSED,  
CLEANED AND DYED.

"I'd like to see myself in that shop," exclaimed a fair type-writer girl from a near-by office, with a toss of her head.

"It's an insult," said an old maid, "and ought to be taken down by the police."

"As if a lady what is a lady couldn't clean herself without going to a shop," ejaculated a woman whose husband had just made a lucky deal in wheat.

"And who would want to be dyed," said a young man, nodding his head maliciously at a red-headed girl who was peering over the shoulders of those nearest the window.

The crowd grew, and grew, as street crowds are prone to grow on the slightest provocation, when the proprietor of the little shop came out.

"What's the matter here?" he inquired. "Is my place on fire? Has anybody been hurt? Ah!" catching sight of the sign, and rubbing his chin reflectively for a moment, "that boy has been up to his tricks, I see. I fired him today for impudence, and he swore then he'd get even with me, the little jackanapes."

And then the proprietor stepped into his shop, peeled off a letter "D" which had been pasted over an "S" in the placard, and the crowd laughed and dispersed as it read :

LADIES' DRESSES  
CLEANED AND DYED.

**The Liquor Traffic in the Territories.**

It is understood that the resolution of the N. W. Assembly in favor of the taking of a direct vote of the people on the question of a prohibitory or license law in the Territories cannot be given effect to for the simple reason that it is illegal. In British countries the principal of the *relebis-cite* has never been recognised. If the people of the Territories desire to have a say on the question whether whiskey shall or shall not be debarred from entering the North-west, they can do so in the constitutional way—through their representatives in the Legislature.—*Empire.*

J. S. NORRIS. JAS. CARRUTHERS.

**Norris & Carruthers,  
FLOUR AND GRAIN  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**

Produce Exchange Buildings:  
COR. SCOTT & COLBORNE STS., TORONTO. CORN EXCHANGE, MONTREAL.

Liberal advances made on consignments of Flour, Wheat, Barley and Oats.  
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

DRESSED  
**HOGS**

**J. Y. Griffin & Co.**

Packers and Provision Merchants,

Are now in the market for DRESSED HOGS. Highest market price either delivered at our Warehouse or at any Railway point in the Province. Consignments of Farm Produce carefully handled.

CORRESPONDENCE AND CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED  
**WINNIPEG.**

**Allen & Brown,**  
(LATE OF GRIFFIN & ALLEN)

**PORK PACKERS,**  
Will pay the Highest Cash Price for Dressed Hogs.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.  
70 McDERMOT STREET, - WINNIPEG.

**J. S. CARVETH & CO.,  
PORK PACKERS**

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

General Produce Dealers. Correspondence solicited.

23 Jemima Street, WINNIPEG

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR  
**DRESSED HOGS.**

Quotations furnished upon application,

**A. MACDONALD & CO.,**

Packers and Commission Merchants,

228 MAIN STREET, - WINNIPEG.

LIVE OR DRESSED

**HOGS**

WANTED

For which the highest price will be paid.  
Correspondence Invited.

**Manitoba Packing & Provision Co. (Ld.)**  
WINNIPEG.

**A. H. PLEWES,**  
Grain and Flour Exporter,

OFFICE: CLEMENTS' BLOCK, 498 MAIN ST.

**Winnipeg, Manitoba.**

**Williamson, White & Co.,**

28 WELLINGTON STREET WEST,  
TORONTO.

**IMPORTERS OF FINE WOOLLENS**

AND TAILORS' TRIMMINGS.  
Samples on application.

**HILLIARD HOUSE**

RAT PORTAGE.

The Palace Hotel of the Northwest, Ontario. Newly and elegantly furnished throughout. The only Commercial House in the district. First class Sample Room. Terms Reasonable.  
LOUIS HILLIARD, PROPRIETOR.

**ANGLO - AMERICAN HOTEL ! !**  
GRETNA, . . MAN.

J. D. PIERSON well known to the commercial trade throughout the west, has lately taken charge of this house and fitted it up with Sample Rooms and every convenience for Commercial Travellers

**WOLSELY HOUSE,**

WOLSELEY, . . ASSINIBOIA,  
E. A. BANBURY, PROPRIETOR.

Headquarters for Commercial Men. This house has been recently refitted, with special reference to the convenience and comfort of the commercial trade. Good Sample Rooms. Livery in Connection.

**PALMER HOUSE,**

REGINA, . . ASSINIBOIA,  
THE LEADING COMMERCIAL HOUSE.  
Free Sample Rooms for Travellers. Opposite C.P.R. Station.  
CHAS HARLEY, Prop.

**QUEEN'S HOTEL,**

QU'APPELLE, . . ASSINIBOIA  
G. S. DAVIDSON, Prop.

Largely patronized by commercial men and possessing special features for the accommodation of this trade. Large Sample Rooms Free.

**Cosmopolitan Hotel,**  
MEDICINE HAT, . . . . ASSA,

Headquarters for commercial travellers and tourists. Good sample Rooms and clean and comfortable sleeping apartments.  
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The leading and best appointed hotel on the Manitoba Northwestern Railway. Commercial Travellers seek it for Sundays. Sample room and other conveniences.

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Directly opposite Passenger Depot. The leading commercial house. Sample Rooms and first class livery

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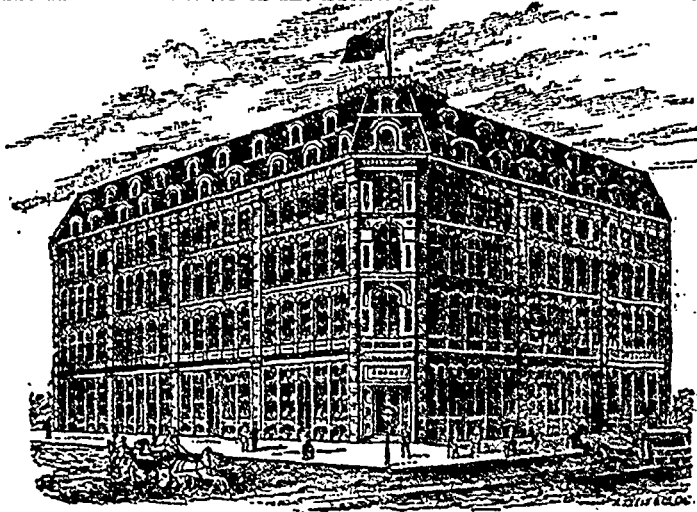
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COR. MAIN & ELLIS STS., MANITOU, MAN.

First-Class in every respect! Re-fitted! Re-furnished Good Table! Good Rooms! Three best Sample Rooms in the Province.

ROUNTREE & CONNOR, Proprietors.

MEN'S, BOY'S and YOUTH'S CLOTHING  
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING a specialty.



Our Samples for the Autumn Season 1888,  
to now on view at 35 Lombard St., Winnipeg

**H. SHOREY and CO.,** WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,  
1856, 1868 and 1870 Notre Dame and 36, 38, 40 and 42 St. Henry St., MONTREAL.

**J. & A. Clearihue,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS  
AND MANUFACTURERS AGENTS,  
Dealers in—  
**Fruits and all kinds of Produce**  
YATES ST., VICTORIA, B.C.

Representing D. Richards, Manufacturer of Laundry and Toilet Soaps, Woodstock, Ontario; Jas. Hall & Cos. manufacturers and dealers in Gloves, Mitts and Moccasins Brockville.  
Consignments Received in all Lines. Correspondence Solicited.

**BUTTER AND EGGS**  
A Specialty.

Merchants holding Butter are requested to Correspond with

**T. W. CLARK,**  
Wholesale Dealer  
—AND—  
COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
P. O. Box 249,  
VANCOUVER, B.C.

**Schmidt & Buss,**  
—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—  
BULK AND CAN  
**OYSTERS**  
FRESH AND SALT FISH, POULTRY, &c.  
Cor. Main and Logan Streets,  
HIGGINS' BLOCK, WINNIPEG  
Send for Price List

Boyd & Co., lumber merchants, Deloraine, have changed style to John Body.  
A. McKnight has bought Ashdown's store at Boissevain and will open a flour and feed store.

**THE DRIARD,**  
VICTORIA, B.C.

The only strictly first-class hotel in the province.

**LELAND HOUSE, VANCOUVER,**  
British Columbia.  
The leading commercial hotel of the city. Directly above the C.P.R. Station and Steamboat wharf. All modern improvements. Sample rooms for travellers.  
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**The Canadian Rubber Co**  
OF MONTREAL.  
Manufacturers of  
RUBBER SHOES, FELT BOOTS,  
RUBBER PACKING, HOSE, &c.  
WORKS: Papineau Square, Montreal  
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**JOSEPH CARMAN,**  
WHOLESALE  
Commission Merchant,  
WINNIPEG, - MAN.  
Dealer in Pickled, Dried and Smoked Fish, Eggs, Butter, Cheese, Meats, Lard, Green and Dried Fruits, Poultry, etc.  
Orders, Consignments and Correspondence Solicited, Reference: Commercial Bank of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

**FOR SALE!** At SINTALUTA, on main line of Canadian Pacific Ry.  
**A STORE, STABLE & BLACKSMITH SHOP,** with Post Office attached, at a bargain. References as to business lookout, etc.  
R. A. WALKER, MR. TAYLOR,  
Braeside, Sintaluta. care D. H. McMillan & Bro  
Winnipeg.  
For particulars apply to Battlecombe Bros., Sintaluta.

AGENCY

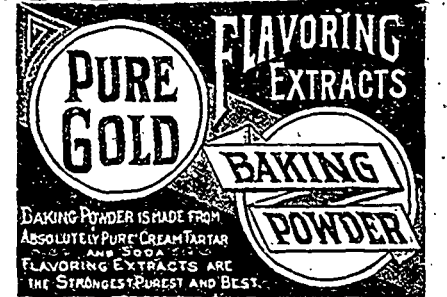
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COMPLETE STOCK  
Breech-Loading Guns, Winchester Rifles and ELEY'S AMMUNITION.  
LOW PRICES ON APPLICATION  
**MILLER, MOSE & CO.,**  
Wholesale Hardware Merchants,  
PRINCESS STREET, WINNIPEG.

**White & White,**  
(LATE WHITE, JOSELIN & Co.,)  
7 Wellington Street West, TORONTO.

Laces, Embroideries, Curtains, Gloves, etc.  
WHITE & WHITE.

**Blank Books!**  
**WARWICK & SONS,**  
MANUFACTURING STATIONERS,  
Publishers, Printers, Booksellers, etc. Printers and Binders to the Ontario Government.  
TORONTO, ONT.  
Day Books, Ledgers, Journals, Memo Books, Letter Books, Invoice Books, etc., etc., in all qualities and thicknesses. A LARGE VARIETY OF BLOTTERS AND MEMO WHITEFOR QUOTATIONS.



**THE CLARENDON.**  
The only FIRST CLASS solid brick hotel in Winnipeg. Elegant Dining Room.  
TERMS MODERATE.  
BENNETT & CO., PROPRIETORS.

## Business East.

## ONTARIO.

Neil C. Love, drugs, Toronto, is dead.  
 Jas. Barber, hotel, Toronto, has sold out.  
 R. H. Kennedy, hotel, Toronto, sold out.  
 John Mortimer, butcher, Toronto is dead.  
 McLeod & Co., grocers, Ottawa, assigned.  
 O. Robillard, shoes, Arnprior, has assigned.  
 Chas. Curry, blacksmith, Cardinal, assigned.  
 David F. Sherman, tailor, Galt, has assigned.  
 H. H. Cairns, fancy goods, Ottawa, assigned.  
 Gemmell Bros., grocers, Rinfrew, assigned.  
 R. Porter, hardware, Rodney, has sold out.  
 Wagner & Ross, tailors, Hamilton, assigned.  
 G. A. Howell, dry goods, Toronto, sold out.  
 Crossen Bros., grocers, Stouffville, sold out.  
 J. E. Booth, woolen mills, Lakefield, burned out.  
 John Boyer & Co., druggists, Brockville, have assigned.  
 Geo. W. King, general store, Jasper, has assigned.  
 J. R. Thompson, furniture, Kingston, has sold out.  
 Preston & Graham, saddlers, Strathroy, have sold out.  
 F. L. Godfrey, Furniture, Toronto, has compromised.  
 Geo. Strathern, Jeweler, Midland, is compromising.  
 Patrick McAuley, hotelkeeper, Collingwood, has sold out.  
 Thos. Mann, grocer, Ridgetown, has sold out to H. Robinson.  
 R. Black, harness, Guelph, has called a meeting of creditors.  
 W. F. Wood, books and stationery, Tilsonburg, has sold out.  
 Nolen & Kelk, tailors, Hamilton, have dissolved partnership.  
 F. T. Humphreys, grocer, Hamilton, has made an assignment.  
 Wm. Pepler, blacksmith, Bloomingdale, has sold out and is away.  
 Edy & Edy, saw mill and general store, Oil Springs, have sold out.  
 A. J. Delmage, confectionary, etc., Sarnia, sold out by the sheriff.  
 Hover & Hoyle, tailors, Hamilton, are about dissolving partnership.  
 John D. Cumming, woolen manufacturer, Peterboro, has assigned.  
 W. C. Bowden, butcher and grocer, Jarvis, has gone out of business.  
 K. Chisholm & Co., general store, Brampion, has obtained an extension.  
 Thompson, Fessant & Co., saw mill, etc., Teeswater, were burned out.  
 Justin McEachren, druggist, Ottawa, has sold out to Joseph A. Musgrove.  
 John W. Wallace, woolen manufacturer, Lindsay, has made an assignment.  
 The Ontario Cotton Mills Co., (Limited) Hamilton, have made an assignment.  
 R. H. O'Neil, banker, Lucan, has admitted his son under the style of R. H. O'Neil & Son.  
 Connolly & Maloney, green grocers, Ottawa, have dissolved. J. E. Maloney continues the business.

## QUEBEC.

O. Rochette, tannor, Quebec, is dead.  
 J. O. Boucher, grocer, Sorel, has assigned.

A. Gasnier & Co., caterers, have dissolved.  
 E. E. Goyer, grocers, Montreal has assigned.  
 A. Houle & Co., grocers, Montreal, assigned.  
 Sylvain Turcotte, shoes, Montreal, assigned.  
 Montreal Soap and Oil Manufacturing Co., has assigned.

Jean Leroux, general store, Cedars, has made an assignment.

Paquette & Boucher, builders, Cote St. Louis, have dissolved.

L. N. A. Ritchat & Co., tailors, Montreal, have assigned.

E. L. De la Vallee & Co., contractors, Montreal, have dissolved.

Pierre A. Germain, dealer in hay, etc., Montreal, has assigned.

Lanoie & Frere, general store, St. Martel, demand of assignment.

Jean Sallafronque, grocer, Montreal has called a meeting of creditors.

Phileas Dube, general store, Notre Dame du Lac, demand of assignment.

E. F. Lavigne & Jules Giroux, manufacturer's agents, Montreal, have dissolved.

H. Jacobs & Co., manufacturer's of cigars, Montreal, have admitted John Michaels as a partner under same style.

## NOVA SCOTIA.

Wm. Casack, Sydney, assigned.  
 Mrs. E. Chapman, restaurant, Spring Hill, has assigned.

Copp Bros., general store, Pugwash, have dissolved.

J. K. McLeod, tailor, Oxford; style now McLeod & McLean.

F. Mumford & Sons, forge works, Dartmouth; L. J. Mumford is dead.

T. F. Day, hotel, Parrsboro, is retiring from business in favor of his son, Charles.

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

Ezekiel Hilton, grocer, Portland, is dead.  
 Hill & Berry, lumber, Fredericton, have made an assignment.

W. B. Howard, general store, Chatham, is advertising his business for sale by auction.

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Alex. Morrison, furniture, Tyron, has advertised sale at auction.

## Oysters as Food.

Chemists say that a quart of oysters contains about the same quantity of actual nutritive substance as a quart of milk or a pound of very lean beef, or a pound and a half of fresh codfish, or two-thirds of a pound of bread. But the uses of the nutrients vary. For instance, the lean meat and codfish are mostly flesh formers, consisting largely of protein, while the bread, with its starch, has but little of this, and serves the body as fuel and supplies it with heat and muscular energy. Oysters come nearer to milk than almost any other common food material, both in amount and proportions of nutrients. Their value for supplying the body with material to build up its parts, repair its waste, and furnish it with heat and energy, are very nearly the same. But the cost of the flesh forming material in oysters is very high. When they are twenty-five cents a quart the protein that is contained in them costs \$1.68 a pound, while the cost of protein in milk, at seven cents a quart, is 53 cents a pound; in salt codfish 43

cents, in mackerel 79 cents, in wheat flour 11 cents, and in beef from 63 to \$1.05. Therefore oysters are classed as delicacies, rather than as staple food. But the demand for these delicacies is steadily increasing — *Boston Bulletin*.

## Competition With Chinese Tea.

The *London Standard* says:—"It was an evil day for China when her tea merchants began to tamper with the quality of the commodity which has long formed her principal article of export to the western world. The progressive deterioration in Chinese teas has encouraged the production of that article elsewhere to such an extent that India and Ceylon have every year been growing more formidable rivals for the Celestials, and if the consumption of Assam and Ceylonese teas goes on increasing, in the future as it has done in late years, the tea trade of China will ere long be only of secondary importance, so far as foreign tea drinkers are concerned. In addition to the East Indies a new rival has appeared in the colony of Natal, in South Africa. It is only some six or seven years ago that an enterprising English settler there planted a few acres with tea. His first crop, produced in 1891, amounted to only 500 pounds weight. Last year the production had so increased that Natal sent about 100,000 lbs. of tea to market. The new industry is in fact proving so profitable that it is fast spreading in the colony, and ere long we may expect to find Natal competing with India, Ceylon, and China in the London market."

## Alberta's Mormon Settlement.

The townships that C. A. Biggar has spent the summer in subdividing, lie not a great distance from the settlement of Mormons on Lee's Creek, and he has consequently had an opportunity of seeing something of these Utah emigrants. Speaking generally, Mr. Biggar says that the settlement is one that he would have pride in taking a visitor to as giving an example of the agricultural possibilities of the country. They have been there only two seasons, but already they have put in the solid improvements of old settlements. Their roads have been made and are well graded. They have planted large quantities of trees, their gardens are thoroughly worked and in the best of order; all indications of the genuine thrift and sturdy energy of the newcomers. The plan of the settlement is a village in which all the houses are located; the homesteads or rather farms, lying out on the adjoining bench lands. As to the religious tenets of these people, they profess to be strict followers of the Apostle Joseph Smith, but they claim to have eschewed polygamy, and as far as Mr. Biggar's observance went, none of the male settlers are comforted to more wives than the law of this country allows. They seem to be perfectly satisfied with the prospects of their new home. They are already furnishing large quantities of farm, garden and dairy produce wherever it is needed in the south, and indeed their activity in trade has already made outside competitors very jealous. Mr. Biggar don't believe they will be a drawback in any sense to the country, and their presence and prosperity will do more than anything else to show the grand agricultural possibilities of the country. — *Calgary Tribune*.



# THE S & CO.,

## MONTREAL,

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

CYLINDER,  
ROLL TOP,  
PEDESTAL,  
PARLOR

# DESKS

Agents for Manitoba:

SCOTT & LESLIE, Winnipeg.

### Promoting Foreign Trade.

The important announcement is made that the Dominion Government is about to extend an invitation to the government of New Zealand and the Australian colonies to send delegates to Ottawa to confer the subjects of (1) cable communication, (2) steamship connection, and (3) closer trade relations between Canada and these countries. Since the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway attention has been directed to the imperial character of that work as affording a highway of trade and travel between England and her Pacific Empire, and especially to the possibility of cultivating commerce between the Dominion and Asiatic peoples. The progress made under somewhat disadvantageous circumstances, because individual effort has alone been exerted, has been not a little remarkable, the direct line of steamers between Vancouver and Hong Kong having secured full cargoes of freight on the outward and inward voyages. The whole tea import of Canada and a fair share of that of the Western States is now made over the Canadian road, while in the way of an export commerce a beginning has been made in flour, fish and cotton goods. The possibilities of trade with Asia are thus disclosed; indeed, the problem has actually been solved, and with the establishment of the fast line of steamships to which a joint Imperial and Canadian subsidy has been granted, a rapid development of this commerce is assured.

It is now proposed to exploit the Australian continent. The five millions of people dwelling there are large and liberal traders, who send

abroad products Canada requires to buy, and who purchase products Canada has to sell. At present our trade with Australia is a mere bagatelle. Last year we exported \$270,000 worth of goods to that country and imported therefrom \$110,500 worth of wool. More than half of our export was from British Columbia, that province sending to the antipodes \$60,000 worth of salmon and \$92,000 worth of planks and boards. But though we have had practically no commercial intercourse with Australia in the past, it does not follow that a profitable trade cannot be cultivated. The United States, for instance, exported to Australia in 1886, to the value of \$11,134,309, and last year to the value of \$9,668,000, and imported therefrom to the value of \$4,411,120; and having a surplus of the products Australia buys abroad, there is no reason why Canada should not obtain a good share of this trade. One hindrance to the development of such a commerce—access to the Pacific coast—has already been removed by the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, by which Vancouver can be as speedily and as cheaply reached as any port on the Pacific coast of our neighbors. Another hindrance—the absence of regular steamship communication must also be done away with before we can hope to make any substantial progress in the creation of a trans-Pacific trade. It is at the accomplishment of this latter object, as we understand it, that the Dominion Government aims in inviting the Australian Governments to send delegates to Ottawa, and every one who has the interest of Canada at heart will hope for success to the conference.—*Montreal Gazette.*

### The Price of Wheat.

Despite the hue and cry of the universal shortage of the world's wheat supplies, the amount on passage to Europe is being persistently augmented week after week, in demonstration of the fact that the wheat fields outside of the United States form a much more important factor in the situation than Mr. Hutchison and the Minnesota millers had any idea of. Consequently the price of May wheat in Chicago has "flopped" 12½c per bushel within the past three or four weeks, and 6½c within a week, whilst cash wheat has collapsed about 85c per bushel within the space of two months. It was stated by eminent Canadian authorities a short time ago that the Dominion would not have enough wheat for the requirements of its home trade, and that we might before another harvest be compelled to import wheat from England in order to keep our people from starving. In anticipation of such an emergency, it is understood the 80,000 or 90,000 bushels of No. 1 hard C. P. R. Keowatin wheat has been held in readiness in this city. We are afraid, however, that some little time will have to elapse before \$1.50 is paid for it and wheat is brought back from England, as there are less signs of scarcity to-day than there were two months ago. It is stated that the large pile of wheat belonging to the Californian bankers' syndicate that was hidden away last year has been gradually placed on the English market, and that this has been one great cause of the depreciation in prices.—*Montreal Bulletin.*

**FISH, HYMAN & CO.,**  
 Importers of  
**FINE HAVANNA CIGARS**  
 212 St. James St., MONTREAL.

**CAUTION!**  
 EACH PLUG OF THE  
**Myrtle Navy**  
 IS MARKED  
**T. & B.**  
 IN BRONZE LETTER.  
 NONE OTHER IS GENUINE.

**Forbes & Stirrett**  
 PLANING MILL  
 AND SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,  
 10th St., south Rosser Av  
 BRANDON.

**Jos. Schilitz Brewing Co's**  
 MILWAUKEE EXPORT BOTTLED  
 AND DRAUGHT  
**LAGER!**  
 PERMITS FILLED.  
 GEO. VELIB, Agent for Manitoba and the Northwest,  
 WINNIPEG.

**DICK, BANNING & CO**  
 MANUFACTURERS OF  
**Lumber, Shingles and Lath,**  
 DOORS AND SASH.  
 MILLS AT KESWATIN. OFFICE: OPPOSITE C.P.R.  
 ASSEMBLY DEPOT, WINNIPEG.

**Toronto Hide & Wool Co**  
 Wholesale Dealers in  
**HIDES!**  
 SHEEPSKINS AND WOOL.  
**JOHN HALLAM**  
 88 Princess St., WINNIPEG  
 83 and 65 Front Street East, TORONTO.  
 PROPRIETOR.

Frank Lightcap, - Traveler.  
 We will be in the market this season  
 as usual for all classes of Wool, and  
 are prepared to pay the highest mar-  
 ket prices.

**E. A. SMALL & CO.,**  
 MANUFACTURERS OF  
**CLOTHING**  
 WHOLESALE,  
 203 and 210  
 MCGILL STREET, MONTREAL

SAMPLE ROOMS :  
 30 AND 32 McINTYRE BLOCK,  
 WINNIPEG.

**COCHRANE, CASSILS & CO.**  
**Wholesale Boots and Shoes**  
 Cor. Craig & St. Francis Xavier Sts.,  
 MONTREAL.  
 Samples with McLean Bros.,  
 Donaldson's Block, WINNIPEG.

**ROYAL SOAP MFG. CO.**  
 WINNIPEG.  
 BRANDS: Hardwater, Dominion, Linen, Ivorino  
 and Electric, also a full line of Toilet Soaps.

Protect HOME Industry!  
**DOLL**  
 W. F.  
 WHOLESALE JEWELER.

Watches, Diamonds, Clocks, Spectacles,  
 Gold-headed Canes, Silver-plate, Watch  
 Material, Tools, etc., etc.  
 525 Main St., WINNIPEG.

NEUMEYER AND PARES,  
**Brandon Brewery**  
 BRANDON, MANITOBA  
 Brewers of the Celebrated Export  
 India Pale Ale, Imperial Stout, Noted  
 XX Porter in Casks or Bottles.

EVERY VARIETY OF  
 Painters Brushes,  
 Artist Brushes,  
 Household Brushes,  
 Stable Brushes,  
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—MANUFACTURED BY—  
**Chas. Boeckh & Sons,**  
 TORONTO.  
 All our Brushes are branded **BOECKH**  
 to distinguish them from inferior imitations  
 and as a guarantee of their quality.

JAMES WHITHAM. A. A. AEYR, Special Partner  
**James Whitham & Co.**  
 Manufacturers of & Wholesale Dealers in  
**BOOTS and SHOES,**  
 43, 45 and 47 St. MAURICE STREET,  
 Near McGill Street,  
 MONTREAL.  
 Represented by J. M. MACDONALD,  
 525 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG

  
**Home Production**  
 WF MANUFACTURE  
**BARB WIRE,**  
**PLAIN TWISTED WIRE,** WITHOUT  
 BARS  
 And are Agents for the  
**Woven Wire Fencing.**  
 We are in a position to fill all orders promptly.  
 Ours is the only wire manufactured in the Dominion of  
 Canada on which is found the GENUINE LOCK BARB.  
 A personal inspection will convince you of this fact. Quality  
 of wire the best ENGLISH BESSEMER STEEL.  
 Every pound guaranteed.

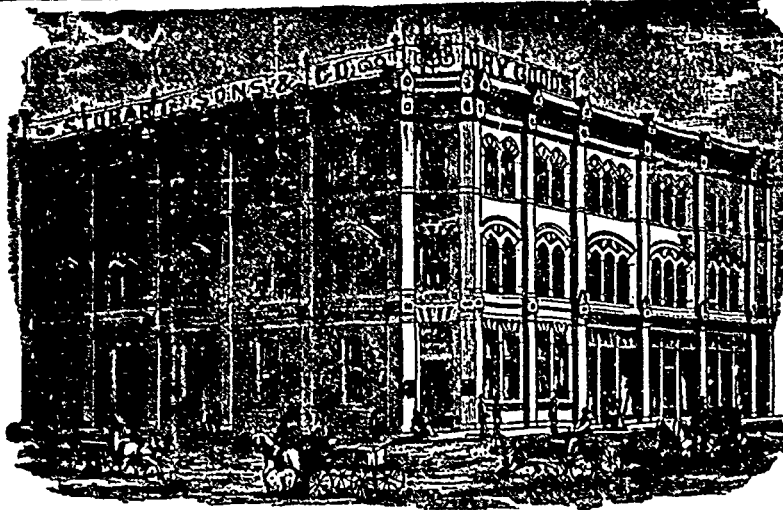
**Manitoba Wire Company**  
**OGILVIE MILLING CO.**  
 Mill at Point Douglas.  
 Capacity - - 750 Barrels per day.  
 OFFICE:—Corner King and  
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A Full Stock of Patent Hungarian, Strong  
 Bakers' and Spring Extra Flour; Oatmeal, Pot  
 and Pearl Barley, Graham Flour, Cracked  
 Wheat, Bran, Shorts, Ground Feed, Oats,  
 Barley.  
 Wheat buyers at all C.P.R. Shipping Stations

**LIVINGSTON, JOHNSTON & CO.,**  
 WHOLESALE  
**Manufacturers of Clothing**  
 44 BAY STREET,  
 TORONTO.

**Smith & Keighley,**  
**TEAS,**  
**EAST and WEST INDIA PRODUCE**  
 —AND—  
 GENERAL GROCERIES.  
 9 Front St. East,  
 TORONTO

Importers British &amp; Foreign Dry Goods

A Full Range of Canadian Staples  
Always in Stock.

## STOBART, SONS & CO.

PORTAGE AVENUE, WINNIPEG.

### The Ranching Question.

The statements of Dr. McEachran and of the *MacLeod Gazette* are not in harmony, and the matter is one which Parliament should investigate. Cattle ranching is a valuable industry to a certain extent, but in the case of the Alberta ranches it is chiefly valuable to the English cattle barons who have secured leases from the Government. We recently published a statement from Dr. McEachran explaining—and we must admit, if “accurate” explaining away—the complaint of one settler who had located himself on the Walrond ranch of which Dr. McEachran is manager. But the *MacLeod Gazette* replying to Dr. McEachran’s denial of the charge that he refused to allow *bona fide* settlers to locate in the Walrond townships, quotes a correspondent who says:—

The list of those settlers refused permission to settle on the leases would be a long one, and it is not improbable that the Walrond Rancho would head the list. The half dozen others on the Walrond lease are there because they had the grit to stay in the face of McEachran’s refusal to grant them permission. Dr. McEachran knows and has said why he does not dare to disturb some of these men. Permission to settle on the Waldrond lease has been repeatedly refused by Dr. McEachran. He makes a great show of having consented to certain settlers getting their entry, but as might be supposed in such a man, he makes a virtue of necessity. He could not help giving those settlers an entry, for they were there before ever Dr. McEachran saw the country, or even knew where his lease was. It is not long since written notices were sent to settlers on the Walrond leases, warning them to leave.

Many of the local men who are not ranching lease holders have expressed a desire to see the lease system abolished. They say that instead of the country carrying 800,000 head of cattle, as leases provide, there are not above 100,000, and that the whole thing is a close corporation, sustained by Sir John Macdonald’s Government in the interest of a few influential friends. Dr. McEachran makes answer to this by saying that, “without the lease system as a partial “guarantee of the tenure of the land, capital

“could not be obtained to stock the land with horses and cattle.”

To this the *MacLeod Gazette* replies;—

After such a statement, it will be in order for Dr. McEachran to explain his chief argument in favor of the lease system, viz., to prevent the overstocking of the ranges. Why, if such is the case, was it necessary to take measures to prevent 50,000 American cattle, half the total number in Alberta, from being imported in 1887? How does he account for the fact that thousands of American cattle, representing millions of capital, are ready to enter Alberta as soon as the vexatious restrictions imposed by him are removed? How, in short, can he account for the millions of capital invested in this business in Western States, where the lease system is not only not in vogue, but where the cattlemen deliberately refused to ask for it, and where the ranges are open to the freest kind of settlement? That argument is clearly as trashy as the most of Dr. McEachran’s shallow utterances. He says further: “The foot hills country would not be utilized for the only purpose for which it is fitted, viz., stock raising.” The crops raised right on the Walrond range, as reported above, effectually refute this statement.

The only part of Dr. McEachran’s interview which is a correct representation of facts is the last paragraph, in which he praises the stock raising capabilities of the country, and for which we are pleased to commend him.

There can be no danger in saying that it is the duty of Parliament to investigate the whole subject. We do not think it satisfactory that the manager of one of these private ranches should be the Government quarantine officer. The object of the rancho holders is to restrict the number of cattle produced and to prevent competition. The object of the country is to have as many cattle raised as possible and to encourage competition. The power of restriction is largely held by the quarantine office. It is also a question whether this quarantine should be maintained against cattle coming from districts where there is no disease. Possibly the *MacLeod Gazette* may be wrong in saying that even if Canada were scheduled in England the gain to the Dominion from the free access

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PRODUCE and  
COMMISSION

## • MERCHANTS. •

19 Alexander St. West,  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

FLOUR EXPORTERS,

AND DEALERS IN  
BUTTER AND EGGS, CHEESE

☞ Potatoes in Car Lots. ☞  
BALED HAY,

SACKS.

FOR GRAIN AND FLOUR.

COARSE - LIVERPOOL SALT - DAIRY

of cattle to the Northwest would outweigh it, but the matter is open to opinion. After all, the worst that could happen would be that Canadian cattle would be killed at Birkenhead and sold as beef instead of being allowed to be sent into the interior of England. As a matter of fact we are told that a large part of Canadian cattle shipments, is slaughtered at the lairs. And it is a well known fact that one or more associations of capitalists have been deterred from establishing preserving factories in Manitoba and the Northwest because of the Government regulations which restrict the output, and strengthen the hands of the cattle monopolists. What is wanted is such an examination of the subject in Parliament that the public of Canada are not left for knowledge of the charges of the Western Men and the denials of the manager of one of the interested ranches.—*Montreal Herald.*

### Points for Retailers.

A business that is not worth advertising is not worth having.

Cutting merely to create excitement is dangerous and leads to ruinous competition.

A salesman must understand human nature, and the requirements of human nature also.

It is the goods it offers and not the salesman it employs that makes a house famous.

It is an absurd and reckless scheme to give goods away merely as an advertisement. The public will pay a good price for a standard article.

The man who is afraid to refuse credit to the person whom he suspects of living beyond his means had better look around for an acceptable trustee.

Many men attract attention and create patronage by conducting business on a different basis from others, and the man who is not scared into knocking off profits comes under this head.—*Shoe and Leather Gazette.*

The smoker who has not yet tried the “Myrtle Navy” tobacco has a new pleasure before him in the use of “the weed.” An investment of twenty-five cents will furnish him with the means of giving it a fair test. Let us advise him to make the experiment, he will find the tobacco to be all that its thousands of friends claim for it, and they are far from stingy in their praise.

**How Tapioca is Made.**

A great many housewives who make tapioca puddings and other palatable dishes from that nutritious product do not know just what tapioca is or by what process it is manufactured. In its crude state it is said to be a root somewhat resembling a wild parsnip and possessing the same poisonous character when fresh. It grows in tropical countries and large quantities are raised in the West Indies, Brazil and Mexico, being used by the natives long before those countries were discovered and populated by the Europeans. It is a small shrubby, having leaves somewhat resembling palms. Its juice is very sour and poisonous. The roots often weigh as much as thirty pounds. Upon being pulled from the earth the skin is removed, and the remainder of the root is ground to a pulp, which is washed with water, pressed and baked. This product is called Cassava bread, and is much used as an article of food by the natives. The slimy substance or starch which passes off is collected, and after going through several processes of purification becomes the arrow-root or tapioca of commerce. The poison evaporates, passing off with the heat or washing process. It is said that if the fresh root is fed to horses or cattle they soon die in great agony, and that the Indians in olden times used the juice to poison their arrows, hence the name arrow-root.

It is strange to think that this substance can be made into one of the most healthful and nutritious food products known to the trade; that it is helpful to invalids and is consumed in enormous quantities by people with weak

stomachs and by the most delicate children. The consumption of tapioca in this country is increasing every year, great quantities being imported from Brazil and South American countries.—*Grocers' Criterion.*

**Keeping Credit Good.**

A publication has these suggestions, which it would be well for any business man to "paste in his hat:"

1. If you have any claims for "shortage" or "damago," send them the day the goods are checked.
2. When the monthly statement is rendered, check it; and if wrong, write about the error at once.
3. If you cannot remit when asked to, drop a line stating when you reasonably expect to be able to do so.
4. If you are notified that you will, a tor a lapse of time, be drawn upon, attend to the matter immediately. See that the amount and terms are correct, and that your bill book will allow you to accept the draft; if not, write at once just exactly what you want. Let it be your ambition never to refuse a draft.
5. If you cannot meet a draft at maturity, write or telegraph in time to save protest costs. A little care in these matters will save much trouble.

**An Apple Blockade.**

The Grand Trunk yards at Point St. Charles were literary blocked with apples, no less than 168 carloads being on the tracks one day last week, waiting for shippers and receivers to un-

load them. Quite a number of cars were also reported at the C. P. R. yards, and 25 cars had to be taken back from the Dalhousie street station to Hochelaga yards. Never before have our railway companies received such large quantities of apples at one time.—*Montreal Trade Bulletin.*

**Deserved Credit.**

Grocer—"So you've given up drinking, Uncle Rastus?" Uncle Rastus—"Yes, sah. I hain't teched er drop in fo' weeks." Grocer—"You deserve a great deal of credit." Uncle Rastus—"Yes, sah. That's jes what I sez, an' I was gwine ter ask yo', Mistah Smif, ef yo' cud trus' me to er ham."—*Life.*

**Disqualified.**

First coal dealer—I say, undermate, how are you for help? Can you lend me a man for a few days?

Second coal dealer—A driver?

First C. D.—No, a weigher?

Second C. D.—Where is the man you last employed in that capacity?

First C. D.—He's joined the church.—*Yankee Blade.*

The tobacco of Martinico was once the favorite with the smoking world, and when old Father Heenipen descended the Mississippi about 1680 the Indians were much surprised to see an European with such an excellent sample of their native plant. But the smokers of the "Myrtle Navy" would give but a poor account of the once celebrated Martinico. Their favorite brand is as much superior to it as it was to the raw and uncured leaf which the Indians of that day smoked.

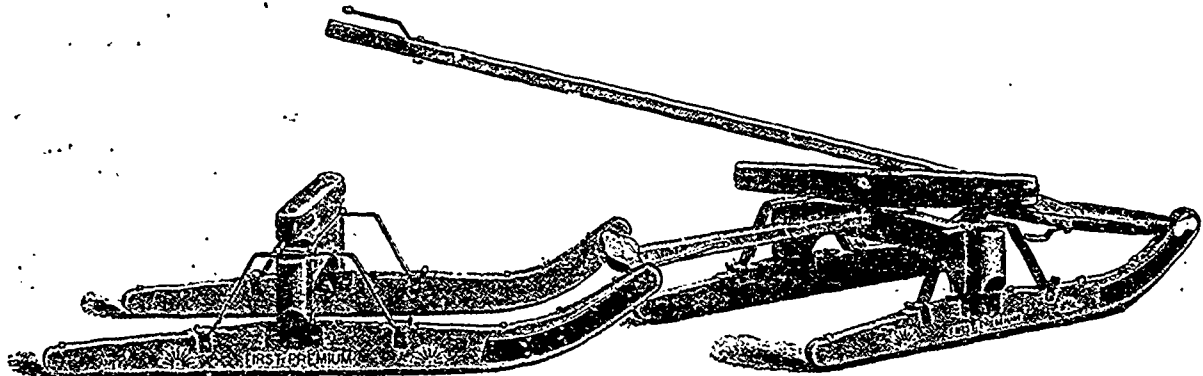
**F. A. FAIRCHILD & CO.**

—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—

**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,**

**CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, &c**

PLOWS, SULKY PLOWS, GANG PLOWS, HARROWS, SEEDERS, FEED CUTTERS, CRUSHERS, WAGONS  
BUGGIES, BUCKBOARDS, PHAETONS, SURREYS, ROAD CARTS, CUTTERS,  
SLEIGHS, RUNABOUT WAGONS,



CLOSE PRICES TO DEALERS.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST.

**WINNIPEG.**

HAVING purchased some butter of an Irish woman, the merchant on weighing the lumps found them all light weight, and challenged her with trying to cheat him. "Sure, its your own fault if they are light sir," said Biddy, "for wasn't it a pound of soap I bought here that I had in the other end o' the scales when I weighed 'em?"

**Northern Pacific & Manitoba Ry.**

ARRIVE DAILY		LEAVE DAILY	
2:35 p.m.	Winnipeg	9:10 a.m.	
2:22	Portage Junction	9:20	
2:05	St. Norbert	9:30	
1:20	St. Agathe	10:20	
12:55	Silver Plains	10:47	
12:34	Morris	11:10	
12:17	St. Jean	11:28	
11:56 a.m.	Catharino	11:55	
11:32 De	West Lynno.	Ar 12 17 p.m	
11:22 Ar		De 12 20	
11:15 De	Pembina	Ar 12:30	
2:18 p.m.	Winnipeg Junc.	1:50	
4:40	Minneapolis	6:35 a.m	
4:00 De	St. Paul	Ar 7 05	
6:40 p.m.	Helena	4:00 p.m	
3:40	Garrison	6:15	
1:05 a.m.	Spokane	9:45 a.m	
3:00	Portland	8:30	
7:40	Tacoma	3:50	
4:30	via Cascade	0:40	

P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
2:30	8:00	7:30	3:00	7:30
P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
10:30	7:00	9:00	3:10	8:15
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
6:45	10:15	6:00	7:15	10:45
A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
	9:10	9:05	9:10	9:05
A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
	7:00	7:50	7:30	8:50
A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
	8:30	3:00	9:35	10:50
A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
9:00	8:30	8:15	8:15	8:15

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars on every train.  
 J. M. GRAHAM, General Manager.  
 H. SWINFORD, General Agent.

**Northern Pacific & Manitoba Railway.**

**CHEAP EXCURSIONS TO POINTS EAST.**

The Northern Pacific & Manitoba Railway announces a series of seven special Excursions from Winnipeg, Man., to points in Eastern Canada and return during November and December.

Tickets will be on sale November 5th, 12th, 20th, 27th, and December 3rd, 11th and 17th.

The fare will be at the very low rate of

**\$40.00**

for the round trip; Tickets are limited to ninety days from date of sale and good for stop over.

With the completion and opening of the new line through to Winnipeg the Northern Pacific Railway offers the superior accommodations of dining cars and Pullman Sleeping cars through on all trains between St. Paul and Winnipeg. We desire to call special attention to these accommodations as they are entirely new departure to the travelling public of North Dakota. Bear in mind that no other line offers similar inducements, and notwithstanding the attractions of fast time, through cars, Pullman sleeping cars and magnificent dining cars via the Northern Pacific, the fare is always as low as via any other route.

For full information regarding routes, rates, etc., apply to the nearest ticket agent of the Northern Pacific Railway. H. SWINFORD, Winnipeg; W. E. JERMAINE, Passenger and Ticket Agent, Grand Forks; H. W. NUNN, Agent, Grafton; F. J. CUNNINGHAM, Agent, Pembina, or CHAS. S. FEE, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Paul, Minn.



**Northern Pacific Railway.**

Pembina, Grand Forks, Helena, Butte and all Prominent Montana points.

—THE—

**POPULAR TRANS-CONTINENTAL**

—AND—

**DINING CAR ROUTE**

To Spokane Falls, Portland, Seattle, Victoria, B.C., All Puget Sound Points and Alaska.

**Express Trains Daily**

To which are attached

Pullman Palace Sleepers and Free Colonist Sleeping Cars.

The only rail line to the Yellowstone National Park For full information, address,

CHAS. S. FEE,  
 Gen. Passenger and Ticket Agent,  
 ST. PAUL, MINN

**Manitoba and Northwestern Ry.**

**CHANGE OF TIME.**

Taking Effect November 21th, 1888.

PASS Tuesday Thursday and Saturday	Miles from Portage	STATIONS.	PASS Monday Wednesday and Fridays
LEAVE 10 00		Portage la Prairie	ARRIVE 13 30
+ 17 45	35	Gladstone	+ 12 05
18 45	61	Nepawa	10 33
19 45	79	Minnedosa	9 55
20 50	94	Rapid City	8 30
21 30	115	Shoal Lake	8 00
+ 22 30	138	Birtle	+ 7 00
23 30	155	*Bincarth	5 55
24 10	168	*Russ II	5 15
24 40	180	*Langenburg	7 15
1 15	200	*Saltcoats	3 40
ARRIVE			LEAVE

Meals.  
 \*Trains for Bincarth leave Birtle Tuesdays and Saturdays only at 22.50, returning leave Bincarth Wednesdays and Mondays only at 5.55. For Russel leave Birtle Tuesdays only at 22.50, returning leave Russel Wednesdays only at 5.15. For Langenburg and Saltcoats leave Birtle Saturdays only at 22.50, returning leave Saltcoats Mondays only at 3.40. For Rapid City leave Minnedosa Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 20.00; returning leave Rapid City Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8.30.  
 Above trains connect at Portage la Prairie with trains of the Canadian Pacific Railway to and from Winnipeg.  
 For information as to Freight or Passenger Rates apply to A. Macdonald, Assistant Freight and Passenger Agent, Portage la Prairie, or to  
 W. B. BAKER, General Superintendent.

THESE VESTIBULED TRAINS go in service May 15th.

**Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Ry THE NORTHWESTERN LINE,**

The best equipped line to CHICAGO, OMAHA AND KANSAS CITY.

The ONLY line to Chicago running Pullman and Wagner Vestibuled Trains.

These Vestibuled Trains are limited as to time but not limited as to number of passengers. All classes of Passengers carried, with separate apartments for each class, and NO EXTRA FARES.

Trains Eastward will run as follows: Leave Minneapolis 6.50 p.m.; St. Paul 7.30 p.m. Arrive Milwaukee 7.40 a.m.; Chicago 9.30 a.m.

The Sleeping Cars on these trains have been prepared especially for this service, and together with the Vestibuled Dining Cars, Coaches and Baggage Cars are the finest equipped trains of their class in the world.

Tickets at Lower Rates, and good on these Vestibuled Trains, can be secured at the following offices: St. Paul, 150 East Third Street; Minneapolis, 13 Nicollet House Block; Duluth, 112 West Superior Street; also at St. Paul and Minneapolis Union Depots and at offices of connecting lines. Sleeping car accommodation secured in advance.

NOTE—The above advertised time is the actual running time, and the motto of the Northwestern Line is "ALWAYS ON TIME."

E. W. WINTER, General Manager.  
 F. B. CLARKE, General Traffic Manager.  
 T. W. TEASDALE, General Passenger Agent.



Owens and operates 5,650 miles of thoroughly equipped road in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota and Dakota.

It is the Best Direct Route between all principal points in the Northwest, Southwest and Far West.

For maps, time tables, rates of passage and freight, etc. apply to the nearest station agent of the CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY, or to any Railroad Agent anywhere in the World.

ROSWELL MILLER, General Manager.  
 A. V. H. CARPENTER, Gen'l Pass. and Tkt. Agt.  
 J. F. TUCKER, Ass't Gen'l Manager.  
 GEO. H. HEAFFORD, Ass't Gen'l Pass. and Tkt. Agt.  
 MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

For information in reference to Lands and Towns owned by the CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY, write to H. G. HAUGAN, Land Commissioner, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

**6-GRAND-6 EXCURSIONS**

Toronto, Montreal and all Points in Canada.

**VIA THE Albert Lea Route Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway.**

ON NOV. 12TH, 20TH, 27TH, DEC. 3RD, 11TH AND 17TH  
 Round trip rate \$40.00 from Dakota and Manitoba points situated on the Northern Pacific and St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railways.

Your particular attention is called to the fact that this is the ONLY LINE, whereby Omnibus transfers can be avoided in Chicago. For maps, time tables or other information, call upon the nearest ticket agents of the above named lines, or write to

E. A. WHITAKER, Gen. Ticket and Pass. Agent, MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.  
 Parsons, Bell & Co., Agents, Winnipeg.