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WINNIPEG, SEPTEMBER 19, 1898

A Millinery Item.

The ladies of Brandon have always been noted for their extreme modesty, but a young lady from Souris who was in town recently put them all in the shade. She wanted to buy a Leghorn hat, but not wishing to use such a vulgar expression, she asked for a "Limhorn Hat." The clerks were all stuck, and thought that some new line of hats had been brought out and they had failed to get it. The boss was called, and being a very modest man himself, he at once caught on, produced the Leghorn, and made the sale. Not seeing any of the clerks when he got through, he instituted a search, and found them in the trimming room, whither they had retired and duly fainted.—Brandon Sun.

Flax Fibre.

J. A. Donaldson, agent of Dominion lands, writes THE COMMERCIAL from Toronto as follows:—"I am more than surprised at learning that the Mennonites make no use of the fibre of flax, of which they grow so much. Only yesterday I met a friend just out from Belfast where linen is manufactured largely. He states the crop has been good there this year, and the flax when scouted bring fifteen shillings sterling per stone. In Ontario the fibre is worth more than the seed. This is a rare opportunity for some party to start scutching machines."

Our Experimental Farm.

Professor Shaw, of the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, who has given Manitoba an extended visit this season, writes as follows of his trip to the Manitoba experimental farm at Brandon and the territorial farm at Indian Head:

When I visited your province in the latter part of July it was my privilege to spend some hours on each of the experimental farms at Brandon and Indian Head. I was so favorably impressed with what came under my

notice there that I decided at the time to give my impressions to the press, but have hitherto been hindered through the many duties that continually crop up and which demand immediate attention.

To say that I was pleased with the condition of these farms would be putting it mildly, and this applies not only to the excellent taste manifested in the division of the various portions, but also to the number and variety of crops grown, and the very large number of various kinds of trees and shrubs that are being experimented with, but also to the excellent condition of both farms as regards cleanliness. The management of both is evidently of a very high order. If the farmers interested who have a chance to visit these farms fail to do so, they are certainly making a huge mistake.

The farm at Brandon, which contains 620 acres, was not put in charge of Mr. Bedford until the autumn of 1888. The change that has been brought about in that time is simply amazing. I understand that there it was nearly all unbroken prairie; now about 300 acres are under cultivation. At the time of my visit the following test plots of grain were growing with much luxuriance, viz;

Wheat	135	plots from 1-10 to 1 acre
Oats	77	" " "
Barley	37	" " "
Fodder Plants ...	30	" " "
Grasses	51	" " "
Peas	17	" " "
Field roots	80	fractions of an acre.
Potatoes.....	60	" " "

Total 486 plots.

In addition to these 50,000 young trees are being grown, embracing some fifty-five varieties. Three miles of double avenue and six miles of single avenue have been successfully planted and the shrubs and trees in these are of various stages of growth, according to the different ages of each. Of large fruit trees, 1,000 have been planted, including 100 varieties, and about 100 varieties of small fruits have been tried, nearly all of which are growing at this date. The selections and conditions of the live stock at this station pleased me much. The care bestowed upon them is creditable to Mr. Craig, the feeder. The buildings were in excellent condition as to cleanliness, and everything about the place indicated management of the first order. I was specially pleased with the main road running through the farm. It is a model after which the farmers in all Manitoba might well copy.

At Indian Head, Mr. McKay, the capable superintendent, is also doing an excellent work. Owing to some difference in climatic and soil conditions, Mr. McKay is not able to introduce so many varieties as are grown on the farm at Brandon, but he has done nobly in this respect. The following list gives the various kinds of produce grown and the number of varieties of each kind:—

Wheat	47	Varieties.
Barley	25	"
Oats	42	"
Peas	12	"
Fodder mixtures.....	6	"
Potatoes.....	37	"
Field roots	40	"
Corn	10	"

Total 219

It will be observed that the numbers here relate to varieties rather than to plots; of many of the varieties several plots were grown. The area under crop is 215 acres, and the farm emt races 640 acres.

Mr. McKay has shown admirable taste in laying out the grounds, and the condition in which they are kept is deserving of high praise. Long lines of shrubs of various kinds border the plots where small fruits and vegetables grow, and also intersect them variously to hinder the high winds from blowing away the light soil. There are also avenues of trees

along the roads as at Brandon. The luxuriance of the crops on this farm is very marked. The height of the grain was a feature which at once arrested the attention of the visitor from Ontario. The buildings here also were kept in first-class shape, and the live stock were creditable. A coulee running through the farm has been dammed just before it leaves the same, thus forming what may be termed a miniature lake within the farm itself, which adds much to its beauty and furnishes water in never-failing supply for the buildings. I take it for granted that this farm has not been longer in hand than that at Brandon, though I did not ask as to this. It should be of incalculable service to the farmers of the Northwest Territory. It is finding out for them the most suitable grains, grasses, trees, shrubs, roots and fruits to be grown there. It is showing them how these can be grown in best form, and with the least labor, and it is solving the problems for them in live stock and dairying which should prove highly valuable.

It has been my privilege during recent years to visit a number of the experiment station farms across the American border. I think I have seen the best of them, but I have not seen any on that side of the line which will lead either of these two farms in the various departments of field work. And this applies not only to the condition in which the farms are kept, but also to the utility of the work that is being done. I was also greatly pleased with the economy in the management of both, manifest in the small number of the work hands in comparison with the work done by them.

Some Favorable Business Features.

While it would be unreasonable to expect any general revival in business until the finances of the country are put upon a basis which will command the confidence of men in business, yet there are signs of returning reason among the people at large. There is less hoarding of currency, and there are indications that some which has disappeared is coming back from its hiding places. Suspended banks that were in a solvent condition are resuming business again, and many manufactories that ceased operations on account of the monetary stringency, either have already resumed operations or are contemplating doing so in the early future. While the manufacture of goods has been greatly restricted consumption has been going on, perhaps not to the usual extent, but in excess of the output, and now the markets have become depleted of supplies to such an extent as to require replenishing with many articles. Among the resumptious are rolling mills, nail mills, cotton mills, shoe factories, coal mines, etc. A vast number of factories have never closed at all, and some only temporarily for repairs, so that the suspension of production has been only partial. That there is a large proportion of manufacturers in the United States who have capital sufficient to make them independent of banking facilities is apparent, but that all must have been more or less inconvenienced by the panic which has prevailed is undoubtedly true, and yet that such a large number have moved right along without giving outward signs of embarrassment shows a condition of trade that is highly encouraging. It is quite probable that one important effect of the times through which we are passing will be to bring business of all kinds more nearly to a cash basis. Extended credits can not be granted by many, and will not be in favor with others. And if there should eventually be legislation favorable to a renewal of confidence, as now seems probable, business will be on a better and safer basis than it has been for a long time. The most unfavorable feature is the large army of unemployed, and it is for this reason that the delay of Congress in doing the right thing promptly is especially to be deprecated, but there are reasonable prospects that it will be done.—Cincinnati Price Current, Sept. 1.



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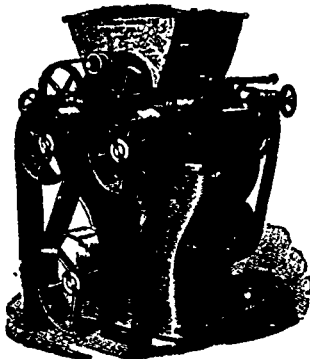
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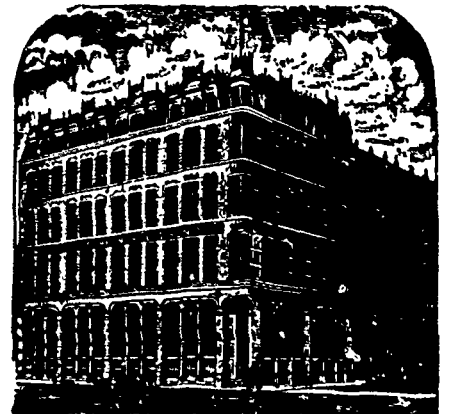


Engines, Boilers, Steam Pumps,
Flour Mill and Grain Elevators,
Agents for North American Mill Building Co.
Dodge Wood Split Pulleys and Rope
TRANSMISSIONS.
Electrical Machinery and Supplies.
Second Hand Machinery of Every Description
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Office and Works, 758, 760 and 762 Main Street, Winnipeg.

S. Greenshields Son & Co.

General Dry Goods Merchants,
MONTREAL.



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

Trade Mark: 'The Varnished Board.'

Their travellers will shortly show a large range of these samples, including their celebrated Silk Warp Goods, and other Plain and Fancy Black Goods which have a world wide reputation.

They will also have samples of the cloths of the genuine 'Cravenette Company' for dresses and mantles.

C. J. REDMOND, Donaldson Block, WINNIPEG

Ship-Chandlery!

MANILLA, TARRED

AND

WIRE ROPE.

OAKUM, PITCH,
BLOCKS, TACKLE,
ANCHORS, CHAINS, &c

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TORONTO.

JOHN L. CASSIDY & COMPANY,

—IMPORTERS OF—

China, Crockery and Glassware,

Offices and Sample Rooms:

339 and 341 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL

Branches { 62 Princess St., Winnipeg, Man.
Government St., Victoria, B.

Unexplored North America.

The *Engineering and Mining Journal* says: "Few people realize that there still exists on the North American continent a region about which even less is known than about Central Africa. The interior of Labrador is a blank on our maps, and the great region extending from Lake St. John and the headwaters of the Saguenay to Hudson's Bay is almost entirely unexplored. So far as is known it is a barren and desolate region, with a winter climate so severe as to prevent all thought of permanent settlement. From time to time the Indian and half-breed hunters have brought rumors of the great Lake Mistassimi and of large rivers and great waterfalls in the interior, but these have never been verified by actual observation. The Canadian Geological Survey has now undertaken the exploration of this region, and a small expedition was sent out in June to work its way from Lake St. John across the country to the coast at Ungava Bay. Winter work is impossible in that country, but if successful this season the exploring party will start next summer to continue its work from Ungava northward to the trading posts on Hudson's Bay."

Some National Debts.

The public debt of the United States is very small compared with those of some other leading nations, being less than \$1,000,000,000, while the debt of Great Britain is about \$3,250,000,000 and that of France \$3,500,000,000, exclusive of the debts of the departments, amounting to \$750,000,000, which are guaranteed by the central government. Canada owes \$250,000,000, which is a burden nearly as heavy per capita as that of the mother country. Our own public debt has been very rapidly reduced since the close of the civil war, being about \$2,770,000,000 in 1867, or nearly three times as large as at present. Its reduction is steady, and the national credit is now sustained beyond all precedent.

The debt of Great Britain, which was greatest at the close of the Napoleonic wars, then amounting to \$4,000,000,000, is now \$3,250,000,000. The present annual reduction is \$30,000,000, at which rate the debt will be extinguished in less than one hundred years.

The French, however, bear the heaviest burden of civilized nations, as its enormous debt shows a total twice as large as that of England with a per capita of \$170 against \$80 in England and \$15 in this country. Its debt, however, is due to its own people, and constitutes a national savings bank wherein their earnings are deposited for security and as a source of income. There are few opportunities for profitable investments in private or public enterprises in France, and the national debt is, therefore, a national blessing, or rather it has been made to approximate that relation to the thrifty and industrious population as far as possible under the circumstances.—*N. O. Times Democrat*.

[EDITORIAL NOTE—Comparisons are not always fair, and this is one of the kind, as for instance the comparison of the debt of the United States with Great Britain. The latter country is not burdened with state or provincial debts like the republic. Add the enormous state debts to the federal debt, and the republic would not make such a favorable showing.]

Atlantis, the Submerged Continent.

Atlantis was a continent supposed to have existed at a very early period in the Atlantic Ocean, "over against the Pillars of Hercules," but which was subsequently sunk in a cataclysm of which history gives no record. Plato is the first who gives an account of it, and he is said to have obtained his information of some Egyptian priests with whom he had come in contact. Plato's account says that Atlantis was a continent larger than Asia and Africa put together, and that its western extremity

were islands which afforded easy passage to a large continent lying still beyond—this last mentioned continent being now supposed to be South America. Nine thousand years before the time of Plato, according to the tradition, Atlantis was a powerful, thickly settled country which extended its way over Africa and the major portion what is now Europe, "even to as far as the Tyrrhenian Sea." Further progress of the invasion of the Atlantes was checked by the combined efforts of the Athenians and the other Greeks. Shortly after the invaders were driven from the continent of Europe and Africa a great earthquake shook Atlantis from centre to circumference. First the outlying islands sank; then great areas of the mainland. Waves ran mountain high across hundreds of square miles of what had the day before been fertile fields. Great temples were "racked and riven," and the affrighted populace climbed upon the ruins to escape the encroaching waters. On the second day, after a night of terrors which no pen could describe, the earthquake shocks were of greatly increased violence, ending only after the entire continent had been engulfed. There is no page either in tradition or history that records a more frightful catastrophe, and nothing would be of more absorbing interest than a work entirely devoted to giving an account of what is known concerning it.—*St. Louis Republic*.

Future of Aluminum.

In contravention of a previous article on "The Future of Aluminum" read the following from the *New York World*:—

Mr. Edison was asked at his laboratory a few days ago if aluminum would not solve many of the problems of science when it should ultimately become as cheap as iron, as it is soon destined to be.

"No," he said, "there is nothing in it. No matter how cheap it may become, it will be of no practical use in machinery or construction."

"How is that?"

"Aluminum has no strength," replied Mr. Edison. "You might as well use lead. It is as soft as lead. Its only peculiarity is its lightness, and it will only be useful in making ornamental objects. It has fallen in price from some \$15 a pound to about the cost of brass, 50c a pound; and it is cheaper than brass because you can get more to the pound. Having no strength, this new metal, as it has been called, is not available for machinery."

"Can it be used for building steamships?"

"No; because it lacks the strength, and weight does not count in the construction of a ship. An aluminum ship would hardly be stronger than one made out of paper. It only gains strength when alloyed with some other metal, like copper."

"What is the metal of the future?"

"Nickel-steel is the coming thing," answered Mr. Edison, without hesitation. "It consists of steel with an addition of about five per cent of nickel, which gives it ductility and increases its hardness and resistance. It is now used to some extent in battle-ships and guns. It makes splendid armor. The Harveyized steel is one variety of this metal. Steel will crack. Nickel-steel you cannot crack. Iron you can bore, but nickel-steel is hard to bore."

"It will then make the burglar-proof safe for which the world has been waiting?"

"No," said Mr. Edison, "you can no more make a burglar-proof safe than an unsinkable ship. Even with a safe which you can neither bore or crack, the burglar with a dynamite cartridge has it at his mercy. The burglar can carry in his pocket what is equal to 100 horse power. Ten pounds of coal may have the same horse power as a dynamite cartridge, but the coal in burning expends the power over a long time, while the dynamite concentrates it in a fraction of a second. No sooner is some new resisting substance found than we go to work and learn how to destroy it. This is the history of armor and guns; and they are now ex-

perimenting as to how the nickel-steel armor may be pierced. Indeed, nickel-steel has already been turned against itself, and is being made into guns, for which it is admirably adapted. The modern battle-ship with nickel-steel armor gains in space and strength and lightness."

The Power of Credit.

Although a hundred years ago the meaning of the term credit carried with it but little significance, conditions have gradually grown to be such that now without credit business would practically cease says *Ohio Merchant*. Contract credit and you diminish trade, for it and it alone is the adhesive material with which commerce is cemented. The humblest tradesman or the broadest speculator feels its power and recognizes its importance. As each year goes by the scope of it widens, and although it started, according to the oldest traditions, in the form of personal accommodations, it now shapes the course of nations.

In the mercantile life fully ninety per cent. of the heavy transactions of to-day are made upon some form of credit, and while the individual duration of credits may have shortened somewhat in recent years, the amount of it has been greatly increased. Its advantages over cash transactions are, in one sense, so great, that were it not for this system of extended payment probably not one-half of the present business could be done, while the accumulation of wealth would be rendered many times more difficult.

To the tradesman the condition of his credit, and to what extent it is good, is of the utmost importance, and anything which has a tendency to reflect upon its strength is particularly avoided. It is not a characteristic, but a condition, and there are many elements upon which it rests. Of these honesty and ability rank as foremost, and without these qualifications the obtaining of it is almost impossible. Many tradesmen, although possessing the former, are yet unable to obtain credit because lacking of the latter. The man of good intentions is a most common individual, but good intentions, unless backed by thorough ability, are worthless as an inducement for being allowed time.

To gain the stepping-stone of long extended credit a man must thoroughly understand his business, and in all his operations harmonize honesty and forethought with ability and determination. Smart men are not rare, nor is it at all difficult to discover perfect honesty; hence the combination of these two all-important factors in the large majority of tradesmen, whether large or small, has produced the real basis of credit. The extension of it in this country, which is far in advance of that in some nations, was created, however, by causes born of necessity as much as by an inducement to increase business.

When our cities were yet young the pioneers did not, as a rule, carry much collateral in their belts, and as a consequence the mutual dependence incident to primitive conditions created a common confidence which in a large measure constituted the basis of credit in those early days, which has only increased with successive years. To what extent it will eventually reach is of course only a conjecture, but even at the present time it is the ruling power in commerce. It never knocks at the door of the indolent, nor lingers in the shadow of indecision, but to the able and progressive it forms the stepping stones to success.

Three cattle trains passed through Winnipeg Thursday en route to Montreal, from which point they will be shipped to the old country markets. Two of them comprised the fifth and sixth trains of ranch cattle from the Cochrane ranch sent out by Gordon & Irouside. The third was from along the line of the Manitoba & Northwestern railway, and consisted of 15 cars, five from Dr. Harrison's farm and ten by John Wake.

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, SEPTEMBER 18, 1893.

WHEAT CROP AND STATISTICS.

The last official crop report of the United States issued by the statistical department at Washington, places the condition of winter and spring wheat at 74, as compared with 85.3 at harvest in 1892. In 1885 the average condition was 72, the present year being the lowest since that time. Ohio gives the highest average of any state, being placed at 98. Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia also give averages in the nineties, but the cultivation of wheat in those states is limited. Kansas, which is an important winter wheat state, producing 70,000,000 bushels last year, gives the poorest average of any state this year, the return being only 42. North Dakota is placed at 67 and South Dakota at 66, which is a poor return, while Minnesota is placed at 65. On the Pacific coast the wheat region is mostly in the states of California and Oregon, which give 89 and 93 respectively. The crop generally has been harvested in good condition, though in Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and some other sections the quality is poor, probably owing to the drought experienced in those parts. The report does not materially differ from that of a month ago. An estimate of the total wheat crop of the United States, based on this last official report, would be 382,000,000 bushels. It may be stated that the Washington report varies materially from the local reports issued by some of the states. The state report for Minnesota, for instance, indicates a considerably larger crop than is given to that state by the federal government report. Altogether the different state reports, from the leading wheat states, would indicate a yield for the whole country of nearly 40,000,000 bushels more than is shown by the Washington report. The report indicates a total wheat crop about 25 per cent less than last year.

Regarding other grains, the official report indicates a corn crop of 1,610,000,000 bushels, and 613,000,000 bushels of oats.

Regarding the general position of breadstuffs stocks, it may be stated that the aggregate quantity afloat for Europe and in store in principal European markets, on September 1, was 18,700,000 bushels larger than a year ago, according to the *Liverpool Corn Trade News*. In the United States and Canada there was a decrease during August of 228,000 bushels, which is an unusual feature, as stocks generally accumulate during this month. In August of last year there was an increase of over 22,000,000 bushels. The aggregate supplies of flour and wheat on passage to Europe and in store in the principal countries of Europe combined with the reported supplies in the United States and Canada are 182,945,000 bushels against 145,737,000 bushels on September 1, 1892. The aggregate supplies in Europe and America on September 1 were therefore 28.3 per cent larger than a year ago. The principal offset to these large stocks is the smaller crop in the United States.

CHOICE HARD WHEAT.

Manitoba wheat should be in demand this year for mixing with eastern and other soft wheats. The quality of the crop this year is just what is required for mixing purposes. It is bright and flinty and should produce an extra strong flour, thereby making it just the thing required for imparting strength to the soft wheat flours, by judicious admixture. The Ontario agricultural department reports the spring wheat crop of that province to be the poorest crop of the season. It is deficient in both quality and quantity. About the only domestic demand for Manitoba wheat, outside of our local mills, comes from Ontario millers, and in some years this demand is quite an important item. With the poor crop of spring wheat in the sister province, the millers of Ontario should require a considerable quantity of hard Manitobas to grade up their flour. The quality of the Manitoba wheat is such that it should be sold this year at a sharp premium over the soft wheats. It is simply a superb wheat for mixing; and flour from the ordinary eastern wheats will be vastly improved by a liberal admixture of Manitobas.

In England the wheat crop has been gathered under exceptionally favorable conditions. It is a long time since English farmers have enjoyed such fine harvest weather as they have had this season. New English wheat is therefore of fine quality, and on this account British millers may not be as active buyers for high grade wheats for mixing, especially in the early part of the season. The English crop, however, is a small one, owing to decreased area and deficient yield and British millers will eventually have to buy liberally of imported wheat. The fine quality of the Manitoba article this season should attract to it considerable attention in British markets. As stated, however, the extra good quality of the English crop will make British millers rather slow buyers for imported wheats in the early part of the season, unless English farmers refuse to accept current prices, in which case millers may be compelled to look for imported sorts.

A NEW CANADIAN GRAIN PORT.

Only grain shippers themselves know anything about the trials and tribulations which Manitoba shippers have had to submit to in exporting our surplus cereal products. Railway blockades, customs difficulties and troubles at terminal elevators have been such as to make the exporter weary of existence. A great deal of this difficulty has grown out of the fact that our wheat has been exported through a foreign country. In the season of navigation from Montreal there is not the same difficulties in the way, but when this port becomes closed our shippers have been obliged to ship via New York and Boston. The first trouble comes in the customs regulations, as the grain must be bonded in passing through the United States. This necessitates special regulations in breaking bulk at terminal points, bonded bins, bonded elevators, etc.

Another great difficulty has been in the grades. Shippers have been absolutely unable

to secure separate storage for the different grades of wheat, from the railway and handling companies. Last year, for instance, while there were a dozen different grades of Manitoba wheat, the forwarding companies could only be induced to provide separate storage space for two grades. While some factions here were clamoring for more grades, shippers were unable to handle the grades already existing.

The citizens of St. John, New Brunswick, have been working for some time to secure grain handling facilities at that port. They have at last taken the matter in their own hands, and have erected an elevator of 300,000 bushels capacity, with the hope of attracting a portion of the grain trade to their port. The port of St. John's is open all the year round, and the harbor and shipping facilities are good. While the elevator is not a large one for storage purposes, it is large enough to handle a large quantity of grain and store in quantities to make up cargo lots. It is to be hoped that the difficulties experienced by shippers will be considerably reduced by the opening of this Canadian winter port for the export of grain. The elevator rates as reported by the St. John Board of Trade, will be as follows: 1½¢ a bushel for grain stored from November 15 till May 15, and after that ½¢ a bushel for each succeeding 10 days. Oats will be charged ½¢ per 34 pounds, and all other grain ½¢ for single 10 days' storage, and ¼¢ per bushel for each succeeding 10 days. Turning grain will be done for ¼¢ per bushel and mixing for ¼¢ per bushel.

MANITOBA FISHERIES AND SALT INDUSTRY.

A statement, compiled by an authority in Selkirk, regarding the fisheries of Lake Winnipeg is given below. This is an industry the value of which is not yet fully appreciated by the general public. The summer catch for 1893 is as follows:—

	Tons.
Manitoba Fish Co.....	700
Booth Fishing Co.....	600
Selkirk Fish Co.....	300
Reid & Tait.....	200

Total 1,800
This represents 120 cars of 30,000 lbs. each. The winter catch added to this would represent a total value of \$250,000.

The salt used during the summer of 1893 has been:

	Barrels.
Manitoba Fish Co.....	4,000
Booth Fishing Co.....	3,000
Selkirk Fish Co.....	1,500
Reid & Tait.....	1,100

Total 9,600

What THE COMMERCIAL wishes to call particular attention to is the quantity of salt consumed in the Lake Winnipeg fisheries alone. There is salt in Manitoba in different sections, but so far it has not been manufactured here for general commercial purposes. In the early days before the advent of railways, the salt consumed in the Red River settlement was manufactured at home, though to be sure the industry was carried on in a crude way and on a limited scale. But at 2¢ per pound—the retail price in those early days—there was no doubt

WHEAT WANTED.

Send Samples and Prices to
Thomas McLaughlin, 210 Board of Trade, Toronto, Ont.

IMPORTANT!

Special Notice

Having opened Wareroom and Office at
150 Princess Street, Winnipeg.

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

PROMPT ATTENTION.

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

1893.

Jas. Hall & Co.

Brockville.

W. R. Johnston & Co.

(Late Livingston, Johnston & Co.)

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS

READY MADE

CLOTHING.

Cor. BAY & FRONT STS, TORONTO.

Samples at McIntyre's Block, Winnipeg } REPRESENTATIVES.
A. W. Lasher W. W. Armstrong.



GLOVER & BRAIS,

—WHOLESALE—

MEN'S FURNISHINGS, MONTREAL.

Permanent Sample Room in Winnipeg, Donaldson Block. 10,500 patterns in neckwear alone. Big range English, French, American and Canadian Braces. English, German and Canadian $\frac{1}{2}$ hose. We make all our own flannel top shirts.

Merchants kindly call and inspect samples and compare prices.

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

JAS. COOPER.

J. C. SMITH

Cooper & Smith,

MANUFACTURERS,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES!!

36 38 & 40 FRONT ST. WEST

TORONTO

* **BELTING** *
OAK TANNED
"EXTRA" BRAND.
MONTREAL AND TORONTO.
THE J. C. McLAREN BELTING CO.

COCHRANE, CASSILS & CO. Wholesale Boots & Shoes

Cor. Latour & St. Genevieve Sts.,

MONTREAL.

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



REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

The Largest Factory of its kind in the Dominion.

LION "L" BRAND.

PURE VINEGARS

Manufactured Solely under the Supervision of the
Inland Revenue Department.

Mixed Pickles, Jams, Jellies & Preserves

—PREPARED BY—

MICHEL LEFEBVRE & CO., MONTREAL.

Established 1849. Gold, Silver, and Bronze Medals. 20 1st Prizes.

GALT BLEND

BLACK TEA.

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

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

THE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.

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

G. F. & J. GALT,

Wholesale Grocers,
WINNIPEG, MAN.



C. H. MAHON & CO.

—WHOLESALE—

Boots and Shoes

MITTS, GLOVES AND MOCCASINS.

ALSO FELT GOODS OF ALL KINDS.

C. H. MAHON & CO., Winnipeg.

HO! IMPROVED Compressed Mince Meat.

Put up in neat paper packages and packed (3) three doz. in a case. Price per gross net \$12. GUARANTEED STRICTLY PURE.

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

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

MERCHANTS!

SHIP US YOUR

Butter, Eggs and other Farm Produce,

And obtain Highest Prices Market affords.

We are giving this branch of our business special attention. Let us have your Orders for Cured Meats and Lard.

Orders, Consignments and Correspondence Solicited,

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

WINNIPEG WANTS.

PRODUCE!

We are always open for

BUTTER

EGGS.

AT HIGHEST MARKET VALUE.

Write for full Market Quotations to.

PARSONS PRODUCE COMPANY
WINNIPEG, - MAN.

HOGS WANTED

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

PORK SAUSAGES

W. ALLEN, Pork Packer, Winnipeg.



MATCHES



1,600

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

Keep up with the times and ask your wholesale grocer for

STEAMSHIP MATCHES.

H. A. NELSON & SONS.

TORONTO AND MONTREAL.

Represented by Mr. W. S. CRONE.

CIGARS!

For a Pleasant Smoke try REPUBLICS.

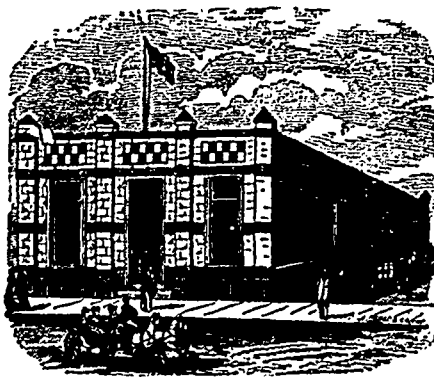
For Perfect Satisfaction try LA HISPANIA

—MADE BY—

Bryan & Co

WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

TORONTO HIDE AND WOOL CO.,



298 ROSS ST., WINNIPEG.

James Carruthers & Co.

GRAIN EXPORTERS,

BOARD OF TRADE

CORN EXCHANGE.

TORONTO, MONTREAL.

BINDER TWINE

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

M. & L. Samuel, Benjamin & Co.,

TORONTO, ONT.

money in the business. We have retrograded in the salt industry, however, for with increased communication with the outside world and lower freight rates, the home article has disappeared from the market.

The quantity of salt now consumed in the country should now be sufficient to enable the industry of salt manufacture to be resumed here on a profitable basis. There is no doubt of the existence of salt here in its natural state in workable shape. The heavy freight expenses upon the imported article and that brought from eastern Canada would make a heavy percentage of protection in favor of the home manufacture of salt. It does not require a great deal of capital to manufacture salt. At any rate the matter is worth while looking into by any one open for an enterprise which would require but a moderate amount of capital. The present wholesale price of salt in this market ranges from \$1.00 to \$3.50 per barrel, as to quality. Large quantities of salt are now required for other purposes, as well as the fisheries, which latter alone take 100 car loads each season. The cost of the commoner grades of salt here is mostly made up by freight charges, which amount to more than the original cost of the article at point of manufacture.

RAILWAY EXTENSIONS.

Some railway work is going on in Western Canada this year, notwithstanding the stringency of the money market abroad. Superintendent Whyte of the Canadian Pacific Railway this week announces the completion of "Soo" road, and the company will begin to receive traffic to-day for transportations over this road. Though the "Soo" extension is not primarily a local road, it will have some local value in opening up a new district in south-eastern Assiniboia, which as yet is practically without population. The road has been built to give the Canadian Pacific a short and direct route between central western states points and the Pacific coast. The Canadian road has handled considerable traffic to and from Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and other points south, and the Pacific coast. This traffic came via the Great Northern to Winnipeg, and thence westward to the coast via the Canadian Pacific. With the extension of the Great Northern to the coast, it became necessary for the Canadian Pacific to secure some other means of reaching cities south of Winnipeg, in order to hold the coast traffic. This has been done by the extension of the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie railway northwestward from Minneapolis, across the states of Minnesota and North Dakota to the Canadian boundary, and thence continuing in a northwesterly direction through southern Assinibola to a junction with the main line of the Canadian Pacific. The road enters Canadian territory at a point which has been named Sterling, a few miles south of the new coal mining town of Estevan, and connects with Canadian Pacific Railway main line at Pasqua, west of Regina. It will give the Canadian Pacific a much shorter route between the Pacific coast and Minneapolis, St. Paul, etc., than the route formerly used via Winni-

peg. As the "Soo" line extends eastward from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Sault Ste. Marie, connecting there with the Algoma branch of the Canadian Pacific, it practically means that the Canadian Pacific is given an alternate route between the east and the west, south of Lake Superior, in addition to the route north of this lake.

Manitoba.

W. D. Drew & Sons, hardware, etc, Gainsboro, assigned.

R. M. Coombs & Co., general store, Elkhorn, reported selling out.

Mr. Finnerty, formerly of the firm of Newman, Finnerty & Co., Portage la Prairie, is about to open up in business at Carman, says the *Portage Review*.

The Winnipeg city finance committee has received an offer of 105 for \$30,000 worth of the public park debentures from R. Wilson Smith, of Montreal, and has decided to recommend its acceptance.

The stock of Maria McNichol, of Brandon, will be sold at a rate on the dollar, at auction, on Monday, 25th September, at Winnipeg, consisting of boots and shoes, \$5,342.08; fixtures, \$175.25; book accounts, \$2 220.03.

The stock of McBean & McGregor, of Napinka will be sold at a rate on the dollar on Tuesday, 26th September, at Winnipeg, consisting of the following: Drygoods, \$310.00; clothing and men's furnishings, \$544.04; boots and shoes, \$1,248.73; groceries, \$400.42; crockery and glassware, \$275.87; fixtures, \$253.23; book accounts, \$1,070.42.

The Brandon dry goods firm of Paisley & Morton are in difficulties. A meeting of their creditors was held in Montreal, where a considerable portion of their liability is due. The total liabilities foot up to over \$19,000, against which the firm shows assets of \$29,000. An extension is proposed, the two leading creditors to be trustees, receiving all moneys, and paying creditors ten per cent dividends as the receipts permit.

Birtle, writes a *Press* correspondent, has had quite a building boom this season. The principal buildings erected are the Indian school house, solid stone, cost \$8,000; Lane & Ruseborough, stone workshop, \$600; W. T. Beirnes, stone shop and dwelling house combined, \$1,500; J. M. Stewart, slaughter house, \$400; E. Green, stable, \$500. T. C. Curtis is erecting a fine dwelling house on his farm near here. J. A. Markle is putting improvements on his dwelling house.

The business capacity of Glenboro has lately been increased by the erection of a flour mill, which will greatly enhance the importance of the town; also by the building of a mechanics' workshop, with steam power and complete outfit of machinery. The residential portion has also developed. Amongst the new dwellings are noticeable in the east end those of Duff, Cochrane, Hindley, McKnight, Hawkins and McDonald. Mr. McDonald's is the finest brick house in Glenboro, and those in the west end are Moore (1892), Snyder, Wear and Hall.

The regular half-yearly examinations of the Pharmaceutical Association of Manitoba will be held in Winnipeg on Wednesday, the 4th and 5th of October next. Candidates are required to give fourteen days notice in writing to J. K. Strachan, Winnipeg, of their intention to present themselves for examination. The course of lectures for the season of 1893 and 1894 will commence on Monday, the 2nd day of October next, in the Medical College, Winnipeg. The course will include *Materia Medica*, *Practical Pharmacy*, *Chemistry* and *Botany*.

Alberta.

The *Calgary Daily Tribune* appears in a new dress and presents a neat appearance.

N. W. Stiles, general store, Innisfail, has assigned; meeting of creditors at Calgary on 20th inst.

Assiniboia.

Mrs. Graham is opening in millinery at Qu'Appelle.

William Brydon, druggist and stationer of Qu'Appelle, died somewhat suddenly on Wednesday morning. Apoplexy is given as the cause of death.

Northwest Ontario.

Thomas Marks & Co.'s hardware store at Port Arthur was entered by burglars, on Tuesday night last, who succeeded in getting away with some guns and revolvers. Nicholson's clothing store was also entered a few nights previously.

Grain and Milling.

A by-law to bonus a grist mill at Wawanesa, Man., to the amount of \$1,000, was carried recently by 141 votes against 9.

A quantity of new wheat has already been taken in store, says the *Morden Monitor*, but we have not heard of any being bought, although the buyers are besieged with anxious enquiries by sellers.

W. Govenlock's elevator at Griswold, Man., and engine house were burned on Sept. 10. The elevator had about 25,000 bushels of new wheat, principally owned by farmers who had it in store. The elevator was insured, but the wheat was not. The origin of the fire is not known.

Minneapolis Markets.

Following were closing wheat quotations for Thursday, Sept. 14:—

Grade.	Sept.	Dec.	May.	On track
No. 1 H.	61½
No. 1 N.	63½	67½	71½	65½
No. 2 N.	62½

A year ago December wheat sold at 71 to 71½c per bushel.

Flour—The market is not so strong as it was yesterday because of the weaker tone in futures yesterday and this forenoon. Millers are pushing out flour as fast as possible so as to get all out they can before the advance in rates take effect. Ocean rates are quotably steady at 31½c per 100 pounds to Liverpool and 36½c to London. Quoted at \$3.75 to \$4.20 for first patents; \$3.59 to \$3.80 for second patents; \$2.00 to \$2.40 for fancy and export bakers; \$1.40 to \$1.55 for low grades in bags, including red dog.

Bran and Shorts—Bulk quotations are \$9.25 to 3.50 for bran, and \$10.50 to 11.00 for shorts. Shipments 1,360 tons.

Oats—Market was about steady on cash oats. Supply was moderate. Sales at 24½ to 27c per bushel, in car lots, as to quality.

Barley—The market was steady, with a pretty good demand. Prices have a wide range, owing to difference in quality. Sales in car lots at 40 to 42c for No. 3.

Feed—Millers held at \$14.50 to 15.00; less than car lots, \$16 to 16.50; with corn meal at \$14 to 14.50, granulated meal \$13 to 19.

Hay—The market shows but little change. Receipts are moderate and the demand is only fair. Arrivals are mostly upland and wild hay. Quotations range from \$6.50 to 7.00 for the former and \$5 to \$6 for the latter. The demand for timothy is small.

Eggs—Market is firm with a good demand. Sales mostly at 12 to 12½c cases included.

Potatoes—The market is steady with good demand both from local trade and for shipments. Prices range from 40 to 50c per bushel. —*Market Record*, Sept. 14.

Haydin & Co.'s new box factory, Vancouver, is said to be a success.

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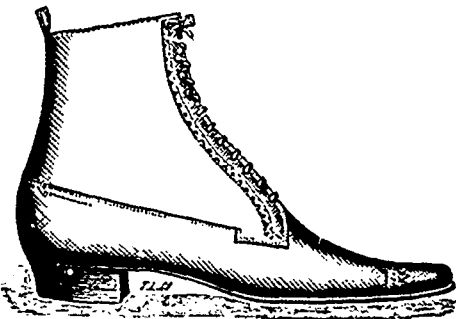
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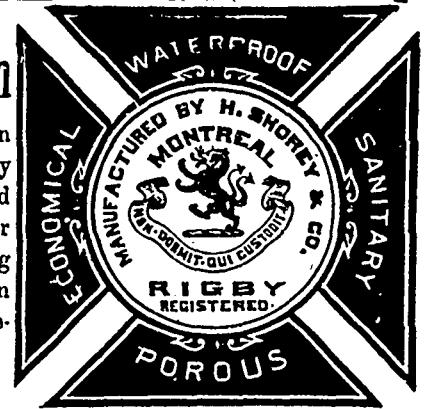
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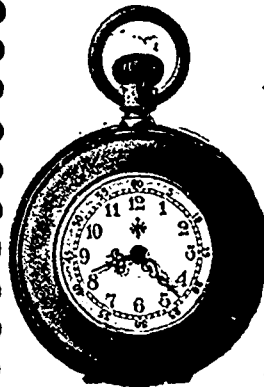
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TRADE MARK.

WINNIPEG MARKETS.

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SATURDAY AFTERNOON, September 16.

WHEAT—This has been a quiet and uneventful week. Threshing has been going on in the country for some time, but the grain movement is light yet, and what is moving is not changing ownership, but is only going into store for farmers. The bulk of the new crop brought in, is owned by farmers who operate on a large scale, and who are storing their grain in elevators. It appears that farmers are going to hold on to their grain this year for higher prices as so far they refuse to accept current market values. The grain movement has therefore not called for much money yet. With the experience of the past two years, and the general financial stringency abroad, it is doubtful if bankers will care to advance money very freely to enable private parties to hold wheat in store. Locally payments are slow and merchants are in need of money, but with the low prices offered they are loth to push farmers to settle their accounts, knowing they will have to sell their grain before they can pay. There is an easier tendency in eastern money markets and the turning point of depression has evidently been passed in the United States. Business failures in that country show for the third week in succession a heavy decline. Two weeks ago the number of failures was only 369, last week it was 379, and this week only 300. The weekly list of commercial disasters has returned to normal numbers, and some of the suspended banks and other institutions are resuming. This will doubtless have an influence in strengthening the depressed prices of staples generally.

It is reported that loan companies in Manitoba are sending out circulars to agents, advising them to secure wheat in payment of interest claims, and handle it for the farmer for one cent per bushel. We have not seen any of these circulars, but hear from the country that such is the case. The order of Patrons of Industry, who handled some grain through an agent last year, for their members, have also issued circulars, advising the members of the order to sell their wheat through the agency of the order. They claim they will be able to secure more for their members than by selling to dealers.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, 6½ to 6¾ lb; evaporated are out of the market, and dried scarce at the moment. No new lines of dried fruit have arrived yet. Valencia raisins, \$1.50 per box; sultanas, 8½c per lb. Currants, 5½ to 6c; prunes, 6½ to 8c; figs, 7 to 14c; dates, 6½ to 9c; California fruits—prunes, 15c; apricots, 15c; peaches, 14 to 16c; pears, 12 to 12½c; pitted plums, 14 to 14½c.

SUGARS AND SYRUPS—Eastern advices are firm, with a good demand. The sugar situation is strong in the United States, and prices are claimed to be on a solid basis. Prices here are: Yellows, 5½ to 5¾c; granulated, 6½ to 6¾c; lumps, 6¾c; powdered icing, 7¾c. Sugar syrups, 2½ to 3c. Some lines of new teas are arriving, also new canned salmon, early berries, and canned vegetables.

GENERAL WHEAT SITUATION—Wheat has manifested a better tone this week in leading markets, and operators are apparently taking a more hopeful view of the outlook. The statis-

tical position is improved. Instead of an increase in stocks in August, as is the rule, there was a slight decrease. Grading has been more active, and United States millers have been buying more freely. The improved financial situation is being felt in wheat, and the markets are evidently broadening. The price of wheat has now appreciated 10 to 14 cents from the bottom values of six weeks ago, in United States markets, and it looks as though the advance is a genuine one, and not a speculative flurry. If speculation does become aroused, a more rapid but less healthy advance would take place. United States farmers show a decided tendency to hold for higher prices, and are not selling more than half as much as they did a year ago. The good quality of the English crop, which is fit for immediate use, gives English millers a supply of home wheat at the moment, but it is only a matter of time when they will have to buy imported wheat. The latest estimate of the British wheat crop for this year puts the yield in round numbers at 54,000,000 bu., which is slightly under the previous estimate. The estimated British consumption of wheat for the year is 220,000,000 bushels.

The United States government crop report, issued on Monday, indicates total crop of winter and spring wheat of 382,000,000 bushels, which is 25 per cent less than last year. The visible supply statement on Monday again showed a decrease, the amount of decrease for the week being 741,000 bushels. The total stocks at principal points in the United States and Canada, east of the mountains, are now placed at 56,140,000 bushels, as compared with 38,716,000 bushels a year ago. The difference between the visible supply now and a year ago is being steadily reduced. Bradstreet's on Wednesday reported the stocks of wheat east of the Rocky Mountains, including Northwestern elevator supplies, as decreasing 22,000 bu, and on the Pacific coast as showing a decrease of 8,000 bu. Dornbusch is credited with reporting the wheat crop of the world at 1,890,000,000 bu, and requirements at 1,912,000,000 bu. The crop of 1892 was reported at 2,018,000,000 bu.

Bradstreet credits the United States and Canada with an export surplus of 140,000,000 bushels, placing the United States crop at 440,000,000 bu. Belief in a domestic crop, it says, of only 380,000,000 bu, with the present export movement, means that our exportable surplus will be exhausted within seven weeks. We have shipped abroad 5,500,000 bu. of wheat within the past eleven weeks, and the demand continues firm. Exports of wheat and flour this week, both coasts, equal 5,357,000 bu, against 4,902,000 bu. the week before, and as compared with 3,334,000 bu. in the week one year ago, and with 6,974,000 bu. two years ago.

The last crop report for North Dakota says the yield of wheat continues to be reported generally light, but of good quality. In the northeast section of the state the crop is about the best ever gathered, some fields yielding about as high as 35 bu. to the acre, while the average will be about 25 bu. This high average yield gradually decreases to 4 to 6 bu. in the south-central counties. In the Missouri Valley counties the yield is lower than was expected, owing to the damage done by the high winds during the early part of August in shelling much ripe grain.

Total receipts of wheat at the four principal United States winter wheat points, Toledo, St. Louis, Detroit and Kansas City from July 1 to date are 17,138,203 bushels, against 31,249,396 bushels in 1892 and 29,212,244 bushels in 1891. The total receipts at the four principal spring wheat points since August 1, the beginning of the crop year, foot up: Minneapolis, 3,590,370 bushels; Duluth, 3,414,862 bushels; Chicago, 3,432,503 bushels; Milwaukee, 1,221,048 bushels; making a total of 11,658,783 bushels; against 22,084,621 bushels during the same time last year and 20,177,121 bushels in 1891.

LOCAL WHEAT—There is nothing doing in

the local wheat markets yet, and from appearances farmers are not going to sell at present prices. Threshing has been going on actively for some time, and considerable new wheat has been hauled into the elevators, but it has all been stored for farmers. A good many of the shippers have not placed buyers in country markets yet, but those now out are not getting any grain to speak of, 50c per bushel is the highest quotation to farmers in country markets. There is talk of a scarcity of cars already, for moving the crop, for some points, but this is probably only temporary. The movement is light to date, considering the length of time threshing has been going on. Some old wheat is being moved forward. Stocks in store at Fort William on Sept. 9 were 868,507 bushels, being a decrease of 174,300 bushels for the week.

Sufficient wheat has not come forward yet for inspection to give a clear idea of the quality, but so far as can be judged from samples shown this is going to be a No. 2 hard crop. The great bulk of samples shown grade 2 hard, and a large portion of the crop will come up to this high quality. The one thing lacking to make more No. 1 hard is weight, the disposition being toward a lean berry. Threshing results vary greatly, and prove what has been stated before, that the crop is very uneven as to yield, some sections being extra good and others poor. A crop of 15 to 17 bushels per acre is about the idea in grain circles.

FLOUR—Prices in small lots to the local trade are quoted: Patents, \$1.80, strong bakers' \$1.69; XXXX 70 to 95c; superfine 75 to 50c. Low grades irregular. Brands of some mills sell at 5 to 10c under these prices, even in small lots.

MILLSTUFFS—The price to the local trade, delivered is \$9 to 10 for bran and \$11 to \$12 for shorts as to quantity.

GROUND FEED—Held at \$17 to 20 per ton as to quality.

OATMEAL, ETC.—Unchanged. Rolled oats quoted at \$2 to \$2.20 per sack. Granulated, \$2 to \$2.20; standard \$1.75 to \$2; cornmeal \$1.60 to \$1.65; beans, \$1.90 to \$1.90 per bushel; split peas, \$2.40 to 2.50; pot barley \$2.40 to 2.50; pearl barley \$4 per sack.

OATS—Quiet, and held at about the same as a week ago, cars on track here at 23 to 31c per bushel, local freights paid. Car lots, country points, about 24 to 25c per bushel of 34 pounds. A few bushels of new oats have been received. Prices are holding up well in the face of a new crop, and values are not expected to go as low as last year, owing to the lighter crop.

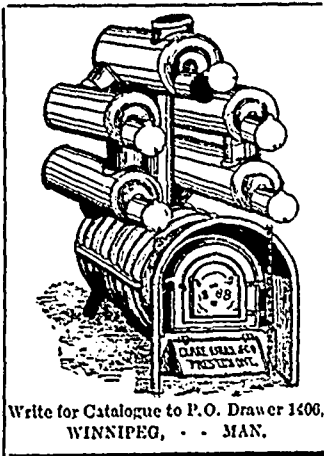
BARLEY—Held at about 22 to 23c on track at country points.

BUTTER—The market continues to show a firm and steady disposition, and values have quietly appreciated. There is not much shipping business doing, and purchases of round lots in the country have been going into store here mostly. We quote round lots at 12½ to 14c as to quality, and 1 to 2c more for small or single package lots.

CHEESE—Factories are asking 9½c for late makes in some cases, but buyers views are about 9 to 9½c.

EGGS—Dealers are paying 12½c for round lots. There is necessarily a wider margin between the buying price in round lots and the selling price in single case or small lots than there was earlier in the season, as receipts now have to be candled, with more or less loss for rejected. Case lots selling at 14 to 15c.

CURED MEATS—Prices are firmer east. A Toronto report says the indications are that that market will be practically bare of smoked meats before the season closes. We quote: Dry salt long clear bacon 12c; smoked long clear 13c; spiced rolls 11 to 11½c; breakfast bacon 14 to 15½c; smoked hams, 14 to 14½c; shoulders, 12 to 12½c; mess pork, \$20.00 per barrel. Sausage quoted: Bologna sausage 9c lb; German sausage, 9c; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 9c per half lb. packet.



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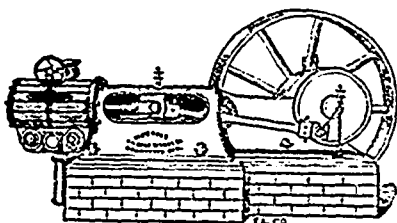
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LARD—Pure held at \$2.50 to 2.60, in 20-pound pails, per pail; compound, at \$2.10 per pail.

DRESSED MEATS.—Beef quoted at 5 to 6c as to quality. Mutton at 11c. Pork, casier at 6½ to 7½. Veal 7 to 8c.

HIDES—We quote Winnipeg inspected here as follows: No. 1 cows, 3c; No. 2, 2c; No. 3, 1½c; No. 1, heavy steers, 1c; No. 2 steers, 3c. Real veal 8 to 13-lb skins, 4 to 5c per pound. Kips about same as hides. Sheepskins, shearings, 15 to 25c each. Lambskins, 20c. to 25c. Tallow, 4½ to 5c rendered; 2 to 3c rough.

WOOL—Ordinary long wools bring 7 to 8c per lb; mixed quality, containing some finer grades 8 to 9c lb; downs 9 to 10c as to quality; fine wools, such as good merino grades, 10 to 11c.

SENKOA ROO—We quote 25 to 23c for good dry root and 10c for green. Local dealers have been rather keener buyers than the outside situation would warrant.

HAY—Not much doing. Baled hay quoted at \$6 to \$7 per ton.

LIVE STOCK.—A good many cattle are for sale in the country, but dealers complain that most of these cattle are not in good shape for beef, and that this accounts for the low price.

Duluth Wheat Market.

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

Monday—September, 61c; December, 69c.
Tuesday—September, 67c; December, 71c.
Wednesday—September, 60½c; December, 70½c.
Thursday—September, 60½c; December, 69½c.
Friday—September, 60½c; December, 69½c.
Saturday—September, 67½c; December, 70½c.

A week ago September delivery closed at 62½c, and December at 69½c per bushel.

The *Daily Market Report* for Thursday, Sept. 14, says: "We report another active but rather irregular and fluctuating wheat market here to-day, opening weak at ½c below yesterday's close for cash wheats, and nominally ½c lower with sellers for December delivery, the early market ruled strong with advancing tendencies. So that first trading in December wheat was at unchanged yesterday's closing prices. Our receipts of new wheat are of good proportions and are surprisingly large as it is understood that farmers are generally stacking their wheat and not disposed to sell at present low values, evidently the present movement is coming direct from the stocks from a class of farmers who are always forced to sell some wheat early. It is expected that this first run of wheat will soon be over and that our receipts will soon drop down to small figures again unless prices show a material advance. A large part of the wheat now arriving is sent here for storage simply, and to be held for better prices, so that it is difficult for both shippers and millers to obtain their daily supplies at current quotations.

The afternoon session here ruled firm and steady for cash wheats and weak and lower for the futures. The market closed easy at ½c decline for the day on cash and September wheat and ¾c for December.

Cash No. 1 hard opened easy and ½c down from yesterday at 69, was in sharp demand, advanced ½c to 69½, sold later at 69½ and closed at ½c decline for the day at 69.

Cash No. 1 northern opened easy and ½c lower at 66½c, was in good demand both by the mills and for shipment, advanced to 67c, selling steadily at that up to the close, closed easy, nominally ½c lower at 66½c. To arrive is in demand with but little for sale, closed at 67c.

Cash No. 2 northern dull, closed nominally ½c lower at 62½c.

Cash No. 3 wheat closed nominally ½c off at 53½c.

Rejected wheat steady and unchanged, closed at 49.

Oats—Firm and 1c higher. No. 2 white at 28c; No. 3 white at 27c.

Millstuffs—Firm, \$13.75 for bran and \$14.75 for red dog in 200-lb. sacks.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

Wheat opened active and brighter on the first day of the week, starting ½ to 1c higher and advanced ½c more, but declined ½c, and closed actively at 1½ to 1¾c higher than Saturday's close. The government crop report was the leading bull feature. Corn was irregular, but closed 1½ to 1¾c higher, and oats ½ to 1½c higher. Provisions were stronger. Closing prices were:

	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.
Wheat.....	67½	41½	71½
Corn.....	41½	41½	42½
Oats.....	26½	26½	—
Pork.....	16 25	14 85	—
Lard.....	8 50	8 35	—
Ribs.....	10 00	8 65	—

On Tuesday, wheat was firm, opening slightly lower, but advanced 2½c, and closed 1¾c higher. There was a firm undertone. Shorts were active buyers, though there was considerable selling on the bulge. Corn and oats continued to advance, with an active market. Closing prices were:—

	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.
Wheat....	69½	42½	73½
Corn.....	42½	42½	43
Oats.....	27½	27½	28½
Pork.....	16 10	11 90	—
Lard.....	8 01	8 40	—
Ribs.....	10 02½	8 60	—

On Wednesday wheat opened ½c lower, advanced ½c, declined ½c, again advanced 1½c, declined 1c, advanced ½c, declined 1c and closed 1 to 1½c lower. There was considerable selling to realize. Other cereals shared in the decline. No. 4 barley sold at 36 to 43c in store. Flax seed in car lots sold at \$103 to \$103½c. Closing prices were:—

	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.
Wheat....	68½	42½	72½
Corn.....	42	42½	42½
Oats.....	26½	26½	28
Pork.....	16 25	14 80	—
Lard.....	8 50	8 35½	—
Ribs.....	10 00	8 50	—

On Thursday wheat was irregular and lower, closing about ½c lower.

	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.
Wheat.....	67½	68½	71½
Corn.....	41	41½	41½
Oats.....	26½	26½	—
Pork.....	16 30	14 80	—
Lard.....	8 60	8 40	—
Ribs.....	9 90	8 30	—

On Friday prices were irregular, within a narrow margin, and closed slightly higher. Closing prices:—

	Sept.	O.t.	Dec.
Wheat.....	67½	68½	72
Corn.....	40½	40½	41½
Oats.....	26½	26	—
Pork.....	16 30	14 80	—
Lard.....	8 70	8 55	—
Short Ribs.....	9 95	8 60	—

On Saturday wheat closed at 68½c per bushel for September delivery and 72½c for December option.

Montreal Live Stock Market.

The *Montreal Gazette* of September 11 says: "The shipments of both Canadian and American cattle have been small during the past few weeks, and the result is better prices in the British markets. Best steers made 11½ to 12c in Liverpool to day, which means that the few shippers who had cattle there to-day will make a little money. The shipments from Montreal are small, there being hardly anything going forward but ranchers. The cause of these small shipments is that there are practically no cattle in the country fit to ship. There is no grass in most sections, and, as cattle are generally finished on pasture at this season of the year, the result is that the supply of finished cattle is very small. The effect of our cattle being scheduled in Great Britain is being felt at the moment to an extent never-dreamt of before. The country is full of half finished cattle, and if the report proves true that the distilleries will not work next season the number of cattle fed in Canada this coming winter will be the

largest on record. Farmers have lots of feed to winter the stock on, however, and their only alternative is to start in and get their stock in the best possible condition for next season. There have been shipped to date 63 830 head, as compared with 79,246 head last season, a decrease of 15,415. In this connection it is interesting to note that up to November 10th 1st season, 12,934 store cattle (beasts under 1000 pound-) had been shipped from Montreal while there have been practically none this season. In fact there have been only 25 head of cattle shipped which weighed less than 1,000 pounds, but they were fat and fit for immediate slaughter. Of course many unfinished beasts were shipped last season which weighed over 1,000 pounds, and while the official records show a decrease in the shipments of "fat cattle," there is not the slightest doubt that the shipments of fat finished cattle have been larger this year than they were last, which means that the Canadian farmer has been forced by the schedule to put his cattle in condition for immediate slaughter before the shipper would handle them. But for the damage to the pastures the shipment of fat cattle to date would be away ahead of those for the corresponding period of any other season, notwithstanding the bad markets. So far this season only 48 head of cattle have been lost as compared with 168 up to the corresponding date last season. It was thought that last year's record was a good one; but the fact that less than one tenth of 1 per cent. of the cattle carried from Montreal this season have been lost speaks volumes of praise for the inspectors."

At the east end abattoir, Montreal, on Sept. 11 there were 550 cattle, 600 sheep and lambs and 75 calves offered for sale. Trade was fairly good, and while the supply of cattle was large prices held fairly steady. The best cattle made about 4c, the average price being 3½ to 4c. Calves sold at \$3 to \$10, sheep at 3c per lb and lambs at 4c per lb.

British Columbia Notes.

Dr. Williamson has opened an office at Nakusp.

Champion & White have bought out the lime business of Palmer Bros., Vancouver.

B. L. Woods, late of Vancouver, has assumed the management of the North Arm Browing Co.

D. Robinson has bought out the interest of Miss Steen in the Revelstoke Lumber Co. and is now sole proprietor.

The boarding house of the British Columbia match factory, New Westminster, was destroyed by fire; damage, \$1,000.

W. Pellew Harvey, of Golden, has been appointed agent in British Columbia for the Crawford mill, for extracting gold from refractory ore.

Foreign Coal shipments for August amount to close on 70,000 tons, viz: New Vancouver Coal Co., 32,477 tons; Wellington, 21,150; Union Mines about 15,000 tons.

W. G. Tretheway, Mission City, has invested a labelling machine, which is said to be capable of doing very rapid work at a very low cost. It can be used for all kinds of round tins.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

for a man with moderate capital, who would furnish the implements, to take management of a fine stock and grain farm in Manitoba. Farm now partially stocked, with cattle and sheep. Two hundred ewes for sale.

Apply to E.S.,
care THE COLONIST,
WINNIPEG.

OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN

— AND —

Strong Bakers

PRODUCES

THE HIGHEST AND WHITEST LOAF.

THIS FLOUR OF

High Creamy Color

AS NOW MILLED UNDER

DISTINCTLY NEW and UNPARALLELED METHODS

WILL MAKE

More Bread to the Barrel

Than any other in the Market.

The Largest Individual Milling Business in the World

Daily Capacity of Mills 8,200 Barrels.

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

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

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

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

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

MILLS AT

MONTREAL, GODERICH, SEAFORTH AND

WINNIPEG.

WANTED

Salesmen, to sell our choice and hardy nursery stock. Many special varieties to offer both in fruits and ornamentals, and controlled only by us. We pay commission or salary, give exclusive territory and pay weekly.

Write us at once and secure choice of territory.

MAY BROTHERS, Nurserymen,
ROCHESTER, N.Y.

A. CARRUTHERS

WOOL PULLER.

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

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

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WINNIPEG, - MAN.

READY MIXED PAINTS



TRADE

MARK

Don't place your Spring Orders without seeing shades and testing the quality of

UNICORN BRAND We back them against the World

MANUFACTURED BY

A. Ramsay & Son
MONTRÉAL.

LEITCH BROS. OAK LAKE
"Anchor Brand"
FLOURS

—FROM—

No. 1 Hard Wheat.

BRAN, SHORTS
AND ALL KINDS OF

Chopped Feed and Grain.

—ADDRESS—

OAK LAKE
MANITIBA.

SAMUEL HOOPER, DEALER IN MONUMENTS, HEAD Stones, Mantle Pieces, Grates, Etc. Special designs furnished on application. Corner Bannatyne and Albert Streets, Winnipeg.

WM. B. HAMILTON, SON & CO.

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15 and 17 Front St. East, **TORONTO.**

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

—DEALERS IN—

FRUITS AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

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

Yates Street, VICTORIA, B.C.

P.O. BOX 536.

AGENTS Skidgate Oil Works, B.C.; D. Richards, Laundry Soap, Woodstock, Ontario; Teller, Rothwell Co., Montreal, Farolan Washing Blue.

We have a large cool warehouse with good facilities for handling Butter and Produce in quantities.

Consignments Received in all Lines. Correspondence Solicited.

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RICE FLOUR AND BREWERS' RICE.

WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY.

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The Brackman & Kerr Milling Co.,

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Oatmeal and Ground Feed Millers.

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CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

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—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—

BUTTER, EGGS, FRUITS AND PRODUCE

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COLD STORAGE.

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VANCOUVER, - B.C.

Manufacturer and Dealer

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CLEAR CEDAR SHINGLES.

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Prices quoted on Application.

LOWEST MARKET RATES QUARANTEED.

Baker & Leeson,

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

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

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C. EDWARDS, PROPRIETOR.

Rates, \$2.50 to \$3.00.

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FLOUR, FEED and GRAIN

VANCOUVER, - B. C.

N.B.—Correspondence Solicited. Box 787.

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SYDNEY, - N.S.W.

Are open to receive Consignments.

They are represented
by . . .

DeWolf & Munro,

VANCOUVER, B.C

TWO BUSHEL WHEAT

BAGS!

EQUAL TO SEAMLESS COTTON.

WE HAVE THEM IN STOCK.

LOW PRICES.

PROMPT SHIPMENT.

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

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Any Person Requiring

A HORIZONTAL ENGINE

Can have one at a great Bargain.

10 Horse Power, in Perfect Order!
GOOD AS NEW.

Apply at the Office of this Journal,
James St. East, - WINNIPEG.

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BROOMS,
WOODENWARE.**

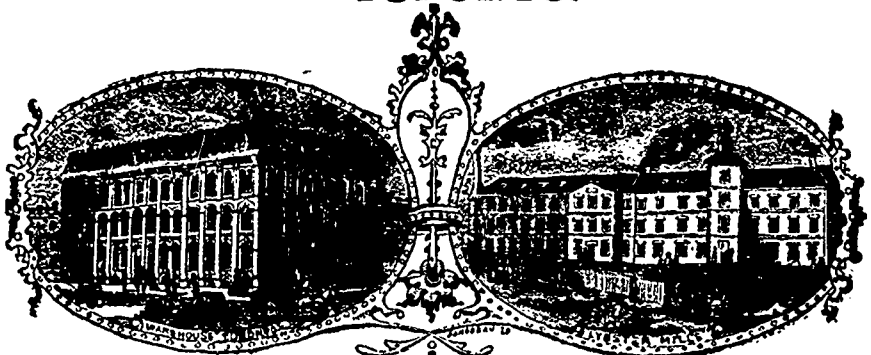
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FALL SAMPLES.

H. S. HOWLAND, SONS & CO.

WHOLESALE HARDWARE

37 FRONT ST. WEST,
TORONTO.

ORDERS SOLICITED

Montreal Markets.

Flour—To get down to actual business, prices are as low as ever, sales of straight rollers in bags having been made at \$1.50 up to \$1.60, and in barrels at \$3.15 on track for car lots, higher prices being quoted for small lots delivered. The only difference we can see in this market is that buyers are a little more inclined to buy at bottom prices, although they may have to pay more money later on. In strong bakers flour a round lot is said to have been sold at \$3.80 delivered at an eastern point, the lot being it is said a choice brand. At this price there has also been sales for local account; but sellers are less anxious to sell. A fair range for choice strong bakers is from \$3.60 to \$3.70 and from \$3.25 to \$3.40 for less desirable brands.

Oatmeal—The market is a little easier. Last week a car of choice rolled oats was sold at \$4.50 laid down here, but of course other brands could have been bought at less money. We quote prices as follows:—Rolled and granulated \$4.35 to 4.50; standard \$3.90 to 4.10. In bags, granulated and rolled \$2.10 to 2.20, and standard, \$1.90 to 2.05.

Feed—The market continues firm with sales of car lots of bran at \$13.50, and some report even higher prices. We quote \$13.50 to 14. Shorts are firm at \$16 to 17.

Wheat—No. 2 hard Manitoba wheat is held in this market at 75 to 76c, but buyers say they cannot pay these figures for export. A few lots of new spring and winter wheat have been picked up west of Toronto at 54 to 55c.

Oats—During the past few days car lots of old No. 2 have been placed at 39c per 34 lbs and a car of new was sold at 38c. Exports, however, cannot pay these prices, and as soon as receipts begin to show any material increase, prices, it is said, must come down. The crop is reported to be much damaged by the late rain storm in some districts.

Barley—Receipts during the past week were nil against nil for the week previous. No. 3 has been offered at 42c without finding buyers, and malting grades are quoted at 48 to 55c as to quality.

Cured Meats—In lard there have been sales of compound at \$1.70 to 1.80 per pail of 20 lbs, while extra pure Canada lard has sold at \$2.10, and finest kettle lard at \$2.40. Smoked meats have met with a good reasonable demand, sales of choice large sized hams being reported at 12c, and small sized at 13c. Picnic hams are quoted at 11c. Breakfast bacon is quoted at 12c.

Eggs—The market has a firmer tone with sales of fresh stock at 12c, and are quoted 12 to 12c. Culls are quoted at 10c to 11c. There is not much money in shipping eggs to the other side, recent sales having been cabled at 6s. 6d to 6s. 9d Glasgow and 6s. 7d Liverpool. Country buyers are paying 11c in the west for fresh stock.

Hides—Sell slowly at 6c for No. 1. Calfskins are quiet at 7c. An advance of 5 to 10c is reported in lambskins, which are selling at 55 to 60c. We quote:—Nos. 1, 2 and 3 hides to tanners, 4c, 3c and 2c, and to dealers 4c, 3c and 2c for Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Calfskins 7c, skins 55c to 60c.

Butter—A fair amount of business is passing at 20c to 20c for July make, with 21c paid for a lot of August f.o.b in the country, but very little can be bought at that figure. The sale of 100 tubs of July creamery was made at 20c and 160 tubs do at 20c delivered here. A lot of over 100 tubs of August was sold at 21c at the factory. Holders, however, generally are asking more money, and we hear that 21c to 21c has been paid. There is a demand for fine fall eastern townships, and buyers are paying 19c in the country for choice fall ends. The excuse which buyers give for paying such prices is that this class of goods is as good as creamery.

Cheese—August goods have been sold for less money than July's can be bought for. Que-

bec goods, August make, have sold at 9c to 9c for finest, while the same grade of western July's could not be touched under 9c or 9c. English buyers have reduced their limits all round, their ideas being about 9c. The cheese in the Belleville district has been pretty well all contracted at 9c August and 10c to 10c September and October. In some instances August, Sept. and Oct. have been contracted at 10c.

Money—The money market is firm, discounts of commercial paper ranging from 6 to 8 per cent, with 7 per cent the ruling rate.—*Trade Bulletin*, Sept. 8.

Air Impurities.

A French scientist states that pure air is a myth. He says: "Even at the greatest heights, where the number of microbes in the air is small and where they are often lacking altogether, as well as vegetable or animal fragments, there exists always mineral dust—fine particles, it is true, some of which come from the ashes thrown out by volcanoes, and others are infinitesimal fragments of meteoric stones which have passed through our atmosphere. These grains of dust are easily seen by the naked eye in a sunbeam traversing a room. To analyze this dust well, however, you must have resources to a microscope or aeroscope. Then you find the most varied elements. There are little dried animals, worms, rotifers, infusoria, fragments of insects, of wool, of scales from the wings of butterflies, of hairs, of feathers, of vegetable fibers, of the spores of fungi, of grains of pollen, of flour, of dust from the soil, and finally of microbes."

What shall we do? What must the summer resort man who advertises pure air do? Shall everybody stop breathing? or shall we make the best of it and continue to inhale the dried animals and worms and rotifers and fungi and microbes and all the other things?—*Baltimore American*.

The Canadian Magazine for September.

The *Canadian Magazine* for September is a strong number, of much variety, and probably as interesting as any magazine published—certainly more interesting to Canadians than any other. The illustrations are numerous and excellent, and altogether the number is most entertaining and creditable. Prof. Bryce on "The Manitoba School Question" joins issue easily with Mr. Ewart, Q.C., whose article in a recent number attracted much attention. Erastus Wiman's "A Whirlwind of Disaster" ascribes the financial trouble in the United States largely to the disproportionate growth of the cities and their industries. The Australasian depression and its extraordinary nature are treated in a lucid manner by Vortigern, a United States banker. Rev. W. S. Blackstock has a suggestive article on Criminology. The first of a graphic series of illustrated articles by Wm. Ogilvie, F.R.G.S., entitled "Down the Yukon and up the Mackenzie" appears this month, and is very interesting reading. Other illustrated articles are, "The Comet," by A. Elvins; "Reminiscences of the West Indies," by Julia Matthew Moody, and "The Sault Ste. Marie Canal," by J. J. Kehoe. "The Ceremony of the Keys," by Capt. C. F. Winter; "Roberts," by F. S. Marquis; "The Sky Pilot," an amusing sketch of British Columbian Life, by A. F. Chamberlain, Ph.D.; "Supper in a Sheep Rancher's Jocal," by Linda Bill Colson. Two bright stories and a number of poems make up a number of remarkable variety and interest. Published by the Ontario Publishing Co. (Ltd.), Toronto, \$2.50 per annum.

How Oleomargarine is Made.

One of the largest companies manufacturing this article has a large display of their product in the Agricultural Building at the World's Fair. In a circular they hand to visitors the product is thus described:—

"Butterine, or oleomargarine as it is technically called, has for several years been extensively used in the leading hotels, restaurants and private families of Europe and America, and is so favorably considered that a statement of the method of its manufacture, and the materials of which it is composed, cannot fail to interest.

Butterine is composed of butter, butter oil, neutral lard and oleo oil. Elgin creamery butter and butter made at the factory daily are the milk products used in butterine.

Butter oil is made by pressing the oil from American cotton seed. It is a pure nutritious vegetable oil, which is used in small quantities to soften the texture of butterine.

Neutral lard is pure, chilled leaf lard, cooked at a low temperature, and is then put into a bath of pure cold water for about 48 hours, which removes all flavor, leaving a perfectly neutral material.

Oleo oil is made from the choicest fat of beef cattle, chilled in ice water, then melted at a temperature of 140 deg. Fahr. From this is pressed a perfectly soluble oil known as oleo oil, which is the only beef product used in butterine.

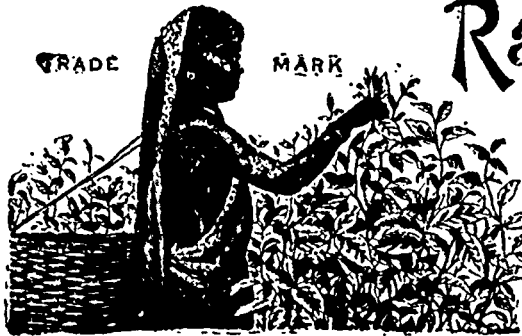
The above-named ingredients, when properly combined, salted and worked the same as butter, form what is known as butterine, which is one of the purest and most wholesome articles of food in general use."

A New Manitoba Flour Mill

The *Portage la Prairie Review* publishes the following description of the new Farmer's flour mill at that place which will be run in connection with the Farmers' Elevator Co. "Through the kindness of Mr. Nummy, the manager of this mill, our reporter was initiated into the mysteries of this fine building. The mill was built by Gray & Stable and the machinery supplied by the North American Mill Building Co. the total cost of the building being \$20,000. The dimensions are 30x50 ft. and its height 60 feet, it contains 4 storeys and it has a running capacity of 175 barrels a day. The engine room is fitted with a "Brown" engine of 100 horse power and a smaller one of 30 horse power.

The basement contains 20 elevator boot legs, on the second storey six double sets of rolls of various surfaces are in operation. There are also seven packers on this floor each capable of packing one sack per minute. On the third storey are to found the bins, a George Smith purifier and the bran dusters. There are six bins capable of holding 95 tons of flour, shorts and bran. The Geo. Smith purifier receives the wheat on a fine silk netting, underneath which a current of air is turned on which blows every impurity away, leaving the wheat in its pure state. The top storey contains six inter elevator reels and two Eureka wheat cleaners, with cyclone dust collectors attached. On every part of machinery which has a fanning attachment is to be found the Reliance dust catcher, which is of great service, leaving the mill entirely free from dust. It is, we believe, the first one of the kind to be used in the country. It will take 10 men to run the mill when in full blast, and the mill is so constructed as to have all the machinery on one side and bins on the other, so that in the event of an increase in trade the bins may be removed to a warehouse outside, machinery put in their places, and the mill will then be capable of turning out 350 barrels a day. For its stability the mill has no superior in the country, and we congratulate the farmers on having such a structure and wish them every success.

The Stormont and Canada Cotton Mills at Cornwall, Ont., belonging to the Canada Colored Cotton Mills Company, have closed down, and will not re-open until September 25. The mills employ over 1,200 hands.



**Ram Lal's
PURE
INDIAN TEA**

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE
AS MANUFACTURED ON THE
GARDENS IN INDIA.

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

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

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

Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.

Mills at KEEWATIN and PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MANITOBA.

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

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

WE DEFY COMPETITION.

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

E. A. Small & Co.,

—MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALEERS OF—

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

Albert Buildings, Victoria Square, MONTREAL.

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

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

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W. C. TOWERS.

FALL TRADE, 1893.

Special value in Underwear, Shirts, Half Hose, Rubber Coats, Umbrellas, Mufflers, etc.,
to. **MAGNIFICENT RANGE OF TIES** in latest shapes **OUR OWN PATENT IN BRACES** particularly desirable.

Letter Orders Receive Special Attention.

MATTHEWS, TOWERS & CO.

WHOLESALE MEN'S FURNISHINGS,

VICTORIA SQUARE,
COR. ST. JAMES STREET.

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MILLS AT KEEWATIN. OFFICE: OPPOSITE C.P.E.
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GLOVES,

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MOCCASINS.

Canadian, American and European Goods,

Patentee of the Celebrated "Columbus"
Overshoe.

N.B.—Prompt attention to Mail Orders.

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Feathers AND
DOWN
Pillows

AND ALL FANCY ARTICLES IN
THE DOWN LINE.

Cash Paid for Feathers.

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St. Lawrence Hall

MONTREAL, - - P.Q.

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

Toronto Markets

Wheat—Prices were about the same in the morning, sales being reported at the old figure, 59c for red and white west. A lot of 5,000 bu No. 2 white was bought at this figure. Later in the day, however, holders would accept nothing less than 60c, and some were asking 61 to 62c. A 10 car lot of white wheat was bought on the Northern at 60c. Spring was dull and unchanged. Goose nominal at 56c. Manitobas were rather firmer, but no change in prices occurred. A car of No. 2 hard sold west at 75c and spot. A sale of 10,000 bush No. 2 hard, Montreal freights, October delivery, was made at 73c. No. 1 hard and frosted grades were dull.

Flour—Demand is picking up and buyers are willing to pay rather more. Bids of \$3 for straight roller. Toronto freights were made to-day and some stuff was negotiated at that figure. Low grades continue in fair demand for eastern shipment. Export trade is nil.

Milled.—Prices are unchanged and firm at \$12.50 to \$13 for bran, Toronto freights, and \$17 to \$17.50 for shorts. At the mills ton lots are selling at \$13 for bran and \$18 for shorts.

Oats—Steady. Offering west at 30½c, and on the Midland at 31½c. Sales of old oats on track were made to-day at 35 and 36c.

Barley—Nothing doing in grades. Feed in light demand at 30 to 37c outside.

Grain and Flour—Car prices are:—Flour, Toronto freights, Manitoba patents, \$3.80 to 4.00; Manitoba strong bakers', \$3.60 to 3.70; Ontario patents, \$3.10 to 3.30; straight roller, \$3.00 to 3.05; extra, \$2.50 to 2.75; low grades per bag, 90c to \$1.10. Bran, \$12.50 to 13. Shorts \$17.00 to \$17.50. Wheat (west and north points) — White, 59 to 60c; spring, 57c; red winter, 59 to 60c; goose, 56; spring Midland, 58c; No 2 hard, 74 to 75c; No. 3 hard, 60 to 70c; No 1 frosted, 65 to 66c; peas (outside) 53c. Barley, (outside) — No. 1, 45c; No 2, 40c; No 3 extra, 36 to 37c; feed barley 38c. Oats, 30 to 30½c.

Eggs—Demand is active and prices rather firmer. Large lots were firm this afternoon at 12c, with single cases bringing 12½c and half cases 12½c.

Potatoes—Commission houses are selling at \$1.12½ to \$1.25 per barrel and 75c per bag. Farmers deliveries are at 90c to \$1 per barrel and 65 to 70c per bag.

Produce—Quotations are: Beans, per bush, out of store, \$1.25 to 1.50. Dressed meats, per lb.—Beef, fore, 4 to 5c; hinds, 7 to 8½c; veal, 7 to 8½c; mutton, 6 to 7c; lamb, 8½ to 10c. Dried apples jobbing at 4c; evaporated, 8½ to 9c. Hay.—Timothy, on track, \$9.50 to \$10.50 for new. Straw, \$6 to \$7. Hops, Canadian, 1892 crop, 10 to 15c. Honey—Extracted, 8 to 8½c; sections, 13 to 14c. Potatoes—New, per bbl, \$1.12½ to \$1.25. Poultry—Chickens, per pair, 45 to 65c; geese, per lb, 8c; ducks, per pair, 50 to 75c; turkeys, 10 to 12c per lb.

Provisions—Trade is quiet owing to the half holiday. Prices are unchanged. Quotations are: Mess pork, Canadian, \$19 to 20; short cut \$20.50 to 21; shoulder mess, \$18 to 18.50; bacon, long clear, per lb, 10½ to 11c; lard, Canadian tierces, 12 to 12½c; tubs and pails, 12½ to 13c; in tins, from 3 to 10 lbs 13½ to 13¾c. compound do 9 to 9½c. Smoked meats—Hams, per lb, 13½c; bellies, 13 to 13½c; rolls, per lb, 10 to 10½c; backs, per lb, 12c.

Dressed Hogs—A few dressed hogs are being marketed at \$8 to 8.25 per cwt for select weights.

Butter—Trade was rather dull to day on account of the half holiday. Prices were steady and unchanged. Dairy tubs were bringing 19 to 20c for good, 19½ to 20½c for choice, and 21c for extra choice samples. Fresh store butter in pails, crocks and rolls brings 18 to 18½c. Bakers' butter is in moderate demand at 14 to 16c. Creamery refrigerator pounds sells well at 25½ to 26c, and creamery tubs at 23½ to 24c.

Cheese—The local jobbing trade is steady and prices are unchanged at 10 to 10½c. Today's cable quotations are unchanged at 46s 6d for white and 47s 6d for colored.—*Empire*, Sept. 12.

A Toronto Smash.

The Toronto *Empire* gives the following account of the failure of Cooper & Smith of that city:—"There has been no failure since the Central Bank smash in Canada which has caused such a sensation in financial and business circles throughout the Dominion as that of Cooper & Smith, the big Front street boot and shoe wholesale house. It was the talk of the streets yesterday. Brokers and wholesale firms, as well as the commercial agencies were in receipt of hundreds of telegrams yesterday from all over the country enquiring as to the true state of affairs. Nearly every country merchant in Ontario and Manitoba owes the firm sums ranging from \$100 to \$5,000 for goods supplied. These have given their paper for the amounts, all of which is said to be under discount. If the firm goes under many of these out-of-town merchants may be compelled to shut their doors.

An *Empire* reporter interviewed Mr. Cooper yesterday afternoon. He said that his partner had placed \$25,000 in the business when he joined the firm years ago. Since that time the firm had borrowed \$125,000 from the Smith estate. The affairs of the firm ran along smoothly until some months ago Mr. Cooper began to suspect that all was not right. He made enquiries at the office, the affairs of which he was but little acquainted with, having devoted his time to the mechanical department. He found that as far back as fifteen years ago his partner had overdrawn his account and had given notes to cover the amount. These notes had been placed to the credit of his account, and in this way the account was made to balance. He knew nothing as to what had become of the notes. This state of affairs had confirmed his suspicions, and he determined to have the affairs of the firm thoroughly investigated, and immediately called in Mr. Cross, an expert accountant. Mr. Cross was not long at the books, Mr. Cooper said, before he discovered that Mr. Smith's account was over \$70,000 overdrawn. The overdrafts had covered a period of over ten years, and were not large at any one time. Mr. Cooper said that he saw that the business could not stand a drain upon its finances and consulted Mr. Smith as to what should be done. He (Mr. Cooper) intended making an assignment in favor of all the creditors, and was much surprised on Monday to see the sheriff's officer walk in and take charge of the premises on behalf of the Smith estate. He learned subsequently, he said, that Mr. Smith had confessed judgment to the estate for \$122,500. Mr. Cooper at once filed a affidavit stating that he had not been consulted in the matter, and that judgment had not been confessed with his consent. Yesterday he was examined by the special examiner upon this point, and the result was that, if anything, he strengthened this contention. What he desires is that all creditors shall rank alike.

Mr. Cross concluded his statement of resources and liabilities yesterday. It was learned upon good authority that the liabilities ranged in the neighborhood of \$350,000. The firm owe the Molsons Bank \$150,000, the greater portion of which is covered by customer's paper, as is the account of the Ontario Bank, which sums up between \$20,000 and \$25,000. The Canadian Rubber company have the firm on their books for \$17,500, but only \$7,000 of this is past due. D. W. Alexander holds paper for \$2,890; King Bros. have a credit on Cooper & Smith's books of \$1,000, so have George Bresse & Co., Quebec.

The Smith estate is still a creditor to the sum of \$122,490, and a number of Montreal houses are creditors to the extent, all told, of about \$30,000.

Opinions differ as to whether the assets will equal the liabilities. One gentleman prominent in trade circles said yesterday that the estate would not pay 50 cents on the dollar, while a leading lawyer was positive that, after the whole business was wound up, every creditor would come out about even. There was a rumor to the effect that a powerful local financier, who at present resides out of town, intended coming to Mr. Cooper's rescue, and after the Smiths were all out would supply the funds to carry on the business. Mr. Cooper would not speak upon this point.

A gentleman who says he knows stated that the executor of the Smith estate took proceedings yesterday with the view to securing Mr. Cooper's household furniture, but was not allowed to take possession pending the decision as to whether the confession of judgment in their favor would stand. Mr. Cooper is anxious to protect all creditors alike, and it is the impression that if the courts so decide the creditors will not disturb Mr. Cooper's household affairs. It is said that the family residence on Sherbourne street is heavily mortgaged to the Smith estate.

Grain Prices in England.

L. Norman & Co., of London, writes THE COMMERCIAL as follows on August 29th:—

The wheat trade seems unable to extricate itself from the depressed condition into which it has fallen, and values during the past week show generally a further decline of six pence per quarter. The low prices have attracted a certain amount of attention from the continent, and some fifteen cargoes have been disposed of in that quarter during the week, thus in a measure relieving the United Kingdom. Nevertheless, wheat fails to find many friends here, and until a more confident feeling is established buyers will maintain their present policy of caution, and still limit their dealings to hand-to-mouth requirements.

We referred last week to red winter wheat selling at 24s 9d c.i.f., but since then the unheard of price of 24s c.i.f. London, has been accepted for parcels on passage and for shipment.

Hard Manitobas—The only transaction recorded this week is the sale of 1,000 quarters No. 2 on passage at 26s 6d c.i.f. London. For shipment nothing done.

Barley—Dull and lower to sell. Fair average quality 53 pounds Azof barley is offering at 13s 9d per 400 pounds c.i.f. London or Hull.

The British Grain Trade.

The *Mark Lane Express* of Sept. 11, in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says: "There has been a better inquiry for English wheat during the last week, and prices have been firmer. There has been an average rise of 1s in both provincial and London markets. Foreign wheats have fluctuated, but the latest tendency is towards greater firmness. California wheat is in fair demand at 23s offered. Russian and Indian wheats have advanced 3d per qr, and corn 6d per qr in London and 2d per cental in Liverpool. Barley and oats are a shade dearer. The Russian government has decided to buy 24,500,000 qrs of rye. This course was suggested partly by the present cheapness—17s per qr—at St. Petersburg, but the purchase is regarded also as a menace to the European peace in the coming year. Germany admits of a deficit of 4,126,000 qrs of rye and an increase of German purchases of wheat in the English market is expected. To-day there was a good enquiry for English wheats, which were held for 1s advance. Foreign wheats were held for 6d advance. Corn was bought for 3d advance. Grinding barley was 6d dearer, oats 3d dearer. Flour was held for 6d advance until about the close, when a good business was done at last week's price.

O'LOUGHLIN BROS. & CO.,

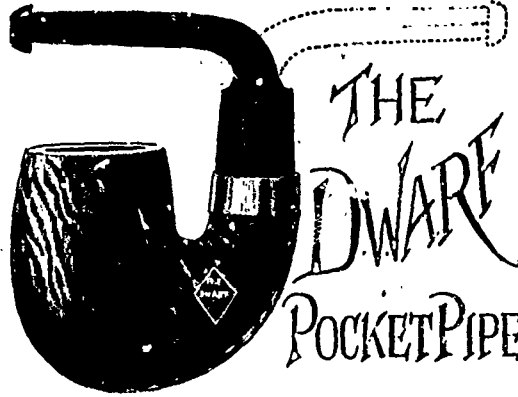
Still Another New Pipe.

Silver Mounted Goods of every Description.

—ALSO TH—

Genuine Thompson Briar

Large Importation now on the way. Our Travellers are now on the road with a full line of Samples.



PIPES!

Of all sizes and shapes always in Stock. Largest and Best assortment in the Northwest. Prices to suit all comers.

Wholesale Paper, Stationery & General Jobbers AND STEAM PRINTERS.

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

She Made Men Weary.

The grocer's new boy threw his delivery basket down in the corer with an injured air and remarked that the woman who had just moved into No. 37, around the corner, was a regular crank.

"How do you mean?" asked the grocer. "First thing she asked me," said the boy, "was whether we had any nice fresh eggs. They must be very, very fresh, she said, because she wanted 'em to put in cake."

"I told her eggs were doubtful this hot weather, but we had some very, very fresh egg plants, and how would they do?"

"She said they wouldn't do at all; and then she asked me if we had any corn that was as green as I was, and the ears as well developed as mine."

"I said 'yes'm.' "Well," she says, "I want some for dinner, so bring half a dozen as soon as you can."

"As soon as we can?" says I. "Do you want it cauned?"

"She said she did not want it cauned. Then she began to ask about water-melons. Did we have some that was ripe? I told her 'yes'm.'"

"Was they on ice?" "No'm, they was on the sidewalk."

"Would you put half of one on ice and bring it around at 6 o'clock?"

"We would." "Would you have the seed taken out?"

"With pleasure." "All right. Did we keep vichy water in syphons?"

"Yes'm." "Was that on ice?"

"No. But I told her we'd put half a syphon on ice and bring it around at 6 o'clock with the bubbles taken out if she'd say the word."

"Then she said she guessed everything we had around here was nice and fresh, but there was such a thing as being too fresh, and she believed she'd try the other store, so I needn't bother. Yes, sir, that woman was a crank."

"Eddie," said the grocery man, as he slowly rolled the white paper around a pound of cheese, "my nephew will be here next week from Germany, and I am going to give him your job. Meanwhile I'll try to get along without any little boy!"

"You'll have to," said Eddie, "cause I'm goin' to leave."—Ex.

The Commercial Bank.

The contest over the appointment of a permanent liquidator of the Commercial Bank of Manitoba has been decided by Judge Killam. Mr. Ferguson, formerly of the Merchants' Bank, and who has acted as provisional liquidator, received the appointment of permanent chief liquidator, and Messrs.

Hepler and Ewart were named as associates with him. Mr. Ferguson was asked to give security of \$20,000, and \$5,000 each for the other liquidators. The contest over the appointment of liquidators was very keen. Mr. Fisher, a former employee of the bank at Portage la Prairie, was the nominee of the stockholders, while Mr. Bertrand, official assignee, was favored by a considerable number of the ordinary creditors. His lordship objected to Mr. Fisher owing to his former connection with the bank, and to the fact that he is a debtor of the bank in a considerable amount, for which the bank does not hold good security in the opinion of his lordship. Mr. Bertrand's inexperience in banking was considered an objection in his case.

French Colonies.

"The French are not generally regarded as a colonizing nation," says the Philadelphia Telegraph. "They seem to lack the pushing and aggressive spirit that animates England, Germany and Russia, and it is true that the spirit does not exist among the people as a whole. But the French government has always been ambitious of territorial extension, and it has taken care that in the division of Africa and southern Asia France should get her share."

"The colonies and protectorates of France, with their area and population, are given as follows:—

Colonies.	Area.	Population.
French India	203	230,303
Cochin China	23,000	1,018,410
Tonquin	34,700	1,000,000
Algeria	257,450	3,010,329
Senegal	140,000	182,764
French Soudan, Gaboon and Congo		
Regioa	317,000	970,100
African Islands	2,530	212,447
American Islands	48,010	372,706
Pacific Islands	0,175	92,035
Protectorates.		
Tunis	45,000	1,503,003
Madagascar	223,100	1,000,000
Anam	106,250	6,600,000
Cambodia	32,390	1,500,000
Comoro Isles	800	47,003
Sahara, etc	1,504,003	1,120,000
Totals	2,814,938	30,006,192

"The French people have a profound aversion for the discomforts of the tropical service necessary to maintain supremacy in these equatorial regions, and they grumble at the expenditure required to carry out the government policy. Consequently the government is obliged to proceed with caution, and to remember that colonial war is unpopular enough to ruin any ministry, unless the national pride can be aroused in support of it."

"Nevertheless, France continues to look longingly at Morocco and Egypt, and to push forward in Anam, Dahomey, Ashante and the Congo region whenever an opportunity offers."

She cannot afford to risk a war with any of the great powers in the furtherance of her ambition, but she knows that Siam, for instance, would not dare to resist her unsupported, and she makes the most of that knowledge."

Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.

The exhibition board of directors held a meeting recently at which a number of accounts were ordered to be paid and other matters of a routine matter transacted. The manager presented the financial statement as follows of the last exhibition, which shows a balance to the good:—

RECEIPTS.

Shares	\$ 2 00
Subscription to prize list	3,447 00
Government grant	3,000 00
Government grant, balance	2,000 00
City of Winnipeg grant	5,000 00
Contractor's deposit	1,421 00
Entry fees	1,148 75
Fees for space	276 75
Fees for privileges	1,652 50
Advertising	788 75
Admission, gates	5,833 95
Admission, season tickets	118 75
Admission, grand stand	3,063 75
Use of grounds	350 00
	\$28,105 42

EXPENDITURE.

Grounds and buildings	\$ 3,180 28
Expenditure by city	4,756 70
Contractor's deposit	1,421 00
Printing and advertising	1,458 08
Attractions	4,264 95
Salaries and management	3,721 54
Judges expenses	274 15
Maintenance	908 03
Miscellaneous	920 95
Refund prizes	25 00
Maintenance of grounds	235 03
Refund of privileges	150 00
Prizes	6,205 50
	\$27,551 53

Balance (net)

\$553 89

Cost of the World's Fair.

The Engineering News says: "The Chicago Exposition has cost \$23,867,752 to August 7 for construction and administration. The gate receipts to the same date were \$3,447,037, and from concessions \$1,178,546. The daily receipts from all sources are about \$30,000 and the average daily expenses \$15,000, leaving a net daily revenue of \$65,000." The auditor, in his condensed balance-sheet of July 31, "charges to construction account a total of \$18,819,193; to general and operating expenses \$4,957,870, and to preliminary organization \$99,674."

R. D. HUTCHISON,
(Late of Mills & Hutchison, Montreal.)

EDWARD J. DIGNUM

R. A. NISBET.

HUTCHISON, DIGNUM & NISBET

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS,

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

Sole Agents in Canada For

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

55 Front St. West, - Toronto.

Cable Address "DIGWALL" Toronto.

FOR MEN ONLY!

A Long Felt Want Supplied.

The Problem Solved at Last.

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

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

Represented by

J. H. GLASS.

LOUIS COTE & BRO., Staple Goods.

J. A. & M. COTE, Fine Goods.

BUNTIN, GILLIES & CO.

WHOLESALE

STATIONERS,

AND PAPER DEALERS

—HEADQUARTERS FOR—

Office, School & Society Stationery

PRINTERS' STOCK

Bookbinders' and Box Makers' Materials,
Wrapping Paper, Paper Bags and Twines.

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

LIME JUICE.

About 1,000 gallons of Pure West India Lime Juice just received.

Leithead's Phenyle Disinfectant in stock. Also receiving large shipments of Chloride Lime and Carbolic Acid.

For Soda Water Manufacturers and Confectioners: A full line of Essences and Extracts.

Bole, Wynne & Co

Wholesale Druggists,

WINNIPEG.

MILLERS

BAGS!

ALL KINDS.

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

MERRICK, ANDERSON & CO.,

WINNIPEG.

Consumer's Cordage Co., Ltd., Montreal

Bag Manufacturers and Printers.

A. W. H. STIMPSON,
Grain Commission Merchant,
WINNIPEG - - MANITOBA.

OFFICE 182 MARKET ST., EAST.
P.O. Box 1313. Manitoba Grain Code Used.

Wm. Ferguson,
—WHOLESALE—
Wines, Liquors and Cigars
8th Street, Brandon.

MUNROE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
Wines, Liquors and Cigars
OF THE BEST BRANDS
9th STREET, - BRANDON

LYMAN BROS. & CO.,
WHOLESALE
DRUGS AND MEDICINES
Every requisite for the Drug Trade
promptly supplied.
TORONTO, ONT.

What we can raise and
what we can do with
it in the
**American
Northwest
Minnesota,
North Dakota,
Montana, Idaho,
and Washington.**

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

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

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

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

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

From our flax fiber we can make line, bagging and binding twine, and from the seed make oil and cake.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

From our forests we get the finest building material.

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

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

For printed matter and other information about the American Northwest, along the line of the Great Northern Railway, the new short line to Puget Sound, apply to

J. A. DONALDSON,
General Agent, Winnipeg, Man.
Or **F. J. WHITNEY,**
Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

FALL NOTICE!

—MY FULL FALL LINE OF SAMPLES OF—

FANCY GOODS and WOODENWARE

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

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

KIRKPATRICK & COOKSON
Established 1860,
MONTREAL,
Commission Merchants,
Flour, Grain, Butter, &c.
Advances made on Consignments to British or Continental markets

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

W. WILLIAMS, AGENT.
SAMPLE ROOM—Room 1 McIntyre Block,
MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

To Chicago and the World's Fair.

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

"The Badger State Express" leaves Minneapolis every morning 7.20, St. Paul, 9 o'clock, and arrives Chicago 9.35 P. M. This train is equipped with modern day coaches and luxurious parlor cars. By this train the traveler is enabled to see the beautiful scenery of Wisconsin with its hills, rivers and lakes, giving most delightful daylight ride through a most picturesque and interesting region.

"The World's Fair Express" leaves Minneapolis every evening, except Sunday, 5.45, St. Paul, 6.20 7'clock, and arrives Chicago, 7.45 next morning. This train is equipped with Vestibuled, Gas-Lighted Buffet Sleepers and Free Chair Cars; and best use of the early arrival in Chicago is best train for World's Fair.

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

World's Fair Excursion Tickets now on sale, via "The Northwestern Line."

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

The Ideal Food for Infants

—IS—
MILK GRANULES

because it is practically identical in composition, taste and appearance with **MOTHER'S MILK.**

It digests thoroughly without causing an undue tax on the vital energies of the infant's stomach.

.... Ask for

JOHNSTON'S
FLUID BEEF.

The Great
Strength-Giver.

If you need a Tonic

—TAKE—
STAMINAL

It not only stimulates, but builds up and strengthens. You get a tonic and a food combined in the form of

Palatable Beef Tea.

Calcined



Plaster.

—MANUFACTURED BY—
ALBERT MANUFACTURING CO.,
HILLSBOROUGH, NEW BRUNSWICK,

Canadian Minerals.

The *Inter-Ocean* newspaper of Chicago, has the following to say regarding the mineral display made by Canada at the World's Fair:—

From an economic standpoint, one of Canada's greatest resources is the inexhaustible supply of minerals which are stored away under Canadian soil. Large deposits of economic minerals in absolutely unknown quantities and of unestimated value are to be found in the mountainous districts of almost every province in the Dominion.

The display which the country makes in the Mining building is a fair index to the natural mineral resources of the country. The Canadian section comprises an area of 10,000 square feet, and is on the main floor west of the central aisle extending back under the west gallery. The courts are similar to all other Canadian courts, in so far as large and prominent signs are concerned. Canadian flags and bunting give a gala day appearance to this most interesting section. The arrangement of the courts is good. The largest and wealthiest province assuming the most prominent position, and the smaller provinces with less important exhibits modestly coming after. The tout ensemble is exceedingly pleasing, and a careful inspection of the different courts is highly instructive. Upon entering the large central court the visitor is immediately interested with the great pyramids of gold blocks representing the yield of that precious metal throughout Canada since it was first discovered in the far western province of British Columbia. The total yield of gold from British Columbia alone is estimated at something over \$53,000,000 while across the continent, 3,700 miles, the sur-beaten province of Nova Scotia on the Atlantic ocean has produced from her gold deposits since 1864 over \$8,640,000. In the banner province of Ontario, extensive deposits of gold quartz are being worked, largely by American capitalists, and here the output is estimated at nearly \$1,000,000 annually.

The samples of coal from British Columbia show the excellent quality in both anthracite and bituminous of the inexhaustible coal fields of that province. Black diamonds are also taken out in large quantities in the province of Nova Scotia, and the sparsely wooded and illimitable areas of farming land in the great Northwest of the Dominion have a plentiful supply of excellent coal from the large deposits about Banff springs, near the Rocky mountains. The province of Nova Scotia makes a poor showing of coal samples, despite the fact that she has some of the greatest coal areas on the continent. One mine in this province has a shaft running two miles out under the bed of the Atlantic ocean, and the seam of coal is said to be the richest in the world.

The showing of nickel and nickel ore from the Sudbury district of the province of Ontario is one which has attracted the universal attention not only of mining experts but also of naval officers. The quality of these ores can best be indicated by the results of recent tests made by the naval departments of Great Britain, France, Germany and the United States, in which Canadian nickel was found to have the greatest power of resistance, and was by all means the most suitable for the purpose of making armor plates for improved war vessels. Following the result of these tests American capital at once found its way into Canada, and even now thousands of tons of Canadian nickel ore are being mined by the Sudbury Nickel Company to fill a contract made with the neighboring authorities at Washington. This metal will be used for making armor plates for our proposed new war ships.

The displays of asbestos and mica and phosphates from the extensive mineral areas of the province of Quebec show the economic value of the deposits there. The scientific collection of mineral ores and fossils made by the geological survey of Canada is one which cannot

fail to interest students of mineralogy. Silver ore, argentiferous galena, copper ores, iron ores, marble granite, building stones of all kinds, graphite, crude and prepared, gypsum, lime and limestone, pigments, salt in great profusion are scattered through and tastefully arranged in pyramids in this fine Canadian collection. Topographical and geographical maps, showing the situation of mineral areas, photographs of mines in operation, section maps and drawings are also arranged on the walls, so that the visitor at once gets a good idea of where the economic minerals of the country are situated. The gold from Canadian mines is worth at the mint in Philadelphia from \$19.40 to \$20 per ounce. Some of the quartz specimens taken from the Nova Scotia mines assay as high as \$75,000 a ton.

The Bread Question.

The *Montreal Trade Bulletin*, in discussing the bread question says: "The profits which bakers are making on the sale of bread is something enormous; and although the subject has been before referred to in the *Trade Bulletin*, it will bear further discussion. When it is stated that the price of flour used by the bakers of Montreal cost from \$3.50 to \$3.75 per barrel, and that the profits for turning it into bread range from \$3 to \$5 per barrel, one can see at a glance the immense profits made. It is estimated by one of our well posted flour men that some of the largest bakers are making at the rate of from \$12,000 to \$15,000 per year; and yet," said he, "it is harder work to sell them to day than ever, a, they will fight over a matter of 5 cents per barrel in price, as if they were plying \$10.00 per barrel instead of \$3.50 to \$3.75." One hundred per cent. profit and over is certainly, to say the least, phenomenally big in these times of generally small profits. As we have before stated, bakers as a rule never apply the decline in the price of flour to that of bread, although they are quick to observe an advance as soon as flour goes up. It cannot be gainsaid that bakers never before made such large gains as at the present time, and it seems only fair that consumers should derive some benefit from the extraordinarily low values of flour. All other manufactured articles are regulated by the cost of the raw material, and why bread should be an exception to the rule it is not easy to explain.

Freight Rates.

The ocean freight market for grain, says the *Montreal Trade Bulletin*, shows some improvement, engagements having been made at 2s 3d Liverpool, which is 3d better than last week. Glasgow is quoted at 2s, Bristol 2s 3d, and London 2s to 2s 3d. The rate to the Continent is quoted at 2s 6d Sack flour is quiet at 12s 6d Liverpool and Glasgow, and 12s 6d to 13s 9d London. Provisions are lower to Liverpool at 15s, but 20s is quoted for Glasgow and London. Butter and cheese 27s 6d Liverpool, 25s London and Glasgow, and 32s 6d Bristol. Deals are quiet at 42 6d to 45s by regular steamers. Cattle 40s to 50s. Eggs 15s measurement. From Chicago to Kingston. 3c wheat and 3c corn. From Kingston to Montreal. 2c wheat and 2c corn.

The new Canadian Pacific through line to central western states points is open for traffic. The company begins receiving freight to-day. The company now has direct connection with Minneapolis and St. Paul, via the extension of the "Soo" line across the states of Minnesota and North Dakota to the Canadian boundary south of Estevan, and thence northward, connecting with the Canadian Pacific main line west of Regina.

Live Stock Markets.

The Liverpool cable of Sept 11 says:—The falling off in supplies have toned up the market and prices have advanced. Receipts of

Canadian and United States cattle have been light and general supplies fair. To day's quotations are as follows:

Finest steers	0 11½	to 0 12
Good to choice	0 11	0 11½
Poor to medium	0 10	0 10½
Bulls	0 09	0 09½
Inferiors	0 07½	0 08

Humphrey & Co., wholesale boot and shoe dealers, St. John, N.B., have assigned with liabilities of \$95,000. The creditors will not likely receive more than forty cents on the dollar.

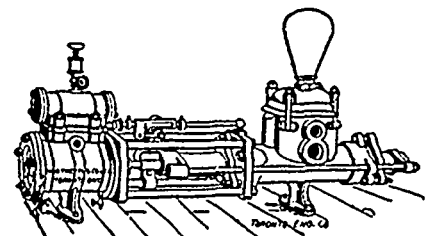
The Patrons of Industry have been so successful with their binder twine industry and in their opposition to the salt combine, says a Toronto telegram, that they have established at Brantford a manufactory of self-binders and reapers. The new venture will be in full operation next year.

A writ has been issued on behalf of Henry Griffith, of Quebec, who is the principal creditor against the firm of Wm. Griffith & Co., wholesale boots and shoes, of Hamilton, Ont., for \$22,000. Judgment for that amount has been obtained and the sheriff is in possession. The liabilities are about \$70,000 and the assets will probably realize fifty cents on the dollar.

Secretary Bell, of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, has received a letter from Thos. Tweed, that the territorial legislature has adopted a system of collecting and publishing statistics regarding the crops of the Territories. Heretofore no reliable data concerning the acreage under crops in the Territories or the crops produced have been available and made the quoting of statistics regarding the Territories very vague and unsatisfactory.

On Tuesday, the village of Golden, British Columbia, was disturbed by an alarm of fire, and on the inhabitants turning out it was found to be at work in the lumber piles surrounding Ca-lin, Lake & Company's mills. The whole village turned out en masse and by dint of hard work saved the mill, although a large amount of lumber was consumed. The fire is supposed to have originated from the yard engine. The lumber was insured.

At the regular meeting of the general court of the proprietors of the Bank of British North America in London, England, a dividend of 35 shillings per £50 share was declared. H. J. G. Kendall, a member of the court of directors, who presided, referred to the freedom from all financial panic exhibited by Canada at the present time, when so much depression existed elsewhere, and declared that it showed the soundness of Canadian banks and the stability of its banking system.



Outside Plunger Boiler Feed Pump.

STEAM PUMPS

—FOR—

ALL PURPOSES.

Northey Mfg. Co., Ltd.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME CARD.

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

North Bound			South Bound		
Freight No. 153 Daily.	St. Paul Ex. press No. 107 Daily.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	St. Paul Ex. press No. 108 Daily.	Freight No. 154 Daily.
1:20p	4:05p	0	Winnipeg	11:35a	5:30a
1:05p	3:50p	8	Portage Junction	11:47a	5:47a
12:30p	3:35p	15	St. Norbert	12:02p	6:07a
11:50a	3:20p	22	Carter	12:16p	6:25a
11:30a	3:05p	28	St. Arathe	12:33p	6:51a
11:20a	2:50p	34	Union Point	12:42p	7:02a
10:50a	2:44p	32	Silver Plains	12:53p	7:19a
10:20a	2:20p	40	Morris	1:11p	7:45a
10:00a	2:15p	46	St. Jean	1:25p	8:43a
9:50a	2:00p	56	Letellier	1:50p	9:18a
9:30a	1:50p	65	Emerson	2:10p	10:15a
9:00a	1:35p	63	Fembla	2:25p	11:15a
11:05p	1:30a	163	Grand Forks	0:00p	8:25p
1:30p	5:00p	223	Winnipeg Junction	9:55p	1:45p
	3:45p	470	Duluth	12:40p	
	3:40p	453	Minneapolis	6:55a	
	3:00p	481	St. Paul	7:25a	
	5:00p	531	Chicago	7:15a	

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

East Bound.			West Bound.		
Ex. No. 126 Mon. & Fri.	Ex. No. 128 Tues. & Sat.	Miles from Morris.	STATIONS.	Ex. No. 127 Mon. & Fri.	Ex. No. 135 Tues. & Sat.
7:30p	3:45p	0	Winnipeg	11:15a	
6:45p	3:30p	0	Morris	2:05p	7:45a
6:00p	3:15p	10	Lowe Farm	2:30p	8:30a
5:40p	3:00p	19	Myrtle	2:57p	9:31a
5:10p	2:45p	25	Roland	3:08p	9:55a
4:50p	2:30p	33	Roscbank	3:27p	10:31a
4:40p	2:15p	39	Miami	3:42p	11:05a
4:05p	2:00p	49	Deerwood	4:05p	11:56a
3:20p	1:45p	54	Aitamont	4:18p	12:21p
2:40p	1:30p	62	Somersct	4:38p	12:51p
2:10p	1:15p	68	Swan Lake	4:54p	1:23p
1:30p	1:00p	74	Indian Springs	5:09p	1:57p
1:10p	9:45a	74	Maricapolis	5:22p	2:20p
12:30p	9:30a	81	Greenway	5:38p	2:55p
12:05p	9:15a	92	Balder	5:55p	3:21p
11:15a	8:42a	102	Belmont	6:20p	4:11p
10:35a	8:24a	109	Hilton	6:55p	4:49p
9:50a	8:07a	117	Ashdown	7:12p	5:21p
9:42a	8:00a	120	Wawanesa	7:10p	5:19p
9:30a	7:52a	123	Einotts	7:31p	5:55p
8:52a	7:37a	123	Mouthwalto	7:43p	6:25p
8:10a	7:23a	137	Martinville	8:22p	7:03p
7:30a	7:00a	145	Brandon	8:20p	7:45p

West bound passenger trains stop at Belmont for meals.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

East Bound		W. Bad Read Down	
Read up Mixed No. 144 Daily.	Miles from Winni. prg.	Mixed No. 141 Daily.	
12:05 a.m.	0	4:15 p.m.	
11:40 a.m.	3.0	4:30 p.m.	
11:15 a.m.	11.6	4:49 p.m.	
11:05 a.m.	13.5	5:07 p.m.	
10:35 a.m.	21.0	5:34 p.m.	
9:34 a.m.	35.2	6:16 p.m.	
9:08 a.m.	42.1	6:50 p.m.	
8:10 a.m.	55.5	7:40 p.m.	

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

Numbers 107 and 108 have through Pullman Vestibuled Drawing Room Sleeping Cars between Winnipeg and St. Paul and Minneapolis. Also P-1 Co Dining Cars. Close connection at Winnipeg Junction with trains to and from the Pacific coast.

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

CHAS. S. FEE, H. SWINFORD
G. P. & T. A., St. Paul. General Agt., Winnipeg
H. J. BELOH, Ticket Agent, 463 Main St., Winnipeg

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Quickest route to the

WORLD'S FAIR.

Direct and Cheapest route to Toronto, Montreal, New York and all Eastern Cities.

— ALSO TO —

Kootenay Mining Country, Spokane Falls and the

PACIFIC COAST.

C.P.R. LAKE ROUTE.

Sailing from Fort William.

S. S. MANITOBA, every Tuesday.

S. S. ALBERTA, every Sunday.

S. S. ATHABASCA, every Friday.

Connecting trains leave Winnipeg Monday, Thursday and Sunday.

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

EXCURSION TICKETS TO BANFF

— TO —

EUROPE

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

AUSTRALIA

From Vancouver to Honolulu and Sydney.

S. S. Warrimmo September 16

S. S. Miowera Oct 16

and every month thereafter.

China and Japan

From Vancouver to Yokohama and Hong Kong.

Empress Japan August 28

Empress China Sept. 18

Empress India Oct. 16

And every three weeks thereafter.

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

LYMAN, KNOX and CO., IMPORTERS

—AND—

Wholesale Druggists,

MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

N.B.—Letter Orders filled with special care.

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

CONDENSED JOINT TIME TABLE

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

Going South.		STATION.		Going North.	
No. 5				No. 6	
DAILY	9:30a	Ar	Great Falls	De	11:00
	8:50	Ar	Vaughan	De	11:40
	8:15	Ar	Steel	De	12:20
	6:50	Ar	Collins	De	00
	5:20	De	*Pondera	Ar	5:40
	5:00	Ar	Conrad	De	5:00
	3:40	De	*Shelby Junct.	Ar	6:00
	2:20	Ar	Rocky Springs	De	6:30
	1:40	Ar	Kevin	De	7:20
	12:60p	De	Sweet Grass (Internat'l bound.)	Ar	8:10
MON., WED. and FRIDAY	8:30	Ar	*Coutts	De	9:60
	10:40	Ar	Milk River	De	10:40
	9:50	Ar	Brunton	De	11:25
	8:20	Ar	Sterling	De	12:55p
	7:00a	De	Lethbridge	Ar	2:10

Going West.		STATIONS.		Going East.	
No. 2 Daily		No. 3 D. ex. Sun.	No. 1 Daily		
7:00p	De	Dunmore	Ar	8:55a	10:40p
10:30p	De	*Grassy Lake	Ar	12:45p	2:00a
8:20a	Ar	Lethbridge	De	4:45p	5:40a

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

CONNECTIONS.

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

Great Northern Railway.—Trains leave Shelby Junction: For Kallispell, Bonner's Ferry, Spokane, etc., at 10:45 a.m. For St. Paul at 2:52 p.m.

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

MacLeod and Pincher Creek.—Stage leaves Lethbridge every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9 a.m. Choteau Stage for Choteau, Bellevue, Bynum, etc. connects with trains No. 5 and 6.

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

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

ALL ABOUT WORLD'S FAIR.

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

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

T. W. TEASDALE,
Gen'l Passenger Agent,
ST. PAUL, MINN.