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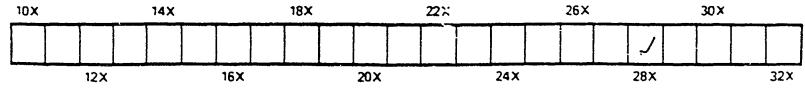
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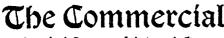
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THE COMMERCIAL.





A Journal of Commerce, Industry and Finance, spacially devoted to the interests of Western Canada, including that pertion of Ontario west of Lake Superior, the Provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia and the Territories.

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

WINNIPEG, AUGUST 11, 1890.

Manitoba.

Inland revenue collections at Winnipeg for July were \$16,933.

Wheat six feet high is to be seen near Minnedosa, so says the local paper.

Todhunter's bookstore, Portage la Prairie, was slightly damaged by fire last week.

T. and J. Jones shipped two carloads of steers from Virden for England last week.

Stone & Bryson, grocers, Winnipeg, reported dissolving partnership. Stone will continue the business alone.

J. D. Naismith has sold the X-10 U.S saloon and restaurant, Winnipeg, to J. G. Jopling. John Haverty of the Sherman house, Winnipeg, has sold out to C. Montgomery.

Thos. Byan returned to Winnipeg from a trip over the Manitoba & North-Western Railway last week. He says the crops in that section of the country are exceedingly heavy; the barley harvest is now in full blast, and the wheat harvest will begin generally this week.

The Portage la Prairie *Review* quotes prices at that place as follows: Beef, 2½ to 3½ live weight; mutton, 10c by carcass; pork, 6c to Sc, veal, 6 to 8c; chicken, 15c; butter, salt, 13c; fresh, 15c; eggs, 18c, and very scarce. Patent flour, \$2.75 sack; prairie rose, \$2.50; shorts, \$13 per ton; bran, \$12 per ton; oats, 60c per bushel; new hay, \$5 per ton.

The C. P. R. is arranging for two "labor" excursions from the cast to Manitoba. Manitoba is in want of help to harvest the heavy crop, and it is to be supplied in this way. Trains will leave Toronto on August 13th and 20th, for Manitoba. The low rate of \$15 for the trip has been made, and \$13-for roturn fare to those who have worked one month in the

harvest fields here. Tickets good to return until the end of November. The idea is a splendid oue, though it was thought of a little late in the season.

The Western Woolen Manufacturing Co., which recently secured control of the woolen mills at St. Boniface, just across the Red river from Winnipeg, has now overything in order and running smoothly. The new company will manufacture cloths, sheetings, flannels, blankets, yarns, socks, mitts, etc. Some new machinery for the manufacture of heavy cloths is being procured from Leeds, England. It is also intended to put in some new power knitting machinery to replace the present hand machines for the manufacture of socks, mitts, etc. Only pure woollen goods will be turned out. Electric lighting will be put in to enable the work to go on night and day, as orders are now a long way ahead. The factory is under the direction of John Ryan, formerly of the Rapid City woollen mill.

Assiniboia

Several thousand dollars worth of buffalo hones have been gathered along the Regina and Prince Albert railway and are piled at the sidings waiting shipment.

Hy. Le Jenne will build a three-story solid brick building at Regina, size 40x40. The ground floor will be occupied by Le Jenne, Smith & Co., bank, and G. T. Marsh, real estate. The Bank of Montreal has also purchased three lots at Regins, corner of Scarth street and Eleventh avenue, upon which will be erected a fine bank building,

Dixon Bros., general merchants, Maple Creck, are erecting a new store, size 100x30. It is to be two-stories high with Mansard roof. The front and west sides are to be of free stone while the back and east side will be of field stone. The free stone used was procured about eleven miles south of the town and is of superior quality. When completed Dixon Bros. will have one of the finest stores west of Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan.

It is expected that a regular train service between Regina and Prince Albert will be established by the first of October next, and perhaps earlier.

The steamer Northwest is running on the Saskatchewan River, between Lake Winnipeg (Grand Rapids) and Edmonton, Alberta. Connection is made at Grand Rapids with Lake Winnipeg steamers.

The railway station house, round-house coal shed, etc., of the Legina and Prince Albert railway at Saskatoen, have been built on the west side of the river, while the town is on the east side. A new town site is to be surveyed adjoining the station, which will doubtless become the future Saskatoen, to the disgust of those who own lots in the present site.

Alberta.

The estate of J. W. Power, jeweller, Calgary, has been purchased by W. H. Asselstine.

Caigary merchants are forming a new board of trade, the old board having been allowed to lapse.

Calgary will vote on a by-law to raise \$21,000 by the issue clisix p. r cent. bonds, spread over

thirty years, for a sewerage system. Voting will take place on September 7th.

Preparations are being made to resume work in the coal mines at Anthracite on a small scale. It is stated that coal will only be taken out to supply the Calgary market for the coming winter.

Northwestern Ontario.

Meikle & Inglis have opened a real estate and commercial exchange at Port Arthur.

Thos. Marks & Co., merchants, Port Arthur, have opened a wholesale and retail grocery store in connection with their other mercantile establishments at that place.

The Badger company shipped recently to Newark, N.J., a car of silver ore containing 33,559 pounds and valued at \$45,000. This is the richest car ever shipped from Port Arthur and is the product of the Badger's new view for less than one month's work.

Advance in Boots and Shoes.

There is a very strong feeling in the castern boot and shoe trade, and prices are being advanced. Regarding the situation at Montreal the Trade Bulletin says: "Fully two-thirds of the fall orders have been received, but manufacturers are using great precaution in filling that portion of them which do not represent first-class houses, and will continue to do so until the result of the harvest becomes more definitely known. In the meantime sorting orders of fair volume are being received from travellers and customers direct, which compare favorably with former seasons. Everything at present point to a good fall trade, and nothing short of a crop failure can blight the prospect. Values are advancing, and 71 to 10 per cent. better figures have actually been paid on different lines with higher prices considered certain, owing to the steep rise in the price of hides and the gradual appreciation of leather. Most of our large boot and shoe houses are busy, and running full time. Remittances are fair with some houses but less satisfactory with others.

High Freight Rates.

The Free Press of Nanaimo, B. C., says : "The freight for vessels at present on this coast are at a very fair margin and are continuing to advance. The C. C. Chapman obtained a charter a few weeks ago for freight from San Francisce to Liverpool at 35 shillings, and only three weeks later the Charles E. Moody contracted a charter for the same place with an advance of 5s. 3d. per ton. If the present high freights continue a few months this coast will be crowded with shipping. Coal freights from Nanaimo to San Francisco are bringing \$3 per ton. This must leave a very fair dividend for the ship owners. A vessel of three thousand tons will probably make a return voyage in two months and thus carn \$9,000, half of which will cover expenses, leaving the other half a clear profit. Sometimes a ship will make a return voyage to San Francisco in one month, but this very seldom occurs.

THE COMMERCIAL.



Victoria, B. C.

The early history of British Columbia centres around Victoria. Sir James Douglas selected this portion of Vancouver Island for the establishment of a colony as early as 1842, and the following year a fort was established, called Fort Camosan, and later changed to Victoria. At this time the country was under the control of the Hudson's Bay Company. In 1858 the Island was made a crown colony, with Sir James Douglas as Governor, and the vilinge of Victoria became the capital. About this time the great gold fever started, and there was a wild rush of people to the country. Victoria suddenly became a canvas city of twenty to thirty thousand. After the collapse of the gold fever the population sank to a few thousand, but since that time the city has made steady and at times rapid progress, but always on a very solid and substantial basis.

Victoria is now a wealthy and thrifty city, with a population placed at 22,000. The city is the principal wholesale trade centre of the province, and it is well represented in manufacturing industries. Among the industries are extensive iron works, furniture factories, soap works, gun making, brass works, saw mills, several sash and door, and wood working industries, cigar factories, ship yards, shoe factories, extensive lithographing, bookbinding and printing establishments, wagon shops, clothing manufacturers, breweries, broom and match box factory, rice, flour and oatmeal mills, candy factories, packing houses, cracker factory and other industries. These industries do a great deal to keep up the city and extend its trade throughout the country at home and abroad. Many industries in other parts of the province are controlled by Victoria capitalists.

The importance of Victoria from a trade standpoint may be seen from a study of the customs returns and other official statistics of this nature. Exports from the port of Victoria for the year 1889 are placed at \$3,008,015, being made up as follows :--

Mines (Gold)	\$ 490.825	00
Fisheries	2,206,950	00
Forest		
Animals (Furs)	384,924	
Agricultural	772	
Manufactures	34,439	00

The imports for the same year were \$2,913,-198.00. The item of fisheries would include the salmon pack of the province, which is exported through Victoria houses.

In the matter of railways, there is but one road on Vancouver Islaud, and this connects the city with the coal mines at Nanaimo and Wellington. Steamers run daily to connect with the Canadian Pacific railway at Vancouver. There is also a regular steamship service to New Westminster, and to San Francisco, Portland, Puget Sound cities and all other principal coast ports. In addition to these regular steamship lines there is a large local interest in shipping. For instance the sealing fleet, which numbers about thirty vessels is owned in Victoria.

Since the union of the island and mainland in one province, Victoria has remained the political as well as the commercial metropolis of British Columbia. The provincial government buildings occupy a beautiful position across an arm of the harbor, facing the city. The surroundings of the city are most picturesque and inviting, and this draws a large number of tourists annually to the place, as well as inducing many to take up their permanent residence in the city.

Victoria advanced very rapidly last year, and a large amount of capital was invested in permanent improvem ats. It is estimated that between \$1,000,000 and 1,500,000 were invested in building improvements in 1889. Among the important public improvements is an electric street railway, which is now in operation upon a number of the principal business streets, and the system is being extended to Esquimalt. Building operations are being continued this season on the same active scale. The city is lighted by electricity and gas, and has an excellent fire department, also water works, etc. The last assessment roll shows the value of real estate to be \$9,6 ,000. That trade continues in a healthy addition is shown by the great immunity from failures which the city enjoys. Failures are rare in Victoria. One of the most important buildings erected in Victoria last year was the Jubilee Hospital. This institution was formally open_d by the Duke of Connaught on his recent visit to Victoria, The cost of the building is about \$60,000,

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One of the features of Victoria is its suburb of Esquimalt. Esquimalt is the British naval station for the North Pacific. There are always from one to half a dozen ships of the British navy here, and the furnishing of supplies for the navy is an important item in the trade of Victoria. Esquimalt possesses a wonderful harbor; also a fine dry-dock constructed by the Dominion Government at a cost of nearly \$1,000,000. A number of the leading business houses of Victoria have been in existence since the early days, and as these old houses are nearly all comparatively wealthy, it may be taken for granted that carrying on business has been profitable right along. Many of the older business men of the place have retired with a competence. Victoria is generally considered a very wealthy city for its size. The assessed value of personal property is placed at \$6,386,-830.

Butter.

The situation in butter in Eastern Canada markets is anything but encouraging, as Tut COMMERCIAL has pointed out more than once of late. The Montreal Trade Bulletin has the following to say on the subject :-- "The prospects for butter are very poor, for the reason that the make is accumulating in first hands, instead of being shipped out of the country. There can be no question that the usual quantity of butter is being produced, from the fact that country buyers state there is any amount to be picked up in the Eastern Town ships and the West provided the prices asked aro paid, which proves that farmers are again following their old policy of holding their goods for higher prices at the risk of ruining quality and eventually selling for less than one half the price that can be obtained for the fresh product. Makers of Western have consider-ably modified their views of late, as butter they have been holding for 14c have recently sold at 114c to 12c per lb. f.o.b. at points wet sold at 114c to 12c per lb. f.o.b. at points wer of Toronto, and at these figures a number car loads have changed hands for account Montreal parties. The sale of a lot of Jane and July creamery is reported at 17jc at the factory, but it was said to be bought on specul-tion, as English orders will not admit of that figure being paid. Advices from New Yor state that sales of old butter have been made in that city lately at 3½ to 4c per lb., which cost 15c laid down there last fall."



THE COMMERCIAL,



The Commercial

WINNIPEC, AUGUST 11, 1890.

BUTTER COMPOUNDS.

By an Act "to prohibit the manufacture and sale of certain substitutes for butter" (49 Victoria, chap. 42), assented to 2nd June, 1886, trade in oleomargarine or butterine was prohibited in the Dominion, and its importation for consumption forbidden.

Under the authority of the Department of Inland Revenue, a series of tests have recently been made to ascertain whether the butter being offered is up to the requirements of the law. Some 150 samples were examined, procured in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, Windsor and Winnipeg. Twenty samples were procured in Winnipeg, eight of which were dairy and twelve creamery. There were thirty-three samples to which exception was taken on account of rancidity or a deficiency of butter fat. The latter defect was due to an excessive percentage of water and salt. The Manitoba samples averaged the lowest as to the quantity of salt present in the butter, the average percentage of salt in the twenty Manitoba samples being 3.58, against a general average of all the samples of 5.15, and a maximum average of 6.40 for samples procured at Kingston. No traces of foreign fats were found in any of the samples examined, so that so far as this test goes it has been shown that butter compounds are not sold in this country. Mr. Macfarlane, analyst, says :--

"In order to compare the results obtained in examing these pure butters with those yielded by eleomargarines, samples of the latter were obtained from the United States. The results ascertained give rise to some considerations which ought to interest the producers of butter in Canada, and which may with advantage be mentioned. Fresh grass butter possesses acidity of only 0.8°, whereas tub butter shows 6°, and. during long and perhaps careless storage an extreme rancidity of 26.4 can be reached. On the other hand, the leomargarines test only 1.4 to 1.7°, and are said to keep very well, and to have the advantage of butter in this respect. This is no doubt owing to the care bestowed upon their manufacture in large and wellappointed factories. So long as Canadian butter continues tc be made in small dairies there is not likely to be much improvement in quality. If the home market is to be supplied with a better article, and exportation to be attempted, it will, without doubt, be found that this can only be done successfully by the adoption of a co-operative system of making butter in factories, such as new exclusively pre-vails in Denmark."

The quoted remarks of Mr. Macfarline are worthy of careful study by Manitubacs. It shows that the inferior article of oleomargarine, through careful making and handling, is placed on the market in better shape than dairy butter, owing to the excessive rancidity of dairy butter, due to carelessness in making and defective storage. Mr. Macfarlane believes with a great many others, that until the factory mode of making butter is generally adopted, Canada cannot become a butter-exporting country.

The encessive quartity of salt used is another drawback to Canadian butter. A number of

camples of Danish, Sweedish, French, Holstein and English samples were examined, and these showed a percentage of salt of from '09 to 2'03.

In connection with this analysis of butter for the purpose of ascertaining whether butter compounds are sold in Canada, it may be worth while drawing attention to the sale of California butter in British Columbia markets. In these tests no samples of butter were procured from our Pacific coast markets. There is a very large consumption of California butter in our Pacific coast markets, where the imported article enjoys a grod reputation and commands a high price, being regarded as pure, fresh grass butter. Speaking of California butter, which is so largely consumed in British Columbia, a Vancouver commission merchant says : "Its only recommendation is that it is got up in neat rolls, is always hard, even in the dog days, and is of course clean, also cheap. It is a mixture of tallow and butter. Its proper name is butterine, and therefore it is prohibited according to law."

UPPER LAKE TRAFFIC.

In view of the recent break in the Sault Ste Marie canal, it will be interesting to consider the enormous traffic of the upper lakes, depending upon this single canal. Traffic through the canal was resumed last Monday morning after a delay of eighty-nine hours. During this time 150 vessels were delayed awaiting repairs to the disabled lock. These vessels with their cargoes represented millions of money, and the loss to the owners of the boats and their cargoes is placed at one to two hundred thousand dollars. It will take some time to get the vessels through which have congregated during the break, and others are arriving all the time. Lake commerce has received a blow which it will not recover from this season, unless the period of navigation should be greatly prolonged this fall.

Followirg will show the tremendous traffic through this canal, far in excess as it is of the traffic through the famous Suez canal : During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, the Sault Ste Marie canal gave passage to 10,108 vessels, of which 6,806 were steam vessels propelled by screws and 2,834 were sailing vessels. The following are some of the more important items of the traffic passing through the canal :

Beside the lumber above reported, nine rafts containing 17,500,000 feet of lumber were passed down the rapids. During the calendar year of 1889 there were transported through the canal 7,516,022 net tons of freight. The average distance over which this freight was carried was 790.3 miles. The total number of mile tons was 5,940,646,352. The total cost of transportation was \$8,634,246. The average cost of carrying one ton one mile was 14 mills.

The great West on both sides of the boundary is largely dependent upon this canal for shipping out produce and bringing in coal, etc. Any lengthy obstruction to the canal would paralyize the trade of the West, as the railways could not begin to handle the traffic of the country. J. J. Hill, the great railway man, says " the Chicago lines could not furnish cars to handle one-third of the traffic of the states depending largely upon the lake route. The consequences resulting from a prolonged blockade at the canal would be terrible. The grain crop would have to remain in farmers' hands, as it could not be moved, and the coal supply would be cut off during the cold northern winter. The recent delay was caused by the breakage of a valve, and it is well that it was not more serious. In future care will be taken to have duplicate pieces on hand to immediately replace any disabled portion.

The traffic of the Sault canal is increasing with leaps and bounds year by year, and it must go on increasing with the development of the great West. It is yet in its infancy, and when this new country is a little more fully developed it will take several canals to handle the vessel tonnage seeking passage. In view of these circumstances and of the vast importance of the route, our government has not taken action too soon to construct a canal on Canadian territory. By the time it is completed it will probably be required, even as an auxiliary to the present canal on the United States side of the boundary.

B. C. BOARD OF TRADE.

The British Columbia Board of Trade of Victoria appears to be in a healthy state financially. The board has now a few thousand dollars surplus to its credit. It is proposed to invest this in the purchase of a piece of property, with a view to the erection of a board of trade building at some future day. The employment of a permanent secretary who would give all his time to the work of the board, is also contemplated. This would be a wise move. The importance of the trade of Victoria is such that it is worth while looking after all the time, and ample employment could be had for one good man constantly. The Winnipeg board made such a move some years ago, and the same custom is followed in other important trade centres.

At the recent annual meeting of the board, some complaint was made as to the attendance and lack of interest taken in the work of the board, by the members. The active work in connection with institutions of this kind is very liable to fall to the lot of a few. This is sometimes the fault of the system of management as well as to the negligence of the members. Individuality sometimes becomes too marked in connection with such institutions as boards of trade, and this gives rise to remarks ' to the effect that the board is managed by a certain clique, and that the opinions expressed by the board are the opinions of this clique, and not of the business community. This weakens the influence of the board. Popular opinion is not always just in this matter, but expressions in the direction indicated are frequently made about many boards of trade Of course somebody must do the work, and those who take the most active part are liable to be spoken of as "running the machine."

While it is perhaps unnecessary to pay too much attention to remarks of this nature, it would be well to give as little ground for them as possible. The mode of conducting the heard should be such as to encourage all the members to take an active interest in the work. The honors of the board should also be passed around. While it is a graceful and worthy acknowledgement of interest taken in the board, to continue to place honors upon certain members, in view of public sentiment outside, it is perhaps not always a wise policy to pursue.

The annual report of the Victoria board, a lengthy summary of which was published in this journal last week, is well worthy of perusal by those interested in British Columbia. It contains much valuable information relating to the commercial progress of the country, presented in a dignified and readable form. Altogether the report shows a state of prosperity and a hopeful outlook for the future. A large number of subjects are discussed under different headings, all of interest to the business community. The report speaks hopefully of in migration prospects, and in this connection depreciates the policy of the government in disposing of large blocks of land to speculators and others, holding that it tends to curtail actual settlement. The board is on the right track on this question and should follow up the matter actively. The fisheries receive considerable attention in the report. Reference is made to the salmon-fishing regulations and to the seal fisheries, and the hope is expressed that the Behring Sea question will soon be settled satisfactorily to both countries. The board evidently favors restrictions as to killing seal, as the statement is made that the "indiscriminate slaughter of seal is a matter which demands the attention of both governments." Regret is ... lso expressed at the inactivity of the Dominion government in exploring and encouraging the development of the deep sea fisheries. In connection with the latter question the board sees a "large and profitable market in the United States for the produce of the fisheries," and hopes that the obstacles which prevent the exportation of fish to that ma ket may be removed.

Speaking of the commercial prosperity enjoyed the report says : "In the city of Victoria the value of real estate has advanced nearly 100 per cent. within the past twelve months, a fact which attests sufficiently the flourishing condition of its trade." While this rapid advance in real estate no doubt shows commercial prosperity in other directions, taken alone it can hardly be considered as a favorable feature. An advance of 100 per cent, in twelve months looks like undue inflation and overspeculation in land property. Rcal estate values in Victoria may not be inflated, but the statement indicates danger, and the fear may at least be expressed that such a condition is indicated by such a rapid advance in prices. The great advancement made by Victoria during the past year has no doubt been of a solid nature, but it would be better were it not attended by such a rapid advance in real estate.

Unfortunately, however, real estate inflation seems almost invariably to attend a period of general advancement in watern cities.

OUR ICELANDIC POPULATION.

The Icelanders of Manitoba, to the number of about 1,500, celebrated the 1016 anniversary of the settlement of Iceland and the birth of the Icolandic nation, in Winnipeg last week. One of the speakers estimated the Icelandic population of Manitoba at 9,000 to 10,000, about 3,000 of whom are in Winnipeg. The Icelanders are among our most worthy settlers. As an industrial population for the cities, they are quiet, sober, honest and willing to make the best of their opportunities. They are decidedly superior to most other foreigners in this respect, as they are not given to strikes and riotous conduct, such as often characterizes the industrial classes. Where they have taken to agriculture, as a great many have in Manitoba, they have done well, and some who came hero without means a few years ago, are now in good circumstances, or as one of their number said at the celebration, "are worth thousands." They have a faculty of adapting themselves to circumstances and living within their means until they can get ahead, which cannot be sold of a good many of our immigrants. In business many of them have also done well, and several of them have more than a local reputation outside of their own nationality as successful business men.

Socially and politically the Icelanders make excellent citizens. They seem to imbibe the spirit of our institutions more readily than any other foreigners. They coquire the language of the country and become enthusiastic and loyal citizens. They do not make a great noise and agitate for special privileges for their nationality, such as is the case with some other settlers. They accept our institutions and our laws as they are, and go quietly to work to improve their own condition on their arrival here. They want only fair treatment as citizens of the country, and no favors. They are good citizens because they are honest, sober and industrious, and because they endeavor to make themselves citizens of the country in the fullest sense of the word, and not foreigners residing among us. Manitoba would be the better of having hundreds of thousands of such citizens instead of 10,000.

The Icelanders of Manitoba have shown themselves a progressive people, quite worthy of citizenship in this progressive country. Though they have had many disadvantages to labor under, coming here poor and unacquainted with the language and customs of the country, they have as a rule done well. There are now one monthly and two weekly papers published in Winnipeg in their language. They are all well educated in their own language and are rapidly becoming the same in English. They are now founding an institution of learning in Winnipeg, which will be the first Lutheran institution of the kind in Canada.

A WISE REFORM.

The provincial government of British Columbia has evidently resolved upon a very wise and the artistic style of the structure, rather reform in the administration of the public than in rize; which makes this one of the fuest

domain. In the last official Jazette notice is given that crown lands will not be disposed of Ly private sale hereafter, pending contemplated legislation. The management of the crown lands in British Columbia has been anything but satisfactory in the past. In fact the administration of the public domain in the Pacific province, as in other parts of Canada, has not been without grounds for scandal. The administration of Dominion and provincial lands in other parts of Canada has given very frequent cause for scandal. The parcelling out of the public domain to political favorites, wire-pullers and schemers has often been a crying disgrace. Lands have been given away as bribes and they have been alienated from the crown in other doubtful ways. From all accounts some doubtful work has been done in British Columbia in connection with the lands.

THE COMMERCIAL has always held that the public domain should be reserved for actual settlers, and should not be either given away nor sold to individuals and corporations in large lots. This position has been taken in regard to the lands of Manitoba and the Territories, and the same will apply to British Columbia. In the latter province there has been too much of the sentiment to regard the public domain as a uscless encumberance, rather than a great and invaluable heritage of the people. This will perhaps account for the very unsatisfactory immigration policy of the province. Things have been allowed to go along in a hap-hazard sort of way, and very little inducement has been held out to settlers to come in and possess the land. Scarcely anything has been done in the direction of surveying the lands and preparing them for settlement. People who wished to locate in the province have had to hunt up locations suitable for settlement and then squat on unsurveyed land. This of course has not been encouraging to settlement, as very few would care to locate in the province under such circumstances. It is to be hoped that the announcement in the official Gazette foreshadows a general change in the administration of the crown lands in the direction of providing more encouragement to actual settlement. At any rate, the private sale system is very liable to abuse, and may even lay the administration open to grave charges for which it is not blameable. A change in the system is therefore desirable.

New Buildings at Victoria.

Building operations were very brisk at Victoria, B. C., last year, and this year there is a continuation of activity in the same line. Among the finest of the new buildings may be mentioned that erected on Johnson Street by H. Saunders. This splendid structure has just been completed and occupied by Mr. Saunders. It has a frontage of forty feet on Johnson Street, and one hundred feet on Oriental Alley. The building is two stories high, with full size basement. The ceilings are lofty, the ground floor being seventeen feet from floor to ceiling, and the upper floor fifteen feet. This makes the building equal to an ordinary three-story structure in height. It is, however, in massiveness and the artistic style of the structure, rather

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THE COMMERCIAL,

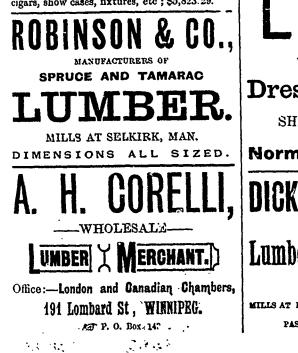
buildings on the coast. The front is fitted with plate glass windows, each pane being ten feet square. The interior of the building is in a coping with the outside appearance, being fitted up in first-class style and with every modern convenience. The entire block is now occupied by Mr. Saunders for his grocery business, and it can be truthfully said that he has one of the finest grocery stores in Canada. It is a model establishment throughout. Mr. Saunders has long been connected with the trade of Victoria, and he does a large jobbing and retail trade in groceries and liquors. He has also been interested for some time in salmon canning and other fisheries, having been the first to undertake the development of the black cod or skill fisherics.

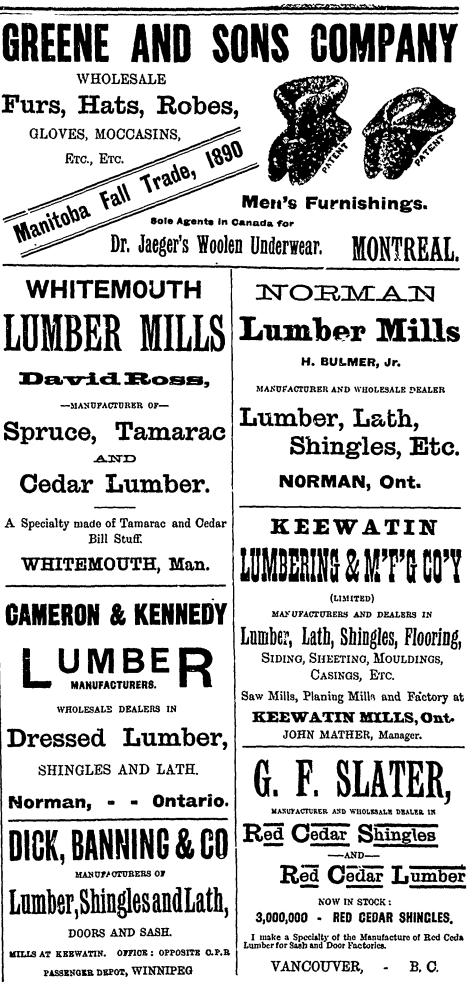
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Another building in course of construction is the fine block being erected by Lenz & Leiser, on the corner of Yates Street and Commercial Alley. This block has a frontage of 50 feet by 80 feet deep, and will be three stories high. The building will be constructed from red brick, with grapite facing, and it will be a handsome structure, the intention being to make the work first-class in every respect. The interior will be fitted with all modern conveniences for a wholesale warehouse, including a power clevator, hot air heating, etc. It will be completed this fall and will be occupied at once by the firm, who find their present premises .oo small for their steadily increasing wholesale dry goods trade.

The mammoth hotel being erected on Government street, overlooking the harbor, by the Canada Western Hotel Company, is another important structure. This will be a five-story and basement solid brick and stone building. It will be built with the purpose of making it a strictly first class house, which is a sufficient explanation to what the style and fittings of the building will be. It will, it is understood, be conducted by the present proprietors of the Driard House, who are largely interested in the undertaking.

The stock of the estate of A. C. Freeborn, of Virden, Man., will be sold by public auction on Friday, the 22nd of August, at the office of the official assignee, Winnipeg. Stock consists of drugs, stationery, fancy goods, tobaccos, cigars, show cases, fixtures, etc; \$5,823.29.







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WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

Last week opened with the 4th of August which was a heavy settling day in several lines. Payments may be said to have been fully as good as was expected, but of course expectations were low. The purcentage of paper met would be small, though some rather large amounts were mot in full within a few days of the date upon which they were due, it being a characteristic of the trade here to consider promptness not essential in meeting paper. In some lines small accounts were met even better than could have been expected, one wholesaler reporting S0 per cenv. of paper met. Another stated that payments were better than expected and the wonder was where the money came from at this season of the year, considering the general closeness which has prevailed. While payments were certainly not good, they were not so poor as might have been looked for in comparison with the results of the past season all through.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

The quiet of harvest time is being felt in some lines, while causing briskness in others. Lumber and building supplies are in less request, while the implement men are having their busiest season. The situation is now one of keen interest and expectancy. The telegraphic reports which came in on Monday last, of destruction of crops by hail, cast a shudder through the commercial community, which was somewhat relieved later on when the extent of the damage was better known. Though the damage done by the storm was very severe in the hail-swept district, the result is not such as to materially affect the trade of the country as a whole. It might have been worse is the general remark. The good crop outlook in the territory west of Manitoba, in comparison with recent years, will more than make up for the destruction by the storm in Southwestern Manitoba. Implement men report a greatly increased demand for goods in their line from the territories which speaks well for the crop outlook in the country beyond the western boundary of Manitoba With good weather through harvest, a large crop will be secured, and the feeling is still very hopeful

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Dealers are right into their busiest season, and are rushing out binders and binder twine as fast as they can handle it. The demand for mowers and hay-rakes is about over. The local retail trade in the Winnipeg district for mowers was very large this year. Stocks in the city were exhausted, and dealers were obliged to call back stocks from country points, where they had a surplus, to supply the retail demand here. In this way the local domand was supplied. A good many orders for twine and binders have been cancelled from the hailstricken region. This will help out the supply of twine. A small quantity of twine has been imported from the States, which will a'so increase the supply here over what was formerly counted upon. There was some talk among dealers about advancing the price of binder twine, but it has not materialized, and the retail price holds at 17c per pound, with 16 to 161c asked for large orders.

DRIED FRUITS.

Great firmness characterises the situation in fruite. Quotations here are as follows: California London layor raisins, \$3.00 perbox, do. ‡ boxes, \$1.00; Valencia raisins, \$2.80 to \$2.90 per box; Valencia layor raisins, \$3.25 per box; currants, 7c per lb.; dried apples, 7½ to 8c per lb., evaporated apples, 14½c; choice new Eleme figs in 10 lb. boxes, 16c per lb.; choice figs, 13c per lb.; fancy Eleme layer figs, 20 lb boxes, 18c per lb.; figs in 1 lb cartoons, per doz., \$1.75; golden dates, in 50 lb. boxes, 9c per lb.; California evaporated fruit—apricots, 22 to 24c per lb.; peeled peaches, 27 to 30c per lb.; pitted plums, 13c; raspberries, 35c; prunes, 7½ to 11c per lb. as to quality, the higher quotation for choice of best varieties; nectarines, 21 to 23c.

DRUGS.

Business is keeping fairly brisk in this branch, but without change of prices in staples. Quotations here now are as follows : Howard's quinine, 60 to 75c; German quinine, 50 to 60c; morphia, \$2.25 to \$2.50; iodide of potassium, \$4.25 to \$4.75, bromide potassium, 65 to 75; English camphor, \$0 to 90c; glycerine, 30 to 40c; tartarie acid, 65 to 75c; cream of tartar, 35 to 40c; bleaching powder, per keg, \$6 to \$8; bicarb soda, \$3.75 to \$4.50; sal soda, \$2.50 to \$3; chlorate of potash, 25 to 30c; alum, \$4 to \$5; copperas, 33 to \$3.25; sulphur flour, \$4.50 to \$5; sulphur roll, \$4.50 to \$5; American blue vitrol, 10 to 12c.

GREEN FRUITS.

Fruits are coming forward more freely, especially California varieties. Concord grapes ars also arriving freely. Cooler weather improves the quality of receipts. Lemons remains firm and scarce. Quotations are as follows :- Rodi oranges, 200 size, \$9; 300 size, \$10.50 per box ; Messina lemons, \$9 50 to \$10.00 per box; bananas, yellow, \$2.50 to \$3.25: tomatoes, 90c to \$1 per box; watermelons, \$5 to \$5.50 a doz. California fruits are quoted: Peaches, \$2.75 per box; pears, \$4.50 to \$5.00 per box; plums, \$2 50 to \$3.00 per box as to variety; grapes, eight pound baskets, \$1.25 : California grapes, \$3.75 per half crate; new apples, \$5.50 to \$6.00 per barrel. In native fruita, blueberries bring 5c per pound for good, though sales have been made as low as 4c per pound for soft fruit. Red currants are offering on the market freely at \$1.25; blueberries, at 75e per pail. Gooseberries, at \$1.00 per pail; raspberries, at \$2.00 per pail ; Saskatoon berries at 40c per pail.

FISH.

Fresh halibut are in good supply and held at 16c per pound. Fresh salmon remains at 15c per pound, and Lake Winnipeg whitefish at 6c per 1b. Smoked goldeyes 40c per dozen; salt whitefish, \$5 per keg of 100 lbs. Oysters are expected to be in the market next week.

GROCERIES

The situation is generally steady. Sugars are unchanged. Teas are considered firm. The situation in canned goods in the cast is reported to be improving, as the canners are not making as heavy packs as they counted upon, and are stiffening their prices. The Toronto Empire says of canned goods : "Packers of canned fruits and vegetables are showing much more back bone than they did a short time ago. There was then a good deal of reckless selling of futures. Now some of them see that they are not going to pack the quantity they anticipated. Corn promises to be a large pack and tomatoes may also be a good crop. For strawberrics that were offered here a short time ago at \$1.85 to \$1.90 packers to day wanted \$2.10

to \$2.15, with \$2 bid. Jobbing prices are also firmer." Priceshere are : Sugars, yellow, 65 to 7c as to quality; granulated, 71 to S; lumps, Sy to Sc. Coffees, green, -- Russ, from 21 to 25c; Java, 27 to 29c; Old Government, 29 to 32c; Mochas, 33 to 35c. Teas: Japan, 23 to the; Congous, 22 to 60c; Indian teas, 35 to 60c; yound hyson, 26 to 50c. T. & B. tobacco, 56e per pound; lilly, 7s, 52c, diamond solace, 12s, 4Sc; P. of W., butts 47c; P. of W., caddies, 474c; Honeysuckle, 78, 55c; Brier, 78, 53c; Laurel Bright Navy, 34, 565: Index d thick Solace, 6s, 48c; Brunnette Solace, 12s, 18c. McAlpine Tobacco Co's plug tobacco. Old Crow, 46c; Woodcock, 52c; Beaver, 63c; Jubileee, 69c: Anchon, 59c; cut tobacco. Silver Ash, 65c; Cut Cavendish, 70e; Senator, 80e; Standard Kentucky, light, S5; do dark, S0c. Special brands of cigars are quoted. Reliance, \$50; Gen. Arthur, \$50; Mikado, \$40; Terrier, \$30 per 1000. Mauricio, \$12.50. Soudan Whips, \$40.00; Turkish Caps, \$35.00, Commercial Traveller, \$25. Lion "L" brand mixed pickles, in kegs, are quoted: Three gallons, \$2.50; do five gallons, \$3.50; do 10 gallon kegs, \$6.50.

HARDWARE.

Steady and unchanged as follows: -Cut nails, 10d, and upwards, \$3:25; I. C. tin plates, \$5.75 to \$6.25 as to grade; I. C. tin plates double, \$11.75 to \$12.50; Canada plates, \$4 to \$4.15; sheet iron, \$4.25 to \$5.50, according to grade; iron pipe, net prices, I inch, 104c.; 14 inch, \$134c; 14 inch, \$164c; 2inch, 254c per foot; ingot tin, 30c per ib; bar tin, 31c per pound; sheet zinc, 74 and \$c per lb.; galvanized iron, 28 guage, 74 to \$4c per lb.; tarred felt \$2.30 to \$2.40 per 100 lbs.; barbed wire, 64 nett.

LEATHER, LEATHER GOODS AND FINDINGS.

Prices are as follows: Spanish sole, 26 to 28c; stanghter sole, 26 to 30c; French calf, first choice \$1.25 to \$1.50; Canadian calf, 75c to \$1.00; French kip, \$1 to \$1.10; B Z kip, \$5; Bourdon kip, 70c; staughter kip, 55 to 65c; No. 1, wax upper, 40 to 45c; grain upper, 50c; harness leather, 26 to 29c for plump stock. English oak butts, 60c; buffe, 17 to 21c-a foo; cordovan, 17 to 21c; pebble, 21c; colored linings, 12c; shoe upper%, from \$1.25 to \$2.75. Horse collars—Short straw, \$22 der dozen; long straw, \$33 per dozen; long straw bodies, \$22; Boston team (thong), \$27 der dozen.

PAINTS, MIS AND GLASS.

Turpentine is quoted 2e lower. Oil unchanged. Prices are : Ty mentine in barrels, 76c per Igallon; in 5 gallon cans, SIc gallon; linsced oil in barrels, raw Slc: boiled S4c; benzine and gasoline, 50c; pure oxide paints, in barrels, 90c per gallon; coal tar \$6 a barrel; Portland cement, \$4.90 a barrel; Michigan plaster, \$3.25 a barrel; putty, in bladders, 3le a pound, bulk in barrels, 3c; whiting in barrels, \$1.50 a cwt; Crown pure white lead, \$7.25; Royal Charter, \$6.75; Railroad, \$6.25; Elephant pure white lead, \$7.25; Elephant No. 1. do., \$6.25; Bulls head do., \$5.75; Calsomine, \$0 per 100 pounds ; Alabastine, \$7.25 per case of 20 packages. Window Glass, first break, \$2,10.

WINES AND LEQUORS.

Quotations are unchanged and as follows: Canadian rye whiskey, five year old, \$2.40; seven year old, \$3; old rye, \$1.75; Jules Rohin brandy, \$4.50, Bisquet Deboache & Co., \$4.50; Martel, yintage [\$\$5, \$6,50, yintage [\$\$5] \$7.50; Hennesy, \$6.50 to \$7.50, for vintage 1885 to 1880; DeKuyper gin, \$3.50; Port wine, \$2.50 and upwards; Jamaica rum, \$4 to \$4.50 DeKuyper red gin, \$12.00 per case; DeKuyper groen gin, \$7.00 per case; Tom gin, \$9.00 to \$10.00; Martel and Hennesy's brandy, one star, \$15.00 per case of 12 bottles; v. o., \$20.00; v. s. o. p., \$22.50.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

WINNIPEG.

WHEAT

The spurt which wheat took at Chicago on Saturday, Aug. 2, put new life into the markets, and for the first three days of last week a steady advance was maintained. By Wednesday's close prices at Chicago had advanced 5 to 6c over the lowest prices of the previous week. May delivery reached the \$1 mark on Aug. 2, and December closed a fraction over \$1 per bushel on Wednesday, Aug. 6. Corn and oats advanced strongly and more sharply than wheat, the advance being due to crop damage reports in the western and northwestern states. On Thursday and Friday wheat weakened at Chicago, and prices declined about 11c each day. According to the statement last Monday the visible supply is now 18,463.048 bushels, against 12,688,000 a year ago. Crop damage reports continue to come in from the northern spring wheat states, but they are still very contradictory and therefore unreliable. As harvest is now in progress, the result will soon be more accurately known. European crop reports are still conflicting, but a fair average crop may yet be returned, with good weather for the balance of the season.

FLOTTR.

There has been no further change in flour in Johbing prices locally are as follows : Patents, \$2.69; strong bakers', \$2.40; XXXX, \$1.25; superfine, \$1.15; middlings, \$2.60; Graham four, \$2.40 consider flour, \$2.40 per 100 pounds.

MILLSTUFFS.

The firm feeling in bran and shorts has brought about another advance, and prices wero marked up \$1 per ton last week. Bran is now quoted at \$11 and shorts at \$13 per ton in small jobbing lots, with larger lots obtainable at \$10 and \$12 per ton respectively.

GROUND FEED.

Ground corn and cat chop is again quotable higher, owing to advancing prices south. Stocks in this market are very light, and what still remains is held at \$25 to \$26 per ton.

MEALS.

Oatmeal is very firm and higher prices are being asked in castern markets. Cornmeal could not be laid down here now at quotations. Prices are: Oatmeal, standard, \$2.50; granulated, \$2.65 per 100 lbs.; rolled eats, \$2.75 per sack of 90 lbs. Rolled oats are also obtained in 80 lb macks at \$2.65. Cornneal is held at \$1.50 per 100 lbs. Pot barley, \$2.75 per 100 lbs.

OATS

Oats are again higher, the range being about le per bushel higher. Stocks are light but the demand is also small, and only moving in a hand-to-mouth sort of way, Buyers will only take what they require for immediato use, as prizes will take a flop when new oats appear in the market. Jobbing lots are moving at 55 to 57c per bushel.

BEANS AND SPLIT PEAR.

White beans are jobbing at \$2.25 per bushel in small lots. Split peas are held in the same way \$2.75 per 100 pounds.

BUTTER.

A light trade is doing at about former prices. Receipts are not large, but they are quite up to requirements, and they could be made a good deal larger if dealers encouraged shipments. Very hot weather rotards shipmonts. A sale of a good average lot of dairy is reported at 12c, though quotations are given at 12 to 14c for good to choice dairy, in small lots, and down to 8 to 12c for common to good.

CHEESE.

Jobbing at 10 to 101 per lb. RGGS.

Firm at 17c per dozen, and a little better has been obtained for small lots at times.

LARD.

Held at \$2.15 per 20 lb. pail.

OURED MEATS.

The general tendency is firm and p ices are well held. Hams are fractionally higher. Prices are as follows : Dry salt bacon, 10c; smoked long clear, 11c; spiced rolls, 121 to 13c; boneless breakfast bacon canvassed, 131 to 14c; smoked hams, 14¹/₂ to 15c. Mess pork \$18 to \$18 50 per barrel. German sausage, 9c per lb.; Bologna sausage, 8c lb.; ham, tongue and chicken sausage, 9c per ¹/₂ pound package.

DRESSED MEATS.

Prices are steady, and have apparently reached a basis for the present, though beef is easier if anything. Beef is still quoted 5 to 6½c, as to quality, though there is scarcely anything bringing the top price, and good beef has been offered at 5½c, with 6c per pound usually asked for choice. Mutton is unchanged at 11c, and lamb holds at 12½c. Pork brings S to 8½c, and yeal 5 to 7c per pound. as to quality. veal 5 to 7c per pound, as to quality.

HAY.

Loose offering on the market at \$4 to \$5 per ton. For pressed \$7 to \$8 per ton is asked.

LIVE STOCK.

The market is well supplied with cattle and a brisk movement is going on in shipping east-ward. A good many car lots were shipped from Winnipeg last week for Montreal and for export to the Old Country. Over thirty cars were in the stock yards here one day last week. Locally prices have about the same range of 2 to 3c per pound, live weight. The top quotation was paid last week for a good average lot. Hogs are not moving to any extent, and are worth 5 to 54c. Only extra choice would bring the top price, and that would only be when they are wanted badly. Sheep are worth \$4 to \$5 per head and lambs \$3 to \$4 per head.

SENACA BOOT.

Dull and some only offering 20 to 22c per pound.

VEGETABLES.

Prices still have an easier tendency, though they are getting down to hard pan, and are not declining as fast as they have done lately. Somesorts, however, areconsiderablylower. New potatoes have dropped to 50 to 60c per bushel. Old potatoes are not offering and are probably done for the year. Cauliflower unchanged at done for the year. Cautinower unchanged at 75 to \$1.25 per dozen head for good to choice, poor at low as 40c. Cabbage 40 to 60c per dozen. Cucumbers unchanged at 40c per dozen. Tomatoes 90c to \$1 per box of 12 lbs. Southern onions have declined to 4c per pound. Green boans are lower at 50 to 750 per bushel; peas in and 75c to \$1 per box of 12 lbs. Bo per beans are lower at 50 to 750 per bushel; peas in pod, 750 to \$1 per bushel; celery, 30c per dozen heads; vegetable marrow are offer-ing at 75c to \$1.00 per dozen. Green stuff in bunches is quoted: Radishes, 20c per dozen bunches; beets, 20c; lettuce, 10c; green onions, 20c; rhubarb, 25 to 30c; turnips, 20c; compare 20c Green or is worth 15c per carrots, 20c. Green corn is worth 15c per dozen ears.

HIDES.

Hides have taken a turn upward for cows, and the latter are now worth as much as steers. Prices by grade now arc: No. 1, 5c; No. 2, 4c; No. 3, 3c per pound. Caliskins, No. 1, 5c; No. 2, 4c. Sheep pelts, are now worth 20 to 25c each for fresh killed; lamb-

skins, 35 to 40c each for new. Tallow, 21c for rough and 41 to 5c for rendered.

WOOL.

Ordinary unwashed is quoted at 10kc and up to 11 and 12° for fine downs; washed 13 to 15c. POULTRY.

There is a good demand for poultry, in com-parison with the supply. Spring chickens are rather small yet, but will bring 40c per pair. Good older chickens will bring 50 to 65c per pair. Turkeys will bring 123c per pound, live weight.

Montreal Live Stock Market.

Advices are unfavorable. Receipts are very large and the demand slow. The manipulation which has been going on in ocean freights is against outside shippers, a syndicate having obtained control of nearly all the available shipping space. Ocean rates are held very high, being quoted away up to 60 to 85 shillings by the combine. Receipts of butchers' stock have been heavy. Choice export cattle were quoted at 4 to 41c; stockers, 31 to 33c; butcher's stock, poor to good, 2 to 4c.

Cables early last week from British markets were unfavorable. Offerings were said to be inferior, and the demand for such slow. Prices were 1 to 11c lower. Liverpool quotations were: Inferior and bulls, 91 to 10c; poor to choice, 101 to 121c; choice to finest, 12 to 13c.

Montreal Stock Markets.

Following were quotations for stocks at Montreal on Aug. 8 :

Banks.	Sellerr.	Buyers
Bank of Montreal	2327	232
Ontario		116
Molson's		165
Toronto		223
Merchants		146
Union		140
		-
Commerce	. 129}	129 1
Miscellancous.		
Montreal Tel		99
Rich. & Ont. Nav	. 61	60
City Pass. Ry	196	1914
Montreal Gas	2104	2094
Canada N. W. Land Co.	814	S1
C. P. R. (Montreal)		792
C. P. R. (London).		81
Money-Time		-
Money—On call	. 5 <u>1</u>	-

Eastern Cheese Markets.

The market at Brockville, Ont., on July 31st, was spirited and prices were fully up to what was anticipated. The competition was very keen. The sales were white cheese, 667 at 5 3-16c; 2,312 at Sic; 120 at 8 1-16c; colored, 250 at 83c; 1,816 at 8 5.16c; 498 at 84c; 125 at S 1-16c. The cheese not sold on the board was all disposed of at 83 and 84c. The stock in this district was never better cleaned up than at present.

At London, on August 2, twenty-one factorics offered 4,822 boxes July. No sales, market dull.

John Hyde, of Winnipeg, shipped last week from Carman, Man., over one hundred head of cattle. They will go through to Montreal Hyde says he will likely ship about one hundred and thirty more next week. The two shipments will leave over six thousand dollars among our farmers in the Carman district-Carman Standard.

JUST TO HAND PER S. S. OCEAN KING, 221 Packages Fine English Confectionery.

ROWNTREE'S 🕹 JUBES 🕹 AND 🕹 PASTILES 7 LB. BOXES, IN

Craven's Crystalized Sweets

IN 5 LB. BOTTLES.

ALL THE LEADING FLAVORS IN BOTH THESE LINES.

JUST THE THING FOR HIGH CLASS DRUG AND CONFECTIONERY TRADE.

We are also Headquarters for Heavy Drugs, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Toilet Soaps, Cigars and Tobacconist's Goods.

INNIPEG.

Manitoba Crop Outlook.

The heavy thunder storm which we mentioned in our last weekly report, as having occurred in the Winnipeg district, it has since been learned extended over a large portion of the country. In Southern Manitoba the storm was particularly heavy, and in that region was accompanied by a teriffic down-pour of hail, which destroyed a large acreage of crop. Along the Pembina Mountain branch of the Canadian Pacific railway, the greatest damage was doue. Commencing at a point five or six miles west of Deloraine, the hail swept a strip of country extending castward on each side of the railway to beyond Boissevain. The width of the storm belt varies from three or four to nine or ten miles. About Deloraine the crops in townships 2 and 3, in ranges 22, 23 and 24, are badly demoralized. About 12,000 acres of crop tributary to Deloraine and Whitewater are estimated to be destroyed. About Boissevain a large acreage is also destroyed. Eastward from this place the damage is lighter and the force of the storm appears to have been broken, though patches here and there were caught. Some damage was done at Killarney, Pilot Mound and as far cast as Manitou, all on the Pembina branch. West of Morris and in the Mennonite settlement cast of the Red River some damage was also done, and at several other points there was a light sprinkling of hail. Altogether the storm was the most destructive which the province has ever suffered from It would be very difficult to estimate closely the total damage done, but it is placed by different authorities at from 15,000 to 50,000 acres. The medium between these will probably be near the mark. the situation is satisfactory.

All agree that the damage done is very considerably under the amount reported by telegraph on Monday last. Though the damage is not so great as to be felt in the total crop of the province, yet it will be very severe upon the districts affected and upon individual sufforers.

The weather last week was variable, ranging from pleasant to excessively warm on some days, with one or two spells cool enough to be chilly, and getting down to a rather low temperature to be comfortable at night, causing something of a frost scare. No authentic reports of frost received yet. A few fields of grain were cut here and there through the country, barley harvesting being well under way in some sections, and some wheat cut. To day (Saturday), the weather appears settled, and if it continues favorable harvesting will be active next week.

British Colombia Trade.

Busidess generally in the province is good. Payments on the whole are satisfactory, and the towns and cities have every indication of prosperity, so says an experienced traveller from the east who has been all through it. He reports the demands for Canadian cottons favorable as compared with English goods. At Nanaimo matters are quiet owing to the miner's strike, but of course that can only be temporary. Throughout the Fraser Valley, Okanagan and the Kootenay, there is absolutely nothing but evidences of progres , with feelings of hope everywhere. It is in fact the new era for those places. Business in Victoria and Westminster is always solid. At Vancouver

About the only source of complaint up to a a day or two ago was the cannery men of the Fraser. The catch had been very small and as the salmon season was well advanced the prospects for failure were good. However, the long looked for run of sockeyes began on Thursday and immense numbers are being secured. In two weeks the canners will have completed their season's work. The sockeye run usually commences about the middle of July, but last year and this it was a month late. Five dollars per hundred pounds is the current price on contracts of short limit.

The crop of hay and potatoes is excellent and figures in both are dropping with prospects. Hay, although the price is not yet fixed, is ruling at \$15 a ton and may go lower. Potatoes, since the new crop, have declined from \$45 to \$20 a ton, and still shows signs of weakening. Last year the crop was not as small as the price would indicate, but the supply was cornered early in the season. Crops of every description are splendid in every section of the province. Wheat is being harvested at Chilliwhack and threshing will commence next week. If the present weather continues for two weeks longer it will prove fortunes to those to be benefitted thereby.

This will undoubtedly be the best year for large fruits the province has had. The crop is excellent, market increased, home supply in better demand, and shipping methods greatly improved. That the mercantile world is alive to the situation is proven by the fact that two canning factories are in operation, one at Vancouver and one in New Westminster. The possibilities of fruit growing is, however, evident when it is known that the supply has not at all been adequate to the demand.

THE COMMERCIAL.



Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

The strong movement which set in in wheat on Saturday continued on the following Monday, Aug. 4. August option opened at 911c, and ranged upward to 94c. September ranged from 922 to 951c, and December from 959 to 983c, all options closing at the top. Corn, which advanced 14c on Saturday, closed 4 to 3c lower on Monday. Oats gained ic on Saturday and made a further gain of 1 to 3c on Monday. Closing prices for futures were :-

	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.
Wheat	94	95J	-	993
Com	403	473	48}	481
Oats	35	341	341	351
Pork	12.00	11.50		
Lard	6.05	6.20	6.32}	
Short_Ribs	5.20	6.37}	5.473	

Wheat held up its head pretty well on Tuesday, and at the close was ic higher than Monday. August ranged from 93 to 943c per bushel. September ranged from 941 to 963c, and December from 971 to 993c. Corn made a big spurt on further hot dry weather reports, closing at the top. The same is true of oats. Lard ruled stronger, but other provisions averaged lower. Closing prices for futures were :

	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.
Wheat	94}	96		981
Corn	491	487	49}	492
Oats	361	361	30 <u>1</u>	361
Pork	11.75	11 35	10 50	<u> </u>
Lard	6.20	6.35	6.50	6.67
Short Ribs	5,20	5.45	5.55	

The upward movement in wheat continued on Wednesday. August ranged from 947 at the opening to 933c, September from 96 to 97§c, and December from 99 to \$1.003. May wheat ranged from \$1.03 to \$1.05 per bushel. Corn gained another 1 to 1c and oats made a big spurt, gaining over 3c on near deliveries, due to crop damage reports. Provisions also advanced. Closing prices for future deliveries were :-

	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Dec
Wheat	957	961	_	1.001
Corn	491	501	503	511
Oats	39}	391	381	_
Pork	⁻	11.30	10.75	<u> </u>
Lard	6.25	6.40	6.52}	6.80
Short Ribs		5.55	5.671	

On Thursday wheat was easier, owing to free realizing on long wheat. Closing prices for futures were :-

		Aug.	Sept.	Dec.
Wheat		91	95)	981
20m	-	497	491	-
Oats	-	403	S91	
Fork		11.50	11.50	
Lard		6.20	6 20	
Short Ribs			5.42}	

Wheat opened weaker on Friday. The close was weak and a cent lower. Closing prices were :---

	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.
Wheat	94 <u>1</u>	942		973
Corn	49	489		`
Oats	384	371		-
Pork	11.50	<u> </u>		
Lard	6.223			
Ribs		5.40		

Minneapolis Market.

Follows were closing quotations on Aug. 7: Aug. Sept. Dec. On track No. 1 hard 991 1.00 No. 1 northern 93 917 943 96-97 No. 2 northern..... 83 \$3.93 Flour-The market was firm and flour hold

higher. There is yet considerable work ahead

to get out the remainder of former rather low priced flour sales, and that, with current orders keeps local mills busy now. Asking figures on first patents were about \$5 10 to \$5.35, straights \$4.40 to \$4.75, baker's \$3.75 to \$5.25, low grades \$1.35 to \$2 25.

Bran and Shorts-There was uniform strength in these markets and bran was figured at \$12 to \$12.75; shorts \$13 50 to \$14; middlings at \$14 25 to \$15.

Corn-Nominally, 49 to 50c.

Oats-The market held at 33 to 49c.

Feed-A good demand existed for feed at \$19, for coarse meal, \$19 to \$19.25 per ton for mixed feed.

London Fur Sales.

The London correspondent of the New York Fur Trade Review writes as follows to that journal :-

The June sales attracted but few buyers, the trade generally not favoring summer sales, which are held at a date prior to the disposal of spring supplies, and the collections also are usually not comparatively desirable in quality resulting in reduced prices which adversely affect the legitimate business. It is considered as good as proven that prices would have gone much lower if one buyer or bidder had not kept them up by some sort of an agreement, the details of which would make interesting reading, as showing the extent of development in manipulation.

C. M. Lampson & Co.'s sale. Black bear-Medium collection of the usual United States and Columbia skins; principally taken for Leipzig at about March prices.

Brown bear-Rather low in quality; taken largely by England; best skins brought 135 shillings.

Grizzly bear-Also taken for England, at from 75 to 90 shillings for best skins.

White bear-Best lots brought 90 shillings. Beaver-Consisted of Canada, Columbia, Rocky Mountain and Western skins; taken for England, Russia and America.

Chinchilla, bastard-22,000 skins, sold to Leipzig and London ; best blue prime at 19 to 20 shillings per dozen.

Red fox-Mainly United States collection, with small parcels of Halifax, Nova Scotia, and Alaskas. Leipzig and Russian dealers were the chief buyers.

Grey fox-Met with a limited demand for England; best No. 1 cased brought 33 pence.

Kitt fox-12,000 skins, the largest number in many years; mainly taken for London at 28 pence per skin.

White fox-Contained many low sorts and some parcels of good Alaskas; buyers commission firms and Leipzig dyers.

Hair scals-Taken by a Leipzig firm.

Fur scals, dry-Poor collection, and small lots of no importance.

Lynx-Taken by Leipzig and London buyers. Common cat-Purchased by London and German firms at 15 to 20 per cent. less than in the spring.

Marten-Purchased principally by London furriers at spring values ; a few skins taken for Paris.

Mink-Consisted of common United States, Southern and Southwestern sorts, and some small parcels of Eastern, Halifax and Michigan skins; prices averaged lower, in instances fifteen per cent. than in March; the leading buyers

were Gorman and French firms.

Musquash-All sorts met with a satisfactory demand, the greater part going to Leipzig.

Black musquash-Only 3 052; taken for Russia at full spring rates.

Otter-Western and Southern sorts, with small parcels of Columbia and Halifax skins; best dark lots bought 51 to 55 shilling; paler sorts, 10 per cent dearer than in March. German fur dealers were the buyers.

American opossum-Taken by London and Leipzig dealers.

Japanese foxes-Middling sizes were purchased for English, German and French consumption; firsts, extra large, averaged about 2 shillings.

Wallaby-Principally taken for London at former prices.

Raccoon-General collection; rough, prime and all thirds and fourths, brought March prices; middling sorts declined; taken largely for Leipzig, and in part for France and Russia; dark skins met a fair demand for Leipzig.

Skunk-A large quantity, 290,000 skins, containing many Southern, Southwestern and, as usual at this season, brownish skins; some strings had to be withdrawn; the bulk of the supply sold taken by Leipzig and London and many parcels for America; full stripes were dearest in proportion.

Civet cat-About 5.000 skins; taken by one Leipzig buyer.

Wolf-Buyers, English furriers.

Wolverine-Rather low collection; best skins brought 10 to 15 shillings.

Russian sable-Moinly Amersky; mainly taken for London trade.

Badger-Good skins were dear and were taken for France; seconds and thirds for London.

House cat-Sorted in blacks, blues, greys, red and mottled; found ready buyers. Grebe-All taken by a Leipzig commission

house.

MINOR SALES.

Australian oposssum, 600,000 skins in the sales of Messrs. Culverwell; A. & W. Nesbitt, Auning & Cobb; Flack, Chandler & Co., and Goad, Riggs & Co., the largest supply being that of Auning & Cobb, 300,000 skins. Good colored firsts of good classes brought 12 to 15 pence; paler,81 to 111; lower firsts, common sorts, 61 to 91; red I, common, 51 to 7; red I, better up to 121; common seconds, 4 to 5; superior, 71; red seconds, 3 to 41; small, 3 to 41; thirds, 12 to 3, and lower thirds, 1 to 11 pence.

Japanese foxes, 12,000 skins, 50,000 wallaby and 65,000 wombat; the two latter articles found a very limited demand.

Monkey, 40,000 skins, met with a good demand and brought about 15 per cent. more than in the previous sale; many lots taken for America ; best brought 69 pence, middlings about 48 pence.

Chinchilla, bastard, 70,000 skins; only a small part sold; good colors brought 18 shillings, and yellow up to 66 pence per dozen.

Australian bear-Nearly all withdrawn. Other articles comprised nutria, silver-grey rabbits, Persian lambs and Siberian wolf. The Persians were purchased for Leipzig at 25 pence.

The fall wheat crop of Ontario, says the Tor-onto World, which has just been garnered is far ahead of former years. According to the London Free Press, 30 to 40 bushels por acre are being threshed in Western Ontario,

Personals.

Among the Winnipeg business mon who wont east last week on their fall purchasing trip were Thos. Brownlow and J. L. Blair.

H. A. Seed, fruits, Winnipeg, has returned from a year's rambling in foreign lands.

Wm. H. Leishman, western representative of E. A. Small & Co., wholesale clothing, Montreal, has returned from the east, and is receiving a warm welcome from the boys. He appears to be bearing up well since his recent venture upon the disturbed sea of matrimony.

H. S. Wesbrook, of The Patterson & Bro. implement company, visited Southern Manitoba last week, and drove over the district swept by hail. He reports the loss from the storm as very great in the country tributary to Deloraine and Boissevain, but the total damage is not nearly as great as the first reports.

J Y. Griffin, of J. Y. Griffin & Co., provisions, Winnipeg, has returned from a month's visit to Ontario.

The Vancouver sale of lots owned by the C. P. R. was a great success. The number of lots sold was 314, realizing the sum of \$118,186, or an average of \$378.03 a lot, which must certainly be looked upon as a proof of the appreciation in which outside property is held. Lots 25 feet frontage, two miles from the centre of the city went as high as \$250, and up to over \$900 for the more desirable lots in the property offered.

HARRY L. LANGELIEK, Manufacturers' Agent, 5 SPENCER BLOCK, PORTAGE AVENUE,

WINNIPEG.

HOUSES REPRESENTED— L. GNAKDINGER, SON & Co., Montreal, Hats and Capa. GLOVER & BRAIS, Montreal, Gents' Furnishings, W. STRACHAN & Co., Montreal, Soaps and Oil.



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THE SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT ROUTE



- THROUGH TICKETS AT LOWEST RATES to Toronto, London, Detroit, Buffalo, Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, Boston, New York AND ALL POINTS IN THE EAST, also to St. Paul, Chicago, etc., etc.
- \$10 Saved on 1st Class and \$5 on 2nd Class Tickets to Vancouver, Victoria, Scattle, Tacoma, Portland, Ore., San Franciseo and all Pacific Coast Points by taking the Canadian Pacific Route.

EXCURSION TICKETS

TO BANFF HOT SPRINGS AND THE PACIFIC COAST ON SALE DAILY.

LOW EXCURSION RATES TO THE BAST Via the Great Lakes.

Steamers leave Port Arthur every Tuesday and Saturday. Leave Winnipeg Mondays and Saturdays.

Leave.	WINNIPEO.	Arrivo.			
14 20 Daily.	Pacific Express for Portage la Pra- irie, M. & N.W. Railway Stations,	16 30 Daily.			
-	Carberry, Brandon, Qu'Appelle,				
	Regina, Moosejaw, Medicine Hat, Calgary, Banff Hot Springs, Don-				
	ald, Kamloops, Vancouver. New				
	Westminster and PACIFIC COAST POINTS.				
17 30	Atlantic Express for Rat Portage,	10 25			
Daily ex- cept Thur.	Port Arthur, Sudbury, Sault Ste. Maric, North Bay, Toronto, Lon-	Daily ex			
ocpt 1	don, Detroit, Niagara Falls, Ot-	oofte und			
	tawa, Montreal, Boston, Halifax, New York and all Eastern Points.				
10 45	St. Paul Express for Morris Gretna	18 50			
Daily.	Grafton, Grand Forks, Farco.	Daily			
	Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, Tor-				
	onto, Montreal, etc.	30.00			
10 45	Connects with Mixed for Morden, Manitou, Killarney, Deloraine	13 50			
	and Intermediate Stations.				
a 11 30	Morris, Morden, Manitou, Killar- ney and Deloraine.	17 15 8			
a 11 50	Headingly, Carman, Treherne, Hol-	15 15 b			
	land and Glenboro. Stony Mountain and Stonewall				
6 750 6 1800	Kildonan, Parkdale, Lower Fort	12 b 10 35			
	Garry and West Selkirk.	01.00			
c 700	Niverville, Otterburne, Dominion City and Emerson.	21 30 c			
a, Tuesd nesday and	av, Thursday and Saturday; b, Mon l Friday; c, Wednesday only.	day, Wed-			
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t ivii	Or at any Regular	Station			
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GEO. OI	DS. D. MONICOL	 L.			
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W. WH	YTE, . ROBT. KERR	' 2			
	n. Sup't, Gen. Pass	. Agt,			
		INNIPEO			

THE COMMERCIAL.

Eastern Business Changes. ONTARIO.

J. J. King, saddler, Tara, has assigned.

Jno. Scoon, drugs, Parkhill, has sold out.
R. Wright, joweler, Chesley, has assigned.
A. Thomson, drugs, Niagara Falls, is dead.
C. B. Hoey, shoes, Shelburne, has assigned.
H. Harwood, baker, Delaware, has sold out.
T. O. Rush, grocer, Peterboro, has assigned.
W. J. Rowe, grocer, Toronto, has sold out.
James Davidson, dry goods, Ottawa, is dead.
S. Woods, tailor, Collingwood, has assigned.
S. J. Kelly, painter, Kingston, has assigned.

Jno. Burns, jr., hardware, Toronto, has sold out.

Geo. W. Winn, printer, Aylmer, has sold out.

John Ellison, Arlington House, Brampton, is dead.

H. MacKechnie, brewer, Cobourg, has assigned.

T. S. Corrigan, grocer, Toronto, has assigned.

J. Noble & Co., furniture, Strathroy, have sold out.

M. Twomey, boots and shoes, Windsor, has sold out.

A. F. Campbell, publisher, Brampton, has sold out.

V. & C. Vance, merchants, Essex, have assigned.

R. F. Davey, jewcler, Port Hope, has assigned.

Mrs. E. Culverhouse, jeweler, Thorold, has assigned.

Dunlop & Hardy, builders, Toronto, have assigned.

T. Hardy, boots and shoes, Toronto, has assigned.

E. Tisdale, general store, Beaverton, has assigned.

Mary E. McQuoid, milliner, Consecon, has assigned.

E. and J. Park, general store, Jarvis, has assigned.

Jas. Scougale, carriage maker, Colborne, has assigned.

J. S. Rogerson, dry goods, etc., Guelph, has assigned.

Chris. Wagner, manufacturer, Toronto, has assigned.

Wm. Booth, drugs, Tamworth; now Chas. R. Jones.

Thos. Murray, pork, etc., Toronto, is giving up business.

John Horsman, hotel, London, is selling out at auction.

C. H. Demstadt, general storekeeper, Blair, has sold out.

A. S. Chalue, general store, Penetanguishene, has assigned.

Robert Hill, general store, Arthur township, has assigned.

J. Dale & Son, general store, Madoc; John Dale is dead.

Hudson & Ramsay, general store, Alliston, have dissolved.

F. J. G. Turner, drugs and stationery, Millbrook, is dead.

Edward Nicholson, farmer, Bedford township, has assigned.

A. R. Mead, jewelor, Thamesville, has moved to Windsor.

F. M. Best, baker, Dutton ; away and creditors in possession.

Ach. Fairgreave, stoves, etc., Toronto, is offering 25c. on the \$.

C. B. Campbell, general store, Maxville and Dominionville, has assigned.

T. M. Donnelly, printer, Sarnia; stock to be sold under chattel mortgage.

W. J. Jones & Sons, plasterers and contractors, Kingston, have assigned.

J. Giddins, groceries, pork, etc., Cobourg; succeeded by W. & H. Giddins.

W. T. Dingle, manufacturer of seed drills, Oshawa; estate being wound up.

Freeman & Livingston, tailors and gents' furnishers. Napance, have assigned.

Bain Bros. Manufacturing Company, waggons, Woodstock ; moving to Brantford.

Jas. Higgins, fruit, etc., and Lovely Bros., rubberine collars, Sarnia, have been burned out.

W. Y. Brunton & Son, fancy dry goods, etc., London, has been burned out; insurance, \$6,500.

H. Wilson & Co., general store, Peninsula Harbor, Heron Bay and Port Colwell, have dissolved.

Jeffery & Co., coal and grain ; J. A. Smith, boats, and Yates & Co., Midland, have been damaged by fire.

Miss Montgomery, furniture; Ferguson & Gibson, stoves, etc., and Wm. Roddick, painter, Brussels, have been damaged by fire.

J. H. Delamere, publisher; E. Noice, general store; C. D. Curry, physician; F. R. Curry, drugs; Wm. Cardwell, hotel; A. B. H. Carl, general store; M. Brown, shoes, and A. Palmer, harness, Minden, have been burned out.

QUEBEC.

A. Kelson, tailor, Montreal, has assigned.

E. Masson, shoes, Montreal, has assigned. Canada Cane Co., Montreal, have dissolved.

Montreal Asbestos Co., Montreal, have dissolwed.

R. T. Dinahan, grocer, Montreal, has assigned.

Vezina & Larin, wines, St. Henri, have dissolved.

Paquette & Frere, dry goods, Montreal, have sold out.

W. H. Arnton, auctioncer, Montreal, has assigned.

Alex. Chaput, hardware, Montreal, has assigned.

Eugene Corriveau, jeweler, Quebec, has assigned.

P. E. Fugere, grocer, etc., Montreal, has assigned.

Brock & Co., commissioners, Montreal, have dissolved.

W. Daoust, hotel, Cote St. Laurent, has been burned out.

John Delisle, dry goods, Montreal, has been burned out.

A. Kelsen, clothing, Montreal, is offering compromise.

L. Bisson & Co., tailors, Montreal, have been burned out.

E. O'Reilly, clothing, Aylmer; meeting of creditors held.

W. and G. H. Tate, dry dock, Montreal, have assigned.

Dupius, Lanoix & Co, clothing, Montreal, have dissolved.

Aird & Co., grocer, Montreal; stock damaged by fire and water.

Mrs. C. Guerin, whitewear, etc., Montreal, has been burned out.

R. D. Anglin, fruit, etc., Cote St. Antoine, has been burned out.

Taylor & Mount, electrical apparatus, Montreal, have dissolved.

A. H. Bernard, general store, St. Jean Isle of Orleans, has assigned.

Talbot & Girard, general store, Fraserville, have been burned out.

P. Grace & Co., wholesale grocers, Montreal; Patk Grace is dead.

Langlois Elzear, shoes, Montreal; stock damaged by fire and water.

J. D. Adams & Co., grocers, Montreal, advertise stock for sale by auction.

H. F. Jackson, drugs, Cote St. Antoine; stock damaged by fire and water.

Thibaudeau Isidore & Co., wholesale dry goods, Montreal; Isidore is dead.

Walter Paul, grocer, Montreal and Cote St. Antoine; burned out at Cote St. Antoine.

Estate of L. G. Arpin, manufacturer of shoes, Montreal; meeting of creditors called.

W. H. Chapman, drugs, Montreal and Cote St. Antoine; burned out at Cote St. Antoine.

F. X. Guerin & Co., clothing, etc., Montreal; Israel Betournay registers only as partner.

M. Feron & Son, undertakers. Montreal, have dissolved; M. Feron continues under same style.

Comming & Brewis, photo. goods, Montreal, have dissolved; Wm. A. Cumming continues under same style.

Morton, Phillips & Bulmer, stationers, Montreal, have dissolved; business continued by Morton, Phillips & Co.

Turner, Rose & Co., wholesale grocers, Montreal, have dissolved; A. D. Turner, J. C. Rose and W. S. Laflamme continue under same style.

NOVA SCOTIA.

J. Jeffers, lumber, Newville, has assigned.

H. M. Dunbrack, grocer, Halifax, has assigned.

F. C. Faulds, general store, Springhill, has assigned.

H. E. Oakes, general store, Weymouth, has assigned.

E. W. Wright, tca, etc., Halifax; stock sold at auction.

A. McLeod, general store, South Gut, St. Anns, has assigned.

Robt. M. Rushton, general storekeeper, Greenville, has assigned.

Murauch H. McKenzie, general storckeeper, Baddeck, has assigned.

Thompson & Newcomb, gold mining, Pleasant River, have assigned.

J. W. Schurman, general store and lumber, River Philip, has assigned. J. Connolly & Co., stationery, etc., Halifar; | Mrs. Ellen Connolly is dead.

Falconer & Durning, general sterekcepers, Acadia Mines, have assigned.

F. W. Wood, general store, Sheffields Mills; offoring compromise, 25 per cent.

Union Outfitting Co., Ltd., general store, etc., Clarkes Harbor, have assigned.

The estate of C. C. Hart, general storekeeper, Sheet Harbor, is advortised for sale by tender.

S. F. Morrison, general store, Folly Village, out of business; succeeded by C. N. Commings.

Jas. T. Powers & Co., hardware, grocerics & c., Bridgewater, have dissolved; Jas. T. Powers continues.

U. J. Weatherbe, dealer in tins &c., Springhill, has admitted L. B. Donkin, as a partner; style now Weatherbe & Donkin.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

R. B. Jewett, general store, Keswich, is dead.

R. A. Sweezey, general store, Nappan, has assigned.

Moss & Son, jewelers, Moncton, have assigned.

C. I Keith & Co., general store, lumber and matches, Butternut Ridge, have dissolved; G. Harris retires; business continued by remaining partners under same style.

Items About Trade,

The sale of several lots of Cape wool at Montreal is reported at 16½ to 17½c. Australian is quoted at 17 to 20c and B. A. scoured at 39 to 41c.

The new crop of the Malaga raisins is not expected to exceed that of last year—say 600,-000 boxes. First shipments are expected to begin early in September.

The Toronto *Empire* recently reported a sale of a round lot of choice dairy butter in that market at 13c per pound, and stated that common butter was moving at 8c.

Burlaps, says an exchange, are firmer and likely to be higher during the next six months. Some manufacturers are indifferent about booking orders at present rates. From the unanimity of their statements it is evident that it does not pay to manufacture oil-cloths now and sell them at the present very low rates.

The canned goods market of Toronto is referred to as follows by the *Smpire*: "There has been a fair demand for salmon at firm prices for spot stock: ordinary brands are going at \$150and the best at \$1.65. Lobsters are firm at \$2.00 to \$220, with Clover Leaf at \$2.75. Fruits and vegetables are quiet. A few tomatoes are selling at \$1,20. Corn and peas are not offered at the former low prices, the cheap stock being evidently pretty well sold out; for present stock \$1.00 to \$1.10 is generally asked."

The market for California prunes, evaporated apricots and peaches, says the Journal Commerce, continues strong. All the apricots that have arrived thus far have passed into jobber's hands, and the jobbers in turn have distributed nearly the entire quantity. Scarcity of green fruit of all kinds and the high cost of canned fruitaccounts for this unprecedented experience. Apparently 17 to 17½c spot could readily be obtained in New York for carload lots. On the coast sales were reported at 154 to 16c f.o.b. for choice quality in sacks. Further contracts for prunes were closed at 114c delivered, in Philadelphia, for 60s to 90s in boxes, which price, it was stated, could have been obtained for more goods than the sellers were in a position to offer.

A circular issued by Altred H. Keun, Smyrna, estimates the 1890 crop of Sultana raisins at 30 per cent less than that of last year; a falling off of 11 per cent in Eleme raisins and an increase of 30 per cent in black raisins, and a falling off of 30 per cent in figs. The crop of the latter is estimated at 12,900 tons, against 19,250 tons last year and an average of about 15,000 tons during the preceding three years. The 1890 crop of Sultana raisins is placed at 15,000 tons. Last years yield was 21,200 tons, that of 1888 about 31,000 tons and the average for 1886 and 1887 about 27,000 tons. Of Eleme raisins about 17,300 tons are calculated upon, against 20,000 tons in 1889 and 22,440 tons in 1888. The estimates on currants indicate a heavy falling off in that locality, the total being placed at only 220 tons, against 600 tons in 1888 and 1889. The quantites in all estimates are tons of 2,240 lbs.

High Fruit Prices.

In the United States there is a general tendency to high prices for fruits. The Minneapolis *Commercial Bulletin* says: "Prices for everything in the line of canned fruits continuo to move steadily upward, according to eastern reports, and the advance is more rapid at first hands than in the jobbing branch. As a matter of fact, there are few, if any, lines of fruit that the retailer is not buying at prices below those at which the jobber can replace the goods at the present time.

In the Baltimore market blackberries are bringing 90c to \$1 per dozen, and other berries and cherries \$1 to \$1.10, or fully 10c above what the same lines were selling at two weeks ago. Peaches and pears are up fully as much in the principal markets, and apples are very difficult to obtain at any price. The class of goods that may be termed "pie timber" are the scarcest of any. For example, it is now a very difficult matter to obtain first-class apples in gallon cans at less than \$3.26 per dozen. Sales have been made of prime stock at \$3.20 and of seconds \$3. Three and six-pound cans are to be had in very limited quantities, if at all.

There is a positive scarcity of gallon and 3-lb. pie peaches; practically nothing offored in New York and \$4 and \$1.60 respectively asked in Baltimore for small lots offered there.

Small fruits, as above noted, are high, and all descriptions of the dried products are in nearly as strong shape. Table fruit is little, if at all, better as far as the interests of buyers may be concerned. Three-pound Eastern peaches are selling at \$2.25 for standards and \$2.50 to \$2.75 for extras, while seconds are up to \$2 for 2-lb. and \$1.60 for 3-lb. Standard California peaches that jobbers supplied their retail customers with at \$2.25 and under ten days a go were sold Monday at \$2.35 to \$2.50 to \$3.25 to \$3.50. Apricots were sold at \$1.80 and are new held at \$1.85. Standard pears brought \$2.35 to \$2.40 and extras \$3.25 to \$3.50. The tendency on new (1890 pack) California fruits for future delivery, and on no less than five different brands, quotations were sent out showing an advance of 10c for apricots and Crawford peaches."

A Ray of Sunshine.

The second second second second

A real estate office. Agents, sub agents, loafors, etc., lounging about.

First Agent (looking over paper)-"Say, what do you think? Here's a feller advertises that he wants to buy a lot !"

Omnes-"No !"

2nd Agent-"What's his address? Write him a letter, quick !"

3rd Agent—"Tell you boys, business is looking up. Going to have a boom again this fall, sure."—Toronto Grip.

We would dedicate the above to our Winnipeg boomstors. When Mr. Grip evolved this he surely must have been looking over a Winnipeg paper. Every now and then we are treated free gratis to a little paragraph to the effect that we are to have a real estate "boom," but when the matter is sifted down there is just about as much reason in it as there would be to expect a "boom" from the imaginary incident referred to by Grip.

A Quebec despatch says: "The Gaspe district fisheries are proving a failure. On the east coast barely enough for home consumption can be secured, and almost ceasless rain makes drying very difficult. Labrador fishermen have returned from the sea with hardly enough fish to keep themselves and families through the winter. Nova Scotia merchants who have arrived in the district to procure supplies of fish and have of course failed, state that the Nova Scotia catch is poor."



As Red Cedar is the proper name for the timber of this province that has been commonly called cedar, without the qualifying word RED, I will hereafter designate my shingles and lumber manufactured from this timber as

Red Cedar Shingles ---- Red Cedar Lumber. · NOW IN STOCK: · · 3 000,000 ·· RED CEDAR SHINGLES 100,000 Ft. RED CEDAR LUMBER FOR SASH AND DOOR FACTORIES. © PROMPT © SHIPMENTS. ©

G. F. Slater,

VANCOUVER, B.C.





Heintzman Pianos, Karn Organs and Raymond Sewing Machines

ARE THE BEST.

Agents Wanted in Unoccupied Territory.

ADDRESS:

JAS. HADDOCK & CO., 271 Main Street, - WINNIPEG, Man.

Vancouver's Jobbing Trade.

Wholesale trade has been making steady growth at Vancouver, B. C., and already the young city can boast of quite a number of jobbing concerns. No doubt this feature of Vancouver's trade will continue to expand in keeping with the growth of the city in other directions. Wholesale trade at present is mainly confined to such lines as groceries, provisions, etc., but houses in other branches are gradually being established. Several important additions to the wholesale trade of the city have been made within the past few months, by the establishment of branch houses of Manitoba firms. G. F. & J. Galt and Carscaden, Peck & Co., of Winnipeg, and Smith & Burton of Brandon, have opened branch houses at Vancouver.

G. F. & J Galt, wholesale grocers, have secured premises in the Van Horne block, Granville street, a handsome solid brick and stone building which would do credit to c y city, and one of the finest buildings in the city. In this block they have four floors and basement. The building is very substantial, and the floors are capable of carrying a heavy weight of goods. 1 hydraulic elevator is being put in, to facilitate the moving of goods from one flour to another. A large portion of the cellar is set apart for butter, so that it will not come in contact with other goods, which might impair the quality of the article. One flat is used for teas alone. This is probably the most important line handled. Vancouver, with its direct connection with Chino and Japan, is destined to become an important tea market, and the firm have an eye to the importance of this trade. A general wholesale grocery stock is carried. H. Galt is in charge at Vancouver, while the tea department is looked after by R. Martin, an experienced man who is well posted in the tea trade.

Next door to Messrs. Galt, in the same block, is the Vancouver branch of Carscaden, Peck &

Co., wholesale manufacturers and dealers in clothing, hats, caps, fur goods, men's furnishiogs, etc. This firm has long been favorably known throughout the West, and for the past six or seven years travellers from the Winnipeg house have made periodical trips through British Columbia. Finally the British Columbia business of the firm reached such dimensions that they decided to "stablish a branch in the province, where they would be always on the spot, ready to do business. A full stork of goods is now carried at Vancouver, and the business is in charge of J. D. Carscaden, senior member of the firm.

Smith & Burton, wholesale grocers, Brandon, Manitoba, also have their branch business at Vancouver, in charge of John Craig. They are located in the Elphinston block, Granville street, onposite the Hotel Vancouver, one of the many fine buildings of the street. The special business of the firm at Vancouver is to handle Manitoba produce, and for this purpose the building occupied is admirably adapted, as it has a splendid cellar. Groceries are not carried, the Vancouver business being confined to produce. Mr. Craig is the right man to have in charge, and his pleasant and business-like manner is making him popular in Vancouver.

The Oriental 'Traders' Company is another comparatively new institution for Vancouver. This business was located here owing to the special advantages which Vancouver enjoys for handling Oriental goods, with its direct line of steamships to Asiatic ports, and through railway connection to the East. It is the intention of the Oriental Traders' Company to make a specialty of importing Oriental staple goods, while they will also endeavor to work up an export trade to Asiatic countries in Canadian goods. Imports will include teas, coffees, spices, raw sugars, rice, brushes, mattings, cigars, liquors, hemp, silk goods, umbrellas, leaf tobacco, manilla, etc. While attention will be given mostly to staples, curios will also be importe2, and all will be handled wholesale

exclusively. These goods will come from China, Japan, India, Phillipine Islands and other Asiatic countries.

Among the oldest established houses of Vancouver is the firm of T. Dunn & Co., hardware. The firm is composed of Thomas Dunn and P. T. Dunn, the latter a brother of the senior member of the firm, who became a partier last fall. The firm occupy quarters in the handsome Dunn and Miller block, on Cordova street. This block has a frontage of 104 feet on Cordova street, and is 70 feet deep. The portion occupied by T. Dunn & Co, however, is 132 feet deep on the ground floor, and 30 feet frontage. It is a solid brick and stone block, three stories high, and one of the finest structure in the city, elected at a cost of \$45,000. The firm also have a large warehouse on the railway, 30x100 feet, for surplus stock, besides a warehouse in the rear of the block. A large stock of shelf and heavy hardware, stoves, paints, oils, glass, building supplies, etc., is carried. Heavy goods, such as glass, metals, chains, etc., are imported direct by water. A general jobbing and retail trade is done, and business this spring is said to have bee. better than ever before.

R. V. Winch is one of the active, pushing business men of Vancouver, and if his business does not continue to increase it will not be for lack of energy on his part. His jobbing trade is largely in fish, and in this lino he does a large trade, shipping fresh fish in ice all along the railway eastward from Vancouver to Winnipeg and beyond. He has handled about two tons of salmon per week, besides about a ton per week of other fish. His boats are fishing on Fraser river, Burrard Inlet and in the Straits. At his fish market in Vancouver he handles a large quantity of produce, vegetables, fruits, etc.

In the fruit line J. Canning has been established in Vancouver for some years, and finds trade steadily increasing with him. He makes a specialty of native fruits, though handling

imported varieties as well. In native fruits particularly he has been working up quite a jobbing trade in shipping to points along the railway castward, in addition to his local trade. The fruit industry is gradually growing, and will expand more rapidly in the future, as a large area of new planting has been made the last year or two. Mr. Canning's shipments of fruits extend as far castward as Winnipeg. This year the local fruit crop has not been as large as looked for, but a marked improvement is noticeable in the mode of packing and marketing. Lighter and butter packages are being used, and dealers who take shipments of British Columbia fruit will now have less reason to complain of the mode of packing.

The produce line is well represented by a number of houses. In this line Wm. Knox has recently opened as a produce and commission dealer, and he is prepared to handle butter, cheese, eggs, etc. He will also handle foreign and domestic fruits. Though new in this trade, Mr. Knox has been in business in Vancouver for some time, and he is well known as a reliahis man.

The Vancouver Warehouse Company, of which G. R. Major is manager, is another institution which handles produce. C.C. Eldridge manages the produce business. He is an experienced butter and cheese man, having been in that line at Montreal, before moving to Vancouver. The company is prepared to receive shipments of Manitoba produce. The Vanceuver Warehouse Company also does a general storage and forwarding business, brokerage, insurance, etc., and also has the agency for the Canada Sugar Refining Company of Montreal.

McMillan & Hamilton have been established some time, and do a general produce, fruit and commission business, handling butter, eggs, cheese, fruits and produce in a wholesale way. They find trade steadily increasing at Vancouver, and to show the growth in the demand they can now place car lots on the market where formerly such a quantity would produce a glut. In imported fruits they do a large trade, and also receive shipments of produce from Manitoba.

Harry Arkell was one of the first to open in the produce trade at Vancouver, and he is still there and finds his business growing. He handles a considerable quantity of Manitoba butter, cheese, eggs, and also flour, feed, etc. Mr. Arkell, along with other produce dealers complains that Manitoba shippers hold for too high prices. There is a market at Vancouver for a considerable quantity of choice butter (poor not wanted at any price) but Manitoba shippers must be prepared to sell as low or lower than Eastern Canada dealers.

T. W. Clark has also been established in business for some years, handling produce, flour, feed, fruits, etc., including a considerable quantity of stuff which comes from Manitoba. Manitoba flour, notwithstanding high prices last spring maintained a good sale, as it will be had by some regardless of the price, and even when it costs more it is sometimes cheaper to use owing to its great strength.

Crowder & Penzer do business as general commission merchante and dealers in coal, wood and produce. They have a wharf, yards and extensive buildings on False Creek, on Harris street. They handle native produco, hay, oats, etc., in large quantities, bringing it by boat from the agricultu. I district tributary to the Fraser river.

Robert. Couth, commission merchant, also handles produce in large lots. He is interested in shipping and owns two tugs and a number of scows, etc., with which he does freighting and shipping. Mr. Couth is a pleasant gentleman with whom to do business.

Wm. Skene has been a resident of Vancouver for some years, and now occupies a fleor in the fine Van Horne block, where he carries a jobbing stock of dry goods and boots and choes. In dry goods he represents the set I known house of S. Greenstilles, Son & Co., of Montreai, and Cochrane, Cassils & Co., Montreai in boots and shoes. He also represents John MacLean & Co., millinery and Alex. McArthur & Co., manufacturers of paper, both firms of Montreal. Mr. Skene is a prominent member of the bard of trade and a judicious business man. He regards the outlook at Vancouver as fairly good, though noting a tendency to overdo 'rade.

Another business of a jobbing nature is the ship chandlery store of Creighton, Frasor & Co., established about eighteen months ago, and the only or' of the kind on the mainland of B. C. A large stock of goods for supplying ships is carried; also for fishermen, mill trade, in rope belting, etc., paints, oils and other goods. Ships can be fitted out with a complete stock in all their requirements. Goods are carried in bond for ships, as goods supplied ships for foreign ports are free of duty.

A. W. Draper, formerly of Macleod, Alberta, has established a drug trade in the Simpson block, Granville street, where in addition to retail trade he does considerable jobbing in patent medicines and sundries. He is agent for Morse's soap for the province. He also does a considerable jobbing trade in cigars, tobacco, etc.

Baker, Bros. & Co., (limited) indent and import in large lots all kinds of imported goods, and charter vessels. The head-quarters of this company is at Liverpool, England. A. E. Tregent is manager at Vancouver. Mr. Tregent, who is well known in Winnipeg, and also at Qu'Appelle, Assiniboia Territory, where he was engaged in the banking business, has found business very satisfactory at Vancouver. Payments, he says, are better than at eastern points where he has done busines and credits are shorter, thirty days being to indentifie the save shorter.

There are quite a number of eastern wholesale and manufacturing concerns having agents in Vancouver the whole or a portion of the time. Two Manitoba institutions represented in this way are the Ogilvie Milling Company and the Lake of the Woods Milling Company. Geo. M. Leishman represents the former company in British Columbia, with headquarters at Vancouver, and disposes of a considerable quantity of Ogilvie's Manitoba patent and strong bakers' grades of flour throughout the province. A. O. Hastings represents the Lake of the Woods company in the same way.

There are several other jobbing houses in addition to those named, while several retail establishments do some jobbing trade. There are also some establishments which will come under the head of manufacturing industries, which do a considerable wholesale trade.

According to a recent census the population of Montreal is estimated at 277,000.

British Columbia.

A. S. Fairall, brewer, Victoria; style now Fairall & Barry.

Inland revenue collections at Victoria for July were \$0,087.

Commerford and Morgan have started business as tailors at Naniamo.

Wm. Monteith, insurance agent, Victoria; style ...ow Monteith & Milligan.

James McDonald & Co., furniture, Revelstoke, will establish a branch at Nelson.

The International Hotel has been opened at Nelson by Wm. Hunter and James Dawson.

Shirley & Hoy, hardwars merchants, Naniamo, have decided to move to New Westminster.

Geo. Steitz and J. P. . elletier, restaurant and bakery, V.ctoria, have sold out to C. C. Fox.

W. F. Teetzel, dealer in drugs, Revelstoke, sold over p thousand dollars worth of goods on a recent trip to Nelson.

Customs collections at Nanaimo for July were \$4,318. At Westminster for the same month collections were \$7,899.

It is reported that work will shortly be commenced upon the much-talked of electric railway to connect Vancouver with New Westminster.

E. S. Wilson & Co., general merchants, Revelstoke, have purchased a lot on Wright street, Ainsworth, and will at once erect a building and open a branch store there.

Steel rails sufficient for 21 miles of track have been shipped to Sproat, says the Revelstoke Star, amounting t- about 2,500 tons, and say 1,000 tons more are yet to go.

The National Electric Tramway Company, of Victoria, has just completed the purchase of two large lots of. Pembroke street, near tho gas works, upon which they intend to erect a large frame car house, capable of holding twenty cars.

There is considered to be a good opening for a carriage shop at Vancouver. Very little manufacturing is done in this line there, as there is no good local shop, and it is thought that such an industry could be made to pay if carried on on a considerable scale.

The British Columbia Agricultural Society has issued its list of prizes for the exhibition to be held on the grounds of the society in Victoria on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, October 2nd, 3rd and 4th. The premiums offered in all the classes are numerous and very liberal.

The steamer Mischief has arrived at Victoria from the north with 15,747 seal skins, valued at \$157,000. All these skins were taken outside of Behring sea and were the catch of eighteen Victoria schooners. The scalers shipped their catch to Victoria just previous to entering Behring Sea.

Joseph Wintemute will erect a large furniture and wood working factory at Westminster. It will be situated on Clarkson street, in rear of the premises now occupied by Wintemute Bros. Its size will be 424 by 150 feet, and at least 5 stories high. The foundation will be of masonery work, and the superstructure of wood.

The stock company formed to acquire the book bindery business of R. T. Williams, Victoria, will also purchase the plant of the lato Victoria Standard newspaper, and the job printing business of M. Miller. The capital of the company is \$100,000; and the first trustee are Messrs. John A. Andrew, Richard Hall, John C. Hayes and Dr. Milne.



February 1st, 1890, the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway and Branches became the

Great Northern R'yLine

With 3,300 miles of steel track it runs through 02 coun-ties in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Mon-tana, reaching all principal points srom St. Paul, Minne-apolis, West Superlor and Duluth. It furnishes through close connections, the best and cheapest routo to all points in Idaho, Utah, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia, Alaska, the Cana-dian Northwest and Manitoba. It is the only Americau line west of Chicago having a track laid with 75 pound steel rail and owning its entire magnificent equipment of elegant Dining and Sleeping Cars, handsome Day Coaches and Free Colonist Sleepers. It is the only line running through the great Milk River Reservation, with solid traina without change to Chinook, Benton, Ureat Fail, Helena and Butte. It has three lines in the Red River valley, is the only ino to the Turtle Mountains and has three lines in South Dakota.

Dakota

Breaches the largest area of free Government land of agricultural value now remaining in the country. It is the principal line to Lake Minnetonka and the of Minnesota.

of Minnesota. t is the direct route between St. Paul, Minneapolis, Anoka, St. Cloud, Duluth, West Superior, Fergus Falls, Crookston, Moorhead, Fargo, Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnipeg, Deuls Lake, Ellendale, Aberdeen, Huron, Watertown, Sloux Falls and Sloux City. pleasure, fishing and hunting resorts of the Park Region It is

For rates, tickets, maps and guides apply to

H. G. MCMICKEN, General Agent, 376 Main St., Corner Portage Avenue.

F. I WHITNEY, Gen. Ticket and Pass. Agt., St. Paul.

THESE VESTIBULED TRAINS TEL 13 go in service May 15th.

Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Ry THE NORTHWESTERN LINE, The best equipped line to

CHICAGO, OMAHA AND KANSAS CITY.

CHICAGO, OMAHA AND KANSAS CITY. The ONLY line to Chicago running Pullman and Wagner Vestibuled Trains. ATThese Vestibuled Trains are limited as to time but not limited as to number of passengers. All classes of Pas-sengers carriel, with separate apartments for each class, and NO EXTRA FARES. Trains Eastward will run as follows: Leave Minnea-polis 6.50 p.m.; St. Paul 7.30 p.m. Arrive Milwaukee 7.40 pbm; Chicago 0.20 a.m. The Sleeping Cars on these trains have been prepared especially for this scritec, and Bagrage Cars are the finest equipped trains of their class in the world. TICERTS at LowEST HATZA, and good on these Vestibuled Trains, con be secured at the following offices: St. Paul 159 East Third Street; Minneapolis, 13 Nicollet House Block; Duluth, 112 West Superior Street; also at St. Paul and Minneapolis Union Depots and to filece of connecting lines. Steeping car accommodation secured in actuance. NOTE: The above advertised time is the actual running

NOTE- The above advertised time is the actual running time, and the motto of the Northwestern Line is "AL-WAYS ON TIME."

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

Canadians, Attention!

Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway

Albert Lea Route In connection with the Northern Pacific and

St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railways, will during the months of Nov-ember, December, 1889, and January, 1890, run a series of

EXCURSIONS CHEAP

To On' rio and Quebec Points. 8至O - FOR THE ROUND TRIP - 8至O

TICKETS GOOD 90 DAYS. Avoid delays and detentions in Chicago and

other points by purchasing your tickets via the "Albert Lea Route."

For detailed information call upon your nearest railway agent or write to C. H. HOLDRIDGE,

Gen. Ticket and Pass. Agt., MINNEAPOLIS.

Northern Pacific

And Manitoba Railway.

TIME CARD.

To take effect at 6 a m. Sunday, June 15, 1890. (Central or 90th Meridian Time.)

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Pass J. M. (be carried on all regular I H. SWIN		
Ge	Leros	ADN		al Ace	

General Manarer, Winnipeg. General Agent, Vinnipeg,

Manitoba and Northwestern Ry.

TIME CARD

Taking Effect Monday, June 16th, 1890.

PASS Tuesday Thursday and Saturday	Miles from Winni- peg.	STATIONS.	FASS Monday Wednesdy and Fridays
LRAVE 11 00 ar 12 50) de 13 00) 14 45 15 50 16 45	0 56 91 117 *35		ALEIVE 17 20 16 30 de 15 20 ar 13 55 12 28 11 45
ar 17 45	150	Rapid City	10 10 de
18 24 19 45 20 25 21 55}	171 194 211	Thr Binscarth	9 57 8 55 de 7 55
ar 21 05	223	A Russell B	7 15 do
$\begin{array}{c} 21 & 32 \\ 23 & 02 \\ 22 & 30 \\ 24 & 00 \end{array}$	238 262	Thr } c Langenburg p Sat. } c Saltcoats p	6 48 5 50 de
ARRIVE	1	1	LEAVE

† Meals

f Means. A Thursdays and Saturdays. B Wednesdays. o Thurs-days and Saturdays. D Mondays and Fildays. If any passengers for stations between Winnipeg and Portage in Prairie, train will stop to let off, and when Guarant to take on passengers. flagged to take on passengers.

w.	R. BAKEP.	A. M'DONALD.
	Gen. Supert.	Asst. Gen. Pass'gr Agent.

N. W. C. & N. Co's Railway

-1.1.0	TEL T. E.E.E	-iBi-
Read Down.		Read Up.
GOING FAST.	STATIONS.	GOING WEST.
No. 1 Dally.		No. 2 Daily.
14 00 De	Lethbridge	Ar 1 Š0
15 55	Wnodpecker	
15 55 18 50	Purple Springs	
17 45 Ar 1 18 00 Dn 1	t Grassy Lake .	
18 00 Dri 1 19 50	Cherry Couleo	90 AG
20 00	Winrilred	·····) Ar 19 55
20 55	.Seven Persons.	18 45
22 10 Ar	Dunmore	De 17 30
	† Mcals.	
E. T. GALT,	J	. BAILEY,
Manager,		Supt.
Lethbridge.		Lethbridge,



And Manitoba Railway.

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