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The Commercial

A Journal of Commerce, Industry and Finance, specially devoted to the interests of Western Canada, including that portion of Ontario west of Lake Superior, the provinces of Manitoba and British 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 been placed upon the desks of the great majority of business men in the vast district designated above, and including northwest Ontario, the provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia, and the territories of Assiniboia Alberta and Saskatchewan. The Commercial also reaches the leading wholesale, commission, manufacturing and financial houses of Eastern Canada.

WINNIPEG, SEPTEMBER 11, 1893.

Fur Trade News.

The London correspondent of the New York *Fur Trade Review* writes as follows on August 12:—"Since our last business here has not improved, but remains almost at a standstill, the unsettled state of trade on your side having a somewhat depressing effect upon the shipping houses here. However, we hope this depression will soon pass off, and that there is in store for us a good autumn and winter trade. One thing we are sure of, our mantle houses and manufacturers generally will make every effort to secure the trade, to recompense them for the disappointment of the spring season, but fashion being so fickle makes it very hard to know what shapes to put in stock. Skunk still holds its own, and will continue to sell during the coming season, being in good request for trimming purposes, as well as for muffs and idalias. Bear has dropped off very considerably, but we think it will improve again next month; if not, we must look for lower prices at the next sales. Marten sells but slowly, and is not in such good request as was expected, but no doubt will improve when business revives. Medium quality mink skins are in best demand, the higher priced goods as well as the lower and paler kinds being rather neglected. Tibet skins and crosses are still in demand both here and for your side, but only the best grades are selling, the poor and low kinds not being wanted. These goods are still being dyed various colors, but the principal demand is for black dyed, and these must be nice, curly goods. Musquash—Natural and dyed mink color are selling, but not so freely as they ought, considering the low prices they can be sold at to-day. Grey fox are very much neglected at present, but as this article usually sells late in the season, we expect the demand will come later on. Nutria still holds the front place, and there are more of these selling than any other article at the moment. Pelled coney—In consequence of several large orders from your side having been canceled through late delivery on the part of the manufacturers, prices have fallen several francs per dozen, and

this of course will bring down the prices of brown and black long-hair coney. Squirrel linings very dull."

The Leipzig correspondent of the *Fur Trade Review* writes on Aug. 10 as follows:—"Business for the past few weeks has been very quiet, only exceedingly small orders being received from any point. The German-Russian duty war, as we call it, has brought trade to a standstill; the duty does not affect our imports, as Germany imposes no duty on raw and dressed furs, but only on manufactured furs and fur coats; our export trade, however, is seriously hindered, as Russia imposes a high rate of import duty on nearly all furs—the rate of fifty per cent as at present imposed will prevent all trade until the duty is removed, or materially lowered, or the furs are proportionately reduced in our market and the United States. Leipzig has been visited by individual buyers from Canada, New York, Paris and other places, but their purchases were not important. We can report, briefly: Skunk—After a short cessation in demand, skunk has again sold some what actively; the fresh goods from the London June sales proved better than usual. Raccoon—Not much demand; purchases are postponed until after the fair at Nijni Novgorod. It is our opinion that if speculators send high priced skins to the London October sales they will be losers. Opossum—American opossum is very quiet. Australian opossum has sold well, especially the medium and lower sorts. Prices are now firm. Mink—Berlin manufacturers have been the principal buyers, but at close values; prices in October should not be high. Marten—Only very limited transactions. Grey fox—Sales small; the same report applies to red fox, lynx, fisher and sea otter. Otter—Land otter will be required for men's coat collars, dark skins preferred; pale skins will be usually plucked. Musquash—The good demand for spring muskrats continues; seal colored skins also sell; musquash belly linings have had a good sale. Black musquash neglected; prices may decline in October. Nutria—Sells very well. Tails—Mink tails tend to lower prices; marten tails without demand; sable tails less active than formerly, but no superior lots offered. Kolinsky tails are cheap. Russian furs—A few parcels of squirrels have been taken by retailing firms for dressing; supply large; lower prices are expected at Nijni Novgorod. Only limited sale on Russian worked squirrel sacs, owners ask very moderate prices; squirrel tails for boa manufacture have met with some demand; prices incline to advance. Sualiki linings are neglected. Persian lambs quiet; large supplies will be offered at the Nijni Novgorod fair, and determine values. Broadtails are very dear; supply small; some parcels of dyed, good curled Astrakhan have been taken for America; some fine flat moires for France. Ukrainian lambs are dull. A small supply of the very best krimmer lambs taken for America; ermine in good demand, and prices firm; best quality Russian white foxes taken by dyers; dyed parcels, black and Alaska color, have been purchased for English and French consumption. Kolinsky is cheap now. Tibet taken only in form of good black dyed coats. Mouflons have sold to some extent; Marmot also taken dyed black, brown, skunk color, and mink tail color. Bear and wolf unchanged; badger has sold quite well."

Steer Straight.

"There is only one road to success, and that is in a bee line from where you stand." That saying of a well-known w. r upon commercial topics might be classed as one of the axioms of trade. Men follow it and attain success, and then comes the danger, the deviations and disaster. The successful man gains besides money a supreme confidence in himself. And he has a right to. He has demonstrated that he is the possessor of those qualities which the world has endorsed as the chief requisites of success. His straight steering has

brought him to alluence and given him a surplus. That surplus is the reef upon which the successful man is apt to become a wreck.

He seeks to employ it in lines or ventures foreign to the business he has pursued for a life time. The personal equation is largely eliminated when the surplus goes into the Central American Gold Mining Company; the Irreproachable Dish Washing Machine; the Consolidated New Process Refrigerating Company; the Paradise Railway, or other promising corporation or scheme.

His money goes into the control of others, to be used in operations of which he has no technical knowledge. He has a voice as a director or officer in a line of business of which he is not a master—only a novice. He can be and is misled, deceived, disappointed—often ruined.

We recall X— with \$50,000. He became interested in a patent for making a very merchantable article in twenty-four hours, which ordinarily required days. He planned his faith and put up his money to back the enterprise. He was told by a shrewder man, that while the process was feasible, the product lacked keeping qualities. He was blind to all objections; went abroad, built a factory, produced the stuff, saw it spoil as predicted, was chagrined over the failure, lost his money, and died broken-hearted.

Recently the newspapers announced the failure of a man trained to a business that netted him \$75,000 per year. That would enable him to spend \$25,000 per annum for living, and put away \$50,000 per annum, and thereby add \$750,000 or more to his fortune every ten years. But he was fond of schemes; particularly those controlled by patents, and into them his money poured; they proved so many sink holes, and finally left him high and dry, minus his prestige, business and fortune. Almost every day the newspapers tell a similar story.

A few days since, a manufacturer who started in life with nothing but one superior article, refused \$12,000,000 for his business. He steered straight from the beginning up to the present. Money rolls in upon him in huge volume, and he is solicited to enter innumerable enterprises. Approached to invest in another long established and profitable business he said: "No! I have one inflexible rule. Never to touch any enterprise other than my chosen business. I will not have the care and responsibility of divided interests. My surplus income goes into first-class dividend-paying bonds." That man's only trouble outside of his business is cutting coupons.

It is common rumor on Wall street that one of the richest associations of capitalists in this country has lost money in nearly all its operations outside of that in which it is legitimately engaged, and which has made some of the greatest fortunes in America. Within a short time they were forced to put up millions of means. Temptation to outside investment. They have been saddled with enterprises that are unproductive and minus a future.

What is true of giants in the business world is equally true of the men of smaller means. Temptation to outside investment comes to the proprietor of a news stand or peanut vendor, if he has loose money, with the same persistency that it pursues a millionaire.

We have noted retail grocers to have taken an interest in a patent buzz saw, carriage spring, or other notion, and which little side show has withdrawn their attention from business, and led them into annoyance and losses.

The road to success is easy, plain and very straight. From success to disaster is a very inviting road, and many there are travelling thereon. The remedy is to invest surplus money where it brings an income from sources that do not demand personal attention, and call for additional capital. Risks there must be, but keep them as light as possible. To-day there are tens of thousands wishing they had in their main business the dollars they put into outside enterprises.—*American Grocer.*

Pure Gold Manufacturing Co.

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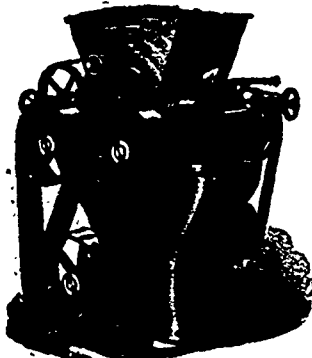
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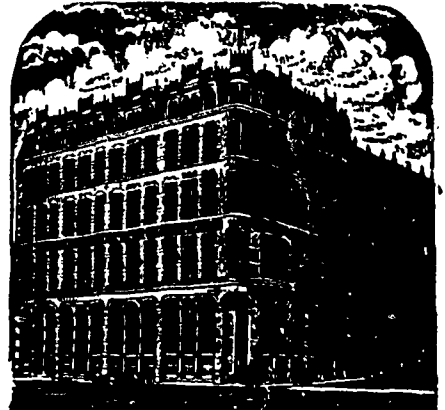


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General Dry Goods Merchants,
MONTREAL.



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

Trade Mark: 'The Varnished Board.'

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

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

C. J. REDMOND, Donaldson Block, WINNIPEG.

Ship-Chandlery!

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OAKUM, PITCH,

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ANCHORS, CHAINS, &c

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(LIMITED.)

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JOHN L. CASSIDY & COMPANY,

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China, Crockery and Glassware,

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Montreal Markets.

Flour—The business of the past week has shown increased volume both on local and export account. It is claimed that recent sales by western millers for export account have been more profitable than shipping flour to this market, although this is questioned by our dealers here. Values here are very irregular, and, as we stated last week, are more or less nominal, as each seller makes his own price, regardless of what others are doing. There is a fair enquiry for Quebec and Lower Ports accounts, as well as well as for Newfoundland; but even at present low prices buyers are not anxious operators. Straight rollers are selling at all manner of prices from \$3.10 up to \$3.20 on track here, although it is difficult to obtain over \$3.15 for well known brands. A lot of 1,000 barrels was offered at \$3.15 on track here, and refused, as the buyer said he could do better on quite as good a brand by 5c per barrel. Of course smaller lots would bring about 10c more money. In strong bakers there has been more doing both on local and country account, with sales reported at \$3.60 to \$3.70, several round lots being reported at the inside figure. It is said that strong bakers flour has been laid down at Sherbrooke, Three Rivers and Quebec, at the same figures it is selling for in this market.

Oatmeal—Some dealers, anticipating lower prices, are pushing sales at slight concessions in order to work off stocks. We quote prices as follows:—Rolled and granulated \$4.35 to 4.50; standard \$3.90 to 4.10. In bags, granulated and rolled \$2.10 to 2.20, and standard, \$1.90 to 2.05.

Feed—Bran is in light supply, and sales of car lots have been made on track at \$13.00 to 13.25, with sales in the west at \$11.50 to \$12 in car lots and we quote \$13 to \$13.50. Shorts are also scarce, and are quoted firm at \$17 to \$19. Moultrie is unchanged at \$19.50 to \$21.50 as to grade.

Wheat—The market is weak and lower, a lot of No. 1 Manitoba hard wheat being sold on this market at 72c, and 79c is all that be got for No. 2 hard. No. 2 red and white winter wheat is difficult to sell, although it is offered at 66c. Millers are not buying.

Oats—There is quite a scarcity of No. 2 old oats which are wanted for the local trade, and sell readily at 39c, while No. 1 have sold at 40c. There is no export demand at those prices, and as soon as the new crop begins to be marketed lower prices are looked for. Now oats are quoted at 36c per 34 lb.

Barley—Prices are quoted at 42c to 43c for feed and 45c to 55c for malting.

Cured Meats—Canada short out pork, per bbl., \$20.50 to \$21.50; Canada clear mess, per bbl., \$19.50 to \$20; Chicago clear mess, per bbl., \$19 to \$20; extra mess beef, per bbl., \$14 to \$15.50; hams city cured, per lb, 12c to 14c; lard, compound, in pails, per lb, 9c to 9½c; bacon, per lb, 11½ to 13c; shoulders per lb, 10½ to 11c.

Wool—A few more sales have transpired during the week, Cape wool being placed at 14c to 16c, one or two parcels being mentioned at a shade below the inside figure, but the quality was not very desirable. In fleece wool there have been further sales west of Toronto at 17½ to 18c f.o.b., and here prices are quoted at 18½ to 20c. Northwest wool is quiet at 12c to 15c as to grade. We quote as follows:—Cape 14c to 16c; scoured P.A. wool 28 to 33c; Canadian fleece, 18½ to 20c, and Northwest wool 11½ to 15c as to grade.

Hides—The decline in the price of hides has materialized, dealers now paying 4c for No. 1 and tanners 4½c, which is a drop of ½c per lb. At the decline fresh contracts have been made with Quebec tanners. Heavy hides are still very slow sale, the few lots changing hands being at 6½c for No. 1. Calfskins are quiet at 7c; but lambskins sell very well at 45c to 50c. An advance, however, is expected to-morrow, the first of the month. We quote prices of hides and skins as follows:—Nos. 1, 2 and 3

hides to tanners, 4c, 3½ and 2½, and to dealers 4c, 3c and 2c for Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Calfskins 7c, skins 45c to 60c.

Butter—The market remains in the same dull and unsatisfactory condition as reported last week. There is evidently more July creamery unsold than was supposed. The last sale reported to us of July make was a lot of about 120 pkgs. at 20c. Buyers are bidding 18c pretty freely, but are not getting the goods. August make of course is held at higher figures. In eastern townships a lot of 70 tubs of fine goods was sold at 18c, and the same figure it is said would be paid for more, small lots bring 10c. Western does not seem to be enquired for either for English or Newfoundland account, and prices are nominally quoted at 16 to 17c as to quality.

Cheese.—There is an easier feeling, and in order to sell a round lot of July cheese on this market lower prices would have to be accepted; but, on the other hand, neither factorymen nor dealers are pushing sales, and, consequently, things remain in just about the same groove reported by us last week. The expected break, therefore, has not yet materialized either here or in England, but the stand off between buyers and sellers continues. Finest western colored, 9½ to 10½; finest western white, 9½ to 10½; finest Quebec, 9½ to 10½; underpriced, 8½ to 9½.

Eggs—Sales are reported of several lots at 7s 6d to 8s per long hundred c. l. f. Glasgow. For fresh gathered stock an improved demand is noted with sales at 12 to 12½c, held goods selling at 11 to 11½c, and culls at 9 to 10c, sales being reported at both figures.—*Trade Bulletin*, Sept. 1.

A View of Brazil.

Brazil is the great country occupying nearly one half of the South American continent. It is larger than our own United States. It has more navigable rivers than any country in the world. I has a population of 15,000,000, all free, slavery having been abolished by law, without compensation to slave owners, in 1838. Its largest city, Rio de Janeiro, claims a million inhabitants, and there are fifty-one cities of over 5,000 population. It costs about \$100,000,000 a year to run the government, and the public debt amounts to about \$450,000,000. It raises more than \$50,000,000 worth of coffee, of which the United States gets more than one-half; about 40,000,000 pounds of rubber, and a great deal of sugar and cocoa. It has ninety railroads, and the government owns the telegraph.

Brazil's trade with this country amounts to nearly \$100,000,000 a year, having increased more than \$20,000,000 under reciprocity. For \$35,000,000 of goods we buy from Brazil only \$15,000,000 is bought by Brazil from us, while with France and Great Britain the balance of trade is heavily against Brazil, so heavy, in fact, that most of Brazil's financing is with European countries. Moreover, the majority of the vessels engaged in the trade are owned in Europe, although Baltimore has the proud satisfaction of claiming some of the best fleets that enter Brazilian ports.

Like all countries that depend upon natural resources, instead of manufacturing industries, to sustain the people, the proportion of illiterates in Brazil is very great; the fact that eight out of ten of the total population are classed as illiterates, and that only about one-seventh of the children of school age attend school, is significant of the trouble that it must take to carry on a republican government with such people as sovereigns. The government has had a stormy time since the new constitution was promulgated, on the 24th of February, 1891. That action drove the last vestige of monarchy from the continent, but it did not entirely reunite or pacify the people. The result has been a stronger form of government than is usual with republics. But, with the ignorance, the race uncertainties and the scattered population of the twenty states, this may be necessary. Brazil is worth studying at any time, but especially now.—*Baltimore American*.

Japanese Industries.

Berlin *Kuhlow's* says: "The Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs has published a report upon Japanese industries, and this document forms the only one of its kind issued in this country by the government. It is a mine of information touching the industrial progress of Japan—a country which has resolutely set to work to imitate the great manufacturing nations of the west. A rapid survey of the contents of this report cannot fail to interest.

"Among the newest industries the first in importance is cotton spinning, in which thirty-eight mills were engaged in 1891, having 385,000 frames and a paid-up capital of over £2,000,000 sterling. Nearly all these mills are the property of companies, five only belonging to private individuals. Before 1880 there was only one cotton spinning mill in the country. Between 1880 and 1885, however, fourteen were established, and twenty-three more were fitted up and started in the course of the past five years. The number spun at Japan ranges generally between No. 11 and No. 12, so that the imports of Bombay yarn have been just as heavily struck as those of Manchester. One of these mills has now commenced to spin still higher numbers, viz., Nos. 30 and 40, and is making arrangements to complete the series. The imports of cotton yarn have therefore steadily declined, the figures in 1888 being £6,442,072 value, as against £2,572,000 pounds weight in 1890. The growth of these establishments is giving a decided impetus to the import trade in raw cotton, 70 per cent. of which comes from China, 20 per cent. from India, 4 per cent. from the United States, the remainder being supplied by the Corea and other countries. In spite of their rapid growth the situation of these mills is far from being prosperous, the general result to day being no dividends and a fall in the value of shares. In 1889 nine out of the thirty-eight failures declared dividends ranging from 10 to 28 per cent.; three of these establishments were working at a loss in 1890, and the dividend paid by the others fell to a figure below 8 per cent. In the first quarter of 1891 three only could boast of a profit. The shares of the different companies also show a disastrous decline in value.

"Of the three silk mills two are installed on the island of Kinshiu and one is at Nagasaki. The Japanese official report appears to be very incomplete on this head, as there should be a much larger number of factories in a country which is in itself a silk producer.

"The manufacture of paper, European quality, is a new industry for this country, and one which has made rapid progress of late. The competition in this article is now not only very vigorous between the home factories themselves, but it is just as keen against foreign makers, who import more than 5,000,000 pounds of paper to Japan annually. The Japanese are now clamoring for prohibitive duties on this article.

"A large number of other industries have also been called into life. The manufacture of matches now not only suffices for the requirements of the home market, but in 1890 led to an export trade being done to the value of £240,000, which was distributed as follows: Hong Kong, 80 per cent.; China proper, 17 per cent.; the Corea, 2 per cent.; British India, 1 per cent. A small quantity of these matches has even been sold in the United States. Japan also has a large number of factories manufacturing soaps of all kinds, and there is a fine ropewalk at Tokio, which sells its produce to the Japanese navy, and also to foreign vessels. The manufacture of Portland cement, which has quite recently been started, promises to yield very satisfactory results, while the Japanese glass works are beginning to do an export trade. The newest industries are brick and brush making, tanning, the manufacture of sulphuric acid, soda and chlorine. Electric installations are also gaining ground, and the making of apparatus for domestic uses is winning a stronger position for itself from day to day."

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, SEPTEMBER 11, 1893.

WHEAT OUTLOOK.

An important point for Manitoba farmers now is: "What to do with their wheat." Prices are low—unprecedentedly low, and even the wonderfully fine quality of wheat produced in the Canadian West this year will bring but a poor return for the season's toil, at the present value of the cereal in the world's markets. Naturally the question arises, whether it would be well to sell at present prices, or hold the grain in the hope of an advance. President Van Horne of the Canadian Pacific Railway—a shrewd and successful observer, by the way—has no hesitation in advising the farmers to wait a while before parting with their cereal property. He speaks of the situation as follows:—

The present state of the wheat market is, I am convinced, due to temporary causes, and chiefly to the scarcity of money for buying wheat and carrying wheat stocks. Such things have occurred before, and they will doubtless occur again, but the farmers are no worse off—indeed, not nearly so badly off—as the iron and silver producers and many other classes, and the farmers of Manitoba are no worse off than the farmers elsewhere; and they are incomparably better off than those of England, who have not alone suffered from the low prices, but are just now on the verge of ruin because of an almost complete failure of most of their crops. There is nothing in the stocks of wheat in sight, no new developments in the production of wheat, nothing but the lack of money for handling wheat, to justify anything like the excessively low prices, and almost every grain operator and miller and speculator within my acquaintance, and beyond, as far as I can learn, believes that a great profit is to be made in buying wheat at present prices, and there will be a scramble for it as soon as money is to be had for the purpose. The prices cannot within reason go lower; the chances the other way are infinite. Our farmers will risk practically nothing in holding their wheat, or as much of it as they can, and if they do not make money by it I will resign as a prophet and take another look at freight rates."

THE COMMERCIAL does not quote the famous railway man as authority upon the wheat question. That gentleman would not himself claim to be an authority upon this matter if he were asked this question. His opinion is given as a prophecy, and is not a labored argument to prove on paper the correctness of his theory. At the same time he points out the two great arguments favorable to an advance in wheat. The arguments are, firstly: that wheat is already so low that in the very nature of things an advance should be more probable than a further decline. Secondly, the financial situation is an important factor in the depression, and an improvement in the money markets—which are evidently now convalescing—should impart strength to wheat. These are the two most powerful arguments THE COMMERCIAL can base a hope upon, for a permanent advance in wheat and there is a great deal in these arguments.

In the first place the general tendency in the commercial world is to recover from depressions. We have periods of depression and

periods of prosperity—sometimes of inflation. Neither become chronic. It would be sound advice, as a general rule, to say: sell when prices are high and hold when values are extremely low. We have the extremity of low values in wheat at the moment.

Secondly, again, there is the financial situation. Wheat is not cast down into the depths solely on its own account. The very low prices are not caused by vast over-production or by other influences due to the position of the cereal itself. There has to be sure been some over-production, but not we think to the full extent of the depression now felt. Outside influences have been at work to cause the shrinkage in values. This makes the outlook for better prices appear more hopeful. Remove these outside influences and the cereal should react to normal values. The financial horizon is evidently clearing, and as the storm of mistrust passes over, the weight of depression should be lifted from the great staple commodities, allowing them to appreciate to normal values.

These we say are the two strong arguments which may be advanced in favor of higher prices for wheat. At this time of the year there is always an epidemic of prognosticating upon wheat supplies and demand. Alleged statisticians and economists by the score will prove in figures a scarcity or an abundance of wheat, just as they desire. There is nothing more unreliable than these statistical compilations of the wheat crop of the world. One year after another has proved that statistics overwhelmingly in favor of a short crop theory have been astray. We have had two famine years in succession, proved clearly on paper by volumes of statistics, but somehow or other a huge surplus of wheat has been on hand at the end of the year. Crop reporting has not yet been reduced to a reliable basis, and even within small areas great mistakes are constantly being made in estimating the crops. When it comes to estimating the crop of the world even approximately, the task is too big, a one to be safely undertaken, and all such estimates must be viewed with a great deal of uncertainty. It is now a well known fact that the wheat crop of the United States for the years 1891 and 1892 was greatly under-estimated in the official crop reports.

There are other considerations which must be taken into account by the individual, in the matter of holding farm products. Each individual will be obliged to consult his own circumstances. Pressing obligations may force some to sell at once. The farmer owes the retail merchant in some cases amounts which should have been paid up long ago, and the retailer in turn has only been saved from an assignment by the leniency of his creditors, and so on. All who have kept their accounts well in hand, and are independent, are naturally at liberty to dispose of their goods at their own convenience. Those who owe past due bills have to think of their creditors as well as themselves.

LOOKING TO THE COLONIES.

Cables from London this week tell of a movement to form a colonial party in the British House of Commons. The object is to have an organized party to watch legislation affecting

the colonies, and endeavor to effect legislation in the interest of the colonies. If members of the British Commons were well informed about the colonies, such a movement would hardly be necessary. Unfortunately they are not well informed, as a body, upon the many questions of colonial interest which come before the house. The vastness of the British Empire is such, that we cannot reasonably expect even a member of the imperial parliament to be well informed upon most public questions from the colonial standpoint. Great mistakes have been made in colonial legislation in the past, and more may be made in the future. There are some members of the British Commons—only a few we hope—who openly avow their disregard, if not contempt for, colonial interests, but that great body as a whole we believe is desirous of legislating for the welfare of the empire as a whole, and therefore for the welfare of the colonies.

The object of the colonial party will no doubt be to encourage the study of the colonies and their requirements among the members, as well as to watch legislation affecting the colonies. The colonies are evidently attracting increased attention at home. If the empire is to be more closely drawn together than it has been in the past, there is no better place to make a beginning for the movement than in the British House of Commons. A strong party there, devoted to the study of the colonies and colonial questions, prepared to assist in securing legislation in the interest of the colonies, or to oppose measures of an opposite nature, would be in itself a great step toward a closer union. The tendency in the different self-governing colonies has been to consider questions from a local or selfish point of view rather than to legislate in the interest of the empire at large. If the home parliament has at times apparently taken the selfish ground, in legislative enactments, it is only what the colonies have frequently done. The colonial party will also no doubt give special attention to legislation intended to promote trade throughout the empire, and secure uniformity wherever possible. Such matters as cheaper postal service, uniform money, weights and measures, etc., throughout the empire will doubtless receive due attention. In fact a colonial party in the British House of Commons would naturally be a party for the empire at large, as opposed to the narrow view of home interests only. It would be a party for the unification and consolidation of the empire.

There is another direction in which the members of the proposed colonial party might do good service for the colonies outside of the halls of parliament. They might, and doubtless will endeavor to direct the attention of the British people at home to the colonies, as a field for immigration and investment. If the British people who have strayed from home to foreign lands within the last century were all in the colonies, what a great empire we would have. If the millions of British capital which have been sunk under foreign flags, had been invested in developing British colonies, what a showing we would be able to make to-day. Untold millions have been sunk in Turkey, in Egypt, in the semi-

WHEAT WANTED.

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

OF READY MADE

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Cor. Bay & Front Sts, TORONTO.

Samples at McIntyre } REPRESENTATIVES.
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—WHOLESALE—

MEN'S FURNISHINGS, MONTREAL.

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

Merchants kindly call and inspect samples and compare prices.

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

JAS. COOPER.

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MANUFACTURERS,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

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 OAK TANNED
 "EXTRA" BRAND.
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 THE J. C. McLAREN BELTING CO.

COCHRANE, CASSILS & CO. Wholesale Boots and Shoes

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Manitoba and N.W.T. Agency: J. M. MACDONALD
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LION "L" BRAND.

PURE VINEGARS

Manufactured Solely under the Supervision of the
 Inland Revenue Department.

Mixed Pickles, Jams, Jellies and Preserves

—PREPARED BY—

MICHEL LEFEBVRE & CO., MONTREAL.

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



REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

GALT BLEND

BLACK TEA.

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

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

THE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.

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

G. F. & J. GALT,

Wholesale Grocers,
WINNIPEG, MAN.



C. H. MAHON & CO.

—WHOLESALE—

Boots and Shoes

MITTS, GLOVES AND MOCCASINS.

ALSO FELT GOODS OF ALL KINDS.

C. H. MAHON & CO., Winnipeg.

HO! IMPROVED Compressed Mince Meat.

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

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

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

MERCHANTS!

SHIP US YOUR

Butter, Eggs and other Farm Produce,

And obtain Highest Prices
Market affords.

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

Orders, Consignments and Correspondence Solicited,

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

WINNIPEG WANTS.

PRODUCE!

We are always open for

BUTTER

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AT HIGHEST MARKET VALUE.

Write for full Market Quotations to

PARSONS PRODUCE COMPANY
WINNIPEG. - MAN.

HOGS WANTED

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

PORK SAUSAGES

W. ALLEN, Pork Packer, Winnipeg.

SAFE - -
FIRE - -
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ALEABLE

MATCHES

SAFE - -
FIRE - -
WEET - -
ALEABLE

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

Keep up with the times and ask your wholesale grocer for

STEAMSHIP MATCHES.

H. A. NELSON & SONS.

TORONTO AND MONTREAL.

Represented by Mr. W. S. CRONE.

CIGARS!

For a Pleasant Smoke try **REPUBLICS.**

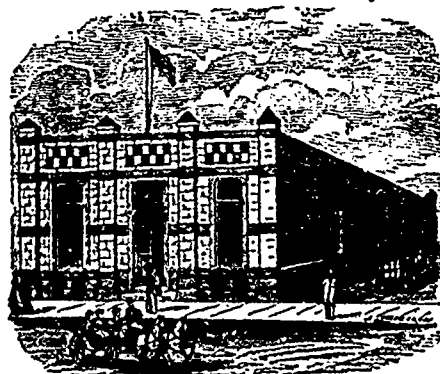
For Perfect Satisfaction try **LA HISPANIA**

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GRAIN EXPORTERS,

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CORN EXCHANGE.

TORONTO, MONTREAL.

BINDER TWINE

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

M. & L. Samuel, Benjamin & Co.

TORONTO, ONT.

civilized South American states— all over the world British gold has been poured into veritable rat-holes by the millions. It is true considerable British capital has been sunk in the colonies, but the aggregate of such losses is small, in comparison with the vast sums sunk in foreign lands. Canada alone has room for a population larger than that possessed by the United Kingdom, and with this number added the country would still be thinly peopled, compared with the old land. Canada has untold natural wealth, which requires capital to develop it. The best way to further extend the greatness of the empire would be to keep our stout British hands and British gold under the British flag.

Manitoba.

K. Simpton, hotel, Neepawa, deceased.
 T. Crother, grocer, Winnipeg, succeeding F. Henry.
 J. E. McCrossan, dry goods, Winnipeg, assigned in trust.
 Colquhoun & Munro, general store, Carleton Place, removed to Stockton.
 Wm. Burton of Carberry will open a general store at McGregor on Sept. 15.
 The stock of Arthur Bell, grocer, Brandon, has been sold to Geo. Wood & Co.
 The bailiff is in possession of the stock of W. E. Hawthorne, harness, Arden.
 Geo. Des Roisiers, blacksmith, Letellier, was burnt out on 1st inst.; no insurance.
 Thos. D. Hall, grocer, Winnipeg, is giving up business and succeeded by F. Henry.
 Angus McKenzie, hotel, Carberry, is out of business, and succeeded by Edward Mills.
 Henry Felix, grocer, Winnipeg, has sold out to Carruthers, and continuing as butcher.
 Ben. Zimmerman, clothing, and boots and shoes, Winnipeg, sheriff's sale advertised to take place on 8th inst.
 Hon. Colonel McMillan, provincial treasurer of Manitoba, has returned from the British Isles. His mission was the negotiation of a million dollars loan, which he says he has completed successfully.

The agent of the Alberta Railway and coal Company here states that Galt Coal will be sold at Winnipeg during the coming winter at the usual price of \$7.50 per ton delivered, and that the price at outside points will also not be changed.

The total amount of the estimated expenditure of the Winnipeg municipal council for next year is \$487,613.44; this, less \$13,041.80, gives \$474,571.64 to be raised by taxation. The assessment for 1893 was \$21,692,300, and the rate required 19.60 mills.

Sir Charles Tupper, high commissioner for Canada in England, arrived in Winnipeg the first of the week. His visit to Canada is of a private nature, but while west he will visit the crofter settlements, to investigate and report to the royal commission on crofter colonization, regarding the condition of the settlers here.

Receipts at the Inland Revenue office, Winnipeg division, for the month of August were:

Spirits	\$16,668 72
Malt	2,328 44
Tobacco	13,434 75
Cigars	776 10
License	99 00
Other receipts	299 17

Total

Transactions for the month ending August 31, at the Dominion government savings bank, Winnipeg, were:—

Deposits	\$32,175 00
Withdrawals	31,171 95

Deposits exceed withdrawals by....\$ 403 05

The following statement shows the value of goods exported, imported and entered for consumption, with duty collected thereon, at the port of Winnipeg during the month of August, 1893, and compared with the same month last year:—

	Value. 1892.	Value. 1893.
Exported	\$244,577	\$197,788
Imported, dutiable....	324,470	308,745
Imported, free.....	51,920	52,132
Total imported ...	\$376,390	\$360,877
Entered for consumption, dutiable	355,022	304,046
Entered for consumption, free	51,920	52,132
Total for consumption.	386,942	356,178
Duty collected	\$98,708	\$83,278

Assiniboia.

The general stock in trade of J. T. Craig, of Oxbow, will be sold at a rate on the dollar at auction on the 14th September, at Winnipeg.

The "Soo" extension will be completed from Estevan to Pasqua by Saturday of next week, there being about forty miles left to iron.

The Dominion Coal company will endeavor to meet the demand for Souris coal this coming winter, and with that object in view two mines will be worked, the one at Estevan and one at Roche Perche. The mines are now being put in order for operation.

A subscriber writes from Qu'Appelle Station to the effect that there are a large number of fat cattle in that district, but there are no buyers. The Commercial would call the attention of our cattle shippers to this. Some of the dealers should undertake to relieve the Qu'Appelle farmers of their surplus cattle.

Alberta.

N. W. Styles, general store, Innisfail, has assigned to Jos. De Dory.

A large number of Edmonton business men are seeking incorporation under the name of "The Edmonton Oil Company." The object for which incorporation is sought is to explore for petroleum and other minerals.

Northwest Ontario.

The partnership subsisting between Arthur O. Butler and Chas. J. Hollands, general merchants, Fort Francis, has been dissolved.

A change has taken place in the banking firm of Ray, Street & Co., of Port Arthur and Fort William, Col. Ray having purchased the interest of Mrs. Street in the business.

A telegram from Rat Portage on Monday says:—"The Sultana mine will resume work at once. The proprietor, John F. Caldwell, brought in a gold brick valued at seventeen hundred and fifty dollars, from sixty tons of ore. Largest gold brick ever produced in Canada.

Grain and Milling.

The Brandon Farmers' Elevator, Milling and Trading Co., Limited, has been incorporated.

A. D. Matthews proposes establishing a flour mill at Elkhorn, Man. He has gone to Toronto to purchase machinery. It is expected that the mill will be in running order by the first of December.

A largely signed petition has been presented to the mayor of Virden, Man., asking him to call a public meeting to discuss the question of a grist mill for Virden, to replace the one burned a short time ago.

The flour mill, elevator, engine house and office, belonging to the Bell farm at Indian

Head were destroyed by fire on Thursday. The total loss is about \$25,000. The origin of the fire is not known.

F. R. Hutt has purchased the elevator of the Moomonia Elevator Co., of Moomoin, Assa., and will run it under the name of the Moomonia Elevator Company. Richard Teas, secretary of the old company, continues the management.

There was considerable excitement among Winnipeg grain men for a brief time last Monday and Tuesday, when it became known that Winnipeg would have only one representative upon the board which meets annually to fix the grain grades. Last year Winnipeg had three representatives. Vigorous remonstrances were at once made to the Inland Revenue department at Ottawa, which department has charge of the grain grades, and word was received back that Winnipeg would be given three representatives the same as last year. It was explained that there was no intention to lessen the representation of the Winnipeg grain interests upon the standards board, and that the first letter from the department asking for the nomination of one representative was an oversight.

Saskatchewan.

Tenders will be received until 15th September next, at so much on the dollar for \$3,000 debentures issued by the Municipality of the town of Prince Albert, payable at the end of twenty years. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable annually on 21st August.

An exhibition car from Prince Albert district has been sent east. The car is in charge of Conductor Stovel. The display of roots, vegetables, grains, grasses, etc., is fine. Grain in the straw, made up in small and fancy sheaves, is tacked up on the sides of the car and tables extending the entire length of the car are loaded down with mammoth garden vegetables, threshed grain, fruits, preserved and otherwise, flowers and all else which goes to make up an ideal farming country. There is a small display of school work in one end of the car, maps, etc., drawn by the public school children, and this is surmounted by a beautiful wreath of cut flowers. A space is devoted to the natural woods of the district and several very fine cross sections of spruce and tamarac occupy a conspicuous position. Among the exhibits are bundles of native grasses, of which there are forty-nine varieties, from the short, succulent bunch grass to the blue joint, ten feet in length and the wild vetch or pea vine, which measures over twenty feet from root to tip and is the finest beef producing fodder that can be found anywhere. Amongst the grain shown are several bags of No. 1 hard. Red Fife wheat, which Mr. Stovel intends making up into small sample packages and distributing to the agriculturists in the east. The car was at the C.P.R. depot in the afternoon and was sent east by last night's express. The first place it will be exhibited at will be Toronto, and all the larger fairs will be taken in. A fresh supply of vegetables will be sent east every week to keep the display up to the mark. Such exhibits as this are bound to do unlimited good for the country and the effect will doubtless be seen next year when the immigration returns are made up.

The premises of Cooper & Smith, wholesale boot and shoe merchants, Toronto, has been seized by the sheriff under a judgment for \$120,000, at the instance of the executors of the estate of the late John Smith.

The *Cosmopolitan* magazine for September is a superb number, devoted as it is largely to the Columbian Exposition, described by ex-President Harrison, Walter Besant and others, with about 100 fine illustrations. The *Cosmopolitan* is always good, but the September number excels.

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Miller & Co.,**
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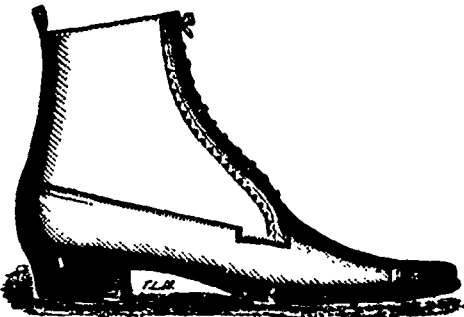
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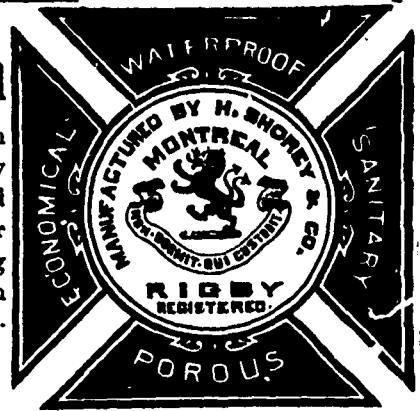
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TRADE MARK.

WINNIPEG MARKETS.

[All quotations, unless otherwise specified, are wholesale for such quantities as are usually taken by retail dealers, and are subject to the usual reduction on large quantities and to cash discounts.]

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, September 9.

WHEAT—Splendid weather has prevailed throughout the week, and the work of sowing the crop has progressed under the most favorable circumstances. The late patches of grain, which were not cut earlier, have been finished this week, and cutting is completed all over the country. Stacking has been going on actively all the week, and is well advanced. Threshing is progressing rapidly. A little new wheat has been moving, but only a trifling quantity, and only a few buyers are yet on the market. Most of the grain houses have not placed buyers in country markets yet. No. 2 hard is worth about 45c per bushel to farmers, in country markets, on the present export basis. The first cars of new Manitoba wheat to arrive at a lake port reached Fort William on Sept. 5, being two cars of No. 1 hard. Our remarks last week hold good as to the crop. While of fine quality, there will be a tendency to leanness with a considerable portion of the crop. There were 1,032,967 bushels wheat in store at Fort William and Port Arthur on Sept. 5, being a decrease of 199,407 bushels for the week.

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

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

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

OATMEAL, ETC.—Unchanged. Rolled oats quoted at \$2 to \$2.20 per sack. Granulated, \$2 to \$2.20; standard \$1.75 to \$2; corameal \$1.60 to \$1.65; beans, \$1.80 to \$1.90 per bushel; split peas, \$2.40 to 2.50; pot barley \$2.40 to 2.50; pearl barley \$4 per sack.

OATS—Quiet, and held at about the same as a week ago, cars on track here at 28 to 31c per bushel, local freights paid. Car lots, country points, about 24 to 25c per bushel of 34 pounds. A few bushels of new oats have been received. The new crop is expected light in weight. Tendency easier.

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

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

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

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

CURED MEATS—We quote: Dry salt long clear bacon 12c; smoked long clear 13c; spiced rolls 11 to 11½c; breakfast bacon 14 to 15½c; smoked hams, 14 to 14½c; shoulders, 12 to 12½c; mess pork, \$20.00 per barrel. Sausage quoted: bologna sausage 9c lb; German sausage, 9c; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 9c per half lb. packet.

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

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

HIDES—Prices have declined ½c at Montreal. We quote Winnipeg inspected here as follows: No. 1 cows, 30; No. 2, 20; No. 3, 1½c; No. 1, heavy steers, 10; No. 2 steers, 3c. Real veal 8 to 13-lb skins, 4 to 5c per pound. Kips about same as hides. Sheepskins, sheering, 15 to 25c each. Lambskins, 20c to 25c. Tallow, 4½ to 5c rendered; 2 to 3c rough.

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

SKINNA ROOT—We quote 25 to 29c for good dry root and 10c for green. Local dealers have been rather keener buyers than the outside situation would warrant.

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

Duluth Wheat Market.

No. 1 Northern wheat at Duluth closed as follows on each day of the week: Monday—September, (holiday) December—Tuesday—September, 61c; December, 60c. Wednesday—September, 61½c; December, 61½c. Thursday—September, 62½c; December, 61½c. Friday—September, 63c; December, 61c. Saturday—September, 62½c; December, 61c.

A week ago August closed at 60½c, and September delivery at 65½c per bushel. A year ago September delivery closed at 74½c, and December at 76½c per bushel.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

Monday was observed as a holiday, and there were no official market quotations.

On Tuesday, wheat was stronger, within a range of 1½c, and closed 1 to 1½c higher than Saturday's close, due to higher cables, large exports, and a decrease of 359,000 bushels in the visible supply. Closing prices were:—

	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.
Wheat.....	61½	69½	69½
Corn.....	37½	39½	38½
Oats.....	22½	24	—
Pork.....	15 40	14 40	—
Lard.....	8 07½	7 84	—
Ribs.....	9 00	7 67½	—

On Wednesday wheat was stronger. After a lower opening prices advanced 1½c, declined ½c, but again ruled strong and closed ½ to 1c higher. Closing prices were:—

	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.
Wheat.....	66½	69½	69½
Corn.....	38½	39½	38½
Oats.....	24	24½	—
Pork.....	15 75	14 35	—
Lard.....	8 50	7 95	—
Ribs.....	9 10	7 90	—

On Thursday wheat was active in a speculative way. Prices were irregular, and advanced 1½c, then became weak and declined 1½c. The close was about ½ to ¾c lower than yesterday. Closing prices were:—

	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.
Wheat.....	61½	65½	69½
Corn.....	39½	39½	38½
Oats.....	24	24½	—
Pork.....	16 00	14 35	—
Lard.....	8 30	8 05	—
Ribs.....	9 67½	7 95	—

On Friday wheat fluctuated within a ½c range and closed ½ to ¾c higher. Kansas state crops was exhausted at 19,000,000 bushels as compared with 70,000,000 last year. Closing prices were:—

	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.
Wheat.....	—	69½	69½
Corn.....	40	40½	40½
Oats.....	25½	25½	—
Pork.....	—	14 30	—
Lard.....	8 30	8 02½	—
Short Ribs.....	9 75	8 12½	—

December wheat opened at 69½c on Saturday and closed at 70½c.

In the matter of the Dominion Coal company the petition to wind up the company has been dismissed, as an arrangement has been made with the creditors to accept forty cents on the dollar.

WILLIAM L. KEENE & CO

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BRITISH COLUMBIA.

[This department is in charge of R. E. Gosnell, who is permanently engaged as a regular member of the Commercial staff, to represent this journal in British Columbia. Parties in British Columbia who wish to communicate in any way with this paper, may apply directly to Mr. Gosnell at Vancouver.]

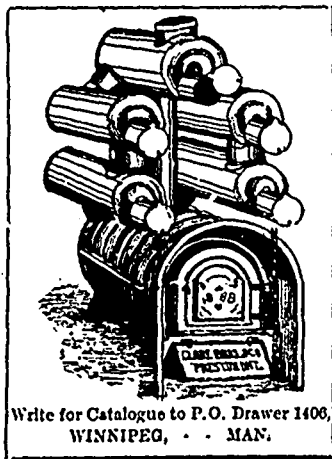
British Columbia Business Review.

September 4, 1895.

There is no special feature of business to note except that the big salmon run and the large sealing catch have improved matters considerably, and put a lot of money into circulation. Lumber shows improvement, and reports from the farming districts go to show that crops are much better than anticipated.

SALMON CANNING.—The great sockeye run is now over, having closed on the 1st, and all boats have been withdrawn and men paid off. The following estimate is not perfect, but is an approximation of the pack, which is the largest ever put up on the Fraser: Beaver Cannery, 17,500; Wellington Cannon Co, 15,000; Delta Cannery Co, 15,000; Holly Cannery, 15,000; Laidlaw (Sapperton) 15,000; Harlock Packing Co, 15,000; Deas Island Cannery, 10,000; Ewen's Cannery, 40,000; Phoenix Cannery, Britannia Cannery, Wadhams Cannery, Canoe Pass Cannery, British American Cannery and Birrell's Cannery, 103,700; Lulu Island Cannery Co, 20,000; Pacific Coast Packing Co, 15,000; Imperial Cannery Co, 16,000; Brunswick Packing Co, 16,000; Munn's Sea Island Cannery, 20,000; Steveston Cannery Co, 20,000; Pacific Cannery Co, 20,000; Bon Accord Cannery 20,000; Terra Nova Cannery, 15,000; Richmond Cannery, 16,000. Total, 425,200. It is probable that about 25,000 cases more than the above were put up since the above estimate was made.

A RATHER DISMAL OUTLOOK.—Samuel Robins, superintendent of the New Vancouver, Coal mines, returned the other day from a trip down the Sound on the other side of the line, and he gives the following account of business, as quoted in the Nanaimo Free Press: "Everything is extremely dull and there is no apparent prospect of a change for the better before the next year. During his absence Mr. Robins met several of the leading financial men of the principal Sound cities and they all spoke in the same strain. To a general want of confidence is due in a great measure the present financial stringency, and until the silver and tariff questions are definitely settled no improvement can be expected. One bright speck was particularly noticeable amongst the general gloom, Mr. Robins said, and that was the remarkable stability of the Bank of British Columbia. Whilst American concerns were closing in every direction and entirely unable to meet their obligations, the Bank of British Columbia was carrying on business steadily and prosperously, and time and time again, recently, had come forward to assist national banks tottering on the verge of collapse. Speaking of the coal market, Mr. Robins said, that there was as yet no change for the better, nor could anything of the sort be expected for some time to come. The largest consumers of coal in San Francisco are materially decreasing their purchases, and it is now only with the greatest difficulty



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

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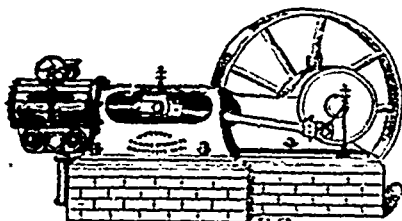
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Complete range of Samples with T.
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Green and Dried Fruits.

15 OWEN STREET,

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that cargoes can be disposed of at all advantageously.

B. C. Market Quotations.

DRESSED MEAT, LIVE STOCK, ETC.—Live steers are 3½; cows 3c; beef, 6½ to 7c—sheep, 4½ to 5c; mutton, 11c; lambs, \$3.75 to \$4.50 each; lamb, \$5 for carcass; calves, 6 to 7c; veal, 9 to 10c; hogs, 7½c; pork, 10½c.

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, ETC.—The Ogilvie Milling Co. and Keowatin Milling Co. quote standard brands of Manitoba flour, in car lots only, at Victoria, Vancouver and Westminster as follows: Patent, per bbl., \$4.40; strong bakers, \$4.10. The Columbia Flouring Mills quote Enderby flour in carload lots at Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster: Premier, \$0.00; XXX, \$4.35; strong bakers, or XX, \$4.05; superfine, \$3.55. Quotations small lots are: Flour, Manitoba patents, \$4.65; strong bakers, \$4.30; ladies choice, \$4.75; prairie lily, \$4.50; Oregon, \$4.90. Enderby mills—three star, \$4.75; two star, \$4.50; oatmeal eastern \$3.00; California granulated in gunnies, \$4.25; National mills, Victoria, \$3.60; rolled oats eastern \$3.00 to \$3.25; California, \$4.00; National mills \$3.60 per sack; Westminster Mills, 4c per lb., cornmeal \$2.75; split peas \$3.50; pearl barley \$4.50. Rice—The Victoria rice mills quote wholesale Japan rice per ton, \$77.50; best China rice, do., \$100; China rice, do., \$70; rice flour, do, \$70; chit rice, do, \$25; rice meal do, \$17.50; chopped feed \$30 per ton; bran, \$23; shorts \$25; h. n. oats, \$33 to 35; wheat \$28; oil cake, \$50; hay, \$18. Wheat is quoted in car lots for feed No. 2 regular at \$25.00 per per ton; oats \$30; chop barley, \$32. California malting barley, \$26 to \$27 f.o.b. in San Francisco. California chop, \$32 to \$33. Oak Lake patent Hungarian \$4.65; Oak Lake strong bakers, \$4.35. The Western Milling Co. quote mixed chop, \$30; patent flour, \$4.60; strong bakers, \$4.30; Brandon Mills, Hungarian, \$4.50; strong bakers, \$4.40.

FISH—Prices are salmon, 5 to 6c; flounders, 4 to 5c; smelt, 5c, sturgeon, 6c; sea bass, 5c; cod, 6c; halibut, 7c; smoked salmon, 12½c; smoked halibut, 10c.

MEATS—Quotations are as follows: Hams, 16½c; breakfast bacon, 16½c, backs, 14 to 15½c; long clear, 14c; shortrolls, 14c. Lard is held at the following figures: In time, 16½c per pound; in pails, 16½c; in tubs, 16c. Corned beef \$8.00 per barrel; mess pork \$28; short cut, \$28. Commission agents quote American meats f.o.b. Victoria, duty paid, as follows: Medium hams, 15½c per pound; heavy hams, 15c; choice breakfast bacon, 17½c; short clear sides 14½, and dry salt clear sides, 12½c. Armour's white label pure lard, 10-pound pails, 13½c per pound.

VEGETABLES—New potatoes \$15 to 18 per ton; onions, silver skins, 2c; cabbage, ½ to ¾c; carrots, turnips and beets, 1½c.

DAIRY—Eastern creamery is quoted at 26c; Manitoba dairy at 18 to 19c; cheese, 12½c.

EGGS—Eastern case eggs, 17c; Manitoba, fresh, ditto.

FRUITS—Bananas \$1.00 to \$2.50 per bunch; lemons, Australian, \$3; peaches, \$1.15; plums, 75c to \$1.15; grapes, \$1.25 to 1.50; apples, \$1.50 per box; tomatoes, 75 to 90c; pears, \$1.25 to 1.50; evaporated apples are quoted at 8c per lb; apricots, 20c; peaches, 14c; dates, 7 to 8c; Smyrna prunes, 9c; layer raisins, \$3; coconuts, \$1 per doz; pineapples, \$3 to 1.50 bunch; Australian oranges, \$1.75 per box; prunes, \$1.10.

Brief Business Notes.

A. Knight, tobacco and stationary, has opened in Victoria.
Cookson & Plows, plumbers, have opened in Victoria.
Joseph Fortes, has opened the Englewood hotel, at Vancouver.
Clark & Pomeroy, hotel, Vancouver, have been sold out by bailiff.

Otto Wolf, Grand hotel, Nanaimo, has left the country; David Steele succeeds.

H. Forester & Co., auctioneers, have opened business at Nanaimo.

Allan & Cook, grocers, Vancouver, have sold out.

McMillan & McLeod, Vancouver, have opened in groceries.

Robertson, of MacPherson & Robertson, hotel, Vancouver, is dead.

W. Dufour & Co., auctioneers have started business at Victoria.

W. M. Langdon, variety store, Nanaimo, is opening a branch at Wellington.

O'Brian & Dunlop, livery, Nanaimo, have dissolved. Mrs. Louisa O'Brian continues.

Joseph Gosnell, butcher, Victoria, has assigned.

The schooner King Cyprus is loading lumber for Australia at Hughitt & McIntyre's sawmill, G. no. 2.

A. R. Enley & Co., grocers and general provision merchants, Nanaimo, are retiring from business.

The Wellington Advocate urges the incorporation of that place into a municipality.

Nanaimo is to have a new wharf erected by a joint stock company.

Nanaimo now rejoices in the completion of its waterworks system.

The Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern railway, by permission of the court, has ratified the agreement with the Barrard Inlet & Fraser Valley railway for running powers into Seattle.

The Commercial Printing Co., Limited Liability, has been organized in Westminster with a capital stock of \$20,000.

Leatherdale & Smith, Fashion sables, Vancouver, dissolved. Kenneth Smith retires. Robert Leatherdale and C. H. Leatherdale continue as Leatherdale & Co.

Miko Carlin has bought the timber limits across the Columbia at Golden. The area is ten miles square, and contains about 100,000,000 feet of lumber.

W. J. Gallagher, late manager of the defunct Vancouver Telegram, is starting the morning Telegram in Nanaimo.

W. C. Archer, J. P. Cameron, J. H. Currie, James Delaney, R. G. Henderson, R. B. Kerr, R. J. Sutherland, Wm. Thomlinson and W. R. Mills, of New Denver, have given notice of an application to the Legislature for incorporation as the New Denver Electric Light and Water Works Co., Ltd.

The Colonist correspondent states that two companies, organized with English capital, have been formed to work Williams and Wilcox Creeks, Cariboo.

The Kaslo Claim has collapsed. Its valedictory was a mournful dirge about the rottenness of the state of Denmark *alias* its native town.

Insurance companies represented in Vancouver have instructed their agents doing business in Vancouver to raise the insurance rates 15 per cent as soon as the tax of \$200 is imposed on the companies by the council.

The fish curing establishment of Moody, Travis & Co., New Westminster, has collapsed. It is said it will be resumed by other parties.

H. Pim has arrived in Vancouver from Toronto to assume the management of the Canadian General Electric Company, Mr. Maxwell, the former manager, having removed to Portland to manage, the Portland branch.

A 2½ foot seam of coal has been struck in the Northfield mine.

The annual meeting of the E. & N. Railway Co. will be held in Victoria on the 4th of October, also the annual meeting of the Union Colliery Co. on the same day.

Badwell & Irving gives notice that application will be made at the next session of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia for an act to incorporate a company

to construct, equip, maintain and operate a line of railway from some point on the Gulf of Georgia, in Delta Municipality, thence by the most feasible route to the city of New Westminster, with power to construct a branch line extending from some point in Delta Municipality in an easterly direction through the municipalities of Surrey, Langley and Matsqui to a point near Abbotsford.

The stock of Disher & Campbell, grocers, Victoria, who recently assigned, has been purchased by Daniel Campbell for \$2,500. The creditors will realize 70 cents on the dollar.

Capt. Mellon, of Vancouver, has been appointed provincial agent for the Australian Phoenix Royal and Imperial Privileged (Marine) Insurance Co., of Vienna.

It is said that Ames, Holden & Co, boot and shoe manufacturers, contemplate starting a factory on the mainland of British Columbia.

Mr. Perry, C. E., of Kaslo, has brought out a fine new map of West Kootenay, executed by Rand, McNally & Co.

R. E. Lemon, Nelson, has brought a special pattern in an ore sack, which is having a big sale.

The Nelson Tribune gives the particulars of a shipment of 33 tons of ore from the No. 1 mine at Ainsworth which netted \$100 per ton at the Tacoma smelter.

Very rich discoveries of silver, copper and gold ore in a mineralized vein of great width on Grouse Mountain. The assays are very high.

A. Fader & Co., Vancouver, fish dealers, etc., have sold out their retail business, and will devote themselves wholly to wholesale business.

The Zenith lumber yard, Nakusp, has been opened under the management of McIntosh & Abriell.

The duties collected at the Vancouver customs house during August amounted to \$21,630.80, and the other revenue came to \$2,430.29. In the same month last year the duties came to \$21,314.18 and the other revenue to \$4,174.81.

At Victoria during August the duty collected was \$66,178.12 and the other revenue \$4,536.87 and at New Westminster the duties amounted to \$27,569.58 and the other revenue to \$223.87. It is worthy of remark that the duty collected at New Westminster in August, 1892, amounted to only \$9,397.95.

The returns for the Vancouver Inland Revenue division, No. 1, for August, were as follows:—

Spirits	\$4,098.20
Malt	1,566.36
Tobacco	1,839.00
Cigars	502.80
Petroleum insp	29.50
Other receipts	67.97
Total	\$9,253.83

Customs returns for August in Nanaimo were: Duty collected, \$3,370; value of free imports, \$1,227; dutiable goods, \$10,484.

F. A. Hall has bought a half interest in the Brett Bros. butcher shop, Mission City. W. E. Brett is retiring from the firm. The business hereafter will be conducted under the new name of Hall & Brett.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

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

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High Creamy Color

AS NOW MILLED UNDER

DISTINCTLY NEW and UNPARALLELED METHODS

WILL MAKE

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Than any other in the Market.**

The Largest Individual Milling Business in the World

Daily Capacity of Mills 8,200 Barrels.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Write us at once and secure choice of territory.

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—FROM—

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BRAN, SHORTS
AND ALL KINDS OF

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FRESH EGGS WANTED.

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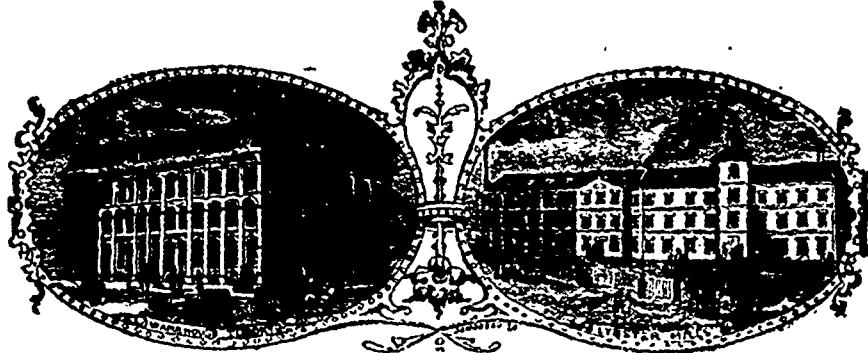
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Grocers and Groceries.

It requires a combination of business qualities to make a successful grocer, says Pennsylvania Grocer. He must be a good judge of the commodities which he handles, must have a knowledge of values, and must know the peculiarities of his customers. Possessing these gifts, and paying strict attention to business, his chances for a successful career are good.

There is a sort of fashion in groceries, as in dry goods and other articles. What is popular and active in one place may be dead stock in another. A Liberty street wholesaler said the other day that he had a great run on a certain brand of canned corn in West Virginia, but found very little sale for it in Ohio, where another brand was all the go. Neither of these brands suited the Pennsylvania market. It is the same with almost everything. Flour and coffee are conspicuous examples of this diversity of tastes, as shown by the multitude of brands and blends that are in the market.

The grocer must study and cater to these peculiarities of taste to be successful. He may, by persistent effort, overcome local idiosyncrasies; but if he be a wise man, as his calling demands, he will follow the wishes of his customers, and keep his own ideas in the background.

The closer the grocer studies these things the better for him. He cannot do as he pleases. He will find it more popular to follow than to lead. If he wants to play the role of a reformer he must work very carefully, or he will arouse such antagonism as will make his position very uncomfortable. He must insinuate his personality into the community. He cannot do it by direct attack. By pursuing this policy he may effect valuable reforms in the tastes and manners of his patrons.—*Exchange.*

The Alaskan Boundary.

Some account of the efforts already made to define the boundary line between Alaska and British America, and of what is proposed to be done in the same direction in the near future, is given by Superintendent Mendenhall, of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, in a recent syndicate article. Recalling the fact that the boundary line in question was originally defined in the treaty of 1825 between England and Russia, he says that when the treaty of cession to the United States was made in 1867 the boundaries of the country ceded, as far as related to the eastern limit, were defined precisely as in the treaty of 1825. The boundary line consists of two parts, one of which is astronomical and the other natural. The astronomical line is the 141st meridian of west longitude, which forms the major part of the boundary between the territory and British America. This line runs from the Arctic ocean southward to a point in the vicinity of Mount St. Elias, which is within a few miles of the shores of the north Pacific. In order to locate points on this line it is only necessary to determine latitude and longitude. A surveying party was sent in 1839 to make observations for boundary purposes. In 1892 the lower end of the meridian was fixed by observations in the neighborhood of Mount St. Elias. It was found that the meridian passed through the mountain but not through its summit.

The remaining portion of the boundary is determined by an irregular line extending along the coast from the point where the 141st meridian touches Mount St. Elias down to latitude 54° 40'. This line encloses a long and narrow but important strip of territory, the eastern limit of which is up to the present undetermined. The treaty begins by providing that the line is to proceed along the parallel of 54° 40' eastward until the Portland Canal is reached, and to ascend along this canal until it reaches the parallel of 56°. The only ground for contention thus far is as to what body of water the name Portland Canal belongs, though Superintendent Mendenhall thinks that there is little room for such contention. It is what

follows that has given rise to controversy. According to the treaty, setting out from the intersection of the Portland Canal and the parallel of 56° the "line of demarcation shall follow the summit of the mountains situated parallel to the coast as far as the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude." Here the existence of a range of mountains parallel to the coast is assumed. Such a range was shown on the old sketch maps of 1825. At present it is believed that no such range exists. It is possible, Superintendent Mendenhall says, that a doubt existed in the minds of the treaty makers, for in another article it was agreed that whenever the summit of such range should prove to be more than ten marine leagues (about thirty-five miles) from the ocean the boundary should be formed by a "line parallel to the windings of the coast, and which shall never exceed the distance of ten marine leagues therefrom."

The opinion is expressed that that part of the boundary line which consists of the 141st meridian will be accepted by Great Britain as located by the United States surveying parties. A convention was entered into last year between the United States and Canada for a joint survey of that part of the boundary line which separates the narrow strip of territory known as Southeast Alaska from British Columbia. The survey is under the charge of two commissioners, of whom the superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey is one. Surveying parties started for the destination indicated two months or so ago. The plan of operations is thus indicated by Superintendent Mendenhall: "For the coming season operations will be confined to the vicinity of three rivers which cross the narrow strip of territory involved. They begin just north of the Portland Canal, and are the Uuk, the Sitkin and the Taku. At the mouths of these rivers astronomical stations will be established and temporary observatories erected. Latitude will be determined by observation, and longitude by means of a number of chronometers, which will be carried by the Coast survey steamer Hassler from Sitka to these stations, one after the other, and back to Sitka, making a round trip as often as once in two weeks during the season. Difference of longitude, as every one knows, is simply difference of time. The longitude of Sitka was determined very accurately in the campaign of 1892. By transporting chronometers from Sitka, where an astronomical station will also be maintained, to each of the other points in turn the respective differences in local time between these stations and Sitka will be made known. The mouths of the rivers being thus accurately located, a survey of each river by a system of triangulation from the mouth to a distance of at least ten marine leagues from the coast will be executed. Topographers will also be engaged in reconnaissance of the interior between these rivers for the purpose principally of determining whether there exists a range of mountains parallel to the coast." It is pointed out that where an accurate delineation of the several rivers crossing the territory is available, showing their courses, directions and distances, it will be possible for a commission to agree on a boundary line made up of straight lines joining selected points on those rivers which will be in practical agreement with the second definition as found in the treaty. Mr. Mendenhall says that in his opinion this is the only rational solution of the problem, for he regards the first definition in the treaty as impossible, and the second, if literally interpreted, as impracticable.—*Brad-streets.*

Progress of British Shipping.

The Newcastle Chronicle says:—"Shareholders in steamships may obtain only limited dividends, but shipping business enlarges in extent in the United Kingdom. The parliamentary paper recently issued on the subject is so full of tables that it is difficult for the uninitiated

to follow them. A comparison taken from one of those tables, however, will illustrate the growth very fairly. The table below shows the tonnage of vessels, sailing and steam, that entered and cleared from ports in the United Kingdom in the years named for British and foreign vessels:—

Year.	Tons	
	British	Foreign
1860.....	13,914,000	10,774,000
1870.....	25,072,000	11,568,000
1880.....	41,348,000	17,387,000
1892.....	43,070,000	17,820,000
1892.....	54,372,000	21,491,000

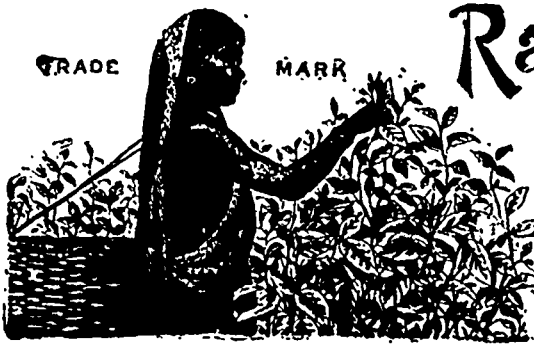
Thus in thirty-two years the trade done by the British vessels at our own ports has been about quadrupled, while that done by foreign vessels at our ports has scarcely been doubled, so that over the record of a little more than three decades we have no reason to complain. One of the causes of the lower ratio of growth in foreign vessels as distinct from British is that the American tonnage entering and leaving our ports has decreased with some rapidity for about sixteen years, while Italian vessels have also fallen off. The increase in the case of the British vessels is, of course, mainly due to the larger portion of work that is done by steamships. In 1860 the steam tonnage (British, that is) did less than one-third of the total; last year they did eight-ninths of that total. The larger work entails a larger fleet, and thus merchant ships of the British empire have increased in a manner which the following tabular statement makes clear:—

Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.
1860.....	5,710,000	1890.....	8,417,000
1870.....	7,149,000	1892.....	10,286,000

Here, again, the increase is due in the greatest part to the increase of the steamships; indeed, in the period that is covered by the contrast a large part of that navy has been transferred from sailing to steamship. And that transfer is the explanation for the greater rapidity of the growth of the work than the increase of the working vessels. The tonnage has been nearly doubled, whilst the work done has been about quadrupled. And it is a singular feature of the alteration in merchant shipping that the employment of seamen is in proportion to the tonnage much less than it was thirty or forty years ago. The use of machinery, the alteration in the propelling power, and the increased efficiency of that power, enable our ships to be worked with a very material reduction of the proportion of men to the tonnage. It is probable that the increase in the merchant shipping will not be so large in the immediate future as it has been in recent years—the dullness in shipbuilding must have its effect on the output of the present year; and the condition of the shipping trade itself must influence the building of the future. But the figures we have given prove how greatly the merchant shipping industries of the United Kingdom have been enlarged in the last few decades, and give some guarantee that we can now allow the shipbuilding industries to have a partial rest for a time."

Proposed Northern Russian Railway.

The London Iron and Coal Trade Review says: "Fears are entertained that financial considerations are likely to delay the construction of the proposed railway from St. Petersburg to the Arctic ocean, a project in which much interest is felt in commercial circles. The railway, which would be between 700 and 800 miles long and cost six millions, would enormously benefit trade by opening up a large agricultural district and placing the Arctic fisheries in communication with a market, and it would also give Russia a naval station on her northern coast. The latter has been a dream of the present as well as the late Czar, and Port Vladimir has for years been marked as the site. Port Vladimir is a little to the north of Archangel, and possesses the great merit of being open to ships in winter as well as in summer, while it is said to be easily capable of fortification."



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

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FALL TRADE, 1893.

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

Letter Orders Receive Special Attention.

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couver, B. C.

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GLOVES,

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Canadian, American and European Goods,

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Overshoe.

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Feathers AND
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AND ALL FANCY ARTICLES IN
THE DOWN LINE.

Cash Paid for Feathers.

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

Lower Grain Freight Freights.

The reduced tariff of the Canadian Pacific Railway on grain, flour, oatmeal, millstuffs, flaxseed, oilcake, potatoes and hay in carloads, from stations on the Canadian Pacific Railway, Manitoba and Northwestern Railway and Great Northwestern Central, went into effect on Tuesday last, Sept. 5th. The rates give an average reduction of from three to five cents per 100 pounds, and apply to stations on the above railways in Manitoba, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Alberta to Keowato, Fort William and Port Arthur. Grain may be "milled in transit" at intermediate stations on the direct line of shipment to Fort William and Port Arthur, and stations on the north shore of Lake Superior enumerated. The grain when shipped to the mill, will be charged the current local grain rate, and the same tonnage in flour and offal will be forwarded at balance of the through rate from point of origin of the grain to final destination, with one cent per 100 pounds added for terminal service at the mill, provided shipment is made within six months from receipt of the grain at the milling station, otherwise regular rates will apply.

THE TARIFF.

Following are the rates fixed per one hundred pounds by the new tariff:—

MAIN LINE.

From East Selkirk, Gonor, Bird's Hill, Winnipeg to Fort William or Port Arthur, 17 cents.

From Bergen, Rosser, Meadows, Marquette, Rearburn, Poplar Point, High Bluff, Portage la Prairie, 18 cents.

From Burnside, Bagot, McGregor, Austin, Sidney, Melbourne, Carberry, Sewell, Douglas, Chater, Brandon, 19 cents.

From Kemnay, Alexander, Griswold, 20 cents.

From Oak Lake, Routledge, Virdon, Hargrave, Elkhoru, Fleming, Moosomin, Red Jacket, Wapella, Burrows, Whitewood, Percival, Broadview, 21 cents.

From Oakshels, Grenfell, Summerberry, Wolseley, Sintaluta, Indian Head, Qu'Appelle, 22 cents.

From McLean, Balgonia, Pilot Butte, Regina, Grand Coulee, Pense, Belle Plaine, Pasquo and Moose Jaw, 23 cents.

Stations from Boharm, to Parkbeg, 24 cents.
Stations from Secretan, to Swift Current, 25 cents.

Stations from Leven to Maple Creek, 20 cents.

Stations from Kincoorth to Kinmore 57 cents.
Stations from Tilley to Gleichen, 28 cents.

Stations from Namaka to Calgary, 29 cents.

PRINCE ALBERT BRANCH.

Stations from Lumsden to Bethune 25 cents; Fridlater to Aylesbury, 26 cents; Craik to Finsbury, 27 cents; Bladworth to Hanley, 28 cents; Dundurn to Saskatoon, 29 cents; Clark's Crossing to Hague, 30 cents; Roathern to Roddick, 31 cents; Macdowall to Prince Albert, 32 cents.

EDMONTON BRANCH.

Stations from Beddington to Crossfield, 30 cents; Carstairs to Howden, 31 cents; Innisfall to Ponoka, 32 cents; Hobbema to Edmonton, 33 cents.

MACLEOD BRANCH.

Midnapore to High River, 30 cents; Cayley and Nanton, 31 cents; Stavelly to Macleod, 32 cents.

SOURIS BRANCH.

Stations Beresford and Souris, 20 cents; Montteith Junction to Oxbow, 21 cents; Alameda to Bienfait, 22 cents; Estevan, 23 cents.

EMERSON BRANCH.

Rates from all stations south of Winnipeg, 18 cents. The same rates apply to West Selkirk, Stonewall and Lower Fort Garry.

PEMBINA BRANCH.

Stations from St. James to Thornhill, 18 cents; Darlingford to Holmfild, 19 cents; Killarney to Boissevain, 20 cents; Medora, 21 cents.

SOUTHWESTERN BRANCH.

Stations from Headingly to St. Claude, 18 cents; Rathwell to Carroll, 19 cents; Dolean to Reaton, 21 cents.

NORTHWESTERN LINK.

Stations from Macdonald to Minnedosa 19 cents; Riverdale to Newdale, 20 cents, Strathclair to Saltcoats, 22 cents; Robey to Yorkton, 22 cents.

U. N. W. GENERAL.

Stations from Forrest to Rapid City, 20 cents; Pottypiece to Hamiota, 21 cents.

NORTHERN PACIFIC TARIFF.

A general tariff on grain, flour, feed, flax seed and potatoes, straight or mixed carloads, minimum weight 20,000 pounds, takes effect Sept. 10 from all Northern Pacific stations in Manitoba to St. Paul, Minnesota Transfer, Minneapolis, Duluth, Superior or West Superior.

From the following stations the rate will be eighteen cents per 100 pounds: Emerson Loteller, St. Jean, Morris, Silver Plains, Union Point, St. Agathe, Greenlea, Cartier, St. Norbert, Portage Junction, St. Charles, Headingly, White Plains, Gravel Pit Y, La Salle tank, Eustace spur, Blake, Oakville spur, Newton, Curtis, Bridge spur, Portage la Prairie, Lowe Farm, Myrtle, Roland Rosebank and Miami.

Nineteen cents per 100 pounds will be the rate from the stations of Doorwood, Altamont, Somerset, Swan Lake, Maricopolis, Greenway, Balder, Belmont, Hilton, Wawanesa, Elliott, Houthwalte, Souris tank, Martinville and Brandon.

These rates correspond with the Canadian Pacific tariff.

Varieties of Pepper.

The following brief description of different varieties of pepper is from the Merchants' Review:—

Capicum or Red Pepper.—The variety of capicum usually found in commerce is in large withered and dark red pods, always broken and the pulp dried up. It comes principally from the East Indies, where it is a native, in bales of between two and three hundredweight. In taste it is very fiery and acrimonious. Its principal use is to make cayenne pepper also for all kinds of pickling, and it is one of the necessary ingredients of the different piquant table sauces, besides being largely used in curry powder. The plant has been acclimatized in some of our southern states, and a superior quality of the article is produced in Louisiana. Various species are imported, often as pickles in vinegar. The plant has a branched stem, rising about two feet high. The leaves are long, narrow, and of a dark green color. White flowers bloom in June and July, and are succeeded by pods, varying in shape and color, some being long, others short, some round, and others again heart-shaped, while the color is either red or yellow.

Cherry Pepper.—This is a native of the West Indies. It is very similar in appearance to the East Indian species, and is only distinguished by the different shape of the pods, which are sometimes in the form of a cherry, sometimes heart shaped, bell shaped, or angular. Their color is the same as that of capicum. Both of these peppers are annuals.

Bell Pepper.—The bell pepper is a biennial, a native of the East Indian Archipelago; it produces larger pods than either of the above mentioned varieties. It may be transplanted with safety into our northern climate in summer, and set out in the open garden, but it requires a place in the hot house in the winter season. The green pods of all these varieties are used for pickling. Those of the last are generally preferred, being not only larger, but having the skin more pulpy and tender.

Bird Pepper.—There are many species of this genus, different from each other in bearing fruit, varying in size, shape and color; but

they have all in a certain degree the same pungent qualities, the smallest possessing them with the greatest intensity. They are natives of most of the tropical regions, but are most abundant and most used in the Western hemisphere. Those grown on the southeast coast of Africa, especially Natal, are considered the finest, richest in flavor and most purgent. They are cut up and pounded by the natives and mixed with a little salt, then packed in air-tight tins of about sixty pounds each, and in that shape are exported. The true Natal cayenne is comparatively scarce. In the West Indies, and in some parts of South America, this kind of pepper forms either solid, or when reduced to powder, an ingredient of almost every dish. A mixture of sliced cucumber, shallots, or onions cut very fine, a little lime juice and Madeira wine, with a few pods of bird pepper, well mashed and mixed with the liquor, is reckoned an unfailing stimulant to the appetite in the West Indies, and is called mandram.

Long Pepper.—A native of Bengal, Malabar and Java. The roots are perennial; the stems are shrubby, round, smooth, branched, slender and climbing, but do not rise to any considerable height. The leaves differ much in size and form; they are commonly heart-shaped, pointed, entirely smooth, norved, of a dark green color, and stand alternately upon foot-stalks. The flowers are small and produced in short dense terminal spikes, which are nearly cylindrical. The berries or grains are very small and lodged in a pulpy matter, like those of the black pepper, and in appearance greatly resemble the seed of the common chick weed. They are at first green, and become a dark red or gray black as they ripen. Their odor is faintly aromatic, but in taste they are exceedingly hot. This pepper is most pungent when gathered in its unripe state just before full maturity; it is afterwards dried in the sun and becomes of a dark gray color. It is used principally in its crude state as a flavoring for pickles, and has great preservative qualities. It is said that any kind of pickles whose vinegar has been boiled with a quantity of long pepper will be better preserved and retain their crispness longer than those pickles in the ordinary manner without its use.

Guinea Pepper.—This pepper consists of two species of ammonium, found principally on the west coast of Africa, particularly Sierra Leone, from which place it is generally imported into Europe. There is scarcely any sale for it in this country, it being so comparatively little known. It is also cultivated in the northern part of the East Indies, where it is extensively used as an ingredient of curry powder. It is a powerful stimulant and a cordial, and is generally used for the same purposes as cardamons.

Grain Prices in England.

L. Norman & Co., London, write THE COMMERCIAL as follows, on August 21.

The splendid harvest weather experienced in England during the past week, coupled with weaker reports from America, has had a bearish influence on our market. New English wheat is now ready for immediate use, and millers are turning their attention to same, neglecting the foreign article for the time being.

Hard Manitobas.—No transactions recorded. To-day sellers August-September shipment at 27s 6d c.i.f. London, buyers at 27s.

No. 2 Spring Wheat.—Sellers to London at 25s 9d c.i.f., or to Liverpool at 26s c.i.f., but no buyers at these prices. Some 9,000 qrs. arrived in Liverpool were sold during the week at an equivalent of 24s 6d c.i.f.

Barley.—Very quiet. Grinding barley though cheap meets with little or no enquiry. On many of the markets in the southern counties of England new barley has been shown during the past week. The quality is very irregular, but generally better than at one time anticipated. The color is particularly varied, and only the finer sorts met any enquiry.

O'LOUGHLIN BROS. & CO.,

GREAT INVENTION

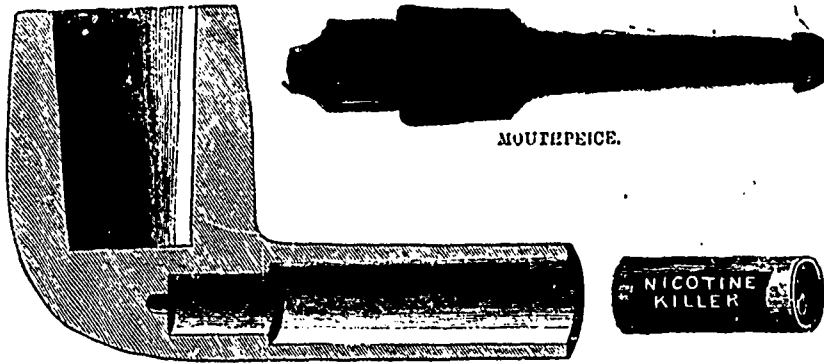
Anti-Nicotine Patent Pipe

This Pipe contains a purifier which is recognized by the highest medical authorities as a sure and effective destroyer of nicotine, and a perfect absorber of saliva.

Wholesale Paper, Stationery & General Jobbers

AND STEAM PRINTERS.

134 and 136 2nd Avenue North, WINNIPEG.



MOUTHPIECE.



Sorting Stocks and Long Credits.

Just now the sorting trade is brisk; that is, the new fashions and demands call for goods which were not ordered with the regular spring stock, and these new wants can be satisfied only from wholesaler's stocks. As this is the case, it may be opportune to consider, critically, this sorting trade.

There was a time when Canada knew very little of this sorting trade, when the merchant from the village came down to the city on an ox-cart and bought enough goods to last him six months. But the railway train has superseded the ox cart, the steamboat has displaced the canoe and ferry boat. And the consequence of this advancing civilization is that the sorting trade is indispensable. The quick communication between Canadian cities and those in the United States, Great Britain and Europe has led to a quick dissemination of fashionable ideas. The Paris, London and New York tastes soon penetrate into the cities and larger towns of this country. And a dealer cannot buy all his stock six months ahead, a month being too far ahead in many cases. Some classes of goods experience more than one change, as to the ruling color or quality, in a month; and this being so, how can any retailer do a proper business unless he has somewhere to place his sorting orders? He must have a house which has always the goods which fickle fashion dictates. The conclusion is that the house that has a full stock at such a season of the year as the present, satisfies many demands which a house with a small stock cannot do. If Guipure laces take an extra run, and every merchant who ordered a 100 pieces sends in a repeat for a similar quantity, only the house with a heavy stock for the sorting trade will be able to fill that order.

Having thus seen that the sorting trade is necessary to meet the tastes of quickly-changing fashion, it may now be pointed out that there are certain things which are detrimental to this sorting trade, and which tend to make those houses which carry a heavy stock in the sorting season dissatisfied with the kind of business they are doing. The first and great objection is that some houses presided over by suitable men, but men who lack the starch ingredient necessary to a stiff backbone, find it convenient to sell goods during the sorting season with a dating of October 1st four months. In other words they give seven to nine months' credit. They do this because they count on the sorting trade as one in which they make no money, but simply get rid of the balance of the previous season's goods, which may be reasonable, but which is generally not. The houses which carry large stocks and have special facilities for doing a sorting trade are thus put at a disadvantage, because their customers want the long dating they get elsewhere on goods that are not so seasonable.

There is a certain ingredient of injustice in this business, and if the practice continues, then the sorting season will be spoiled, nobody will carry the stock necessary to meet the fashionable trade, and Canadian trade and tastes will degenerate, much to the detriment of the dry goods community generally. A wholesaler tells how one day in May, an eastern buyer entered a Toronto house and said he wanted to buy summer goods and wanted them dated October 1st. The wholesaler refused the demand, which the buyer himself admitted to be unreasonable. The latter went out, and returning after a few hours, declared that two houses had acceded to his wishes quite freely, and he had bought from them as far as their stock went. He then placed an order with the first house for goods which he could not obtain elsewhere, on regular terms. Surely the 1st of July is soon enough to commence dating goods October 1st, four months. The above example shows where the fault is—it lies with the wholesalers. They and they alone are responsible for the unreasonable, pernicious and destructive system of dating ahead. They worry and wiggle, hum and hah, and declare that the English jobbers come out here and sell goods on six months' terms, often really amounting to nine months' credit. This may be a slight excuse, but Canadian wholesalers should have as much sand as their United States neighbors, and declare that they will not be guilty of countenancing a system which renders the dry goods business a top-heavy structure. But they prefer to lose money in failures, to go with curtailed profits, and to grumble at the hard times rather than improve their lot by adopting rational methods. Some two years ago every wholesale house in this city agreed not to give October dating until July 1st (unless our memory is bad). Where is this agreement now?

British and Continental manufacturers sell on 30 to 60 days time. This discount of 30 days varies from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, according to the class of goods. United States jobbers sell for 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 10 days; 1 per cent, 30 days; and 60 to 90 days net. Why shouldn't this obtain in Canada? There is some talk of the English jobbing houses shortening their periods of credit when they sell to the colonies. This is due to the recent Australian crisis. If credits are not soon shortened in Canada there will be a Canadian crisis, and the guilty will not be the only ones to suffer. But Canadian wholesalers are putting forward only flimsy excuses for the continuance of this diabolical and suicidal method. They have the cure in their own hands.

Certainly, it must be admitted that the retailer rejoices every time he secures a longer credit on a purchase. He sends in May to his wholesale house and asks for a shipment of woollens, say. He gets in \$2,000 worth of these goods and transfers the cases to his banker's warehouse until October, and obtains an advance on them sufficient to pay the duty on his foreign importations. Thus

the retailer hoodwinks the wholesaler and works on his good nature to obtain sufficient capital on which to run a fair-sized retail business. But the intelligent retailer recognizes that this is an unsound feature of Canadian trade, a trade which is otherwise very well grounded, as has been mentioned in a previous article, and we believe the leading retailers would welcome a change.

The terms which would be most suitable to Canada would be net 90 days, 2 per cent 60 days, or 4 per cent 30 days. If this obtained, the dry goods trade would move forward with increased energy, and there would be no danger of a crash if hard times happened to obtain. The man that cannot pay his wholesaler in 90 days had better be out of business. —*Dry Goods Review.*

Hides, Wool, Etc.

James McWilliam & Co., of Minneapolis, speak as follows in their circular of September 1:—

Sheep Pelts—The market is unchanged. There is no prospect of any improvement in prices at present writing, and as there is nothing to be gained in holding them we advise frequent shipments.

Hides—As predicted, there was a further decline in prices during the month. There is a little more demand for some grades of hides, but as there are only a few tanners in the market, they are enabled to control prices, especially as there are large accumulations of hides all over the country; consequently we do not look for any advance in prices for the present. Californians are more active, owing to the small supply at this season of the year, and we are enabled to advance prices slightly. A great many hides are arriving in a damaged condition through lack of proper care. We again caution our customers to salt their hides promptly and thoroughly.

Tallow and Grease—The supply of tallow is not very large, but prices have dropped back from August quotations on account of a very limited demand.

Seneca Root—Seneca root is dull and dragging. We note a sharp decline in price. Considerable old root is held over from last season, and the receipts of new root have been unusually large for so early in the season. This over supply has caused prices to weaken, and we believe it advisable to forward the root as fast as it can be got ready for shipment. Wash the root clean and dry it thoroughly before shipping.

Wool—Manufacturers are still loth to buy wool in any quantity, until the vexed question of tariff changes is settled. Receipts of wool are light as compared with last season, as our shippers have followed our advice, and are holding their wool to great extent, as it does not seem possible that prices can go much lower than they are at present.

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

EDWARD J. DIGNUM

R. A. NISBET.

HUTCHISON, DIGNUM & NISBET

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS,

—AND IMPORTERS OF—

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

Sole Agents in Canada For

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

55 Front St. West, - Toronto.

Cable Address "DIGWALL" Toronto.

BUNTIN, GILLIES & CO.

WHOLESALE

STATIONERS,

AND PAPER DEALERS

—HEADQUARTERS FOR—

Office, School & Society Stationery

PRINTERS' STOCK

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

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

Hudson's Bay Company,

Fort Garry Mills, - Winnipeg.

Registered Brands:

Hungarian and Strong Bakers Flour

Chopped Feed, Oats, Bran, Shorts, etc.

Sole agents in Manitoba, Northwest Territories and British Columbia for

MYERS ROYAL HORSE AND CATTLE SPICE

In use for a quarter of a century. For full particulars, circulars, &c.,
address Chas. H. Steele, Manager, Winnipeg.

LIME JUICE.

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

Leithead's Phenyle Disinfectant in stock.

Also receiving large shipments of Chloride Lime and Carbolic Acid.

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

Bole, Wynne & Co

Wholesale Druggists,

WINNIPEG.

MILLERS

BAGS!

ALL KINDS.

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

MERRICK, ANDERSON & CO., - WINNIPEG.

Consumer's Cordage Co., Ltd., Montreal

Bag Manufacturers and Printers.

A. W. H. STIMPSON,

Grain Commission Merchant,
WINNIPEG - - MANITOBA.
OFFICE 182 MARKET ST., EAST.
P.O. Box 1313. Manitoba Grain Code Used.

Wm. Ferguson,

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

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

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

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

**American
Northwest
Minnesota,
North Dakota,
Montana, Idaho,
and Washington.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

From our forests we get the finest building material.

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

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

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

J. A. DONALDSON,
General Agent, Winnipeg, Man.

Or **F. J. WHITNEY,**
Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

FALL NOTICE!

—MY FULL FALL LINE OF SAMPLES OF—

FANCY GOODS and WOODENWARE

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

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

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

JAS. McCREADY & CO.,
WHOLESALE
Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,
MONTREAL.
W. WILLIAMS, AGENT.
SAMPLE ROOM—Room 1 McIntyre Block,
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**Johnston's
Fluid Beef**

maintains its high standard as
**A perfect . .
. . Beef Food.**

STAMINAL.

is a Food and a Tonic combined
It contains the feeding qualities of Beef and Wheat and the tonic qualities of Hypophosphites in the form of a

Palatable Beef Tea.

Milk Granules

is the solids of pure Cow's Milk so treated that when discovered in the requisite quantity of water it yields a product that is

The perfect equivalent of
MOTHER'S MILK.

To Chicago and the World's Fair.

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

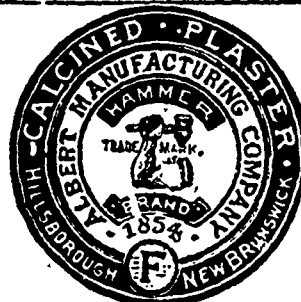
"The Badger State Express" leaves Minneapolis every morning 7.30, St. Paul, 8 o'clock, and arrives Chicago 9.35 p. m. This train is equipped with modern day coaches and luxurious parlor cars. By this train the traveler is enabled to see the beautiful scenery of Wisconsin with its hills, rivers and lakes, giving just delightful daylight ride through a most picturesque and interesting region.

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

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

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

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



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Plaster.

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

International Irrigation Congress.

The *Trade*, of Los Angeles, says:—"An interesting and important congress will meet at Los Angeles, Cal., on Oct. 10, to sit for five days. This is the International Irrigation Congress, the last session of which was held at Salt Lake City in September, 1891, about 700 delegates being present. It is expected that the Los Angeles congress will be numerously attended, not only from all parts of the United States, but from foreign countries as well.

"The people of the United States have only just begun to realize the importance of irrigation to this country. The available government land in the United States outside the arid regions is almost exhausted. The time is nearly gone when Uncle Sam could give every man a farm. What is left is mostly in the so-called 'desert' regions—those dry and forbidding stretches of sage brush and cactus covered land which were long believed to be absolutely worthless, but which water, directed by science, has in many cases transformed into veritable Edens. It is to these regions that those of the rising generation who desire to follow Horace Greely's advice and 'go west' must look for their independent homes, where they may literally sit under the shade of their own vine and fig-tree.

"If the man who causes two blades of grass to spring up where one grew before is worthy of honor, what shall be said of the man or men who build flourishing cities, surrounded by smiling orchards and vineyards, in spots where a few years ago a jack rabbit would have starved to death?

"The progress that has been made in irrigation development during the past few years is well shown by the following figures of the area under irrigation in the various states and territories:

States and territories.	Number of irrigators.	Acres irrigated.
Arizona	1,075	65,821
California	13,732	1,004,233
Colorado	9,659	890,735
Idaho	4,323	217,005
Montana	3,706	350,582
Nevada	1,167	224,403
New Mexico	3,085	91,745
Oregon	3,150	177,944
Utah	9,726	263,473
Washington	1,046	48,799
Wyoming	1,917	228,676
Sub-humid region	1,552	66,965
Totals	54,156	3,631,351

"It is fitting that Los Angeles, the 'City of the Queen of the Angels,' should be selected as the meeting place for this congress, for in the section of which that city is the commercial centre irrigation has reached its greatest development, and water, backed by pluck and perseverance, has accomplished greater marvels than in any other section of the United States, perhaps the world. Here are Pasadena and Riverside, beautiful and wealthy cities of some 10,000 inhabitants each, upon sites that twenty years ago were valued at less than \$5 an acre, and were considered good for nothing but sheep pasture. And Los Angeles itself is a good proof of the value of irrigation, for it has grown within a few years from a sleepy semi-Mexican pueblo of 12,000 people to a live and beautiful metropolis of 65,000 population, and this increase is due to the development of the surrounding country by means of irrigation."

The British Grain Trade.

The *Mark Lane Express*, of Sept. 4, in its weekly review of the grain trade says:

"The latest estimates confirm the opinion that 6,500,000 qrs will be the utmost wheat production of the United Kingdom. New English wheat fetched rather more than old; both are in the finest condition. New white

wheat realized on Wednesday in the eastern counties 23 to 29s; new red, 26 to 27s; old wheat realized 27 to 28s; old red, 25 to 26s. The mean price of wheat Edinburgh last week fell to 22s 8d. The August average for old wheat was 26s 3d—the lowest yet recorded there. A comparison of grain prices on Friday, the first day of the cereal year, with those of 1891 and 1892 shows a decline in the last year of 5s in California and 0s in red winter, and a decline in the last two years of 17s in California and 16s in red winter."

The World's Wheat Crops.

(As estimated by the Vienna Congress.)

The estimates of the Vienna Congress were sent in percentages of an average crop, and indicated a smaller crop than figured by the Hungarian minister, and 200,000,000 bus. less than in 1892.

These percentages indicate the following crops in million bushels (000,000 omitted) compared with an average and with last year:—

	Average Crop.	Est'd Crop 1893	Crop 1892
Austria	43	39	51
Hungary	127	125	136
France	295	242	300
Italy	118	118	112
United Kingdom	73	66	65
Germany	93	89	102
Russia	234	213	247
Roumania	52	68	52
Serbia	8	6	11
Belgium	19	17	22
Holland	5	4	5
Denmark	4	4	3
Switzerland	5	4	8
Egypt	42	..	9
Bulgaria	45	35	51
Turkey	39	..	39
Spain	67	..	65
Portugal	7	..	6
Norway-Sweden	4	4	4
India	232	266	205
United States	..	395	516

Deficiency compared with last year, 205,000,000 bushels.

Will Stack their Wheat.

The Grand Forks *Herald* is advised by a good many practical farmers that the stacking of wheat will be done more generally this fall than for many seasons past. This is a good move. Wheat standing in well-built stacks, after going through the sweating process, is much better, plumper and will command a higher price than wheat threshed from the shock. In ordinary seasons, when prices are fair, there is some excuse for threshing out quickly and rushing grain to the market, but there is no such incentive this year, and farmers may as well get all there is in their crop by resorting to the best methods of improving its quality.

Retailers who are Owned by Jobbers.

The following, from the *Grocers' Review*, issued by the Philadelphia Retail Grocers' Association, is probably worth perusal:—

"Too many of us do not pay our bills promptly, let alone discount, but steal as much time on them as our jobbers will allow us to do, consequently we allow our bank account to grow; then what do we do? We, as a rule, look around and purchase a home, probably through a building association by paying \$500 on it of the money that should go to our jobber. In speaking to a jobber the other day of a man who had made a purchase, we remarked he must be making money when he can do that. He said, 'Yes, on money he should have given me,' and he opened his book and, would you believe it, he just owed that man \$530. There is just where we make a mistake, we should not allow any jobber to own us, but too many of us do. While in this jobber's house we saw another come in, and, would you think, on a bill of \$80 he was charged just \$2.25 more than you would have paid for the same lot. The jobber said he had to charge

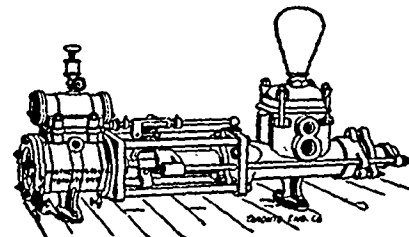
interest, as he had to wait so long for his cash and the buyer could not go any place else to purchase, for the jobber owned him. We are fools to let any jobber own us. We should be so fixed, so independent, that when a man told us a price that we could say, 'I can do better than that,' and if you are a prompt discounter you will have no trouble in getting the best prices on all goods."

A New Publication.

The first issue of *Winnipeg Saturday Night*, the new literary weekly, made its appearance last Saturday. The new publication is an offshoot from the well known *Toronto Saturday Night*. A short time ago E. E. Sheppard, of the latter paper, visited Winnipeg, and while here arranged for the publication of a paper by a local company. *Winnipeg Saturday Night* is a twelve page, illustrated paper. Eight pages are printed in Toronto, containing matter from *Toronto Saturday Night*, and the remaining pages are printed here and devoted to local interests and advertisements. E. W. Rugg, whose long experience in the printing trade fits him for the position, is manager of the enterprise.

Toronto Saturday Night is probably the most successful paper of its class in Canada, and it contains a large amount of original matter, from the ablest writers in the country. It is moreover a patriotic Canadian publication. It is the purpose of Mr. Sheppard to establish weekly publications on the line of *Toronto Saturday Night* in a number of Canadian cities. In his salutatory for the new *Winnipeg* venture he says: "It is proposed that five independent companies, allied by a community of interest and patriotism, and united in an effort to do the best thing for the country and themselves, shall publish in Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver the five best local, literary and illustrated newspapers that can be found outside of London, Paris, Berlin and New York. Only by a clearly confessed and well defined unity of purpose, action and interest can this be accomplished. Every paper will be an advertisement for its particular locality and the enemy of nothing that is Canadian, but always for our common good." *Winnipeg Saturday Night* is therefore a link in this chain of publications. Subscribers to any one of the allied papers will receive the benefit of high class, original matter from able Canadian writers, which will be the common property of all.

Drummer—That was a big order I sent in last week. Have the goods been shipped yet?
Shipping Clerk—Great Scott! Yes. Why they got back here yesterday.



Outside Plunger Boiler Feed Pump.

STEAM PUMPS

—FOR—
ALL PURPOSES.

Northey Mfg. Co., Ltd.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME CARD.

Taking effect on Sunday, June 4, 1893.
Central or 90th Meridian Time.)

North Bound		STATIONS.	South Bound	
Freight No. 149 Daily.	St. Paul Ex. Press No. 107 Daily.		St. Paul Ex. Press No. 108 Daily.	Freight No. 154 Daily.
	Miles from Winnipeg.			
1.00p	3 45p	Winnipeg	11.15a	5 30a
12.43p	3 35p	Portage Junction	11.20a	5 47a
12.18p	3 17p	St. Norbert	11 42a	6 07a
11 55a	3 03p	Carlier	11 56a	6 25a
11 20a	2 43p	St. Agathe	12 18p	6 51a
11 00a	2 33p	Union Point	12 21p	7 01a
10 47a	2 20p	Silver Plains	12 32p	7 15a
10 18a	2 02p	Morris	12 50p	7 45a
9 56a	1 47p	St. Jean	1 04p	8 25a
9 23a	1 25p	Letellier	1 25p	9 18a
8 46a	1 00p	Emerson	1 45p	10 15a
7 46	12 45p	Penhina	1 53p	12 46p
11.05p	9 05a	Grand Forks	5 30p	8 25p
1 30p	5 10a	Winnipeg Junction	9 25p	1 25p
	4 00p	Duluth	7 00p	
	8 35p	Minneapolis	6 30a	
	8 00p	St. Paul	7 35a	
	9 00a	Chicago	9 35p	

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

East Bound.		STATIONS.	West Bound.	
Ex. No. 139 Mon. Wed. & Fri.	Ex. No. 123 Tues. Thur. & Sat.		Ex. No. 127 Mon. Wed. & Fri.	Ex. No. 135 Tues. Thur. & Sat.
	Miles from Morris.			
7 30p	3 45p	Winnipeg	11.15a	
6 48p	12 21p	Morris	2 05p	7 45a
6 00p	11 54a	Low Farm	2 30p	8 30a
5 42p	11 43a	Myrtle	2 57p	9 31a
5 10p	11 24a	Island	3 08p	9 55a
4 45p	11 10a	Rosebank	3 27p	10 31a
4 03p	10 47a	Miam.	3 42p	11 05a
3 20p	10 35a	Deerwood	4 06p	11 50a
2 40p	10 16a	A. tanant	4 18p	12 21p
2 12p	10 01a	Honorat	4 38p	12 40p
1 50p	9 47a	Swan Lake	4 54p	1 25p
1 13p	9 35a	I ulsen Springs	5 10p	1 57p
12 48p	9 20a	Maricopolis	5 32p	2 20p
12 00p	9 01a	Greenway	5 38p	2 53p
11 15a	8 42a	Baldre	5 55p	3 21p
10 35a	8 24a	Belmont	6 20p	4 11p
9 50a	8 07a	Hilton	6 50p	4 40p
9 42a	8 00a	Ashdown	7 12p	5 21p
9 30p	7 52a	Wawana	7 0p	5 20p
8 52a	7 37a	Elizets	7 31p	6 55p
8 10a	7 23a	Routhwaite	7 48p	6 25p
7 30a	7 00a	Marlville	8 02p	7 03p
		Brandon	8 20p	7 45p

West bound passenger trains stop at Belmont for meals.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

East Bound		STATIONS.	W. Bad	
Med. No. 144 Mon. Wed. & Fri.	Pass No. 118 Tues. & Sat.		Pass No. 117, 119, 121, 123 Mon. & Wed. Fri.	Med. No. 141 Mon. & Wed. Fri.
	Miles from Winnipeg.			
11.45a	11.40a	Winnipeg	7.15p	4.10p
11.28a	11.20a	Portage Junction	7.27p	4.21p
10.47a	11.03a	St. Charles	7.47p	4.54p
10.37a	10.57a	Headingley	7.52p	5.03p
10.07a	10.40a	White Plains	8 10p	5 30p
9 09a	10 07a	Kustace	8 42p	6 22p
8 40a	9 51a	Oakville	8 57p	6 48p
7 55a	9 20a	Portage la Prairie	9 30p	7 35p

Passengers will be carried on all regular freight trains.
Pullman Palace Sleeping and Dining Cars on St. Paul and Minneapolis Express daily.

Connection at Winnipeg Junction with trains for all points in Montana, Washington, British Columbia, Oregon and California. Close connections at Chicago Eastern line.

For further particulars apply to

CHAS. S. FEE,

H. SWINFORD

G. P. & T. A., St. Paul. General Agt., Winnipeg.

H. J. BELCH, Ticket Agent, 408 Main St., Winnipeg.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Quickest route to the

WORLD'S FAIR.

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

— ALSO TO —

Kootenay Mining Country, Spokane Falls and the

PACIFIC COAST.

G.P.R. LAKE ROUTE.

Sailing from Fort William.

S. S. MANITOBA, every Tuesday.

S. S. ALBERTA, every Sunday.

S. S. ATHABASCA, every Friday.

Connecting trains leave Winnipeg Monday, Thursday and Sunday.

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

EXCURSION TICKETS TO BANFF

— TO —

EUROPE

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

AUSTRALIA

From Vancouver to Honolulu and Sydney.

S. S. Warrimoo September 16

S. S. Miowera Oct 16
and every month thereafter.

China and Japan

From Vancouver to Yokohama and Hong Kong.

Empress Japan August 28

Empress China Sept 18

Empress India Oct 16

And every three weeks thereafter.

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

ROBERT KERR,
General Passenger Agent.

LYMAN, KNOX and CO., IMPORTERS

—AND—

Wholesale Druggists,

MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

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

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

CONDENSED JOINT TIME TABLE

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

Going South.		STATION.	Going North.	
No. 5	No. 6		No. 5	No. 6
Daily.	Daily.			
9 30a	Ar	Great Falls	De	11 00a
8 50	Ar	Vaughan	De	11 40a
8 15	Ar	Steel	De	12 20a
6 50	Ar	Collins	De	00
5 50	Ar	*Pondora	De	8 40a
5 00	Ar	Conrad	De	6 00a
4 20	Ar	*Shelby Junct.	De	6 00a
2 50	Ar	Rocky Springs	De	6 30a
2 20	Ar	Kevin	De	7 20a
1 40	Ar	Sweet Grass	De	8 10a
12 50	Ar	(Internat'l bound.)	De	9 00a
80	Ar	*Coutts	De	9 50a
10 40	Ar	Milk River	De	10 40a
9 50	Ar	Brunton	De	11 25a
8 20	Ar	Sterling	De	12 55p
7 00a	Ar	Lethbridge	De	2 10p

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

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

CONNECTIONS.

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

Great Northern Railway.—Trains leave Shelby Junction: For Kalspell, Bonner's Ferry, Spokane, etc., at 10 48 a.m. For St. Paul at 2 32 p.m.

Great Northern Railway.—Trains leave Great Falls: For Helena and Butte at 10 42 a.m. For St. Paul at 1 46 p.m.

MacLeod and Fincher Creek.—Stage leaves Lethbridge every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3 a.m.

Chateau Stage for Chateau, Bellevue, Bynum, etc. connects with trains No. 5, and 6.

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

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

ALL ABOUT WORLD'S FAIR.

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

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

T. W. TEASDALE,

Gen'l Passenger Agent,

St. PAUL, MINN.