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BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Paid up Capital £1,000,000 Sbg.
Reserve Fund £265,000 "

HEAD OFFICE—3 Clements Lane, Lombard Street, LONDON

COURT OF DIRECTORS—J. F. Riddle, John James Cater, Henry E. Farrer, Casparl Farrer, Richard H. Glyn, K. A. Hoare, H. J. B. Kendall, J. J. Kingford, Frederic Lubbock, Geo. D. Whatman.

Head Office in Canada—St. James St. Montreal.
E. R. Grindley, General Manager. E. Stanger, Inspector.

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Brandon.	Hamilton.	Ottawa.	Toronto.
Brantford.	Kingston.	Paris.	Vancouver.
Fredericton.	London.	Quebec.	Victoria.
Halifax.	Montreal.	St. John.	Woodstock.

WINNIPEG, MAIN STREET—H. M. BREEDEN, MANAGER.

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BANK of OTTAWA

HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA.

CAPITAL PAID UP \$1,243,640
REST \$603,547

DIRECTORS:

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Hon. Geo. Bryson, sr., Alex. Fraser, Geo. Hay, John Mather, David MacLaren.

BRANCHES.

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Hawkesbury, Keewatin, Winnipeg.

GEO. BURN, - CASHIER.

AGENTS IN CANADA—Bank of Montreal;
" NEW YORK—Messrs. W. Watson and R. Hobden.
" CHICAGO—Bank of Montreal;
" St. Paul—Merchants National Bank;
" LONDON, Eng.—Alliance Bank.

WINNIPEG BRANCH.
ESTABLISHED 1882.

A General Banking Business transacted.
Accounts of Merchants, Traders, Manufacturers, Corporations and Individuals received on favorable terms.
Interest allowed on deposits.

Dr. Its issued on all the principal points in Canada, also on New York, Chicago and St. Paul and London, Eng.
Letters of credit issued for use in Great Britain and elsewhere.

This Branch has special facilities for making Collections in Manitoba and North West Territories. Lowest rates are charged, and prompt remittances are sent.

F. H. MATHEWSON, Manager.

The Western Canada Loan & Savings Co.

CAPITAL, - \$1,500,000.00.
RESERVE FUND, - \$350,000.00.

HEAD OFFICES: Toronto, WALTER S. LYM, Man. Director.
BRANCH OFFICES: Winnipeg, - W. M. FISHER, Manager.

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

For further information write to the Manager of the Winnipeg Branch.

Samuel P. Russell,

Chartered Accountant.

Expert Book-keeper.

SPECIALTY: Short Cuts and Condensation.

WRITE FOR SAMPLE SHEETS OF

RUSSELL'S PATENT LEDGER

P.O. Box 609. - WINNIPEG.

UNION BANK OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, - QUEBEC.

CAPITAL PAID UP - - - \$1,200,000
RESERVE FUND - - - 225,000

DIRECTORS:

ANDREW THOMPSON, President. Hon. E. J. PRICE, Vice-President.
Sir A. T. Galt, D. C. Thomson, E. Giroux, E. J. Halo, J. King, M.P.P.
E. E. WEBB, Cashier. J. G. RILLETT, Inspector.

BRANCHES:

Alexandria, Ont. Iroquois, Ont. Merrickville, Ont.
Ottawa, Ont. Montreal, P.Q. Quebec, P.Q. Smith's Falls, "
Toronto, Ont. Warton, Ont. Winchester, Ont.

BRANCHES IN THE NORTHWEST.

Boissevain, Man. Moosomin, N.W.T.
Carberry, Neepawa, Man.
Lethbridge, N.W.T.

Winnipeg Branch, Main Street; F. L. Patton, Manager.

Deposits received and interest allowed at current rates.
A general banking business transacted.

OSLER, HAMMOND & NANTON

381 MAIN STREET,
WINNIPEG.

Osler & Hammond,

18 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

(Members Toronto Stock Exchange)

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FINANCIAL AGENTS

-AND DEALERS IN-

DEBENTURES, LAND, &c.

Real Estate Bought and Sold. Money to Loan.

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When in Winnipeg it will pay you to drop in and see what lines are handled by

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MANUFACTURERS SELLING AGENTS

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WINNIPEG.

Wm. Bateman & Co

Manufacturers of

BISCUITS AND CONFECTIONERY

OFFICE AND FACTORY:

COR. FONSECA AND HIGGINS STS.

WINNIPEG.

All our Goods are Guaranteed strictly First Class.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital authorized..... 2,000,000.00
Capital Paid up..... 1,940,007.00
Reserve Fund..... 1,020,292.00

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William Ramsay, Robert Jaffray, T. H. Wadsworth,
Hugh Ryan, T. Sutherland Staynes

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B. Jennings, Asst. Cashier. E. Hay, Inspector.

BRANCHES IN ONTARIO.

Essex. Ingersoll. Rat Portage. St. Thomas.
Fergus. Niagara Falls. St. Catharines. Welland.
Galt. Port Colborne. Sault Ste. Marie. Woodstock.
(Cor. Wellington St. and Leader Lane.
TORONTO { Yongo and Queen Sts.
(Yongo and Bloor Sts.

BRANCHES IN THE NORTHWEST.

Winnipeg, Man. C. S. Hoare, Manager.
Brandon, Man. A. Jukes, "
Calgary, Alta. S. Barber, "
Portage la Prairie, Man. N. G. Leslie, "
Prince Albert, Sask. J. F. Young, "
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Deposits received and interest allowed at current rates.

Municipal and Other Debentures Purchased.

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THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

Capital Paid Up, \$6,000,000. Rest, \$2,725,000.

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GEO. HAGUE, Gen'l Mgr. JOHN GAULT, Asst. Gen'l Mgr.
NEW YORK AGENCY—61 Wall Street.

WINNIPEG BRANCH.

The position of this Bank as to amount of paid-up capital and surplus is the second in the Dominion.

Particular attention given to collections from and throughout the Dominion and the United States. Ample facilities; low rates; quick returns. Buy and sell Canadian and foreign exchange. Interest allowed at most favorable rates on Savings Bank Accounts and Deposit Receipts. Accounts of Merchants, Manufacturers, Corporations and Individuals received on favorable terms.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

ARTHUR WICKSON, MANAGER.

-THE-

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HEAD OFFICE: 230 PORTAGE AVENUE,

WINNIPEG. - MAN,

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President. Vice-President.

Alfred S. Patterson, James E. Steen, Robert F. Manning, Frank Burnett.

MANAGER.

W. BARCLAY STEPHENS.

ALLAN, BRYDGES & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

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Municipal, School and other Debentures negotiated.

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Branch Office—CARBERRY, Man.,
R. T. Rokeby, Manager.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

New Style Patent Key Canned Meats, Rex Brand.

—PACKED BY THE—
Cudahy Packing Co., South Omaha, U.S.A.

ORDER
REX BRAND
Patent Key.



ORDER
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Retailers insist on having REX BRAND from your jobber. Every can guaranteed, and quality Strictly Uniform and Choice.

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The Ames, Holden Company,

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C. FLUMERFELT,
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**Thompson,
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WHOLESALE GROCERS,

26 McDermott Street,

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W. M. RONALD.

PORTER AND RONALD

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

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LAMPS,**

**CHANDELIERS,
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230 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG.

MILLER MORSE & Co

—WHOLESALE—

**Hardware, Cutlery,
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ETC.**

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**HARDWARE IMPORTER,
AND MANUFACTURER.**

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**Iron, Steel, Hardware, Paints,
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Brick, Fire Clay, Portland Cement,
Sewer Pipes, Etc.**

**MACKENZIE & MILLS,
WHOLESALE GROCERS**

Special attention given to

**Teas, Coffees, Canned Goods,
DRIED FRUITS, Etc.**

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**CORNER KING AND ALEXANDER STREETS
WINNIPEG, MAN.**

Ask Your Wholesale Grocer

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Railroad & Steamship Brand

—OF—

MATCHES.

GUARANTEED SECOND TO NONE!

H. A. NELSON & SONS,

TORONTO. MONTREAL.

Mackenzie, Powis & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

FIRST CROP

NEW SEASON JAPANS!

Now in Store, consisting of Extra Choice to Good Medium Grades at Lowest Prices.

— ALSO NEW —

Congous, Assams and Ceylons.

Cor. McDermot & Princess Sts., WINNIPEG.

WINDOW GLASS

Single and Double Strength.

Polished Plate.

Enamelled and Colored Glass.

Mirrors, Etc.

Spring Shipments new in. Stock fully assorted. Orders Solicited.

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**CLOTHING,
SHIRTS**

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FUR GOODS

And Wholesale Dealers in Men's Furnishings

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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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Fine Book and Job Printing Departments.
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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 5, 1892.

Eastern Business Changes. ONTARIO.

G. L. Scott, drugs, Pais, is dead.
W. Towler, shoes, Brantford, is away.
Alem Couse, hotel, Beamsville, is dead.
Geo. Hepinscall, hotel, Ottawa, is dead.
R. D. Abell, hats, Toronto, has assigned.
W. M. Hill, tailor, Ottawa, has assigned.
Stovel & Co., tailors, Toronto, have assigned.
Wm. Donnelly, hotel, Appin, has assigned.
Jas. Mahaffy, mills, Port Albert, has assigned.
T. W. Jeffs, groceries, Queensboro, has sold out.
W. H. Henderson, physician, Kingston, is dead.
Wolfe Goldberg, rags, &c, Hamilton, has assigned.
Wm. McFadden, shoes, Walkerton, has assigned.
James Dickson, hardware, Toronto, has assigned.
John McColl, groceries, St. Thomas, has sold out.
J. Carey, shoes, Goderich, has moved to Toronto.
Thos. Daly, groceries, Ingersoll, is giving up business.
R. J. Fraser, groceries, &c, Nowington, has assigned.
Jos. Onolotto, general store, Wahnapiatae, has assigned.
Mrs. I. Turnbull, groceries, Mono Centre, has sold out.
C. J. Kettle & Co., tobaccos, &c, Sudbury, has assigned.
Wm. Heinhold, furrier, &c, Galt, is offering 40 cents on \$.

Jackson Bros., manufacturers biscuits, Galt, have assigned.
F. W. Beach & Co., furniture, Iroquois, have assigned.
Robertson & Cliff, general store, Dunchurch, have assigned.
Williams & McLaughlin, general store, have dissolved.
John Dawson, general store, Minden, has moved to Gelert.
A. Robertson, general store, Perth, is offering a compromise.
H. A. Smith, cabinetware, Thorold; mortgage sale advertised.
Adam Thom, general store, Marksville, has moved to Palmerston.
Benning & Co., manufacturers cigars, Paris; N. P. Benning is dead.
H. Bickell & Co., manufacturers shoes, &c, Hanover, has assigned.
Ellis & Glenn, dry goods, Oshawa; F. Glenn of this firm is dead.
T. K. Rogers, men's furnishings, Toronto, has moved to Hamilton.
B. Doran & Co., dry goods, Kingston, are selling out to O. Gravel.
R. D. Abell, hats, Toronto: stock sold to D. G. Braddick at 50c on \$.
A. M. Anderson, groceries, &c, Toronto, has sold out to Geo. Stewart.
W. J. Hunniford, men's furnishings, St. Catharines, has assigned.
Mrs. J. Williams, groceries, Pleasant Valley, has sold out to W. Beggs.
The American Rattan Co., Toronto, has been damaged by fire; insured.
C. H. Delisto, men's furnishings, Windsor, has sold out to B. R. Peddie.
Mrs. C. L. Noble, groceries, etc., Toronto, has sold out to C. W. Brown.
Noxon & Reckwell, shoes, Kingston, have sold out to J. Johnston & Co.
C. K. McGregor, drugs, Brantford, has been succeeded by McGregor & Merrill.
Kimmerley & Aikin, general store, Dresden, have dissolved. Each continues alone.
H. E. Wimperly & Co., agents pianos and organs, Belleville; bailiff in possession.
G. H. Hansler & Co., dry goods, &c, Tilsonburg; G. H. Hansler of this firm is dead.
M. Brennan & Sons Manufacturing Co., Ltd., lumber, sashes, etc., Hamilton; M. Brennan is dead.
J. H. Pyper & Co., dry goods, Stratford, have given up business here and moved to Seaford.
W. J. Dyas, drugs, Strathroy, has admitted R. T. Kyle into partnership and style is now W. J. Dyas & Co.
J. L. Grant & Co., cheese exporters, &c, Ingersoll, have purchased grocery business of Mara & Co., Toronto.
McDonald & Thompson, millers, Woodstock, (Thomas McDonald, proprietor,) have been burned out. Insured.
The following were burned out at Ridgetown: A. Long, dry goods and shoes; P. Bawden, drugs; J. W. Coyo, dentist.

QUEBEC.

H. Prevost & Co., Montreal, are offering 30c on \$.
C. E. Carpenter, trader, Cowansville, has assigned.
David Durocher, trader, St. Timothe, has assigned.
The Montreal Paper Co., Portneuf, has dissolved.
J. P. Baldwin, saw and grist mill, Barston, is dead.
A. Roy, general store, Thetford Mines, has assigned.

Casselman & Co., groceries, Montreal, have dissolved.
Carriveau & Couture, jewelers, Quebec, have dissolved.
Lenoir & Frere, shoes, Montreal; demand of assignment.
Robillard & Co., general store, Beauharnois, has assigned.
D. Drolet, dry goods, Quebec; stock advertised for sale.
Th. Dupras, groceries, Montreal; bailiff's sale advertised.
Chas. Bergeron, tailor and dry goods, Quebec, has sold out.
D. Drolet, dry goods, Quebec; H. A. Bedard appointed curator.
B. Harkin & Co., shoes, Montreal; stock sold at 6 1/2 cts on the \$.
David Derocher, trader, St. Timothe; meeting of creditors 24th inst.
Dansereau & Desnoyers, general agents, Montreal, have dissolved.
Mathieu Freres, tailors, &c, St. Hyacinth, are offering a compromise.
H. Prevost & Co., dry goods, Montreal, have held a meeting of creditors.
Jos. Dastous, groceries, &c, St. Flavie Station; stock advertised for sale.
Abbott & Co., manufacturers nails, &c, Montreal, have been burned out.
Nap Malo, shoes, Contrecoeur, has admitted J. B. Malo under style of Malo & Co.
Alpha Iron Works, Ltd., Montreal; petition made to appoint liquidator; meeting of creditors called 31st Aug.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Jos. Kendrick, West Bay, has assigned.
James McLaren, Avondale, has assigned.
T. H. Mattatal, Greenville, has assigned.
P. J. Cummings, plumber, Halifax, is dead.
Wm. McDonald, blacksmith, Dartmouth, is dead.
Ansley Elliott, general store, Port George, is dead.
T. F. Knight, stationery, Yarmouth, has assigned.
L. G. Harrington, groceries &c, Antigonish, is dead.
Pineo & Clark, foundry, &c, Berwick, have dissolved.
Wm. Reese & Co., groceries, Springhill, has sold out.
Halifax Carotte Co., Ltd., Halifax; business to be wound up.
Nathaniel Williams, general store, Shelburne, has assigned.
Kelley & Glassey, wholesale liquors, Halifax; G. C. Kelley is dead.
Foster, Foster & Co., commission, produce, &c, Halifax, have sold out.
Nisbet & Drake, groceries, Halifax, are asking a compromise of 33 per cent.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Wm. Canty, beer and cigars, Fredericton, is dead.
M. N. Powers, undertaker, St. John, is dead.
A. D. Taylor, groceries, St. Stephen, has assigned.
A. D. Taylor, groceries, St. Stephen, has assigned.
J. C. Cole & Son, groceries, Woodstock, have assigned.
Kane & McManus, plumbers, St. John, have dissolved.
Stephen Ayer, harness and boots and shoes, Sackville, has assigned.
W. A. Magee, groceries and meats, St. John, advertises business for sale.



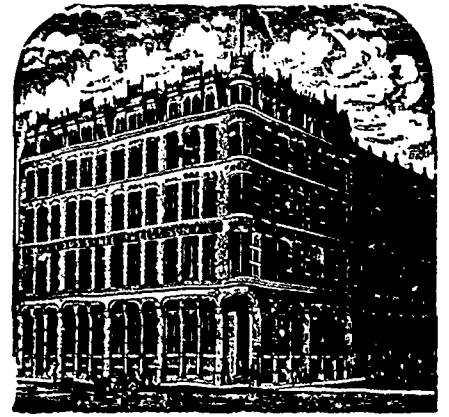
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DRY GOODS

WINNIPEG, Man. ESTABLISHED 1874.

Travellers are now on the road with a full line of
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S. GREENSHIELDS, SON & CO., MONTREAL,

Our Travellers are now on the road with
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Canadian goods.

Letter Orders Receive Careful and Prompt
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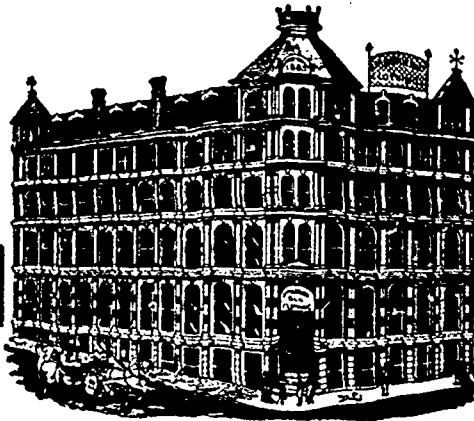
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EVERFAST - STAINLESS - HOSEIERY.
Complete set of **G. J. Redmond**, Donaldson's Block,
Samples with **WINNIPEG.**

Jas. O'Brien & Co.

— MANUFACTURERS OF —

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Montreal and Winnipeg.



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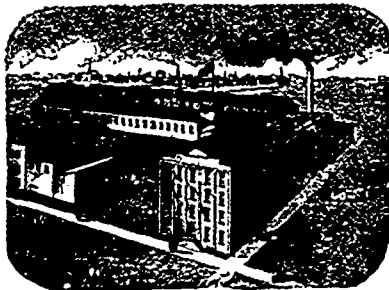
CHEWING:

"BEAVER"

(In 18 lb. Butts)

TECUMSEH,' fancy

(In 10 lb. Buts)



SMOKING:

'SILVER ASH,' cut

(In 5 lb. boxes)

'Gold Nuggets,' plug

(In 18 lb. caddies)

If your wholesale man cannot supply these goods send for quotations **Direct to the Factory**
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J. C. REDMOND, British Columbia Representative.

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LARGE STOCK IN STORE OF

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TEAS.

Specialty Selected for the Northwest.

Represented in Manitoba, Northwest Territories and
British Columbia, by

D. C. MCGREGOR, - MCINTYRE BLOCK WINNIPEG

American Aspirations vs. British Commerce.

No great movement has been more strikingly manifest in recent years than the tendency towards national, racial, and territorial alliances displayed in various parts of the world. Germany unity, the Triple Alliance, Intercolonial Confederation, and Commercial Union within the British Empire, as amongst the "modern instances" which readily occur to the student of contemporary history; and, on the other side of the Atlantic, there are indications of progress in realizing the idea conveyed by the phrases, "The Americas for the Americans." We took occasion in November, 1889, to direct attention to the Pan-American Conference, which, with characteristic energy, the United States have since turned to some account. Not only have they entered into closer relations with Brazil, and other South American states, but they made a great effort to draw certain British and Spanish West Indian Colonies into "reciprocal" trade arrangements with themselves. In the latter colonies the preferential rates granted by Spain to the United States will not be conceded to other countries, whilst the Brazilian tariff will bear comparison with that of McKinley, and the new Customs regulations have a very close resemblance in their objectionable features to those of the United States. A complete examination of the commercial effects of the new "Pan-American policy" is not possible as yet; but some data exists which is well worth consideration.

The reality of the movement is shown by the fact that reciprocity treaties have now been concluded between the United States on the one hand, and Brazil, Cuba, Puerto Rico, Santo Domingo, the British West Indies, Salvador and British Guiana—or their respective governments—on the other. At the end of May last the treaty with Brazil had been in force fourteen months: the imports therefrom into the United States rose from 94.9 million dollars—the total for the fourteen months ended May, 1891—to 135.2 million dollars—the total for the fourteen months ended May, 1892. The exports of American productions to Brazil, on the same basis however, had only extended from 16.1 million dollars to 17.0 million dollars—or a growth of 40.3 millions on imports against 900,000 dollars on exports. The reciprocity treaty respecting Cuba had, at the end of May, been in operation for nine months, with the result that for the nine months then terminated in contrast with the same nine months of 1890-91, imports from Cuba had increased from 44.6 million dollars to 54.9 million dollars, in comparison with an advance of exports from the United States to that market from 9.8 million dollars to 14.5 million dollars. The gain on imports is here represented by 9.7 million dollars, and on exports by 4.7 million dollars. A similar period is covered in respect of Puerto Rico and Santo Domingo. The imports from Puerto Rico were less by the difference between 2.2 million and 2.1 million dollars; the exports thereto were more by over 300,000 dollars. Santo Domingo, however, sent to the States nearly three-quarters of a million more imports, the States sending her less of their exports to the amount of over 13,000 dollars. With the British West Indies (Bermuda being included in the statistics) and with Salvador, treaties had operated for four months up to the end of May, and contrasting these four months of 1892 with 1891 we find the imports from the British West Indies increased by nearly 26,000 dollars and from Salvador by nearly 600,000 dollars; while the exports from the United States advanced in the one case by 118,000 dollars, and in the other fell off by over 32,000 dollars. With British Guiana the treaty had only been applied for the two months, April and May, and during this period, compared with the like term of last year, imports into the States shrank by over 343,000 dollars, and exports therefrom by 11,000 dollars.

These few figures will serve to show that too

much importance may be attached to the immediate effects of the exceptional treatment accorded by the contracting parties to American producers. Only in the case of Cuba is the extension of export business largely in favor of the United States; in some cases, as we have shown, the exports, under more favorable tariff conditions, have actually diminished in value. In this connection British producers, who require a stimulant to their courage, should note that Mr. Consul Hearn, of Rio Grande do Sul (Brazil,) expresses his belief "that the mutual convention between Brazil and the United States is unlikely to have any effect on the demand for British goods;" and what is true of Brazil, may prove to be true also in the other markets temporarily deranged by the reciprocity alliances.

The importance of retaining and strengthening our hold upon the trade of South American States upon which we have always insisted—is only intensified by recent developments. When the present cloud of depression has lifted, the advantage will not be entirely ours; we shall have to reckon on the continued and artificially stimulated competition of the United States as well as of European nationalities. Our stake in the finances of South America is so large, that the neglect of opportunities for the development of legitimate trade there would be little short of disastrous. There are signs of better times in the near future, and one of the most hopeful was pointed out the other day by Sir Vincent Barrington in an address which he gave to the members of the South American section of the London chamber on his return from his travels in Brazil, Uruguay and the Argentine. He said he looked upon recent revolutions "which in themselves had prejudiced trade for a time, as signs that a healthy public opinion was being formed;" they were either purely local or directed against the arbitrary acts of individuals. Only by the pressure of public opinion can there be brought about that high standard of public morals which after all is at the root of good government, conducing as it does to material and commercial progress. Another means by which extended intercourse with South America can be encouraged is by entering into closer communication with representative commercial bodies there—in which connection the London chamber of commerce, on behalf of interested members, is now taking special action; and by the diffusion of reliable information such as that contained in the paper by Mr. Herbert Gibson, on the subject of the Argentine Republic, which will be found in another part of this issue. On the whole we need not fear, as yet, the application of American "aspirations," provided we ourselves pursue a policy of well directed enterprise in the western hemisphere.—*Chamber of Commerce Journal*, London.

British Agriculture and American Competition.

Among the papers read before the British Association for the advancement of Science in the section devoted to economic science and statistics, was one by Edward Atkinson, of Boston, on the continuance of the supply of wheat from the United States with profits to the western farmer. Mr. Atkinson said that while in 1870 and 1873 the price of wheat in Mark Lane averaged a fraction above 54s per quarter, so great had been the reductions in the cost of producing wheat in the Western States, 1,200 to 1,500 miles from the seaboard, that the farmer now derived as good a return for his capital and labor at 32s per quarter or less as he did in the former period at 54s. The application of the self-binder to the reaper in 1876 removed the only substantial limit to the production of wheat in the United States except the price, inasmuch as the area now occupied in its production was only 2 per cent. of the area of the country, omitting Alaska. The western farmers of the United States he declares, had thriven in the face of declining prices and advancing wages. They were not

heavily burdened with mortgages, and were creditors rather than debtors. He cited statistics from six typical states to show that while more than half the farms were free from mortgage, the total incumbrance was less than 25 per cent. on the assessed value of all farms.

This paper was followed by one by Professor Robert Wallace, of Edinburgh, on the agricultural situation in the United Kingdom, which bore also on American conditions. This writer expressed the opinion that foreign competition with the decided tendency to the increased cost, inferior quality and deficient supply of labor were the main difficulties the British farmer had to contend with. He referred to the importance of Hellriegel's discovery of the means for the accumulation of combined nitrogen in the soil by the aid of minute organisms contained in the wartlike processes of the roots of plants, and said that it had been recently demonstrated that in the United States clover could be grown successfully as far west as 96.4 degrees west longitude if planted as deep as spring grain, so that its roots are deep enough to resist drouth. The introduction of clover, he said, had enabled the western cultivators to sow winter wheat which under the treatment grow a much better and safer crop than spring wheat, the latter within a few years exhausting even the best soil if grown year after year on the same land. On exhausted land the yield was lowered to eight or ten bushels per acre, and cultivation ceased to produce a remunerative return. Land of this kind, however, if left down to grass and clover for a few years, would grow a crop of winter wheat yielding from 12 to 35 bushels per acre, and could be maintained in its renewed fertility by the growth of clover in rotation. Not only, therefore, he said, did the United States possess an immense area of land yet to break into cultivation, but inexpensive means had been discovered whereby the crop yield could be increased under a more inexpensive system of management.

These two papers led to a discussion which was opened by Professor Fream, of the College of Agriculture, at Downton, England. He said that the English farm laborer had no equal anywhere. Touching the probability of the soil being refertilized by the suitable rotation of crops in order to exploit the nitrogen in the atmosphere, so that wheat might sink to a lower level than it had ever been at before, he said that the English farmer in those circumstances would adapt himself to the case. The American producer, he contended, was at the mercy of the English consumer, but the English consumer was not at the mercy of the American producer, for there were other countries to fall back upon, such as India, etc. He said that, looking to the future, he did not think that the British agriculturalist had much to be afraid of. Another speaker said that what the British farmer had to do was to look most carefully round him in every department of his work and see what waste was going on. Farmers, he argued, should know more science in order to detect this waste, and learn to produce their crop more economically. Still another speaker said that commerce, manufactures, shipbuilding, etc., had been enormously benefited by the enlargement of the scale upon which they were carried on, and that they must look in that direction for the help to be rendered the British farmer. The other speakers who followed for the most part expressed the opinion that by careful application the British farmer would be able to hold his own. Skill in agriculture, it will be seen, rather than natural advantages is looked to protect the British agriculturalist in the stress of competition.—*Bradstreet's*.

A number of farmers and others of Brant township, Ontario, are seeking incorporation under the "Ontario Joint Stock Companies Letters Patent Act" as the Farmers' Binder Twine and Agricultural and Implement Manufacturing Company of Brantford, Ontario, (limited) with a capital of \$100,000. The head office and factory of the company will be in Brantford.

Why Gold is Exported.

The situation of the exchange market and the continuance of gold exports have been described as anomalous. The fact that such conditions are still prevalent at the present portion of the year can, however, without any exaggeration whatever, be called extraordinary. The present level of rates for exchange—4 85 to 4 85½ for bankers' sight draft on London—is about 2c. above the average level at this date, while the continuance of the outflow of gold—\$1,950,000 having been taken for shipment to Europe this week—makes a state of affairs almost without parallel in recent years. Moreover, the existing prospect cannot be termed favorable for a reversal of these conditions. Not only is the exchange market bare of commercial bills which would furnish a basis for bankers' drawings on Europe, but it would also seem that the methods by which European financial interests have during the past two years facilitated the transfer of gold balances from this country are still being employed. Orders to ship gold are, it is understood, outstanding with bankers in the market at figures so close to the present rates of sterling exchange that such operations are rendered practicable whenever an increase of the demand for remittances enables international financial houses to dispose of any large blocks of bills at current quotations. Under these circumstances it is useless to expect any change until the conditions which lead to these manifestations undergo a radical alteration.

It cannot be said that the cause for the existing state of affairs are any different from those which exist for many months past. Additional light has, however, been cast upon some phases of the matter, and the operation of factors in the case seem to be more clearly understood. The indifference of Europe to our securities market, either for investment or on its speculative side, has been often referred to as one reason for the limitations which surround the foreign exchange market. The fact that London is no longer a heavy seller of speculative shares attracts attention. Even the despondent tone of comment upon the silver policy of the United States government which seems to prevail in European financial circles fails to develop tangible bearish pressure from foreign sources in our stock market. Nevertheless, it checks buying, and while Wall street has been enjoying a bull market of a somewhat artificial kind Capitol Court has been and continues insensible to the movement. This indifference, however, it is feared, partially conceals another tendency of an unfavorable nature. The immense foreign holdings for investment of American securities, embracing railroad bonds and dividend-paying stocks, was but slightly affected by the liquidation that followed the Baring panic. That event threw upon the American markets the bulk of Europe's floating holdings of our speculative values. The danger at the present moment seems to be that the outcry that has been raised abroad regarding the silver situation and the alleged, even if exaggerated, views of America's threatening financial danger has its effect upon foreign investors and foreign holders of high-grade American securities. It has been some time since any large blocks of railroad bonds have been placed abroad, while any scrutiny of the local bond market displays an absence of the former investment demand from abroad which was in the past a standing feature of that department. Recognized authorities can be quoted to the effect that the liquidation of foreign holdings of such securities has been in progress for some time, and that if the "silver scare" is continued it is difficult to say to what ends this tendency will run. It follows that the exchange market is derived entirely of the assistance it once received from the flow of foreign capital to this country, and that a powerful though undefined favorable element in our international exchange has been turned against this country.

Reference has been made in these columns to the influence of anti-option legislation upon

exchange. A clearer explanation is now possible. In former years offerings of commercial bills drawn against sales of cotton and grain to importers in Europe were an element of primary importance in maintaining the equilibrium of exchange. Such purchases were usually made for future delivery, the exporting houses here protecting themselves by the purchase of options. The proposed anti-option legislation restricted such transactions to an extent from which the markets have not yet recovered. It is stated that a year ago in cotton alone three large New York houses drew against cotton futures up to August 1 no less than \$70,000,000 of bills of exchange. In the present season the drawings of the same establishments are not believed to exceed \$10,000,000. These facts exemplify a general tendency. They furnish at once a valid explanation of the causes which derange the mechanism which should regulate our international financial relations.—*Brustreets.*

The Canal Situation.

The *Montreal Gazette*, a supporter of the Dominion government, has the following to say upon the canal question.—

"The imposition by President Harrison of retaliatory, or more properly speaking, coercive tolls, on the Sault Ste. Marie canal, has evidently not created the profound impression that was expected in this country. The United States executive has used only to a moderate extent the very broad powers placed in his hands by Congress. His action follows closely the lines taken by Canada in the matter of the St. Lawrence canals, and will give to the Buffalo route the same advantages in handling grain coming by water from Lake Superior that the rebate on tolls on the Canadian waterway was meant to secure to the St. Lawrence. The toll, which is at the rate of six-tenths of a cent of a bushel on wheat, while it is one-tenth of a cent more than the rebate Canada allows, and while it will represent a considerable share of the profit of the forwarders, should not, unless of a season of very low freights, prevent Canada getting a part of the Lake Superior trade. The rebate did not shut the United States routes out of competition with the St. Lawrence. This is the view taken by a leading forwarder of this city, who thinks no ship will go out of the harbor of Montreal empty for the sake of the sum the St. Mary canal tolls will amount to. Such a feeling will enable the government to study all sides of the issue before it decides on the best line of action to take, which is important, as there is a strong feeling in some quarters that it is wise to retain the rebate even in view of the newly imposed United States charges."

Bermuda's Industries.

A synopsis of a report by United States Consul Sullivan, at Hamilton, Bermuda, gives some information about crops in Bermuda. From that island, as is well known, we get our supply of those large, succulent, delicately-flavored and not to rankly-scented onions, which are the delight of epicures. This season the crop was delayed three weeks by unpropitious weather, and, according to Mr. Sullivan's report, came into disastrous competition with the Egyptian, Cuban and Latin-American onions. The Bermudas suffered in consequence, and the farmers in that island only received on an average 60c a box. This clash in prices was at once attributed by some of the Bermudas to the operation of the American tariff. Last year, with the same rates of duty against them, the Bermuda farmers were able to sell their products in this country at profitable figures. In this same report the consul gives an account of Dr. S. A. Smith's attempt to cultivate silk on the island. A committee of the board of agriculture was appointed to investigate the new industry, and in June, after visiting the silk farm, made the following report:

"The committee Judge that there are about 80,000 worms and cocoons, which Dr. Smith states would produce about 70 or 80 pounds of silk, as the estimate is one pound of raw silk to the 1,000 cocoons. He will not, however, be able to produce anything like the quantity of silk above mentioned, as he proposes to further develop the industry, and therefore it will be necessary to allow a large quantity of the cocoons to hatch moths in order to produce eggs for stock next season. It was quite evident that the cocoons spun this season were much larger and finer in every way than those spun the previous year, and Dr. Smith states that the loss of worms by death was very small. As it is evident that the silkworm can be successfully grown in Bermuda, and it is certain that the mulberry tree also grows most luxuriantly, thus furnishing the necessary food for the worms, the committee cannot but report most favorably of this enterprise, which is being so successfully developed under anything but the most favorable circumstances, the rooms in which the worms are kept being very badly adapted to the needs of the case. The committee are further of opinion that this may prove a most valuable industry, and one which is worth developing. Since the foregoing report was written Dr. Smith has brought to the notice of the committee that cocoons produced this year from eggs hatched about March 11, and which he exhibited at St. George's May 11 and 12, produced moths which hatched out and produced eggs about June 16, and that these eggs are now again hatching out silkworms, thus producing a second crop in the same season. This is most remarkable, and, as far as Dr. Smith knows and is able to find out, is unprecedented, as they are an annual worm only, and last year's eggs kept from June, 1891, to March, 1892. The mulberry trees are in full growth, and continue so all through the summer, and if two crops of worms can be grown in a season it, of course, doubles the value of the industry."

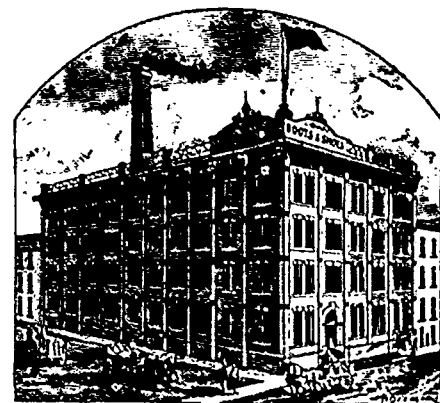
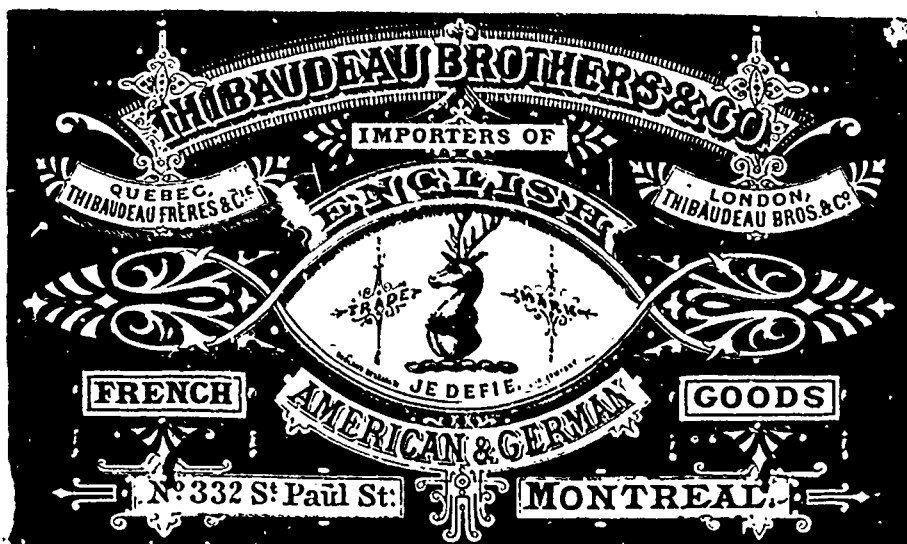
Mexico Financially.

The El Paso (Tex.) *Times* recently contained an interview with General Luis Sandoval, id which the revolutionist leader "scouts the idea of Texas deputy marshals arresting Garza. The most important feature of the interview is a discussion of the financial condition of Mexico. He says the actual condition of the country is one of financial embarrassment. General Diaz's lack of knowledge of governing the country, he claims, has led to this crisis. He is said to have mortgaged the future of Mexico for \$30,000,000 to build railroads, and these roads by exorbitant rates are alleged to have killed the prosperity of the country. The national treasury, he adds, has not money to pay the interest on the railroad bonds for the coming year, and to cover this it is proposed to float a loan of \$20,000,000. In conclusion it is claimed that if the proposed \$20,000,000 loan is not floated nothing is left but to take the money by force from the national banks to pay the outstanding foreign debts. The state of Zacatecas is said to have already reached this stage, and is forcing a loan from the people."

Steel Rail-Making in British Colonies.

The *Engineering Record* says: "Steel rail manufacture is to be encouraged in the British colonies. The New South Wales government has decided to call for proposals for 175,000 tons of steel rails to be manufactured in the colony from material obtained within the colony. It is hoped to induce some of the large iron masters of England or Scotland to develop the iron mines of New South Wales and to establish iron and steel works."

George Ashdown, of Morden, has purchased the building and lot on which his hardware store now stands from Geo. Ruddell and contemplates extending his premises.



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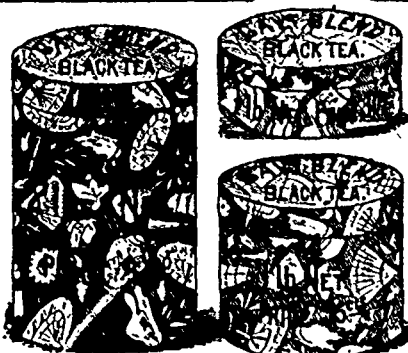
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THE CROP SITUATION.

A representative of THE COMMERCIAL spent last week making a hurried trip throughout Manitoba, with a view to gaining information about the crops. Residents in various sections of Manitoba are energetically claiming that the crops in their particular section are superior this year to any other part of the province. The people of Portage claim that there are no such crops anywhere in Manitoba this year as they have. At Carberry the people are quite positive that there is no other section which will equal theirs. At Deloraine the people exultingly shout that their crops are not equalled elsewhere in Manitoba. At Manitou the residents are satisfied that their crop is just a little superior to the next best section, and so on all over the province the visitor will be met with assertions of this nature, until it becomes amusing to him, if not wearisome.

The fact is, there is a great uniformity in the crops nearly all over Manitoba this year. West of Brandon the yield will not be as heavy as in most other parts, but the general condition is one of uniformity. Of course some sections will certainly produce a larger average yield than others, but there is far less variation than might be expected over such a large area of country. There are no districts which will produce exceedingly large yields, and others very poor. These extremes are not evident this year. The average condition is decidedly good, and the only comparison which can be made is that some districts are somewhat better than the average. The straw is not nearly so heavy as the abnormal growth of last year, but there is a fairly good growth of straw everywhere, and the yield will be greater, in proportion to the bulk of the straw, than last year. There is a good stand, and the heads are heavy and well filled out. Altogether the outlook is encouraging to the most of our farmers, and with favorable weather for a short time to complete stacking and threshing, Manitoba will have a larger quantity of choice wheat than we have had for years. Though we will not have the bulk of grain that was gathered last year, the average quality will be very much better, providing of course for good weather for a short time.

Manitoba has had frost on two nights during the week. The first frost of the season came on Monday morning, August 29. On this night the temperature fell to the frost point at a number of points west of Portage la Prairie. The Red river valley, the Portage district, southern and south-western portions of the province appear not to have been affected. On the following night there was frost again, this time affecting principally the central portion of Southern Manitoba, between Morden and Deloraine. The Portage district was also visited this night. Tuesday was fine and warm and the temperature has remained high since. The Red river valley and some other districts, particularly the large wheat region in the south-western portion of the province, appear to have escaped the frost each night. The observatory at Winnipeg reported the lowest temperature at 40 on Monday morning, and 41 on Tuesday morning, which is well above the danger mark, and is sufficient evidence that

there has been no frost in the Winnipeg district.

As the trip of THE COMMERCIAL representative was made after the frost, it will be the more interesting. The Portage la Prairie district was visited on Monday, August 29, which was previous to the frost in that section, but after the frost had been felt at points west of Portage. Not over half the crop was cut in the Portage district up to Monday, but the most of the grain standing was far enough advanced to be fit to cut, though there were some fields on the green side. The crop is heavy here, and if the standing portion has not been damaged, the yield for the district will be very large. As tender garden stuff only shows signs of frost in patches here and there, it is hoped the standing wheat has largely escaped, as it was so near ripe that it would stand a considerable degree of frost without injury. West of Portage the crop was further advanced, and it is estimated that not far from 75 per cent. of the wheat was cut previous to the frost. The balance was nearly all far enough matured to be fit to cut and some uncut patches were dead ripe and would therefore not be injured. From the railway train the uncut portion of the crop appeared to be mostly oats, which would not be injured at all by a light frost. The severity of the frost is variously estimated at from one to three degrees. Potato vines as a rule did not show any traces of frost along the railway between Portage and Brandon, and it is therefore hoped that the uncut wheat has not been injured. But allowing that it has been affected, about $\frac{2}{3}$ of the crop may be considered as safe, being either cut or quite ripe. The most of the balance would be so nearly ripe, that even if injured it would still make a fairly good sample of wheat. At Brandon the experimental farm was visited. At the farm the thermometer registered $2\frac{1}{2}$ degrees of frost on Monday, and $\frac{1}{2}$ degree on Tuesday morning. Instruments on the uplands registered the same as in the valley. Beans in the valley, where the frost is usually more severe than on the upland, showed traces of damage, but potatoes, balsams and other tender plants showed no injury. This being the case, the manager was hopeful that the wheat had escaped.

From Brandon the Souris branch was taken. Along this railway a still greater proportion of the wheat was cut, and southwest from Souris village, wheat cutting was practically finished. Beyond Souris it was generally claimed that there had been no frost, but if there had, there was very little crop uncut to be injured. Garden stuff as a rule showed no trace of frost along this line. In one very low spot potatoes appeared to be affected. Stacking was going on along the line in some parts. The important wheat country served by the Souris branch may be considered safe.

Taking the Deloraine branch eastward, at Deloraine it was declared that there had been no frost, the drop in the temperature having stopped at barely the frost mark. The crops were heavy here, and nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ cut, and may be considered pretty safe in this important district. Some late patches may be affected. Eastward from Deloraine a smaller percentage of the crop was cut, the portion cut previous to the frost being placed at from 25 to 50 per

cent. at different points. Statements as to the severity of the frost vary very materially, being stated mostly at one to three degrees, and at two or three points in excess of this. About Manitou there appeared to be more wheat cut than at some points west. At Thornhill there seemed to be a considerable portion of the crop uncut. It is expected that more or less damage has been done along the Deloraine branch, between Morden and Deloraine. Potato vines show the frost in a good many instances, but frequently they did not appear to be affected. Most of the wheat standing was sufficiently advanced to be fit to cut, so that allowing that it has been injured, it will still be a fair to good sample. Where potato vines were not affected it is reasonable to suppose that the wheat has escaped, and even allowing for the worst, there will be a large proportion of thoroughly sound wheat in this section of the country. Along the Deloraine branch a new flour mill is being erected at Killarney, and Harrison Bros. are building a 25,000 bushel elevator at Holmfild. About Morden it was claimed that about all the wheat was cut and safe from danger of frost. Coming eastward from Morden into the Red river valley country, all the grain crops were cut, and stacking was going on actively. Stacks were beginning to dot the prairie, and in several instances fall plowing of stubble land was going on. This fairly gives the Red river valley country the palm for early harvesting this year at least, as here only was stubble plowing observed. Through the level Mennonite country it was one vast sea of grain stacks, as far as the eye could reach in the clear prairie atmosphere, broken only by the spots which had been cleared of stacks, to place the grain in stack, while at a few spots the black soil was being turned up by the plow. The industrious Mennonites have by their industry shown what the oft despised Red river lands are capable of producing, and from a flat and uninviting prairie, they have made their district the admiration of the visitor. The residents of different sections may boast as they will of the advantages of their respective localities, but no more enchanting scene from the agricultural point of view can be found in Manitoba, than the vast sea of wheat stacks which covered the level prairie of the Mennonite district of the Red River valley.

Northward to Winnipeg from Gretna the grain appeared to be all cut, and even if there had been any frost in this region, it would have come to late to injure the grain crop. At one point in the Red river country some new wheat, of fine sample, had already been marketed, which was the first new wheat brought in anywhere in the province, so far as heard from.

THE EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

While waiting for train connection at Brandon on Tuesday last, a representative of THE COMMERCIAL paid a brief visit to the Manitoba experimental farm at that place, and was courteously shown over the premises by Manager Bedford. The farm is located just across the Assiniboine river from Brandon, and is reached by a splendid gravel road, which would do credit to any rural district of Canada. The farm itself is located partly in the valley of the

Assiniboine river and partly on the higher land overlooking the valley. It is a grand spot for such a farm. The possession of both valley and upland in the one farm affords a variety in soil and other conditions such as is afforded by few other spots in Manitoba, and furnishes just what is required for an experimental station. Besides these advantages, the site is a picturesque one. The Assiniboine valley here is naturally a very attractive place, while the improvements being carried out are fast converting the farm into a delightful spot. The busy city of Brandon, which is visible from the farm, adds interest to the pleasant scene.

THE COMMERCIAL representative found that the grain crops had been about all cut, under favorable conditions, and promised a good return. A vast number of experiments have been made with grains, in testing different varieties, as well as experimenting with various modes of cultivation and with different kinds of machinery. No less than 700 hybrid wheats have been made this year.

Grasses and fodder crops have been given a great deal of attention. A great variety of cultivated grasses have been tried, but the native grasses of Manitoba, a great number of which have also been experimented with, are proving more valuable. Some of our native grasses have done remarkably well, and show that they can be cultivated to splendid advantage, while they are unsurpassed in the quantity and quality of their product. THE COMMERCIAL has always regarded these tests with grasses as one of if not the most important work yet done at the farm. As the country becomes more closely settled up it will be necessary to give more attention to the cultivation of grasses, and depend less upon the wild prairie hay crop. The spread of weeds in some parts of Manitoba also indicates that it will be an advantage to the country to cultivate hay crops more extensively, as well as seed down lands for pasturage. The rotation of lands with grain and hay crops, or pasturing, is a good way to keep down weeds, besides assisting to maintain the strength of the soil. The discovery of grasses best adapted to this country is therefore a worthy work.

Besides grasses, other fodder crops have been grown largely at the experimental farm. Nineteen varieties of millets have been grown this year, several being foreign sorts. They have all produced heavy crops. Mr. Bedford believes that corn is a most valuable fodder crop for this country. He has produced as much as 45 tons of corn fodder to the acre, and counts on 15 to 20 tons per acre as an average yield. Corn makes good winter feed for cattle, and it is an easier and cheaper way of providing winter food for stock, than to harvest the wild hay. Silos have been constructed at the farm, and worked successfully last winter, furnishing a supply of green food all winter for stock.

Another feature of the farm is the attention given to trees and shrubs. These have been experimented with in great variety, and many sorts which do well in this climate, have been found. As a rule, however, eastern stock is not a success here. Native trees make the best record, and some of the imported willows and poplars do well. The large number of seedling trees distributed throughout Manitoba

to residents, from the farm, if taken proper care of, will result in much benefit to the province, and assist in encouraging the growth of trees generally. Apple and large tree fruits have not been a success so far, and no varieties have been discovered which Mr. Bedford can recommend. Small fruits have produced abundantly, and many varieties have been very successful.

Roots and vegetables are grown largely. In potatoes, 105 varieties have been planted this year. About 40 varieties were discarded last year, as not valuable. The potatoes are examined every week, and it has been found, by digging a few, that the weight of the yield is doubled each succeeding week. This has been the case right to the present time, and the tubers are still growing. Mangolds are producing an enormous crop. Mr. Bedford hopes to procure some fine specimens from his mangolds for exhibition at the Chicago World's fair. He is preserving some small fruits in their natural state, for the fair. Ten varieties of sugar beets are growing on the farm, and these will be analyzed with a view of determining the adaptability of the country to growing this beet. Many other things, including flowers, plants and shrubs, etc., are given more or less attention, as their importance warrants.

The brief time at the disposal of THE COMMERCIAL representative, rendered it impossible to make anything like a careful inspection of the farm, with a view to giving a more extended reference to the work being done there. At some future date we hope to be able to do this. Enough was seen, however, to show that a great work is being done in the interest of Manitoba, and that this is appreciated is attested by the large number of visitors to the farm. Mr. Bedford appears to be deeply interested in his work, and although the farm has only been established long enough to begin to show results, it can be said that a great deal of valuable information has been gleaned from the experiments carried on, which can be turned to practical advantage by the farmers of Manitoba. Our farmers should endeavor to acquaint themselves with the work which has been carried on at this farm, in their interest. In this connection, THE COMMERCIAL urged some time ago, that the results of each year's work at the farm, should be published in cheap and convenient form for promiscuous distribution throughout the province. The annual blue book, which contains reports from all the farms, is too bulky a volume for general distribution. Information regarding the work of the farm is distributed by the press to a considerable extent, but this is not thorough enough, in comparison with its value. The importance of the work done at the farm is such, that it should be placed before every farmer in Manitoba. This could best be accomplished by the publication of a large issue of a pamphlet, giving a complete account of the experiments carried out at the Manitoba farm in a brief and systematic manner.

Manitoba.

Kell Bros., grocers, Winnipeg, have dissolved.

Reimer's grist mill at Steinbach, near Niverville, together with 4,000 bushels of wheat, was destroyed by fire recently.

Lotellier claims the first new wheat. A load was marketed there Aug. 31. It was a fine sample of No. 1 hard.

The contract for the Toronto Hide Co's. new building on Ross street, Winnipeg, on the site of the opera house fire, has been let to Gray Bros. for \$6,300. It will be solid brick, one story with stone basement.

Jas. Mode's livery stable, Manitou, went up in smoke Tuesday evening—cause a defective lantern in a hay mow. Loss, \$2,000; insurance, \$650. Mr. Mode is erecting a new livery stable just west of the Ellis House.

A number of the members of the Winnipeg board of trade who were not at the meeting at which it was decided not to send delegates to the Grand Forks convention, felt aggrieved at this decision. Upon requisition, another meeting of the board was called, when it was decided to accept the invitation to the convention, but members of the board would attend in their individual capacity, and the board does not necessarily endorse any resolutions passed by the convention.

Immigration returns for the month of August as furnished by the Dominion Government offices at Winnipeg are: British, 1,603; Germans, 223; Canadians, 124; Scandinavians, 160; French, 90; Icelandic, 25, a total of 2,225. This does not include the 842 Ontario excursionists who arrived last month. Last month's arrivals settled as follows: Manitoba, 1,099; Territories, 829; British Columbia, 298. For the year this makes a grand total of 30,972. Last year the total was only 16,000, so that to date the number is nearly twice as large for the present season.

The first financial statement of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition Association shows total receipts of \$39,282. The total expenditure was, \$29,370, leaving a balance of \$9,912. The expenditure included \$12,500 upon buildings and ground improvements, which may be considered extraordinary expenditure, and is represented by assets, so that receipts were largely in excess of ordinary expenditure, including prizes. The financial statement is very satisfactory for this the second exhibition held by the association and the first experiment with a summer exhibition in Winnipeg.

Following are the receipts of the inland revenue office of the Winnipeg division for August, 1892:

Spirits	\$17,831 86
Malt	2,505 06
Tobacco	14,978 62
Cigars	638 70
License fees	400 00
Petroleum inspected	5 40
Total	36,057 74
Collect'ons for August, 1891	26,447 03

Increase, 1892

The Winnipeg branch of the Dominion Government savings' bank transactions for the month ending 31st Aug., were:

Deposits	\$ 24,076.00
Withdrawals	27,615.70

Withdrawals exceed deposits by

British Grain Trade.

The *Mark Lane Express* of Aug. 29 in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says: "The harvest is clearing with remarkable rapidity. Wheat is estimated to average 29 bushels to the acre, the total being 61,000,000 bushels. Barley ought to average 34 bushels, and oats barely 27 bushels, being a decrease since 1891 of nearly 3,000,000 bushels of wheat, nearly 3,000,000 bushels of barley and nearly 3,000,000 bushels of oats. With wheat 128 pence and barley 27 pence lower on the twelve months, it is impossible to resist the conclusion that the already decadent tendency of English cereal culture is being dangerously hastened.

The best samples of English wheat realized 32s and 33s through the week. Old wheat has been pressed for sale in a surprising quantity, and much has been sold at 29s. Foreign wheat is almost unsalable and has declined 1s.

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	DAILY CAPACITY	DAILY CAPACITY
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GLENORA " " . . .	1200 "	SEAFORTH—Seaforth, Ont. - 300 "
GODERICH—Goderich, Ont.	1000 "	

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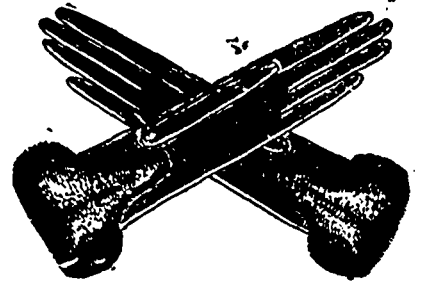
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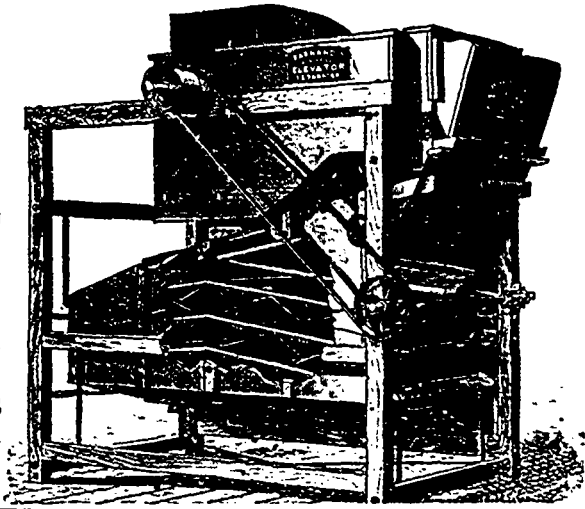
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WINNIPEG MARKETS.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, September 3.

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

DRIED FRUITS—Quotations here are: Dried apples, 5½ to 6c; evaporated, 8 to 9c; figs, layers, 10 to 14c; figs, cooking, 4 to 6c; dates, 6 to 8½c. Valencia raisins, new, \$1.25 to \$1.75 per box; Sultans, 10 to 11c per pound. Currants, 6 to 6½; prunes, 6 to 9. Evaporated fruits are quoted: apricots, 12 to 15c; peeled peaches, 17½ to 18c; unpeeled peaches, 12 to 12½c; pitted plums, 11 to 11½; cherries, 13 to 13½c; pears, 12½ to 13c; nectarines, 11½ to 12c; raspberries, 18 to 20c.

FISH—The fish market was well supplied with fresh varieties during the week. Fresh fish are quoted: Salmon, 14c; halibut, 15c; lake trout, 9c; whitefish, 5½ to 6c. Cured fish quoted: salt Labrador herrings, \$4.75 to \$5 per half barrel; boneless codfish, 8 to 8½c per lb; smoked herrings, 22 to 25c per box.

COAL—Regarding the recent advance in anthracite coal at the mines, the coal journal *Black Diamond* says. "The advance in the price of anthracite, though not quite so large as was anticipated it would be on the 1st of September, is nevertheless sufficient for all purposes to afford another evidence, if evidence is needed, of the strength and stability of the market. The remarkable decision in New Jersey, which is after the manner of the edicts of Solomon, demonstrating how to do and yet not do a thing at the same time, can have no effect whatever, even of a temporary nature, upon the general complexion of the situation. Consolidation has not only been effected, but perfected, and fear of a panic in prices exists no more. If this was true, as pointed out in these columns months ago, it is still more so now, and as a result the local market is in a firm and healthy condition."

GREEN FRUITS—Oranges were scarce, and are now just about out of the market. No regular quotations can be given. Lemons are firm at the former advance. Oregon plums are about out of the market, though more may be received. Ontario plums have begun to arrive, and mixed lots of Ontario fruit are just beginning to arrive. Apples lower. Watermelons are about out of the market for the season. Ontario tomatoes are lower. California peaches are advancing. Prices are: Messina lemons, \$10.00; bananas, \$2.75 to \$3.25 per bunch; tomatoes, \$1 to \$1.25 per 20 lb basket. California peaches, \$1.75 to \$2 per box; California pears, \$3.50 to \$4.00 per 40 lb box; southern black grapes, 75 to 90c per 10 lb basket; California grapes, \$2.75 to \$4.25 per 20 lb crate as to quality and variety; blueberries, 5 to 6 per pound; watermelons, \$1.00 per dozen. Ontario apples, early varieties, \$3.25 to \$3.75 per barrel, as to quality.

NUTS—Fancy stock is quoted: Almonds per pound, 16 to 17c; walnuts, per pound, 15 to 16c; pecans, 17c to 18c; filberts, 13 to 14c; Brazils, 12 to 13c; peanuts, 14 to 15c; Coconuts, \$9 to \$10 per 100.

PAINTS AND OILS—Business is reported to be quite brisk in this branch. The only change in prices is the sharp drop in linseed oil, as shown in quotations on another page.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT—There has not been much change in wheat during the week. On Monday prices were firmer in United States markets. Cables were better. The visible supply of wheats in the United States and Canada increased 3,175,000 bushels as compared with an increase of 1,264,644 bushels for the same time last year. The total visible supply is now 34,959,000 bushels, as compared with 19,124,113 bushels a year ago. *Beerbohm's Evening Corn Trade List*, said: "The reduced production of wheat this year in Hungary, Italy, Spain, England, the United States and India show the re-

sources will be less than last year, notwithstanding the fair stocks on hand." The Vienna Congress gives the world's wheat crop at 2,122,000,000 bushels, against 2,352,000,000 bushels last year. On Tuesday wheat was easier in outside markets. The cholera scare tended to depress prices, and the weakness in corn had the same effect. Chicago closed nearly 1c lower for the day. The English visible supply increased 1,147,000 bushels for the week. Reerbohm reported an increase in flour and grain on passage to Europe of 408,000 bus. The Hungarian Minister of Agriculture estimated that Europe will require to import during the coming year 170,000,000 bus. wheat from North America, India and Australia. Continued wet and frost in northwestern states was a bull factor in the market. United States markets continued lower on Wednesday, on weak cables, the spread of cholera, weakness in corn, &c. Bradstreet's reported an increase in the visible supply east of the Rocky Mountains of 3,245,000 bus. and on the Pacific Coast 171,000 bus. The weekly Government weather report stated that the harvesting of all small grain in South Dakota is about finished, as also in Minnesota, but that the wheat has been damaged by rain. The yield in Washington exceeds all estimates. On Thursday cables were lower and United States markets heavy and weak. The continued spread of cholera in Europe tended to depress prices. On Friday prices continued to decline, but there was some firmness later in the day at Chicago. New York closed considerably lower. The general tendency of prices for the week has been lower, and once more the record is broken, the lowest point in the year having been reached. Exports of wheat (including flour and wheat) from both coasts of the United States this week, as reported to Bradstreet's, equals 3,241,030 bushels, against 4,696,825 bushels the week before and as compared with 5,441,565 bushels in this week of August, 1891. Montreal exported 296,776 bushels of wheat and 32,860 barrels of flour this week.

Locally wheat interest is entirely absorbed in crop being harvested. The frost scare created much alarm among grain men, but this has subsided into a belief that only slight damage has been done, and that if the weather is favorable for stacking and threshing, the average quality of the crop will be high. A few samples of new wheat are being shown, which are very good, and the first load or two of new wheat has been marketed. There is considerable interest in prices, and speculation as to what the value of new wheat will be. At the present condition of values in outside markets, choice hard wheat would be worth about 60c per bushel in Manitoba country markets, price to farmers. It will be some weeks, however, before there is any movement in new wheat worth speaking of, and by that time values may be considerably altered, though the course of prices for weeks has been unimpaired.

FLOUR—There is no change in the local market, and prices are still held at about last quotations. Prices are quoted as follows to the local trade in small lots per 100 pounds: Patents, \$2.30; strong baker's, \$2.10; XXXX, \$1.10; some special brands of XXXX range up to \$1.20. Less than 100 pounds sacks 5c. extra per hundred.

MILLSTUFFS—Prices are nominally the same. We quote bran \$8 to \$9, and Shorts \$9 to \$10 per ton to local trade. A round lot of bran is said to have been offered here at \$7.

OATS—Oats are firm and higher, owing to scarcity of good stock. Farmers are thought to be holding considerable old oats, but they are too busy harvesting to market. The scarcity is likely to be only very temporary, as new crop will soon be in the market. From store here sales are reported at 26 to 27c.

GROUND FEED—Prices are steady. We quote ground oats and barley chop at \$10 to \$14 per ton, as to quality and quantity.

MEALS, BEANS, ETC.—Oatmeal unchanged

in this market. Some brands rolled and granulated held at \$1.80 to \$1.90 per sack, and other brands are held up to \$2 to \$2.05 and standard meal 5c lower. Cornmeal \$1.65 to \$1.70 per 100 lbs. Split peas \$2.60 to \$2.65 per 100 lbs. Beans \$1.60 to \$1.65 per bushel. Pot barley, \$2.60 to \$2.65 per 100 lbs. Pearl barley, \$4.15 to \$4.20.

BUTTER—There is something of a scarcity of good dairy butter, the farmers being busy with their harvest and are not marketing. City retail dealers, who are usually kept supplied in the grass season by farmers, have been buying freely from commission dealers, and as stocks held here were light, prices are firmer. Choice dairy has sold at 15 to 16c to retail dealers. A round lot of No. 1 dairy is reported to have sold at 15½c. Creamery is jobbing at 22 to 23c in small lots to retailers. It is believed that stocks in the country are large, and the scarcity will be but temporary. Dealers are offering 11 to 12½c for round lots in the country, as to quality.

CHEESE—The early make of cheese has about passed out of first hands, and factories are holding late makes at higher prices. Views of dealers and makers are somewhat apart, the former offering 8½ to 9c for August goods, but factories are inclined to hold. With an easier feeling east, dealers are not inclined to advance their views. A large fall make of Manitoba cheese is counted upon.

EGGS—Dealers are paying 13c, and selling at 14, with candled stock held at 15c in single case lots.

CURED MEATS—Prices continue very firm. Dry salt long clear bacon, 9½c; smoked long clear, 10½c; spiced rolls, 11c; breakfast bacon, 13 to 13½c; smoked hams, 12½ to 13c; mess pork, \$16 to \$17 per barrel. Sausage quoted: Pork sausage, 10c; bologna sausage, 8c; German sausage, 9c; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 9c per half lb packet.

LARD—Compound held at \$1.70 per pail. Pure at \$2.20 per 20 pound pail. In tins, 12 to 12½c per pound.

DRESSED MEATS—Prices are about as last quoted, as follows: The top price for beef, sides or carcass, is 6c., and the range from 5c. to 6c. as to quality. Pork is going about 7c. Mutton held at 12c. to 12½c. with an easier tendency. Veal 5c. to 5c.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes have held at 30c to 40c per bushel. Other prices steady. Following are prices at which dealers buy from growers on the market: Potatoes 30 to 40c per bushel; cabbages 40 to 60c dozen; cauliflower 40 to 60c per dozen; celery 25c dozen; cucumbers 25 to 40c dozen; rhubarb 20c dozen bunches; green beans 60c bushel; peas in pod, 75c bushel; beets, carrots, turnips, radishes, onions, etc., all at about 15c per dozen bunches; green corn 10 to 12c dozen ears. Ontario tomatoes bring \$1.00 to \$1.25 per 20 lb basket; ripe onions 2½ to 3½c per lb.

POULTRY—Chickens in good demand at 50 to 65 per pair, and spring chickens at 39 to 50c per pair. Turkeys 11 to 12½c per lb live weight. Ducks and geese 10c lb live.

HIDES AND TALLOW—We quote No. 1 cows 3½c; No. 2, 2½c; No. 1 steers 5c; No. 2 steers 4c; No. 3 2c lb. Real veal \$ to 13 lb skins 4 to 5c per pound or about 40c per skin. Kips about same as hides. Sheepskins—35c each. Lamb skins, 35c each. Tallow, 4½c rendered; 2½c rough.

WOOL—Dealers paying 10 to 10½c for unwashed Manitoba fleeces.

SENAGA ROOT—We quote 25 to 27c per pound for good root.

HAY—Baled held at \$6 to \$7 per ton.

The first grain threshed this year as yet reported says the *Free Press*, was that of a farm at Prairie Park near Winnipeg on Saturday last. The crop which was of oats, was cut stooked and ready for the thresher by the 26th

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

(Quotations below are per bushel for regular No. 2 wheat, which grade serves as a basis for speculative business. Corn and oats are per bushel for No. 2 grade; mess pork quoted per barrel, lard and short ribs per 100 pounds.

Wheat started in firmer on Monday morning, Aug. 29. The opening price was $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ higher than Saturday's close, advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, declined partially and closed about $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ higher than Saturday. Corn, oats and provisions were all firmer. Closing prices were:

	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Wheat.....	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	76	—
Corn.....	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Oats.....	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork.....	—	10 05	10 72 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lard.....	—	7 80	7 80
Short Ribs.....	—	7 80	7 02 $\frac{1}{2}$

Wheat opened firmer on Tuesday, on reports of frost in Northwest states, but soon declined under liberal offerings of long wheat, prices going down $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢, and closing $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ lower than yesterday. Closing prices were:

	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Wheat.....	75	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Corn.....	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Oats.....	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork.....	—	11 35	11 45
Lard.....	—	7 05	7 07 $\frac{1}{2}$
Short Ribs.....	—	7 77 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 52 $\frac{1}{2}$

On Wednesday wheat was lower, influenced by weak cables, the spread of cholera, etc. Wheat opened $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ lower, declined $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ more, and closed about $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ lower than Tuesday. Corn $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ lower, oats $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ lower. Closing prices were:

	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Wheat.....	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Corn.....	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Oats.....	—	34	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork.....	—	10 07 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 20
Lard.....	—	7 52 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 60
Short Ribs.....	—	7 70	7 52 $\frac{1}{2}$

On Thursday wheat was depressed by the cholera. There was talk of another cool wave in the Northwest, but at the close wheat had declined $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Closing prices were:

	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.	May
Wheat.....	74	—	77	82 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn.....	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	52 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats.....	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	34	—	37
Pork.....	10 27 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
Lard.....	7 47 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 55	—	—
Ribs.....	7 70	7 60	—	—

On Friday wheat was firm at the start, but became weak, and declined on talk of a London bank in trouble and large gold exports. Near the close it became firmer, the last price showing a loss of only $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ cent from Thursday's close. Closing prices were:

	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.	May
Wheat.....	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn.....	47	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	50 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats.....	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	36 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork.....	10 27 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 35	—	—
Lard.....	7 47 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 55	—	—
Short Ribs.....	7 75 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 72 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—

On Saturday September wheat at Chicago closed lower at 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. A week ago September wheat closed at 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Minneapolis Markets.

Following were closing quotations for wheat on Thursday, September 1:

Grades,	Sept.	Dec.	May	On t'k
No. 1 hard.....	—	—	—	76-77
No. 1 northern.....	72	74	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	74
No. 2 northern.....	—	—	—	68 to 71
Sept. old, 71.	—	—	—	—

Quotations, except when classified, are for new wheat.

Flour—Was steady in movement, following the prices of wheat. A few sales were reported slightly under the prices obtained earlier in the week for the same brands of flour. Quoted at $\$4$ to $\$4 30$ for first patents; $\$3 80$ to $\$3 95$ for second patents; $\$2 90$ to $\$3 10$ for fancy and export bakers; $\$1 30$ to $\$1 90$ for low grades, in bags, including red dog.

Bran and Shorts—Quoted at $\$9 50$ to $\$9 75$ for bran, $\$10$ to $\$11$ for shorts and $\$11$ to $\$11 25$ for middlings.

Oats—Oats, as usual, were better supported than the other speculative grains. There is an unquestionable shortage owing to small yield and light weight through the middle belt, but

in the northwest the crop is fair, most generally. The supply was not large. There is a good demand from shippers on the basis of 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ for new 3 white and about 1¢ more for old. Sellers mostly hold too high for them, although the local demand was rather light.

Barley—Held at 38 to 45¢ for No. 3. No. 4 at 30 to 40¢.

Feed—Millers held at $\$17 75$ to $\$18 25$; less than car lots $\$18 25$ to $\$18 75$; with corn meal at $\$16 75$ to $\$17 25$. Granulated meal $\$21 50$. —Market Record, Sept. 1.

Duluth Wheat Market.

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

Monday—August 77; September 77 $\frac{1}{2}$
 Tuesday—August, 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; September, 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.
 Wednesday—August, 70¢; September, 70¢.
 Thursday—August, 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; September 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; December, 70¢.
 Friday—September 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; December, 70¢.
 Saturday—September 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; December, 75¢.

A week ago August closed at 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ and September delivery also at 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Rain and Frost in the States.

MINNESOTA, NORTH AND SOUTH DAKOTA AND IOWA VISITED.

Following are a few of the despatches appearing in the papers regarding severe damage to crops in the states to the south of Manitoba:

Aberdeen, South Dakota, Aug. 29.—The weather is clear and cool. There is every indication of frost to-night. Corn will be damaged in most cases.

Bancroft, Iowa, Aug. 29.—A heavy rain set in here early this morning and it has rained all day. The weather is getting cold and a frost is expected to-night or to-morrow night.

Fergus Falls, Minnesota, Aug. 29.—The mercury stands at 50 and a cold rain is falling. This is the fourth rainy day and the wheat, which is all in the shock, is in bad shape.

Redwood Falls, Minnesota, Aug. 29.—A heavy rain has been falling since last night. Much grain, that is still in shocks, will be greatly injured.

Devils Lake, North Dakota, Aug. 29.—The temperature is rapidly falling this evening and now stands at 49. The sky is clear and the wind north. Unless a great change occurs there will be a severe frost to-night.

Fargo, North Dakota, Aug. 29.—For 24 hours rain has been falling here, and it has turned into a cold drizzle that means destruction to much of the wheat that has not yet been cut. Farmers feel blue over the situation. Frost expected to-night.

Willmar, North Dakota, Aug. 29.—A drenching rain fell last night and to-day has thoroughly soaked all grain in shocks, and it is feared that some stacks are water-soaked on account of the impossibility to stack the grain well this year.

Elbow Lake Depot, Minnesota, Aug. 29.—The Grant county wheat crop is practically ruined. For four days it has rained torrents until wheat is floating around in the fields. All ravines are raging rivers whose banks are lined with floating sheaves of grain. Farmers have given up hope of being even able to plow their fields this fall. Rain is now falling in torrents.

Paynesville, Minnesota, Aug. 29.—The recent rain has again thrown back harvest work. The average yield will be no more than ten bushels per acre.

The Minneapolis Market Record, of August 31, says: "The frost that appeared at various points this week was cause of much anxiety and some damage. It was in more places than generally supposed, although no light in most as to do little general harm. The temperature varied considerably in different localities, some farmers reporting no frost, others a decided coating of white. Undoubtedly there is serious damage to wheat in many localities. Of course damage is done to all standing grain touched

by it. The quantity, even, may be there, but quality is injured even if the grain was nearly ripe. In many portions frost was kept off by cloudy weather. At some places in North Dakota ice was said to have formed. South Dakota and Minnesota as well were in the frost belt. Corn was touched lightly in places although not suffering seriously."

Long Prairie, Minnesota, Aug. 31.—A light frost last night nipped vines in a number of places. Wheat is yielding from five to thirteen bushels per acre.

Albert Lea, Minnesota, Aug. 31.—There was a light frost here last night.

Mankato, Minnesota, Aug. 31.—A light frost occurred last night.

Northwood, Iowa, Aug. 31.—This country was visited by a frost last night, doing considerable injury to growing grains and vegetables.

Bismarck, North Dakota, Aug. 30.—A severe hailstorm on Saturday destroyed about 2,000 acres in this country.

Do Moines, Iowa, Aug. 30.—There was light frosts in Northwestern Iowa.

Ottumwa, Iowa, Aug. 30.—There was a very perceptible frost last night on the low lands in this vicinity. Farmers are somewhat uneasy as to the outcome, because two weeks more of warm weather are necessary for the maturing of the crop.

Weather and Crops.

Harvesting has progressed satisfactorily in Manitoba during the week. There was a light misty rain at Winnipeg on Sunday, Aug. 28, but it did not extend west, and did not interfere with cutting. Tuesday was cool but no rain. The balance of the week was fine and warm, up to Friday. Friday and Saturday were cool and cloudy, but no rain to speak of reported.

Wheat cutting, as stated a week ago, was practically finished in some districts early in the week, but in other sections about half or more of the crop remained to be cut and in these later districts cutting has been pushed vigorously all the week. In some of the later sections there is quite a little grain standing yet. The latest sections this year are the Portage la Prairie region, about Thorhill in Southern Manitoba, and between Manitou and Deloraine in central Southern Manitoba. With the exception of these districts, and perhaps some small local strips of country, wheat cutting was about finished, at some time, early or later during the week.

The most startling event of the week was light frost on Monday and Tuesday mornings, the first morning visiting the country west of Portage, and the second morning taking the Portage district and southern Manitoba, west of the Red river valley to Deloraine. The lowest temperature registered at Winnipeg was 41 on each of the cool mornings, which is well above the danger mark, so that there was nothing approaching frost in the Winnipeg district, and the Red river country all through appears to have escaped, but as the grain was about all cut, if there had been frost it would only have injured garden stuff. In fact some of the gardeners in this district seem to think a light frost, to check the tendency to rank growth of potatoes, would be a benefit.

It is a difficult matter to estimate what damage may have been done to wheat. Nearly all the standing wheat was ripe enough to cut, and some was dead ripe. Most reports indicate a light frost, not sufficient to injure potatoe tops, so that it is hoped standing wheat has largely escaped, as being so far advanced, it would not be so easily injured. At Portage considerable damage may be done, as there was more uncut grain there. West of that point, even allowing that all the standing grain is injured, there will be 75 per cent. of sound grain. But it is not at all likely that the balance is all injured. Injured stuff will only be reduced in

quality, as standing wheat was insufficiently matured to only receive moderate injury. About Thornhill it was feared there would be considerable damage, owing to the quantity of uncut wheat, but a telegram from there at the close of the week, says that no harm has been done. At points between Manitou and Deloraine, on the Deloraine branch, there is likely to be some injury, as there was considerable standing grain, and frost at these points.

Toronto Grocery Market

Trade has been somewhat better this week in all lines. The feature of the week was the advance in the prices of sugars by refiners. Yellows are now quoted here at 3½ to 4½; and Montreal granulated at 4½c, but others are still quoted at 4½c. Payments are good for this season of the year.

Sugars, Syrups and Molasses—Sugars—Granulated, 4½ to 4¾c; Paris lump, boxes, 5½c; extra ground, bbls, 5½ to 6½c powdered, bbls, 4½ to 4¾c; refined, dark to bright, 3½ to 4c; Demarara 4½c; Trinidad 3½c to 3¾c; Barbadoes 3½ to 3¾c. Syrups—D. 2 to 2½c; M. 2½ to 2¾c; B. 2½ to 2¾c; V B 2½ to 2¾c; E.V.B. 2½ to 2¾c; ex. super. 2½ to 2¾c; XX 2½ to 3c; XXX and special 3 to 3½c. Molasses—West Indian, bbls 30 to 40c; New Orleans, open kettle, 45 to 55c; centrifugals 30 to 40c; inferior low grades 25 to 28c.

TEAS AND COFFEES—Coffees are quiet and unchanged. Prices are: Rios 17 to 20c; Jamaica 19 to 20c; Java 25 to 31c; Mocha 23 to 30½c; Porto Rico, 23 to 25c.

Dried Fruit—Currants—Bbls, 4½ to 5½c; do fancy 6c; half-barrels 5½ to 5¾c; Vostizza cases 6½ to 9c; Patras, bbls 5 to 5½c; cases 5½ to 5¾c. Raisins—Valencias 4 to 5c; layers 6½ to 7½c; Sultanas 9 to 13c; London layers \$2.50 to \$2.75. Figs—Elems, 10 lbs and up, 11 to 16c; Malaga, 66-lb bags 5 to 5½c; natural, bags 4½ to 5½c. Dates—Hallowes 5 to 5½c. Prunes—Cases 5 to 6½c; hlds 4 to 4½c. Nuts—Almond, Tarragona 13½ to 15c; Ivica 14 to 15c; do shelled, Valencia 29 to 35c; filberts, Sicily 10½ to 11c; walnuts, Grenoble 14c, Bordeaux 11 to 12c.

CANNED GOODS—Fish—Salmon, 1's flat, \$1.70 to \$1.85; salmon, 1's tall, \$1.45 to \$1.60; lobster, clover leaf, \$2.95; lobster, other 1's, \$1.75 to \$2.25; mackerel \$1 to \$1.25; sinned haddie, \$1.40 to \$1.50; sardines, French ½'s, 10c; sardines, French ¼'s, 17c; sardines, American ½'s, 6 to 9c; sardines American ¼'s, 9c. Fruits and vegetables—Tomatoes, 3's, \$1 to \$1.10; corn, 2's, 97½ to \$1.05; peas, 2's, \$1.05 to \$1.25; beans 90c to \$1; pumpkins 75 to \$1; strawberries and raspberries, 2's, \$2.10 to \$2.25; apples, gals, \$1.75 to \$2.00; 3's 95c to \$1; peaches, 2's, \$1.99 to \$2.10; peaches, 3's, \$2.35 to \$3.25; plums, 2's, \$1.40 to \$1.75; 3's \$2.65; pears, 2's, \$1.60 to \$1.75; 3's \$1.75 to \$2.10.

Spices, Rice, etc.—Rice, bags 3½ to 4c; do off grades 3½ to 3¾c; do Patna 4½ to 5½c; do Japan 4½ to 5½c; sago 3½ to 4½c; tapioca 4½ to 5c; pepper, black 11½ to 12c; do white 18 to 25c; ginger, Jamaica 18 to 20c; cloves 10 to 15c; allspice 10 to 12c; nutmeg 90c to \$1.10; cream tartar 28 to 35c.

Peels—The market is quiet and unchanged at 16 to 17c for lemon, 16½ to 18c for orange and 25 to 28c for citron.—*Empire*, August 12.

Toronto Markets.

Flour—Trade continues very dull. Straight roller is quoted at \$3.50 to \$3.65 Toronto freights; extra at \$3.15 to \$3.20.

Wheat—Somewhat improved in tone, but still without much movement. No. 2 new red winter was offered outside on call to-day at 74c with 71c bid and 75c was bid for No. 2 old. No. 2 white, now, was offered at 73c outside, with no buyers; 85½c was bid for No. 2 Manitoba hard, Montreal freights, with sellers at 88c; No. 3 hard is nominal at 76 to 77c.

Oats—Unchanged and quiet at 33 to 33½; on track and 30c outside.

Grain and flour—Car prices are: Flour (Toronto freights), Manitoba patents, \$4.60 to \$4.70; Manitoba strong bakers', \$4.20 to \$4.30; Ontario patents, \$3.90 to \$4.10; straight roller, \$3.50 to \$3.65; extra, \$3.15 to \$3.25; low grades, per bag, \$1 to \$1.50. Bran—\$1.50 to \$1.20. Shorts \$13 to \$14. Wheat—straight west and north points)—White, 77 to 78c, spring, 71 to 72c; red winter, 76 to 77c; goose, 63 to 64c; spring Midland, 75c, No. 1 hard, lake and rail, 93 to 95c; No. 2 hard, 87 to 88c; No. 3 hard, 75 to 76c; No. 1 regular, 59 to 60c. Pear—No. 2, 65c. Barley—No. 1, 52 to 54c; No. 2, 43 to 49; No. 3, extra, 45c; No. 3, 42 to 43c; two rowed, 54 pounds, averaging about No. 3, extra color (outside), 45 to 50c. Corn—56c. Buckwheat—Nominal. Rye—Nominal. Oats—33 to 33½.

Apples—Dull; small lots of dried sell at 4½ to 5c; evaporated are held at 7 to 7½c.

Beans—Unchanged. A light local trade is being done at \$1.15 to \$1.25 per bushel.

Eggs—Receipts were moderate and the market steady at 11 to 11½c.

Hides, etc.—Market is dull and prices are unchanged. Cured hides are held at 5c. green at 4½c; No. 2 at 3½c; No. 3 at 2½c. Skins—Lambskins and pelts sold at 50c; calf-skins at 5 to 7c for city inspected.

Honey—Small lots of extracted are selling at 8c to 10c; combs are scarce at 11c to 12c.

Hops—'91's are getting pretty well cleared out. Prices are steady at 18 to 20c. Yearlings sell at 15 to 16c.

Dressed meats—Market is dull, with no change from Saturday's prices. We quote: Lamb at 9 to 10c; mutton, 6 to 7½c; beef, fores, 3½ to 4½c; hinds, 7½ to 8½c; veal, 7½ to 9c.

Potatoes—Remain quiet, but firm. Fair demand at \$1.25 to \$1.40 per bbl.

Poultry—Receipts were light and demand somewhat dull. Prices were unchanged.

Tallow—Quiet and easy. Dealers pay 5c for rendered and 2c for rough. They sell trade lots of rendered at 5½ to 5¾c.

Wool—There is some enquiry for export; one lot of 80,000 lbs was purchased by an American firm on Saturday, but at such a low figure that it gave the seller a very small margin of profit.

Provisions—There is an active demand for smoked meats at steady, if not firm, prices. Long clear bacon is held slightly higher by most local houses, being now quoted \$1 to \$1½. Other lines are unchanged and steady. Quotations are: Mess pork, United States, \$15 to \$16; short cut, \$16.50 to \$17; bacon, long clear, per lb, 8½ to 8¾c; lard, Canadian, tubs and pails, 9½ to 9¾c; compound, do, 7½ to 9c. Smoked meats—Hams, per lb, 12 to 12½c; bellies, per lb, 12½c; rolls, per lb 9½ to 9¾c; backs, per lb, 11½ to 12c.

Butter—Receipts continue light and prices are firm. Good butter in rolls, tubs and pails sold readily at 14 to 17½c. Bakers' butter was freely taken at 12 to 14c.

Cheese—The market was firm, but not active. Prices are steady at 10½ to 10¾c.

Cattle—As has been the case for some weeks past, export dealers were paying more attention to the stocker and "short keep" class of cattle than to the real heavy export animals, although the latter when in good condition sell readily enough. The run was heavy, and although prices were not notably lower, they were evidently weaker. Trade was active, and a large number of cattle changed hands before the close. The best heavy export sold at about 4½c in occasional instances, extra choice bringing 2c per lb more than this. Stockers sold at 3½ to 4c per lb, and "short keep" at 3½ to 4½c per lb. Prices are apparently at "rock bottom" now, and shipping men say that if there is any money to be made out of the busi-

ness this year the low figures at which good cattle can be purchased now and the exceedingly low freight rates will enable them to do it. Good butchers' cattle were very scarce and in demand. Most of the offerings to-day were in poor condition and brought out low prices, from 3½ to 3¾c per lb being paid for the best. Common to good heaves sold at 3 to 3½c per lb, and inferior and rough cows and oxen at from 2½ to 2¾c per lb.

Hogs—The market showed no improvement as regards prices. About 437 were placed on the market, but a good many of these were inferior and rough, and sold at low prices. The best straight medium weight hogs sold at 5 to 5½c per lb, while heavy rough and inferior ranged in price from 3½ to 4½c per lb. There is an active enquiry for stores at 4½ to 5c per lb.

Sheep and lambs—There was a good supply in and the feeling was easy. Butchers' sheep sold at \$3.30 to \$4.50 each. Export sheep were dull at the prices of the beginning of the week. A large number of lambs were offered and owing to this and the poor condition of the bulk of the offerings prices ruled easier and lower. They ranged from \$2.75 to \$4 each.—*Empire*, Aug. 30.

The Cattle Markets.

At Liverpool on August 29 the cattle market was, if anything, worse and the prospects do not afford much hope of improvement. Receipts continue to pile in, while the demand is as poor as ever and with the hot weather now prevalent we are having a very nice time indeed. In fact if shippers are to have any chance at all there will have to be a big drop in freights. At to-day's market the general supply was large and augmented by heavy receipts of Canadians induced a drop of ½c all round. Sheep were no better, the decline in their case being equally marked. Briefly there is no single favorable feature to point to. Prices obtained were: Finest steers, 10½c; good to choice, 10c; poor to medium, 9c; inferior and bulls, 6½ to 8c; sheep, 11c.

The *Montreal Gazette* of Aug. 30 says:— "There is no improvement to the live stock market, and to-day's cables were even worse than those of last week, while the prospects of improvement are further off if anything. In fact, it is safe to assume that no more unsatisfactory condition of affairs has ever had to be reported in the history of the trade. To mention the causes of this would simply mean a repetition of the statements which have been made time and again in these columns; for there is no new feature to report. One fact is prominent, however, and that is the necessity of even lower freights if the shippers are to have any chance at all to improve their position. As it is at present they must be a pretty sick lot of individuals, which is saying enough. The shipments for the present month show a decline, and the indications point to a marked decline in the season's totals."

There were about 500 head of butchers' cattle, 150 calves and 500 sheep and lambs offered at the East end abattoir, Montreal, on Monday. Trade was fair, but prices were tending downwards, the decline being more marked in the best cattle, very few of which were sold at more than 4c per lb, while 4½c was about the top of the market. Pretty good steers and fat cows sold at from 3½ to nearly 4c per lb; common dry cows and rough young cattle at from 2½ to 3½c do, with some of the leaner beasts at about 2c per lb. There was a brisk demand and higher prices paid for good calves. There was active demand for the best lambs, and in one case \$4.50 was paid for a prime sample; good lots sold at from \$3.50 to \$4 each, and common lots at from \$2.25 to \$3.25 each. Fat hogs are rather higher in price, or from 5½ to 5¾c per lb.

Thursday morning the British Columbia Iron works, Vancouver, were burned to the ground. Baird Bros. & Chalmers, of Pilot Mound, will make another shipment of cattle and hogs on Wednesday next.

Grand Forks Convention.

The International Convention at Grand Forks, North Dakota, to discuss reciprocity, improvement of international waterways, etc., was opened on Thursday last. The following resolutions were prepared by a committee for discussion at the convention:

"We, the members of the first international reciprocity convention, hereby congratulate the people of the Canadian Northwest and the people of the northwest states of the American United States on the ardent good feeling that exists between them, and the earnest desire for closer business relations, of which this large and representative gathering is a strong evidence. Whatever difference may be in the governmental relations of the two countries, we believe that the bonds of sympathy and of mutual interest between the two people here in the Northwest are too strong ever to be broken and are destined to draw us closer together in our social and commercial relations. We are of common ancestry and religion and we are alike attracted to the principles of free responsible government; we desire to trade freely with each other, to know each other better and to stand shoulder to shoulder in the accomplishment of the great work of advancing the civilization of the American continent. With these objects in view we hereby adopt the following resolution as a fuller expression of our opinions:

"That in the opinion of this convention the conditions of the great Northwest on both sides of the international line make it desirable that all restrictions in the way of trade between the two countries should be removed as far as the same can be done consistent with the revenue requirements and other interests of the two nations at large.

"Resolved: That in view of the rapidly increasing demand for further facilities in the transportation of the products of the new Northwest on both sides of the boundary line to the sea this convention is of the opinion that advantage should be taken as soon as possible of the natural and convenient outlet via Hudson Bay, and that every encouragement be offered to the promoters of the Hudson Bay railway. Resolved, that the construction of railways across the international boundary line wherever demanded by the universal necessity of the people of the two countries should not be prohibited or hindered by governmental restrictions or exclusive privileges to particular corporations.

Resolved, that inasmuch as the Red river of the north and the Columbia river are international streams and important natural waterways, the improvement of their navigation should be proceeded with by both the Canadian and the United States Governments, under some mutual agreement as to the methods and expenses; whereas the continued growth and prosperity of the great northwest lying on both sides of the forty-ninth parallel depends upon the cheapest possible transportation to and from the markets of the old world—therefore be it resolved that we favor the extension and enlargement of existing waterways and the construction of additional means of water communication from the great lakes to the sea, and that the commerce passing through said channels, whether natural or artificial, should be free of all tolls."

Bradstreet's Weekly Report.

The report dated New York, Sept. 2, says: "Special telegrams to Bradstreet's report a continued increase in the volume of general trade at Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Paul and St. Joe, but not to anything like the same extent elsewhere. No reports of timidity of buyers owing to the cholera 'scare' have yet been received from the interior. At the east some effect is rumored with respect to the wholesale fruit trade and importers of millinery, fancy goods, notions, dry goods and other German products expect delay

and fumigation of merchandise at this port, which points to higher prices due to checked or damaged importations. The threatened restriction of German and other European purchases of bread stuffs and provisions have depressed prices of those staples.

In the speculative markets wheat is down 1 1/2 cents, corn 2 1/2 cents and oats 1 1/2 cents per bushel: lard 1 7/8 cent per lb, and mess pork 7 1/2 cts per 100 lbs. Cotton is depressed somewhat from the same cause, but with no material change in value. As indicated last week in this report, sugar is up 1/2 cent on raws, and 1 cent on refined, with a better demand. Restricted German supplies of beet sugar promises further advances.

Sharp speculations at New York have been violently affected by apprehensions regarding the cholera, as well as by the influence of the interruption already caused in international trade. A liquidation, which nearly became a small panic, occurred on Thursday, though prices have advanced somewhat on covering of short sales and support by bull cliques, and operators prices of manipulated specialties suffered most severely. The market is steady but appears liable to further disorganization. Call money has advanced from 4 to 6 per cent. but time loans are relatively quiet. Foreign exchange has advanced on the scarcity of commercial bills and \$2,000,000 gold was taken for export today.

The August bank clearings total is \$1,462,303,000, or 86 per cent. more than in August, 1891.

Telegrams to Bradstreet from the Dominion of Canada point to an improvement in orders for fall shipments of dry and fancy goods and millinery in the Province of Quebec. Boot and shoe manufacturers are filling orders rapidly. In Ontario a large business in millinery has been done, also in the staple dry goods. Sugars are firmer. There were thirty-three business failures in Canada this week against eighteen last week.

The Territorial Estimates.

Following are the estimates for the Territories for the year ending 30th June, 1892:

RECEIPTS.	
Unexpended local balance roads, bridges and district vote, '91-'92	\$2,385.29
Unexpended balance of Dominion transferred fund '91-'92	49,845.86
Balance (local) to credit of general revenue fund on 1st July, 1892	\$5,233.60
Estimated receipts under "The Liquor License Ordinance, 1888"	23,510.00
Estimated receipts for other local sources	3,500.00
Dominion appropriation for 1892-'93	193,200.00
Total	\$307,704.24
EXPENDITURE.	
Aid to districts (revote)	\$2,385.29
Unexpended balance of Dominion transferred fund (revote)	49,845.86
Expenditure under Chap. 18 of "The Revised Ordinance, 1888"	800.00
Sheriff attending court in June	50.00
Printer to N. W. Government	240.00
Auditor's Salary	240.00
Vital Statistics	500.00
Expenditure under "The Hospitals Ordinance"	2,500.00
Executive committee	3,500.00
Legal services under ordinances	1,000.00
Expenditure under liquor license ordinance	5,500.00
Books, &c., for deputy clerks and sheriffs	100.00
Library insurance	67.50
Expenditure under Chap. 6 "The Revised Ordinances, 1888"	6,500.00
World's Columbian Exposition	5,000.00
Dairymen's Association of the Northwest Territories	200.00
Contingencies	2,000.00
Outstanding accounts	999.00
Promotion of Immigration	683.34
Shools	107,000.00
Light and fuel	1,000.00
Travelling expenses	650.00
Roads, bridges and district vote	90,903.25
Clerical assistance	14,610.00
Printing and advertising	5,000.00
Newspapers and periodicals	350.00
Well boring machines	2,000.00
Caretakers and messengers	1,320.00
Stationery, telegrams, postage and telephone	2,100.00
Advertising sittings of court	60.00
Books for library	1,000.00
Deputy speaker	100.00
Total	\$307,704.24

Exhibits from Alberta.

A carload of exhibits from the Edmonton district arrived at Winnipeg on Friday. The specimens have been collected by C. P. H. agents and the eastern fairs are the destination. The car is in charge of J. G. Fitzgerald and Howard Douglas of Calgary. Mr. Fitzgerald goes no farther east than Winnipeg, but Mr. Douglas will have charge of the exhibits during the time it is at the Toronto exhibition. The car is placarded on the outside with cards bearing such mottoes as "Alberta, the Switzerland of Canada"; "Alberta, a land of sunny skies and happy homes"; "Grains, grasses and roots from Edmonton, Alberta," and familiar inscriptions. The exhibit is neatly arranged in the interior of the car and in such a way that visitors can see everything to the best advantage, and it is almost needless to say that at each station where a stop of any duration has been made the car has been crowded with people and many are the compliments which the two gentlemen in charge have received for the tasty manner in which the different grains and grasses have been arranged. If any person has doubts as to the productive qualities of the Edmonton region a visit of ten minutes to the car would remove such doubts forever. All kinds of grasses are exhibited, including the wild vetch, the Red top grass 8 feet 7 inches in height, and many others of an equal extraordinary growth. Some splendid samples of wheat in the straw, and barley are shown. The ladoga samples are probably the best. Some extra good samples of two rowed barley grown by Wm. Cust and Robt. McCurman, of the Edmonton region, occupy a prominent position in the car. Besides the grain one end of the car is almost filled with all kinds of roots and vegetables, such as potatoes, carrots, beets cucumbers, tomatoes, huge cauliflowers and mammoth cabbages. In addition to the foregoing several prime beaver and mink skins and some samples of the Edmonton coal and bricks, which both seem to be of an excellent quality. The exhibit is certain to attract much attention in the east and it is worthy of all it receives.—*Free Press.*

C. A. Smith, book-keeper for Wilson and Smyth, and John F. Taylor, have formed a partnership and have purchased the Harris & Co.'s lots and buildings at Brandon. The new firm will carry on a furniture store and undertaking establishment under the style of Smith & Taylor. They expect to open business on the 15th of October.

A Montreal telegram says that the transportation and the elevator companies there have come to an arrangement whereby tolls imposed by the United States government on freight passing through the Sault Ste. Marie canal will not fall on the vessel men. The companies will reduce their rates proportionately, so as to meet the half cent per bushel tax.

The defeat of the executive of the Territorial government, has led to a deadlock, as since the resignation of the speaker neither party has a majority in the assembly. The assembly has been prorogued by the governor, and thus all legislation passed this session is killed. This squabble in the assembly does not indicate that the territories are yet in a position to be given full responsible government.

A meeting of those interested in the establishment of a cheese factory will be held at Lakel school house near Minnedosa, Man., says the *Tribune*, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 6, at 8 o'clock. H. R. Free and Chas. Yeaman, of Cobourg, Ont., practical dairymen, will be present and endeavor to make arrangements satisfactory to the farmers for the establishment of a factory.

It was decided by the Patrons of Industry at a meeting held on Saturday last, says the *Globe* of Boissevain, Man., to make the final financial arrangements to enable them to build an elevator here. With that end in view subscriptions are being canvassed for this week.

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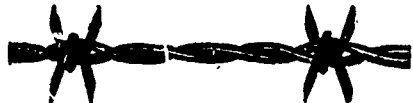
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[This department is in charge of R. E. Gosnell, who is permanently engaged as a regular member of THE COMMERCIAL staff, to represent this journal in British Columbia. Parties in British Columbia who wish to communicate in any way with this paper, may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

British Columbia Business Review.

Tuesday, August 30th, 1892.

At the end of the month trade is always a little quieter than at the beginning or middle, for the reason that dealers who are rendered monthly accounts, wish to put off ordering to the first so as not to have orders included in their monthly statements at the end of the month. Therefore it is always safe to say that trade is quiet at the end of each month. However comparing this week with similar weeks, the result is very favorable. While money is tight, collections slow and a considerable number of renewals asked for, yet business is good and improving each day. The whole Pacific coast is beginning to experience a revival of business after a long term of depression produced by undue speculation and a little too much booming, and British Columbia, though the last to feel the effects, is nevertheless among the first to recover because the same degree of inflation has never been experienced. British Columbians are decidedly soid and substantial in their methods, otherwise the roseate hue of the gilded prospects of the future would have carried them off their feet. So things are improving right along. At the outset this year, the prospect was anything but bright, lumber depressed, the salmon market glutted, soiling business demoralized, real estate quiet and no foreign demand for lumber. Things had to go bad for a time, for those who were depending upon credit for capital. But things are turning out much better than might have been expected. Prices for lumber for export do not seem to have improved very much, but the business volume of trade has. A heavy pack of salmon was not anticipated, but the market has greatly improved; there was not much hope for sealers, but they have gone out and done well, even though not entering Behring Sea; real estate was knocked on the head, but prices in most instances have remained firm and building has been very extensive. The volume of trade as shown by the customs returns has continued to increase and is larger than ever before. The effect of all that has been buoyant and a firm feeling is the result.

The weather has remained fine for weeks, and crops have matured rapidly. The cold, wet spring delayed growth about one month, and it had not been for unusually warm dry weather the crops this year would have been a failure. As it is, hay, grain, and vegetables are all heavy. Small fruits were badly harvested on account of the wet spell, and apples are making a poorer show than usual, but plums and pears promise better than ever before. B. C. fruit is now coming in, but meets with heavy competition from outside points. What is still greater to the disadvantage of British Columbia is the careless manner in which its products are brought to the market. It seems that nothing can induce our fruit growers and farmers to improve their methods of packing and shipping. Not even the fact that their fruit will bring from 15 to 30 per cent. less on the market, as a consequence, will induce them to study the business methods of disposing of their orchard products. Fruit of all sizes, varieties and degrees of maturity is dumped in a rough box and shipped to the market. When it is placed along side of well assorted fruit from California and Oregon, it damn's its own chances of sale, and the dealers feel ashamed to handle such stock, whereas, if it was put up properly they would prefer to handle it to imported stock, about which there is more or less risk and uncertainty.

The market is filled up with California fruits, and dealers can job fruit to Manitoba dealers now cheaper than they can secure it from any other source, so at least they say. The goods come on by boat load and car load and where or how it is disposed of is the wonder, but apparently "everything goes." In Vancouver A. M. Beattie has established an auction mart at the market hall and is obtaining large consignments of local produce for sale and is reported to be doing a big business and which is likely to grow to some proportions. This is the first thing of the kind established in the province and depends upon energy and hustle to make it a success. In California, auction marts have not been a success and the business has been given up. Whether or not this will be the experience here remains to be seen. In the east auction sales of consigned produce are popular and successful, but conditions are somewhat different there to those existing in California. Commission men predict for Mr. Beattie a similar failure here.

The market is full of all kinds vegetables and potatoes, onions, cabbage, cauliflower, etc. This is one of the respects in which British Columbia does hold her own against the south. The supply is cheap and good. No country in the world can beat British Columbia for vegetables.

The sockeye run of salmon in the Fraser this year has been a failure and the fishermen have given up in discouragement and canners are asking: "What is the matter with your hatchery?" The entire catch of the Fraser river this year is a trifle over 50,000 cases. The reason for sockeye closes with this month and will not be extended. An effort will be made to put up cohoes, a species that run in September. They are a second class fish, but profitable in years of short runs of sockeye. There is one consolation to the canners that prices are likely to rule high.

News from the interior is to the effect that everything for the present is quiet and likely to be for the remainder of the season. The Nelson and Fort Sheppard will not be proceeded with this year, only preliminary surveys but will, Mr. Corbin says, next year. Mining development goes on steadily. There is no more talk of the Silver King, but the sale has undoubtedly gone through and the principals are in Scotland arranging details. Until one or two smelters and several of the best claims are operated on a large scale we need not look for any great movement in that country, which will not be before next year. In the meantime business is good, but quiet.

Dyking enterprises are being proceeded with in good style. The Kootenay reclamation scheme at the boundary is well under way and the dredger has proceeded about a mile. There are about 47,000 acres to reclaim and it will take about three years to complete the work. At Pitt Meadows one tract of 1,200 acres has already been completed and will be put on the market shortly. Another tract has been entered upon with over a mile completed. Work is proceeding night and day, and the success so far has been most satisfactory. A meeting was held on Saturday to take into consideration the reclamation of another tract of 3,000 acres not included in the present scheme. It was proposed to appoint an engineer and commissioners, and procure the necessary legislation. The dredging and dyking in the Sumas valley has been delayed, but it is understood that operations will begin shortly, Lulu Island, Richmond municipality, has been almost surrounded by a dyke, put up by a dredger, so that in a year or two many thousands of acres will have been reclaimed, including the very finest tracts of prairie land to be found in the province.

B. C. Market Quotations.

FLOUR AND FEED, etc.—Business is steady and good. There is very little to report. Farmers are inclined to hold their hay at high prices and dealers threaten some of them to import rather than pay the prices. Quota-

tions are: Manitoba patents, \$5.85; strong bakers, \$5.45. Ladies' choice \$5.75; prairie lily, \$5.70; Oregon \$5.75; Spokane \$5.65; Endor-by mills—Promic, \$5.85; three star \$5.75; two star \$5.45; oatmeal eastern \$3.40; California granulated, in gunnies, \$1.35; National mills, Victoria \$1.25; rolled oats eastern \$3 to \$3.25; California \$3.75; National mills \$3.65; cornmeal \$3.10; split peas \$3.60; pearl barley \$4.50. Rice—The Victoria rice mills quote wholesale: Japan rice, per ton, \$77.50; China rice, do, \$70; rice flour, do, \$70; chic rice, do, \$25; rice meal, do \$17.50; chopped feed \$33 to \$35 per ton; bran \$24; shorts \$25; oats \$28 to \$32; wheat 28 to \$32; oil cake \$40; hay, \$18. Wheat is quoted in car lots for feed No. 2 regular at \$23 to \$27 per ton; oats \$26; chop barley \$27. California malling barley \$26 to \$27 f.o.b. in San Francisco. California chop \$32 to \$33. The Western Milling Co.'s patent flour, is quoted at \$5; strong, \$4.60.

HIDES AND SKINS—The San Francisco prices are, being one cent per pound above Victoria quotations: Dry hides, sound, 9; per brand; culls 6; brands 6c; kip 9c; culls and brands 6c. Heavy salted steer, sound, 7; brands and culls 6 to 6½; do medium 6c; brands and culls 4½; do light 4½; do brands and culls 3½. Salted cows 4 to 4½; do brands and culls 3½. Salted kip 4; do brands and culls 3c. Salted veal 5c; do brands and culls 4c. Salted calf 7c; do brands and culls 5c. Long wool pelts 90c to \$1.40 each; medium do 70 to 90c; short 40 to 70c; shearling 10 to 25c. Deerskins, summer, 37½c per lb; do medium 30 to 32½; do winter and long haired skins 20 to 25c. Elk hides 10 to 13c. Goatskins, primo and perfect, 30 to 50c each; damaged 10 to 25c; kids 5 to 10c.

FRUITS, NUTS, ETC.—There has been a tremendous rush of fruit into the market, both local and foreign, principally foreign however. Plums, peaches, watermelons, grapes, etc., are coming in in large quantities and being rapidly disposed of. Prices in consequence have declined. Dealers here are prepared to ship North west dealers fruit, plums especially at a price which they cannot obtain elsewhere. Plums are now selling at from 1 to 3c per lb. On special feature of the British Columbia crop is that it is being shipped in the old style, in all manner and forms, sizes, etc., and as a result farmers have to accept a good deal less than what is paid for outside fruit, which comes to the market in good style. Prices are: Cocoanuts, \$1 per doz; bananas, \$1 to \$1.25; Turkish figs, 14½c; almonds, 18c; walnuts, 15c; filberts, 15c; pine, 20c; peanuts, 10c; evaporated apples, 11c; evaporated peaches, 11c; evaporated apricots, 11c; evaporated prunes, 11c; California pitted plums, 11c; strained honey, 13c; raisins, \$2 to \$2.75; peaches, \$1.50; tomatoes, 75c to \$1.00; plums, 60c to \$1.00; watermelons, are 25c each; prunes \$1.25 a box, apples, California, \$1.60; British Columbia, 90c to \$1.00; pears, \$2.10.

MEATS, ETC.—Meats remain firm and strong at advanced prices. Prices are: Wiltshire cured hams, 16c; do bacon, 16c, do backs, 14½c; do sides, 15c; eastern hams, 15c; bacon, 15c; backs, 12½c; rolls, 11½c; smoked sides, 12½c; dry salt backs, 11½c; long clear 11c; 3, 5 and 10 lb tins lard, 13c; 20 lb pails lard, 12½c; 50 lb tubs lard, 12c; tierces lard, 11½c. Lard compound 11c.

POULTRY.—Poultry is scarce and in demand. Hens sell at \$8 a dozen, spring chickens, \$5 to \$6, and ducks, \$7 to \$9.

FISH.—Salmon is quoted at 7 to 8c; sturgeon, 5c, smelt, 6c; cod, 6 to 7c; flounders, 5c; halibut, 8c. Dealers cannot ship fish iced and boxed at a much lower rate than 8c.

SUGARS.—B. C. sugar refinery, jobbing prices: granulated 5½; E. C. 5½; fancy yellow 5c; yellow 4½; cube 6½; powdered, sacks 7½c; do boxes 7½c; syrup 4c. Redpaths syrup, 2 lb tin, 15c; do, 8 lb tins, 50c; do, kegs, 3½c per lb.

LIVE STOCK, DRESSED MEATS, ETC.—Live steers are quoted 4c; cows, 3½c; dressed beef, 7½c; lambs \$4.50 a piece; dressed \$5; sheep 5½c; mat-

ton, 12c; hogs 8c; pork, 11c; calves, 7c; veal, 11c. Local supply of fresh meats better than ever before.

VEGETABLES—The tendency in vegetables is to decrease from this out. They are cheap and plentiful. Potatoes continue at \$16; onions at 1½¢ per lb.

LUMBER—Quotations for Douglas fir lumber in cargo lots for foreign shipment, being the prices of the Pacific Pine Lumber Association: Rough merchantable, ordinary sizes, in lengths, to 40 feet, inclusive, \$9 per M; rough deck plank, average length 35 feet, \$10; dressed T. and G. flooring, \$17; pickets, rough, \$9; lath, 4 feet, \$2. Local prices quoted are: Rough merchantable lumber, per M, \$12; double dressed and edged, \$22.50; single, do, \$20; No. 1 tongued and grooved flooring, 1 x 4, \$22.50; Rough deck plank, \$14; laths, per M, \$2.25; shingles, common, per M, \$2.25. The export demand seems to be improving, and a large number of vessels have been chartered to load lumber, notwithstanding that prices are depressed. Quotations as above are to some extent nominal, as special rates can be made on contract. There is a great deal of competition and close figuring.

EGGS—Eastern eggs are worth 15c. The price is stiffening and they may be looked to advance shortly.

DAIRY—There has been no change in the price of creamery and dairy. Stocks remain large and the demand slow. Eastern creamery is 20c in 20 lb and 25 lb tubs and 25c in 50 lb tubs. Manitoba and Northwest dairy 18c; cooking butter 14c; cheese 12½c.

Brief Business Notes.

Geo. Butchart, farmer, Port Moody, has assigned.

Hurd, merchant tailor, has reopened in Westminster.

Mrs. Mary Ann Trothoway, merchant, Mission, assigned.

W. Molherson has retired from the Lulu Island Packing Co.

John Craig, fruits, etc., Nanaimo has sold out to J. Nicholson.

Kinnard & Wilson are a new firm of merchant tailors in Victoria.

J. W. Harvey, dry goods, etc., Westminster, advertises retiring from business.

An offer of \$100,000 has been made for the Waverly hydraulic mine, Birkerville.

The Wilson House, Nanaimo, has been opened under the management of Joseph Richards.

The contract for the Electric Tramway and Lighting Co's buildings, Victoria, has been let.

Port & Winch, Westminster, shipped a car load of halibut and salmon to New York last week.

The Victoria Brewing and Ice Co. will place its first brew of lager beer on the market this week.

The Michigan Lumber Co. has sold the stock of lumber in their Victoria yard to Wm. Lang, contractor.

Innes & Richards, Vancouver, have added the Atlas Fire Assurance to the list of their fire companies.

W. H. Perry, galvanized iron worker, Victoria, contemplates closing out and opening in stoves and tinware.

Another attempt will be made by Capt. Whitelaw to raise the hull of the wrecked steamer San Pedro.

Canning, Walker & Co., fruiterers and florists, Vancouver, have taken over the business of John Canning.

Rolfe & Goepel will erect a saw mill at Frederickton, West Kootenay District. The machinery is on the way.

The B. C. Exhibit Association has decided to hand over its exhibits to the C.P.R. this year for exhibition at Toronto.

Flindlay & Desbrisay are opening a soap factory at Warren's Wharf, James Bay, and machinery is now being put in.

Joseph McPhoe, general merchant, Comox, has admitted Mr. Moore into partnership, under the firm style of McPhoe & Moore.

The contract for the new power horse of the National Electric Tramway Co. has been given to J. W. Carter at \$16,300.

H. A. Eastman, of the late firm of E. H. Port & Co., Westminster, has taken over the real estate business of the late partnership.

The Fraser Valley and Burrard Inlet bonus by law will be voted on September 24 in Vancouver. It is proposed to give \$300,000 bonus.

G. A. Fraser has retired from the firm of G. A. Fraser & Co., ship chandlers, Vancouver. The business will be carried on under the same style by Alfred and C. S. McKinnell.

The American schooner Alice Cook, 732 tons, has been chartered to load lumber at the Hastings Mill for Sydney. She has been chartered by Williams, Brown & Co. of San Francisco.

Agricultural exhibitions: Chilliwack, Sept. 14, 15 and 16; Surrey, Sept. 15 and 16; New Westminster, Sept. 20, 21, 22 and 23; Victoria, Sept. 27, 28, 29, 30 and Oct. 1; Kamloops, Oct. 5, 6 and 7.

The Empress of Japan arrived last week with the largest cargo of freight yet brought from China to Japan, consisting principally of rice, silk and sugar. On the way over a fire occurred on board which damaged the cargo to about the extent of \$5,000.

Major Vaughan has made a preliminary survey for railway purposes of the land between Kamloops and his mine, which is located two and a half miles south. The work of drifting in the mine still goes on energetically, and every day shows a thickening of the seam and an improvement of the coal which hardens as it gets deeper.

The *Official Gazette* announces that a certificate of incorporation has been issued to the Davies-Sayward Mill and Land Company. The company will carry on a general mining and lumber business, transport freight and passengers, handle real estate, build, prospect, etc. The capital stock is fixed at \$300,000 in 3,000 shares. West Kootenay is fixed as the principal place of business, with the head office at Victoria. The incorporators are F. Crowe Baker, G. A. McTavish, James Fredoric Fell and James Hutchison.

There is a large fleet, numbering seventy-four vessels of all nations, headed for Puget Sound and British Columbia ports to load cargoes of wheat, salmon, flour, lumber and coal for foreign and coastwise ports. Their combined tonnage is 81,094. Of the whole number, eleven, with a tonnage of 14,548, are bound for Seattle; eleven, with a tonnage of 13,746, for Tacoma; thirteen, with a tonnage 13,811, for Vancouver; eight, with a tonnage of 7,792, for Victoria; five, with a tonnage of 6,608, for Nanaimo; three, with a tonnage on 4,134, for Port Blakely; five, with a tonnage of 3,578, for Port Gamble; and the other twenty-one, with a tonnage of 19,378 are going to Port Townsend for orders and seeking charters.

Montreal Market.

Flour—One of the features in the trade is the desperate efforts American millers are making to capture the Newfoundland trade, sales of St. Louis straight rollers being reported at \$3.95 c.i.f. St. John's, and we hear that the same grade has since been offered at \$3.90. This is cutting with a vengeance. A fair business has been done in straight rollers on local and Quebec account, with sales reported for delivery in the city at \$4 to \$4.10. Extras have been placed for the city trade at \$3.25 to \$3.40. Strong bakers in round lots have been sold at \$4.30 for choico city brands, while choico Manitoba ground bakers have been disposed at \$4.20, other less desirable grades ranging from \$3.80 to \$4.15.

Oatmeal—The market is quiet but steady, with last sales of round lots of rolled oats and granulated at \$3.95 on track. We quote jobbing prices here as follows: Rolled and granulated at \$1.05 to \$1.10; standard, \$3.95 to \$4. In bags, granulated \$2 to \$2.05, and standard at \$1.00 to \$1.95.

Mill Feed—The market for bran is firm under limited supplies, and sales of car lots are reported at \$13.50 with sales in the west at \$12. Shorts are steady at \$14 to \$15, and moultrie at \$16 to \$22 as to grade.

Wheat—No. 2 Manitoba hard is quoted at 85 to 87c, which is all it is worth for export; but holders ask 89 to 90c as supplies of that grade are scarce. No. 3 hard is quoted at 73 to 74c. No. 1 regular is quoted at 61 to 66c. The sale of a cargo of No. 1 regular is reported at 75½c delivered at Hamburg. In Ontario wheat, a lot of No. 2 spring was offered on this market, but the best bid was 81c. No. 2 red winter is quoted at 83 to 85c.

Oats The market remains about as last quoted, sales having transpired of round lots of No. 2 white at 36½c to 37c per 34 lbs afloat. The sale is reported of 7 cars west of Toronto at 30c. A good crop is being harvested in this province, and holders are inclined to offer more freely. The sale of a lot of No. 2 white is reported at 35½c in store.

Butter—The market remains firm but quiet, the anxiety to buy on the part of shippers at late high price having apparently subsided, the last sale reported to us being a lot of 200 kgs of fancy late made creamery at 22c, and we quote 20c to 22c. A buyer who has just returned from the Eastern Townships says that there is very little to be picked up there, owing to the fact that farmers are holding for higher figures, and not because of an absence of supplies. Sales of good to choico Eastern Townships have taken place at 18 to 19c, a lot of 50 pkgs of fancy selected being reported at 19½c. Western is quiet, and may be quoted at 16 to 16½. The bulk of the purchases of late have been made for English account. There is an abundant supply of butter in cold storage in this city; and until the bulk of it is disposed of, local dealers will act with great caution.

Cheese—The market has manifested an easier tone, and in order to sell on this market lower prices would have to be accepted, although on the other hand in order to buy, close upon last week's figures would have to be paid. The French cheese arriving by boat on Monday last brought from 9½ to 9¾, with a fraction more supposed to be paid for some. Factorymen having disposed of their Julys are not disposed to accept less for their Augusts, which should be a better class of cheese; consequently, there is a stand off between buyers and sellers, neither side having any decided advantage at the moment. Finest Western cheese going out by this week's steamers cost 9½c, and some a fraction more, and underpriced have cost 9c to 9½c.

Eggs—Finest have sold at 12 to 12½c; held stock 11 to 11½c. Prices lower in England.

Wool—There have been some sales of wools during the week at our quotations, but manufacturers are not buying very freely, although their stocks of raw material are only light. Some of the larger men have picked up bargains in lots that have been sent in from the States to be slaughtered. Factories are all very busy, and likely to remain, so they will have to purchase shortly. A cargo is now on the way from the Capo with some 2,000 bales on board. Quotations are unchanged. We quote: Greasy Cape 15 to 17c; B.A. scoured 33 to 38c; Northwest 15 to 16c.

Hides—The market continues about the same, prices being largely nominal, though the competition is a little less severe. Receipts of both hides and skins are somewhat light. We quote: No. 1 4½ to 5c; No. 2 3½ to 4c; No. 3 2½ to 3c; tanners are paying 1c more; lambskins 50 to 55c; clips 30c; calfskins 5c.

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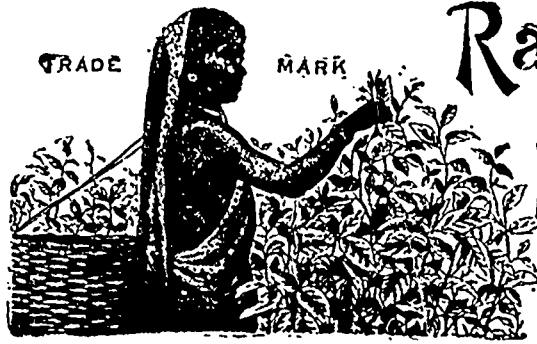
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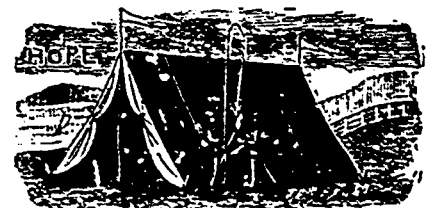
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Explaining the Silver Decline.

The course of the silver market for several years past has been that of a continuous, though irregular, gravitation towards a lower basis of value. The advance in the price of the metal which accompanied the passage of the silver purchase act of 1890 was merely a temporary interruption of the process. The effect of the speculative excitement which furnished the sustaining power in that case once dissipated, the natural factors promptly asserted their influence, as they have with varying force continued to do ever since.

The past week has witnessed another forcible illustration of these circumstances. As is pointed out in the regular financial reports in another column of this issue, the commercial price of silver has again touched a still lower level than was ever before recorded. On Saturday the price of bars in New York was \$2 $\frac{3}{4}$ per ounce, the London quotation being 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ per ounce. From this level, it will be observed, there has been an appreciable recovery. The New York quotation has risen to \$3 $\frac{1}{2}$ and the London figures to 38 5-16d, with corresponding improvements in our silver bullion certificates, and in India exchange and the silver obligations of the Indian government, which affords a basis for dealings in silver in the London market.

The causes of this sudden rally in silver prices, like the reasons for the marked decline which preceded them, are sufficiently plain. This, however, does not prevent the subject from being obscured by current references to alleged artificial causes. A statement which has found circulation and attracted attention is that the movements have been the work of a mysterious bear syndicate of speculative operators dealing in silver in the London and even the New York markets. According to some chroniclers the interest has for some time past put out extensive lines of "short" sales of India rupee paper in London, and had likewise undertaken large transactions for the future delivery of India exchange and bar silver. The allegations was even made that they had also successfully put out lines of "shorts" in silver bullion certificates in New York. According to this theory, therefore, the excessive apprehensions in regard to eastern trade and as to the ability of the United States Treasury either to keep up its silver purchases under the silver act of 1890, or, if it did so, to maintain the parity of gold and silver in the country's currency, have been set in motion by the said operators. The resulting decline in the price of the metal and in values measured in it has accordingly been met by purchases to cover their outstanding "shorts," and as a result, if this view is accepted, the slight improvement now witnessed in the position of silver over that which it occupied last week is easily explained. In commenting upon this view of the matter it can safely be said that there are certainly no tangible indications that any extensive "short" sales of silver had been made in the New York market. In fact the meager nature of current transactions in silver bullion certificates—the only medium here for speculative dealings in silver—for a long period furnish an almost complete refutation. It is quite possible, however, that "short" sales of Indian government securities have occurred in London. That would be the natural outcome of the steady warnings which the most influential portion of the London financial press have been uttering on the subject for some months past. On the other hand there are no indications of any valid character which would support the idea that an extensive speculation for the decline in India exchange or in silver has been on foot in Europe, nor are the dimensions of those markets such that large transactions of the character already indicated could be carried on without more positive identification.

Under the circumstances little weight can be given to such views. The factors referred to in last week's issue of *Braistree's* are still the only tangible explanation of the current

manifestations. Uncertainty in eastern trade, demoralization of India exchange, and an outcry from the European community in India for relief, even to the point of demanding a suspension of silver coinage by the Indian mints, are sufficient to create depression in silver, even if other factors did not accompany them. Among these a leading place must be given to the general belief in Europe that the coming International monetary conference is unlikely to lead to any tangible results. The great and controlling element, nevertheless, continues to be the vivid and, as it seems in this country, exaggerated fears entertained in Europe about the ability of the United States to maintain its position in respect to the place of silver in the national currency. The strength of these views and feelings and the character of their effect upon sentiment abroad cannot be estimated. It is urged that, even if such prophets of evil as the *London Statist* and its contemporaries may be correct in their views of the danger to American finances, the effects they predict require for their accomplishment a much longer period of time than is apparently allowed. The troubles which they expect may therefore be obviated by an alteration of the general situation or by legislation long before their actual appearance. Foreign commentators on American finances have made the same mistake on several former occasions. Nevertheless, this sentiment is for the time being a controlling factor, and its existence, with other elements, is quite enough to furnish a satisfactory explanation of the demonstrations to which silver has just been subject, while in the natural reaction which follows a movement of such force is to be found the probable occasion for the rally which has just been noted.—*Braistree's*.

Our Canadian Sault Canal.

The state of things that has been brought about by President Harrison's proclamation cannot be said to have come to pass without warning. Again and again it was foreseen by Canadians of cautious temper and provident habit that circumstances might arise which would place Canadian trade at a disadvantage, so long as our Lake Superior shipping was wholly dependent for accommodation at the Sault on the good will of our neighbors. More than forty years ago it was represented to the Government of the day that a canal on the Canadian side of the strait was essential to the independence of Canadian trade and navigation. Indeed more than half a century before that date an attempt had actually been made to anticipate the belated work now in the course of construction. Reference to this earlier Sault Ste. Marie canal is found in the instructive historical appendix to the report of the Public Works department for the year 1889-90, and in Mr. Brymner's Archives Report for 1886 we have a sketch of the history of the structure, which is not without interest at the present juncture.

In 1798 the partners of the N.W. Co. dissolved and a new body, the X.Y. Co., was formed. In 1802, when the disputes between the two corporations had reached a rancorous pitch, the older one applied for the privilege of having the sole use of their improvements on the north side of the Sault, consisting of a road 45 feet wide across the carrying place and a canal, 3,000 feet long, with a lock raising the water nine feet, a saw mill, store houses and other buildings necessary for the navigation of the canal. The company's spokesmen, Messrs. McTavish and Frobisher, urged the cost of the canal and its failure to yield a revenue (being intended merely to facilitate the transport from lake to lake) and other considerations entitling them to the sole use of the canal, save for adequate toll on property carried through it. On behalf of the rival company, Messrs. Forsyth and Richardson insisted on their right to the use of the "dam" for a reasonable compensation. The dispute was settled by a kind

of compromise. In a few years the rival bodies became one and in 1821 the N.W. and H.B. companies were amalgamated under the auspices of Sir George Simpson, who ruled the destinies of the unified corporations for nearly forty years.

In 1814, as Gabriel Franchere mentions in his "Narrative" (*Relation*, etc.) a body of United States soldiers in command of a Major Holmes destroyed the North west company's buildings and schooner, the latter having grounded and (being set fire to by her fugitive captain) burned to the water's edge. Mr. Franchere, in company with Mr. McGillivray, saw the ruins on the 30th of July, 1814, but says nothing of the cause. In 1821, after the readjustment, new buildings were erected and in 1821 an agent of the Hudson's Bay company, negotiating with Col. Darling, military secretary, for the sale of the property, submitted a plan, which showed the canal, but not the lock—a race to the mill being, however, marked on it. The remains, still visible, are those of a narrow channel, wide and deep enough for bateaux and canoes.

In 1851 two petitions were presented to the Legislature relative to the construction of a canal on the British side, one of which, that of Angus D. McDonell, of Toronto, became the basis of a bill which passed its second reading, but was rejected on motion of Mr. (afterwards Sir) F. Hincks, seconded by Mr. (afterwards Sir) L. H. Lafortaine. Next year another petition was presented by Allan McDonell, but by that time the State of Michigan (which had failed in its attempt of 1839 through misunderstanding with the Federal Government) had the start of Canada, and in 1855 the United States canal was completed.

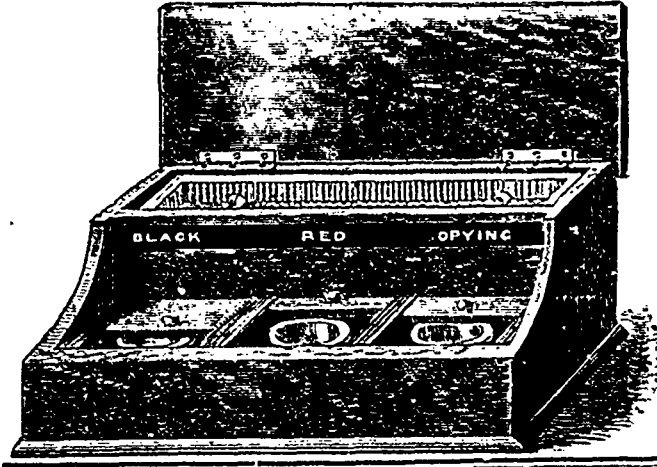
During the forty years that have intervened between the inception of the canal on the south side and the present, the want of a canal of our own has frequently been brought home to us. It was not, however, until 1887 that definite measures were taken for the construction of a canal on the Canadian side. Apart from international difficulties the traffic had increased and was increasing so materially that further accommodation had become necessary. Since then it has been making fair progress, but the promise to have the canal ready for use in May, 1892, was unhappily not kept. Otherwise our position would not be so awkward as it is at present. The canal proper will be two-thirds of a mile in length, but with the approaches it will not be less than 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The length of the lock will be 900 feet; the breadth 50 feet; the water on sills 18 feet; the lift about 18 feet. The whole length is, for construction, divided into three sections. The first of these, 5,300 feet, extends from the navigable channel of St. Mary's river below the rapids to the foot of St. Mary's island; at this point the second section, 3,500 feet, begins, extending to the head of the island, where the third section, 9,300 feet, has its starting point, its goal being the navigable channel above the rapids. Sections I and III comprise also the construction of entrance piers and beacons. The chief assistant resident engineer since 1887 has been W. Crawford, Veysie Curran being the assistant (since March 1, 1889) and W. G. McNeil Thompson engineer in charge.—*Montreal Gazette*.

The Trans-Siberian Railway.

The construction of the trans-Siberian railway is under way, and 12,000 men are employed on the eastern section. Of these 1,300 are convicts, 1,600 exiles, 2,100 soldiers, 300 Russian workmen and 6,000 Chinese and Koreans. "Work is now in progress along the entire line. Everything is ready for the construction of the stations and the fixing of the telegraph posts, and it is expected that sixty-two miles will be completed this autumn."

Work of developing the Tunnel Island water power at Keewatin will be begun shortly. It is expected this will make a great manufacturing centre at that Keewatin.

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AND STEAM PRINTERS.

134 and 136 Second Avenue North, - Winnipeg, Man.

Car Shortages in Wheat.

THE COMMERCIAL is pleased to receive the letter published below from Mr. Spink, a well known miller and grain merchant, of Toronto. Grain shippers here claim a much larger proportion of demands for shortages, and fewer returns of over weight than is indicated by the record at Mr. Spink's mill, which would indicate that all millers are not as exact in their way of doing business as Mr. Spink. Mr. Spink writes as follows:—

"Editor COMMERCIAL.

"Dear Sir.—

"In your issue of August 1st, under the heading "Shortage in Wheat," you say in effect that eastern millers never report any over weight in cars of wheat, but always claim allowance for shortages. This is a very serious stricture, it seems to me to apply in general terms against all millers in Ontario and Quebec. I would very much regret to learn that this was generally true as applied to millers in Ontario and Quebec. If true even in regard to any considerable number of millers, it indicates a feature in the trade that must result in injury, and in the end loss to the innocent millers as well as the guilty. Where the distance is so great requiring transportation over 1400 miles there would be no safety to the eastern millers in buying Manitoba grain if out turn of cars were not guaranteed. On the other hand every miller should value this concession made in their interest by the Manitoba shippers and adopt the most exacting rules and regulations to avoid waste, errors or mistakes in the unloading of cars, and promptly report out turn of all cars and pay for all over-weight. The Manitoba shipper in guaranteeing the outturn of cars places the miller (in many cases a man unknown to him and an entire stranger to him), in a position of trust as his agent to honestly and faithfully weigh out the contents of cars, and promptly report the outturn as he finds it.

I feel assured there are a very large number of millers who promptly report outturn of all cars and gladly pay for all over-weight. I trust, therefore, you do not intend to make the charge of dishonesty apply to all millers. I am, however, free to confess that if the Winnipeg dealers and shippers find any miller or millers receiving any considerable number of cars and have none reported as overweight they have valid ground for complaint.

At my own mill it is a standing rule to report the exact out-turn of every car at this office as soon as unloaded, if out-turn has not varied over one bushel, under or over the weight invoiced I make no claim for shortage and pay no over-weight, accepting car correct as invoiced to me by shipper. But on every car unloaded where shortage is more than one bushel, I claim the whole shortage, and on every car unloaded where over-weight is more than one

bushel, I pay for the whole over-weight. Working under this rule for more than 20 years, I have found by experience that about 40 per cent. of cars weigh out correct as invoiced, about 45 per cent. are more or less short, and about 15 per cent. are more or less over-weight, some years the over-weight nearly equals the total shortage. I might say there is no cartage at my mill, the grain is elevated out of cars direct over scales and weighed off in about 35 bushel draughts.

Taking the past year Sept. 1st, 1891, to date, I find total number of cars received from various points in Ontario and Manitoba, and unloaded at my mill, was 269 cars, the record stands on this lot as follows: 105 cars weighed out as invoiced to me; 109 cars were short a total of 758 bushels; 46 cars were over-weight a total of 367 bushels. I claimed this shortage from the shippers, and paid this over weight to the shippers. The 4 cars showing the greatest shortage was 58 bushels, 56 bushels, 54 bushels, 37 bushels. The 4 cars showing the greatest over-weight was 70 bushels, 49 bushels, 20 bushels, 18 bushels.

I should say in closing, that I have found where cars are short or over-weight coming from Manitoba and the Northwest, the quantity of grain short or over-weight is usually very much more than on cars from Ontario points indicating less care in loading, or possibly not as good facilities for correctly weighing the grain. Yours truly,

J. L. SPINK.

Toronto, Aug. 23, 1892.

The New Eight-Hour Law.

An exhaustive official opinion as to the effect of the new eight-hour labor law is not yet forthcoming, and the officials at Washington, as well as contractors interested and likely to become so, appear to be still in considerable doubt as to the effect of its provisions. The text of the law is as follows:

Sec. 1. The service and employment of all laborers and mechanics who are now or may hereafter be employed by the government of the United States, by the District of Columbia, or by any contractor or sub-contractor upon any of the public works of the United States or of the said District of Columbia, is hereby limited and restricted to eight hours in any one calendar day, and it shall be unlawful for any officer of the United States government or of the District of Columbia, or any such contractor or sub-contractor whose duty it shall be to employ, direct or control the services of such laborers or mechanics, to require or permit any such laborers or mechanics to work more than eight hours in any calendar day, except in case of extraordinary emergency.

Sec. 2. That any officer or agent of the government of the United States or of the District

of Columbia, or any contractor or sub-contractor whose duty it shall be to employ, direct or control any laborer or mechanic employed upon any of the public works of the United States or of the District of Columbia, who shall intentionally violate any provision of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and for each and every such offense shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine not to exceed \$1,000, or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 3. The provisions of this act shall not be so construed as to in any manner apply to or affect contractors or sub-contractors, or to limit the hours of daily service of laborers or mechanics engaged upon the public works of the United States or of the District of Columbia for which contracts have been entered into prior to the passage of this act.

Perhaps nothing needs to be said about the act in so far as it relates to persons in the direct employment of the government, or to persons engaged upon contracts which were entered into prior to the passage of the act. The latter are by the third section expressly excluded from the operation of the law, and the duration of a day's labor under the direct authority of the government is fixed by the law at eight hours, except in cases which may be held to fall within the definition of an extraordinary emergency. The definition of what that may be must be regarded as resting largely in the discretion of the superior government officials.

As regards the application of the law to contractors engaged on government work there is some dispute. The question has been raised whether the law applies to contractors who are furnishing the same kind of material for both public and private work. A decision in the affirmative would compel the employer to work part of his men for a greater number of hours per day than another part of them, and of course this would lead to trouble. Yet such seems to be the necessary conclusion from the terms of the law itself. As might have been expected, contractors who have bid for government work since the enactment of the law have increased their prices so as to cover the increased cost of labor arising from the shortening of the labor day required by the law. Some contractors are unwilling to take government work until something in the way of an official opinion by which the government would regard itself as bound has been arrived at.—*Bradstreet's.*

The Confederation Life Association of Toronto has found its business in the west to justify and require the appointment of another general agent. J. M. Massen, late of Owen Sound, Ont., having been appointed to this position.



Before Starting on a Journey.

A person usually desires to gain some information as to the most desirable route to take, and will purchase tickets via the one that will afford him the quickest and best service. Before starting on a trip to Chicago or any point East, you should provide yourself with a map and time table of the Wisconsin Central Lines. The trains run on this route are vestibuled and are equipped with Pullman's latest Drawing Room Sleepers, elegant Day Coaches and Dining Cars of latest design built expressly for this service, and are equipped in furnishings and convenient and comfortable in arrangement and so complete in every detail that they have no superior in comfort and elegance. The Dining Car Service is pronounced by all the most elegant over inaugurated, and is operated in the interest of its patrons.

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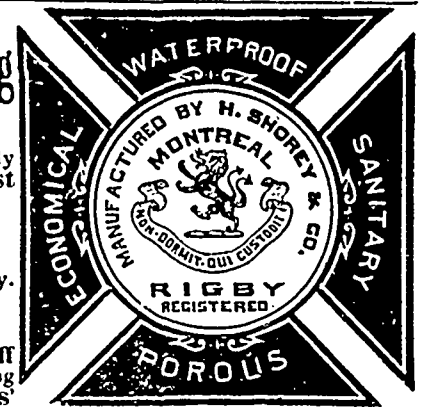
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The following conversation was overheard in a King street horse car on St. George's day:—Harry, where is your rosebud to-day? In my pocket, my dear; two of them for a quarter. Why! how cheap, but wont they get crushed? Give me one. Here you are, then—want a match? why, that's a cigar you're giving me. Certainly, a "Rosebud-Reliance," one of Tasse, Wood & Co.'s best brands. That's a shame, Harry, but now you've deceived me you might tell me why they are called rosebuds. Well, the reason is because the end to be lighted is closed like a rosebud, in consequence of which the cigar lights evenly like a cigarette, and therefore can never burn crooked. Now, in lighting ordinary cigars you will notice—What? ear stops.

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Algoma to the Fore.

The inhabitants of the Algoma have issued an appeal to the press to place the claims of that district before the country at large. They complain that while Manitoba and the N. W. Territories have been largely and expensively "boomed" and advertised, not a word has been said about Algoma. There is truth in this, but our friends in that section should remember that they form part of Ontario, and any "booming" or "advertising" needed to draw the attention of immigrants properly devolves upon the Government of that province. It is stated that the great District of Algoma, miscalled a "district," in area and undeveloped resources a "Province," contains millions of acres of the finest agricultural stock raising and fruit growing lands in the world. There is room within its confines for the surplus population, not only of older Canada, and the older of the United States, but of Europe, and is the nearest and most accessible field of immigration and colonization in the world to day, lying as it does in the very centre of Canada, and being within twenty-four hours journey by rail or steamer from almost any part of older Ontario or Quebec. The attractions it offers to tenant farmers, and others from older lands, who have a little means or capital however small, and a practical knowledge of farming, are absence of drought, or summer frosts; plenty of good water; abundance of timber; splendid pasturage for sheep and cattle; good wheat lands, especially favorable conditions for growing roots, and all kinds of vegetables and small fruits; and a very healthy climate. The means of communication with the outside world are good, the Sault branch of the Canadian Pacific running right through the territory, and several steamers touching at the various ports. Land is cheap, good farms being obtainable at prices ranging from \$300 to \$1,500. Although as stated, the schools are necessarily somewhat backward and roads not of the best, still both are far ahead of those provided for the early settlers in the older parts of Ontario. Few of the residents are more than three miles from a school. The wealth of Algoma in minerals is well known, and there is abundance of work to be had in the winter, in the lumber camps and at the mines. Persons with \$500 to \$3,000 can buy partially cleared farms at a very low figure. The residents in Algoma say that if those who are thinking of settling in the States were to see their district first, there would be no exodus.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Germany and Our Pan-American Commercial Policy.

The conclusion of a commercial treaty between the United States of Colombia and Germany is made the text for an extended discussion of the foreign trade outlook by *Kuhlow's*, an estimable trade journal published in English at Berlin.

The German newspaper begins by assuring German manufacturers and merchants that Colombia's export list contains no article likely to compete in German markets, with the single exception of sugar, which Germany herself produces in such quantity "that we doubt whether any other country could gain a footing here."

It appears from what then follows that this action on the part of Germany is part of a settled policy to "separate as many small American states as possible" from a close commercial alliance with "their gigantic neighbor," the United States. "Until now," says our informant, "the efforts of our government have been unavailing. The smaller states of Middle (Central) and South America have feared to separate their interests from those of the United States." * * * Colombia is the first state "which has chosen to cut out a path for itself in concluding a commercial treaty with Europe."

"If the treaty which has just been concluded with Germany," continues the Berlin comment-

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or, "contains only a few most favored clauses" it will give a "start to the other states of South America," who will then doubtless be "drawn into the same line of policy. It insures to us at least all the advantages which may be at some future date granted to the United States, and on this account alone it may be viewed as a counter move to the Pan-American commercial policy."

The vigilant and aggressive "foreign editor" of *Kuhlow's* then allows himself to advise the German Foreign Office. He hopes the government "will proceed further on the same line of policy, but before everything" attention should be turned to the two "states against which the United States has already opened the campaign, Venezuela and Hayti. After we have dealt with them,"—this is the editor, not the German government, be it remembered—"Chili and Argentine will come under consideration." Chili is the state which in political matters has been "badly treated by the United States. It sends nearly the whole of its exports to Europe (salt-peter, wheat and hides.)" Argentine is similarly situated. Europe "is a willing consumer" of the whole export of wool, wheat and hides from Argentine, who "can and probably prefers to dispense with the United States rather than grant privileges to the latter which would necessitate the levying of further direct taxes." A commercial treaty between Germany and Colombia, it is said, shows that European and "specially German diplomacy can successfully attain the desired goal," although working against "such a power as the United States will always continue to be."—*Bradstreet's.*

Ocean Freights.

The *Montreal Trade Bulletin* of Aug. 26, says: "The freight market is decidedly easier, engagements having been made for Liverpool at 1s 6d. For Glasgow 1s 9d is asked, but it is said that 1s 6d would be taken. London is quoted at 2s 3d, engagements having been made at that figure. The Bristol rate is 2s 3d. There has been quiet a break in cattle freights through one of our shipping agents slapping down the price to 30s. But it is said that this rate may be up again to 45s next week. Deals are quoted at 40s, and it is said that figure has been shaded. Butter and cheese 25s to Liverpool, Glasgow and London, and 30s Bristol. Eggs have been engaged at 15s, to Liverpool. Provisions have been taken at 13s 9d to Liverpool. Engagements of sack flour have been made at 12s 6d to 12s 9d for Aberdeen and Leith; at 11s 3d for Glasgow and Bristol; 10s 6d to 12s 6d for London, and 10s for Liverpool."

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J. J. Anderson, Agent of the Edison General Electric Co. at Vancouver, has resigned, and will be succeeded by C. M. Maxwell, of Portland. Mr. Anderson will open a commission agency in Vancouver.

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