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# The Commercial

A JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE FINANCIAL, MERCANTILE AND MANUFACTURING INTERESTS OF THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.

Published by James E. Steen—Every Monday—Subscription, \$2 per annum

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No. 51.

## The Commercial

Journal devoted to keeping a comprehensive record of the transactions of the Monetary, Mercantile and Manufacturing interests of Manitoba and the Canadian Northwest.

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Publisher

WINNIPEG, SEPTEMBER 12, 1887.

THE Winnipeg *Siftings* will be resuscitated by W. H. Nagle.

JAS. MORTIME, soda water manufacturer, Calgary, offers his business for sale.

W. JARRETT, blacksmith, Calgary, has admitted his brother B. Jarret into partnership.

MISSES BAMBORTH and McIntyre have opened a dress making establishment at Manitou, Man.

FLEURY & Co., dry goods and clothing, Winnipeg, have admitted Jas. Cranston into partnership.

JOHN NEORAR has leased the Morden house, Morden, Man., from the late proprietor, H. McKay

J. D. LAMONT, tins, Calgary, has sold out to W. D. Chapman, also in the same line of business, at the same place.

THE estate of C. F. Forrest, jewelry, Winnipeg, will hereafter be conducted under the style of C. F. Forrest & Co.

ROBERT MURDOCK, Saskatchewan hotel, Minnedosa, has given up business, and is succeeded by Robert Simpson.

W. R. DONOHU will shortly return to Winnipeg from the east and will go into business with George Clements, merchant tailor.

W. BLACKADAR and David Philsp, of Winnipeg, have formed a partnership for the purpose of opening a commission business.

P. RIGNEY, of Minnedosa, Man., has gone to Rat Portage, where he will go into partnership with a brother T. Rigney, in the hotel business.

W. JOHNSTON & Co., wholesale lubricating and refined oils, have opened at 462 Main street, Winnipeg, in addition to their establishment at Brandon.

SEED & BUCK, fruit dealers, Winnipeg, dissolved partnership on September 1st, as previously noted. H. A. Seed continues the business.

W. A. DIER, of St. Thomas, Ont., has purchased the merchant tailoring business of John Kerr, at Calgary, Alberta. Dier will retain the samples of Mark Fisher, Son & Co., Montreal, whom he has represented for upwards of two years, from Port Arthur to the Pacific coast.

T. & W. MILLER, hardware dealers, Portage la Prairie have completed arrangements for moving their large store on Main street to Saskatchewan Ave., where they have purchased a lot. The brick front of the building will be taken down and put up again after moving.

THE C.P.R. has issued a new wheat tariff, which gives the following rates to Lake Superior ports: From points on the main line, from Winnipeg to Portage la Prairie, inclusive, 24c per 100 pounds, Burnside to Brandon, inclusive, 25c; Alexander to Virden, 26c; Elkhorn to Moosomin, 27c; Wapella to Grenfell, 28c; Wolseley to Qu'Appelle, 29c; Balgonic to Moose Jaw, 30c; Selkirk and Stonewall branch, 24c; Emerson branch, 24c; Manitoba South-western to End of Spur, 24c; Treherne to Holland, 25c; Cypress River to Glenboro, 26c; Pembina Mountain branch, Winnipeg to Morden, 24c; Manitou to Clearwater, 25c; Cartwright to Boissevain, 26c; Whitewater to Deloraine, 27c.

C. J. REACH has opened business at Mcleod, Alberta, as green grocer.

A SALE of land for taxes takes place at Portage la Prairie, on 22nd inst.

A stock company is being formed at Lethbridge, Alberta, to build a town hall.

CHAS. HAY has sold his stock in the Portage Milling Co. to Mr. Henry, of Scarboro, Ont.

J. A. K. DRUMMOND, general merchant, High Bluff, Man., is giving up storekeeping and will devote his whole attention to buying grain at that point.

Selkirk Record: Large quantities of lumber are being shipped from here every train by our lumber men to Winnipeg and other points along the C.P.R.

DR. MACCLIN and H. M. Campbell have disposed of their property on Saskatchewan avenue, Portage la Prairie, to a Mr. Henry, at the rate of \$35 per foot frontage.

MR. GRANT, of Grant & Horne, who has lately been through the province collecting grain samples for the purpose of fixing the grades, states that he found the crops beyond his most sanguine expectations.

LETHBRIDGE News: A report is current in town that the N.W.C. & N. Co. (Galt road) intend widening the gauge of their railway to standard gauge, and, we understand, are asking for tenders for the ties and mining timber.

The old Golden hotel property on Portage avenue, Winnipeg, has been sold to Senator Sanford, of Hamilton, Ont., for the sum of \$27 000. The property adjoins the Merchant's hotel, which is owned by the senator, and on the site of both he proposes erecting a handsome block in the spring.

BRANDON Sun, Sept. 9: The past week has been the quietest the city has experienced for a long time. It is the calm before the storm. A few bags of wheat are all that have been brought in—50 cents was paid. Oats have been marketed at 35 cents. Vegetables are plentiful, but there is a demand for all that are brought in. Some of our local buyers are making shipments west as far as Calgary. Potatoes are now selling at 25c per bushel.

ARMOUR & Co, of Chicago, recently issued a strong bull circular on the provision situation. The serious damage to the corn crop in the Western States, it was stated, would cause a short supply in hogs, and a corresponding advance in prices. It was also stated that the supply of cured meats would be practically exhausted by September 1st. It is difficult to see how the damage to the corn crop will cause an immediate shortage in the supply of hogs. In fact the opposite is more likely to prove the case. A poor corn crop cannot lessen the present number of hogs in the country. It may, however, lead to the marketing of them at an earlier date, and in lighter condition. It may also cause farmers to sell off their hogs more closely than they otherwise would do, thus giving a large winter supply this season, but leading to a shortage for the following season. As to the alleged shortage of cured meats, the Cincinnati *Price Current* shows that the summer's packing of hogs at points west of Chicago has been 100,000 in excess of last year to date, though Chicago, Indianapolis and Cincinnati show some falling off. The *Price Current* thinks the meat supply will be enough to meet the requirements at fair values, without giving ground for unduly high prices.

A GREAT deal of wrath is being poured on the heads of the sugar refiners and combination wholesale grocers, on account of the agreement between them regarding the regulation of the sale of sugar. Some very stupid assertions have been made by a portion of the eastern press, which would endeavor to lead the public to believe that the combination has led to the charging of exorbitant prices for sugar. The following will show the exact profits realized by Montreal grocers from granulated sugar:

Prices of granulated sugar at refinery to wholesale grocers, per 100 lbs. ....	\$6 75
Cash discount in 14 days, 2½ per cent. ...	17
	\$6 58
Cartage from refinery to store. ....	02
Actual cost in store. ....	\$6 60
Cartage from store to retail dealer. ....	02
Price to retail dealer, in lots of 15 barrels, per 100 lb. ....	\$7 00
Cash discount in 15 days, 1½ per cent. ...	10½
Cost to retail dealer. ....	\$6 80½
Cost to wholesale dealer. ....	6 62
Leaving profit to wholesale dealers of. ...	27½

From this profit 27½ cents per 100 lbs. (about 4 per cent.) has to be deducted, cost of insurance, rent and loss in interest. An additional charge of ¾c per lb. is made to buyers of less than 15 barrels. From the above it will be seen that the grocers' profits are very moderate. Owing to the importation of Scotch granulated sugar, upon which a duty of \$2.89 is placed, it has been alleged that refiners are protected to the extent of nearly 3c per pound, and that on this account the consumer is obliged to pay nearly 3c per pound more for his sugar than he otherwise could buy for. But though the refiner is protected in one direction, he is also taxed to a considerable extent in duties upon the raw sugar which he imports. As before stated, the duty on Scotch granulated is \$2.89 per 100 pounds. The duty on a raw sugar of

equal strength if imported direct, would be \$1.97 which makes the refiners protection 92c per 100 pounds. In order to encourage direct trade with the West Indies, an extra duty of 15c is placed upon raw sugar imported indirect, so that in such cases the refiners' protection is 77c per 100 pounds, or about ¾c per pound, instead of nearly 3c, as has been alleged.

W. J. HARRIS, a well known British writer, contributes an interesting paper to *The Colonies and India*, on the breadstuffs situation. He starts out with the assertion that whilst fifty years ago the agriculturalists of the United Kingdom supplied the home population with their full requirements of grain, now they only produce about one-third the necessary quantity. Within the time stated the population has about doubled. Almost the same thing is true of the meat requirements. Mr. Harris says: "The leading advocates of our present fiscal system regard these enormous imports as a necessary part of their system. The theory is, that this is the mode of payment which our manufacturers receive in exchange for their wares, and that the more it increases the better for British export trade. This is undoubtedly the case, but the inquiry naturally comes, 'Are we robbing Peter to pay Paul?' and, also, are we ruining the most useful and healthful industry in the country, for the sake of stimulating others which are not so essential to our national well-being? It is this consideration which forms the political battle ground of the near future." From this reference to fiscal policies, Mr. Harris takes up the question of wheat supplies, and make up the following figures as the available surplus of exporting countries:

On passage. ....	Quarters. 2,000,000
Available for shipment from United States, to reach destination before August 1st, 1888. ....	13,000,000
Do. from Russia, do. ....	9,000,000
Do. from India, do. ....	4,500,000
Do. from Canada and Australasia, do. ....	3,000,000
Do. from the rest of the world, do. ....	3,000,000
Total supply. ....	34,500,000

Next the requirements of wheat importing countries are estimated as follows:

United Kingdom. ....	Quarters. 17,000,000
France. ....	1,500,000
Belgium and Holland. ....	3,000,000
Switzerland. ....	1,000,000
Italy. ....	2,000,000
Spain. ....	1,500,000
West Indies, etc. ....	2,000,000
Total. ....	28,000,000
Balance not required. ....	6,500,000

Mr. Harris therefore figures out a surplus of wheat for the present year of 52,000,000 bushels, and from this deduction remarks that "the price of wheat may be lower under these circumstances in the United Kingdom than it has been for 150 years." He then proceeds after considering other agricultural products, to take a very pessimistic view of the immediate future of the agriculturalists of the United Kingdom. The year 1887-88, he says, will be remembered "as the year when our farming losses came to a climax. Thousands of men who, some years ago were capitalists, will have to compound with their creditors, and will have to abandon an occupation which has been the mainstay,

either directly or indirectly, of at least one-third of the population of the three islands. The outlook is gloomy indeed, and the Cobdenite disciples, when they add up on one side the advantages which the legislation of 1846 brought to us, must put on the other side the gradual ruin of a most important part of our population." Mr. Harris certainly makes out a very bad position for the agriculturalists of the United Kingdom. His estimate of the wheat supply, however, must not be taken as conclusive. It is but an estimate at best, and may prove to be very wide of the mark. It serves Mr. Harris' purpose, however, which is to make out a case in favor of a duty upon food products imported into the United Kingdom. Home trade, he argues, will be depressed through the poverty of the agricultural population, and a crisis will follow which will test the system of unreciprocated free imports. As it now stands, the land is being but under pasture, whereas it would be far more productive under tillage. It will be of interest to note that Mr. Harris thinks the colonies or such countries as reduce their tariffs on British manufactured goods, should be given a preference, in importing food supplies. Following the line of reasoning adopted by Mr. Harris, it does seem unfair that whilst the British agriculturalist is reduced to starvation through the competition of American and other foreign farmers, British manufactured goods are heavily taxed by these same foreigners. Mr. Harris concludes his interesting paper as follows: "There is one argument in favor of a moderate duty on food which no free trade writer has ever been able to grapple with. It is this. The home farmer is by charges of various sorts taxed to the extent of 12 per cent. on the value of what he produces, while his foreign competitor is allowed to enjoy all the advantages of our free markets free. It is a position which no economist can possibly defend, and not even the most favored nation should be allowed to enjoy it any longer."

THE Northwest Land Company is one of the off-shoots of monopoly which the Northwest has been hampered with. This company has refused to contribute its share in taxes for the support of municipal government, and the providing of necessary improvements. Whilst anxious to benefit from the taxes of the settlers, it has shielded itself under the C.P.R. tax exemption agreement, by an ingenious arrangement with the latter company, from which it purchased its lands. In some of the western towns the amount of land held by the Land Company was so great, that the municipalities found it a very serious matter to raise funds for municipal purpose, with so large an amount of exempt property. Not only in the territories but also in Manitoba the company has held a vast amount of land upon which no taxes have been paid, to the imposition of heavy burdens upon the residents, whose improvements went to enhance the value of the company's lands. In Manitoba it was estimated a short time ago that there were about 2,000,000 acres of land so exempt. The way the company managed to evade taxation is as follows: The lands of the C.P.R. company were by arrangement exempt from taxation. The Land Company, instead of purchasing the land from the C.P.R., merely

purchased the right to select the land, at stated prices. This the Land Company claimed was not a purchase of the property, but in the meantime the company exercised all the functions of ownership of the property, in some instances leasing lands and receiving profits therefrom. The scheme was therefore clearly a "clever" arrangement between the two municipalities out of the amount of taxes upon the properties. Suits have been brought against the company, but it has been a difficult matter to prove the real ownership of the land. Lately an agreement has been arrived at between the municipal authorities of Regina and the officers of the Land Company to the effect that the company pay the present year's taxes; furnish a full list of all assessable lands held and sold; and acknowledge the right of the town to assess its property in the future. In return the town authorities agreed to remit all back taxes against the company. Now, if the company is not liable for the amount of taxes, why does it agree to pay taxes for the future? Further, if the company is liable, why remit back taxes? Then, if the company be liable for the taxes at Regina, it must also be liable for taxes upon property in other municipalities. The Land Company has tacitly admitted by this agreement that it is liable to taxation, and the admission further implies that it has been endeavoring by a mean subterfuge to escape its just obligations. Municipalities should therefore see that, if possible, the company should be compelled to pay back taxes to the full amount, before accepting an agreement to the effect that future taxes will be paid.

**Progress of Textiles.**

The opening of Queen Victoria's reign marked the first beginnings of textile manufacturing in Canada. Two small custom carding and weaving mills existed then, one of them, Mr. Willett's of L'Acadia, now at Chambly, Q., having been established as early as 1826; but it was only in 1837 that the L'Acadia mills were equipped with a set of "Golden" carding machines and a spinning jack—then considered great novelties—and had but four power looms; and it was only in the same year that in Ontario Mr. Robert Barber (afterwards Barber Bros. Streetville) took over a small mill at Georgetown, possessing but three or four hand looms, which had been run by Mr. Comfort, a gentleman who had been in business for some years, but lost the trade by his active sympathy with the "rebels." These two small mills—which made etofes, flannels and blankets, chiefly then for local consumption—were all that existed in the way of textile manufactures, and there were of course no subsidiary manufactures, such as ready-made clothing, men's furnishings and similar factories. Now we have some 600 mills ranging from one set of cards (with four to eight looms) to 22 sets with over 100 looms, and turning out at a rough estimate 26,500,000 yards of cloth a year. If we included small concerns that do wool carding for farmers who spin at their houses, the number would be swelled to 1,300. It is estimated that about 7,000,000 yards of such home made cloth is still produced annually. There are also over 200 knit goods establishments, besides the home

machine knitting, the extent of which it is difficult to estimate. The hosiery and knit goods business is a development of the last 20 years, the first knit goods factory having been started by Mr. W. E. Adams in 1857. Cotton manufacturing dates back only 27 years, the Lybster mill having started in 1860, and Messrs. Wm. Park and Son in 1861; now there are 40 establishments making cotton fabrics, of which twenty-three are engaged in the manufacture of piece goods, grey, bleached and colored. These factories run about 550,000 spindles and 11,000 looms, with a total capacity of 135,000,000 yards a year. The capital invested in cotton mills and machinery is estimated at 9,000,000. Then we have twelve carpet factories running about 150 looms; about 70 establishments for cordage, twine, jute and flax materials; also sail, tent, awning, wall paper and window shade factories; ten for manufacturing oil cloth, oil clothing and rubber goods; seven for felt goods; one large factory for silk ribbons, one for silk piece goods, and three to silk tassels and fringes; twenty-seven to hats, caps and straw goods; about fifty to fur goods, made for the trade; forty-nine to ready-made clothing, one of which employs over 1,000 hands; fifty-two to men's furnishings; twenty-nine to gloves and mitts; seven to buttons; twenty-two to corsets, hoop-skirts, bustles, etc.; besides establishments devoted to dyeing, bleaching, feather-manufacturing, etc., and a few miscellaneous factories connected with textiles. These do not include tailoring, dressmaking, or millinery establishments, so that we have developed in Canada, within fifty years, factories in almost every branch of the textile trades, employing many thousand hands and many million dollars of capital; and producing goods the equal of the mother country in all the grades we have attempted. —*Canadian Journal of Fabrics.*

**Personal.**

Mr. A. Porter, of Porter & Ronald, wholesale crockery wares, etc., left for the east last week.


Mr. Geo. Craig, of the Golden Lion, Winnipeg, has returned from an extended business trip in eastern markets.

Mr. Jos. Tasse, of Tasse, Wood & Co. the famous cigar manufacturers of Montreal, was in the city last week, on his way home from the Pacific coast.

Mr. W. S. Crone, representing the well-known house of H. A. Nelson & Sons, wholesale fancy goods, wooden ware, etc., of Toronto, had his very full line of samples opened out in the city last week. His display of novelties and fancies for the Xmas trade in plush goods, etc., was very fine, and many merchants from the surrounding towns came to view the samples. Mr. Crone has been doing the Northwestern trade for a long time, having first represented his house here some nine years ago. He left on Friday for the Pacific coast.

**Vancouver News:** Work has been commenced on the stone foundation for the C.P.R. round house. The building when completed will be in the form of a semi-circle and will have twenty stalls. The new shop will probably be commenced next week.

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# The Commercial

WINNIPEG, SEPTEMBER 12, 1887.

## AN IMPORTANT TRADE GATHERING.

One of the most important trade gatherings ever convened in this city, was that of the Chief Factors of the Hudson's Bay Company, in session here last week. For nearly 220 years this immense trade organization has been associated with the affairs of the Northwest. Its history is the history of half a continent. For many years it held absolute sway and exercised all the functions of a government over a vast region, equal in extent to half a dozen or more of the most powerful nations of the world. Some of its chief factors now virtually rule over a territory as large, and larger than several of the first rate powers of Europe.

The Hudson's Bay Company was incorporated by royal charter in 1670, about sixty years after the discovery of Hudson's Bay, and subsequent to the partial exploration of the region, with the object of developing the fur trade. The company itself was formed for the purpose of still further developing this trade. The company was greatly hampered in its early operations by the wars between Great Britain and France, and which it is well known, were carried into the seat of the company's early operations, on the shores of Hudson's Bay. Later, after Great Britain had fully demonstrated her supremacy in the Great Lone Land, the company began to extend its trade into the interior. Here again it met with serious opposition from its Canadian rival, the Northwest Company. The troubles between the two companies, which at times culminated in bloodshed, are familiar to all those acquainted with Northwestern history, as are also the particulars of the amalgamation of the rivals in 1821. The political power of the Hudson's Bay Company ceased to exist in 1869, when the entire region came under the control of the Dominion of Canada.

Since the extension of the authority of the Government of Canada over the Hudson's Bay Territories, and the subsequent opening up of the country to settlement, the construction of railways, etc., the great change which has taken place has necessitated the adoption of new modes of conducting business by the company. The present meeting has this

object in view. The altered circumstances under which the company is now working, have no doubt been thoroughly discussed, and new lines mapped out upon which the company will proceed in the future. The Hudson's Bay Company is no longer a great organization, holding unlimited sway over a vast territory, inhabited only by savages, save its own officials. The sole object of the company is no longer to barter ammunition and blankets and beads with the savages, in exchange for furs. The fur trade is still a most important factor in the affairs of the company, but by no means its only great object. The advent of settlement and civilization has driven out the wild animals from a large extent of country throughout which the posts of the company were situated, and instead of being points for the collection of furs, these posts have been transformed into general mercantile establishments. Instead of savages with furs for barter, in exchange for "castors," the latter to be again exchanged for the scanty wants of the red man, the customers of many of these posts are now the progressive inhabitants of a civilized country, who pay for their requirements with gold and silver and bank notes. The policy of the company of late has been to cater more for this general mercantile trade, as may be judged from the fact that a number of new establishments have been opened in the settled portions of the province within the last few years. Neither has the company a monopoly of the fur trade, such as it once enjoyed. Enterprising and adventuresome traders now penetrate even the far northern regions, and barter their wares with the Indian inhabitants, in competition with the officers of the company. To meet this new competition in a business-like way, has no doubt engrossed the attention of the Chief Factors during their late meeting.

In addition to its fur trade and general mercantile business, the Hudson's Bay Company is also a large landed proprietary organization. It owns one-twentieth of the lands of the fertile Northwest, or about 7,000,000 acres, which it acquired in addition to a cash payment from the Dominion Government, for the surrender of its proprietary claims to the Hudson's Bay Territories. It is therefore interested in the settlement and development of the Northwest, and thus it will gain by the advancement of settlement what it has lost from the same

cause, through the destruction of the fur trade over a large portion of its territory.

One feature of interest in connection with the present meeting of the Chief Factors, and which will tend to show the vastness of the company's operation, will be found in contemplating the great distances whence these officers have come to attend the gathering. Some of these men have come not only hundreds, but we may say thousands of miles, from the coasts of the three oceans which wash the shores of North America. They have gathered at Winnipeg, the central city of the continent. Men of more varied personal experience have probably never met in conclave, and with one object in view—the advancement of the interests of this wonderful corporation: called the Hudson's Bay Company.

To Winnipeggers the history of the Hudson's Bay Company should be specially interesting. As the headquarters of the company, many of the most eventful incidents in its history are associated with the name of Fort Garry. From the establishment of the first fort on the banks of the Red River here, to the final evacuation of the last fort a few years ago, many interesting, startling and even tragic events in the history of the Northwest, have clustered about the headquarters of the company, at the historic Fort Garry. The history of Winnipeg can never be dis-associated from the history of Fort Garry, neither can the history of Fort Garry be dis-associated from the history of the great northern company.

## THE WHEAT RATES.

So much talk has been heard of late regarding the low wheat rates which the C.P.R. Company would make this year, that it was expected a really important reduction would be made. Some even talked of a reduction of from 8 to 10 cents, as the probable amount. How disappointed then will the people of Manitoba and the Territories be, at the announcement made early last week, showing that the company has decided to grant only a paltry reduction of 2½ to 3 cents per bushel in the wheat rates. This means that the old exorbitant grain rates are to be practically maintained just as long as the company will have it in its power to dictate freight rates for the Northwest. Had the freight rates previous to the reduction been at a moderate figure, a drop of 2½ to 3c would have

been of great importance; but the amount is indeed a paltry concession, when the outrageously exorbitant rates previously charged are taken into consideration. The rates are still altogether too high notwithstanding the reduction. The people of the Northwest have no more reason to be satisfied with monopoly than they had a week or two ago. It is the same grinding monopoly still. The hope has been frequently expressed of late, that with the prospect ahead of low prices for wheat, the C.P.R. company would reduce its grain rates for the season to something like a reasonable figure. But there is no reason to hope for any such concessions. This can only be accomplished by the complete overturn of monopoly. The company has in this latest move only proved itself to be the same grinding, soulless corporation which it has shown itself in the past. The people of the Northwest can only hold firmly together, and continue unceasing in their efforts to overthrow this octopus, which is weighing so heavily upon this young country. The paltry reduction now announced only emphasizes the fact that the company has no regard for its honor and that even at this late date it has no intention of fulfilling the promises made years ago, to the effect that wheat, fuel and lumber would be carried at low rates. Instead of low rates, these articles, together with all other merchandise, are taxed to the uttermost.

The recent trifling reductions in the wheat rates, made by the C. P. R., will not greatly change the position of the farmers of the Northwest, in comparison with those of the States to the south. Grain-rates from Dakota and Minnesota points to Duluth have been reduced this season to about the same extent as the reduction made by the C.P.R. to Lake Superior ports. The relative position is therefore the same. The C.P.R. has only followed the Northern Pacific and St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba roads in reducing its rates, and its new rates are still about as much higher than the Duluth roads, as its old rates were higher than the old rates of those roads. Indeed, it is not at all likely that the C.P.R. would have made any reduction whatever this season, had not the previous action of the Duluth roads almost compelled it to do so.

The new C.P.R. wheat rates to Lake Superior ports from Manitoba, will range from 24 to 27 cents per 100 pounds,

against last year's rate, varying from 28 to 32 cents per 100 pounds. The Manitoba road has made a rate this season from Dakota points to Duluth of 20 cents per 100 pounds, or about 4 to 7 cents under the C.P.R. The new rate from Winnipeg to Lake Superior is 24 cents, a reduction of say 2½ per bushel under last year's rate. Portage la Prairie, which last year was one cent higher than Winnipeg, will this year have the same rate. West of Portage la Prairie to Brandon, the new rate is 25 cents, or one cent higher than Winnipeg, whereas last year it was two cents higher. Last year the rate from Emerson and Gretna was 23 cents. This year it is announced to be the same as Winnipeg, or 24 cents. The lower rate given from Emerson and Gretna last year was owing to the fact that these points, being located on the boundary, were subject to competition from the Manitoba road. The 23 cent rate given from those points last year was not published, the printed tariff showing the rate to be 28 cents. It is probable that the company will adopt the same course this year, and though publishing a rate of 24 cents from Emerson and Gretna, will be obliged to make a cut on this to about 20 cents, to meet the Manitoba road's tariff at those points.

#### THE WHEAT SITUATION.

As is generally the case at this time of the year, statisticians are kept busy figuring up the world's wheat cost. This year the manipulators of wheat statistics have been more than usually active, and the variety of estimates presented have been very great. Of course no two estimates will agree very closely, the figures being gauged according to the bullish or bearish proclivities of the operator. A happy medium between the two extremes may therefore be considered as not wide of the mark. In another column of this issue will be found the figures compiled by a British writer on breadstuffs, in which the large surplus of 52,000,000 bushels of wheat for the year 1887-88 is figured out, as the ground for basing a plea for protective duties on breadstuffs, in the interests of the agriculturists of the United Kingdom. The compiler of these figures undoubtedly makes them as large as possible, to give the greater force to his contentions in favor of duties upon breadstuffs, the desire being to show the ruin which must result to the British farmer, with this great surplus of wheat press-

ing for a market. On another page will also be found the *New York Produce Exchange Reporter's* estimate of the wheat crop of the United States, which is placed at 400,000,000 bushels, or about 77,000,000 bushels less than last year. The *Cincinnati Price Current* has been making an estimate of the world's wheat crop, and arrives at the following figures: Total production for 1887, 1,990,000,000 bushels against 2,029,000,000 bushels last year. The *Price Current* places the crop of European countries at 1,180,000,000 bushels, or about 4,000,000 bushels in excess of last year. In other countries including the United States, Canada, India, Australia, etc., a decrease of about five per cent. is figured upon as compared with last year, the total being given at 810,000,000 bushels, against 853,000,000 for 1886.

The London correspondent of the *Northwestern Miller*, who is very prolific with wheat statistics, and who is credited with usually giving fairly accurate statements has an estimate of the world's wheat supply and requirements for 1887-88, in the last issue of that paper. These figures coming from a British writer, it will be interesting to compare them with the figures furnished by Mr. Harris, the British writer referred to above. The London correspondent places the surplus of the wheat exporting countries of the world at 260,000,000 bushels, against the 276,000,000 bushels figured up by Mr. Harris. On the other hand, the London correspondent places the requirements of wheat importing countries at 248,000,000 bushels, against 224,000,000 estimated by Mr. Harris. Thus the estimates of these two British writers vary to the amount of 40,000,000 bushels. Both make out a surplus over requirements, but the 52,000,000 bushels surplus estimated by Mr. Harris, is reduced to only 12,000,000 by the *Miller's* correspondent. The latter estimate, if near the mark, would indicate a plentiful supply of wheat, but not a sufficiently large surplus to greatly depress prices, and though with such a surplus high prices would not rule, yet fair value should be obtained for wheat. On the other hand, taking Mr. Harris' figures as a reliable, marked improvement in wheat prices could hardly be expected for the present season. However, it is even yet early to estimate crops closely, and it may turn out that both these statements are over the mark. At best, estimates of the world's supplies and requirements of wheat, especially the former, must be looked upon to a large extent as very unreliable, as the future may perhaps show with regard to the crop of 1887.



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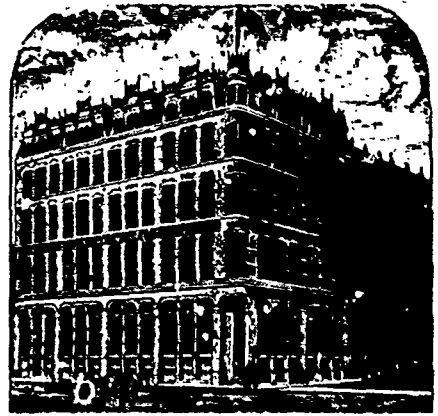
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**WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.**

In financial circles the situation continues practically unchanged, the advent of another month having had no effect in changing the condition of things. Collections continue as slow as ever, and must run in so for a few weeks yet. A free circulation is not looked for until some time after the grain movement has assumed a considerable volume, and this movement has not yet commenced. Loan companies are doing but little business now, but preparing for a more active state later on.

**WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.**

The activity in making up and shipping out fall orders continued all last week, in textile lines, etc., and by the close some houses had about completed this work. When the shipment of fall orders is concluded, a lull will be experienced in the activity at warehouses, and a quiet season will follow, until enlivened by the commencement of sorting trade later on. In other branches of trade the movement was steady and of moderate proportion, but with a tendency of increasing activity. The city retail trade gave signs of moderate improvement in the volume of business.

**DRY GOODS.**

The activity in this branch was in the same direction as noted last week, namely in shipping out orders. A few buyers were in, but as a rule new business was light. Stocks on hand in readiness for the sorting trade will compare favorably with any former season, in quantity and variety. In clothing the situation was similar to that in dry goods.

**DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.**

Business continues steady, with prices unchanged as follows: Howard's quinine, 75 to 90c; German quinine, 65 to 75c; opium, \$6 to \$6.50; morphia, \$2.50 to \$3; iodine, \$4.25 to \$4.50; bromide potassium, 65 to 75c; American camphor, 40 to 45c; English camphor, 45 to 50c; glycerine, 30 to 40c; tartaric acid, 70 to 75c; cream of tartar, 35 to 40c; bleaching powder, per keg, \$8 to \$10; bicarb soda, \$4.50 to \$5; sal soda, \$2.25 to \$2.50; soda ash, \$3 to \$3.25; chlorate potash, 25 to 30c; alum, \$3 to \$3.75; copperas, \$3 to \$3.25; sulphur, flour, \$4 to \$4.50; sulphur, roll, \$4 to \$5.25; American blue vitrol, 6 to 8c.

**FRUITS—GREEN, VEGETABLES, ETC.**

Last week was rather a short one in many fruits, but toward the close there was a plethora of many varieties. Ontario apples were received in large quantities and of good quality, with prices easier. A large business is also being done this season in Ontario grapes, pears and plums, due to the fact that eastern shippers have now learned how to handle their fruits so that they arrive in better shape. Stocks of these varieties are plentiful. Several consignments of apples, pears, etc., were shipped here on consignment, but probably did not pay the shippers, though they had a tendency to cut prices. There are a few melons in stock, but slow sale. No more will be brought in. The same is true of tomatoes. First shipment of Ontario peaches have arrived. A car of California fruit came to hand on Saturday, in good shape, and prices of those varieties will be reduced. Our quotations of California fruit may

therefore be a little high. Prices are: Rold oranges \$9 per box, 200 count; Messina lemons, \$7.00 to \$8.00 per box; bananas, \$3 to \$5 per bunch; cucumbers, 20c per doz.; watermelons, \$4.00 to \$5.00 per doz.; new apple, \$4. to \$4.50; per barrel; Ontario peaches, \$2.25 per basket 18 lbs.; California peaches, \$3.00 to \$3.25 per box; California plums, \$3.00 to \$3.25 per box; Canada plums, Lombards, and greengages \$2 per basket of 20 lbs.; California pears, \$5.00 to \$5.25 per box; Southern Concord grapes, \$1.00 per basket of 8 lbs.; Ontario grapes, in 14 to 20 lb. basket, 10c per pound; California muscat grapes, \$3.50 to \$4.00 per crate of 20 lbs.; California Tokry grapes, \$4.00 to \$4.25 per crate of 20 lbs.; crab apples, \$6.00 per barrel; Ontario pears, \$7 to \$10 per barrel or \$1.00 to \$1.50 per basket; tomatoes \$3.50 per basket of 50 lbs.; southern onions, \$3.00 per 100 pounds; Egyptian onions, \$7 per case of 100 lbs.; apple cider, \$7 per keg of 15 gallons; cabbages, 30c to 60c per dozen; cauliflower, 60c to \$1.50 per dozen; celery, 35c per dozen bunches; peas, 75c to \$1 per bushel; beans, 50c to 75c per bushel; radishes, onions, carrots and beets, 20c per dozen bunches; corn, 5 to 8c per dozen ears; turnips, 25c bush; vegetable marrow squash, 50 to 75c per dozen; native onions, \$1.50 to \$1.75 per bush.; beets, 40c per bush.; green tomatoes, \$1 bush.

**FRUITS—DRIED, AND NUTS.**

A New York report says: "Valencia raisins have sold quite liberally to arrive, but at gradually declining prices, but now firmer, and the decline seems to have ceased. 18s 6d and 24s is cabled as acceptable for shipments of off-stalk and layer respectively, c. and f. Dealers regard the quotations as low, and purchases are making quite freely in consequence. Taragona almonds promise to rule rather higher this season. Turkish prunes, new crop, are actively selling for forward shipment, and the great interest from this side has sent prices rising until now 13 to 13s 6d has been cabled as the c. and f. value in the Trieste market." New crop Malaga raisins are now offered for prompt shipment, cables quoting sterling prices equivalent to \$2 for two-crown loose Muscatel and \$2.25 for London. Advices from Bordeaux says speculators are endeavoring to hold the market for new crop French prunes up to a high point, so that they may find a market for their liberal stocks of old crop. A Liverpool writer says: Currents are reported shipped for London, with probably parcels in transit for America at 18s 3d f.o.b.—the crop will be nearly equal to last year. New figs are quoted for shipment. Quotations here are as follows: Figs, Turkey, in boxes, 10 to 11c, new Elme, figs, in layers, 15c per lb., or \$2 per dozen in 1 lb. boxes; golden dates 10c; Valencia raisins, \$2.25; London layers, \$3.50; evaporated apples, 16 to 17c; dried apples, 8 to 8½c; new Turkey prunes, 6½ to 7c. Nuts are quoted: Peanuts, roasted, 17 to 18c; peanuts, raw, 15c; walnuts 18c; almonds, 20c; filberts, 12½c; Texas pecans, 17c; coconut, \$12.50 per 100; maple syrup, \$15 per dozen cans of 1 gallon; maple sugar, 13c per pound, in cakes, new.

**FISH**

Oysters are now arriving in cans and quoted at 70 to 75c per can for selects. Fresh fish are

quoted: B.C. salmon, 12c; Lake Superior trout, 7½c; Lake Winnipeg white, 6½c.

**GROCERIES.**

Sugars are cabled 1-16 to ¼c higher in British Columbia and West Indies markets, on favorable statistical situation, stocks showing a further decrease of about 10,000 tons. Total stock in all the principal countries is 797,724 tons, against 997,606 tons last year, and against last week's figures of 816,374 tons and 1,023,396. The New York market is strong. Coffee denotes a gain in prices at London and New York, Costa Rica having advanced in the former market 2s to 2s 6d. Rio advanced about 15 points for September at New York, and 25 to 30 points for November at the exchange. Tea was more active and firmer at London, fine Congous were advancing but owing to the full supplies of Indian teas, prices were not supported. In Japan there has been an advance of \$3 per picul from the lowest point: Quotations here are: Dark yellow sugar, 6½c; medium to bright, 6½ to 7c; granulated, 8c; lump sugar, 8½ to 9c. Coffees—Rios, 25 to 29c; Government Java, 33 to 35c; other Javas, 25 to 30c; Mochas, 31 to 35c. New season's teas are now quoted as follows: Japan season 1886-7, 20 to 45c; Congous, 1886-7, 20 to 60c; Indian teas, 35 to 50c. Old range Moyune gunpowder, 25 to 70c; panfired Japan, 23 to 45c; basket-fired, 25 to 40c; Ping Suey young hyson, 25 to 35c; Moyune young hyson, 25 to 50c; Season's congous, 1885-6, 20 to 55c. Syrups, corn, \$2.25 to \$2.60; sugar cane, \$2.10 to \$2.55; T. and B. tobacco, 56c per pound; P. of W., butts 47c; P. of W. caddies, 48c; Honeyuckle, 7s, 55c; Bricx, 7s, 55c; Laurel Bright Navy, 3s, 57c; Index d. thick Solace, 6s, 48c; Brunette Solace, 12s, 48c.

**CANNED GOODS.**

California goods continue strong and advancing. In United States markets there has been an advance of 15 to 25 per cent. in peaches, pears and plums. The demand from eastern states is unprecedented. The canners are unable to obtain sufficient labor to push production. Quotations here are as follows: Salmon, \$7.00; mackerel, \$6.00; lobsters, \$6.50 to \$7; sardines (French), ¼ tins, 1½c; ½ tins, 24c; cove oysters, \$3.25; cr. rn, \$3.25, peas \$4, tomatoes \$3.75, baked beans \$2.75 per dozen, corned beef \$3, lunch tongues, 2 lbs. \$6.50 to \$7.00; 1 lb, \$3.25. Fruit in 2 lb. tins, per doz: pears, \$2.50 to \$2.75, strawberries, \$2.50 to \$2.75; plums, \$2.25 to \$2.50, peaches, \$3.75, raspberries, \$2.50 to \$2.75.

**HARDWARE AND METALS.**

Business remains quiet and prices steady. Quotations are as follows: Cut nails, 10d and larger, \$3.75 to \$4.00; I. C. tin plates, \$5.50 to \$5.75; I. C. tin plates, double, \$11 to \$11.50; Canada plates, \$3.50 to \$3.75; sheet iron, \$3.50 to \$5.00, according to grade; iron pipe, 35 to 40 per cent off list prices; ingot tin, 28 to 30c per lb., according to quality; bar iron, \$3.00 to \$3.50 per 100 lbs.; shot, 6½ to 7c per lb.; tarred felt, \$2.75 to \$2.95 per 100 lbs.; barbed wire, 7 to 7½c.

**HIDES.**

Prices unchanged. Quotations are: Winnipeg inspection, No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 5c; bulls, 4c; calf, fine-haired reared veal, 7 to 13 pound skins,

No. 1, 8c; No. 2, 6c; sheep pelts, 30 to 65c; tallow, 3½ to 4c.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

Prices are: Spanish sole, 28 to 32c; slaughter sole, 33 to 35c; French calf, first choice \$1.35 to \$1.50; Canadian calf, 90c to \$1.00; French kip, \$1 to \$1.10; B Z kip, 85 to 90c; slaughter kip, 55 to 75c; No 1, wax upper, 45 to 50c; grain upper, 55c; harness leather, 33 to 35c for plump stock. American oak sole, 45 to 60c; buffe, 17 to 22c a foot; cordovan, 25 to 27c pebble, 21 to 23c; colored linings, 12c.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.

Prices are as follows: Turpentine 80c in five-gallon cans, or 75c in barrels; hat ess oil, \$1.25; neatsfoot oil, \$1.50; linseed oil, raw, 75c per gallon; boiled, 78c in barrels or 5c advance in five-gallon lots; seal oil, steam refined, \$1; castor, 12½c per lb.; lard, No. 1, \$1.25 per gal.; olive oil, pure, \$1.50; union salad, \$1.25; machine oils, black 25 to 40c; olcine, 40c; fine qualities, 50 to 75c. Coal oils, silver star, 26c; headlight, 28c; water white, 30c. American oils, Eocene, 34c; water white, 31c; sunlight, 27c. Calcined plaster, \$3.75 per barrel; Portland cement, \$5 to \$5.50; white lead, genuine, \$7.00; No. 1 \$6.50; No. 2 \$6.00; wmdow glass, first break, \$2.25

WINES AND SPIRITS.

Prices do not give any sign of change. Quotations are: Goocherham & Wort's five year old, \$2.40; seven year old, \$3; old rye, \$1.75; Jules Robin brandy, \$4.50; Bisquet Debonche & Co., \$4.50; Martell, vintage 1885, \$6.50, vintage 1880, \$7.50; Hennessy, \$6.50 to \$7.50 for vintage 1885 to 1880; LeKuyper gin, \$3.50; Port wine, \$2.50 and upwards; Sherry \$2.50 and upwards; Jamaica rum, \$1.00 to \$1.50; DeKuyper red gir, \$11.50 per case; DeKuyper green gin, \$6.50 per case; Tom Gin, \$9.00 to \$10.00; Martel and Hennessy's brandy, one star, \$14 per case of 12 bottles; v. o., \$19 v. s. o. p., \$22.

WOOL.

Prices are: Cotswold and Leicester, washed and in merchantable condition, 12 to 15c; do. unquality. Pure Southdown and Shropshire, washed and in good condition, 15 to 18c; do. unwashed, 10 to 12c. Montana and Oregon fine wools, unwashed, 13 to 15c, when in good condition.

THE MARKETS.

WINNIPEG.

The usual Saturday night and Sunday rains occurred last week, and the downpour was a heavy one. It does not appear, however, that any serious damage was done to the grain in shock, beyond the delaying of stacking for a time. The cool weather and brisk winds which followed the rain soon put the grain in condition for stacking, and after Tuesday the weather was favorable to the uninterrupted continuance of this work. By the close of last week nearly all grain should be in stack, even in the later districts. Stacking was about completed in some districts a week or two ago. Threshing has been going on all over the province, and the yield is turning out very large. Scarcely anything under 25 bushels to the acre of wheat is heard of, though poorer yields may not be mentioned. It is worthy of note, how-

ever, that the average yield of districts, based on results of threshing already done, are invariably estimated at larger figures than estimates made from the standing grain. Whilst before threshing the estimates generally ranged from 20 to 30 bushels per acre, they are now usually placed at 25 to 35 bushels per acre.

WHEAT.

The visible supply statement for the week ended Sept. 3 showed a small increase of 113,325 bushels. Exports from Atlantic ports have now been considerably reduced, the influence of new home-grown wheat in British and European markets having commenced to exert an influence toward checking imports. The firmness noted at the close of the previous week in outside wheat markets, did not amount to much, and last week things were as flat as ever, quite a break occurring in Chicago on Wednesday. Prices have commenced to be quoted in Manitoba markets, but there is really nothing doing to warrant such quotations. The reduction in freight rates will advance wheat about 3 cents in provincial markets, making the range for No. 1 hard about 54c at present ruling price in outside markets. To arrive at the value of wheat at any point in the province, it is only necessary to deduct the freight charges from that particular point to Port Arthur, from the value of the same grade of wheat at Duluth, and allow 2½ to 3c for handling charges. Thus with No. 1 hard worth say 71c at Duluth, it would be worth that price at Brandon, less the freight charges from Brandon to Port Arthur, and the allowance for cost of handling, or say 54c. Quotations at Winnipeg are usually about 3c higher, being the saving of the cost of handling, when delivered direct to the mills here. No. 2 hard and No. 1 northern will be quoted 3c under No. 1 hard.

FLOUR.

Mills are being put in shape to commence work on new wheat, but as yet grinding is quiet. A few loads of wheat have been taken at some provincial mills, but not in sufficient quantities to induce much activity. Prices are generally steady as follows: Patents, \$2.15; strong bakers', \$1.89 to \$1.90; XXXX, \$1.35 to \$1.40; superfine, scarce at \$1.15 to \$1.25.

MILLSTUFFS

Steady, at \$10 for bran and \$12 for shorts, per ton; Ground feed, \$25 to \$30 per ton.

OATS.

Are offered freely at outside points, at about equal to 27 to 30c per bushel on track here. Loads on the market bring from 28 to 30c. Feeling quiet.

OATMEAL.

Steady at \$2.55 for granulated and \$2.40 for standard. Mills are now working on new oats.

POTATOES.

About 25c per bushel is the usual price in quantities here. Offerings in car lots at outside points have been bid at about 20c. There has been considerable inquiry for shipment to Ontario points, and arrangements were progressing to ship in that direction. The C.P.R. has given a freight rate on car lots to the east at the same figure as wheat.

LARD.

Unchanged at \$2.25 to \$2.30 per 20-pound pail.

PROVISIONS.

Stocks of home-cured are very light and supplies not being turned out fast, owing to scarcity of hogs. There has been a disposition to cut on quotations, in some instances, but with present low stocks this will not likely be continued. The lowest quotations for the home-cured product are as follows: Long clear 10½c; smoked breakfast bacon, 13½c; rolls, 12½c; hams, 14½c. Prices for the plain product, and canvassed subject to an advance of ½c. Eastern Canada provisions are quoted in this market at 15 to 15½c for hams; plain roll, 12½c; long clear, 11c. Chicago hams, 15½ to 16½c, etc.

Mesa pork, \$20 barrel; mess beef, \$12 barrel; bologna sausage, 8c lb.

EGGS.

Steady at 15c in case lots, with receipts light, and quality not always good.

BUTTER.

Butter receipts continue very light, and good qualities find ready sale at about 15c for the average with 16c obtained for choice. Medium to good worth from 10 to 12c, and poor not wanted. There must be a lot of butter held in the country, but holders seem to be waiting for higher prices, as firm markets in the east, with inquiries from that direction, have led to the forming of great opinions as to the value of butter. It would, however, we think be advisable for holders to accept fair offers, rather than hold, with the chances of lower prices and deterioration in value. A really choice sample of butter would now bring even higher prices than quoted, in small lots to the city trade, figures being given for average dairy receipts. A car lot, costing from 10 to 14c, would be ready for shipment east on Saturday.

CHEESE.

There has been some inquiry for Manitoba cheese from Eastern Canada, and at least some sample shipments will be made, if not in larger quantities. A mixed car of butter and cheese was being made up for shipment to British Columbia. The usual price in small lots to the retail trade here is about 12½c for July. Some round lots of July were received from the factories, supposed to have been purchased at about 10½c, though most factories are holding higher.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle hold steady at about 2½c for good stock, at the yards here, and 2 to 2½ on the market. Hogs are scarce, and no arrivals were reported last week. Packers are in need of supplies, and good prices would be paid. Quotations may be given at 5½ to 5¾c off cars here.

DRESSED MEAT.

Beef sides quoted at 4½ to 5½c. Pork firm at 8c; mutton, 10c; veal 7 to 8c.

The Medicine Hat board of trade has undertaken the work of street improvements for that place. The board will also have a show case filled with the products of the district placed at the depot, for the benefit of through passengers. A night watchman for the town will also be arranged for by the board, and an effort made to keep the Indians out of town. The Medicine Hat board seems to be an energetic institution.

Brandon Times: We have often been laughed at by parties who did not know the fertility of the soil of this province, for making the assertion that we had seen over four hundred bushels of potatoes raised on an acre. We can go one better now, for Mr. Kerr, the city clerk, informs us that he has kept strict account of the weight of potatoes taken from his garden patch this year, and that in the same proportion there would be seven hundred bushels to the acre.

The eighth annual exhibition of the Mountain Agricultural Society will be held this year at Clearwater, on Thursday and Friday, October 6th and 7th. The society is in good financial condition and the members and directors will use every effort to make the show a success. The gentlemen composing the directorate are: R. S. Preston, president, James Laidlaw, 1st vice-president; John Affleck, 2nd vice-president; R. Rogers, M. McLeod, A. McLaren, H. McKellar, A. F. Manning, James Murdoch and D. A. Stewart.

**EASTERN MARKETS.**

**CHICAGO**

On Monday September wheat opened at 69c, and ranged during the day from that price to 69½c. Closing at the top. The noticeable feature was the halt in Atlantic port exports. Reports from the Northwest were to the effect that the yield was turning out less than previous estimates. Rain during harvest has also done considerable damage. Corn and oats were stronger, as were also provision. Closing prices were:

	Sept.	Oct.
Wheat	69½	71½
Corn	41	41½
Oats	24	24½
Pork	—	—
Lard	6.42½	6.45
Short Ribs	8.35	8.35

Sept. wheat opened ½c lower and only had a range of ½c on Tuesday, and that above the closing price. October ranged from 70½ to 71c. Exports for the previous week, from Atlantic ports, announced to-day, footed up to 3,500,000 bushels, wheat and flour, which makes a big showing for the season. The visible supply for last week showed an increase of 113,428 bushels, which denotes larger receipts of new wheat, there being an increase in receipts of winter wheat. The visible supply now stands at 30,686,589 bushels, against 42,965,655 bush at the same date last year. Local stocks were less than 6,000,000 bushels. Closing prices were:

	Sept.	Oct.
Wheat	69½	70½
Corn	41½	41½
Oats	24½	25
Pork	—	—
Lard	6.45	6.47½
Short Ribs	8.57½	8.60

On Wednesday September wheat opened ½c higher, but immediately sold down, going as low as 69½c, and closing at the bottom. October opened at 70½, and sold off to 70½c. The weakness seemed to be due to lack of speculative energy, no other features being noticeable. Closing prices were:

	Sept.	Oct.
Wheat	69½	70½
Corn	41	41½
Oats	24½	25
Pork	—	—
Lard	6.50	6.52½
Short Ribs	8.75	8.77½

There was quite an improvement in trading in wheat on Thursday, the break of the previous day seeming to have drawn attention to the leading cereal, which of late has been simply dying from neglect. The range was about ½c and all cereals closed fractionally higher. Provisions were quite strong. January pork was quoted at \$12.82½, and year at \$12.30. Closing prices were:

	Sept.	Oct.
Wheat	69½-9	70½
Corn	42½	42½
Oats	24½	25½
Pork	—	—
Lard	6.55	6.57½
Short Ribs	8.60	8.60

On Friday wheat opened ½c higher, but sold off ½c by noon, and ½c in the afternoon. Trading was quiet. Provisions sold slightly higher.

Year pork closed at \$12.30, and January at \$12.77½. Closing prices were:

	Sept.	Oct.
Wheat	68½	70½
Corn	42½	42½
Oats	25	25½
Pork	—	—
Lard	6.57½	6.60
Short Ribs	8.62½	8.65

On Saturday October wheat opened at 70½c and by noon had sold down ½c to 70c. May was quoted at 79c, or ½c off from the opening. Provisions were 2 to 5c off. With closing prices at one o'clock to hear from.

**MINNEAPOLIS.**

The Northwest Miller says of the flour market: This market continues very firm, and the market is a most healthy one. The export demand has improved and domestic inquiry is active, although buyers are fighting hard for concession. Patents have been advanced 15c during the week, and the market is not as active as it was, but the stuff still sells and millers are firm.

WHEAT. - At the close wheat was dull, and even the demand for old wheat had slackened some. Old wheat sold at a premium on new of from 2 to 3c. Closing prices on Thursday were about 1 to 2c above one week ago, as follows:

	Cash	Oct.	On track.
No. 1 hard	74½	72	76
No. 1 northern	73½	70	75
No. 2 "	70	66	73

Flour quotations were: Patent sacks to local dealers, \$4.10 to \$4.25 patent, to ship sacks, car lots, \$4.05 to \$4.15 in barrels, \$4.20 to \$4.30; bakers', \$3.35 to \$3.60; superfine, \$1.85 to \$2.40; red dog, sacks, \$1.45 to \$1.55; red dog, barrels, \$1.70 to \$1.80.

**DULUTH WHEAT MARKET.**

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

	Cash	Sept.	Oct.
Monday	71½	—	—
Tuesday	—	72½	72½
Wednesday	—	72	75
Thursday	—	72½	75½
Friday	—	73½	75½
Saturday	—	72½	75½

**MONTREAL MARKETS.**

**GRAIN.**

Prices unchanged except oats, which are 5c higher. Quotations are now as follows: Manitoba No. 1 hard, 87c; Manitoba 2 hard, 85c; Manitoba 1 northern, 85c; Canada red winter wheat, 81c to 83c; white winter, 81c to 82c; Canada spring, 81c to 83c; peas, 66c per 66 lbs.; oats, 29c to 30c per 32 lbs.; rye, 50c to 55c; barley, 48 to 55c.

**FLOUR.**

Steady, firm. Manitoba strong bakers' was quoted at \$4.25 to \$4.35.

**BUTTER.**

Quiet and steady. Prices: Creamery, 21c to 24c; townships, 17c to 21½c; western, 15 to 18½c; low grades, 8 to 12c.

**CHEESE.**

Quiet, and the feeling easier, the high prices having driven buyers to United States markets where they can do better. Quotations were: Finest July, 11½c to 12c; fine, 11½ to 11¾c; medium, 10½ to 10¾c; finest August, 12½ to 12¾.

**LIVE STOCK.**

Cattle were easy and ½c lower. Lots changed hands at 3½ to 4½c for export. Butchers' cattle 2½ to 3½c. Hogs ½ to ¾c lower, with large supplies and sales at 4½ to 5c.

**Northwest Trade and General News.**

The new Western hotel at Port Arthur has been opened by Mr. Hague.

W. F. Beirnes, late of Birtle, has opened a harness shop at Binscarth, Man.

Mr. Legare, has arrived at Morden with a large band of broncho ponies for sale.

T. McDougall, hardware dealers, Neepawa, Man., is having an addition built to his store.

Large quantities of Fort William red brick are being used in erecting buildings at Port Arthur.

Jemmitt & Lander have enlarged their store at Binscarth, Man., increasing business compelling them to do so.

Settlers continue to arrive for the Commercial Colonization Company's lands, at Langenburg, on the Northwestern railway.

Freight rates from Swift Current to Battleford, nearly 200 miles, are \$1 per 100 pounds, and from Swift Current to Union Lake, 300 miles, \$2 per 100 pounds

Wild hops are a tremendous crop this year. Some parties have cultivated the wild hop with the result that they are very much improved both in yield and quality.

The total value of goods imported at the customs port of Regina for August was \$2,833, and the amount of duties \$580.52. The amount entered as free goods \$562.

**Value of Creameries.**

We would like to show what a creamery will do for a neighborhood. Say the creamery is gathering guages 200 per day, this cream is gathered by the creamery and the patrons are under no expense whatever in putting it in, the market price paid 16 cents per guage, making \$32, carrying this out for a month we have \$960. Now when cream is worth 16 cents, the farmers will save all they have, on the other hand 200 guages would dwindle down to almost nothing, being fed to pigs. Think of it, here you are feeding an article of food worth 16 cents per pound and that is not as nourishing as your grain that costs 1½ to 2 cents. Farmers this is ruin and is putting your pocket book out of shape. But aside of all this, follow the old track of turning your cream into butter, and what do we have? Say you have saved the 200 guages of cream and gone to the trouble and expense of churning it, you as a rule wait for your huckster to call for it, and he pays at this season 12½ cents for choice. Follow it up at this price, and we have \$25 per day. Now continue it for one month at \$25 per day and we have \$750. By this course you, as a neighborhood, have lost \$210 per month and for a year you have lost the price of a farm, or \$2,520.—Stonecall News.

A WILD-EYED man entered a Chatham street pawn-shop and wished to see some pistols. "I sell you dot pistol for two dollar," said the clerk. "I'll take it. Load it up, and before another sunrise I'll put an end to my miserable existence." "Vat! You shoot yourself mit dot pistol!" "Yes," said the wild-eyed man, desperately. "Mr. Isaacstein," called the clerk to the proprietor in the back room, "der shentleman wants a dwo-dollar pistol to kill himself mit. Vat shall I do?" "Sharge him five dollar."

HUNTER & MOORE have bought the general store stock of the estate of Cox & Co., Crystal City, Man.

**J. G. MACKENZIE & CO.,**  
**WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,**  
**MONTREAL.**

Samples and Prices of Goods adapted to the Northwest Trade furnished on application.

**W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,**

IMPORTERS OF  
**PORTLAND CEMENT**  
 Canada Cement,  
 Water Lime,  
 Whiting,  
 Plaster of Paris,  
 Roman Cement,  
 China Clay.  
 MANUFACTURERS OF  
 BESSEMER STEEL SOFA, CHAIR AND BED SPRINGS.  
**MONTREAL.**

—THE—

**McCLARY MANFG CO.**

OF LONDON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG,  
 AND LONDON, ENG.

Manufacturers of

**McCLARY'S "FAMOUS" STOVES,**

Stumped and Piered Tinware, Japanned Ware,  
 Stove Boards, etc., and Dealers in Granite Ironware, and  
**Tinsmiths' Metals and Supplies.**

WHOLESALE ONLY.

Warerooms: Cor. Rachel St. and Point Douglas Avenue  
 Show Rooms and Offices,

**33 LOMBARD STREET, WINNIPEG.**  
 J. W. DRISCOLL, Manager

WINNIPEG FURNITURE AND UNDERTAKING HOUSE  
**285 MAIN STREET,**

FURNITURE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
 Coffins and Caskets of every description in Stock. A great  
 variety of Trimmings. Undertaking a specialty. Under-  
 takers furnished on reasonable terms. Telephone.

**M. HUGHES & CO.**

**BOILER PURGER**

Prepared specially for the ALKALINE waters  
 of the NORTHWEST, the

**ONLY RELIABLE**

preparation of its class made.

**JOSEPH PARKINSON,**  
 MANUFACTURING CHEMIST,

WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

**Toronto Preserving House**

PACKERS AND PRESERVERS OF

**FRUITS, VEGETABLES**

Jams, Jellies & Fruit Butters.

TOMATOES A SPECIALTY.

**W. A. SNYDER & CO., - PROPRIETORS**

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**CLOTHING**

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 MCGILL STREET, **MONTREAL**

**COCHRANE, CASSILS & CO.**  
**Wholesale Boots and Shoes**

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**MONTREAL.**

Samples with **W. B. McArthur,**  
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**Mitchell Drug Company**

**WHOLESALE DRUGS,**

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A Full Assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines  
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GURNEY & WARE,

**SCALES**

Manufacturers of

Platform Scales—all sizes.

Millers and Grain Scales.

Hopper Scales—40 to 600 bush

Hay, Coal and Stock Scales.

Grocers, Counter and Union  
 Scales.

Warehouse Trucks.

The E. & C. GURNEY CO., Rupert St., Winnipeg

**BOECKH'S**  
**STANDARD**  
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**James Whitham & Co.**

Manufacturers of & Wholesale Dealers in

**BOOTS & SHOES,**

43, 45 and 47 St. MAURICE STREET,  
 Near McGill Street,

**MONTREAL.**

Represented by J. M. MACDONALD,  
 525 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG

**JAMES O'BRIEN & CO.,**  
**Manufacturers of Clothing**

—AND—

Importers of GENTS' FURNISHINGS,

HATS, CAPS AND FUR GOODS, GLOVES  
 AND MITTENS.

**72 and 74 Princess St. Winnipeg**

VICTORIA SQUARE, MONTREAL.

**A. A. ANDREWS,**

REPRESENTING

**Goldie & McCulloch's Fire and Burglar-proof Safes**  
 VAULT DOORS, LININGS, ETC.

Awarded Gold Medal for Fire and Burglar-proof Safes and  
 highest prizes at all exhibitions shown.

**Gutta-Percha and Rubber Mfg. Co. of Toronto**  
 Rubber Belting, Packing, Hose and all kinds of  
 Rubber Goods, sole manufacturers of the celebrated  
 Maltese Cross Brand of Fire Engine Hose, also Rubber,  
 Cotton and Linen Hose.

All Kinds of FIRE DEPARTMENT Supplies & Apparatu

**W. Millichamp & Co., of Toronto,**  
 Manufacturers of Nickel, Walnut & Ebonized Show Cases  
 Write for Price List.

OFFICE: 490 MAIN STREET, FREEMAN BLK  
**WINNIPEG, MAN.**

**OGILVIE MILLING CO.**

Mill at Point Douglas.

Capacity - - - 750 Barrels per day.

OFFICE:—Corner King and  
 Alexander Streets, Winnipeg.

A Full Stock of Patent Hungarian, Strong  
 Bakers' and Spring Extra Flour; Oatmeal, Pot  
 and Pearl Barley, Graham Flour, Cracked  
 Wheat, Bran, Shortst, Ground Feed, Oats,  
 Barley.  
 Wheat buyers at all C.P.R. Shipping Stations.

**RICHARD & CO,**

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

**Wines, Spirits and Cigars**

365 MAIN STREET,

WINNIPEG.

**Lumber and Lumbering.**

The present season has placed another competitor in the field of supply for the Northwest, the province of British Columbia having exported quite an amount of lumber, finishing material and shingles since the opening of the through line, several of the residences erected in Winnipeg this summer being ornamented with the beautiful cedar of that province. Spruce has been manufactured considerably during the season along Lake Winnipeg, and at Selkirk, furnishing the rough lumber for dimension, etc., but the supply of pine lumber has and will continue to be furnished from the Keewatin district, the operation of whose resources have scarcely yet been pushed. The product of this season has been of a first-class character both in point of quality and manufacture. For some years past great stagnation has marked this industry, large supplies with weak markets, being the almost unchanged tone, this however, has at last given way to a gradually increasing activity and more buoyant market and the harvesting of a bountiful crop will give another impetus, and create a market for 1887 of exceeding interest to the millers of Keewatin and Rat Portage. The number of mills in this district number six, one of which has not been running for two years, (Bulmer's) the last operators being Messrs. Boyd & Crowe, of Winnipeg. The Keewatin Lumber Co., under the management of Messrs. R. A. & D. L. Mather will run their mill from the commencement to the outset of the season, the cut expected to be reached being in the neighborhood of eight millions, with a supply in yard of about nine million. During the past season twelve million feet of logs were taken out in the American River district of which amount about four were "hung up" on account of low water. The mill is a two run circular, and has an excellent water-power.

Dick & Banning's mill, formerly Macaulay's, commenced operations on May 7th and continues to end of season, the cut being expected to reach seven million. During the winter about six million feet of logs were taken out and four and a half million have been hung up for some years, half of which, however, were got down this season, keeping the mill supplied at full capacity. Mr. George Dick gives his supervision to the mill and is assisted by Mr. W. Newell. Cameron & Kennedy's little mill at Norman, is a hive of industry, and though not of as large a capacity as some others makes their output swell by running night and day. Seven million feet of logs were taken out during the past season, and two camps are yet in the woods. The cut for 1887 will aggregate between six and seven million and with a stock on hand of three million will make a respectable total of ten million. The whole log crop of this mill was brought down. Steam power is used at this and also at Macaulay's mill which is situated on the other side of the point. In Mr. Macaulay's absence at St. Paul, Mr. Attwell received us cordially. The cut for the season was expected to reach ten million and the stock on hand aggregated eight. The log crop taken out last year was about nine million and was added to by that of the late firm of Jarvis & Burrige, considerable of which has been hung up for several seasons, but now all well in hand.

This mill is run by steam power and is the only one running a gang saw in the district.

The Bulmer mill is the silent spectator of the season of 1887.

The Rainy Lake Lumber Company at Rat Portage have not been running steadily this season on account of log supply being the gatherings made from around the lakes and at latest advices were compelled to shut down although the planing mill will work late in the season. The company has not taken out a log crop since going into liquidation, but Mr. Hall states that during the coming season they will cut out somewhere in the neighborhood of seven million feet. The stock in yard aggregates eight million. This mill is of large capacity and will be run to full extent next season, the affairs of the company under the management of Messrs. Stewart and Hall being now placed upon a satisfactory basis.

**Cuttings.**

Duncan Cameron has sold his saw mill at Minnedosa to J. D. Gillies & Co.

Duncan Jeffrey has completed his contract for taking out logs required for the mill at Donald, B.C.

Work on the Alberta company's mill at Red Deer is progressing rapidly, and the mill will be ready by Nov. 1st.

*Macleod Gazette:* We have it on excellent authority that a saw mill will be put in at Macleod by Peter McLaren.

The saw mill of Prince Bros., Battleford, is temporarily closed for the want of logs. Some rafts are on the river now, on their way to the mill.

It is reported from Russell, Man., that preparations are being made on a larger scale than usual, for taking out logs in that district this winter.

The mill people at Norman talk of agitating for their separation from the municipality of Rat Portage, alleging an unfair distribution of expenditure by the council.

Mitchell & Bucknell's mill at the Northwestern crossing of the Assiniboine, has been closed down for the season, after making a successful cut of over 1,000,000 feet.

*Minnedosa Tribune:* Non-residents of Manitoba are under the impression that this being a prairie country there is no native lumber. This is a mistake, there being at the present moment at least forty saw mills at different points in the province, turning out a large amount of good quality lumber, mostly spruce, with a little pine.

It is estimated that the Ottawa mills will cut this summer about the following figures, which are somewhat less than last year's figures, which were very large. J. R. Booth & Co., 90,000,000 feet; Brown & Weston, 75,000,000 feet; E. B. Eddy & Co., 80,000,000 feet; Perley & Patte, 70,000,000 feet; Hurdman & Co., 50,000,000 feet; Grier & Co., about 30,000,000 feet; James McLaren will probably cut over 50,000,000 feet this season.

Over 200 mares have been imported from Ireland, for the Sheep Creek Rancho Company, of Alberta.

**Grain and Milling News.**

Afternoon sessions of the grain boards have commenced.

T. J. Smith has erected a grain warehouse at Wapella, Assa.

A. Magwood and Joseph Riley will handle grain at Stonewall, Man., this season.

The settlers about Little Pembina station, Man., are anxious to have a grain buyer located there.

The mill of the Columbia Milling Co., Spallumcheen, Kamloops district, has commenced grinding.

McLaurin's elevator at Brandon, Man, is progressing rapidly. It is expected that it will be finished by about the 10th of October.

The voting on the by law to bonus flour mills proposed to be erected at Killarney and Boissevain, Man, will take place the 17th inst.

Mitchell & Bucknell, who have a saw mill at the Northwestern railway crossing of the Assiniboine, are also having a roller flour mill erected.

The Assignee of the Pray Manufacturing Co., Minneapolis, has declared a dividend of 12½c on the dollar for the benefit of that institution's creditors.

The Willford & Northway Manufacturing Co., of Minneapolis, is having a large trade on its three-roller mill, the shops of the concern finding it hard to keep up in this line of work.

During the spring wheat crop year ending August 31 last, receipts of wheat at Minneapolis were 39,278,380 bushels, an increase over the previous year of 6,541,400 bushels. The flour product of Minneapolis mills for the same period was 6,333,437 barrels, an increase of 867,756 barrels over the previous year.

*Birtle Observer, Sept. 2:* The cold weather which prevailed for a few days and which created uneasiness amongst farmers has passed over without frost, and the fine harvest has fully escaped. Even fields somewhat late have matured. Not only has straw been thick and long on the ground, but the heads are heavy, plump and full. Both wheat and oats will be of the finest quality.

*Northwestern Miller:* Jas. Pye returned Friday from a ten days' trip to Manitoba. While away he took the contract to reconstruct the 75 barrel mill of Jas. Jermyn at Minnedosa, Man. To all intents and purposes, the mill will be made new, and the machinery furnished by Mr. Pye will include 5 double sets of Allis rolls, 4 Smith purifiers with Cyclone dust collectors, 4 long reels, 4 scalpels and a smutter. Five breaks on wheat will be made.

*Trafston's N.Y. Produce Exchange Reporter* says: "With the exception of corn, the results of the production of farm products in the United States is well ascertained, and the quantities raised may be estimated as follows, compared with the returns of 1886:

	1887.	1886.
Wheat, bu.....	400,000,000	477,000,000
Corn, bu.....	1,350,000,000	1,665,000,000
Oats, bu.....	609,000,000	624,000,000
Rye, bu.....	17,879,000	25,000,000
Barley, bu.....	53,250,000	60,000,000
Flax seed, bu.....	7,500,000	10,000,000
Hay, tons.....	34,000,000	45,000,000

T. McKay, of Prince Albert, Sask., is completing a grist-mill which he commenced before the rebellion, and will have it in running order by the end of November.

J. A. Christie, of Brandon, having disposed of his lumber business intends devoting his whole attention to grain buying. It is his intention to place buyers at other stations as well as at Brandon.

J. Badger, who has had charge of the Ogilvie elevator at Manitou, Man. for some time, left for Morris to assume management of the company's business at that point during the season. Jos. McGill takes charge at Manitou.

**Stonewall News:** The erection and completion of the roller mill at Balmoral has at last been settled without a doubt, and the machinery is being brought from Winnipeg as fast as possible. For a long time it was thought the mill would be a thing of the past on account of some quibble, but now everything is settled.

Receipts of wheat at Duluth for the spring wheat crop year just closed were 2,282,892 larger than for the crop year 1885-6 and shipments were 5,590,618 larger. This is the largest on record for that place. The total receipts were: Receipts 19,945,065, of which 15,828,621 bushels were No. 1 hard, 3,337,227 No. 1 northern, 163,353 No. 2 northern, 19,043 No. 3, 24,043 rejected, 238,222 no grade, and 23,116 No. 1 white winter, 7,187 No. 2 white winter and 601 No. 3 winter.

Certain Winnipeg dailies seem to delight in interviewing Mr. Alexander Mitchell, of Montreal, on the wheat situation. One paper, perhaps facetiously, dubs him "the great wheat buyer." Now, when did Mr. Mitchell become a great wheat buyer? Beyond doing a little truck-in-trade business for the C.P.R. company with the late Farmers' Union, several years ago, when Manitoba had very little wheat to export, he has had no connection with the wheat trade of the Northwest. At that time he came up here with a great splurge, posing in the role of a philanthropist, and though the country was plastered with posters announcing high prices for wheat, he took care to purchase but very little. Now, however, that he may want to purchase wheat for practical purposes, his philanthropy seems to have flattened out, and he at once attempts to bear the markets. He tells the reporter that prices now being paid here are too high, and misquotes Liverpool prices, to prove his position. At the time of his interview, California wheat was worth 7 or 8 cents per bushel more at Liverpool than he quoted to the reporter. As to the Keewatin mill, which he claims will be completed this year, competent authorities estimate that it cannot possibly be finished before next summer. Evidently what Mr. Mitchell doesn't know about grain and milling would make a considerably larger volume than what he does know, though what he assumes to know would make a larger volume than either. What does Mr. Mitchell know anyway, about the grain situation in general, and with regard to Manitoba in particular? Undoubtedly his knowledge in either case is more limited than that of the average country grain buyer. These constantly recurring interviews with him appearing in one or two of the Winnipeg papers

every time he bobs up here, with the object of "eliciting something new about wheat," must therefore certainly make the legitimate grain and milling trade of the city feel weary.

Geo. A. Luno, of the Stonewall Man., factory, has shipped three cheeses to the Toronto Exhibition.

The Commercial Cable company announces that on and after September 15 their tariff will be twelve cents per word to Great Britain, Ireland and France, and fifteen cents per word to Germany.

Brandon *Times*: Sid. Durham and J. D. Mann took possession of Christie's lumber business on the first inst. The young men are well known to the residents of this province. The former as bookkeeper for a length of time, and the latter as one of the old time implement agents.

### Business East.

#### ONTARIO.

Robt. Cottie, harness, Morpeth, is away.  
E. Kennedy, grocer, Clinton, has sold out.  
John L. Dow, builder, Toronto, has assigned.  
Robert Wallas, tailor, London, has assigned.  
J. & L. Beaudry, tailors, Ottawa, have closed up.

John Nicolls, till maker, Southwold, has assigned.

Wm. Henderson, miller, Mount Forest, has assigned.

J. F. Whelan & Co., grocer, Napance, has assigned.

Mrs. Armstrong, hotelkeeper, Hamilton, is selling out.

Thos. Appleyard, lumber dealer, Elora, was burned out.

Jeremiah Crowley, hotelkeeper, St. Thomas, has sold out.

Chas. W. Rowen, dealer in shoes, Guelph, has assigned.

John Roddy, tailor, Corinth, has left for Mount Elgin.

Smythe & Lee, dealers in shoes, Lindsay, have assigned.

Mrs. Gadsby, fancy goods, London, advertises to sell out.

McMillan & McLean, grain dealers, Glencoe, were burned out.

A. H. McDonnell, saw mill, Wallaceburg, was burned out.

Chas. H. Knapp, general storekeeper, Harrow, has assigned.

Walter C. Lewis, blacksmith, Orwell, is moving to Aylmer.

Albert E. Goodacre, dealer in sewing machines, Lucan, is dead.

Wm. Bryce, dealer in books, etc., London, has sold out this branch.

Preston Printing Co. (Limited), Preston, has sold out to Edward Rice.

Evans Bros. & Little, pianos, London, have moved their factory to Ingersoll.

F. J. Howell, lithograph, Hamilton, had his stock, etc., damaged by fire and water.

John Pilcher, grocer, Mount Forest, is offering to compromise at 25 cents in the \$.

Joseph Baltzer, general storekeeper and tailor, Preston, is offering to compromise at 50 cents on the \$.

Dominion Hat Co., hats manufacturers,

Hamilton, has sold out to J. A. Kerr and John Kemp.

Laut & Co., dealers in teas. Toronto, have dissolved partnership. Business continued by James Narville, manager.

#### QUEBEC.

Dolor Poirier, tailor, Valleyfield, has assigned.

Murray & Co., fancy goods, Montreal, have assigned.

Nap. Houle, dealer in hats, Montreal, has assigned.

Martin Bros., restaurant, Montreal, have dissolved.

The Herald Co., publishers, etc., Montreal, was burned out.

Brazeau & Frere, butchers, Montreal, have dissolved partnership.

Narcisse Morrier, dealer in shoes, Montreal, bailiff's sale advertised.

T. R. Barbeau, tailor, etc., Montreal, has sold out to Harris Killert.

Damase Leclair, saw mill, sash and door factory, Montreal, was burned out.

Turner, Brodeur, St. Pierre & Co., dealers in sewing machines, Montreal, have dissolved.

Wm. Henry Turner, Henri St. Pierre and M. J. Harney continue under style, Turner, St. Pierre & Co.

#### NOVA SCOTIA.

Samuel Killam, shipper, Yarmouth, is dead.

I. J. Shipley, grocer, Amhurst, has sold out.

Mrs. W. Stuart, millinery, Amhurst, has sold out.

Clarence Brownell, fancy goods, Amhurst, has assigned.

Howard Evans & Co., broom manufacturers, Halifax, have assigned.

Vaux & Collishaw, grocers, New Glasgow, will dissolve on the 30th.

N. Russell & Son, tinware, Dartmouth, Nathaniel Russell is dead.

Clay Bros., general storekeeper, Pugwash, have dissolved. Fred M. Clay, continues.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK.

W. B. King & Co., general storekeeper, St. Stephen, have sold out.

The Bell Telephone Co will institute a service at Regina.

Battleford *Herald*: Samples of very good coal, said to have been taken from a seam five feet thick just discovered a short distance up the Saskatchewan, were brought to town last week.

A soda water outfit was recently sold for customs charges at Calgary, and brought \$711. The machinery cost \$1,650 in New York, and with freight and duties added was worth \$2,462 laid down at Calgary.

Portage la Prairie has sun flowers from nine to ten feet high. On one stock was counted over twenty flowers. It is said a boy was severely injured by falling from one of the stalks which he had climbed.

Calgary *Tribune*. Upwards of 400 of the necessary 500 shares in the placer mining company have been subscribed. It is now a certainty that the claims on Prairie Creek will be thoroughly prospected before the winter closes.

# WHAT ARE WE DRINKING ?

IT IS A FACT that there is an enormous quantity of **something** being sold at the present time under the name of **Coffee** which is an insult to the name and an imposition upon the public. In view of this fact it is the **duty** of every dealer to purchase his **Coffee** of a reliable house and to protect his own interests by giving his customers **pure** Goods. We have established a reputation for **Pure Coffee** which is equalled by no firm in the Dominion, and we intend to hold fast to a reputation so justly earned.

Ask for and **INSIST** upon having Coffee that is prepared by

## CHASE & SANBORN, Tea and Coffee Importers,

—BOSTON.—

—MONTREAL.—

—CHICAGO.—

### DOLL

W. F.

#### WHOLESALE JEWELER.

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

525 Main St., WINNIPEG.

The Canadian Rubber Company  
OF MONTREAL.

RUBBER SHOES, FELT BOOTS, BELTING,  
RUBBER AND COTTON HOSE,  
PACKING, &C.

333 St. PAUL STREET,  
MONTREAL.

COR. YOUNG AND FRONT ST.,  
TORONTO

### FOR \$10.00

Dealers in nearly every branch of trade can profitably handle a few cigars. In order to introduce my goods for the fall trade, I will make the following special offer, good for three months from August 1.—I will send for \$10, 350 cigars of five different brands, handsomely put up in boxes. These cigars are selected from my choicest brands, made from the finest leaf tobacco, and guaranteed superior to the ordinary imported 10 cent cigars. Mail orders forwarded promptly.

**THOS. G. FLEETON,**  
MANUFACTURER OF FINE CIGARS,  
361 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

### PHILP & CO.,

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS

## FOREIGN FRUIT

#### Commission Merchants,

—AND—

#### EGG PACKERS.

Particular attention given to Country  
Orders, Cash paid for Eggs. Corres-  
pondence solicited.

Address Box 568,  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

### SMITH & FUDGER,

## Fancy Goods, Woodenware,

WHOLESALE.

MANUFACTURERS AGENTS,  
AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

### ◀TORONTO▶

Represented in Manitoba, Northwest Territories  
and British Columbia by

W. H. SMITH,

Sample Room, Clements' Block, Winnipeg  
No. 525 Main Street, second flat.

### General Notes.

Ferguson, Alexander & Co., have bought out the business of the estate of McDougall, Logie & Co., paints, oils, etc., Montreal.

Receipts of the Regina Council for the year to date were \$4,651, and expenditure \$4,261. Outstanding liabilities accruing during the balance of the year are \$1,870.

The Department of Railways have issued the following railway statistics for the fiscal year ending 30th June: Number of miles of railway constructed in Canada, 10,697; tons of freight covered, 16,670,460; earnings \$33,390,000.

The first annual exhibition of Cypress Agricultural Society will be held at Glenboro, on the Manitoba Southwestern, on Tuesday, Oct. 11th. The directors of the new society are: Alex. Naismith, president; Alex. Card, 1st vice-president; R. T. Ferguson, 2nd vice-president; Alex. Kelso, secretary treasurer; J. C. Smith, J. W. Cramer, W. A. Dugrann, J. Atkinson and Andrew Porter.

### JAMES HAY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

## FURNITURE !!

Warerooms: 298 Main St., Winnipeg.

Factories—Woodstock, Ont. P.O. Box 303.  
Hoboken, N.J.



**British Columbia.**

J. C. Hayes, general storekeeper, Golden, B.C., has assigned in trust.

D. W. Ellis, hotelkeeper, Victoria, offers his business for sale by tender.

Henry Arkell, produce and provisions, Vancouver, intends retiring from business.

The schooner Mary Taylor, with 1,000 seal skins has arrived at Victoria from Behring Sea.

Four car loads of cattle were shipped lately from Kamloops to the coast by George Hayes.

Auld, of the C.P.R. store department at Donald has given in his resignation and intends going into business with Joseph Smith, at Revelstoke.

The Standard Oil Co. have erected a warehouse at Vancouver, and intend making that place the base for supplying British Columbia with their oils.

The Abyssinia, the last China boat to arrive, brought out 18,030 pkgs tea, 198 pkgs silk, and 4707 pkgs of general merchandise, a total of 23,065 pkgs, or 1,428,865 pounds.

Steen & Kimpton, merchants, Donald, are erecting a building 20x80 feet with 20 feet walls. The upper story will be used as a hall and the lower for a wholesale establishment.

The Mexico, on her last trip from San Francisco, brought for transportation over the C. P. R. the following goods: For St. Louis 3618 bags, (259,146 lbs.) beans; Chicago, 438 pkgs dried fruit; Omaha, 325 cases canned goods; New York, 52 bales scoured wool; St. Paul, 102 cases California champagne; Boston, 70 bales split hides.

Customs collections at Victoria for month of August were:

Duties .....	\$65,457 44
Miscellaneous.....	878 06
Chinese Immigration Act.....	506 00
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$66,840 50</b>

Inland Revenue Collections were:

Tobacco and cigars.....	\$2,232 70
Spirits.....	1,249 93
Malt.....	1,202 25
Licenses.....	60 00
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$4,744 88</b>

**Quick Time to Chicago.**

Judging from the following circular, it would appear that the slow-coach movement between St. Paul and Chicago has come to an end.

Commencing Sunday, Aug. 21, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway will improve its train service, and its through train will leave St. Paul as follows: For Milwaukee and Chicago (fast line), 7.30 p.m. daily; for Milwaukee and Chicago (Atlantic Express), 2 p.m. daily; for La Crosse, Milwaukee and way (Day Local), 7.25 a.m., except Sunday. All these trains run via River Division, through Winona, La Crosse and Milwaukee, and all classes of tickets will be honored on them. The "Fast Line" train makes the run from St. Paul to Chicago in fourteen hours, serving breakfast in the Dining Car before arrival. This is the quickest time made by any route between these cities. With its elegant Day Coaches, magnificent Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars of the newest and most

approved pattern, the finest Dining Cars in the world, and the beautiful scenery of the Upper Mississippi River, this line offers to its patrons advantages and accommodations that cannot be excelled. For Time Tables and Map Folders showing details of time in both directions apply to any coupon ticket agent in the Northwest.

**Percentage of Profits.**

In the case of articles of slow sale, a larger percentage should be placed on them, because capital is locked up longer, and some of them are apt to deteriorate and grow worthless with the lapse of time, so that allowance must be made for this element. Another thing that must be taken into account is the loss by shrinkage and wastage. Take for example the item of dried fruit, which is more than likely to lose weight by evaporation. Probably five per cent. would not be too much to add on for this. In selling sugars, allowance must be made for down weight, cost of paper, twine, etc. Articles like butter, lard, eggs, etc., do not pay a very large profit, but sales are very quick. Canned goods are usually sold at a good profit, and there is very little loss by spoilage, etc., and none if care is used, as swells can usually be returned to the jobber if the matter is attended to at once.

Teas and certain articles in the line of fancy groceries pay such large margins that every merchant who is not in business for his health should consider how best he can increase his sales on them. A careful buyer can purchase teas so as to secure an average of 40 per cent profit and yet give the consumer good value.

It would be difficult to fix upon a percentage of profit that must be obtained in order to make the business sufficiently remunerative to justify the risk of capital and labor. So much depends upon the amount of sales that no inflexible rule can be laid down, but we believe that every successful dealer in groceries must secure the equivalent of at least twenty-five percent age in gross profit, and even this on a small business would not afford much remuneration. —Chicago Grocer.

It is claimed that a harnessmaker would find a good opening at Russell, Man.

J. M. McGregor has arrived at Brandon with a car of horses from British Columbia.

The annual exhibition of the Russell agricultural society will be held on the show grounds, Russell, Sept. 30; \$950 in cash will be given in prizes.

Some 550 bales of raw furs arrived in Winnipeg last week, for the Hudson's Bay Co., from the Athabasca and Peace River districts, en route to London, England. They were valued at about \$400,000.

At a meeting of shareholders of the Manitoba Electric and Gas Light company held at Winnipeg, on Thursday, the following were elected directors: J. B. Armstrong, J. F. Bain, F. H. Brydges, J. M. Bond, H. E. Crawford, James Stuart and William Bathgate. At a subsequent meeting of the directors the following officers were elected: J. B. Armstrong, president; J. F. Bain, vice-president; Wm. Bathgate, secretary-treasurer and general manager.

**WHEN YOU ARE GOING**

MINNEAPOLIS, TO ANY POINT  
ST. PAUL EAST OR SOUTH

TAKE THE

**St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway**

The shortest, best and most desirable route  
TO ALL POINTS IN ONTARIO, QUEBEC  
AND UNITED STATES.

If you want to save time and money purchase your tickets from starting point through to destination via the

ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & MANITOBA RAILWAY.

For full information, maps, etc., apply to  
G. H. McMICKEN, Agent,  
WINNIPEG.

C. H. WARREN, Gen. Pass. Agt. }  
W. S. ALEXANDER, Traffic Mgr. } ST. PAUL.  
A. MANVEL, Gen. Manger. }

**CHICAGO  
MILWAUKEE  
& ST. PAUL RY**

Is the Fast-Mail Short Line from St. Paul and Minneapolis via La Crosse and Milwaukee to Chicago and all points in the Eastern States and Canada. It is the only line under one management between St. Paul and Chicago, and is the *Finest Equipped Railway* in the Northwest. It is the only line running Pullman Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars with Luxurious Smoking Rooms, and the *Finest Dining Cars* in the World, via the famous "River Bank Route," along the shores of Lake Pepin and the beautiful Mississippi River to Milwaukee and Chicago. Its trains connect with those of the Northern lines in the Grand Union Depot at St. Paul. No change of Cars of any Class between St. Paul and Chicago. For through tickets, time-tables, and full information, apply to any coupon ticket agent in the Northwest. R. Miller, Gen'l Manager; J. F. Tucker, Ass't Gen'l Manager; A. V. H. Carpenter, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent; Geo. H. Heafford, Ass't Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent, Milwaukee, Wis. W. H. Dixon, Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

**TRAVEL VIA THE**

**Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway**

AND THE FAMOUS

**Albert Lea Route**

	Live St. Paul.	Live Minneapolis.
Chicago, Burlington, Kansas City and Des Moines Ex.....	a 9 20 a.m.	a 9.05 a.m.
St. Louis Fast Ex.....	b 8 30 p.m.	b 7.15 p.m.
Chicago Fast Ex.....	d 6 30 p.m.	d 7.15 p.m.
Des Moines Passenger.....	a 9 30 p.m.	a 7.15 p.m.
Excelsior and Watertown.....	a 3 10 a.m.	a 3 45 a.m.
Arlington and Excelsior.....	a 4 15 p.m.	a 4 50 p.m.
Mankato Express Accom.....	a 3 15 p.m.	a 3.50 p.m.
a Ex Sunday. b Ex Saturday. d Daily.		

THROUGH COACHES AND PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPERS to Chicago, St. Louis and Des Moines

DIRECT LINE TO WATERTOWN, D.T.

PALACE DINING CARS ON CHICAGO TRAINS.

2—THROUGH TRAINS DAILY—2

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