

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages detached/
Pages détachées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Showthrough/
Transparence |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la
distorsion le long de la marge intérieure | <input type="checkbox"/> Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Blank leaves added during restoration may appear
within the text. Whenever possible, these have
been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées
lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte,
mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont
pas été filmées. | Title on header taken from: /
Le titre de l'en-tête provient: |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Additional comments: /
Commentaires supplémentaires: | <input type="checkbox"/> Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison |

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

W. F. HENDERSON & CO.
◀ WHOLESALE COMMISSION MERCHANTS. ▶
 ESTABLISHED 1882.

AGENTS FOR
 THE CANADA SUGAR REFINING Co. Ltd. Montreal
 Sugars and Syrups.
 THE CANADA JUTE Co., Ltd. Montreal
 Jute and Cotton Bags, Twines, Hossians, &c.

THE EDWARDSBURG STAROH Co., Montreal
 THE SIMCOE CANNING COMPANY, Simcoe
 Canned Goods, etc.

GROCCERS, ATTENTION!

ASK FOR THE CELEBRATED

"Reindeer Brand" Condensed Milk.

CONDENSED COFFEE AND MILK,

CONDENSED COCOA AND MILK.

THE BEST IN THE MARKET. FOR SALE BY ALL WHOLESALE GROCCERS.

W. F. HENDERSON & CO., Agents. - WINNIPEG.

AMES, HOLDEN & CO., MONTREAL.

The Ames, Holden Company,

WHOLESALE

Dealers in

BOOTS & SHOES,

33 Queen Street,

WINNIPEG

JAMES REDMOND,
 WINNIPEG.

O. FLUMERFELT,
 VICTORIA.

**Thompson,
 Codville & Co.,**

WHOLESALE GROCCERS,

26 McDermott Street,

WINNIPEG.

JAS. PORTER

W. M. RONALD.

PORTER AND RONALD,

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

CROCKERY

GLASSWARE

LAMPS. CHINA

CHANDELIERS,

CUTLERY,

SILVER-PLATED WARE & FANCY GOODS

330 MAIN ST. WINNIPEG.

MILLER MORSE & Co

—WHOLESALE—

**Hardware, Cutlery,
 Guns, Ammunition,
 Du Pont Gun Powder,
 ETC.**

Princess St., WINNIPEG.

Morton, Alexander & Morton

Tanners, Curriers,

—AND—

BOOT MANUFACTURERS.

Sole, Harness and Upper Leathers.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BOOT TOPS.

HIDES TANNED FOR ROBES, ETC.

Highest Cash Price Paid for Hides and Skins

171 and 173 KING STREET,
 WINNIPEG.

**MACKENZIE & MILLS,
 WHOLESALE GROCCERS**

Special attention given to

Teas, Coffees, Canned Goods,

DRIED FRUITS, Etc.

CORNER KING AND ALEXANDER STREETS

WINNIPEG, MAN.

1891.—FALL—1891.

—TO THE—

FANCY GOODS TRADE

—OF—

Manitoba, North-West and British Columbia

Our Mr. W. S. CROSS has left with a full range of Samples of FANCY GOODS, PRESENTATION GOODS, DOLLS, TOYS, GAMES, MUSICAL GOODS, TOBACCONIST GOODS, DRUGGIST SUNDRIES, &c., &c., and will call on the leading Trade in a few days.

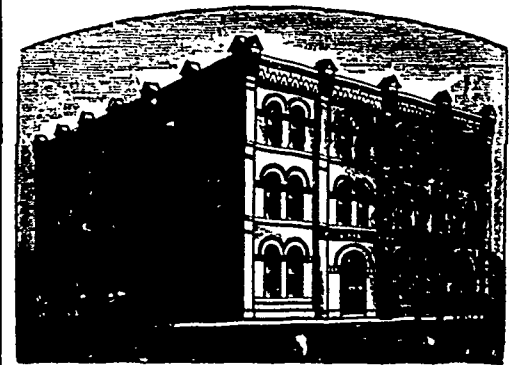
Large Buyers will be studying their own interest by inspecting his Samples before placing their orders for above lines.

H. A NELSON. & SONS.

TORONTO.

MONTREAL.

**Mackenzie, Powis & Co.,
 WHOLESALE GROCCERS.**



Cor. McDermot & Albert Sts., WINNIPEG

**GOLDEN STAR
 MACHINE OILS.**

ALWAYS RELIABLE.

PRICES LOW.

G. F. Stephens & Co

Market Street, - WINNIPEG.

CARSCADEN, PECK & CO.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

CLOTHING

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

**Men's Furnishings, Hats, Caps
 Manufactured Fur Goods and
 Contractors' Supplies!**

WAREHOUSES:

WINNIPEG, Man.

VANCOUVER, B.C.

Factory—MONTREAL.

The Commercial

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

**Ninth Year of Publication.
ISSUED EVERY MONDAY**

SUBSCRIPTION, \$2 00 PER ANNUM (in advance.)

ADVERTISING RATES.

1 month weekly insertion	\$0 30 per line.
3 months, do	0 75 "
6 " do	1 25 "
12 " do	2 00 "

Transient advertisements, 10 cents per line each insertion.

Fine Book and Job Printing Departments.

Office, 186 James St East,

JAMES E. STERN,
Publisher.

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

WINNIPEG, AUGUST 31, 1891.

Manitoba.

J. Kuhn & Son, general storekeepers, Bal-moral, have assigned.

O'Connell & Latham, hotel, Winnipeg, have dissolved partnership. C. J. O'Connell continues.

The contract price of the Brandon post office was \$31,500, but the actual cost has reached about \$45,000.

E. Mariton, jr., and John A. McLaren, proprietors of the Northern hotel, Winnipeg, have dissolved partnership. McLaren will continue the business.

On Sunday last some youths broke into the store of Joseph Josephson, Winnipeg, and carried off nearly all his stock, amounting to about \$80 worth and also about \$80 in cash.

The news reaches us on excellent authority, says the Morden Monitor, that some Mennonites have threshed barley during the past few days which yielded the fine total of 65 bushels to the acre.

Jacob Hieman, of Morden, has purchased the property of the Commercial hotel at that place. This will make Mr. Heiman owner of 200 feet frontage on the Main street. It is his intention after a time to erect a large hotel on the site.

The union picnic of Winnipeg grocers, butchers, fruiterers, etc., to Brandon last Wednesday, was a great success. Over 1,500 persons took it in, going on two trains by the Canadian Pacific, and one train by the Northern Pacific. The visitors were well received at Brandon, and had a good time generally.

Geo. McBroom, of London, Ont., an experienced hand in exhibition work, has been appointed superintendent of the Winnipeg Industrial, at a salary of \$400, his duties to cease on the completion of the exhibition. Mr. Bedford, of the Manitoba experimental farm has secured a space of twenty feet square for the farm at the exhibition.

The Morden Monitor of Thursday last says: "The harvest is well advanced in this neighborhood. At the time of writing probably 50 per cent. of the crop has been cut. On account of the lateness and the advent of some rather cold nights, farmers have been cutting on the green side. There has been no frost in this district. A few more days and the anxiety will be over.

Mr. Bedford, manager of the Manitoba Experimental Farm, has forwarded samples of Red Fyfe and Ladoga wheat grown this year. The Ladoga is thoroughly matured and is pronounced a first-class grade. The Red Fyfe is not quite ripe, though sown only one day later. In his letter Mr. Bedford states that "the Ladoga was sown on April 6th, and reaped August 11th, while the Red Fyfe (not quite ripe) was sown April 7th and reaped August 20th."

Assiniboia.

J. F. Mowat, men's furnishings and boots and shoes, Regina, has assigned.

Hathaway, the photographer who skipped from Moosomin with a horse and buggy, has been extradited from Montana.

Hathaway the Moosomin photographer, who skipped to the States, and took a horse and rig along with him, the property of another, has been extradited and sentenced to five years in penitentiary.

Medicine Hat Times, Aug. 13: Farmers are jubilant over the safe garnering of their grain. This week will see all the wheat and barley safely stocked, while most of the oats will be cut. A few late sown fields are still green. As no threshing has been done it is impossible to estimate the yield with any degree of accuracy but good judges claim that many wheat fields will average thirty bushels to the acre while oats run all the way from thirty to fifty bushels. A few fields may go above this. The C. A. C. & C. Co., have a field of oats at Dunsmore which would do credit to any country.

British Columbia.

J. & W. Ramsay, says the Victoria Times, have arrived here from Toronto to establish a confectionery manufactory.

B. C. Sealers have prepared a memorial to the Imperial Government, submitting their grievances, and claiming compensation.

The Hudson's Bay Company's dwelling house at Yale was totally destroyed by fire on Aug. 25. The dwelling was occupied by the clerk of the company. The loss is estimated at \$3,000.

The smelter at Revelstoke, has closed down operations, having reduced to bullion the stock of ore on hand. As there is very little lead ore in the country ready for shipment, says the Star, it is not probable that the furnace will be blown in again until next spring.

Four by-laws were voted on in Victoria recently, two of which were defeated. The following are the by-laws and the majorities for

and against: Sale of corporation gravel pits, majority for, 45; sale of Deluge engine house, majority for, 39; appropriation of \$50,000 for electric lighting, majority against, 82; appropriation of \$10,000 for cemetery, majority against, 17.

Westminster Columbian: Two Chinese capitalists named Chu Lai and Uog Sun, who arrived from Hong Kong on the Empress of Japan, have decided to erect a large salmon cannery on the Fraser river. The cannery will be erected in time to begin packing next year. The Chinese Rice Mill syndicate, mentioned a few days ago, have purchased a site below the Royal City planing mills, and the erection of the mill will soon be proceeded with. There are four Chinamen interested.

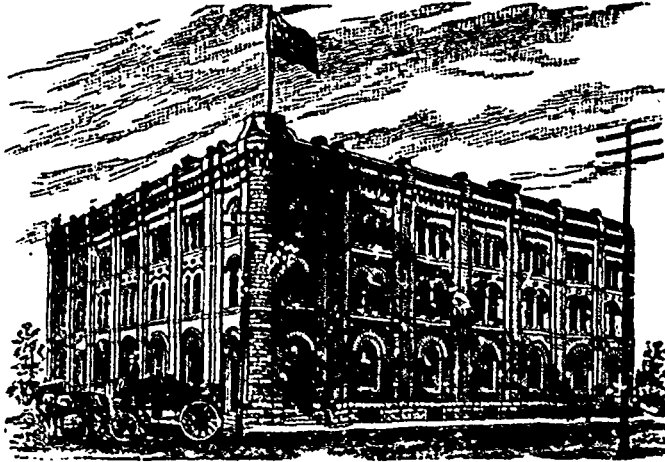
The Columbia & Kootenay Navigation Company's new steamer Columbia, arrived at Revelstoke recently on her trial trip, carrying a number of passengers. The Columbia, says the Star, is a fine-looking river vessel. She is 150 feet in length, 23 feet wide, and has first-class accommodation for about forty passengers, as well as being able to carry heavy freight. Her machinery worked splendidly, and there is no doubt that she will make good time.

Victoria Times: The sealing schooner W. P. Sayward, Capt. Ferey, arrived at the outer wharf about five o'clock this morning. She had on board 801 sealskins captured in Behring Sea. This brings her catch for the season up to 1,726 skins. The Captain says the seals are more plentiful in the sea this season than for years. Capt. Ferey left Behring Sea on Aug. 1st, making the trip to Barclay sound in 17 days, where she lay for days. He ran in there to land the sealers. The Sayward was not warned out of Behring Sea, but her sealers, hearing the news of the seizures, became frightened and refused to work, so Capt. Ferey was compelled to return. Another sealer left at the same time as the Sayward. Capt. Ferey did not speak her, and was not sure what boat it was, but thought it was either the Annie C. Moore or the Sapphire. There is a sealer lying in the Straights now, waiting for wind.

The Vancouver News says: Inquiries were yesterday made of C. E. Hobson, secretary of the Underwriters Association, of Vancouver, as to the relative standing of the cities of the Pacific Coast in the matter of insurance rates. It was then learned that Victoria and Vancouver have the lowest rates of any of these cities. In 1890 the Underwriters Union of San Francisco sent up an agent who made an insurance survey of these cities and prepared what is called an underwriters' map. This survey placed the rate in Vancouver at 70 cents per \$100 per annum on brick business premises, and 50 cents on residences. Previous to this the rate was \$1 25 on all stores. The present rate is almost as low as in any part of Eastern Canada. The rate for all the cities on the Sound was \$1.50, and the same for San Francisco, so that even with the proposed reduction Vancouver and Victoria will still be more highly favored by about 30 per cent. than their sister cities to the south.

Owing to the bad markets on the other side says the Montreal Gazette, the Beaver and Dominion steamship lines have reduced the freight rate on cattle 5s, bills of lading being made out at 65s. This move on the part of the steamship companies is much appreciated by the shippers.

GOODS SOLD TO THE
TRADE ONLY.



GOODS SOLD TO THE
TRADE ONLY.

G. F. & J. GALT,
DIRECT IMPORTERS
TEAS, SUGARS, WINES, LIQUORS and GENERAL GROCERIES
CORNER PRINCESS AND BANNATYNE STREETS, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

JOHN PARSONS.

W. J. PARSONS.

R. A. ROGERS.

THE PARSONS PRODUCE CO.,

R. A. ROGERS, Manager.

—WHOLESALE PACKERS AND JOBBERS OF—

**Fancy Dairy and Creamery Butter, Eggs, Apples,
AND DRESSED POULTRY.**

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

175 Main Street, Cauchon Block,

Telephone 620.

Winnipeg, Man.

REFERENCES: Imperial Bank of Canada, Winnipeg, Man. and Parkhill Banking Co., Parkhill, Ont.

Editorial Notes.

SPEAKING of the dry goods trade, the Montreal *Trade Bulletin* says the only "exciting feature has been the discussion aroused by the circular issued by a western house offering goods at cost price. It is said to have originated in a squabble between rival houses, one of which to injure the others has offered goods as stated." Western, as used by our Montreal contemporary, does not of course mean any house west of the lakes, but simply some Ontario house. We do not think any of our western houses would engage in such an unbusiness-like move as selling goods at cost. To sell at cost means to do business at a loss. This is biting off your nose to spite your face with a vengeance. The dry goods trade of the east must be in a terribly demoralized state, if it is as bad as represented by the Montreal journal, but we certainly think there must be some mistake about it. The thing is too incredible for belief.

THE official crop report for Ontario, which we publish elsewhere in this issue, it will be noted does not give a very hopeful statement regarding the apple crop. This crop is reported to be even less than last year. Notwithstanding the light Ontario apple crop, however, it is believed that prices for this product will be

very reasonable. A considerable portion of the apple requirements of Manitoba have in the past been drawn from the United States, and the crop in the latter country is generally understood to be good, whereas last year it was very short. If Ontario apples are scarce and dear, we can therefore rely upon importations from the south. But it is not expected that prices will be high in eastern Canada, as United States markets will influence the situation there. Considerable will depend upon the demand from across the Atlantic, as to the course of prices. Even with the light crop, there will be some apples for export from eastern Canada, and the export demand will have a good deal to do with values.

LAST week THE COMMERCIAL flatly contradicted the contention of the fishery department at Ottawa, that the southern end of Lake Winnipeg had been fished out. Indian Agent A. Muckle, states in his annual report for 1889, that "more whitefish were caught in the Winnipeg river, Fort Alexander bay, and at the mouth of the Red river last fall than has been the case for some years past. In fact," he says, "there were more caught at the mouth of the Red river, than at any similar season for thirty years." This, coming from such a source, effectually disposes of the hap-hazard statement that the southern end of the lake is

C. H. Mahon & Co.
BOOTS AND SHOES,

WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

Mitts, Moccasins, Felts and Rubbers

—A FULL ASSORTMENT OF—

**TENNIS AND LACROSSE
SHOES,**

—AND—

OXFORD TIES.

HUTCHISON, DIGNUM & NISBET,

Manufacturers' Agents and Merchants,

LINENS, IMPORTED WOOLLENS AND TAILORS
TRIMMINGS. SELECT CANADIAN TWEEDS

55 Front St. West, - TORONTO.

—SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA FOR—

J. N. Richardson, Sons & Owsen, Belfast, - Linen Goods
Currie, Lee & Gawn, Hawick, - Scotch Tweeds
R. Pringle & Son, Hawick, - Scotch Underwear
David Moseley & Son, Manchester, - Rubber Goods
J. S. Manton & Co., Birmingham, - Buttons

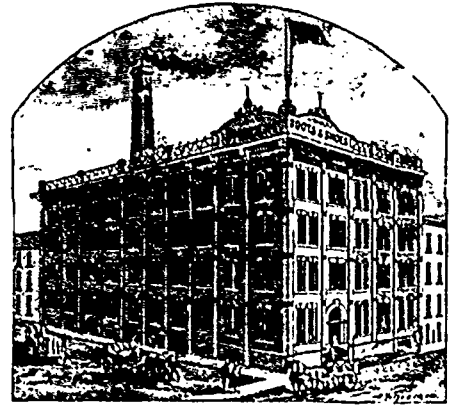
Stock of Linens, Tweeds and Trimmings
always on hand.

R. B. HUTCHISON. Ed. J. DIGNUM. R. A. NISBET
Late Mills & Hutchison)

fished out, if further argument were necessary in the premises. The statement that this portion of the lake was fished out, we believe first came from Indian agent Vanhoughnet, and now one of his own agents effectually disposes of the reckless statement. We may add, that the comments of THE COMMERCIAL upon this fishery question, have been guided by careful enquiry among leading Icelandic residents, as well as others who are posted in the matter, besides which the writer has given personal study to the Lake Winnipeg fisheries for some years.

THE Winnipeg board of trade has taken proper step in urging the drainage question upon the local government. This is a matter which has been neglected of late years, on account of the light annual rainfall experienced since 1885. It is well known that before the period of dry years set in, there were extensive districts in the province which were urgently in need of drainage. Then followed a series of years remarkable for light rainfall, during which the need of drainage was not apparent. Now that we have had a return to seasons of increased rainfall, the necessity for drainage is a number of districts has been shown. In some districts, particularly in the eastern portion of the province, there has been considerable loss this year from surface water remaining upon the land. The matter of drainage for low districts, should not have been allowed to lapse on account of the dry season. The need of drainage, though not so apparent, was just as real. It was never believed that the dry seasons would continue indefinitely, and a return of the moister years meant hardship to those located in certain districts. It is to be hoped the matter will be taken up with vigour. The present season will indicate where drains are most urgently needed, and these could be mapped out, so that in case of a return of dry seasons, the work could be continued just the same.

THIBAUDEAU BROTHERS & CO.
 IMPORTERS OF
 QUEBEC, THIBAUDEAU FRERES & C^{IE} LONDON, THIBAUDEAU BR^S & C^Y
ENGLISH
 TRADE MARK
 JE DEFIE
FRENCH AMERICAN & GERMAN GOODS
 N^o 332 St Paul St. MONTREAL



JOHN McPHERSON & CO.
 MANUFACTURERS

FINE SHOES

HAMILTON, ONT.

Agent for the North West & British Columbia :
 M. C. Mullarky, Jr., 30 McIntyre Block,
 WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

LYMAN BROS. & CO.,
 WHOLESALE
DRUGS AND MEDICINES

Every requisite for the Drug Trade promptly supplied.

TORONTO, ONT.

WINNIPEG SHOW CASE WORKS,
 J. & D. J. LaLONDE, - Props.
 MANUFACTURERS OF

Show Cases, Mantles, Etc.,
 312 Princess and 780 Logan Streets,
 WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

JAS. McCREADY & CO.,
 WHOLESALE

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,
 MONTREAL.

SAMPLE ROOMS, 496 MAIN ST. WINNIPEG
 W. WILLIAMS, AGENT

LYMAN, KNOX and CO.,
 WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
 MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

JUST RECEIVED, FULL STOCK OF
 4711 Colognes, Soaps and Perfumes.

CAMERON & KENNEDY,
 —MANUFACTURERS OF—

LUMBER,
LATH,

—AND—

SHINGLES,

Office and Mills at Norman, Ont.

KEEWATIN
LUMBERING and M'FG CO'Y
 (LIMITED)

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Flooring,
 SIDING, SHEETING, MOULDINGS,
 CASINGS, ETC.

Saw Mills, Planing Mills and Factory at

KEEWATIN MILLS, ONT.
 JOHN MATHER, Manager.

ROBINSON & CO.,
 MANUFACTURERS OF
 SPRUCE AND TAMARAC
LUMBER.

MILLS AT SELKIRK, MAN.

DIMENSIONS ALL SIZES.

Western Lumber
 Company, (Ld.)

RAT PORTAGE, - ONTARIO.

All sizes of Boards
 and Dimension Lumber
 on hand or cut to order.

GEO. H. BROWN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Lumber, Lath, Shingles,
 SASH, DOORS AND MOULDINGS.

WOOD, COAL AND LIME.

WESLEY STREET,

Opposite St. Mary St., south of N. P. & M.
 Railway Freight Offices.

WINNIPEG.

Telephone 649.

P.O. Box 992.

DICK, BANNING & CO

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lumber, Shingles and Lath,
 DOORS AND SASH.

MILLS AT KEEWATIN. OFFICE: OPPOSITE C.P.R.

PASSENGER DEPOT, WINNIPEG.



STOBART, SONS & CO

—WHOLESALE—

DRY GOODS

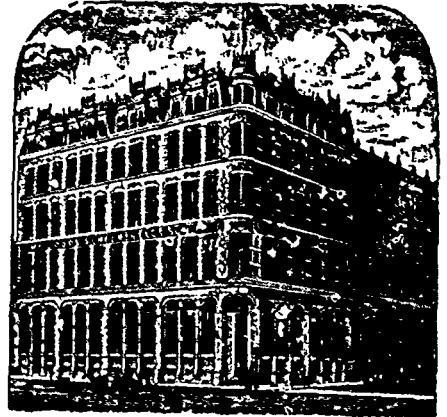
WINNIPEG, Man., and LONDON, Eng.

KERSEYS MANUFACTURED IN MANITOBA.

RAPID CITY YARNS OF THE MANUFACTURE OF 1891 FOR SALE BY US ONLY.

Special Values in Grey and Fancy Flannels, Knitted Woollens and Linens.

TRAVELLERS NOW ON THE ROAD.



OUR TRAVELLERS ARE NOW SHOWING

—SAMPLES OF OUR—

Canadian & Imported Goods FOR THE FALL TRADE.

S. Greenshields, Son & Co

Victoria Square, - Montreal.

Complete set of G. J. Redmond, Donaldson's-Block, WINNIPEG.

MILLS & McDOUGALL,
(LATE MILLS & HUTCHISON)

MONTREAL.

CANADIAN WOOLENS, IMPORTED WOOLENS AND TRIMMINGS.

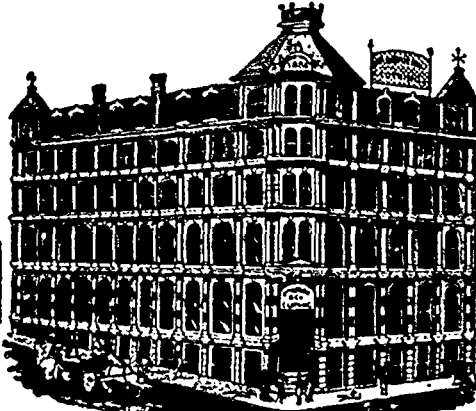
Represented in Manitoba, Northwest and British Columbia by MR. G. H. SIMPSON.

Jas. O'Brien & Co.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

CLOTHING

Montreal and Winnipeg.



HEAD OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY:
VICTORIA SQUARE, - MONTREAL.

S. C. MATTHEWS.

W. C. TOWERS.

Matthews, Towers & Co.,

—WHOLESALE—

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

White and Colored Dress Shirts, Silk Handkerchiefs, Neckwear of all kinds, Fine Hosiery and Underwear, Fancy Flannel Shirts, Braces, Gloves, Rubber Coats, Umbrellas, &c., &c.

Our Mr. MATTHEWS wishes to return thanks to our WESTERN FRIENDS for their kindness and substantial support, and we trust to have the pleasure of receiving a call from any who may visit our City. ALL NEW GOODS. Letter orders will receive our personal attention.

VICTORIA SQUARE,
COR. ST. JAMES STREET,

- MONTREAL

OGILVIE MILLING CO'Y.

WINNIPEG.

REGISTERED BRANDS:

Hungarian and Strong Bakers' Flour

—DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF—

GRAIN and FEED.

MILLS:

	DAILY CAPACITY		DAILY CAPACITY
ROYAL—Montreal	1800 Barrels	POINT DOUGLAS—Winnipeg	1000 Barrels
GLENORA " "	1200 " "	SEAFORTH—Seaforth, Ont.	300 " "
GODERICH—Goderich, Ont.	1000 " "		

J. & T. BELL

FINE

BOOTS & SHOES

MONTREAL.

Robert Mitchell & Co.,

MONTREAL, - P.Q.,

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Gas and Electric Light Fixtures, Gas Motors

Engineers', Plumbers', Gas & Steamfitters
BRASS GOODS.

Montreal Brass Works

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, AUGUST 31, 1891.

THE WHEAT OUTLOOK.

Two weeks ago THE COMMERCIAL published with some comments, the substance of an article prepared by W. E. Bear for *Bradstreet's* journal, showing his idea of the wheat production and requirements of all European countries for the current crop year. Briefly, to recapitulate, Mr. Bear made out, that Europe would require 281,000,000 bushels of wheat over home production. We may say that it is an easy matter to figure out either a surplus or a shortage in a close crop year. It is only necessary to take the lowest crop estimates of the different countries, to make a large shortage, while to take the higher estimates in each case would leave a surplus—on paper. Thus the final showing will correspond with the intuitive belief of the party who tabulates the statistics. Crop estimates of each country are certain to vary very widely, often as much as 25 to 50 per cent. This will show how easy it is to figure either a shortage or a surplus, according to the desire or previous opinion of the person preparing such a table. Mr. Bear evidently started out with the belief that the European wheat deficiency would be very great, for he takes the lowest estimates in most cases. Even from countries which have furnished no reliable data, he scores down the probable crop to a quantity considerably under the supposed yield of the previous year. Mr. Bear admits himself, that his estimate of the European deficiency is greater than any other person's estimate, though he still claims that he under-estimates the deficiency.

When Mr. Bear turned from Europe to the United States, he showed himself far astray in his figures, as he only allowed the republic 140,000,000 bushels surplus. If his European figures are in keeping with the latter estimate, his article is altogether worthless as a guide to the wheat requirements of Europe. In our article of two weeks ago, we only gave Mr. Bear's estimates for European countries, and applied statistics from other sources for the United States, Canada, India, etc. For the United States we allowed 160,000,000 bushels for export, though we believe this amount can be very largely increased. Considerable wheat yet remains to be gathered in the northern wheat belt of the United States and Canada, and if the portion of the crop not yet harvested comes through all right, we believe the United States and Canada combined can export the enormous quantity of 250,000,000 to 260,000,000 bushels. The *Cincinnati Price Current*, a reliable authority, says under date of Aug. 20, that "it is now practically assured that the United States will have 200,000,000 bushels of wheat available for export, and this amount may easily be increased to 225,000,000." The *Cincinnati* journal had no doubt reference to the safe harvesting of the balance of the crop, in saying that the amount could be increased to 225,000,000 bushels. Canada is an important factor in

the wheat situation this year, on account of our heavy crop all over the country. It is now estimated that Canada will be able to export over 30,000,000 bushels, which is a very large quantity in comparison with our exports in past years. Allowing the United States and Canada an export surplus of 250,000,000 bushels, which seems fairly within the mark, in view of the enormous crops in each of these countries, and there would only remain a paltry 31,000,000 bushels of Mr. Bear's European deficiency of 281,000,000 bushels to be made up from other countries. Against the 31,000,000 bushels of a European deficiency over the surplus of North America, we have, according to Beerbohm a surplus of 48,000,000 bushels from India and Persia, 16,000,000 bushels surplus from Australasia and South America, and 12,000,000 bushels from Egypt, Algeria, etc. Thus the remaining European deficiency, according to Mr. Bear, is made up, and there yet remains a surplus of 45,000,000 bushels over all European requirements. A small quantity of wheat is required by China, the East Indies, etc., which may be allowed out of the 45,000,000 surplus we have just accounted for, and there will still remain a surplus of about 15,000,000 bushels to be disposed of, or held over for another year. Thus Mr. Bear's European deficiency, which is the largest claimed by any statistician, can be abundantly made up, along with the requirements of all other wheat importing countries, and there is still a considerable balance left to come and go on.

The surplus allowed for the United States and Canada is very large, in comparison with actual exports of previous years, and many will be inclined to doubt the possibility of such an export surplus. From the small crop in the United States last year, 100,000,000 bushels of wheat were exported, and a quarter of a million more could have been supplied if required. A year ago at this time, some pessimists figured out that the republic would have nothing to export. Others allowed fifteen to twenty-five million bushels and so on. The actual marketings of wheat have shown that the crop of last year was very much greater than estimates based upon official crop reports. Last year's wheat exports from the United States were 40 to 50 per cent. in excess of the estimated surplus, and this in the face of the fact, that potatoes and other crops were very light and prices high. With abundance of cheap potatoes and other food products, the country should be able to spare a larger proportion of its wheat crop this year than last.

In view of these facts regarding last year's crop, and the further well known fact that a very large crop has been safely harvested, there seems no reason to doubt the ability of the United States to export a quantity of wheat in excess of 200,000,000 bushels.

We see no reason for the circulation of alarming reports of a famine in breadstuffs. By the end of this crop year, it will probably be seen how far-fetched these scare articles are. It is surprising how little of a commodity people can get along with, when prices reach an abnormal value. There will undoubtedly be suffering and privation in parts of Europe, on

account of crop failure, and people will have recourse to other articles for food. The rye shortage will not be all made up by increased consumption of wheat. Potatoes, corn, oats and other commodities will be more largely used for food, especially if wheat is unduly advanced in price. The people who use rye are the poorer classes, and they will prefer cheap corn, etc., to dear wheat. We do not believe that wheat can or will be held back in farmers' hands in United States to such an extent as to materially advance prices. The first argument is, that there is so much more wheat to come to market this year, that even if a considerable portion is held back, the early marketings will still be liberal. Secondly, with the immense crops of all kinds this year, the railways will have all they can do, and more to, to handle the grain, and the difficulty will be in getting the wheat to market fast enough. Already there are reports of grain blockades on the central western roads. Kansas City reported one day last week the largest wheat receipts on record at that place, and 2,200 cars on track in the city. Another argument against the holding back talk is, that Europe will not require American wheat for many months. The people over there will have their own crop to consume first, before they are obliged to call on this continent for wheat, and this will be well on to the last quarter of this crop year, by which time the Farmers' Alliance people will be about tired of their experiment of holding wheat. Before they got through with their holding, another big crop year might be in view, and lower prices the rule.

TRADE WITHIN THE EMPIRE.

This is the question which was discussed in the council chamber of the Winnipeg city hall on Tuesday evening last. The speaker was Col. Howard Vincent, C.B., member of the Imperial Parliament for centre Sheffield, England. Col. Vincent is a prominent member of a new organization, formed in England early in the present year, and known as the United Empire Trade League. In fact, we understand he was the founder of that organization. He explains the object of the league to be: "First, the furtherance of mutually advantageous trading relations upon a preferential basis amongst all who share allegiance to her majesty the Queen. Secondly, the advancement of the interests of British industry and commerce throughout the world." The Trade League is further explained to be a business association, and must not be confounded with the older organization known as the Imperial Federation League, with which, however, it is no doubt in active sympathy.

Col. Vincent came to Canada, he explains, to feel the pulse of the country upon the question which he is advocating. He is a good speaker, and apparently of an enthusiastic disposition. This latter quality he will no doubt require abundantly, considering the task he has before him. He also possesses the faculty of tickling the vanity of his listeners in a ready manner, though it may be noted that he refrained from indulging in blarney in Winnipeg to the extent that he did in addressing a Toronto audience a few days earlier. The "old flag" was also waved less ardently at the Winnipeg meeting

than at the Toronto one, judging from the newspaper reports of the latter event. As for the practical aspect of the question, the address was not as full as might have been expected, and we fear that the impression left would be rather on the wrong side. However, it will tend to stir up thought upon the question. That Col. Vincent is evidently a believer in the subtle doctrines of protection, even aside from his advocacy of the protective doctrines of preferential trade within the empire, may be understood from his uncalled for sneer at the Cobden Club, in his Toronto address.

Many men who believe in the principles of free trade in a general sense, can be caught with argument to the effect that resort to protection is necessary to counteract the hostile influences of foreign tariffs. They look upon protection as an evil which they are forced to adopt, in order to fight other nations with their own weapons. Col. Vincent starts out on these lines by picturing the injury done to British and Canadian commercial interests through the hostile tariff of the United States. He then asks: Shall we acknowledge defeat and sue for mercy from Washington? This of course he answers in the negative by proposing what is virtually a peculiar protective policy for the empire. The different self-governing divisions of the empire are to have control of their own tariff affairs, but are to allow imports from other divisions of the empire at a preferential rate. Thus there would be a column in the tariff lists for imports from other divisions of the empire, and another column for the tariff upon imports from foreign countries.

Col. Vincent compares Canada's trade with the Empire, with our trade with the United States, and he makes some pertinent remarks to the effect that the United States is our competitor in trade. Products which we produce in Canada for export, such as grain, butter, cheese, live stock, meats, etc., are also produced in surplus quantities in the republic. Our aim, he endeavors to show, should be to encourage trade with Great Britain, where these products are wanted, and not to seek an alliance with the United States, where they are not wanted. He refers to the advantage Canada has over the United States in the export of cattle to Great Britain, and shows what an encouragement it has been to our export cattle trade. If the home government were to place a tax of 25 to 50 cents per quarter (eight bushels) upon wheat coming from foreign countries, and admit Canadian and wheat produced in other colonies and dependencies free, our farmers, he says, would hold the king of trumps. Certainly this would be a very pleasant thing for Canadian farmers, but where, we ask, would the British bread-eater be under such an arrangement? All the surplus wheat produced within the empire would not supply more than one-third of the home demand, and the balance would have to be bought from the foreigners, duty and all. We have not the same faith which Col. Vincent expresses, in Canada's ability, within the brief period mentioned, to supply the United Kingdom with bread. It would be many years before this could be done. In the meantime, are we to believe that the British workman would consent to a tax upon bread? Col. Vincent tells us they can be persuaded to do so, but the

proof of the pudding is in the eating, and we will be wise to await developments before accepting this belief. Though we are not saying anything new, we would in this connection repeat the opinion expressed in the eastern press, that the British people at home should first give evidence of their willingness to adopt the policy of the Trade League. Then the agitation of the question in the colonies would look like something more useful than a waste of time.

Leaving out of consideration for the meantime, the attitude of the British people at home, we see nothing particularly harmful to Manitoba, or indeed to Canada, in the question as explained by Col. Vincent. We would maintain control of our tariff, whereas in commercial union with the United States, our tariff would be regulated from Washington. Again, the adoption of a policy of preferential trade within the empire, would necessitate a reduction of our present tariff, whereas a commercial union compact with the republic, would necessitate a general increase in our tariff, to correspond with that of the United States. Free Traders would therefore naturally decide at once in favor of preferential trade with the empire, as against commercial union or unrestricted reciprocity with the republic. If Great Britain were to place a tariff upon certain products from foreign countries, in order to give the colonies a preferential advantage in her markets, by the admission of the same products from the colonies free, the colonies would be obliged to give a *quid pro quo* in the shape of a liberal reduction of their tariffs upon imports of British goods. Canada is a protectionist country, and our tariff is directed principally against British manufactures. Canadian free traders would therefore welcome the policy of the Trade League, from the standpoint of the general reduction which it would bring in our present high tariff. The adoption of the policy of preferential trade within the empire, to protectionist Canada would simply mean a sweeping reduction in our high tariff. To free trade Great Britain on the other hand, it would mean the adoption of a policy of protection. That there is any likelihood that the British people at home will soon adopt such a policy, we have no good reason to believe.

* A RIDICULOUS BELIEF.

During the frost scare last week, the remark was frequently heard that the grain men would make the most out of the scare, as they would be interested in having it appear that damage had been done. Some remark to this effect was so frequently heard, that the belief seems to be almost general outside of grain circles, and even business men who ought to know better, were heard to repeat some such saying. Now, we do not know where this very ridiculous idea originated, but we have no hesitation in declaring that it is entirely without foundation. A little thought, we fancy, should be sufficient to convince anybody that the report is absurd. The natural influence of the spreading of a report to the effect that our wheat crop was seriously injured, would be to advance the price of wheat. In a very short time Manitoba grain men will be actively buying wheat, and

they do not want to "boom" prices. Their interest is in the opposite direction. They would prefer that the market here for new wheat should open with reasonably low prices, so that they would be in a position to gain from any advance which might occur later on. Anything which would put prices up unduly now, would be inimical to their wishes.

In the next place, wheat is like any other commodity, the general rule being that it is more satisfactory to handle a good article than a poor one. Any merchant in Manitoba knows that choice butter is more saleable than poor stuff. It is only to keep a customer that they will handle bad butter at all, in some instances. Nobody wants it, and merchants who take it are often the losers. It is harder to sell because of its undesirable quality. It is exactly the same with wheat. The farmer who has a choice quality of wheat will get the top market price, and he is accordingly satisfied. His neighbor who has poor wheat, is dissatisfied because he cannot get the same price. In buying therefore we say it is unsatisfactory for the grain men to handle poor grain, as compared with a choice quality. The next thing is in selling the wheat, and here again it is easier to find a market for choice grain than for poor stuff. Why have the grain men advised Manitoba farmers in the past to grow red fife wheat? Because it is the finest quality and is more readily marketable. In a short crop year, even poor grain is readily marketable, but in a year of abundance everywhere, the poor stuff will be slow sale at best. Why did the Dominion Grain Exchange send out a circular last year advising the farmers of Manitoba to grow a better quality of oats? Simply because it is more satisfactory for the grain men to handle a good quality of oats, than a poor article. It is the same with wheat. There would be every whit as much reason to say that the grain men would prefer a damaged crop of oats, as to say the same thing regarding wheat. Yet the fact that they have sent out circulars at their own expense, giving instructions in the matter of growing oats, so as to secure the best quality, is proof that they do not prefer a poor article.

The idea seems to prevail, that if the wheat is damaged, the grain buyers can beat the price down and get it proportionately cheaper than if it were of choice quality. This we believe is a popular fallacy. Last crop year the basis of prices was No. 2 hard. We venture the assertion, that a great deal more wheat was bought from farmers at the valuation of No. 2 hard, which would not equal that grade, than was bought for the same price that would grade better than No. 2 hard.

Another popular fallacy is, that frosted wheat is little injured for milling purposes. The fact of the matter is, that only a low grade flour can be made from frosted wheat. If the grain is at all badly damaged, it cannot be used for best grades of flour, and millers who do a large business and have a reputation to keep up, cannot afford to use it. Of course it can be worked up for lower grades of flour, but the best millers would prefer not to handle it at all. There is more waste in milling, and it must be bought correspondingly low.

We have no hesitation in saying, that the apparently general belief that the grain men would like a little damage to the wheat, and that they would make the most out of any catastrophe of this nature, is erroneous and unjust. There is no body of business men in Manitoba, who are more anxious for a large crop of fine quality of wheat, than the grain men. Anybody who went among them and noted the despondency which prevailed during the late critical weather would be willing to admit the charge is unjust.



REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

The Largest Factory of its kind in the Dominion

LION "L" BRAND.

PURE VINEGARS.

Manufactured Solely under the Supervision of the
Inland Revenue Department.

Mixed Pickles, Jams, Jellies and Preserves

—PREPARED BY—

MICHEL LEFEBVRE & CO.,
MONTREAL.

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

Grass Scythes, Snaths,
Green Painted Wire Cloth,
Hay Forks, Fly Traps,
Spring Hinges.
JAMES ROBERTSON & CO., Winnipeg.

JAMES PYE,
FLOUR MILL BUILDER,

—AND—

ENGINEER,
Minneapolis, - - Minn.

CONTRACTS FOR COMPLETE MILLS
A SPECIALTY.

Plans and Estimates Furnished on Application

A FULL LINE OF THE VERY BEST MACHINERY.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

Standard OIL Company
(UNITED STATES)

Eldorado Castor, the best Oil in the world for Farm Machinery.
Eldorado Engine and Atlantic Red for Threshers.

ALL PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM IN STOCK.
D. WEST, Agent, Office: Western Canada Loan Building.
Room 8, Corner Portage Avenue and Main Street,
WINNIPEG.

Pure Highland Scotch Whiskies.

THE FAMOUS

LAGAVULIN DISTILLERY,
ISLAND OF ISLAY,
SCOTLAND.

The Lagavulin Whisky is famous for its fine quality, being made from pure SCOTCH MALT ONLY, and has long been the favorite beverage of Sportsmen.

It contains no grain spirit, or other Whiskies one knows nothing of, and the most eminent Physicians of the day prescribe it where a stimulant is required.

ASK FOR THE LAGAVULIN.

MACKIE'S

PURE OLD BLEND
10 YEARS OLD.

GOLD LABEL

AS PATRONIZED BY ROYALTY AND THE LEADING PHYSICIANS.

Sold only in the Northwest by:
G. F. & J. GALT. RICHARD & Co.
HUDSON'S BAY Co.

Thomas Davidson and Co.

Stamped and Japanned Ware, &c.

Office and Sample Room - 474 St. Paul Street
MONTREAL.

Works and Warehouse: 187 Delisle Street.
St. CUNEGONDE, QUE.

Merrick, Anderson & Co., Northwest Agents
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

SITUATION WANTED!

A thoroughly competent accountant wishes a situation as book-keeper. No choice as to the branch of business with which the position may be connected.

Address, "ACCOUNTANT" care of the publisher of 'THE COMMERCIAL.'

ROBINSON, LITTLE & CO.

—WHOLESALE—

DRY GOODS,

343 and 345 Richmond St.,

LONDON, Ont.

Complete range of Samples with
Andrew Callender, McIntyre
Block, Winnipeg.

Wyld, Grasett & Darling

—WHOLESALE—

**Dry Goods, Woolens,
and Men's Furnishings,**
TORONTO.

Represented in Manitoba, North-
west and British Columbia by

J. R. MILLER,

LELAND HOUSE, WINNIPEG.

JAS. COOPER.

J. C. SMITH

Cooper & Smith,

MANUFACTURERS,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES!!

36, 38 & 40 FRONT ST. WEST

TORONTO.

**Home Production**

WE MANUFACTURE

BARB WIRE,
PLAIN TWISTED WIRE, WITHOUT
BARS.

And are Agents for the
Woven Wire Fencing.

We are in a position to fill all orders promptly.
Ours is the only wire manufactured in the Dominion of
Canada on which is found the GENUINE LOCK BARB.
A personal inspection will convince you of this fact. Quality
of wire the best ENGLISH BESSEMER STEEL.
Every pound guaranteed.

Manitoba Wire Company**GORDON, MacKAY & CO**

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

WOOLLENS

AND GENERAL DRY GOODS.

Carry a Large Stock in each Department the year round.
They also control the output of

The Lybster Cotton Mills

And they Solicit Orders by Letter or Otherwise
from the Trade Generally.

GORDON, MACKAY & CO.,

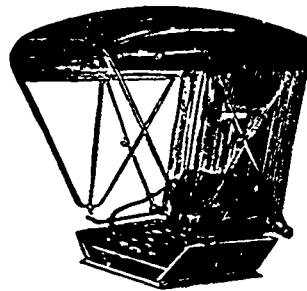
CORNER BAY AND FRONT STREETS,
TORONTO.

R. S. NORTON, Northwestern Ag't, Winnipeg.

A. C. McRAE,

—MANUFACTURER OF—

Carriage Tops,



Seat Trimmings,

AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
TRIMMING GOODS.
CORNER KING AND JAMES STREETS,
WINNIPEG.

STRANG & CO.

Wishart Block, Market St. East,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND DEALERS IN

Provisions, Wines and Liquors,
WINNIPEG.

NOTHING LIKE LEATHER.

W. N. JOHNSON & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Harness, Collars, Boot and Shoe Uppers

223 Alexander and 243 and 245 King Sts., WINNIPEG

BOECKH'S

STANDARD

BRUSHES and BROOMS

ARE HANDLED

by all leading Hardware, Paint and
Oil and Grocery Trade.

MANUFACTURED BY

CHAS. BOECKH & SONS,
TORONTO.

JNO. E. DINGMAN, Agent, WINNIPEG.

**RAW FURS
WANTED.**

Highest Cash Prices. Send for Price List

R. C. MACFIE and CO.

London, Ontario.

27 WHOLESALE HATS AND FURS 62

BURNS AND LEWIS.

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS

London, Ont.

ARE THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF

Children's, Boys' & Youths' Clothing

IN THE DOMINION.

Our travellers visit Manitoba, North-
west Territories and British
Columbia twice a year.

The **METALLIC ROOFING CO. LTD.**
TORONTO.
EASTLAKE METALLIC SHINGLES
MANITOBA & BRICK SIDING PLATES
FIRE-PROOF DURABLE
CHEAPEST & MOST ORNAMENTAL

SEND FOR CATALOGUE &
PRICE LIST.

AGENTS FOR MANITOBA AND NORTH-
WEST TERRITORIES

J. H. ASHDOWN,
WINNIPEG.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

Business was quite in most branches, harvest time conditions prevailing. The frost scare was keenly felt in commercial circles generally, but when full reports were received, it was generally conceded, that though considerable damage may have been done in some parts, yet on the whole the season will be a good one. The crop is so very heavy this year, that a liberal reduction can be made for frost damage, and a large crop will still remain. It was learned that two or three orders for fall stocks in textile branches, have been cancelled, on account of the scare. From a canvass among the implement men, it was learned that orders for binders were not being cancelled, and the demand for binder twine continued very heavy, the quantity of twine required being largely in excess of all previous estimates, owing to the very heavy crop. Dealers have been hurrying car lots of twine forward, and expect to be able to supply the demand without delay. The fact that the implement houses have experienced no check to business is hopeful for the outlook as to the frost scare, though it may have been a little early to observe the effect upon this branch. Other branches of trade are quiet and without important features.

FRUITS.

Few if any oranges are obtainable, the season being over. Apples were scarcer last week. First arrivals of Ontario apples were received, in baskets. Ontario crabs, pears, plums and tomatoes were also received in baskets, though but few plums have yet come to hand and have sold high. A car of Ontario barrel apples are on the way, and will sell slightly lower than imported stock. California plums and peaches have had a large sale, and prices are again lower. Grapes are also lower, for both southern and California. Blueberries were scarce, and received in poor shape. Oregon pears and plums will be here the first of the week. Lemons firm. Quotations are— California fruits— Peaches, 20 lb boxes, \$1.40 to \$1.60; plums, 20 lb boxes, \$1.40 to \$1.60; pears, 40 lb boxes, \$2.50 to \$3; nectarines, \$1.25 per box; grapes, 20 lb boxes, \$2.50 to \$3.50, as to quality and variety. Ontario fruits quoted:— Pears, \$1; apples, 60c; crabs, \$1.25; tomatoes, 85c, all per 20 lb basket. Miscellaneous fruits:— Lemons, \$6 to \$6.50 box, bananas, \$3 to \$3.50 bunch; imported apples, \$4 to \$4.50 barrel; black grapes, 65 to 85c per 8 lb basket; water-melons, \$30 to \$35 per hundred; Minnesota tomatoes, \$2.50 to \$3 per bushel basket; blueberries, 6 to 7c lb. Oregon pears, 40 lb boxes, \$2.50 to \$3. Oregon plums, 20 lb boxes, \$1.35 to \$1.45.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.**WINNIPEG.****WHEAT**

Wheat has had a quieter week generally, and prices have tended downward, Chicago closing on Friday about 4c lower than a week ago, and Duluth 3c lower. One of the leading features of the week was the frost scare. Frost was experienced in North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa. Over the greater portion of this region, however, wheat has all been harvested, and no fear was felt for corn. The general opinion is that but little injury was

done to corn, though reports are conflicting. In North Dakota and Northern Minnesota, where considerable wheat was uncut, no doubt more or less damage has been sustained, but the result has not been to permanently strengthen prices. Cables on Monday were lower, and with increasing receipts of wheat at Minneapolis and Duluth, prices were lower. Duluth had 225 cars and Minneapolis 331 cars, against a total for the two points of 134 cars a year ago. The visible supply decreased 1,305,000 bu., and a year ago decreased 163,000 bu. The aggregate visible supply was 17,949,000 bu. against 18,289,000 bu. corresponding week last year. On Tuesday Liverpool Cabled $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1d higher. Paris $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3c per bushel lower. English weather wet and stormy. Minneapolis and Duluth received 279 cars. Export clearances, 509,000 bushels, wheat and flour. Liverpool cabled $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ d lower on Wednesday. Exports reported 695,000 bushels wheat and flour. Minneapolis and Duluth received 393 cars, against 175 same day a year ago. Cables were firm and further frosts in the north started prices upwards on Thursday. Receipts at Minneapolis and Duluth were again large, aggregating 394 cars.

Heavy receipts of wheat and improved weather caused a drop in United States markets on Friday. Liverpool cabled $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1d lower, and fair weather. Total receipts at the four principal spring wheat points since August 1, the beginning of the crop year foot up, Minneapolis, 1,459,540 bushels; Duluth, 607,375 bushels; Chicago, 7,025,123 bushels; Milwaukee, 458,080 bushels, making a total of 9,550,118 bushels against 4,388,973 bushels during the same time last year and 1,125,799 bushels in 1889. The total receipts of wheat at the four principal winter wheat points, Toledo, St. Louis, Detroit and Kansas City from July 1 to date are 20,760,149 bushels against 10,235,043 bushels in 1890 and 8,280,854 bushels in 1889.

FLOUR.

Prices have held at the advances noted a week ago. Local jobbing quotations in small lots are as follows, per 100 pounds: Patents, \$2.70; strong bakers', \$2.50; Second bakers, \$2.00 to \$2.20; XXXX, \$1.60; superfine \$1.30.

MILLSTUFFS.

Shorts is very scarce. Prices same as a week ago. Quoted bran \$13, shorts \$15 per ton.

MEALS, OIL CAKE, ETC.

Unchanged. Quotations are as follows: Oil cake, in bags \$21.00 a ton; oil cake meal in ton lots, sacked, \$26, in bulk \$25; Oatmeal, standard \$2.85; granulated, \$2.95 per 100 pounds; rolled oats, \$2.95 per sack of 80 pounds; cornmeal is held at \$1.95 to \$2 per 100 lbs. Pot barley, \$2.75 per 100 pounds. Pearl barley, \$3.00; fine, do., in 50 pounds sacks, \$3 per sack.

FERD.

Good feed quoted at \$22 per ton.

OATS.

Very little doing in oats, and that only for local consumptive demand. No new oats have been brought in yet for sale, but a large sample of new oats was shown, a small quantity of which had been threshed by a farmer for his own immediate use. The sample was very fine and plump. City dealers have been selling small jobbing lots from store at from 35 to 35c. Nothing to speak of offering on the street market, and nothing doing in car lots, the latter nominal at 33 to 35c per bushel of 34 lbs.

BARLEY.

The first load of new barley was brought in during the week, by a farmer north of the city. It was a fine sample, and was bought for local malting at 40c per bushel of 48 pounds. The

grower claimed a yield of about 65 bushels per acre.

BUTTER.

Very dull, and locally nothing doing. There is considerable speculation as to the make this year, a number being of the opinion that there has not been a large quantity of butter made in the country this year, notwithstanding the favorable season for darying. Prices are nominal at 10 to 14c per pound, for medium to good dairy. Dealers bid about 12c for round lots of good.

CHEESE.

Complaints has been heard on several hands that the make of cheese has not been up in quality. Later make, however, will no doubt be up to requirements. Dealers are jobbing at $9\frac{1}{2}$ to 10c, as to quality. Wholesale dealers' buying views are about 8c per pound laid down here, though some factories hold higher, 8c being asked at factories.

EGGS.

Dealers are selling in lots of one or a few cases at 15c. per dozen.

WOOL.

Unwashed fleece quoted at $10\frac{1}{2}$ to $11\frac{1}{2}$ c the latter being an outside figure. Fine wools $11\frac{1}{2}$ to 13c. This means pure down or good Merino crosses, and not Leicester or Cots, with a streak of down. The first quotations given will cover the latter class.

HIDES.

No. 1 cows $4\frac{1}{2}$ c, No. 2, $3\frac{1}{2}$ c, No. 3, $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. No. 1 heavy steers, 60 pounds up, $5\frac{1}{2}$ c, No. 2, 60 pounds and up, $4\frac{1}{2}$ c, calf, No. 1, 5c, No. 2, 4c, sheopskins, 25 to 35c. Lambskins, 30 to 40c each. Tallow, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5c for rendered.

CURED MEATS.

Prices are all very strong. Breakfast bacon is generally held firm at 13c for anything good quality, and hams the same at 14c. Prices are: Dry salt long clear bacon, 9c to 10c; smoked long clear, $10\frac{1}{2}$ to 10c; spiced rolls, $11\frac{1}{2}$ to $11\frac{1}{2}$ c; breakfast bacon, $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 13c; smoked hams, 13c to 14; mess pork, \$17 to \$18 per barrel. Sausage are quoted: Fresh pork sausage, 10c per lb.; Bologna, do., 9c per pound; German, do., 9c per pound. Ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 9c per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb package.

LARD.

Pure lard is held at firm prices. We quote: \$2.40 per 20 pound pail, for pure. Compound held at \$1.90 to \$2.00 per pail.

POULTRY.

Spring chickens are offering, and bring about 30 to 35c per pair for nice chickens. About 60c per pair is the average price for full grown fowl. Turkeys slow at 10 to 12c live weight.

DRESSED MEATS.

Dressed hogs are firm, as farmers are not offering any at present. Beef is unchanged, at 5 to 5c, and choice up to 6c. City dressed mutton is held at 11c, lamb, 12 to 12c; veal, 7 to 8c, and pork at $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8c, most at 8c.

VEGETABLES.

Some varieties are getting scarce and held higher. Cauliflower are not as abundant as usual and firmer. Green peas are higher. Green corn lower. The first native ripe tomatoes have been offered. The following are the prices at which the growers are selling on the market, to city dealers. Dealers' prices for shipping would be higher: Potatoes, 25 to 30c per bushel for loads on the market. Cabbage, 30c to 60c per doz., tomatoes, 5c per lb; green tomatoes, \$1 per bu; turnips, 30 to 40c bu; onions $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3c lb. Green stuff in bunches is plentiful, at 20 per dozen bunches for onions, 10c to 15c for radishes, 10c for lettuce, 20 to 25c for rhubarb or pie plant. Carrots and beets, 20c per dozen bunches. Cucumbers, 40 to 60c per dozen. Cauliflower 25 to 50c, as to quality, per dozen. Peas, in pod, 75c per bu., celery, 25c per dozen, beans, 75c per bushel. Vegetable marrow, \$1 to \$1.25 per dozen. Corn, 10 to 20c per doz. as to quality. Horseradish is in demand at 8c per pound for good clean root. Dealers

are selling imported tomatoes at \$2.50 per bushel basket for Minnetotas, and imported onions at 5c lb.

HAY

Offering on the market freely, at \$4 to \$6 per ton, for loose.

Toronto Markets.

Wheat—Firm, but scarce. Exporters are offering from 95 to 97c for new fall wheat, white or red, on a standard basis, and are taking all the can get at these figures. From present indications it would appear that farmers are holding back for still better prices. On call new fall wheat was offered at \$1 outside with 97c bid. No. 1 hard was offered at \$1.19, Montreal freights, with \$1.15 bid. No. 2 hard was offered at \$1.10 at Montreal; \$1.11 was bid for the same grade at Montreal freights, and five cars were placed at that figure and more was wanted; 25,000 bushels afloat at Port Arthur was offered at \$1.04, August shipment with \$1 bid. Some round lots outside were offered at \$1.10. No. 3 hard on G. T. R. Montreal freights, was offered at \$1, with 99 cents bid.

Oats—Easy and quiet. New oats outside were offered at 36c and for October delivery at 35c. Buyers were at 32c for 5,000 bu. west. A car was sold at 34c outside, and more was wanted at that price, and a car of white oats outside sold at 35c.

Car prices are: Flour (Toronto freights)—Manitoba patents, \$5.55 to \$5.65; Manitoba strong bakers' \$5.25 to \$5.55; Ontario patents, \$4.75 to \$5.25; straight roller, \$4.40 to \$4.50; extra, \$3.85 to \$4; low grades, \$2 to \$3.75. Bran, \$11.50 to \$12. Shorts, 19 to 20. Wheat—No. 2 white, \$1.02 to \$1.03; No. 2 spring, 97 to 98c; No. 2, red winter, \$1.02 to \$1.03; No. 2 hard, \$1.08; No. 3 hard, 95 to 97c; No. 2, northern, \$1.00; Peas—No. 2, 70 to 75c. Barley—Feeding, 48 to 55c. Corn, 70c. Oats—37 to 40c.

Eggs—Are still lacking in demand. The market is quite freely supplied. Prices quote at 11½ to 12½c.

Potatoes—Are unchanged. A 15 bbl lot was sold to-day at \$1 per bbl, which included the price of the barrel and freight to a distant northern Ontario point. On the spot 75c is paid to farmers.

Quotations are: Dried apples, 7½ to 8c; evaporated, do, 13½ to 14c; hay, \$11 to \$12 for timothy, \$9 to \$10 for mixed; straw, \$6 to \$7; sheepskins, 55c; calfskins, 5 to 7c; hides, green No. 1, 5 to 5½c; do, cured, 6½c; wool, 10 to 21c; chickens, 45 to 65c; fowls, 50 to 60; ducks, 50 to 65; turkeys, per lb, 11 to 12c.

Provisions—Quotations are: Mess pork, United States, \$15; Canadian, 15.50; short cut, \$16.50 to \$17; bacon, long clear, per lb, 8½ to 8¾c; lard, Canada, tubs and pails, 10½ to 10¾c; compound, do., 8½ to 9c; smoked meats—hams per lb, 12½ to 13c; bellies per lb., 11c; rolls, per lb., 9c; backs, per lb, 11c.

Butter and cheese—Is somewhat firmer, as prices are not bringing choice stock upon the market very liberally. Good butter is worth 15c now, and that figure is paid more frequently than it was. There is still a considerable quantity classed as good which sells for 14c. Quotations are: Butter, good to choice, western, 14 to 16c; dairy, medium, 11½ to 13c; common, 9 to 11c; creamery, tubs, 19c; rolls, 22c; Cheese, May and June, 9½ to 9¾c.—*Empire*, Aug. 22nd.

Montreal Hardware Market.

Nails—There is no change in nails, and makers, as well as jobbers, report business quiet. The nominal figure is \$2.15 to \$2.20.

Pig Iron—The pig iron market is unchanged as to values and business since our last has been of a restricted character while prices are as before. Some lots ex store and ex wharf have been moved in a small way, one lot of Summerlee being taken from the wharf at \$21. To arrive the indications do not show much desire for business. So far only 300 tons in the aggregate have been contracted for, made up of lots of Carnbroe, Summerlee and Siemens the basis being at a slight concession upon our outside figures so that there is as yet no reason to alter our range which may be allowed to stand, Summerlee and equal brand \$21 and Eglington, Carnbroe, etc., \$19 to \$19.50.

Bar and Scrap—There is no change in bar iron, and business since our last has been inconsiderable and values are nominally the same at \$2 or thereabouts. Wrought iron scrap rules at \$17 and cast proportionately less.

Tin Plates—This line shows no change whatever and there has been practically little or no business to note. Cokes rule steady at \$3.60 to \$3.75 and charcoal \$4.25 to \$4.50.

Terns Plates—This article has furnished the more interesting features of the week. We noted in our last a more active enquiry on the part of western buyers, and now that the cause of this is known sellers here are ready to kick themselves. The dealers in Ontario simply were better posted than dealers down here, and accordingly booked a round quantity here before Montreal men were up to their trick. Then there was some language more forcible than polite, but they had to grin and bear it. In consequence of this prices in terns have been advanced to \$8 to \$8.25.

Canada Plates—There has been no alteration in regard to this line since our last, but an order would probably result in concession if there was no hope in getting it otherwise. We quote \$2.75 to \$2.85.

Copper and Lead—Lead remains about the same, but has an easy tendency at \$3.50 to \$3.75. Copper rules at \$5.50 to \$6 per 100 pounds.

Oils—Business continues quiet in oils generally, but cod oil continues very firm and the inside figure on it is now 42½c for round lots, ideas for jobbing purposes being still 45c or thereabouts. Linseed remains as before, 62 to 64c for raw and 2: more for boiled, while there is nothing particular to say about seal oil. In a large way it is accessible at 47½ and 50c is the idea for smaller quantities. Castor oil and cod liver remain as before.

Leads—A small, quiet trade of a jobbing character is all there is to note in this branch. We quote choice 6 to 6½c, No. 1 \$5.50, No. 2 \$5, No. 3 \$4.50, d. y white 6c, red do., 4½c.

Glass—There is no change in glass, while there is only a small business doing on the old basis at \$1.40 to \$1.50.

Live Stock Market.

A Liverpool cable to the *Montreal Gazette*, dated August 24, says: "The receipts of Canadian and United States cattle were very heavy to-day, and with a very large general supply the market was very weak with no prospect of an immediate improvement. The finest Canadian steers did not make above 11½c, the

range being as follows:— Finest steers, 11 to 11½c; good to choice, 10½ to 11c; poor to medium, 9½ to 10c; inferior and bul's, 7 to 9c.

The *Montreal Gazette* of August 24 says:—"The cable advices from the British cattle centres continue very discouraging to the shippers, at which prices shippers stand to lose heavily. A heavy run of cattle is the chief cause of the continued weakness. If the markets for fat cattle do not improve very soon the prospects for a successful season's business will be very small. There is no change in the high cost of space here, and Mr. Bickerdike is in consequence loading a second steamer, the Milanese, at Boston with United States and Canadian cattle, 280 head being sent forward from Toronto. The freight is understood to be 25 shillings, or 40 shillings below the ruling figure here. Of course there is a great advantage in shipping from the St. Lawrence; but it is doubtful if the privileges enjoyed by our Canadian cattle on the other side is worth more than 20 shillings per head on fat cattle. The Milanese is going to London. The local market was very quiet all week but brightened up somewhat to-day. Shippers did not buy here to any extent, first because there was very little here to buy, and secondly, because they obtained all they required in the Toronto market, where there was a good demand for stockers. At the east end abattoir this morning there were 300 cattle. There were no good cattle offering, but the best there was brought fully \$5 per head more than they would have done last week. Only two loads of cattle were offered which could be classed as fairly good. A shipper offered 3¾c for the lot, but the owner held for 4c. The same shipper bought about 40 head of stockers at 3 to 3¾c. Rough inferior beasts sold down as low as 2c. Sheep and lambs were in good demand, the former selling at \$3.50 to \$7 a piece and the latter at \$2 to \$4. There were some fine Manitoba cattle. Ironsides had a large lot for export, and Mr. Thoratton had a bunch of 60 nice 1,000 pound steers, for which he was asking 4c per lb., refusing an offer of 3¾c.

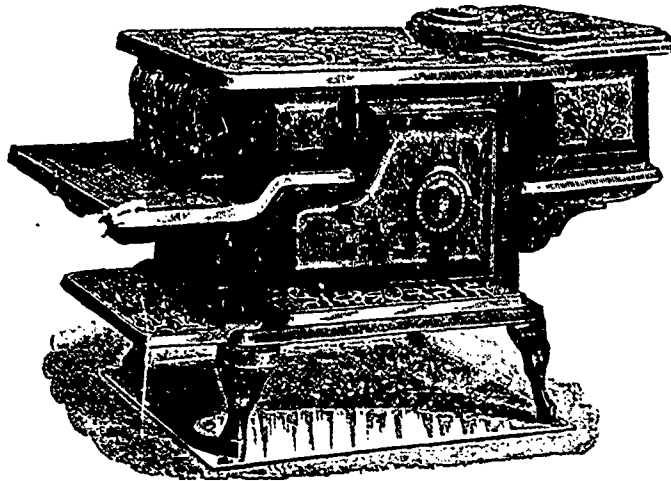
Ladoga Wheat.

Professor Saunders, chief director of the system of Canadian experimental farms, writes the secretary of the Winnipeg grain exchange as follows:—"When I reached Brandon on my way west I found the Ladoga wheat on the experimental farm quite ripe and cut. I am more than ever impressed with the great importance of introducing this grain more generally among the farmers of Central and Northern Manitoba. It is still from a week to ten days earlier than Red Five sown under the same conditions and at the same time, and if every farmer in those parts of Manitoba I have named could have at least a portion of his crop in Ladoga, he could always be tolerably sure of ripening that, and he could begin his cutting a week or ten days earlier, which would be a great gain, as his Ladoga would be out of the way before his Red Five would be ready to harvest. In the northern sections of Manitoba I would advise that this be the main wheat grown, as I believe if sown early it could be ripened every year before frost comes.

For the first half of this year nine million eggs were shipped from Canada to Great Britain.

The E. & C. Gurney Co'y,
LIMITED.

WINNIPEG.



MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

STOVES AND RANGES,

Hot Water Boilers and Radiators,
Hot Air Furnaces and Registers and
Gurney's Standard Scales.

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS

Tin Goods, Pressed and Pieced

GRANITE GOODS.

Estimates Given for Heating all Classes of Private Dwelling
and Public Buildings.

FOUNDRIES HAMILTON AND TORONTO.

JAMES BURRIDGE, Manager.

CONSUMERS CORDAGE CO'Y

(LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE, NEW YORK LIFE BUILDING, MONTREAL.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Blue Ribbon, Redcap, Crown and Silver Composite

BINDER TWINES

and all kinds of Cordage.

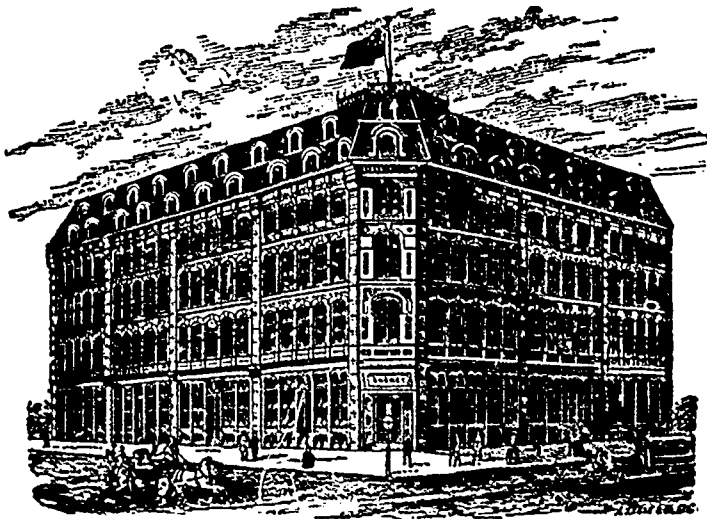
MANUFACTURERS OF JUTE BAGS.

BAG DEPARTMENT

Jute and Cotton Bags of every Description
for all Purposes.

Northwestern Agents: MERRICK, ANDERSON & CO., Winnipeg, Man.

MEN'S BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING A SPECIALTY.



Our Travellers with Samples for the Autumn and Winter Season, 1891-1892 are now on the Road.

H. SHOREY and CO., CLOTHIERS, WHOLESALE
1866, 1868 and 1870 Notre Dame and 36, 38, 40 and 42 St. Henry St., MONTREAL.

It was a Rosebud all the same.

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

BROMLEY & CO.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—



AWNINGS, STACK COVERS, ETC.

MATTRESSES OF ALL KINDS.

The only Manufacturers of the W. W. Springs in Manitoba.

15 TENTS TO RENT.

217 McWILLIAM STREET, WINNIPEG.

P.O. BOX 910.

TELEPHONE 68

TEES, WILSON & CO.

70 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

INDIAN, CEYLON, CHINA AND JAPAN

T. E. A. S.

We make a specialty of CEYLON and INDIAN Teas, and carry the largest assortment of any House in the Dominion.

represented in Manitoba, Northwest Territories and British Columbia, by

D. C. McCRECOR, - McINTYRE BLOCK WINNIPEG

PROVISIONS.

J. Y. Griffin & Co.
PORK PACKERS,

—AND—

Wholesale Dealers in Provisions.

Our Stock of Cured Meats and all kinds of Heavy Provisions is now complete. Clo-c Prices to the Trade.

EGGS WANTED.

Highest Market price paid for any Quantity Fresh Eggs.

Agents for the McCormick Manufacturing Co., London, Ont., biscuits, Confectionery, Jams and Jellies.

Orders by Wire and Letter receive Special Attention. Orders and Correspondence Solicited

J. S. CARVETH & CO.,

Pork Packers and Commission Merchants.

Smoked Meats, Butter and Eggs. Try our Celebrated German Sausage and Ham, Chicken and Tongue.

Write for circulars of our Patent Egg Preserving Fluid sold by the gallon. 100 per cent saved by using it. We have kept Eggs fresh for over three years.

Cash paid for Horseradish root in any quantity. Ship it in, and get a good price for it. We are wanting it all the time. Sausage Casings for Sale.

333 4th Avenue North, - WINNIPEG.

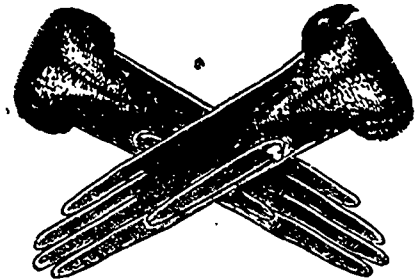
SAMUEL HOOPEE, DEALER IN MONUMENTS, HEAD STONES, Mantle Pieces, Grates, Etc. Special designs furnished on application. Corner Bannatyne and Albert streets, Winnipeg.

ALLEN & BROWN,
WINNIPEG.
PACKERS and CURERS.

CHOICEST SMOKED HAMS, AND BREAKFAST BACON, BONELESS HAM, PURE LARD,
At Lowest Prices.

ROYAL CROWN SOAP
THE BEST.

JAMES HALL & CO.
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
Gloves, Mitts, Snowshoes, Indian Moccasins



Our specialties are all styles of GLOVES, MITTS AND GAUNTLETS
In fine Buck and Antelope universally acknowledged the best
BROCKVILLE, - ONT.

W. R. Johnston & Co.

(Late Livingston, Johnston & Co.)

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS

OF READY MADE

CLOTHING.

44 BAY STREET, TORONTO.

Samples at McIntyre Block, Winnipeg REPRESENTATIVES: A. W. Lasher & W. W. Armstrong

HENRY SMITH,

(LATE OF SMITH & FODGER.)

53 BAY STREET, - TORONTO.

WHOLESALE

FANCY GOODS, TOYS, WOODENWARE, ETC.

Mr. W. H. SMITH is now upon his ground with a full line of Fall goods and will call upon the leading trade in all the larger towns throughout Manitoba, Northwest and British Columbia during this month and next.

HENRY SMITH, 53 Bay Street, TORONTO

(LATE OF SMITH & FODGER.)

The Russian Ministry of Finance announces that the yield of rye is estimated at 455,000,000 bushels, but that owing to the present supplies being nearly exhausted 640,000,000 bu. will be required to supply wants. The deficit must be supplied by potatoes and corn.

PAINTS. COLORS. VARNISHES.

WILLIAM JOHNSON COMPANY.

OUR SPECIALTIES ARE,

- Johnston's "DECORATORS PURE" White Lead.
- " KALSOMINE, 12 Beautiful Tints.
- " "MANHATTEN" Coach Colors, (Ready-Mixed.)
- " PURE LIQUID COLORS.—Latest Artistic Shades, BEST IN THE WORLD.
- " MAGNETIC IRON PAINT.
- " COACH COLORS in Japan.
- " "SUN" Varnish,

WORKS: - MONTREAL.

Gillies' Series of Pens.

NO.	DESCRIPTION.	PER GROSS
202	Railway Pen, fine point	40c.
212	Peruvian Pen, medium point	70c.
222	Queen Pen, fine point	70c.
232	Lodger Pen, fine point	70c.
242	Beaver Pen, turned up point	65c.
252	Commercial Pen, medium point	60c.
262	Electric Pen, fine point	60c.
282	Public Pen, fine point	45c.
302	Falcon Pen, medium point	40c.
402	Lorne Pen, extra broad point	60c.
502	Windsor Pen, medium point	50c.

FOR SALE BY ALL STATIONERS.

WHOLESALE ONLY FROM

BUNTIN, GILLIES & CO.

Wholesale Stationers, Paper, Envelope and Account Book Manufacturers.

HAMILTON, - ONTARIO.

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO.

LIMITED.

The most perfect Flouring Mill in Canada. CAPACITY 2,000 BARRELS A DAY.

Barrel Factory at the Mill and Grain Storage Capacity of 550,000 bushels in addition to which we have a system of handling Elevators throughout the Northwest.

All Grades of HARD WHEAT FLOUR in Barrels and Bags.

Offices at: MONTREAL. KEEWATIN. WINNIPEG.

E. A. Small & Co.,

—MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE OF—

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

Our representatives are now on the road with Fall and Winter Goods. Reserve your orders until you see their Samples.

Albert Buildings, Victoria Square,
MONTREAL.



Study

This Comparative Analysis.

Albumen, Fibrine, &c., (Nutritious-Element)	22 10	none
Soluble Salts of Flesh. (Stimulating Element)	33.40	58.50
Mineral Salts, (Bone Forming Element)	12.60	21.50
Moisture.	31.90	20.00
	100 00	100.00

Beef Extracts are merely stimulants.

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF
is Real Food.

Andrew Allan, President. John McKechnie, Superintendent.
F. E. Brydges, Vice-President. E. E. Williams, Sec.-Treas.

THE VULCAN IRON COMPANY,

OF MANITOBA, (LIMITED),

BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS,

Light and Heavy Forgings, Engine and Boiler Works
Millwrighting,

GENERAL BLACKSMITHING,

POINT DOUGLAS A. R. WINNIPEG.

Our new lines of Brooches, Bapins, Eardrops, and Scarf Pins in Rolled Plate and Gold Front are now complete. See our new Styles of Black Goods.

WE SELL WHOLESALE ONLY.

Grigor Bros.

WHOLESALE JEWELERS

527 MAIN STREET,

WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

Redwood Brewery

Fine Ales, Extra Porter and Premium Lager.

Most Extensive Establishment of the kind in Western Canada.

ED. L. DREWRY,
PROPRIETOR,
WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

Highest cash price paid for good Malting Barley.

CIGARS!

Encourage Home Manufactures by smoking

Republics, Columbia, Cazucks, Selects & Specials

—MADE BY—

Bryan & Co

WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

RUBLEE, RIDDELL & CO

Commission Merchants

AND IMPORTERS OF

Green and Dried Fruits.

15 OWEN STREET,

WINNIPEG

COMMUNICATIONS.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT MANUFACTURERS
VS. THE FARMERS AND
MERCHANTS.

To the Editor of the Commercial.

There is probably a limit to the time which your courtesy would induce you to extend the use of your columns to Mr. Van Allen and myself for the purpose of testing our powers of repartee, without some regard to the practical value of our remarks. As Mr. Van Allen's last contribution makes it so clear that our dispute has resolved itself into a hair-splitting contest, I shall follow the binder incident no further. I shall accept his own version of it and leave it to your readers to judge what bearing that version has upon the point which the incident was introduced to illustrate.

Mr. Van Allen jumped into this discussion with a good deal of jauntiness. He probably never expected to hear of your humble servant after his first scathing onslaught in which he termed my statements "glittering generalities" said they had "little in them of themselves" and by implication taunted me with want of courage in not appending to them my every-day name. At first I thought Mr. Van Allen's object was literary distinction. Now, however, it appears he aims at being a monopolist of the truth. He says in his last: "That so long as a writer adheres strictly to the truth, and also is sure of the truth or hear say evidence before relying on it, there is little liability, even though he be somewhat unskilful, of his being entangled, even by so shrewd a person as Manitoba Merchant." I dispute entirely the soundness of this proposition and shall endeavor to sustain my objection by an illustration of Mr. Van Allen's own method in this discussion. It will be remembered that Mr. Van Allen stated that Canadian implement manufacturers competed on equal terms in Australia, with Americans and got at least their share of business. This was undoubtedly true, as I know that Mr. Van Allen's statements all are to the best of his belief. But one would find it difficult to see in what way it supports his contention that a 35 per cent. tariff is necessary to protect at home those Canadian manufacturers who can successfully compete on equal terms abroad where their natural advantages are fewer. Here Mr. Van Allen states a truth which has the "entangling" effect of directly antagonizing one of his own principal contentions. Mr. Van Allen has done the same thing in several other instances. He has also cited truths which while undisputable in themselves have had no bearing on the matters discussed. Now there is no special merit in saying things which are true but which are not apropos of anything in particular. Mr. Van Allen might defiantly aver that it gets dark when the sun goes down, which would have to be admitted as a natural fact, but the statement would not help us to a clearer understanding of the relative positions of the machine dealers and the retail merchants. When one begins a discussion if he desires to avoid being "entangled" he must not only "adhere to the truth," but he must be careful to draw sound conclusions from it and only use it appositely to the question discussed. The mere statement of an aphorism like that of Mr. Van Allen's which I quoted,

and which can be seen to be both superficial and fallacious, although doubtless it seemed very plausible to his ear, will not carry general conviction. It must have been quite clear to Mr. Van Allen all along, that I never doubted his entire honesty, although I am sorry to note that he cannot overcome his suspicion that I have a latent tendency to lying myself. How he obtained the impression I am at a loss to know. He gives another instance of his tendency to the use of unfortunate expressions when he says I seek to deal with questions which I have not fully studied. Instead of merely stating this, Mr. Van Allen should have demonstrated it, which if the statement is based on fact he should have been able easily to do in the course of the discussion. I don't think he has. But after all I really can't see for what object Mr. Van Allen raised this discussion.

I notice Mr. Editor, that you have returned to your criticisms of the credit system of the country which you appropriately describe as "rotten indeed. To help in calling attention to this all-important subject was my intention when Mr. Van assailed me. When to the risk and unsoundness engendered by the pernicious long credit system is added the danger of dealing exclusively with customers who have other creditors all holding security, the position of the retail merchant is precarious indeed. By far the most numerous of those secured creditors are the agricultural implement manufacturers. These latter get large profits and large interest and from the date of the sale they hold security for payment. Contrast their position with that of the retail merchant, who sells his goods at small profits, lets the accounts run for months with frequently no interest, holding no security for payment and usually carrying the account in such a shape that he would experience difficulty even in establishing the indebtedness, if his debtor tried to dispute it. Considering the small profits and the unprotected and perilous position of the retail merchant, and also that the other creditor of the farmer holds security, it might be naturally thought that the merchant would have the first claim to payment when the farmer realized on his produce. But the reverse is the case usually. If the farmer has any money the machine man has the first of it as a rule. And why? Simply because he has the means of compelling the farmer to pay him. When the farmer has not enough to pay both, the merchant has to wait or lose, and such is the bad effect of a vicious custom that the retail merchants generally have come to look upon it as part of the natural order of things that the machine people should be paid first because they hold security, and it seldom appears to occur to them to enquire why the machine people should hold this security while they themselves hold none, although their claims are in themselves at least equally obligatory on the farmer. It may be said that the farmers must have machinery and must accept the dealers' conditions. The farmer must even more urgently have groceries, dry goods, boots and other necessaries of life. Why can he get these without any trouble, and virtually without any conditions of payment but his own good will or his own good luck? Simply because as you aptly put it the retail merchant is to a certain extent a slave of his customers. Rather than risk losing a customer he takes chances which his own prudence and common

sense frequently condemn as hazardous. The result is that very few retail merchants are making rapid headway. The few who are making good progress are precisely those who stick to business principle at the risk of offending customers, because their strong common sense tells them that success is impossible unless they adopt and adhere to a system of business by which they will have a reasonable certainty of getting returns for the goods they dispose of. Strange to say these are the very men also who manage to hold the customers. The reason of this is that such men are more apt to be thorough masters of their business and better able to act to the demands of their customers than the trader who has no appreciation of the necessity of financial firmness, and farmers like other people, prefer to do business with a man who impresses them with the idea that he is a man of business.

Those whose duty it is to study the business situation, will have noticed from the mercantile reports that during the last few months several thousands of chattel mortgages made by Manitoba farmers, have been recorded. The great majority of these mortgages are given to machine dealers, and I believe in most instances cover the mortgagors' crops and stocks. These are given in security for machine debts. In event of a short crop what is the position of the retail merchant, who is a creditor of these mortgagors, and who holds no security? His position is not only precarious but it is almost ridiculous. The actual situation is that he has been contributing his goods to improve the security of the creditor who holds it. This will be quite apparent by a little reflection. Selling goods without security to customers who have given security to other persons from whom they purchased goods is not business. It is folly. No wholesale merchant would think of doing it. Is the retailer in any better position for taking gambling chances than the wholesale man? When a farmer who has given security to other creditors requires goods on credit from a retail merchant his own safety and common sense would suggest to the latter the necessity of being on an equal footing with those other creditors. If the former will require advances to the extent of say \$100, before he can realize any money, the retail merchant should get from him a chattel mortgage covering goods to that value. Then he need fear no discrimination. It may be said that the farmer would not give such a security. Why does he give it to the machine dealer, whose goods are less necessary to his existence? Simply because the machine dealer from the first has been doing business on business principles, and that he should be secured is looked upon now as a matter of course. It is never too late to mend, and it is not too late yet for the retail merchants of Manitoba and the Northwest to import a little common sense into the financial department of their business. Your suggestion of a retailers' convention is an excellent one. The matter of collections is one on which combined action is of the greatest importance. Still, combination without individual effort can do very little, and individual firmness and energy in this matter can do a very great deal even without joint action. It would be to the best interest and advantage of the retail merchants that they should meet and exchange views on matters relating to their interests generally and particularly to their financial methods. I do not pretend to have

made any discovery in this matter. My sole object is to draw the attention which the subject merits to a condition of matters which every intelligent merchant knows to exist but to whose importance and to whose great influence and bearing on his own interest he has not hitherto given the attention which it deserves. If I have succeeded in impressing even a few with the necessity of recognizing this importance and acting energetically on their observation, I shall consider myself well repaid for my trouble and compensated for the castigations which Mr. Van Allen has administered to me. Thanking you for your great good nature in extending to Mr. Van Allen and myself, the use of so much of your valuable space I am,

Very truly yours,

MANITOBA MERCHANT

British Columbia Halibut.

The residents of the prairie province have during the past two years had periodical opportunities of sampling in a fresh state, and without having gone through the process of freezing, the delicate pure white-fleshed fish, known as the British Columbia halibut, which is in reality not a halibut at all, but a fish of much finer fibre, and far more delicious flavor. Some piscatorial judges pronounce it a large sized turbot, but it is a fish of even finer fibre and richer flavor than the English turbot, and comes nearer in taste and flavor to the English sole, only it is not quite so fine in fibre, although in no way inferior in flavor. Besides it is a giant in size compared with the sole, some of the large specimens weighing nearly one hundred pounds, while the common weights of fish in a catch of a boat load range from thirty to forty-five pounds. This extra size may account for the coarser fibre, so that after all the British Columbia halibut is only a giant sole. Be that as it may, the fact remains, that it is the most delicious flavored of all deep sea fish to be found around our Canadian coast either Atlantic or Pacific, and the wonder is, that it is not more common in our inland markets, seeing its source of supply on the coast of the Pacific province is practically inexhaustible.

Recently a representative of this journal visited the fish warehouses of Messrs. E. Fader & Co., of Vancouver, and saw the handling of a tug load of those fine fish as they came in from the fishing grounds some 250 miles distant. It required only six to eight days for a tug to start from Vancouver for the fishing grounds, and return with from ten to twelve tons of fish, and that was considered a small catch. The natives in their boats set to work as soon as the tug arrived, and delivered on board at a nominal price per fish, and in this way a catch of ten to twenty tons can usually be secured in about two days, and a start made back to port.

That this fishing is not prosecuted more vigorously is due to the fact that the local market is so limited, and experience has shown, that in the moist warm atmosphere of the Pacific province salting and curing of a delicate fish is thus difficult to accomplish, unless during the winter, and the coast is too stormy and dangerous at that time of year to make deep sea fishing a safe undertaking. However quite a market could be had for the fish over the prairie countries east of the Rockies, where

they can be shipped packed in ice via C. P. R., and the management of that road have perfect arrangements for the re-icing at Donald of all such shipments, so that they can be laid down in any Manitoba town or city in excellent condition, beautiful and fresh. An enquiry into the cost of fish and freight east revealed the fact, that these fish can be retailed in Winnipeg at a liberal profit almost as low in price as Lake Superior trout usually are, and those people in Winnipeg who have tasted those fish know how much finer they are, than anything out of Lake Superior.

As THE COMMERCIAL representative watched the hundreds of fine large so called halibut being slid down a long chute into the warehouses of Messrs. Fader & Co., then to be packed into vat like receptacles along with broken up ice, he could not think what a delicacy a piece of one would be in the Manitoba capital, and at the same time wondered that so little effort had been made in the past, to supply the residents of the prairie with a Pacific ocean delicacy, which can be had in such abundance and so cheap. It may be mentioned here that Messrs. Fader & Co. forwarded one of those fine fish with their compliments to the office of THE COMMERCIAL by express, where it arrived in fine condition, and proved as great a treat as ever reached that spot.

Montreal Market.

Flour—There is some enquiry for export, but shippers want to buy at 25c per barrel less than Ontario millers care to sell at. Western men are asking \$4.95 to \$4.90 on track here for straight rollers, but we have heard of no transactions at these figures. City millers have advanced their prices 25c on strong bakers, \$5.50 per barrel being now asked. It is stated by dealers, however, that sales of one to two car lots have been made at \$5.25 in special instances where good old customers are given a turn with instructions not to breathe a word about it. Manitoba millers are asking \$5.25 for best straight bakers on track here, with ordinary bakers selling at \$5.

Oatmeal, etc.—Granulated and rolled oats, \$5.55 to \$5.70 per barrel, and \$2.70 per bag; standard and fine oatmeal, \$5.45 to \$5.55 per barrel, and \$2.65 to \$2.70 per bag.

Wheat—In the present unsettled condition of the market, prices are purely nominal at \$1.10 to \$1.12 for No. 2 Manitoba hard.

Oats—The market is irregular with car lots of new crop to arrive next week at 34c. Old No. 2 Ontario are offered at 42c with 40c bid, some holders asking 45c. Quebec No. 2 are quoted at 35c to 39c.

Feed—The market is quiet with sales of car lots of Manitoba bran in bags at \$15.50; city bran, \$15 to \$15.50 on track. Shorts are quoted at \$19 to \$20; middlings, at \$22.

Barley—Nominal at 45 to 50c for feed, and 55 to 56c for malting.

Butter—A holder who asked 20c last week for a round lot of creamery, and refused a bid of 19c, has since offered it at 19c without getting it. We quote as a fair range for creamery 18 to 19c as to quality. Eastern Townships have changed hands in round quantities at 16 to 16c, the latter figure for fine stock, and we quote 16 to 17c. Western moves slowly at 14 to 14c for quantities, the range being from 13 to 15c.

Cheese—The market closes with a slightly easier tone. The bulk of the cheese going out this week cost 9c to 9c for finest western white and colored, a few lots at 9c these being July's. In under priced goods sales have taken place at 8c to 9c, several lots at 9 to 9c showing excellent value.

Eggs—Liberal receipts and a very indifferent demand caused a decidedly easier feeling, several good sized straight lots being put out to day at 12c, with smaller parcels at 12c. Choice candled stock have sold in single packages at 13 to 13c.

Apples—This fruit is a complete drug on the market and sales of Astacans have been made at 75 to \$1.25, and Duchess at \$1.75 to \$2 per barrel. Dried apples quiet at 6 to 8c per pound as to quality. Evaporated apples quoted at 11 to 14c per pound as to quality.

Hides—No. 1, 5c; No. 2, 4c; No. 3, 3c; tanners pay 1c more; lambskins, 50 to 55c calfskins, 7c.

Money—Money on call remains unchanged at 4 to 4c. Commercial paper, 6 to 7c.

Eastern Business Changes.

ONTARIO.

J. P. O'Byrne, coal, London, is dead.

Eliza McIntosh, hotel, Ingersoll, has assigned.

J. E. Booth, hotel, Orangeville, has assigned.

Martin Simpson, grocer, etc., Berlin, has assigned.

Francis Reynolds, books, etc., Cobourg, has sold out.

John Simons, general store, Arthur, has assigned.

W. J. Brett, grocer, etc., Amherstburg, has assigned.

J. H. Hewer & Co., confectioner, Brantford, has assigned.

C. L. Johnson, builder, etc., Wallaceburg, has assigned.

Thos. Hammond grocer, etc., Byron, about moving to London.

S. S. Young, wholesale grocer, Trenton, has suspended payment.

The following were burned out at Exeter:—W. E. Cochenour, drugs; C. Lutz, drugs, and W. Folland, tins.

QUEBEC.

Alex. Fisher, plumber, Montreal, has assigned.

R. J. McNally & Co., hotel, Montreal, have assigned.

J. B. Hutchins & Co., whitewear, Montreal, have assigned.

Highland Whiskey.

The *Moray and Nairn Express*, of July 25, contains a cut and lengthy account of the new distillery at Craigellachie, Speyside. This is the centre of the distillery industry, there being no less than twenty such establishments within as many miles. The distillery is described as occupying a most picturesque location. The new industry is on a large scale, and supplied with the latest improved plant. P. J. Mackie, of the well known firm of Mackie & Co., distillers and wine merchants, and manufacturers of the famous Ilay whiskeys, is prominent in connection with the promotion of the new Craigellachie industry.

CONFEDERATION LIFE.

HEAD OFFICE, - TORONTO.

Business in Force, - \$20,000,000. - - Assets and Capital, \$4,250,000.

INCREASES MADE LAST YEAR.

In Income,	\$55,168 00	In New Business	\$706,967 00
In Assots,	\$417,141 00	In Business in Force	\$1,600,376 00
In Cash Surplus	\$68,648 00		

W. C. MACDONALD, Actuary.

J. K. MACDONALD, Managing Director.

LUCAS, PARK & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers and Importers,

73 McNab Street North, - Hamilton, Ont

— PROPRIETORS OF THE CELEBRATED BRANDS OF —

L. P. & Co's. Pure Spices and Coffees

— ALSO —

HILLWATTEE TEAS

— IN POUND AND HALF-POUND TIN FOIL PACKETS. —

☞ Samples and Quotations Sent on Application. ☜

THE MANUFACTURERS'

Combined Authorized Capital :
\$3,000,000.00.
Full Government Deposit.

Life and Accident

Provincial Manager :
W. R. MILLER,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Policies of the Manufacturers' Life are not only the most popular but also the most liberal and comprehensive now offered to the public. They are non-forfeitable, incontestable and free from all limitation as to residence, travel, sickness or occupation after TWO YEARS.

The name of the Manufacturers' Accident Insurance Company is synonymous with everything which constitutes safe, comprehensive and cheap Accident Insurance. Its Policies are within the reach of all and all claims are paid without delay or discount immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof of injury or death.

HEAD OFFICE :
Cor. Yonge and Colborne Sts.,
TORONTO.

Insurance Companies

Managing Director :
JOHN F. ELLIS,
Director of the Manufacturers' Life Co., TORONTO

W. E. SANFORD M'FG CO., Ld.

MANUFACTURERS OF

CLOTHING

45 to 49 King St. Princess Street.
HAMILTON & WINNIPEG.

S. D. BERTRAND,
OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE

For the Province of Manitoba, under the recommendation of the Board of Trade of the City of Winnipeg.

Insolvent and Trust Estates Managed with Promptness and Economy.
Special attention to Confidential Business Enquiries.

Corner 2nd. Avenue and 2nd St. North,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Furniture and Undertaking House.

M. HUGHES & CO.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Furniture and Undertaking Warerooms
315 and 317 Main Street
TELEPHONE No 413.

☞ Closest prices given to dealers ☜

Satisfaction guaranteed in every department.

MUNROE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers

Wines, Liquors and Cigars
OF THE BEST BRANDS
9th STREET, - BRANDON

E. F. HUTCHINGS'

GREAT NORTHWEST

Saddlery House

Is now Open for Business.

Our new premises will be found opposite the City Hall, Corner Main and Market Sts.,

No. 519 Main St. and 191 to 195 Market St.

The Largest Stock and Best Equipped Establishment in Canada. Lowest prices and Best Goods is our Motto.

TRUNKS, VALISES, LEATHER and FINDINGS, SADDLERY HARDWARE, WHIPS, &c.

Don't forget the new premises.

E. F. HUTCHINGS, Proprietor, WINNIPEG.

STEVENS & BURNS

MANUFACTURERS

Elevator Engines & Boilers

ERTEL VICTOR HAY PRESSES

—AND—

PORTABLE ENGINES AND THRESHERS.

WINNIPEG, - - MAN

Winnipeg Brass Works

86 ALBERT STREET.

Manufacturer of all Classes of Brass Goods, Brass and Iron Railings, Etc., Etc.

ELECTRIC BELLS KEPT IN STOCK.

ANDREW SCHMIDT, - Winnipeg.

Grant, Horn & Bucknall,

PRODUCE

—AND—

Commission Merchants,



128 Princess Street, WINNIPEG
CREAMERY BUTTER!

DAIRY BUTTER!!

CHEESE!!!

J. & A. Clearihue,
 COMMISSION MERCHANTS
 —DEALERS IN—
FRUITS AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.
 Special attention to consignments of Furs and
 Skins, Butter and Eggs.
Yates Street, VICTORIA, B.C.
 P.O. BOX 536.
 AGENTS Skidgate Oil Works, B.C.; D. Richards Laundry Soaps,
 Woolstock, Ontario; Teller, Bothwell Co., Montreal, Parisian
 Washing Blue.
 We have a large cool warehouse with good facilities for handling
 Butter and Produce in quantities.
 Consignments Received in all Lines. Correspondence Solicited.

Victoria Rice Mill
 VICTORIA, B.C.
CHINA and JAPAN RICE,
 RICE FLOUR AND BREWERS' RICE.

WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY.
HALL, ROSS & CO., - Agents.

Henry Saunders,
 —IMPORTER AND DEALER IN—
GROCERIES and LIQUORS,
 37, 39 AND 41 JOHNSON STREET,
 VICTORIA, B.C.

Brackman & Ker,
 —WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—
FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN AND PRODUCE
 VICTORIA, B.C.
 CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

EVANS BROS.' PIANOS,
 Fine Finish, Fine Toned, Easy Touch.
 THE UNEQUALLED
Doherty Organ.
 IF YOU THINK OF BUYING AN ORGAN OR PIANO,
 Send for Catalogue and Price Lists
 O. E. MARCY, GENERAL MANAGER.
 WINNIPEG.

ROBERTSON, THOMPSON & CO.,
GRAIN, FLOUR
Produce and General Commission,
 185 Notre Dame Street East,
 P.O. BOX 615. **WINNIPEG.**
 CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED FROM MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS
 DESIROUS OF INTRODUCING THEIR GOODS IN MANITOBA
 AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Victoria Steam Bakery
M. R. SMITH & CO.
 —WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—
Cracker :- Bakers,
 VICTORIA, B.C.
 Capacity 50 barrels of Flour per day. Corres-
 pondence Invited.

LELAND HOUSE, VANCOUVER,
 British Columbia.
 The leading commercial hotel of the city.
 Directly above the C.P.R. Station and Steam-
 boat wharf. All modern improvements. Sample
 rooms for travellers.
 J. E. INSLEY, Mgr. WM. PROUT, Prop

THE COLONIAL
 The Leading Hotel of the Mainland of British
 Columbia.
GEORGE R. RAYMOND, :- Proprietor.
 Good Sample Rooms, and every Convenience for Com-
 mercial Men and Tourists. Rates Moderate.
New Westminster, - - - B. C.

JOHN DEVINE & SON,
 COLLECTORS, COMMISSION & GENERAL AGENTS,
 138 Cordova Street, VANCOUVER B.C.
 ESTABLISHED MAY, 1886. REFERENCES
 Correspondence and business solicited. Rents and
 debt collecting a specialty. P. O. Box 132.

G. R. MAJOR. G. C. ELDRIDGE.
MAJOR & ELDRIDGE,
 Warehousemen & Commission Merchants
 121 to 123 Water Street, Vancouver, B.C.
 Storage, free and bonded. Warehouse Receipts Granted.
 Advances made on Consignments. Customs and
 Ship Brokers. Insurance. Manitoba
 Products a Specialty.
 AGENTS FOR—
 CANADA SUGAR REFINERY Co., Montreal.
 THOS LAWRY & SON, Pork Packers, Hamilton, Ont.
 HELL, SIMPSON & Co., Butter and Cheese, Montreal.

HOWARD & McDONALD,
 Box 123, - - BRANDON, MAN.
 Agents for the Laclede Fire Brick Manufacturing Co.
 St. Louis; Sewer & Culvert, Pipes, Paving Brick, Fire-
 proofing Hollow Brick, Chimney Tops, Flue Linings, etc.
 ESTIMATES GIVEN.

McMILLAN & HAMILTON,
 COMMISSION MERCHANTS
 —WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—
BUTTER, EGGS, FRUITS AND PRODUCE
 A PERFECT SYSTEM OF
COLD STORAGE.
 230 ABBOTT STREET, - VANCOUVER,
 P.O. BOX NO. 296.

P. O. Box 132. TELEPHONE, WHARF 313
 CITY OFFICE 21.
HARRY T. DEVINE & CO.
FLOUR, FEED & PRODUCE MERCHANTS.
 SOLE AGENTS FOR VANCOUVER, NEW WESTMINSTER
 AND DISTRICT FOR
Leitch Bros Celebrated Oak Lake, Man. Flour
 Wharves, False Creek, Westminster Avenue,
 CITY OFFICE, 123 Cordova St. - Vancouver, B.C.

E. FADER & CO.,
 COMMISSION MERCHANTS
 — AND —
 Exporters and Wholesale Dealers in
FRESH, SALTED AND SMOKED FISH.
 Orders for the East promptly filled at all Seasons
 of the year.
FRESH HALLIBUT AND SALMON
 At very reasonable figures at present.
WATER STREET, - VANCOUVER, B. C.
 P. O. Box No 145.

J. CANNING,
 Direct Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS
 AND COUNTRY PRODUCE.
 BAY VIEW, CORDOVA ST., VANCOUVER, B.C.
 P.O. Box 711.

FLOUR.
 Patent Hungarian,
 Strong Bakers. Straight Bakers
 Superfine.
 BRAN. SHORTS.
 CHOPPED FEED.

Grain Shippers
 Correspondence from Cash Buyers Solicited.
LEITCH BROS.,
 FLOUR MILLS,
 Oak Lake, - Man.

Latest Data About Rye Crops.

The failure of the Russian rye crop and the ukase forbidding its export has stimulated the demand for the American product and greatly advanced values abroad. The condition of our crop is of especial interest now that the export demand has become so pressing. The July report of the Department of Agriculture contains the following: "The July average for spring and winter rye combined is 93.9, a figure nearly two points above that of last year, but which has been exceeded by eight years out of the past eleven. The condition of the crop in the winter-wheat states is especially high and remarkably uniform, no average falling below 94 and none going above 99. In those states the indications favor a yield considerably above the average for a series of years. In the spring-wheat states the average is lower on account of the low returns of Wisconsin, where nearly half of the crop is grown, and South Dakota. A poor condition in Wisconsin is the result of the same unfavorable conditions of temperature during the early spring months that have injuriously affected the prospect of wheat. Practically the crop in all other states will be at least up to the average." The August report of the Department of Agriculture puts the condition of spring rye at 89.6.

Rye is not a staple food product in the United States, and its production and consumption have not increased as those of other grains. Although a very large per cent. of our population are aliens who are accustomed to the use of rye in place of other cereals, yet judging from the small increase in its consumption as compared with the increase of our foreign population their diet evidently must change with their altered condition of living. Some statisticians estimate that the annual consumption per capita of wheat in this country is about 5 bushels, of corn 3 qushels, while of oats and rye together it is but 1 bushel.

Between 1849 and 1859 the production of rye in this country was doubled, but in the same time the output of corn and wheat was increased four fold. Our production in 1849 was estimated at 14,188,813 bushels, in 1859 it was increased to 21,101,380 bushels, but in 1869 it was reduced to 16,918,795 bushels, and in 1879 it rose to 19,831,595 bushels. Our output between 1850 and 1888, inclusive, with the value of the same for each year, was as follows:

Year	Bushels	Value
1850	24,540,829	\$18,504,560
1851	27,704,950	19,327,415
1852	29,960,037	18,439,191
1853	28,038,582	16,300,503
1854	28,640,000	14,857,040
1855	21,756,000	12,594,820
1856	24,480,008	13,181,330
1857	20,603,000	11,233,140
1858	28,415,700	16,721,869

In 1888 the total area devoted to rye was 2-364,205 acres, the yield per acre being but 12 bushels, while the average yield of corn per acre for the same year was 34.1 bushels; of wheat 11.1 bushels, of oats, 26 bushels; of barley, 21.3 bushels; and of buckwheat, 13.2 bushels. With the exception of corn and oats, the value per bushel of rye fell below all other cereals in 1888. The average value of rye per bushel that year was 58.8c; of buckwheat, 63.3c; of barley, 59c; of oats, 22.9c; of wheat, 92.6c; and of corn, 28.3c. But considering the yield per acre with the average price, it is at

once seen that rye returns less profit to the farmer than any other grain. It is for this reason mainly that rye is not a popular crop in our agriculture. However the acreage devoted to its growth this year shows an increase as compared with 1890. Using 1890 as a standard, the present acreage is estimated at 101.5. The increase this year is due to larger sowing in several states in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys.

Our exports of rye are very small as compared with those of wheat, corn, oats and barley. The following were our shipments of rye and rye flour for ten years:

Year	Rye	Rye Flour
1882	\$ 940,086	\$28,593
1883	1,057,993	25,079
1884	1,323,105	18,876
1885	2,000,294	15,937
1886	133,105	12,733
1887	216,190	11,781
1888	50,705	10,063
1889	158,717	13,370
1890	1,279,814	13,782
1891	212,161	19,185

Our exports of rye flour have for several years been principally to the Danish West Indies. European countries and Canada take the major part of our shipments of rye. Our exports of rye to Europe and Canada for three years were as follows:

Country	Bushels		
	1890	1889	1887
Belgium	974,125	31,977	87,477
Germany	560,195	110,200	93,900
England	128,884	8,891	—
Scotland	393,696	25,338	—
Ireland	29,088	—	—
Netherlands	49,758	—	89,992
Italy	21,510	—	—
Denmark	83,704	—	—
Canada	108,514	101,809	200

The following is a list of rye-producing countries, with sizes of late rye crops there, as recently made public:

Country	Bushels
Russia	692,800,000
Austria-Hungary	130,000,000
Roumania	40,000,000
Sweden	20,000,000
Denmark	—
Holland	48,000,000
Belgium	—
Germany	216,000,000
France	64,000,000
Spain	24,000,000
United States	28,000,000
Portugal	6,000,000
Total	1,274,800,000

In round numbers net imports of rye into Germany amount to about 28,800,000 bushels, into Holland about 4,000,000 bushels, Italy 8,000,000 bushels, Norway and Sweden about 12,000,000 bushels, and Belgium probably 2,500,000 bushels, an aggregate of 59,300,000 bushels. Almost all of these importations have been received from Russia, and the prohibition of exports of rye from that country will be severely felt.

The prohibition placed upon these shipments, however necessary it may be for Russia, cannot but affect seriously other countries in Europe, while at the same time it will be of great benefit to the United States. In 1890 Germany imported 876,214,400 kilos. of rye, of which 58 per cent. were produced in Russia.

While it is impossible to supply this deficiency wholly with rye the production of wheat and corn in this country is relied upon to supply the demand. Wheat is too dear a food product for the great mass of the European

population, and though they have shown a dislike for American corn, necessity will now force its use. With the exception of Great Britain and Ireland, its use in Europe heretofore has been confined mainly to the feeding of cattle. As a food product for the people it is cheaper and just as serviceable as rye, and it is believed that they will begin to use it as such just as readily as our foreign population has done. If its consumption by the people can be once established increased exportation is assured.—*Bradstreet's.*

Foreign Crop Deficiencies.

W. E. Bear, in writing to *Bradstreet's* says: "Since I wrote last the expectations of yield in nearly all European countries, including England, have been reduced by disastrous weather, so that the chances are that my estimate of the European deficiency, although greater than any other person's estimate so far as I have seen, will be below the mark. I should now advance the deficiency to 40,000,000 quarters (320,000,000 bushels) instead of my original 281,000,000 bushels, because I allowed for 40,000,000 bushels of exports from Russia and for greater crops in western Europe than are likely to be realized. I was anxious not to overestimate the deficiency, and the bad weather has made my calculation moderate.

Commenting on the above, *Bradstreet's* says: "In the opinion that Russia will yet have to be thrown out of account as to furnishing rye or wheat for export, the writer of the letter already quoted is, so far as we have learned, offset by Mr. Beerbohm's estimate of a probable Russian wheat export of 64,000,000 bu. and by another of a still greater quantity."

Toronto Dry Goods Trade.

The dry goods trade may now be said to be fully opened out. There is a fair number of merchants both from the east and west of Toronto, causing the wholesale trade to be busier than it has been at the same season of the year for many years. Stocks of both imported and Canadian manufacture seem to be well forward in every warehouse in the city and the present consensus of opinion is that the fall of 1891 will be the most prosperous that Toronto has seen. Novelties in dress goods in Canadian, English and German manufacture are being shown in great variety, and already we hear of many repeat orders being placed. Prices, while low, are being firmly maintained, and we hear of little or no cutting being done by the regular trade. Payments for the month of August so far have been very fair. Bankers as well as merchants seem to be well satisfied. This has only to continue for a couple of months and the dry goods trade will be in the best position that it has attained to since Toronto became the leading distributing point in the province.—*Toronto Empire.*

A Chicago telegram says:—The report that crops were seriously damaged by the frosts of Saturday night in Minnesota and Dakota is not verified. The damage to wheat and corn is said to be light. While the weather bulletins are conflicting and advices on the board of trade fail to agree, the United States weather bureau pronounces the frost to have been light and damage to crops small.

British Columbia Trade Letter

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.)

VANCOUVER, August 24th.—Hot weather has prevailed all week, and crops are ripening fast. Your correspondent has visited most of the sections in the New Westminster district recently and can speak with some knowledge as to their condition. On Westham island which is really the most advanced and best cultivated district in the province, grain is nearly all cut and threshing is underway. Oats is turning out from 60 to 100 bushels per acre, wheat 50 to 75 and barley as high in some instances as 80 to 90 bushels. Hay was harvested in good condition and averages about 2½ and 3 tons to the acre. On Lila and Sea islands the wet backward spring has a more depressing effect and grain is neither as heavy nor good as last, although yields will be from above the eastern average. About the same remarks apply to the Delta. Fruit generally has been a failure and very few creditable samples for exhibition can be obtained. Apples are not at all healthy in appearance, and the plums in places have been stung. Too much wet, cold weather in the spring and insufficient drainage and in many places lack of proper care of orchards account for the unsatisfactory condition of many of the orchards. Now that canneries are springing up and fruit will have a regular market price according to the value of varieties, more attention will be given to the commercial aspect of fruit growing. The custom heretofore has prevailed of farmers planting a great variety of fruit trees bought from irresponsible fruit tree agents with the result that over one half of the varieties are not as represented and the other half is useless for commercial purposes, or nearly so. Another feature is that farmers so far as my observation goes and not knowing either the varieties for sale or how to put them up for sale, or otherwise are indifferent. Our apples are superior to Oregon apples, but nine out of ten customers at a fruit store will buy the latter in preference to B. C. apples, for the reason that they are packed better. Boxes are neat and tasteful, only one variety and size are represented in a box, and all apples are picked one way. B. C. apples are dumped big and little all kinds, into rough boxes for which the highest market price is expected. Besides being uncommonly well off, compared with farmers in the east, the ordinary British Columbian is the most independent man imaginable and if his ways don't suit, well they needn't, that's all! He never gets excited or enthused over anything and goes on quite independent of the world, takes life easy and is generally free of debt, the devil and good intentions. This to some extent accounts for a condition of things that exists and retards progress on the lines of farming and fruit growing where are opportunities for success so great, because the original land owners and husbandmen have held the fortunes of the province so far in the hollow of his hand; but there is a new idea of things under way and while one cannot help but regret seeing so many broad acres unproductive and so much done in a "blacksmith" style there are also many fine farms being developed and any number of good men at work, which will produce a wonderful change in five years. A great deal of attention is being turned to gardening and the fields of potatoes, onions, mangolds, carrots, cabbages and so on are

surprising both as to number and appearance, so that in this line at least the home supply may be expected to fully supply the home demand. Considerable wheat and barley are also being raised for which a good market price is offered. Harvesting weather has been of the finest.

Building in Vancouver after a season of quietude is going to take another start, some half dozen large blocks being advertised for tenders. Among these are the bank of British North America, Bank of Montreal, the new club house and several big business blocks. The Union Steamship Co. is starting to build several iron vessels for local and foreign trade, while shipping generally is good. Real estate shows no marked features, though several large auction sales of lots are advertised. There is little change noticeable in the foreign lumber trade, although local orders are active and there is scarcely an industrial establishment of any kind in the province that is not reported full time at work and crowded with business. The salmon canning season is over, with a moderately full pack to each of the canneries on the Fraser. The northern canneries have done well. As this is one of the "off" years in the canning industry, some data have been obtained as to the economic value of the hatchery. Considering that the canning force has been so largely increased that the runs of the two last years have been unusually large and that this season was much better than similar seasons in former years, it may reasonably be inferred that the effects of the hatchery is beneficial and that the permanency of the salmon industry on the Fraser to some extent depends on it. However, it has not by any means been demonstrated but next year's view will go a long way towards deciding it one way or another. It is understood that the balance of the unfilled cases will be filled with "cohoes," the run of which is a few weeks later in the season. The season of f. fairs is now on and both Westminster and Victoria are advertising unusual attractions, the former especially. British Columbia has been favored with a visit from the members of the Crofters commission, who are now in the province looking over it for sites for colonization. There are undoubtedly many opportunities in this province ultimately for people with the characteristics and instincts of the Crofters, but it is very evident that for several years these people would have to be maintained before they could adapt themselves to the conditions and organize a system of industry. There are certain similarities, it is true between this coast and their own home that might tend to reconcile them to the situation, and, if other things were equal to maintain them, but it seems to me it would be rather a cruel experiment to place them here in their own resources until such time as the industries upon which they must rely are sufficiently developed to justify it. There is one thing, of course, there is no possibility of them either starving or freezing to death, but success is an other thing.

So far as business is concerned it is generally good, but little to report in the way of change of quotations, which are as follows in small wholesale quantities.

Flour and Grain—Manitoba patents \$6.30; Manitoba bakers, \$5.90; Enderby \$5.35; Oregon flour, \$6.00. Eastern rolled oats, \$3.75

per sack; Californian, ditto, \$5.25. Eastern oatmeal, \$3.50; ditto, California, \$4.00.

Food—Shorts, \$26; bran, \$24; wheat, \$35 to \$40; hay, \$15 to \$16; chopped feed, \$35 to \$40; oats, \$40 to \$43 per ton. Japanese rice 1½c per pound. Grain sacks, 8c each.

Cured Meats—Dry salt, 11c. per pound; roll bacon, 12c; breakfast bacon, 14c.; hame, 14c. Lard is held at the following prices: In tubs, 12c; in pails, 12c.; in tins, 12c; lard compound, 11c.

Sugar—B.C. refined granulated, 6½c per lb; yellow, 5½c cube, 6½c; syrup, 5½c.

Butter—Creamery 23 to 24c for choice; dairy is quoted all the way from 15 to 20c.

Cheese remains steady at 11c for new and 8c. for old.

Eggs are held at 17 to 18c. per dozen,

Vegetables—Local potatoes, \$12 to \$18 per ton; B.C. onions, \$1.25 per 100 pounds; carrots, same price. Cabbage 50 cents per 100 pounds. Sweet potatoes, \$3.50 per 100 lbs.

Fruit—Peaches, \$1.25 per box, Black grapes \$1.35; white grapes, \$1.50; apples, \$1.50; pears, \$1.75 to \$2. Oranges \$1. Sicilian lemons, \$1. California lemons \$6 50. Tomatoes, \$1; I. C. plums, 5c per lb. Pineapples, \$4.00 per dozen.

The present retail prices of fish are as follows. Salmon, 10 cents per pound; smolts, 10c; soles, 15c; flounders, 10c; cod 10c; halibut, 15c; trout, 20c.

Fresh eggs, retail, 50c per dozen. Creamery, 35c. per lb., and dairy 30c.

Spring chickens at \$6 per dozen, and hens at \$11.

Toronto Live Stock Market.

About half of the receipts of cattle remain over unsold. One drover from the vicinity of Woodstock brought in a fine load of exporters, for which he paid the farmers, \$56.50 each. He sold them here at \$52 each rather than hold them over with the present prospects of trade, and he was not the only one who suffered that way.

Export cattle—There was a great many of this class of cattle offered to-day, and they were of a first-rate quality, but owing to the poor reports from the English markets, increased shipping rates and limited space, exporters were poor buyers and only took what suited their particular fancy, and at prices which agreed with their views. About \$4.75 per cwt was the highest price paid for anything when taken by the load, although a few choice picked head were disposed of at \$5 per cwt. The lowest limit was about \$1 per cwt, but the majority of sales were made within the range of \$4.25 to \$4.50 per cwt.

Stockers—The market was well supplied with this class of cattle, in fact, more than wanted, and prices took a drop of from 20 to 25c per cwt. The range was from 3 to 3½c per lb. for the best, and a fraction under 3c. for inferior, and a few head of choice stuff went a trifle above the highest quotation, but such sales were scarce. Dealers took a good many at these prices. Still a great many left in the pens at the close of the market.

Butchers' cattle—This grade of stock was somewhat scarce and about all suitable for the trade was taken at prices ranging from \$3 to \$3.75 per cwt.—*Empire*, August 22.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS —AND— SMALL WARES.

—SPECIAL VALUES IN—

Neckwear, Hosiery, Shirts, Waterproof Clothing, Etc.

Travellers upon all lines of Railway.

CORNELL, SPERA & COMPANY. WINNIPEG.

R. E. Trumbell,

—WHOLESALE—

WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS

VIRDEN, . . . MAN.

The Choicest Liquors in Stock. Permit orders promptly attended to. The most westerly wholesale liquor business in Manitoba

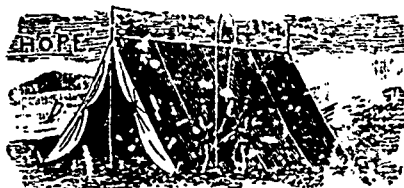
A. E. Rea & Co.

Wholesale Shipper of

GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, HAY, &c.

BRANDON, . . . MAN.

Shipments made in Car Lots to all points East and West.



HOPE & CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Tents, Awnings, Mattresses, Springs, Horse Clothing, Sporting Outfits, Moss, Fibre, Husks, Hair, Wool, Etc.

ALL TENTS RENTED.

183 McWilliam St., - - WINNIPEG.

COCHRANE, CASSILS & CO.
Wholesale Boots and Shoes

Cor. Latour & St. Gneevie Sts.,

MONTREAL.

Manitoba and N.W.T. Agency: J. M. MACDONALD
McIntyre Block, WINNIPEG.

British Columbia Branch: WM. SKENE, Van Horno
Block, VANCOUVER.

WALKER HOUSE.

The most conveniently located Hotel in Toronto.
One Block from Union Railway Depot.
A first-class Family and Commercial House.

Terms from \$2 a Day

DAVID WALKER, PROPRIETOR.

Corner York and Front Sts., TORONTO, Ont.

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

Every Attention paid to
Guests.
MONTREAL.



First-class in every Respect
Appointments Perfect.
Graduated Prices.

Wm. Ferguson,

WHOLESALE

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

Permit Orders Promptly Executed

8th Street, - - Brandon

YARN
Our Western (Blue Label) Yarn and Blankets are without doubt the best goods manufactured in Canada. We have doubled our capacity and running day and night.

227 SAMPLES AND PRICES CHEERFULLY FURNISHED.
**Western Woolen Mills,
STEPHENSON, JOHNSTONE & CO.
WINNIPEG and ST. BONIFACE.**

LIVE GROCERS SELL

BOURBON COFFEE

The New Mocha and Java Blend of French Cream Coffee. In one and two pound Cans.

IT SURPASSES ALL OTHERS.

Todhunter, Mitchell & Co.

SOLE IMPORTERS, TORONTO, CANADA.

Ontario Crops.

The following notes from the last official crop bulletin, will give an idea of Ontario crops this year :

Fall wheat—In western Ontario, the yield in most cases has been really magnificent. It has ranged all the way from 15 to 53 bushels per acre. In the eastern part of the province, especially in those counties stretching from Durham to Stormont, a light yield is the rule, some times falling as low as eight bushels to the acre although even here some correspondents are rejoicing in a yield of 30 bushels per acre. The average yield for the province is estimated at 21 4 bushels to the acre, while for the nine years, 1882-90, the average was but 19 4 bushels to the acre. Nearly every correspondent has a favorable word to say regarding the plumpness and general quality of the berry, and instances are given of the grain weighing 63, 64 and 65 pounds per bushel. The straw was thin on the ground and was much shorter than usual, owing to cold weather and drought during May and June, but the quality is reported as good. There was hardly any rust, and smut is spoken of in but two or three instances. Scarcely any mention has been made of injury by insects, except scattering complaints about the Hessian fly from Essex, Welland, Lambton and Peterboro' and an odd reference to grasshoppers. Cutting began in Essex on the 6th of July, but was hardly general throughout the province until the second last week of the month. The crop was got into the barn with little or no injury.

Spring wheat—The reports regarding this crop are generally of a most favorable character. When correspondents wrote, however, only a few fields of spring wheat had been cut and harvesting was not expected to be general for about a week. The crop will go considerably over the average in yield, and a plump and clean berry is assured. Casual mention only is made of rust or smut, and the Hessian fly has been heard of but rarely. The midge is spoken of in Grey, York, Durham and Renfrew, but only in a single instance in each county. One Victoria correspondent complains of damage by a green louse and another reports the weevil as at work. It can be safely said, however, that it is many a year since so large a yield of spring wheat so generally free from injury from any cause has been reported upon. White Russian appears to be the most popular variety, while Colorado comes a good second. In the west goose is much in favor while all over the province the old white and red Fyies are still largely grown.

Barley—In some localities it is reported as all cut and under cover, while in other places reaping has just started. In the case of two-rowed barley, however, little, if any, had been cut. While in several localities the crop appears to have suffered discoloration from wet weather, it is pleasing to know that the greater part of the cut was got into the barn untouched by rain and is of good color. Much difference of opinion is manifested by correspondents as to the benefits of growing the two-rowed barley. Some who have experimented with the samples sent out by the Ottawa government are delighted with the result, while others speak very slightly of the new barley as compared with the old six-rowed. It is worthy of notice that while much of the six-rowed barley was cut and housed as correspondents wrote, a week or two

more was needed to ripen the two-rowed variety. But while later the two-rowed sort this year gives promise of a greater yield than its six-rowed competitor, a comparison of quality cannot be given until the next bulletin.

Oats, rye and peas—The reports regarding the oat crop are favorable on the whole. For the province the average yield will, it is expected, reach 37.1 bushels. The crop may be said to have had almost complete immunity from every form of blight or pest. Very little rye is now cultivated, but where it is grown the crop is reported fully up to the average. The reports indicate an exceptionally good pea crop throughout the province, the yield promising to be the best in many years.

Hay, clover and roots—This crop has been unusually light all over the province. The drought was doubtless the chief cause of the deficiency, but in addition to this, clover in some instances suffered from winter-killing and from the frosts of May. The prospects for all root crops have been seriously impaired by drought. A large yield of potatoes of good quality is expected. Turnips are likely to average a very fair crop, but neither mangels nor carrots will be quite so good.

Fruit—The yield of apples will this year probably be light so far as Ontario is concerned lighter even than last year. The quality of the fruit is, however, very fair, and the sample generally well shaped and free from blemishes. Harvest apples have yielded somewhat better than the later varieties. Pears are also a light yield. The causes of the deficiency are stated to be frosts at the time of blossoming and the general drought. There has been a fairly good yield of other tree fruits. Cherries have been unusually abundant. Plum trees are well loaded with fruit, but their number has now been so greatly diminished by the black-knot scourge that the yield of fruit cannot be a large one. Grapes and peaches were slightly injured by late frosts, but the yield of both is good. Small fruits have been very plentiful almost everywhere, but least so in lake Eric district. Raspberries were unusually plentiful in some of the more northern counties. Strawberries yielded fairly well, but the fruit was rather undersized. On the Niagara peninsula there has been a good yield of all varieties. Plums are yielding well, and so are peaches, with the exception perhaps of Crawford's. Grapes will also yield well, and both peaches and grapes are pretty free from blight and mildew.

Vermicelli.

Much of the vermicelli exported from Chefoo is not vermicelli in the European sense of the word. We are wont to associate vermicelli with wheat; but the bales of beautiful, clear white strings, which are classed as vermicelli in the customs returns, are manufactured not from wheat but from beans. It very much resembles isinglass, for which, unfortunately for the consumer, it has occasionally been sold. Clear though it is, it is impossible to melt it down by boiling. Being neither isinglass nor vermicelli, it has found very little favor in Europe, but it is largely consumed in China, and finds its way to the homes of Chinese emigrants in Canada the United States, Australia and other lands—*British Acting-Consul at Chefoo, China.*

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

TORONTO EXHIBITION,

Sept. 7th to 19th.

Excursion tickets on sale from August 31st to September 14th, good to return up till September 30th, at;

\$51.00,

Including meals and berths on steamers.

Tickets are available by direct steamer to Owen Sound or to Sault Ste. Marie, thence Great Northern Transit Company's steamers, touching at various points on Manitoulin Island and Georgian Bay, returning same route, or by all rail.

The sailings from Fort William are now

THREE TIMES PER WEEK,

The Manitoba, Alberta and Athabasca leaving every

TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SUNDAY,

Connecting trains from Winnipeg every

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

The cheapest and best route to all points East.

Very Cheap Excursion Tickets on Sale to Bauff and Pacific Coast.

\$10 Saved on 1st Class and \$5 on 2nd Class Tickets to Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, Ore., San Francisco and all Pacific Coast Points by taking the Canadian Pacific Route.

Equipment Superior to any line on the Continent. Luxurious Dining and Sleeping Cars.

FREE COLONIST SLEEPING CARS.

The only line running Upholstered Tourist Cars.

TICKETS { 471 Main Street and C.P.R. Depot, Winnipeg.
W. M. McLeod, City Pas. Agt.
Or of any Regular Station Agent of the Company.

ROBT. KERR,
Gen. Pass. Agt.,
WINNIPEG.