

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.

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

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

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.

Additional comments:
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Showthrough/
Transparence

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from:
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

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	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
									✓		

MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA

Capital \$5,769,200
 Rest..... 1,700,000

HEAD OFFICE, . . . MONTREAL.

ANDREW ALLAN, President.
 ROBT. ANDERSON, Esq., Vice-President.
 GEORGE HAGUE, General Manager

BRANCHES IN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

eville,	Ingersoll	Ottawa,	Stratford,
Berlin,	Kincardine,	Owen Sound,	St. John's, Que.
Brampton,	Kingston,	Perth,	St. Thomas,
Chatham,	London,	Prescott,	Toronto
Galt,	Montreal,	Quebec,	Walko
Guanalogue,	Mitchell,	Benfrew,	
Hamilton,	Napton,	Sherbrooke, Que.	

TOBA. WINNIPEG, BRANDON.

BANKS IN GREAT BRITAIN—London, Glasgow, Edinburgh, and other ports, The Clydesdale Bank (Limited), Liverpool, Commercial Bank of Liverpool.

AGENCY IN NEW YORK—41 Wall Street, Messrs. Henry Hague and John B. Harris, Jr., Agents.

BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES—New York Bank of New York, N.B.A., Boston, Merchants National Bank, Chicago, American Exchange National Bank, St. Paul Mine, First National Bank, St. Louis, First National Bank, Buffalo Bank of Buffalo, San Francisco, A. & C. California Bank.

A general banking business transacted. Letters of Credit issued payable in China, Japan and other foreign countries.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Paid-up Capital £1,000,000 Stg.

LONDON OFFICE—3 Clements Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.

COURT OF DIRECTORS—J. H. Brodie, H. J. B. Kendall, John James Galt, J. J. Kingsford, Henry R. Verner, Frederick Lubbock, Richard H. Glyn, Geo. D. Whitman, E. A. Hoare, J. Murray Robertson.

A. G. WALLIS—Secretary.

Head Office in Canada—St. James St., Montreal.
 H. H. Grindley, . . . General Manager.

Branches and Agencies in Canada—London, Kingston, Fredericton, N.B., Brantford, Ottawa, Halifax, N.S., Paris, Montreal, Victoria, B.C., Hamilton, Quebec, Vancouver, B.C., Toronto, St. John, N.B., Winnipeg, Man.

H. M. BREREDON, MANAGER, MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

Agents in the United States—New York—D. A. McFavish and H. Stikeman, Agts. San Francisco—W. Lawson and J. C. Welsh, Agts. London Bankers—The Bank of England—Messrs. Glyn & Co.

Foreign Agents—Liverpool, Bank of Liverpool, Australia, Union Bank of Australia, New Zealand, Union Bank of New Zealand, India, China and Japan—Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, Agri Bank, Limited, West Indies Colonial Bank, Paris, Messrs. Marcant, Krauss et Cie. Lyons, Credit Lyonnais.

Issue Circular Notes for Travellers, available in all parts of the world.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

CAPITAL (paid up) \$1,500,000.00

REST \$550,000.00

E. S. HOWLAND, President. T. R. MERRITT, Vice-President

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.—D. R. WILKIE, Cashier.

BRANCHES IN THE NORTHWEST.

Winnipeg,.....C. S. Hoare, Manager

Brandon,.....A. Jukes, "

Calgary.....S. Barber, "

BRANCHES IN ONTARIO.

Essex Centre, Niagara Falls, Ingersoll, St. Thomas

Forbes, Port Colborne, Yonge St. Welland,

Galt, St. Catharines, Toronto, Woodstock,

Deposits received and interest allowed at current rates.

Drafts and letters of credit issued available in Canada, Great Britain, United States, Franco, China, India, Australia and New Zealand.

Municipal and other debentures purchased.

Agents in Great Britain—Lloyds Barnetts & Bosanquet's Bank (Limited), 72 Lombard Street, London, England.

Correspondents—London & Southwestern Bank, Manchester & Liverpool District Banking Co. (Limited). E. W. Yates & Co., Liverpool.

ALLAN, BRYDGES & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

339 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man

Municipal, School and other Debentures negotiated.

SCRIP BOUGHT AND SOLD.

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

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

H. R. IVES & CO.

MONTREAL.

Manufacturers of

COMPOSITE WROUGHT IRON

—AND OTHER—

Railings, Posts, Crestings,

Door Guards, Wire

window guards, etc., etc.

Light and Heavy Castings to Order

Estimates furnished on application.

Mitchell Drug Company

WHOLESALE DRUGS,

17 Owen Street, - - WINNIPEG.

A Full Assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines and Sundries at Lowest Prices.

✉ CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED. ✉

Hodgson, Sumner & Co.

IMPORTERS OF

British, French, American and German

DRY GOODS,

FANCY GOODS,

Smallwares,

TOYS, BEADS, &c

WHOLESALE ONLY.

Cor. Bannatyne & Princess Sts., Winnipeg.

RICHARD & CO,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

Wines, Spirits and Cigars

365 MAIN STREET,

WINNIPEG.

Ross, Hilyard & Co

Importers of

DRY GOODS AND UPHOLSTERS' TRIMMINGS

No. 3 WELLINGTON ST. WEST
Toronto, Ont.

NOTHING LIKE LEATHER.

W. N. JOHNSTON & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

Leather, Findings, Plasterers' Hair

HIDES AND OIL.

23 and 25 Alexander St. West, Winnipeg

DAWSON, BOLE & CO.

REGINA, N.W.T.

Wholesale Druggists

Dealers in Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilets, etc., etc.

We carry the largest line of CIGARS and Tobacconists' Sundries in the West.

WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS.

J. S. CARVETH & CO.,

PORK PACKERS

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

General Produce Dealers. Correspondence solicited.

23 Jemima Street, WINNIPEG

TEES, WILSON & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND TEA MERCHANTS.

70 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL.

TEAS A SPECIALTY.

MUNROE & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

Wines, Liquors and Cigars

OF THE BEST BRANDS

9th STREET, - BRANDON

CIGARS!

Smoke the brands made by

Bryan & Co

COLUMBUS, SELECTS & GONDOLEROS

No better value in the market. Made at our factory in

WINNIPEG, - - MANITOBA.

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

THE VULCAN IRON COMPANY,
 OF MANITOBA, (LIMITED),

BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS,
 Light and Heavy Forgings, Engine and Boiler Work, Millwrighting,

GENERAL BLACKSMITHING,
 Kinds of Machinery.

POINT DOUGLAS AV., WINNIPEG

TO ROLLER MILLS. For Bags—Jute and Cotton (all sizes)
Sewing Twine, Jute or Flax.
Stencil Inks, Fast Colors (all shades)
Write to **HENDERSON & BULL**
41 BANNATYNE STREET EAST, WINNIPEG.

For the past six years we have supplied and are supplying all the principal millers in Manitoba and the North west Territories with Sacks, Inks and Twines. Samples mailed and quotations given on application—all goods guaranteed equal to sample.

"Reindeer Brand" Condensed Milk
Contains ALL the cream of the original milk. Full weight and absolute purity guaranteed.
"Reindeer" Brand Condensed Coffee
Com'ning pure COFFEES, MILK and SUGAR. One spoonful added to a cup of boiling water makes a delicious cup of Coffee all ready for use. Manufactured by the
Truro Condensed Milk and Canning Company (Limited)
TRURO, NOVA SCOTIA.
Sole agents for Manitoba and the Northwest, **HENDERSON & BULL, WINNIPEG.**

AMES, HOLDEN & CO., MONTREAL.

The Ames, Holden Company,

WHOLESALE

Dealers in

BOOTS & SHOES,

33 Queen Street,

WINNIPEG

JAMES REDMOND,
WINNIPEG.

A. C. FLUMERFELT,
WINNIPEG

Thompson,

Codville & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

26 McDermott Street,

WINNIPEG.

JAS. PORTER

W. M. RONALD.

PORTER & RONALD,

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

CROCKERY

GLASSWARE

LAMPS, CHINA

CHANDELIERS,

CUTLERY,

SILVER-PLATED WARE & FANCY GOODS

390 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG

Redwood Brewery

Fine Ales, Extra Porter
and Premium Lager.

Most Extensive Establishment of
the kind in Western Canada.

Edward Drewry,

PROPRIETOR,

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Highest cash price paid for good
Malting Barley.

E. F. Hutchings,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

SADDLERY, HARNESS,

SADDLERY HARDWARE,

Leather & Findings, Trunks, Valises, &c.

EVERYTHING IN THE SADDLERY LINE.

I have the largest assortment of goods now
ready for SPRING TRADE there are West of
Chicago. Mexican, Californian and Cheyenne
Saddles of my own manufacture on improved
principles. Also a large line of English Sad-
dlery at English Invoice Prices.

437 MAIN STREET,

ESTABLISHED 1887

WINNIPEG.

J. H. ASHDOWN,

Wholesale Dealer & Importer of all kinds of

Shelf and Heavy Hardware,

STOVES AND TINWARE,

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS,

RAILROAD and MILL SUPPLIES,

The Trade furnished with our Illustrated
Catalogue on application.

Corner Main and Bannatyne Streets

WINNIPEG.

H. A. Nelson & Sons

TORONTO —AND— MONTREAL

DIRECT IMPORTERS AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS

Fancy Goods and Toys.

ALL THE NEWEST NOVELTIES

FROM THE

European and American Markets.

Represented in Manitoba, Northwest Ter-
ritories and British Columbia, by
W. S. CRONE.



First arrival NEW SEASON'S JAPAN TEAS now
in store. Splendid value.

LYON, MACKENZIE & POWIS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Cor. McDermot & Albert Sts., WINNIPEG

GEO. D. WOOD, Winnipeg.

WOOD & LEGGAT,
Hamilton, Ont

GEO. D. WOOD & CO.

WHOLESALE

Hardware AND Metals

GUNS AND SPORTING GOODS.

22 & 24 ALEXANDER ST. EAST, AND 35 &
37 McWILLIAM ST. EAST.

WINNIPEG.

Glasgow Lead and Color Works,
MONTREAL.

THE "ELEPHANT" BRAND
OF WHITE LEAD

Which takes the lead in Scotland, England and Canada,
is manufactured under the control of the original proprie-
tors. "ELEPHANT"

Ready Mixed Paints made up in all the choicest tints.
Every package is warranted to please, every shade match-
ed. Order early.

ELEPHANT durable Floor and Roofing Paints—dry, hard
and quick.
ELEPHANT Colored Paints in iron, kegs and cans.
ELEPHANT Japan Colors in all the newest and richest
colors.
ELEPHANT Varnishes and Japans superior to imports
ELEPHANT On the packages is the only guarantee o
really good paint.

The newest, most central and best equipped Paint Works in Canada
Fergusson, Alexander and Co., Montreal.

Agents for Manitoba and Northwest,
Merrick, Anderson & Co., Winnipeg

The Commercial

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 Col-
 umbia and the Territories.

Sixth Year of Publication.

ISSUED EVERY MONDAY

SUBSCRIPTION, \$2.00 PER ANNUM.

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

Transient advertisements, 10 cents per line each inser-
 tion.

Fine Book and Job Printing Departments.

Office, 4 and 6 James St. East

JAMES E. STEEN,
 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, SEPTEMBER 17, 1888.

C. B. DEANE, rancher, Beaver Rapids, is dead.
 A. KEE has opened a grocery store at Brandon.
 D. DALZIEL, grocer, Winnipeg, is giving up business.
 J. W. HERRICK & Co., teas, Winnipeg, have closed out.
 S. D. Mulkins will open a saloon at Rat Creek, Alberta.
 BOYD & Co., gunsmiths, &c., Winnipeg, are closing out their business.
 MOAR & McDONALD, general merchants, Kinsota, have assigned in trust.
 R. JAMIESON has purchased the estate of the B. C. stationery store at Victoria.
 H. KEROE, brewer, New Westminster, B.C., has sold out to Jameson & Wright.
 N. N. COLE & Co., dry goods and clothing, Brandon, are removing to Winnipeg.
 R. B. WISCH will erect a building at McGregor and open up in the hardware business.
 SOUCISSE & Co., contractors, Winnipeg, have assigned in trust to S. A. D. Bertrand.
 WINNIPEG City Council are inviting tenders for the construction of more artesian wells.
 NOBLE & JOHNSON, groceries, boots and shoes, Winnipeg, have removed to Glenboro, Man.
 THE first passenger train over the R.R.V.R. was ran on Friday last and took Hon. Thomas Greenway and Miss Greenway, Hon. Mr. Smart and Mrs. Smart, who are bound for Ontario.

ALEXANDER & Co. has reopened a dry goods store on Main Street, Winnipeg.

MRS. M. FINDLEY has succeeded W. D. Perley as lessee of the C. P. R. dining room at Broadway.

W. C. KENNEDY, hotelkeeper, late of Manitou, has leased and will open up the Royal Hotel, Brandon.

W. JARRETT, blacksmith, Calgary, has admitted B. Jarrett into partnership under style of Jarrett Bros.

J. J. CAULFIELD, groceries, liquors and drugs, Virden, Man., has sold out his drug business to Dr. J. E. Gemmel.

H. W. HANSELL, general merchant, of Pense, Assa., has given up business and sold out his stock to Thos. McNichol.

No cattle will be shipped over the C.P.R. this year, the American lines having made freight rates satisfactory.

D. H. McLEAN, formerly in the grocery business in Emerson, has opened up in that town as a dealer in flour and feed.

JOHNASSON, FREDRICKSON & WALKLEY forwarders and lumber dealers, Selkirk, Man., are organizing a joint stock company.

SMITH & WINDER, general agents, Brandon, have admitted C. C. Roberts into partnership, under the style of Smith, Winder & Roberts.

GRADING on the Portage line is being rushed forward and about three-quarters was finished at the close of the week. On the R.R.V.R., all the water tanks are completed.

WM. GARLAND, general store, Portage la Prairie, has formed a partnership with Wright Garland, under the style of Wright Garland & Co., who are doing business at Carberry, Man. Wm. Garland still continues at Portage la Prairie.

SEEMINGLY the points on the Red River Valley road, are not to be long without grain buyers. Already a dealer is about to build an elevator at St. Jean Baptiste, while McBean Bros., of Winnipeg, and Jas. Thompson, of Emerson, are getting warehouses ready at St. Joseph to handle grain this fall and winter.

THE wildest kind of rumors about frost damaged grain have been flying around town and transmitted east during the past ten days. The parties best able to judge admit, that some damage has been done in patches through several districts, but they also assert that the best estimate reached at present can only be a wild approximation at the best. The threshing machine alone will furnish figures for a reliable estimate. Still the feeling as to damage has brightened up greatly during the past two weeks.

ON Tuesday last the grain committee of the Winnipeg board of trade held a meeting to arrange for the collection of samples of grain from which to select the standards for inspection of this year's crop. The meeting at which these standards will be selected is fixed for the first day of October in Toronto, and steps were taken to secure representative samples from all parts of the province from which those to be sent to Toronto will be selected at a meeting to be held here on the 27th inst. It was decided to invite representatives from other boards of trade in

the province to advise and assist in the selection to be made at this meeting on the 27th inst.

BRANDON hotelkeepers are expecting trouble, nine are seeking licenses and but seven can be granted. Hotel business at that point is booming. Two Carberry hotelkeepers have added large additions to their premises and are kicking for licenses to sell liquor.

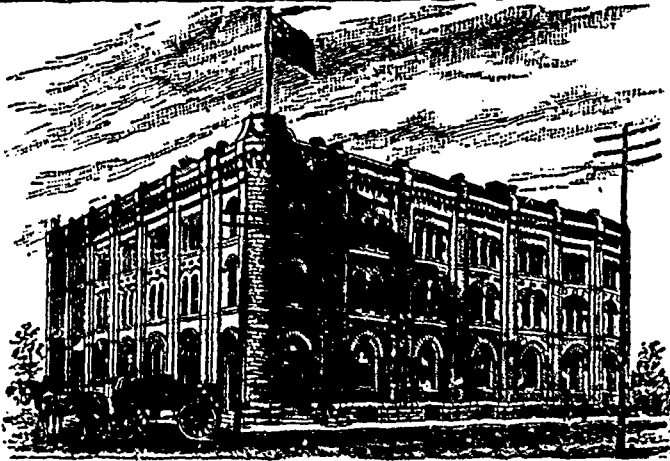
At the regular meeting of the Winnipeg City Council held last Monday, the communication from a number of citizens, who contemplate the construction of a water power on the Assiniboine River, was discussed and the matter referred to the Board of Works Committee. It is to be hoped that the citizens generally as well as the city fathers, will take an interest in this undertaking which is of such great importance to the city.

A MOVEMENT headed by Messrs. Roblin, O'Malley and Wood, members of the Local Legislature, is being made to secure better mail facilities on the Manitoba Southwestern branch between Winnipeg and Glenboro and intermediate points. Half a dozen thriving towns besides as many more smaller points along this line have to be content with a mail twice a week. The above named gentlemen have waited upon the Post Office Inspector, and asked that he represent to the Department at Ottawa, the urgent necessity for increased facilities. The increase asked for at present is certainly a modest request, namely the addition of one more mail a week, making three in all.

THE red tape of the Canadian Government is being made of greater length and width as evidenced by the imbecile order of the customs department in issuing orders to the collectors at the various ports to impose duty on fruit packages. That it is contrary to the spirit of the act, there is not the least shadow of doubt, nor does it bear the light of common sense or reason. The action of the department in plague-green fruits on the free list was a commendable move, and it is to be hoped that the bug-bear on the package material may be speedily removed. That there should be the clearest interpretation of customs regulations between the importer and the government, is of vast importance, and the annoyances so frequently met with by merchants in their importations could well be dispensed with.

A MEETING of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange was held in the board of trade rooms, on Wednesday afternoon, at which it was decided to take steps for the organization of a Call Board in connection with the exchange, and a committee of leading grain men was appointed to carry out the decision. A deputation of two was appointed to visit Duluth, and secure all possible information regarding the system of grading grain at that port. Considerable discussion took place upon the exclusive privileges granted to owners of elevators at shipping points on the C.P.R. and its branches, which resulted in the passing of a motion instructing the secretary to write to the authorities of the road, asking that these exclusive privileges be revoked. After instructing the Call Board Committee to report as soon as regulations were ready to be submitted to a general meeting, the exchange adjourned.

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.

OFTEN during last winter there was reason to complain that Manitoba hard and Northern grades of wheat sold in Montreal at, and sometimes below the price of ordinary spring wheat. Matters have changed considerably of late, for even our No. 1 Northern grade has during the past two weeks been held at from 10 to 15c above the best winter varieties. But then Manitoba wheat was plentiful, and it is very scarce now. As long as railway monopoly lasted the eastern dealer could rule the price of wheat here as he desired. While it was coming in plentifully and going into store the price was no better than for common spring. But once the crop was all or nearly all shipped out of the Northwest, the eastern holder changed his mind as to the relative value of hard and soft wheats, and hoisted the price of the former. It is now nearing the time for arrival of new wheat, and the hard wheat premium is already showing signs of coming shrinkage. But the coming crop will not be all moved under monopoly regulations, so that the power of the Eastern Canadian in manipulating our grain prices has about passed away. Duluth men will now have something to say in the matter.

THE fire insurance agents in Winnipeg do some incomprehensible things at times, although in all of what appears to the outside world to be blunders, they err on the safe, or to better express it, the paying side. Not the least noteworthy of their antics is the decision of the Board of Underwriters in connection with the rate of premium on the Street Car Company's stables. The Company's manager has of late gone to great trouble and expense for the Company in securing greater safety from fire at the stables in the south end of the city. Two hydrants have been placed one in each building, and new sleeping arrangements made for employees, so that a force to combat fire could be had at any hour during the night. In several other points improvements have been made, which to any mind not swayed by the idiosyncracies peculiar to fire insurance men, seem valuable additions to protection against fire doing any serious damage if it did get started. Instead of getting the insurance premium on

the stables lowered in return for these improvements, the Board of Underwriters at a recent meeting decided to raise the rate to almost double the former figure. To ordinary business minds the action is incomprehensible, but no doubt fire insurance men can give explanations perfectly lucid to themselves, but by no means enlightening to other people.

THE result of the harvest in this country now gathered in is variously estimated at the present time, and the estimate is as a rule colored in proportion to how the personal interests of the party giving it have been affected. Those who have suffered imagine all others as badly off as themselves, while those who have been fortunate think all are living in a "Land of Goshen." There can be no doubt, but the results of this harvest furnish foundations for rumors of the most contradictory character. The chill, (for it could hardly be called a frost), which spread over nearly one half of the province on the 8th of August, caught some wheat in the blossom, and where it did, the crop was practically a total loss. On the other hand adjacent fields a few days later or earlier were left uninjured. Thus a farmer who lost a whole field of wheat, would have neighbors around him, who have since gathered in heavy crops. Many of our farmers too have had crops phenomenal in their weight of yield, so that extremes of jubilation and disappointment can now be found in the same township, and in some instances on the same section, and as might be expected the cry is loud where the loss has been total or nearly so, louder it may safely be assumed, than the danger will warrant, in so far as its effect upon the aggregate yield of the whole country is concerned. Within the last two weeks some localities have again been visited by frost, but a very large proportion of our wheat area has escaped entirely. The damage from these later frosts will be slight compared with that of the 8th of August, but it has been scattered in such an irregular manner over patches here and there, that it is impossible to estimate at present its actual extent. We will hear of many of the extraordinary heavy yields of last year repeated, scores of our

JAMES PYE, FLOUR MILL BUILDER

CONSULTING ENGINEER, &c.
218 Third Avenue South,
MINNEAPOLIS, - MINN.

A Manitoba Testimonial.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Dec. 8th, 1887.

JAMES PYE, Esq., Minneapolis, Minn., U.S.A.:
DEAR SIR,—In handing you our check for \$1,801.24, in full for balance of your contract for building and enlarging our mill, without solicitation wish to state, that you have done your work in a manner highly satisfactory to this company. The capacity which you guaranteed at 275 barrels, we find considerably under the mark, as we are at present making over 300 barrels, and the quality of the flour is all that we could wish for. Some of our largest purchasers frankly tell us, it is equal to any flour made in either Minnesota or this province. The yield also we find very satisfactory. We must also bear testimony to your pleasing and gentlemanly manner, and your willingness at all times to meet our wishes. This has made our business relations pleasant and we can honestly say, that we recommend you to any person, requiring anything in the mill building or mill furnishing line. Wishing you the success that straight dealing merits, we are
Yours very truly,

THE PORTAGE MILLING CO.
Jas. MacLenaghan, Managing Director.

farmers having secured forty bushels to the acre or more, and at the same time we will have some cases of disappointment and misfortune. One fortunate circumstance is that while some of our wheat may be damaged, and some even destroyed, our crops of oats and barley are not only gathered in safe, but heavy beyond former record.

Two weeks ago the city council of Winnipeg received a letter signed by a number of the prominent business men of the city, in which was set forth the intention of the subscribers to take steps at as early a date as possible, for the construction of a dam and water power on the Assiniboine river within the city limits, unless the council on behalf of the citizens was prepared to submit the question of said construction being undertaken as a civic work to a public vote, and take other necessary steps for the prompt carrying forward of the work. The petitioners base their intentions upon the facts brought to public view in the report of City Engineer Ruttan, lately published, which embodies the results of the survey of the Assiniboine with a view to obtaining water power, made under his supervision and by instruction of the city council last winter. This report shows that a power at low water of over 5,000 horse could be obtained at a cost of about \$300,000, and with this the foundation of a manufacturing centre could be laid.

This matter is well worth the serious consideration of the city council, for while a private corporation could develop this valuable undertaking quite as well as a city, there are certain interests of the city which could be best served by its being carried out as a civic undertaking, which would be a profitable one in a direct sense, and a still more profitable one in an indirect sense.

The petitioners state their intention of waiting four weeks for the reply of the council, and of retiring from the undertaking if the reply is an affirmative, or if a negative, of proceeding to organize and procure parliamentary powers at the next session of the Dominion Parliament, to enable them to go on with the work. The question is one which receives the serious con-

W. D. PETTIGREW & CO.
 IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE
 DEALERS IN

Shelf Hardware

Mill Supplies, Paints, Oils, Glass,
 Putty, etc., etc.

TINWARE, GRANITEWARE AND HOUSE
 FURNISHING GOODS.

—WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR—

WM. BUCK'S STOVES.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

528 Main Street, - WINNIPEG.

sideration not only of the city council, but also
 of the rate payers of Winnipeg generally.

TINKERING at grain standards seems not to
 be confined to Canada, although the fuss that
 has been made during the past year over the
 changing of Manitoba wheat grades would im-
 press an outsider with the idea, that at Ottawa
 the Government considered its opinions and
 action as the *ipse dixit* of all that could be
 accomplished in the grading of grain. In
 Minnesota and Dakota the question of fixing of
 standards is difficultly managed, a set of com-
 missioners having the power each year to fix
 the standards for the grading of the coming
 crop, and a latitude is allowed by law to these
 commissioners, so that the quality of each year's
 crop affects the standard; and this year, owing
 to the large proportion of the crop in Minnesota
 and Dakota which has been damaged by frost,
 they have allowed a per centage of frozen
 wheat in the No. 1 hard standard not to ex-
 ceed ten per cent. As there is no grade in
 either that state or territory above No. 1 hard,
 there is therefore no hard wheat grade there,
 or in fact anywhere else in the United States,
 free from frosted grain.

The action of the commissioners in thus
 leaving the country without an unfrosted
 wheat standard, is loudly protested against by
 the grain trade in both Minneapolis and
 Duluth, and justly so every person interested
 in maintaining the reputation of Northwestern
 wheat must echo. One year of grading upon
 such principles will do more injury in foreign
 grain markets to the reputation of North-
 western hard grain, than can be undone by
 three succeeding years of good crops, sound
 grain and high grading.

There can be no doubt but in thus fixing the
 grain standards of the year the commissioners
 have pandered to the gullibility of a great mass
 of the farmers. The aim no doubt is to make
 the farmer believe that his wheat can be made
 the top notch price, whether the quality calls
 for such or not. Of course if the top notch is
 brought low enough the farmer will succeed,
 that is the farmer who has some frosted wheat.
 But then what is to become of the farmer
 whose grain is not frosted. At best he can
 only get the same grade as the man who has ten
 per cent. frozen. Perhaps the commissioners
 wish to read to the farmers the apostolic lesson
 of "Bear ye one another's burdens," whether



TASSE, WOOD & CO

Manufacturers of

Fine Cigars,
 MONTREAL.

Our Brands: { Rollance Terrier,
 Mikado and General
 Arthur.

Are unsurpassed by any in the Dominion

Ask your Wholesale Merchant
 FOR THEM.

MONTREAL STENCIL & RUBBER STAMP WORKS

S. A. FERNEYHOUGH & CO.

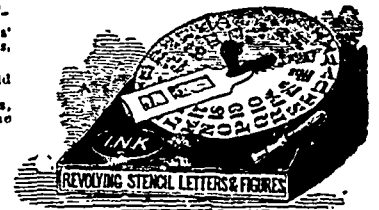
Stencil Mill and Bag Brands of every description. Steel Stamps, Soap Stamps,
 Burning Brands, etc., etc. Litho Stamps, Wax, Notary, and Corporation Seals,
 etc. RUBBER HAND STAMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Nickel Dattos and Selfinking stamps. Pocket and Pencil stamps. Solid
 Rubber Type, etc., etc. Tabbox Patent Alphabet and Figures.

We employ experts and first-class hands, manufacturing on our own premises,
 where careful and constant supervision is given, thus being able to guarantee the
 BEST WORK and CONSTANT SATISFACTION. Sole Agents for the Dominion for

Reese's "New" Patent Adjustable Letters and Figures.

219 MCGILL STREET, MONTREAL.



JOHN OSBORN, SON AND CO.,
 MONTREAL,

SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA FOR

BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE AND CO., COGNAC.

"PIPER-HEIDSIECK," SEC. CHAMPAGNE.

SCHRODER AND SCHYLER AND CO., BORDEAUX.

OSBORN AND CO., OPORTO.

M. GAZTELU E YRIARTE, PORT ST. MARY.

SIR ROBERT BURNETT AND CO., LONDON.

KIRKER, GREER AND CO., (Ld), BELFAST-GLASGOW

"GLENROSA" PURE HIGHLAND SCOTCH WHISKEY.

CAREY, HERMANOS AND CO., TARRAGONA.

C. MACHEN AND HUDSON, LIVERPOOL, Bottlers of
 "Beaver" brand Bass's Ale and Guinness's Stout

WINNIPEG REPRESENTATIVE:

JOHN B. MATHER, McDermott Street.

the farmer with sound wheat likes or does not
 like apostolic teaching. It is to be feared that
 the burden will not be equalized by this grading
 arrangement. The buyer will buy all grain
 on the assumption of the frosted admixture,
 and when he secures some free from frost, he
 can easily add enough of the genuine frosted
 article in its purity, to reduce the sound grain
 to a minimum number one level. The com-
 missioners may rest assured, that in this
 manner the prescribed admixture of frosted
 grain will be pretty closely adhered to, and
 that few if any cars of thoroughly sound grain
 will come before the inspector or his deputies
 for grading. The arrangement will in fact
 force the maximum quality of Minnesota and
 Dakota hard wheat down to a level it has
 never before reached, and it is to be regretted
 that it should now reach.

There is a lesson to Manitoba shippers here,
 which they would be fools not to learn quickly.
 With competing railways to the south, they
 may have to make use of Duluth grading to a
 considerable extent. Frosted wheat may not
 be quite so plentiful here this year, as it is in
 northern Minnesota and Dakota, but no doubt
 they will find sufficient with which to water

down, so as not to waste any more sound grain
 than is necessary in securing a No. 1 hard
 grade.

Grain and Milling.

An elevator is to be constructed at Medicine
 Hat.

The stock of binder twine is exhausted at
 Edmonton.

N. Bawlf, Winnipeg, bought the first load of
 new oats on Wednesday last.

The Moosomin mill is being overhauled and
 repaired by the new proprietors, Messrs Smith
 & Brigham. A new boiler and engine is also
 being added.

The Keewatin Milling Co., are calling for
 tenders for the erection of six or seven elevators
 with a capacity of 25,000 bushels and two of
 40,000 bushels.

The grain committee of the Winnipeg board
 of trade are at work securing the samples for
 the grain standards of the crop of 1898. The
 committee will write Manitoba and the North-
 west boards of trade to send representatives to
 the meeting on the 27th inst. to see the manner
 in which the samples are selected.

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, SEPTEMBER 17, 1883.

ELEVATOR MONOPOLY.

The system heretofore pursued by the O. P. R. management, in refusing loading privileges at all shipping points where elevators existed, unless through these elevators, and consequently by paying a loading charge to their owners, has come to be generally styled the elevator monopoly, although a look into the meaning and derivation of the word monopoly will show, that in this case it is sadly misapplied. A monopoly is a thing that can only be enjoyed by one, and as nearly a dozen different men and firms own elevators throughout the Northwest, and any person or firm willing to comply with the O. P. R. regulations can construct others, there can be no monopoly in connection therewith. Any defects in or complaints against the privileges guaranteed to elevator owners should therefore be rated as defects or causes of complaint, seeing these men have taken advantage of nothing that is not free to any other person or company.

The general public have been unwilling or slow to recognize the principle above laid down on this elevator question, but the Winnipeg Grain Exchange at their meeting on Wednesday recognized it, although a motion was passed to ask the C. P. R. to discontinue those privileges, a majority of the members of the exchange being in favor of their discontinuance.

While there are many causes for complaint against the present elevator regulations on the C. P. R. and its branches it is questionable if a total abolition of all conditions regarding the shipping of grain would be for the benefit of the country at large and our farmers in particular, and it is beyond question, that it would be anything but an adulterated boon to men engaged in the grain trade.

The policy of the C. P. R. management has from the first been, to put every obstacle in the way of the establishment of any grain storage point west of the Lake Superior shore, so that grain, once moved from the original shipping point, would be completely in their grasp, and beyond being carried to the seaboard after a winter's storage by any route but their own steamships and road. To save themselves the trouble and expense of providing local storage, they arranged

their elevator privilege system so, that owners of elevators were compelled to furnish storage accommodation far beyond the necessities for handling and shipping out the grain handled by themselves. To suit the convenience of the railway company, they were compelled to furnish at great extra expense additional and unnecessary cleaning and handling machinery, so that in case of block west of the Company's storage point, grain dealers in the Northwest would bear their burden until the block was cleared. Like all other pieces of selfish policy the elevator regulations were overdone, and to-day there is not one elevator along the C. P. R. lines for every two that would have been, had this policy been less selfish on the part of the company, and more liberal to elevator owners.

The blockade last winter, when the company were paralyzed and powerless, to relieve this country of its load of grain, showed up the defects of the elevator system, and has no doubt in a great measure prompted this action of the Grain Exchange. Still it should be asked whether a total abolition of the present elevator privileges, or a modification of them would best suit the wants of the country and the grain trade. A modification admitting of the construction and working of a class of small and cheaply constructed elevators would we think cover all the wants of grain dealers, while a complete abolition as asked for in the Exchange resolution, would admit of loading from wagons, or in any way imaginable, and such unbridled license would we believe not be for the benefit of the grain trade.

There are some people who will say never mind the grain trade, if the farmer's interests are served. But the question here comes in, would the farmer be benefitted by the change asked for by the Exchange? We have no hesitation in answering in the negative. Where such a system has been tried, it has been found that in a few years the grain markets of country towns have sunk to mere trucking points, when the country merchant trucks his goods to the farmer for his grain, and takes good care to be on the right side of the bargain. With indiscriminate shipping every village huckster can erect an overgrown dry goods box in which to store the grain he trucks for, and with the bait of giving credit before harvest can use a lever to secure his share of the grain going to market. If there is one advantage possessed here, better worth preserving

than another, it is that of an ever ready cash grain market for our farmers, such as this country now has, and to admit of indiscriminate loading and shipping of grain would be to open the widest kind of a gate to a system of truck, which would be a curse to the country.

But there comes into this proposed change the question of the rights of those who have spent their money in elevator construction under the belief, that present privileges would be maintained to them. Any infringement upon these privileges is certainly a breach of faith to them. However, as other members of the Grain Exchange have had nothing to do with, and never sanctioned these privileges, the breach of faith would be solely on the part of the railway company which granted them to suit the convenience of its management, and the C.P.R. management have all along shown their determination as well as their ability to make contracts entered into binding enough upon the opposite party, but accommodatingly lax so far as conditions are binding upon themselves. It is not likely therefore, that elevator owners would receive any indemnity from loss through the request of the Grain Exchange being granted. Like many others they would have to suffer for the convenience of the C.P.R. company.

GOVERNMENT GUARANTEES.

In commercial circles the man who receives a guarantee or indorsement from another, if he, the recipient is possessed of a grain of honor, or for that matter follows a sound business policy, he will strain every effort to save that guaranteeing party or indorser from any loss by his obliging action. And not unfrequently when a business man reaches insolvency, if he has any secured creditors, they are endorsers who have pledged their credit to aid him in his unsuccessful career. Such is the general rule in straight trade circles, and pretty hard things are often said about the insolvent who allows his endorsing friend to meet with loss.

The great trouble with politics in this Canada of ours is that they are not run upon business principles, and if there is one point in which the difference between business and politics stands out more marked than in others it is in the matter of guarantees. It is seldom that an individual or corporation borrows or bears any trouble in connection with a guarantee obtained from a Government either Federal or local, unless it be trouble as to

how to evade payment of the obligations such guarantee calls for, and compel the Government to do all the paying. To such an extent has this now gone, that it is now a settled fact in the public mind that a guarantee by a Government means simply a promise to pay by that Government to the extent of the guarantee. The recipients of the guarantee in every case talk liberally about the payment coming from other sources, but the general public accept all that as talk only.

But the belief that a guarantee means a direct liability to a Government is not the furthest point to which public opinion and public feeling has gone. The majority of the Canadian public have a hazy belief that the party receiving such guarantee would be very foolish to meet any liability in connection therewith, when there is a way out of payment. An obligation to a Government is not as binding in the mind of the general public as an obligation to an individual or a private corporation, and the schemer is often lauded for his so-called tact, when he would be condemned and ostracised for the same in his dealings with business men.

It is truly a sad state of public morality to be thus reduced, but it is the actual state that exists nevertheless, and it is questionable if the moral tone is one whit higher in connection with any other matter connected with our Canadian politics. We are in such a state that nothing can be had from a Government without political influence, and how to get anything out of one is the great question with the satellites who hover around it, not one of whom ever dream of honoring an obligation to a Government, which they could find a way to shirk. Their position is pretty clearly explained by the story of the man, who after years of party drudgery and dirty work, had secured a lucrative Government appointment. A month after his installation in office he was informed by a superior that he must attend to his duties and do some work for his salary. "What!" he said, "After working hard for ten years to get this sit, do you think I am fool enough to work any, now I've got it."

We have a Government now in Manitoba which has already introduced some innovations into the management of public affairs. They can certainly introduce a very popular one in connection with their guarantees. They can give guarantees in such a manner as to be able to

force their recipients to meet the attendant liability, when they are able and justly entitled to do so. They could make our provincial guarantees much less costly, than they have heretofore been, and if they wish to grapple with the development of the country they are elected to rule, a very necessary study is, how to make a small expenditure cover a large extent of guarantee.

THE HUDSON'S BAY RAILWAY.

There seems to be a growing interest on the part of the Manitoba public regarding the Hudson's Bay railway, and many who were skeptical on the matter three weeks ago, are now satisfied that Mr. Onderdonk and his associates are in earnest, when they state their readiness to complete the construction of the road within two and a half years, if the Manitoba Government hold to the guarantee provided for in the act of 1887.

During the past week there have been numerous rumors flying around as to the intentions of the Government regarding this Hudson's Bay Railway guarantee, and one city daily has gone so far as to assert that a guarantee of \$2,500,000 for the completion of the road is the best that Mr. Onderdonk and his friends can look for, as that is the limit to which the Government will go. Rumors are also going the rounds, that Mr. Onderdonk and his friends wish a guarantee of \$1,000,000, and they will construct the road as far as the narrows of the Lake next year or a distance of about 100 miles from its present terminus. THE COMMERCIAL is not prepared to place much reliance upon any rumors as to the Government's intentions, for whatever may have been the mistakes of Mr. Greenway and his colleagues (and they have made some), they have shown no disposition to entrust their secrets, or in fact give away any points of their policy to special friends until they were ready to inform the public at large as to their intentions. It may therefore be concluded that their intentions on Hudson's Bay Railway guarantee are as yet kept within their own circle.

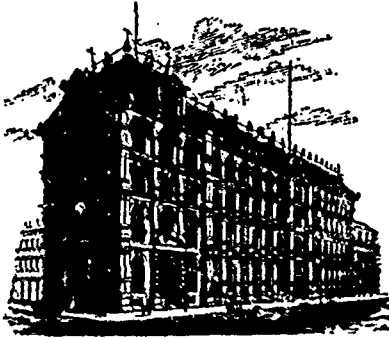
Now as to the proposals of Mr. Onderdonk and his friends, they are no secret, and their latest offer of construction to the narrows of the lake in consideration of a guarantee of \$1,000,000 for 25 years, they surely do not make in earnest, or with any expectation that it will be accepted. A road running in a northwest-

erly direction from the city of Winnipeg, through a wild unpopulated country, pointing to Fort Nelson, the north pole, the bulls eye of the aurora borealis or some other equally indefinite mark, and terminating like the Cornishman's mile stone, a hundred miles from everywhere, is not just the kind of a railway undertaking in which to invest the rather limited financial resources of Manitoba, especially while wide and thickly settled districts in the southwest and southeast of the province are still without railway facilities of any kind. The Government that would guarantee such an outfit to the tune of \$1,000,000, would soon find a hornet's nest around their ears. The present Government are not likely to add this as one of their blunders, and they do not even require to, in order to procure electioneering resources as was vaguely hinted at in connection with the last H.B. railway debenture deal, when the province lost \$250,000.

THE COMMERCIAL takes boldly the ground, that if the province has by an act last year practically offered to guarantee 4½ per cent. bonds to the extent of \$4,500,000 to secure the completion of the Hudson's Bay railway, by all means let the province stand by its offer. In refusing to do so, its action smells strongly of repudiation. But by all means let its guarantee be given only for the completion of this road, and the opening of this northern outlet, and let not one dollar be guaranteed for any half way work, for every mile of this road is a dead load to carry until it is completed to the Bay. As will be seen in another part of our columns, it is an absolute necessity, if our grain products are to reach the European consumer in their purity, and not be mixed and adulterated in transit there as they now are.

The strongest objection urged, or that can be urged, against the province standing by its guarantee of last year is, that its resources without levying direct taxation are too slender to allow of such a heavy guarantee. If guarantees are to be given and treated by their recipients as they have been, the argument is unanswerable as provincial income now stands. But a guarantee need not be a simple promise to pay interest on the whole amount. Even if it is necessary to have a preference lien on the earnings of the road, some provision should be made that the company should regularly meet at least a portion of the interest payments on debentures. With such a provision pinned to them guarantees would not prove such financial rat holes as they have been in the past.

But aside from the manner of the provincial guarantee stands the first necessity, namely, that the completion of the road be assured, even if our Government refuse to hand out a debenture until it is completed.



THOS. MAY & CO

WHOLESALE

Straw, Fancy & Millinery Goods

VICTORIA SQUARE, MONTREAL.

Complete set of Samples with
McLEAN BROS., Donaldson Block, Winnipeg.

JAS. McCREADY & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,
MONTREAL.

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

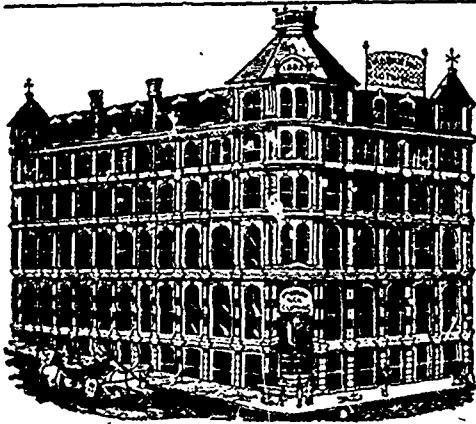
PATERSON, KISSOCK & CO.,

Importers of

MILLINERY and FANCY DRY GOODS,

12 ST. HELEN STREET,
MONTREAL.

John A. Paterson. Wm. Kissock. And. Paterson.



HEAD OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY:
VICTORIA SQUARE. - MONTREAL.

Furniture and Undertaking House.

M. HUGHES & CO

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

FURNITURE WAREHOUSES, 285 Main St
UNDERTAKING ROOMS, 517 Main Street

TELEPHONE No. 413.

Closest prices given to dealers

Satisfaction guaranteed in every
department.

LYMAN BROS. & CO.,

WHOLESALE
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

Every requisite for the Drug Trade
promptly supplied.

TORONTO, ONT.

KIRKPATRICK & COOKSON

Established 1860,

MONTREAL,

Commission Merchants,

FLOUR, GRAIN, BUTTER, &c.

Consignments and Orders solicited

STRANG & CO.

Wishart Block, Market St. East,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND DEALERS IN

Provisions, Wines and Liquors,

WINNIPEG.

W. E. SANFORD & CO.

Manufacturers of Clothing.

45 to 49 King St., 24 McDermott St.,

HAMILTON & WINNIPEG.

JAMES O'BRIEN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CLOTHING

—AND—

Importers of GENTS' FURNISHINGS,

HATS, CAPS AND FUR GOODS, GLOVES
AND MITTENS.

72 and 74 Princess St., Winnipeg

PHILP & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers

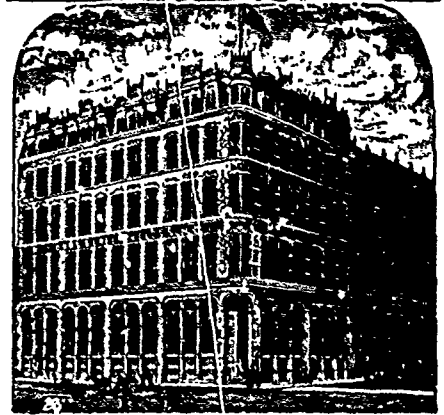
In all kinds of Foreign and Domestic

FRUITS,

Commission Merchants
AND EGG PACKERS.

Butter and Eggs a specialty. Corres-
pondence invited. Address,

P.O. Box 568 - WINNIPEG.



S. GREENSHIELDS,

SON AND CO.,

GENERAL

DRY GOODS,

17, 19 & 21 Victoria Square and 730, 732, 734 and 738 Craig Street, MONTREAL

Complete Set of Samples with

McLean Bros.,

Also with Donaldson's Block, WINNIPEG

Wm. Skeene, Innes Block, Vancouver, B.C.

MACKENZIE & MILLS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

Special attention given to

Teas, Coffees, Canned Goods,

DRIED FRUITS, Etc.

CORNER KING AND ALEXANDER STREETS,

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Crathern and Caverhill,
WHOLESALE HEAVY HARDWARE
Metals, Window Glass, Paints & Oils, etc.

CAVERHILL, LEARMONT & CO.

Wholesale Shelf Hardware,

WAREHOUSES, SAMPLE ROOMS AND OFFICES:

Caverhill's Buildings, 89 St. Peter Street
MONTREAL.

Complete Set of Samples with

Merrick, Anderson & Co., Winnipeg

A. RAMSAY & SON

37 to 41 Recollet St., Montreal,

Manufacturers of

Paints and Colors, Varnishes, Mixed Paints,
Silvered Mirrors, Stained and Ornamental
Glass, and Importers of all
Painters' Material.

Plate Glass and German Sheet.

F. RAMSAY & SON.

WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

Very little change has taken place in the monetary aspect in the city since our last report. There are better hopes of business at the banks, but no material inc. case in the general commercial paper coming to discount. Large amounts will now be called for for grain handling, so that from this date forward the aggregate of unemployed funds will be kept much lower than it has for some months. The circulation of money is now at its lowest ebb in trade circles generally, but the demands for general trade purposes are correspondingly light. The situation at the banks is one of expectation and readiness, but has not as yet reached general activity. Discount rates are steady at 7 per cent for gilt edge commercial paper and 8 for good. Real estate mortgage business is almost at a standstill for the present. Until threshing is under weigh farm loans or interest payments upon such will scarcely be heard from, and in the city there is scarcely any calls for loans. The outlook is good, however, for the fall and winter. The interest rate on farm loans is nominal at 8 per cent.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

Unless in the work of hurrying the shipment of fall goods there was but little activity in city wholesale circles during the past week, and new sales were as a rule confined to the immediate wants of buyers, and their wants were few and light. Two weeks ago most houses had instructions to hold over fall orders as heavy cancelling might be necessary owing to damaged crops. Last week most of these fears were cleared away, and the cancels of portions of orders have amounted to a very moderate aggregate in all, and have only been heard of from a few districts. This has greatly improved the feeling generally, but country buyers are withholding the customary supplementary orders, until threshing commences and a definite estimate of crops can be had. It is satisfactory however to learn by incoming reports, that the scare with which September opened has disappeared, and retailers all over the crop growing districts are becoming more confident. As might be expected collections are at a very low ebb, and no increased circulation of money over the country is looked for until the grain movement fairly sets in. In one or two minor branches such as fruits, there has been considerable activity, but in wholesale circles generally returning confidence is the furthest progress made as yet.

DRY GOODS.

In dry goods and clothing houses there has been a general rush to get fall orders shipped, but there are very few new sales reported. These branches furnish the best index to the feeling of country traders, owing to the instructions they have received about shipping or cancelling of orders placed during the summer, and their reports are every day becoming more encouraging. The report as to collections is one of quietness.

FRUITS—DRIED, AND NUTS.

There is scarcely any change to report, and new raisins are not yet quoted. Quotations have ruled as follows: California evaporated peaches, 20 to 35c; do. plums, 20c; do. raspberries, 38c; do. 'pitted' cherries, 25c;

do. blackberries, 16c; do. apricots, 23c. Other prices are: Dates, golden, 8c per lb, in 50 lb boxes; Valencia raisins, \$3.30 to \$2.50 per box; Morand's Valencias, \$2.40 to \$2.50 per box; Malages, London layers, \$3.50; Eleme figs, in different sized boxes, 15c per lb; Walnuts, 18c per lb; peanuts, raw, 15c; roasted, 17c; almonds, 20c; pecans, 17c; Filberts, 15c; Brazils, 17c per lb; cocoanuts, \$1.20 per dozen.

GROCERIES.

This trade has been in rather a quiet state of late, and no renewal of activity is as yet reported. Prices of staple goods seem to be tending upwards, and the refineries have made another small advance on sugars. Teas are also firm in foreign markets although not advanced here as yet. Coffees have advanced in European markets to the extent of nearly 2c a pound, and although this has not taken effect here, higher figures may be reached any day. Quotations range: Sugars, yellows, 7½ to 8c, according to color; granulated, 9½c; lumps, 9½ to 9¾c. Coffees—Rios, from 21 to 24c; Java, 25 to 30c; Old Government 33 to 34c; Mochas, 32 to 35c. Teas, Japan 23 to 46c; Congous, 22 to 69c; Indian teas, 35 to 60c; young hyson, 26 to 50c. Syrups, corn, \$2.40 to \$2.60; sugar cane, \$2.50 to \$2.75; T. and B. tobacco, 56c per pound; P. of W., butts 47c; P. of W. caddies, 48c; Honey-suckle, 7s, 55c; Brier, 7s, 53c; Laurel Bright Navy, 3s, 56c; Index d. thick Solace, 6s, 48c; Brunette Solace, 12s, 48c. Special brands of cigars are quoted: Reliance, \$50; Gen. Arthur, \$50; Mikado, \$40; Terrier, \$30 per 1000.

FRUITS—GREEN, VEGETABLES, ETC.

In this trade there has been quite a lively business done during the week, and consignments by rail have been arriving pretty freely. The following varieties have been selling as here quoted: Lemons, \$7.50 a case; apples, \$3.50 to \$4.00 per barrel, the latter being for choice varieties only. Pears, \$8.50; California pears, \$4.50 a box; crab apples, \$6.00; Ontario plums in 20lb. baskets, \$2.00; Concord grapes in similar packages, \$2.00; California, Tokey Murcal grape, \$3.50 and \$3.00 respectively. California peaches, \$2.5 a box; tomatoes, \$3.50 a bushel baskets; oranges and bananas are about out of the market. Southern onions, \$8.00 per barrel or \$5.50 per 100 pounds. Maple syrup, ½ gal. tins, \$7.75 dozen, quart tins, \$4.50 dozen; Maple sugar, 13c pound, small cakes; cider, rectified, per bbl 32 gallons, \$13.00; in ½ barrels, \$6.50.

HARDWARE AND METALS.

In heavy lines business has been rather quiet during the week, although better than for two or three weeks previously. In shelf goods there has been more activity, and wholesalers express satisfaction on that head. Collections are very slow indeed. Prices have been holding steady, scarcely a change in staple lines being reported. The feeling however, is one of firmness. Quotations are as follows: Cut nails, 10d and larger \$3.60; I. C. tin plates, \$5.50 to \$6; I. C. tin plates, double, \$11. to \$12.00; Canada plates, \$3.75 to \$4.; sheet iron, \$3.75 to \$5.50, according to grade; iron pipe, 40 to 45 per cent off list prices; ingot tin, 30 to 35c per lb., according to quality; bar

iron, \$3.00 to \$3.50 per 100 lbs.; shot, 6½ to 6¾; per lb.; tarred felt, \$2.50 to \$2.75 per 100 lbs. barbed wire, 6½ to 7c

LUMBER.

This branch of trade is still lively, and the slowest report received is that orders can now be filled in reasonable time, and customers are not subject to any tantalizing delay. Mills look forward to six weeks more of activity, and are reporting very favorable as to the season's business as a whole. There is no changes in prices to report. Quotations are: Dimension—2x4 to 12x12, 12 to 16 ft long, \$15; do 10, 18, and 20 ft long, \$16. Fifty cents per M advance on each foot over the above length up to 24 feet long. One dollar per M advance on each foot over 24 feet long. \$1 per M advance on each inch over 12 inches surface. Surfacing, 50c per M; Surfacing and sizing, \$1.00 per M. Boards—1st, common, rough, \$10.50, dressed, \$17.50; 2nd common rough \$15, dressed, \$16; Culls, rough, \$11; dressed, \$12; 1st common, stock, 12 in, rough, \$10, dressed, \$20; do, 8x10 in, rough, \$18, dressed, \$19; 2nd common, 12 in, rough, \$17, dressed, \$18; do, 8x10 inch, rough, \$16, dressed, \$17. Ten feet long and under, \$1 less per M. Shiplap—10 inch, \$17.50; 8 inch, \$17. 8 and 10 inch flooring and siding at \$1 per M advance. Siding, ceiling and flooring—1st, 6 inch, \$29; 2nd, do, \$25; 3rd, do, \$21; 4th, do, \$18; 1st, 5 inch, \$29; 2nd, do, \$25; 3rd do, \$20; 4th do, \$17; 1st, 4 inch, \$29; 2nd do, \$25; 3rd do, \$19; 4th do, \$16. \$1 per M advance for dressing on both sides. \$1 per M less for lengths 10 feet and under. Bevel Siding—No. 1, 1st siding ½ in x 6 in, \$20; No. 2, do, \$17. Stock—P, \$35; C, \$30; D, \$25. Clear, 1 inch—1st and 2nd, \$32; 3rd, \$28. 1½, 1½, and 2 inch—1st and 2nd, \$40; 3rd, \$35; selects, \$30; shop, \$25. Mouldings—Window Stops, per 100 feet lineal, 75 cts; Parting Strips, do, 50 cts; ¼ round and cove, per 100 feet lineal, 60 cts. Casing—4 inch, O. G., per 100 feet lineal, \$1.50; 5 in, do, \$1.75; 6 in, do, \$2; 8 inch, O. G., base, \$3; 10 in, do, \$3.75. Lath, \$1.75. Shingles—1st quality, \$3; 2nd do, \$2.50; 3rd do, \$1.50; 4th do, \$1. Dealers are requested to order by number. No delivered prices.

HIDES.

There has been an improved demand for good quality hides, and prices are on a shade firmer all round. No. 1, 5c; No. 2, 4c; bulls, 3c; calf, fine haired real veal, 7 to 11 pound skins, No. 1, 5c; No. 2, 4c; sheep pelts, 30c.

PAPER AND STATIONERY.

Business has been fairly active in this line so far as sales are concerned, the demand being for the most staple lines. Collections are reported very slow indeed.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

Prices are unchanged as follows: Spanish sole, 26 to 30c; slaughter sole, 16 to 30c; French calf, 1st choice, \$1.25 to \$1.50; Canadian calf, 1st to \$1.00; French kip, \$1 to \$1.10; B Z kip, 85 to 90c; Bourdon kip, 70c; slaughter kip, 55 to 65c; No. 1, wax upper, 45 to 50c; grain upper, 50c; harness leather, 27 to 31c for plump stock. American oak butts, 50 to 55c; buffe, 17 to 22c a foot; cordovan, 17 to 21c; pebble, 21 to 23c; colored linings, 12c.

THE MARKETS.

WINNIPEG.

WHEAT.

The principal conversation of millers and dealers now is about the probable aggregate, quality and such like of the coming crop of grain, but there seems to be very little disposition as yet to do any business ahead in now stuff. It is impossible to get a quotation which could be given as the opening price of wheat in the city. Dealers are all desirous that some other person should make the first break, and should the break be at figures too high, there might be a searching inquiry as to "who struck Billy Patterson." On the other hand there is no chance of buying at figures too safe, and so the cat and mouse watching is kept up. What has been bought from farmers at several outside points, at prices ranging from 83 to 88c, but no index to grade prices has yet been reached. The introduction of the new grades, which cannot be considered complete until the standards for the year are made up, is another source of delay, as no standards will be available until after the meeting in Toronto on October 1st. It seems, however, as if No. 1 hard is likely to start in somewhere in the neighborhood of 90c, but even that is by no means certain.

FLOUR.

Business is a little quiet locally, and exports are light, owing to a lack of anxiety on the part of millers to ship until new wheat is available. Prices are as follows: Patents, \$2.70; strong bakers, \$2.50; XXXX, \$1.90; superfine, \$1.50.

MILLSTUFFS

The demand is ahead of the supply at present and prices are firm as follows: Bran \$12; shorts, \$15.

OATS.

Prices of the past week were no guide to those of the immediate future, as fancy figures were reached. Although the quotation of 37c may not be kept up, the scarcity in the east will cause an export demand here which will keep prices well up all winter.

BARLEY.

There is no movement as yet, but samples of new crop have been shown, and as high as 52c offered for one very fine lot. The high price of oats will keep low grades well this year, and it is not likely that quotations much below 40c will be heard.

EGGS.

Receipts are light, and prices are steady, 16c for case goods being the standard of the week.

BUTTER.

Very little is coming to market, owing to harvesting operations, and no attempts of any importance are being made at exporting. The local demand can be easily supplied from stocks for some time yet. There is no demand for anything but fine to choice, and prices for these grades have stiffened a little, the range being from 16 to 17c. Lower grades are quoted all the way down to 12c, but are not wanted at any figure.

CHEESE.

Nothing is being done in round lots. Factories are holding stocks for 10c, and heavy buyers offer 8½c, and will not go higher. There is now a tug of war between them.

LARD.

There is some talk of raising 20lb. pails to \$2.60, but \$2.45 to \$2.50 was the range of prices last week.

CURED MEATS.

As we near the point between new and old supplies prices begin to stiffen. Dry salt

bacon is quoted at 13c for small lots, and 12½ for quantities. Rolls are worth 14 to 14½c, and breakfast bacon, 16c; hams, are not too plentiful and are held firm at 10½c.

DRESSED MEATS.

Beef sides range from 3 to 6c; hind quarters, 7c and fore 5c. Dressed hogs are very scarce and worth about 8c.

LEITCH BROS' new mill at Oak Lake is in operation.

THE Portage Milling Co. will erect elevators at Burnside and Griswold.

AT Alexander two elevators are being erected of 30,000 bushels capacity each.

E. A. BAKER, Winnipeg, is building and about to open a general store at Douglas.

N. N. COLE & Co., merchant tailors, from Brandon, have removed to Winnipeg, and opened up premises on Main Street, near the City Hall.

WE understand that Capt. Geo. Young, the new Inspector of Customs, will make enquiries and report as to the best method of preventing smuggling from the United States into this province and the territories west, and it is rumored that the Dominion Government intend organizing a system for its prevention. The best system would be a reduction of tariff that would take away the invention of smuggling.

W. ALEXANDER, dry goods merchant who left Winnipeg in 1887, for Dubuque, Iowa, has returned and opened up again on Saturday, in the same line of business, and close beside his old stand. Boopcep's sheep came home with its tail behind it, and Mr. Alexander returns to the city after an experience of Iowa and Minnesota, bringing with him a tale also, but it is a tale of disappointment. He will be likely to take root here this time. Moral: Chickens come home to roost.

ON Monday last the Manitoba exhibit left Winnipeg for the Toronto and London exhibitions, and was in charge of Messrs. Scott and Johnson, with Mr. Alex. Smith in charge of the special exhibit from the Winnipeg district. The exhibit will give a very fair index to the agricultural wealth of the province, but it is to be feared that in endeavoring to impress the outside world with the agricultural advantages of our province we overlook its advantages in other respects. Many of these could be illustrated by exhibits which are entirely overlooked.

A PETITION has been presented to Chief Justice Taylor asking for the winding up of the Assiniboine Valley Stock, Dairy and Farming Company, one of the many unsuccessful joint stock concerns which have been floated in this province during the past five years. The main difficulty now is as to the selection of a trustee. The shareholders wish Hamilton Cooper appointed, and a large proportion if not the majority of the creditors have selected W. A. Henderson, accountant. The case has been enlarged until to-morrow, by which time it is likely that an agreement will be reached as to the selection of a trustee.

REPORTS from all sections of the country go to show that with the exception of an odd patch here and there grain has all been cut, and quite a little stacking especially of barley has been

done. The high winds of last week hindered the work of stacking greatly, but it went on nevertheless. On Friday morning rain was general over a large share of the province, and although it interfered with the stacking it was not unwelcome, as prairie fires had made their appearance before it came. Now all danger is over from that source for weeks to come, and the ground is in an improved state for fall plowing. Outside of Morden, Gretna and such early points grain has not commenced to move yet, but before our next issue is out it will be moving from a dozen different points.

THE *Free Press* of Saturday is responsible for the following: The first R. R. V. train, it is announced, will be run across the Red River on September 20th, a week from next Tuesday. The Railway, in running from the junction, gives Mr. W. G. Scott's house a close shave. A house belonging to Ald. Mulvey will be torn down, as well as a building of the Winnipeg Ice Company. It runs through the house belonging to the caretaker of the Winnipeg Rowing Club; and is distant only 40 feet from the boat house. The club will undoubtedly have to find new quarters, as it will be impossible to keep the headquarters so near a railway track. Pile-driving for the temporary bridge, which is to be built across the Assiniboine near its mouth, will begin to-day. The bridge will be 300 feet long. Where the R. R. V. station in this city is to be located is still unknown to the general public, beyond the broad fact that it will be somewhere on the Hudson's Bay Reserve between Main Street and the Red River. Our Winnipeg dailies have each been making a selection of a station, but which, or whether any of these, will be fixed upon by the railway company is not generally known.

Human Food.

Foods that supply material for growth and repair are called nitrogenous foods. They are also called proteids, from a Greek word meaning "first," because in the living cells which are the first principle or form of life, there is always nitrogen. A common name is albuminous foods. Albuminous substances exist in many forms, and are called by different names in different things. They are found largely in meat, fish, milk, peas, beans and grains. The albumen and fibrin in the juice and flesh of meat and fish, and in the juices and membranes of some vegetables and fruits, the casein in milk, the vegetable casein in peas and beans, and the gluten in grains, are all forms of nitrogenous substances, or proteids.

The carbonaceous foods are fats, including butter, the fat of meat or fish, oils, eggs, and some kinds of cheese. A small amount of fat is necessary in digestion, and indispensable to perfect nutrition. Starch and sugar as found in vegetables and fruits, are also fat producing. Fats form the principal material of certain tissues, giving roundness and beauty to the form, and being non-conductors of heat, keep the body warm. An undue accumulation of fat is a species of disease and is often dangerous.

Thus we see that the solid part of the flesh and blood is largely fibrin and albumen, substances similar to the fibres and juices of meat and fish, and that eggs, milk, peas, beans, and

grains also contain fibrin and albumen, and we find nitrogen is the element in all; and it is from these nitrogenous foods that the bodily substance is chiefly built up.

Age, occupation, climate, and our finances, should influence our choice of food. Persons whose occupations tax their muscular strength often think that they require a great deal of meat, when there many foods that contain as much as, or more, proteid matter than meat, such as peas, beans, cheese and grains.

Animal food is better diet for cold weather than for hot. Fat is not digested easily unless exercise is taken. Fruits, vegetables, and grains eaten with milk, butter, or oil, furnish the carbo-hydrates needed in summer.

Those who labor or exercise in the open air need a large quantity of wholesome food, and it need not be the most digestible, as they require food that will stay by them.

Persons engaged in sedentary occupations, or who take little exercise and live in close confined rooms, cannot digest as much, or as easily as those who labor out of doors. Those who tax their brains severely should avoid fat. People who consume much starch or sugar are liable to grow fat. As a rule the majority of people eat too much, and between forty and fifty years of age, an excess of albuminates is liable to develop heart, liver, and kidney troubles, which are more or less akin to dyspepsia. An excess of starchy food, or of sugar or fat, causes obesity, not only of the body, but an accumulation of fat about the heart and other internal organs which is liable to prove very dangerous.—*The Building News.*

Giant Tea Trees.

Tea bushes for leaf-yielding purposes range about four feet in height, but when grown for seed-yielding purposes they become giant trees in proportion to the diminutive bush. In the Island of Ceylon they sometimes reach a height of over 30 feet. The *Indian Tea Gazette* recently published the result of the measurement of twenty trees at Dimbula, the largest of which was 18 inches in circumference of the trunk or stem, while the foliage measured 84 feet in girth, and 30 feet in greatest diameter. Two of the trees measured 22 feet in height, while the shortest was 21 feet 6 inches. "In the jungles of Assam ancient trees were found 45 feet in height," says the *Gazette*, "and we believe that the 60 feet has been attained; but this is the extreme height. As yet the big tea trees are too valuable to be used as firewood. Tea bushes allowed to grow up would make excellent fences and even windbreaks. Our big trees, when no longer required for seed-bearing purposes, will yield well when cut down. Meantime, they are exceedingly ornamental, some of them closely resembling the finest nutmeg trees in beauty of foliage and elegance of form"

Easy Way to Make Money.

"Talk about speculation!" he said. "Why, the first deal I ever made I captured a clean fifteen hundred dollars on oil certificates on a margin of only fifty dollars."

"And are you still in oil?"

"No; I'm clerking in a Yorkville grocery store."—*Puck.*

Wild Tomatoes.

It may not be generally known that wild tomatoes are found growing along the banks of the White Mud River in this county, and doubtless in other parts of Manitoba as well. The vines are much smaller than those of the tame variety, and the fruit, which grows to about the size of pigeon eggs, is by some made into excellent preserves. The plant closely resembles the domestic tomato.—*Neepawa Register.*

Is a letter received lately at this office from a Manitoban well posted in our grain affairs, the statement is made that at sight of a sample of No. 1 hard, or even No. 1 Northern wheat, British grain dealers usually say, "We can get no such grain as that shipped to us, no matter what grade we buy." From this we may safely infer, that Manitoba grain goes through some curious churning process before it is safe on board an Atlantic ship. The *Trade Bulletin* of Montreal, boldly charged those in C. P. R. elevators of doing some tall mixing last spring, but it is to be feared that after the grain reaches an eastern port, it gets its worst doap. In the same letter from Glasgow, we learn that the admixture in most consignments of Northern wheat reaching Great Britain is of soft wheat, grown at least one thousand miles east of the Manitoba boundary, and greatly inferior to the soft wheat grown in this province. It does seem as if our wheat, to reach the British market in its purity, requires an outlet by the Hudson's Bay or some such route. Then we could export it pure, or if we choose, do the mixing ourselves.

MILLERS, ATTENTION!!

ESTABLISHED 1825.



The J. A. Converse Manufacturing Co

A. W. MORRIS & BRO., Proprietors, MONTREAL.

Our new bag works are now in full operation and are undoubtedly the finest equipped on the American continent.

The sewing, printing and uniformity of size are particularly noticeable, and we are confident you will find the goods superior to anything offered in the Canadian market.

We would kindly ask you to favor us with at least a portion of your valued orders. A trial will convince you that our statements are not exaggerated.

Jute and Cotton BAGS GRAIN SACKS, FINISHED OR ROUND THREAD.

Manitoba and Northwest Agents:

MERRICK, ANDERSON & Co., Winnipeg

EASTERN MARKETS.

CHICAGO

On Monday the markets showed a lower range of prices all round and the weakness of Saturday continued throughout the day. Closing prices were :

	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.	May.
Wheat.....	92½	92½	93½	98½
Corn	45½	45	39½	39½
Oats	24½	24½	24½	28½
Pork	14.52½	14.52½	—	—
Lard	10.00	10.00	—	—
Short Ribs.....	8.77½	8.77½	—	—

On Tuesday the market opened in considerable excitement and considerable long wheat was let go, showing that a large number of holders only hung on for the government crop report to cause a big bulge, which failed to realize. Everything suffered in the decline and at the close of the day quotations were weak. Closing prices were :

	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.	May.
Wheat.....	92½	92½	90½	95½
Corn	45½	45½	39½	39½
Oats	24½	24½	24	28½
Pork	14.40	14.40	—	—
Lard	10.00	10.00	—	—
Short Ribs.....	8.80	8.80	—	—

On Wednesday trading on the board was erratic and with frequent efforts on the part of the bulls to bulge, and the afternoon session was exciting and closed firm. Primary markets were the only points of strength. Cash corn was strong. In provisions the movement was slow and prices easy. Closing prices were :

	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.	May.
Wheat.....	90½	90½	91½	96½
Corn	44½	44½	39½	39½
Oats	24½	24½	25	28½
Pork	14.37½	14.37½	—	—
Lard	9.97½	9.97½	8.40	—
Short Ribs.....	8.70	8.70	—	—

Thursday was a scalpers day on the board, and at the opening prices were at a large range. There was considerable activity in wheat in the afternoon session, although at lower prices than yesterday. Provisions were affected by the yellow fever scare, and prices declined considerably. Closing prices were :

	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.	May.
Wheat.....	90½	89½	90½	95½
Corn	44½	44½	39½	39½
Oats	24½	24½	24½	28½
Pork	14.25	14.25	—	—
Lard	9.95	9.95	—	—
Short Ribs.....	8.62½	8.62½	—	—

Friday's trading in wheat was somewhat phenomenal, and continually bobbed up and down within a range of a few cents. At times a seeming decline would set in only to firm up and react a couple of cents. Pork products were still somewhat depressed and trading slow. At the afternoon session considerable "long" and "short" wheat was sold. Closing prices were as follows :

	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.	May.
Wheat.....	90½	89½	90½	95½
Corn	44	43½	39½	38½
Oats.....	—	—	—	—
Pork	14.22½	14.22½	—	—
Lard	9.97½	9.95	—	—
Short Ribs.....	—	—	—	—

Closing prices on Saturday were :

	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.	May.
Wheat.....	90½	91½	92½	96½
Corn	44	43½	—	38½
Oats.....	—	21½	—	28½
Pork	14.42	14.42	—	—
Lard	10.10	10.10	—	—

DULUTH WHEAT MARKET.

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

	Cash.	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.
Monday	96	95½	96½	98
Tuesday.....	95½	95	94½	95½
Wednesday	96½	96½	95	94½
Thursday	96½	97	95½	94½
Friday	97½	—	96½	94½

Closing prices on Saturday were :—Cash, Oct., 98½c; December, 96½c.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Closing quotations on Thursday for wheat were as follows :—

	Cash.	Oct.	On track
No 1 hard	99½	99½	97½
No. 1 northern	97½	97	95
2 "	94	94	92

Closing quotations for flour were: Patents, \$5.10 to \$5.25; straights \$4.50 to \$4.95; first bakers, \$3.75 to \$4.50; second bakers, \$3.50 to \$4; best low grades, \$1.90 to \$2.00 in bags; red dog, \$1.70 to \$1.85, in bags.

The *Northwestern Miller* of Friday says: The most conspicuous thing in the markets the past week has been the decline in prices from the highest of the preceding week, caused by natural reaction from a bulge based on extravagant stories of shortage in this and other countries. The spring wheat crop of the northwest has only twice been greater in total yield than it is this year. The last two crops made about 95,000,000 bus each, in Minnesota and Dakota. They were the first that exceeded 75,000,000 bus, and the only one until this, which is about 85,000,000 bus. There is nothing in that to make people wildly look for wonderful appreciation in values. There have been, perhaps, quite as extravagant stories told and believed of the shortage in other countries. That there is a marked shortage is undeniable, but the countries that must purchase seem the least concerned of any about it. The United Kingdom is first in the list of large buyers, and, while people in the breadstuff trade there are buying quite freely, they are doing so without any such marked excitement as recently prevailed on this side.

Lumber Cuttings.

A raft of 40,000 feet of lumber for Moore & Macdowell, Edmonton, arrived from up the river on Friday. Fifteen thousand feet is for the Indian agency at Saddle lake.

News-Advertiser: This is the veritable land of the giants of the forest, and one of the first things that strikes strangers is the enormous size of the trees. But in spite of their exclamations of wonder very few of them really comprehend how large the trees really are. A stick of timber was cut the other day at the Hastings Mill which was 106 feet long and 24 inches square. There were sawed out of the log 12,000 feet of cedar lumber weighing 30 tons.

The Moodyville, B. C., saw mill is running night and day to its full capacity. There are six vessels at the dock at present—most of which are loading—which will take away 6, 200,000 feet of lumber. The Balaklava takes 1,100,000 feet to South America, the Pactolus 900,000 feet to China, the India 900,000 feet to South America, the Earle of Granville 1,000,000

to Australia, the Edward O'Brien 1,400,000 to Australia, and the Jaen Bass takes 900,000 to Valparaiso, South America. The mill is supplied with logs from various camps along the coast, some of which are distant about 200 miles.

J. S. NORRIS. JAS. CARRUTHERS.

NORRIS & Carruthers,
FLOUR AND GRAIN
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

45 WELLINGTON ST. EAST, | CORN EXCHANGE,
TORONTO. | MONTREAL.

Liberal advances made on consignments of Flour, Wheat, Barley and Oats.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

EUCENE. WATER WHITE. SUNLIGHT

STANDARD OIL COMPANY,
(CLEVELAND, OHIO)

Manitoba & Northwest Department, Winnipeg.
ILLUMINATING OILS LUBRICATING

GASOLINE, AXLE GREASE, CANDLES and all PRODUCTS OF AMERICAN PETROLEUM. Our stock here embraces all the Manufactures of the Standard Oil Company. Correspondence solicited.

W. P. JOHNSON Mgr., Office 343 Main St
CAPITOL CYLINDER ELDRADO ENGINE. CHALLENGE MACHINERY

H. S. Howland, Sons & Co.
WHOLESALE
HARDWARE.

Warnock's and Rixford's AXES. Diss'on's and Shurley & Deitrich's SAWS. Yale and Peterboro LOCKS. Black Diamond and Nicholson FILES. Heller Bros. HORSE RASPS.

Full lines of Rodgers', Butlers', Wostenholms', Ash-ham's, Cook's and other makers TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.

Orders by mail or telegram promptly filled at lowest current prices.

WAREHOUSES:

37 Front Street West,
TORONTO.

JOSEPH CARMAN,
WHOLESALE

Commission Merchant,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Dealer in Pickled, Dried and Smoked Fish, Eggs, Butter, Cheese, Meats, Lard, Green and Dried Fruits, Poultry, etc.

Orders, Consignments and Correspondence Solicited, Reference: Commercial Bank of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

STEWART HOUSE

COR. MAIN & ELLIS STS., MANITOU, MAN.
First-Class in every respect! Re-fitted! Re-furnished!
Good Table! Good Rooms! Three best sample Rooms in the Province.
ROUNTREE & CONNOR, Proprietors.

THE BEST

A Brand of Coffee which represents a perfect blending of strength and flavor. Always packed in 2 lbs. air tight cans; no charge for cans; 15 cans in a case.



A perfect blend of Private Plantation Java and Pure Arabia Mocha. Imported, Roasted, and packed by
Chase & Sanborn,
MONTREAL.

COFFEE.

DOLL W. F. WHOLESALE JEWELER.

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

525 Main St., WINNIPEG.

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



ST. LAWRENCE HALL
HENRY HOGAN.

Every Attention paid to Guests.

HILLIARD HOUSE. RAT PORTAGE.

The Palace Hotel of the Northwest, Ontario. Newly and elegantly furnished throughout. The only Commercial House in the district. First class Sample Room. Terms Reasonable.
LOUIS HILLIARD, PROPRIETOR.

ANGLO - AMERICAN HOTEL !! GRETNA, - - MAN.

D. PIERSON well known to the commercial trade throughout the west, has lately taken charge of this house and fitted it up with Sample Rooms and every convenience for Commercial Travellers.

WOLSELY HOUSE,
WOLSELEY, - ASSINIBOIA,
E. A. BANBURY, PROPRIETOR.
Headquarters for Commercial Men. This house has been recently refitted, with special reference to the convenience and comfort of the commercial trade. Good Sample Rooms. Livery in Connection.

PALMER HOUSE,
REGINA, - - ASSINIBOIA,
THE LEADING COMMERCIAL HOUSE.
Free Sample Rooms for Travellers. Opposite C.P.R. Station.
CHAS HARLEY, Prop.

QUEEN'S HOTEL,
QU'APPELLE, - - ASSINIBOIA
G. S. DAVIDSON, Prop.
Largely patronized by commercial men and possessing special features for the accommodation of this trade. Large Sample Rooms Free.

Cosmopolitan Hotel,
MEDICINE HAT, - - - ASSA,
Headquarters for commercial travellers and tourists. Good sample rooms and clean and comfortable sleeping apartments.
HUGH DEMPSEY, Proprietor.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK,
MINNEDOSA, MAN.
The leading and best appointed hotel on the Manitoba Northwestern Railway. Commercial Travellers seek it for Sundays. Sample room and other conveniences.
J. D. MCKENZIE, Proprietor.

GRAND VIEW HOTEL,
BRANDON, MAN.
Directly opposite Passenger Depot. The leading commercial house. Sample Rooms and first class livery
A. F. BOISSEAU, Proprietor

Wm. Ferguson, WHOLESALE

WINES - LIQUORS AND CIGARS

Permit Orders Promptly Executed

8th Street, - - Brandon

Forbes & Stirrett

PLANING MILL

AND SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

10th St., south Rosser Av
BRANDON

NEUMEYER AND PARES,

Brandon Brewery

BRANDON, MANITOBA

Brewers of the Celebrated Export India Pale Ale, Imperial Stout, Noted XX Porter in Casks or Bottles.

FOR SALE! At SINTALUTA, on train line of Canadian Pacific City.

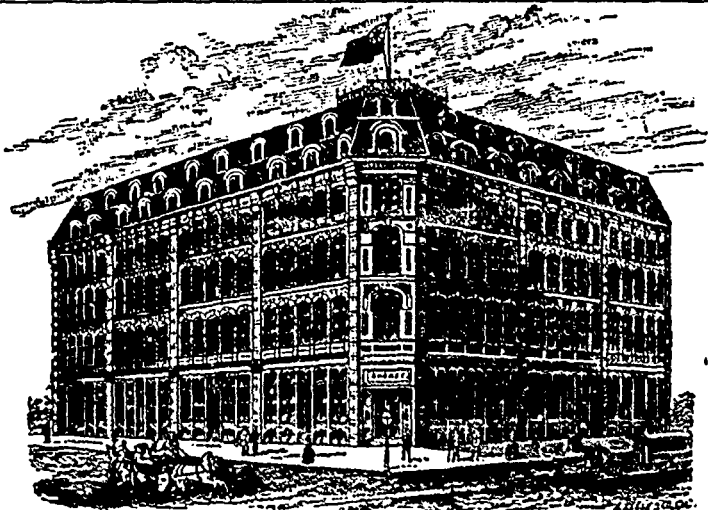
A STORE, STABLE & BLACKSMITH SHOP,

with Post Office attached, at a bargain. References as to business lookout, etc.

R. A. WALKER, MR. TAYLOR,
Braslcde, Sintaluta. care D. H. McMillan & Bro.,
Winnipeg.

For particulars apply to Battiscombe Bros., Sintaluta.

MEN'S, BOY'S and YOUTH'S CLOTHING
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING a specialty.



Our Samples for the Autumn Season 1888,
are now on view at 35/ Lombard St., Winnipeg

H. SHOREY and CO., CLOTHIERS, WHOLESALE

1856, 1863 and 1870 Notre Dame and 36, 38, 40 and 42 St. Henry St., MONTREAL.

HY. ARKELL,

WHOLESALE

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION

MERCHANT,

Vancouver, B.C.

MANITOBA PRODUCE a Specialty.
Consignments Received in All Lines.
Correspondence solicited.

Samuel Gray,

Manufacturer of

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS

Mouldings, Stairs, Handrails, Newels
Baulsters, etc.

VICTORIA - B.C.

Having made arrangements with the C.P.R., I am prepared to furnish the trade with the above mentioned articles manufactured from the very best seasoned dry cedar and white pine. All work guaranteed. Correspondence solicited. P.O. Box 59, Victoria, B.C.

PENDRAY & CO

SOAP WORKS,

VICTORIA, B.C.

Turn out British Mottle Soaps, Electric and Ivory Soaps, Pale Yellow and Brown Soaps, Coconut Oil Toilet Soaps, Soda Crystals and Washing Powders, Superior Shaving Soap.

HUMBOLDT STREET, - VICTORIA, B.C.

J. & A. Clearihue,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND MANUFACTURERS AGENTS,
Dealers in—

Fruits and all kinds of Produce

YATES ST., VICTORIA, B.C.

Representing D. Richards, Manufacturer of Laundry and Toilet Soaps, Woodstock, Ontario; Jas. Hall & Co., manufacturers and dealers in: Gloves, Mitts and Moccasins, Brockville,

THE DRIARD,

VICTORIA, B.C.

The only strictly first-class hotel
in the province.

Colonial Hotel,

WESTMINSTER, B.C.

Largest hotel in the city; centrally located in business portion. Headquarters for tourists and commercial men. Sample rooms, bath rooms, etc. Fire-proof building. First Class.

LUKE PITHER, Proprietor.

LELAND HOUSE, VANCOUVER,

British Columbia.

The leading commercial hotel of the city. Directly above the C.P.R. Station and Steamboat wharf. All modern improvements. Sample rooms for travellers.

J. E. INSLEY, Mgr. WM. PROUT, Prop



The Canadian Rubber Co

OF MONTREAL.

Manufacturers of

RUBBER SHOES, FELT BOOTS,
RUBBER PACKING, HOSE, &c.

WORKS: Papineau Square,
WAREHOUSE: 335 St. Paul St. Montreal

Branch: Cor. Front & Yonge Sts., Toronto.

Head Quarters for Salt Fish from the Nass and Skeena Rivers, B.C.

Boneless Blood Red Salt Salmon,
(Heads and Tails off in bbls. and halves.)

RED SALMON BELLIES
(In kits and halves)

SALMON TIPS.
BLACK COD FISH
(In ½s, ¼s and whole bbls.)

SALT OOLACHANS (OR CANDLE FISH)
(In kits and quarter bbls.)

Smoked Oolachans.
FOR SALE BY

HENRY SAUNDERS,

37 to 41 Johnson St., VICTORIA, B.C.
P.O. Drawer H.

British Columbia.

Wm. Wenborn has opened a butcher shop at Nanaimo.

J. A. Laidlaw, New Westminster, has opened a cannery at that place.

5,000 pounds of fresh salmon were shipped from New Westminster to the East within one week.

We are informed that the Royal City Planing Mill Company have concluded a contract with Sir Lester Kaye for a large quantity of lumber to be used in the erection of dwellings on his estate in the Northwest. The first installment—eight cars loaded with lumber—went out yesterday.—New Westminster Guardian.

Columbian: P. Pittendrigh and a party of men will leave for Harrison river to commence stripping salmon for their ova. Nearly 10,000,000 eggs were stripped last year but this number was found too great for the capacity of the hatchery, and the number this season will not be allowed to extend beyond 6,000,000. The fish are running in fair numbers at present and it is expected there will be no trouble in securing all the ova desired, within a short time.

The Victoria, B. C., Times of the 7th publishes a New Westminster special containing the following:—"Colonel C. M. Sheafe, General Manager of the N. W., B. & S. Railway, arrived yesterday, having come overland from Whatcom, and furnishes us with the following information: "Everything in connection with the New Westminster Southern is progressing as favorably as could be wished for. Tenders will be called for grading the entire line on the British side as soon as the first ten miles of the right-of-way are cleared and cross sectioned, which will be in about ten days. Before the end of this year the work of grading will be in operation at five different points between Westminster and Seattle." Evidently the British Columbians are as anxious as Manitobans to be free from the C.P.R. monopoly, and are losing no time in taking advantage of the freedom now enjoyed.

The remarkably good salmon run on the Skeena this year and the failure on the Fraser has led to a good deal of discussion among interested parties. As has been stated in the Times, some people say that the fishing is being overdone on the Fraser. While the fish are running two or three hundred nets are down

night and day and there is no chance for the necessary number to reach the spawning ground. At the Skeena it is different. They can only fish there at a certain stage of the tide so that there is plenty of opportunity while the boats are drawn off for the salmon to go up and lay the foundations for a future supply. No doubt many of the theories which seek to account for poor runs are all wrong, but at the same time the history of all rivers is that they get fished out and how to prevent it is the question to consider. The salmon industry is too great a source of wealth to the province to allow it to be destroyed.—Victoria Times.

The following are customs returns for the month ending August 31st, at Vancouver:

COLLECTIONS.	
Import duties.....	\$6,790 51
Export Duties.....	2 90
Sick Mariner's Fund.....	252 34
Chinese Revenue	2,866 50
Total.....	\$9,912 25
Total for corresponding period, 1887	4,785 71
Increase.....	\$5,126 54
EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.	
Exports.....	\$41,587 00
Imports, free	\$15,955
Imports, dutiable	19,317
	\$35,272 00

The Inland Revenue collections at Vancouver for the same period, amount to \$1,447.69.

In noticing the arrival of the steamer Sardonyx from the Northern canneries, the Victoria, B. C., Times of the 7th makes the following estimate of her cargo, and what remained for shipment at the points she had left: From the Balmoral Company, Skeena, 6,981 cases, of which 6,432 cases will be shipped to Australia by the Mexico to San Francisco, thence by the Oceanic line, and the remainder to eastern points. From B. A. P. Co., 4,000 cases for eastern Canadian points via the C.P.R. From the Skeena Packing Company, 1,000 cases for Australia by the Mexico and Oceanic line. From the Wharneck Packing Company, 1,219 cases, which with the shipment by the Boscowitz, will also be forwarded to Australia. When the Sardonyx left the canneries the following remained to be shipped from the Skeena: Balmoral, 2,000; Aberdeen, 7,000; Inness, 8,000; British American, 2,080; Cunningham's, 8,000. At the two canneries at River's Inlet there was probably 15,000.

It seems as if there is likely to be a fight between two sugar combines, in which the consumer of that article will hope for both parties getting well smashed. The following from the Vancouver News-Advertiser indicates that the first blow has been struck:—"Amongst the freight that the steamship Mexico took out was a quantity of sugar from New York which was being shipped to San Francisco. This is "carrying the war into Africa" with a vengeance. Spreckels, the California Sugar King, virtually controls the market on the Pacific coast and has lately decided to extend his operations to the East. He is now erecting the largest sugar refinery in the world at Philadelphia and the sugar combine, of which Messrs. Harrison, Havemeyer & Co. are the main stays, determined accordingly to fight

Spreckels for his invasion of what they deemed their territory. Hence the recent fluctuations in the sugar market. Now the combine are shipping sugar to San Francisco to fight Spreckels on his own ground.

The Corn and Wheat Crops.

The past week has not been all that could be desired in hastening the maturity of corn in West, but fair progress has been made in this respect. Light frosts have occurred in the northern districts, and in Michigan injury to corn has been apprehended, but has not resulted in any important degree. The general situation is unimpaired as to prospect for the largest production of corn on record, but there is yet considerable of the crop which would be seriously injured by hard frosts within the next ten days or two weeks. Should favorable weather continue during this period there would remain but a small proportion of the crop liable to important injury from freezing.

The advance of the season tends to a moderate reduction of estimates of the spring wheat production, although it is yet difficult to reach satisfactory conclusions, owing to the irregularity of the yield and condition of the grain. In regard to the winter crop there is nothing new to report. The statement to the Department of Agriculture, due next week, will include estimates of the condition of wheat when harvested, both winter and spring production. Last year the average for the entire crop on September 1 was 82, and it is likely that the official estimate this month will not be above 77. Should it be equal this, or closely approach this point, the indicated production would be from 400,000,000 to 420,000,000 bushels, on the measured bushel basis, and materially below 400,000,000 on the 60 pound basis. The situation justifies a promise of not more than 70,000,000 to 75,000,000 bushels of wheat in this country during the year, in excess of domestic requirements, by reducing reserves at the close to a very low point, say 15,000,000 bushels below the position at the opening of the current year.—Cincinnati Price Current.

It is reported that the Alberta mills at Red Deer have changed hands.

A new mill is now in operation on the Belly river above Macleod by McLaren, of Ottawa. The logs are floated down from the mountains.

The Montreal Trade Bulletin of the 7th inst. contains the following:—"The latest private despatch from a Winnipeg grain merchant states that careful enquiries reveal the fact that 25 per cent. of the crop will be unmerchantable, 50 per cent. grading No. 1, 2 and 3 frosted, and 25 per cent. No. 1 hard. We trust that the party sending this message has been mistaken, as he is likely to be, as the exact per centage of damage cannot be ascertained until threshing gives the real cue to the situation. Old wheat is likely to sell at a big premium this fall, owing to the unusually large demand that must spring up for mixing purposes. On Tuesday last \$1.15 was bid for 105,000 bushels of No. 1 northern and refused. Sales to Ontario and Montreal millers have taken place at \$1.20." The Bulletin with commendable caution does not care to swallow that one without salt.

AGENCY

DU PONT GUN POWDER.

COMPLETE STOCK

Breech-Loading Guns, Winchester Rifles and ELEY'S AMMUNITION.

AT LOW PRICES ON APPLICATION TO

MILLER, MORSE & CO.,

Wholesale Hardware Merchants,
PRINCESS STREET, WINNIPEG.

ROBLIN & ATKINSON

WHOLESALE

Grain Shippers,

SPECIALTIES: WHEAT, BARLEY & OATS
P.O. Box 612 WINNIPEG
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

JAS. COOPER.

J. C. SMITH

Cooper & Smith,

MANUFACTURERS,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES!!

36, 38 & 40 FRONT ST. WEST,

TORONTO.

White, Joselin & Co.

Muslins, Embroideries, Lisle and Silk Gloves, Kid Gloves, Lace Curtains, Laces.

All the Latest Novelties.

7 WELLINGTON STREET WEST,
TORONTO

1831 NOTRE DAME STREET,
MONTREAL

MONTREAL BRASS WORKS.

MONTREAL, P.Q.

Robt. Mitchell & Co

Proprietors, Manufacturers of

Gas Fixtures of Every Description,

Engineers, Plumbers,

Steam & Gasfitters Brass Goods,

Gas Meters and Automatic Fire Extinguishers.

SAMUEL HOOPER, DEALER IN MONUMENTS, HEAD Stones, Mantle Pieces, Grates, &c. Special designs furnished on application. Cor. Bannatyne and Albert Sts. Winnipeg

The Question of Credit.

The *American Storekeeper* in its August edition has a lengthy essay on credit, from which we clip the following:

We are well aware that some of our readers who have made bad debts will not thank us for taking this view of the case, but if they will be patient we will endeavor to show them that our position is correct. To do this we must consider what credit is. There should be no difficulty in understanding the nature of credit. It is a loan of seasonable commodities without security. The merchant who trusts a man for a barrel of flour furnishes the man with material on which to live while he earns the money to pay for it, the flour being consumed when the payment is made.

Credit thus permits us to wear out clothing before it is paid for, to consume groceries without having given anything for them, and—in other words—to eat our chickens before they are hatched. The merchants who grant credit place themselves in a position of philanthropic persons who enable their customers to live before they have earned the right to live. There are cases of deserving poor who are temporarily unable to pay for the means of sustaining life, but merchants who feel charitable should support such persons purely as a charity and not as a business policy.

YOUR GOODS REPRESENT MONEY.

Consider for a moment the position which you as a storekeeper occupy. You have invested your money in a stock of goods. If the goods have been paid for they belong to you absolutely. They are to you the results of saving, thrift and economy. These goods you can give away if you like, but you possess them because you believe you can profitably exchange them for commodities you need.

In this exchanging process money need not necessarily enter, as your goods could be directly bartered for other goods—as they frequently are for butter, eggs and produce—without any money passing between you and your customers. Money only enters as a convenient and reasonable equivalent for commodities, and your goods should purchase as much money as you originally exchanged for them, plus a sum which will recompense you for placing your services at the command of the public. By taking this view of the transaction, you will see that you might as well loan a man ten dollars without security, note, or other evidence of debt, as to trust him for goods which you could exchange for ten dollars.

CREDIT RESTS ON KNOWLEDGE.

Credit should largely rest on a knowledge of a man's financial history and condition. It should not be refused to a man who all his life has met every engagement, nor should it be extended to one who has regularly failed therein. Your own judgment of the man's character should not be relied upon to guide you in this matter, because there is a natural inclination in the human mind to magnify that which is not certain, and we are apt, therefore, to ascribe more means to a man than he really possesses.

A merchant should be guided in granting credit to a person by:

1. The positive amount of capital possessed or the ability to earn wages.

2. The general fidelity displayed in past engagements.

3. The co-operation which the law will give in the collection of the account, if necessary to proceed to law. It is well to know the extent of protection the law throws around a debtor, because as Charles Francis Adams has pointed out, "The first reliance of a creditor is commonly upon the good will of his debtor; the second upon the law of the land."

Courtesy in Trade.

As intelligent human beings, we are placed here to make the world better for our having lived in it. To make our fellow men better we must first win their respect and esteem, which quickly begets their confidence. Life is made up of little details, thickly studded with petty annoyances, which rasp on our good nature to test its durability. Probably no men are more subject to irritant provocation than those engaged in city or country mercantile trade. If they deal justly in the face of abuse, chide rudeness by a deportment of gentlemanly courtesy, banish frowns and coax a smiling countenance, their trade will flourish in spite of close competition and jealous rivals. When a merchant opens a house of business in a town which he comes to as a stranger, it is his privilege and right to win custom from any source provided he uses only fair and legitimate means therefor. What fair and legitimate means are, is sometimes curiously interpreted in this rushing world of ours; but all men are possessed of honorable instincts which if they would observe to the letter, would wonderfully lubricate the sharp frictions of every day commercial intercourse. It is useless however, to speculate on what other men might or ought to do, but we must bring the question right down to the personality of "What must I do to succeed?" We cannot succeed, as success is generally counted, without the aid and support of men with whom we daily come in contact. That support will be cheerfully and effectively accorded us if honesty of purpose, equanimity of temper and genuine, unaffected politeness characterize our bearing toward all men. Merchants can ill afford to manifest rudeness toward any persons who conduct themselves with propriety in their stores. If you exhibit signs of discourtesy to a penny customer, because his purchases are meagre in view of the trouble entailed you, a more profitable customer may see it and thereafter shun your place of trade, to your detriment many dollars. Our brief span of life calls for the expansion of our virtues and the stifling of vices. Pleasant smiles, sincere words and sterling honesty are talismans in trade, better than luck or shrewdness.—*Leather Gazette.*

Competition.

Commenting on the failure of Bowman & Kellogg, millers, of Atchison, Kansas, caused it is believed by the press of competition in the milling business, the *Minneapolis Northwestern Miller* of the 7th instant, has the following sensible remarks: Competition in the minds of most people who are opposed to any combination of interests, means a system of business whereby they shall receive the fruit of a man's industry, the result of his energy, the product

of his brains, and the legitimate returns for his money invested, at such figures as shall prevent him from gaining even a bare living. Legitimate competition is desirable, but cut-throat competition is commercial murder. Not one man in ten thousand who eats his loaf of bread realizes the conditions which surround the business of the miller who makes the flour for him. Yet this nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine ignorant people consider themselves justified in resenting any attempt of the millers individually or collectively to better their condition, and obtain for themselves the same right which the bread eater, be he butcher, baker or candlestick maker, demands for himself—the right to exist and receive a fair equivalent for his work.

Dakota Crops.

Statistician Sheridan, in making his crop report of Dakota for Sept. 1, says the reports from correspondents do not indicate the yield of grain that has been anticipated. Owing to the dry, hot weather since July 15 up to the present time, and the heavy frost of Aug. 16, the prospects for a good crop has been considerably diminished. It is rather early to fully estimate the yield, yet the threshing machine is at work at many places, and much of the grain is a small and shrunken berry. Places that last season sent out only No. 1 hard and No. 1 northern will this year have but little hard to ship, and a considerable portion will grade No. 2 and below. The frost did much damage, but how much cannot be estimated. The average yield will not exceed 12 bus per acre, and will fall below rather than over that amount. Besides the damage by drouth and frost, the chinch bug and cut worm have done considerable damage in some parts of the territory.

Harvesting commenced in central and south Dakota about Aug. 5 and was finished about the 28th, while in north Dakota harvesting did not begin until Aug. 21, and will not be completed probably before Sept. 10. The oat crop will be a light yield. In many places they rusted badly, and those already threshed report a very light berry. Barley will be a fair crop, although much of this grain will be a light berry. During harvest no rain has fallen and grain has been secured in fine shape. Corn is doing well and promises a good crop if not injured any more by frost. Below is the statement as furnished by 123 correspondents on Sept. 1, as compared with the same time last year:

Corn, 80 per cent; wheat, which harvested, 70 per cent; rye, 80 per cent; oats, 87 per cent; barley, 85 per cent.—*N. W. Miller.*

THE demand for the "Myrtle Navy" tobacco is still on the increase, and from every quarter the firm who make it are receiving unsolicited testimony of its growth in public favor. A gentleman from one of the mining islands of Lake Huron writes, "Your 'Myrtle Navy' is an invaluable solace to the loneliness of the miner's life. I don't know how our men could get along without it. If their stock ran out they would risk swimming to the mainland to replenish it, heedless of danger, and I believe they would cross the ice in winter on the same errand if it were not more than an inch thick. No other tobacco will satisfy them."

FISH, HYMAN & CO.,
Importers of
FINE HAVANNA CIGARS

212 St. James St., MONTREAL.

CAUTION!

EACH PLUG OF THE

Myrtle Navy

IS MARKED

T. & B.

IN BRONZE LETTER.

NONE OTHER IS GENUINE.

RUBLEE, RIDDELL & CO.,
Commission Merchants,

AND IMPORTERS OF

Green and Dried Fruits,

15 OWEN STREET, WINNIPEG

PROVISIONS!

J. Y. GRIFFIN & CO

Pork Packers and Wholesale Provision Merchants.

Hams, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Canned Meats and **HEAVY PROVISIONS** at close prices to the TRADE. Special attention given to handling of all kinds of **FRESH PRODUCE**. Consignments and orders solicited. Write for prices.

64 & 66 McDERMOTT ST., WINNIPEG.

DICK, BANNING & CO

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lumber, Shingles and Lath,

DOORS AND SASH.

MILLS AT KEEWATIN. OFFICE: OPPOSITE C.P.R. PASSENGER DEPOT, WINNIPEG.

Toronto Hide & Wool Co

Wholesale Dealers in

HIDES!

SHEEPSKINS AND WOOL.

JOHN HALLAM

88 Princess St., WINNIPEG
83 and 65 Front Street East, - TORONTO.
PROPRIETOR.

Frank Lightcap, - Traveler.

We will be in the market this season as usual for all classes of Wool, and are prepared to pay the highest market prices.

E. A. SMALL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CLOTHING

WHOLESALE

203 and 210
McGILL STREET, **MONTREAL**

SAMPLE ROOMS:

30 AND 32 McINTYRE BLOCK,
WINNIPEG.

COCHRANE, CASSILS & CO.

Wholesale Boots and Shoes

Cor. Craig & St. Francis Xavier Sts.,

MONTREAL.

Samples with McLean Bros.,
Donaldson's Block, WINNIPEG.

ROYAL SOAP MFG. CO.

WINNIPEG.

BRANDS: Hardwater, Dominion, Linen, Ivorine and Electric, also a full line of Toilet Soaps.

Protect HOME Industry!

BOECKH'S

STANDARD

BRUSHES.

Quality and Size Guaranteed.

For Sale by all Leading Houses.

Campbell, Spera & Co.,

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Smallwares, etc.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Overalls, White and Regatta Dress Shirts, Flannel, Cotton & Tweed Shirts

Our stock for the coming season is replete with all the Novelties. The inspection of buyers cordially invited.

CAMPBELL, SPERA & CO.,

27 PORTAGE AVENUE EAST,
WINNIPEG.

JAMES WHITHAM. A. A. AEYR, Sp. (c)al Partn

James Whitham & Co.

Manufacturers of & Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS & SHOES,

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

MONTREAL.

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



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

OGILVIE MILLING CO.

Mill at Point Douglas.

Capacity - - 750 Barrels per day.

OFFICE: - Corner King and Alexander Streets, Winnipeg.

A Full Stock of Patent Hungarian, Strong Bakers' and Spring Extra Flour; Oatmeal, Pot and Pearl Barley, Graham Flour, Cracked Wheat, Bran, Shortst, Ground Feed, Otas, Barley.

Wheat buyers at all C.P.R. Shipping Stations

LIVINGSTON, JOHNSTON & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Manufacturers of Clothing

44 BAY STREET,

TORONTO.

Smith & Keighley,

TEAS,

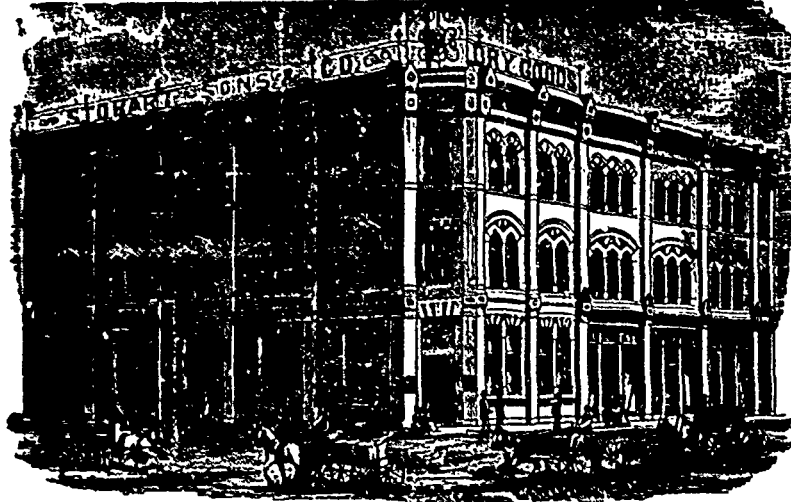
EAST and WEST INDIA PRODUCE

-AND-

GENERAL GROCERIES.

9 Front St. East,
TORONTO

Importers British & Foreign Dry Goods

A Full Range of Canadian Staples
Always in Stock.

STOBART, SONS & CO.

PORTAGE AVENUE, WINNIPEG.

Coal Mining in British Columbia.

Wellington coal in San Francisco bring from three to five dollars more per ton than any other Pacific coast coal in the market. This coal is mined at Nanaimo and Wellington, on the eastern coast of Vancouver Island, and almost directly across the gulf from Vancouver. Here are located the most extensive coal mines on the coast. At Nanaimo the company in working their coal properties have drifted far out under the bay. The supply here is said to be practically inexhaustible. This coal is pronounced by experts to be truly bituminous, of the very finest quality. Wellington or Nanaimo coal is pronounced superior to even the Pennsylvania anthracite. The following from Dr. Dawson, an expert on the subject, will be read with much interest by those interested in the coal developments of British Columbia:—

"It is true bituminous coal of the very best quality. It was tested by the war department of the United States some years ago to find out which fuels give the best results for steam raising purposes on the western coast, and it was found that to produce a given quantity of steam it took 1800 pounds of Nanaimo coal to 2400 pounds of Seattle coal, 2600 pounds of Coos Bay coal (Oregon), and 2600 pounds of Monte Diablo (California), showing that as far as the Pacific coast is concerned, the coal of Nanaimo has a marked superiority over all others."

During the year 1887 nearly half a million tons of coal were exported from Vancouver Island alone. Coal of good quality is found on Queen Charlotte Island to the north, on the mainland of British Columbia, both on the line of the Canadian Pacific railway and also contiguous to the Fraser river. Small seams of coal can be plainly seen cropping out along the bluffs abutting on English bay, Burrard Inlet and False creek, thus proving conclusively the existence of the black diamond in that locality.

The greatest single industry of British Columbia to-day is coal mining. With the coming great demand for this kind of fuel for manufacturing and other purposes, this is one of the industries of the province that as yet is in its infancy.—*Exchange.*

Japanese Competition in Silk Manufacture.

American silk manufacturers think that at no distant day Japan will be a strong competitor in the manufacture of silk fabrics, and on the subject the Patterson, N. J., *Press* says very aptly:—"Now even if this would work in the case of competition with England, how about Japan? This problem of cheap silks from Japan has for some time past engaged the attention of intelligent observers, and we heard the prediction made long ago that in the near future the gravest danger to the American silk industry would be found, not from English, but from Oriental competition. That wonderfully adaptive, ingenious and industrious people, the Japanese, have always been adepts in silk making: they by this time understand and have in operation every process known in the United States and can copy any piece of American machinery in the smallest screw. And they can get the labor to run their throwing, weaving and printing machinery for a few cents a day. It is this sort of competition that the American manufacturer of more than one kind of goods has got to face before long. When this fact becomes thoroughly understood we shall hear less of the "rot" of buying everything—even the labor—"in the cheapest market," for, although some of our manufacturers may be able to contemplate without repugnance the possibility that they may have, one of these days, to reduce the wages of their operatives to the level of those in Europe—solacing themselves with the fancy that, all things taken into account, including "the purchasing power of money," the European workingman or woman is as well off as those in America—we cannot conceive of the most inveterate free-trader, unless he is utterly heartless, being willing to subject American labor to an unprotected competition with that of Asiatic countries. Better an absolute prohibitory tariff than that.

LITTLE Elsie—"Oh, Mr. Bull! When did you get well?"

Mr. Bull of Wall street (who comes out often to see Elsie's big sister)—"Get well, little girl? Why do you ask that question?"

Little Elsie—"Because I heard my papa say this morning that you weren't able to take up your paper!"

GRANT AND HORN,

PRODUCE and
COMMISSION

•• MERCHANTS. ••

19 Alexander St. West,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

FLOUR EXPORTERS,

AND DEALERS IN
BUTTER AND EGGS, CHEESE

☞ Potatoes in Car Lots. ☞
BALED HAY,

SACKS.
FOR GRAIN AND FLOUR.

COARSE - LIVERPOOL SALT - DAIRY

S. R. PARSONS. HENRY BELL. W. E. HAZLEY

PARSONS, BELL & CO.,

Wholesale Paper Dealers

—AND—
GENERAL STATIONERS.

AGENTS

Canada Paper Company,
Manufacturers Printing, Wrapping & Writing Papers
&c., Montreal and Windsor Mills, Quebec.

Alex. Pirie & Sons,
Manufacturers Fine Stationery, Aberdeen, Scotland.

M. Staunton & Co.,
Manufacturers Wall Papers, Toronto.

GERRIE BLOCK, PRINCESS STREET,
WINNIPEG.

STATIONERY

WARWICK & SONS,

Publishers, Wholesale Booksellers
Stationers, Printers, Bookbinders, etc.

TORONTO, ONT.

Large and Complete Stock of Stationery.

WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND QUOTATIONS.

BROWN BROS.,

Wholesale and Manufacturing

STATIONERS,

64 to 68 KING STREET EAST,

TORONTO.

SPECIALTIES.

Account Books Paper—all kinds
Office Supplies Stationery
Wallets. Pocket Books
Ladies Hand Satchels
Pocket and Office Diaries
Leather Goods Binders Materials
Printers Supplies

Business East.

ONTARIO.

T. Bell, publisher, Streetsville, has sold out.
 Jos. Trealford, blacksmith, Tara, has assigned.
 White & Smith, grocers, Tara, have dissolved.
 W. H. Miller, butcher, Toronto, has assigned.
 Jno. McMillan, mason, Toronto, has assigned.
 J. Piton, grocer, Toronto, is out of business.
 W. H. Eaton, baker, Streetsville, has sold out.
 John Pike, hotelkeeper, Oil City, has sold out.
 S. R. Balkwell, liquors, Belleville, has assigned.
 Jas. Best, dealer in dry goods, Peterboro, has assigned.
 Adam Schmidt, butcher, New Hamburg, has assigned.
 Snider Bros., blacksmiths, Aylmer, have assigned.
 Wm. Scott & Son, builders, London, were burned out.
 Wm. Flater, saw mill, Chatham Centre, was burned out.
 Thos. W. Huffman hotelkeeper, Napanee, has assigned.
 Belcher & Co., dealer in dry goods, Stratford, has sold out.
 J. E. Starks, dealer in tobacco, Stratford, has assigned.
 C. J. Decow, tailor, Oil City, is about to leave for New York.
 W. H. Birrell, wholesale confectioner, Windsor, is selling out.
 Robt. S. Seymour, general storekeeper, Cataraugus, has assigned.

J. G. Strong, general storekeeper, Barrie, has removed to Stratford.
 Mrs. I. O'Higgins, grocer, London, has sold out to J. P. O'Higgins.
 John M. Halloran, dealer in carriage material, Hamilton, sold his stock.
 Towhey & Sreaton, dealers in dry goods, London; Towhey is dead.
 Geo. Barnes, general storekeeper, Rat Portage, is closing out business.
 W. H. Hunter, general storekeeper, Fargo, has assigned and gone away.
 A. Robertson, general storekeeper, Chatham Centre, stock damaged by fire.

QUEBEC.

Lecomte & Co., agents, Montreal, have dissolved.
 Forget & Durocher, builders, Montreal, have dissolved.
 Frank Bond & Co., brokers, Montreal, have dissolved.
 E. G. Hettefs, confectioner, Montreal, has compromised.
 Victor Cote & Co., dealers in shoes, St. Hyacinthe, has assigned.
 Hugh O'Hara, general storekeeper, Chambly Canton, has assigned.
 Thaddeu Merleau, general storekeeper, Bryson; a meeting of creditors called for 7th inst.
 J. H. Langanier & Co., general storekeepers, St. Anne de la Perade, have sold out to the Canadian Match Co.

Manifold Uses of the Lemon.

I have carefully perused all the little facts which I have found concerning the many uses

to which the lemon may be applied in the household, which I have compiled as follows:

Lemonade made from the juice of the lemon is one of the best and safest drinks for any person, whether in health or not. It is suitable for all stomach diseases, excellent in sickness, in case of jaundice, liver complaints, inflammation of the bowels and fevers. It is a specific against skin complaints. The seeds crushed may be used with sugar and water and taken as a drink.

Lemon juice is the best anti-scorbutic remedy known. It not only cures this disease but prevents it. Sailors make daily use of it for this purpose. The gums, by being rubbed with lemon juice are kept in a healthy condition. The hands and nails are also kept clean, white, soft and supple by the daily use of lemon instead of soap. It also prevents chilblains.

Lemon is used in intermittent fevers, mixed with strong, hot, black coffee, without coffee. Neuralgia may be cured by rubbing the part affected with a cut lemon. It is invaluable, also to cure warts and to destroy dandruff on the head by rubbing the roots of the hair with it. It will alleviate and finally cure coughs, and colds, and heal diseased lungs, if taken hot on going to bed at night.

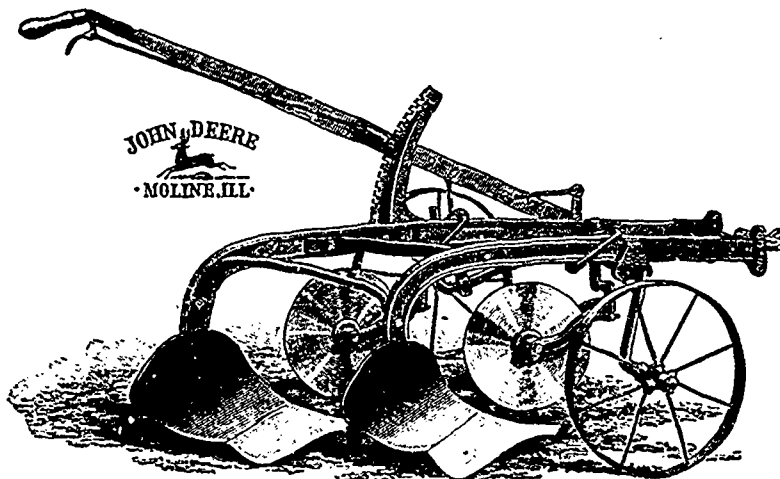
Its uses are manifold, and the more we apply it internally and externally, the better we shall find ourselves. Lemon juice is useful for removing tartar from the teeth. Lastly, a doctor in Rome is trying it, experimentally, in malarial fevers, with great success, and thinks it will in time supersede quinine.—New England Grocer.

F. A. FAIRCHILD & CO.

—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—

**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
 CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, &c**

PLOWS,
 SULKY PLOWS,
 GANG PLOWS,
 HARROWS,
 SEEDERS,
 FEED CUTTERS,
 CRUSHERS,
 WAGONS,



BUGGIES,
 BUCKBOARDS,
 PHAETONS,
 SURREYS,
 ROAD CARTS,
 RUNABOUT WAGONS,
 CUTTERS,
 SLEIGHS,

CLOSE PRICES TO DEALERS. SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST.

WINNIPEG.

The Argentine Republic.

A great deal has recently been heard of the great progress being made by the Argentine Republic. Kuhlow's German Trade Review, of Berlin, Germany, comments as follows on the subject: The economical condition of the Argentine Republic is arousing much interest in Germany. The opinion is almost universally entertained here that the incurring of heavy debts for the purpose of opening up the undoubtedly rich resources of the country is a line of policy to which the South American republic abandons itself far too much. The gold agio in Buenos Ayres has lately undergone very considerable fluctuations. At the 3rd of August it stood at 54 and has since fallen to 51½. It is not necessary to believe all the wild tales which are told about the speculation in Buenos Ayres but it is clear from the agio that there is a weak point somewhere. All due recognition must be given to the increasing development of the country and to the certain fact that local resources are very rich, but at the same time it certainly does seem that this development is too hasty not to be unsafe. We have continually issued warnings against the overstraining of economical and financial strength and more particularly against giving way to a passion for issuing loans. To borrow money continually for state, provincial and parish purposes is a very simple matter, so long as the money is obtainable on easy conditions, but the question must finally be answered whether the burden of the interest which has to be paid for such loans is compensated for by the accruing advantages. Those who really sympathize with industrious States of the kind to which the Argentine Republic belongs can only hope that a period of moderation and carefulness will soon succeed to the period of nervous and exaggerated enterprise which is characteristic of Buenos Ayres at the present day.

Popularity of Woollen Goods.

It is noticeable that wool is continually growing in popularity as an article of clothing, to the disadvantage of linen, cotton and other vegetable fibers, which are more ornamental fabrics than thirty years ago, when linen suits for men and women were almost universally worn during the hot summer months. Now a suit of this kind would be a curiosity. We still, however, see linen dusters worn by travelling men and women, but they are simply worn as dusters, and do not displace any article of woollen clothing. For some years back, soft woolens have been almost universally worn by ladies as dress goods, and the change from this to other fabrics of woollen material, made of the combing process out of our best merino wools, mohair or alpaca. Woollen stockings and woollen mixed with cotton for underclothing are far more common now than in the past, and it is making rapid strides to popular favor each year. Knit underclothing is rapidly taking the place of that made from flannel goods in the years gone by. Knit goods are much better adapted to fit the humane figure and for washing than the old time flannel-made garment. Any accidental felting is hidden in the knit fabrics that would ruin underwear cut from flannels.—*Fiber and Fabric.*



Northern Pacific Railway.

Pemina, Grand Forks, Helena, Butte, and all Prominent Montana points.

POPULAR TRANS-CONTINENTAL

DINING CAR ROUTE
To Spokane Falls, Portland, Seattle, Victoria, B.C., All Puget Sound Points and Alaska.
Express Trains Daily

To which are attached Pullman Palace Sleepers and Free Colonist Sleeping Cars.
The only rail line to the Yellowstone National Park. For full information, address,
CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen. Passenger and Ticket Agent,
ST. PAUL, MINN

Manitoba and Northwestern Ry.

CHANGE OF TIME.

Taking Effect Monday, April 17th, 1887

PASS Tuesday Thursday and Saturday	Miles from Portage	STATIONS.	PASS Monday Wednesday and Fridays
LEAVE 13 00 A11 25 D14 45 15 45 A16 35 D16 45		... Portage la Prairie Gladstone Neepawa Minnedosa	ARRIVE 14 50 13 25D 13 05A 11 53 11 13D 11 05A
17 50	94	..... Rapid City	9 45
18 30 19 30 21 40	115 138 155	..... Shoal Lake Hirtle Binscarth	9 20 18 20 6 20
23 00	166	..... Russell	5 00
28 15 ARRIVE	180	..... Langenburg	4 45 LEAVE

No. 4, Mondays and Thursdays. No. 1, Wednesdays and Saturdays. No. 2, Tuesdays and Fridays. No. 3, Tuesdays and Fridays.
Trains for Binscarth leave Hirtle Tuesdays and Thursdays only at 20.30. For Russell leave Hirtle Tuesdays only at 20.30; returning leave Russell Wednesdays only. For Langenburg leave Hirtle Thursdays only at 20.30; returning leave Langenburg Fridays only. For Rapid City leave Minnedosa Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 17.00; returning leave Rapid City Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Above trains connect at Portage la Prairie with trains of the Canadian Pacific Railway to and from Winnipeg.
For information as to Freight or Passenger Rates apply to A. Macdonald, Assistant Freight and Passenger Agent Portage la Prairie, or to
W. R. BAKER, General Superintendent

THE BOYS IN BLUE,

With their families, relatives and friends, en route to the National Encampment at Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 10th to 14th, should select

THE NORTHWESTERN LINE,

Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Ry

No so-called "official" trains will be run on "The Northwestern Line," but ample accommodations—first-class in every particular—will be provided on regular trains, handsomely equipped, and running with the regularity of clock work, on which you will secure well cooked and well served meals in dining cars, at reasonable hours and at a reasonable price.

Pullman and Wagner vestibuled trains are run on this line between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago; and all classes of tickets are good on these famous vestibuled trains without extra charge.

Tickets to Columbus and return will be on sale, a few days previous to Sept. 10th, over "The Northwestern Line" and connections, at about one cent per mile for the round trip from St. Paul; and after arrival at Columbus, should you desire to visit any other point in Ohio, or east to Pittsburgh, Wheeling, or any point south of the Ohio River, it is expected that reduced rates can be secured at Columbus on presentation of return portion of your excursion ticket over "The Northwestern Line" to the joint ticket agent at Columbus. An extension of time for the return trip via this line can also be obtained at Columbus if desired.

For tickets, sleeping car accommodations and correct information, call on regular agents at 159 East Third street, St. Paul; 13 Nicollet House Block, Minneapolis; 112 West Superior street, Duluth; or address the undersigned. Tickets to Columbus and return, or to any other points via this line, can be obtained at principal offices of the Northern Pacific or St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba railways, the agents of these companies being authorized to act for "The Northwestern Line."

T. W. TEASDALE, Gen. Passenger Agent,
ST. PAUL, MINN.

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

Owms and operates 5,650 miles of thoroughly equipped road in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota and Dakota.

It is the Best Direct Route between all principal points in the Northwest, Southwest and Far West.

For maps, time tables, rates of passage and freight, etc. apply to the nearest station agent of the CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY, or to any Railroad Agent anywhere in the World.

ROSWELL MILLER, Gen'l Manager. **A. V. H. CARPENTER,** Gen'l Pass. and Tkt. Agt.
J. F. TUCKER, Ass't Gen'l Manager. **GEO. H. HEAFFORD,** Ass't Gen'l Pass. and Tkt. Agt.
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

For information in reference to Lands and Towns owned by the CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY, write to **H. G. HAUGAN,** Land Commissioner, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

TRAVEL VIA THE
Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway
AND THE FAMOUS
Albert Lea Route

	Leve St. Paul.	Leve Minneapolis
Chicago, Burlington, Kansas City and Des Moines Ex.....	a 8.45 a.m.	a 9.25 a.m.
St. Louis Fast Ex.....	b 6.25 p.m.	b 7.05 p.m.
Chicago Fast Ex.....	d 6.25 p.m.	a 7.05 p.m.
Des Moines Passenger.....	a 6.25 p.m.	a 7.05 p.m.
Excelsior and Watertown.....	a 8.00 a.m.	a 8.45 a.m.
Arlington and Excelsior.....	a 4.15 p.m.	a 4.50 p.m.
Manikato Express Accom.....	a 3.15 p.m.	a 4.00 p.m.
a Ex. Sunday b Ex. Saturday d Daily.		

THROUGH COACHES AND PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPERS to Chicago, St. Louis and Des Moines
DIRECT LINE TO WATERTOWN, D. T.

PALACE DINING CARS ON CHICAGO TRAINS.

2—THROUGH TRAINS DAILY—2
to KANSAS CITY, LEAVENWORTH, ATCHISON or ST. JOSEPH, making connections in Union Depots for all points west.

Fast and frequent trains between St. Paul, Minneapolis and Lake Minnetonka points.

For maps, sleeping car berths, or other information call upon any agent in the Northwest or write to
S. F. BOYD,

General Ticket and Passenger Agent, Minneapolis