

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

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

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

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

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

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

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

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

Showthrough/
Transparence

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

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

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

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

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

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

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

Additional comments: /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

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

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

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Paid-up Capital.....£1,000,000 Stg.
Reserve Fund.....£285,000 "

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

COURT OF DIRECTORS—J. H. Brodie, H. J. B. Kendall, John James Oates, J. J. Kingsford, Harry E. Farrer, Frederic Lubbock, Richard H. Glyn, Geo. D. Whitman, E. A. Hoare, G. Farrer
G. WALLIS—Secretary.

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

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

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

Agents in the United States—New York—H. Sikesman, and P. Brownfield Agts. San Francisco—W. Lawson and J. C. Walsh, 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 Australia. India, China and Japan—Chartered Mercantile bank of India. London and China, Agra bank, (limited). West Indies, Colonial bank Paris, Messrs. Marcuard, Krauss et Cie. Lyons, Credit Lyonnais.

BANK of OTTAWA

HEAD OFFICE, : OTTAWA.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....\$1,000,000
REST, and undivided Profits.....\$456,079

DIRECTORS :

JAMES McLEARN, President. CHAS. MAGEE, Vice-President.
John Mather, Geo. Hay, R. Blackburn, Alex. Frayer,
Hon. Geo. Bryson.

BRANCHES.

Arnprior, Pembroke, Carlton Place and
Keeewatin, Ontario; Winnipeg, Manitoba.
GEO. BURN, CASHIER.

WINNIPEG BRANCH.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

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

Drafts issued on all the principal points in Canada,
also on New York, Chicago and St. Paul.

Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold.
Letters of credit issued for use in Great Britain and
elsewhere.

This Branch has special facilities for making Collec-
tions in Manitoba and North West Territories. Lowest
rates are charged, and prompt remittances are sent.
F. H. MATHEWSON, Manager.

The Western Canada Loan & Savings Co.

CAPITAL, - \$1,500,000.
RESERVE FUND, - \$850,000.00.

HEAD OFFICES: Toronto, - WALTER S. LEE, Managing Director
BRANCH OFFICES: Winnipeg, - W. M. Fisher, Manager.

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

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

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

PARSONS, BELL & CO.,

Wholesale Paper Dealers

GENERAL STATIONERS.

AGENTS

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

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

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

CORNER PRINCESS AND BANNATYNE STREETS,
WINNIPEG.

UNION BANK OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, - QUEBEC.

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

DIRECTORS :

ANDREW THOMSON, President. Hon. E. J. PRICE, Vice-President.
Hon. Thos. McGreevy, D. C. Thomson, Esq., E. Glroux,
Esq., E. J. Hale, Esq., Sir A. T. Galt, G.C.M.G.
E. K. WEBB, Cashier.

BRANCHES :

Alexandria. Iroquois. Merrickville. Montreal.
Ottawa. Quebec. Smith's Falls. Toronto.
West Winchester.

MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES :

Winnipeg Branch, F. L. PATTON, Manager.
Carberry Branch, J. P. ANDERSON, Manager.
Moosemin Branch, A. E. CHRISTIE, Manager.
Lethbridge Branch, F. R. GOODWIN, Manager.
Boisclair Branch, F. W. CRIBBO, Manager.
Neepawa Branch, THOS. M. CAPPREY, Manager.

Foreign Agents: London—The Alliance Bank (Limited).
Liverpool—Bank of Liverpool (Limited). New
York—National Park Bank. Boston—Lincoln National
Bank. Minneapolis—First National Bank.
Collections made at all points on most favorable terms.
Current rate of interest allowed on deposits.

OSLER, HAMMOND & NANTON

381 MAIN STREET,

WINNIPEG.

Osler & Hammond,

18 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

(Members Toronto Stock Exchange)

**BROKERS,
FINANCIAL AGENTS**

—AND DEALERS IN—

DEBENTURES, LAND &c.

Real Estate Bought and Sold. Money to Loan.

E. B. OSLER. H. C. HAMMOND. A. M. NANTON.

New England Paper Co.

CANADIAN MILLS: PORTNEUF, Que.

—MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN—

MANNILLAS, No. 1 AND 2.	WOOD BOARD.
BROWNS.	SHEATHING.
PRINT, No. 1, 2 AND 3.	STRAW PAPERS.
BLUES.	TARRED FELT.
TISSUES.	WAX PAPERS.
COVER PAPERS.	GLAZED PAPERS
CAPS AND POSTS.	P. TINGS.
LAIN PAPERS.	ROLL PAPERS for Spindles
WHITINGS.	CARD MIDDLES.
All Grades and Colors.	TONED PAPERS.
STRAW BOARD.	Etc., Etc.

Montreal.

The Barber & Ellis Co'y,

Nos. 43, 45, 47 and 49 Bay Street;

TORONTO, Ont.

Manufacturers of ACCOUNT BOOKS,
ENVELOPES, PAPER BOXES.

Importers of all Grades of Staple Stationery.

—DEALERS IN—

PRINTERS' SUPPLIES,
BOOKBINDERS' MATERIALS AND
BOXMAKERS' REQUISITES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorized\$2,000,000 00
Capital Paid up 1,800,000 00
Reserve 900,000 00

H. & HOWLAND, President. T. A. MERRITT, Vice-President
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. —D. R. WELSH, Cashier.

BRANCHES IN THE NORTHWEST.

Winnipeg, C. S. Hoare, Manager.
Brandon, A. Jukos, "
Calgary, S. Barber, "
Portage la Prairie N. O. Leslie, "
Prince Albert J. E. Young, "

BRANCHES IN ONTARIO

Essex. Ingersoll. Rat Portage. St. Thomas.
Perth. Niagara Falls. St. Catharines. Welland.
Galt. Port Colborne. Sault Ste. Marie. Woodstock.
Toronto. Yonge and Queen St. Branch.
Yonge and Bloor Sts. Branch.

Deposits received and interest allowed at current rates,
Drafts and letters of credit issued available in Canada,
Great Britain, United States, France, China, India,
Australia and New Zealand.

Municipal and other debentures purchased.
Agents in Great Britain—Lloyd's Barnetts & Bosanquet's
Bank (Limited), 72 Lombard Street, London, England.
Correspondents—London & Southwestern Bank. Man-
chester & 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. Rokeby, Manager.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

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 Dairies
Leather Goods Binders Materials
Printers Supplies

HARRY L. LANCELIER,

Manufacturers' Agent,

455 Main Street,

WINNIPEG.

HOUSES REPRESENTED—

L. GARDINER, SON & Co., Montreal, Hats and Caps.
GLOVER & IRVING, Montreal, Gents' Furnishings.
W. STRATHAN & Co., Montreal, Soaps and Oil.
GOLLET BROS., Montreal, Cigars and Raw Leaf Tobacco

KIRKPATRICK & COOKSON

Established 1860,

MONTREAL,

Commission Merchants,

FLOUR, GRAIN, BUTTER, &c.

Consignments and Orders Solicited

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

AGENTS FOR
 THE CANADA SUGAR REFINING Co. Ld. Montreal
 [Sugars and Syrups.
 THE CANADA JUTE Co., Ld. - - - Montreal
 Jute and Cotton Bags, Twines, Hessians, &c.

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

GROCCERS, ATTENTION!

ASK FOR THE CELEBRATED

"Reindeer Brand" Condensed Milk.

CONDENSED COFFEE AND MILK, - CONDENSED COCOA AND MILK.

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

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

AMES, HOLDEN & CO., MONTREAL.

The Ames, Holden Company,

WHOLESALE

Dealers in

BOOTS & SHOES,

33 Queen Street,

WINNIPEG

JAMES REDMOND,
 WINNIPEG.

C. FLUMERFELT,
 VICTORIA.

**Thompson,
 Codville & Co.,**

WHOLESALE GROCCERS,

26 McDermott Street,

WINNIPEG.

JAS. PORTER

W. M. RONALD.

PORTER AND RONALD,

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

GROCCERY

GLASSWARE

LAMPS. CHINA

CHANDELIERS,

CUTLERY,

SILVER-PLATED WARE & FANCY GOODS

330 MAIN ST. WINNIPEG.

MILLER MORSE & Co

—WHOLESALE—

Hardware, Cutlery,

Guns, Ammunition,

Du Pont Gun Powder,

ETC.

Princess St., WINNIPEG.

Morton, Alexander & Morton

Tanners, Curriers,

—AND—

BOOT MANUFACTURERS.

Sole, Harness and Upper Leathers.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BOOT TOPS.

HIDES TANNED FOR ROBES, ETC.

Highest Cash Price Paid for Hides and Skins

171 and 173 KING STREET,
 WINNIPEG.

MACKENZIE & MILLS,

WHOLESALE GROCCERS

Special attention given to

Teas, Coffees, Canned Goods,

DRIED FRUITS, Etc.

CORNER KING AND ALEXANDER STREETS

WINNIPEG, MAN.

1891.—FALL—1891.

—TO THE—

FANCY GOODS TRADE

—OF—

Manitoba, North-West and British Columbia

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

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

H. A NELSON. & SONS.

TORONTO. MONTREAL

Mackenzie, Powis & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCCERS.



Cor. McDermot & Albert Sts., WINNIPEG

GOLDEN STAR

MACHINE OILS.

ALWAYS RELIABLE.

PRICES LOW.

G. F. Stephens & Co

Market Street, - WINNIPEG.

CARSCADEN, PECK & CO.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

CLOTHING

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

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

WAREHOUSES:

**WINNIPEG, Man. VANCOUVER, B.C.
 Factory—MONTREAL.**

The Commercial

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

Ninth Year of Publication.
ISSUED EVERY MONDAY

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

1 month weekly insertion.....	\$0 80 per line.
3 months, do	0 75 "
6 " do	1 25 "
12 " do	2 00 "

Transient advertisements, 10 cents per line each insertion.

Fine Book and Job Printing Departments.

Office, 186 James St East.

JAMES E. STERN,
Publisher.

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

WINNIPEG, AUGUST 24, 1891.

Manitoba.

Mr. E. M. Wiles, merchant tailor has located at Carman for business.

A large number of fine cattle were shipped from Gladstone last week by Mr. Ironside for the British market.

Henderson's Manitoba, the Territories and British Columbia Gazetteer and Directory, 1891, has just been issued.

Gordon, of Pilot Mound, secured six car loads of cattle during his trip to the Moosomin district which he will export.

Neepawa Register: Indians brought in some \$86 worth of seneca root a few days ago. They got 19c per pound for it at the Neepawa drug store.

C. Christie, who recently moved to Wawanesa, from Shoal Lake, has leased his premises at the latter place to Dr. Lawson, for a drug store.

David Kilgour has taken Geo. H. Rodgers & Co.'s old stand at Morden and will open out about the 1st September with a general stock of merchandise.

Fire broke out in Alex. Spoers' stable, Griswold, last Monday. The stable, and lean to, together with three horses were burned. Geo. Lindsay's stable on the adjoining lot was also burned. Loss about \$3,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Jas. Collins, says the Brandon Sun, leaves on August 14 for Bristol, England, with seven car loads of fat stock. Some of these cattle are a credit to Manitoba, as they are all in good con-

dition, one steer in particular, which weighed a trifle over 2,000 lbs.

A thrugh C. P. R. tea train from Vancouver came to grief while passing through McGregor station, by striking a steer on the track. Fourteen cars were derailed and badly smashed up. The tea, which was not badly broken, will be shipped on new cars.

The union picnic of Winnipeg grocers, butchers, etc., will take place on August 26, to Brandon. A big turnout is certain. Trains for the accommodation of the excursionists will be run over both the Canadian Pacific and Northern Pacific railways, so that the choice of two routes to the Wheat City is given.

T. Moss, a cheese manufacturer, of High-bridge, Eng, was in Winnipeg last week. Mr. Moss came to this province with the intention of studying its suitability for the manufacture of cheese. If appearances suit him, as doubtless they will, he proposes to return to England and make arrangements to build several factories in the province.

The St. Malo creamery, near Joly, Man., was awarded a gold medal at the Jamaica exhibition for its butter. The proprietors, P. G. de La Borderie & Co., sent exhibits in tin boxes of one and two pounds. This process of putting up butter is after the Normanly and Denmark system, which gives the produce the advantage of exportation in foreign countries. This creamery was established in 1889. Grant, Horne & Buckzal, of Winnipeg, have secured all this year's produce of this creamery.

The Morden Monitor of August 20 says:—Barley and oats have been falling before the binder in this district throughout the week, while many farmers who possess a piece more forward than others have cut much wheat. By Saturday, August 22, the harvest will have become general all over, and the following week will be a heavy one for work on every farm within ten miles of Morden. The crops are simply immense, so much so that the present binders are found to be almost incapable of turning out the huge sheaves.

A company has been formed to assume the business of the paper mill at Portage la Prairie, and incorporation has been applied for, for this purpose, by the following persons: Robert W. Paterson, of New York, merchant; John W. Paterson, of Montreal, merchant; James C. Patterson, of Portage la Prairie, manufacturer; John T. Wilson, of Montreal, merchant; Geo. A. Merrick, of Winnipeg, merchant, and Thomas A. Anderson, of Winnipeg, merchant. The name will be The Manitoba Paper Company. Capital stock \$70,000. The head office will be in Winnipeg.

British Columbia.

J. Schmidt, clothier, Nanaimo, has sold out J. McGregor and Hobbs.

McEnnery & Billinghamurst, liquors, etc., Victoria, have dissolved. Now styled McEnnery & Co.

J. A. Skinner & Co., of Hamilton, Ontario, have opened their proposed Vancouver branch. J. A. Buscombe is in charge locally.

L. Hobbs has bought out G. Stefan's interest in the Palace hotel, Nanaimo. The latter will in future run the Italian hotel in place of G. Dunbar.

At the regular meeting of the council of the Nanaimo board of trade, it was decided to extend an invitation to Colonel Howard Vincent, delegate of the United Trade League of England, to visit Nanaimo, and deliver a lecture on the objects of the league.

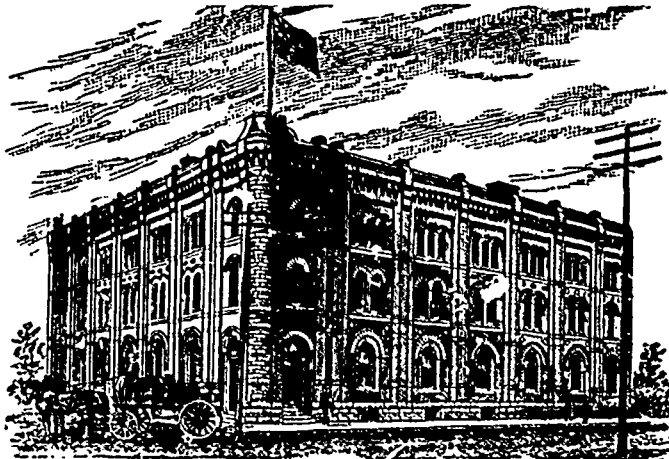
Major & Eldridge, wholesale produce, etc., Vancouver, are having a large cold storage apartment established in connection with their business. McMillan & Hamilton are also having a cold storage room put in their warehouse.

W. E. Norris has resigned his position of the staff of the Nanaimo Free Press, and has opened an office in the interests of the Union Brewing Company, Ltd. The Union Brewing Company, Limited, has been incorporated with a capital of \$50,000 of which sum a great portion has been taken up by the business men of Nanaimo. A fine building has been erected, and will soon be ready for operating.

B. T. Rogers, manager of the British Columbia sugar refinery, has returned from Vancouver from a fortnight's business trip to San Francisco. He has been successful in many respects and as a result of arrangements made during his absence the refinery here will be modified so as to give it a capacity of about 150,000 pounds per day. Two new filters, additional pumps and return pipes will be put in and the capacity of the tanks increased so that the refinery will be able to turn out much more sugar than formerly. While in San Francisco Mr. Rogers purchased ex-warehouse \$1,200 tons raw sugar of a higher grade than any used heretofore.

Vancouver News: Yesterday Captain Webster, the manager of the Union Steamship Co., closed the negotiations for the lease of some land to be used as a shipbuilding yard in which to build the company's new steamers which are being brought out in the steamship Grandholm. He has selected some land on Coal Harbor on the east side of the floating dock. The land has about 300 feet of water frontage. A number of men are now employed clearing the land, and under the direction of H. Darling, the company's engineer, blocks will be put down on which to lay the keels of the vessels. A blacksmith's shop will be erected, and several other preparatious made, so that everything will be in readiness when the Grandholm arrives.

Victoria Times. The secretary of the board of trade, Mr. Elworthy, has transmitted to the members the following suggestion for raising funds for the new building. The available funds of the board, including income for the current quarter, will amount to \$5,000, and it has been suggested that each of the members loan the institution \$50, or more, free of interest. \$50 dollars each would produce \$7,500, and after paying for the land, leave \$2,400 towards a building fund. With such a small interest bearing debt on the premises, the revenue to be derived from rents of offices, etc., would admit of the repayment, at a comparatively early date, of the suggested loan, and also become a source of income to the board. It is therefore hoped that every member will aid the project in the manner suggested, and thus enable the committee to lay before the general meeting the plans of a desirable building, together with their scheme for repaying the cost of same.

GOODS SOLD TO THE
TRADE ONLY.GOODS SOLD TO THE
TRADE ONLY.

G. F. & J. GALT,

DIRECT IMPORTERS

TEAS, SUGARS, WINES, LIQUORS and GENERAL GROCERIES
CORNER PRINCESS AND BANNATYNE STREETS, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

JOHN PARSONS.

W. J. PARSONS.

R. A. ROGERS.

THE PARSONS PRODUCE CO.,

R. A. ROGERS, Manager.

—WHOLESALE PACKERS AND JOBBERS OF—

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

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

175 Main Street, Cauchon Block,
Telephone 620.

Winnipeg, Man.

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

Toronto Hardware Prices.

A very decided and general feeling of annoyance has been roused among the trade by a distinction which the customs authorities have drawn between tin plate and terne plate. Heretofore terne plate has come in free of duty, classing as a species of tin plate. Now a rule has been set up which makes terne plate subject to a duty of 12½ per cent. The facts that the difference in the two classes of plates was never before made a basis for a difference of tariff classification here, and that they are admitted on the same terms in the United States dispose the trade to look upon the new ruling as unfair.

Antimony—Cookson's, per pound, 15 to 15½; other makes, 14 to 14½c.

Tin—Lamb and flag, 56 and 28-lb. ingots per pound, 23 to 24c; Straight's, 100-lb. ingots, 23 to 23½c; strip, 24½ to 25½c.

Copper—Ingot, 14½ to 15c; sheet, 18 to 20c.

Lead—Bar, 4½ to 5c; pig, 3¾ to 4c; sheet, per roll, \$4.75 to \$5.25; shot, Can. dis. 7½ per cent.

Zinc—Sheet, 6½ to 6¾c; zinc spelter, 5½c; domestic imported 6c; solder, hf and hf, 19½ to 21.

Brass—Sheet, 21 to 22c.

Iron—Bar, ordinary \$2.00; bar refined, \$2.50; Swedes, 1 in. or over, \$4.00 to 4.50; Lowmoor, 5½ to 6c; hoops, coopers', \$2.65 to

\$2.80; do, band, \$2.60 to \$2.75; tank plates, \$2 to \$2.25; boiler rivets, best, \$4.50 to \$5; sheet, 11 to 20 gauge, \$2.75 to \$3; 22 to 24 do, \$2.75 to \$3; 26 do, \$3 to \$3.25; 28 do, \$3.50 to \$3.75; Russia, sheet, per pound, 10 to 12c.

Galvanized iron—16 to 24 gauge, 5c to 5½c; 26 do, 5 to 5½c; 28 do, 5½ to 6c.

Iron wire—Market bright and annealed Nos. 1 to 16, net list from stock; 12½ per cent. discount from factory; market, tinned per pound, 4½c to 8c; galvanized fence, same discount as bright and annealed; barbed wire, 4½c to 5c; coil chain ½ in., 4½ to 4¾c; 7-16 in., 5½ to 5¾c; iron pipe, off list, 60 to 62½ p.c. discount; do, galv., off list, 33½c to 35 p.c.; boiler tubes 2 in., 12c; do, 3 in., 13½c.

Steel—Cast, 13 to 14c; boiler plate, ¼ in. \$2.75; 5-26 do, \$2.60; ¾ do, \$2.50; sleigh shoes, \$2.50 to \$2.75.

Nails—3 in. and upwards, \$2.20 net cash; brads, mouldings, wire, 70c and 5 p.c. to 70c and 10 p.c. dis.

Horse nails—Can. dis. 60 to 60 and 5 p.c.

Horse shoes—Per keg, \$3.60.

Canada plates—Blain, \$3.20 to \$3.25.

Tin plates—1C coke, \$4.50 to \$4.75; IC charcoal, \$4.75 to \$5.00; IX charcoal, \$5.75 to \$6.00; IXX charcoal, \$6.75 to \$7.00; DC charcoal, \$4.50.

Gunpowder—Can blasting, per keg, \$3.25 to

C. H. Mahon & Co.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

Mitts, Moccasins, Felts and Rubbers.

—A FULL ASSORTMENT OF—

TENNIS AND LACROSSE SHOES,

—AND—

OXFORD TIES.

HUTCHISON, DIGNUM & NISBET,

Manufacturers' Agents and Merchants,

LINENS, IMPORTED WOOLLENS AND TAILORS' TRIMMINGS. SELECT CANADIAN TWEEDS

55 Front St. West, - TORONTO.

—SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA FOR—

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

Stock of Linens, Tweeds and Trimmings
always on hand.

R. B. HUTCHISON.
Late Mills & Hutchison)

Ed. J. DIGNUM.

R. A. NISBET

\$3.50; can sporting, FF, \$5; can sporting, FFF, \$5.25; can rifle, \$5.25.

Rope—Manilla, 12½ basis; sisal, 9c basis. New Zealand, 8½c per lb.

Axes—Per box, \$7 to \$12.

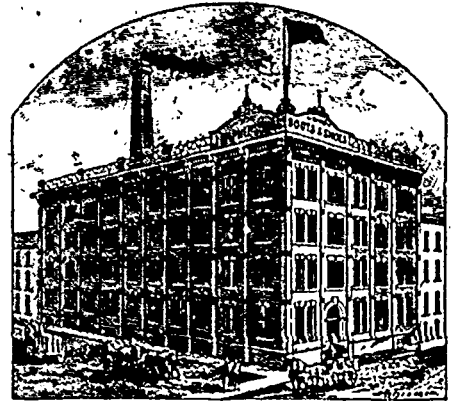
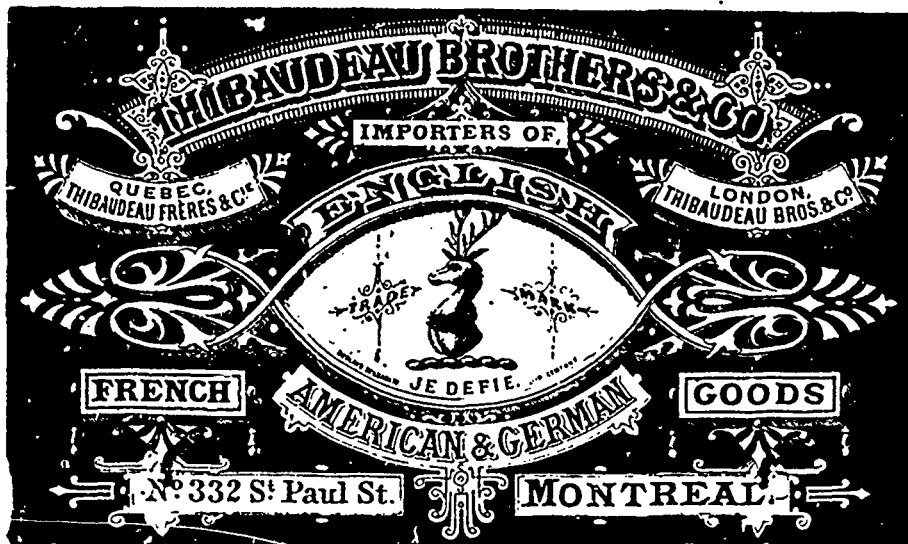
Twine—Binder, blue ribbon, 14c; red cap, 12c; crown, 11c; composite, 9c.

Glass—Fourth quality star, 1st break, \$1.40 to \$1.50; 2nd do, \$1.50 to \$1.60; 3rd do, \$3.40 to \$3.50; 4th do, \$3.70 to \$3.80; 5th do, \$4 to \$4.10.

The Toronto Mill Stock and Metal Company quote dealers paying prices as follows: No. 1 heavy scrap, 65 to 67½c per 100 lbs.; stove cast scrap, 45 to 50c; No. 1 wrought iron scrap, 62½ to 70c; No. 2 including sheet iron, hoop iron and mixed steel, 20 to 25c; new scrap copper, 9½c to 10c; heavy scrap copper, 10¾c; old copper bottoms, 8½c to 9c; light scrap brass, 5½c; heavy yellow scrap brass, 7½c; heavy red scrap brass, 8½ to 9c; scrap lead, 2½ to 2¾c; scrap zinc, 2½ to 3c; scrap rubber, 2½ to 2¾c; country mixed rags, \$1 per 100 lbs.; clean dry bones, 60c per 100 lbs.—*Empire*, April 15.

A harvest excursion party from Ontario, arrived by the C. P. R. at Winnipeg on Friday. There were about 250 persons in the party, principally farmers from the districts north and west of Toronto. They are ticketed to various points in this province and the territories.

A bulletin dealing with syrups, sugars and molasses has been issued by the Inland revenue department at Ottawa. It contains an analysis of 100 samples by Babington, assistant to the chief analyst. White granulated sugars were found to be practically pure, and yellow sugars were also found to be genuine. The only adulteration detected was in syrups, three of them being found to be mixed with starch and glucose.



JOHN McPHERSON & CO.

MANUFACTURERS

FINE SHOES

HAMILTON, ONT.

Agent for the North West & British Columbia by

M. C. Mullarky, Jr., 30 McIntyre Block,
 WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

LYMAN BROS. & CO.,
 WHOLESALE
DRUGS AND MEDICINES

Every requisite of the Drug Trade promptly supplied.

TORONTO, ONT.

WINNIPEG SHOW CASE WORKS,

J. & D. J. LALONDE, - PROPS.
 MANUFACTURERS OF

Show Cases, Mantles, Etc.,

312 Princess and 780 Logan Streets,
 WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

JAS. McCREADY & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,
 MONTREAL.

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

LYMAN, KNOX and CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
 MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

JUST RECEIVED, FULL STOCK OF

4711 Colognes, Soaps and Perfumes.

CAMERON & KENNEDY,
 —MANUFACTURERS OF—

LUMBER,
LATH,

—AND—

SHINGLES,

Office and Mills at Norman, Ont.

KEEWATIN
LUMBERING AND M'FG CO'Y

(LIMITED)

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

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

Saw Mills, Planing Mills and Factory at

KEEWATIN MILLS, ONT.

JOHN MATHER, Manager.

ROBINSON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SPRUCE AND TAMARAC

LUMBER.

MILLS AT SELKIRK, MAN.

DIMENSIONS ALL SIZES.

Western Lumber

Company, (Ld.)

RAT PORTAGE, - ONTARIO.

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

GEO. H. BROWN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

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

WOOD, COAL AND LIME.

WESLEY STREET,

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

WINNIPEG.

Telephone 649.

P.O. Box 992.

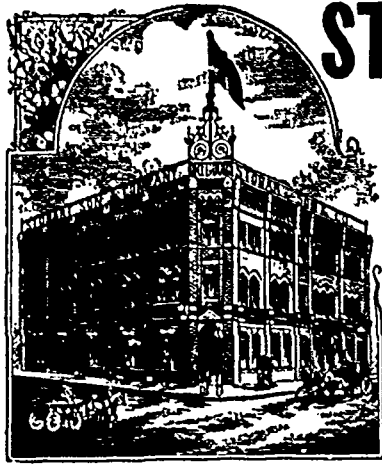
DICK, BANNING & CO

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lumber, Shingles and Lath,
 DOORS AND SASH.

MILES AT KEEWATIN. OFFICE: OPPOSITE O.P.B

PASSENGER DEPOT, WINNIPEG.



STOBART, SONS & CO

—WHOLESALE—

DRY GOODS

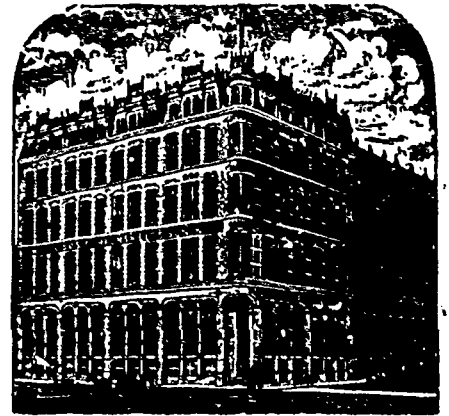
WINNIPEG, Man., and LONDON, Eng.

—
KERSEYS MANUFACTURED IN MANITOBA.

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

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

TRAVELLERS NOW ON THE ROAD.



OUR TRAVELLERS ARE NOW SHOWING

—SAMPLES OF OUR—

Canadian & Imported Goods FOR THE FALL TRADE.

S. Greenshields, Son & Co

Victoria Square, - Montreal.

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

MILLS & McDOUGALL, (LATE MILLS & HUTCHISON)

MONTREAL.

CANADIAN WOOLENS, IMPORTED WOOLENS AND TRIMMINGS.

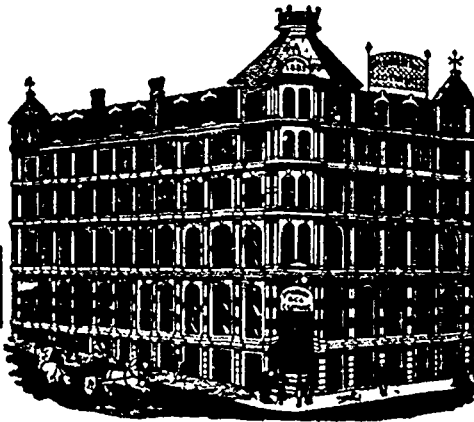
Represented in Manitoba, Northwest and British Columbia by MR. G. H. SIMPSON.

Jas. O'Brien & Co.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

CLOTHING

Montreal and Winnipeg.



HEAD OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY: VICTORIA SQUARE, - MONTREAL.

S. C. MATTHEWS.

W. C. TOWERS.

Matthews, Towers & Co.,

—WHOLESALE—

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

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

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

VICTORIA SQUARE, COR. ST. JAMES STREET,

- MONTREAL

OGILVIE MILLING CO'Y.

WINNIPEG.

REGISTERED BRANDS:

Hungarian and Strong Bakers' Flour

—DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF—

GRAIN and FEED.

MILLS:

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

J. & T. BELL

FINE

BOOTS & SHOES

MONTREAL.

Robert Mitchell & Co.,

MONTREAL, - P.Q.,

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Gas and Electric Light Fixtures, Gas Meters

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

Montreal Brass Works

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, AUGUST 24, 1891.

RETAILERS' CONVENTION.

A few letters have been received favorable to the holding of a second retailers' convention in Winnipeg, during exhibition week. Doubtless many more would have been heard from, had the request for correspondence in this matter been made to our readers in a more direct manner. We would like to have the opinions of a very large number of merchants, as to the advisability of holding another convention. We still think, however, that the executive of the association would be perfectly justified in calling a convention without further delay. The date is so near at hand, that if anything is to be done, it should be done at once.

ROTTEN INDEED.

Rotten is a mild term to apply to the way business is done in many branches of trade in Canada. Wholesale trade in many branches is in a most unsatisfactory condition, owing to the ridiculous length to which credit business is carried. Indeed, the credit system prevailing in this country, is the bane of trade all the way through. It permeates almost every branch of business, from the banks down to the country retail trade, and in the latter it is carried to the greatest excess. Articles are frequently written denouncing the credit system prevailing in the country retail trade, but reform to be thorough, should start at the top and work down through the dependent branches. The reform of the credit system should commence with the banks, and not with the country storekeeper in his dealings with the farmers. This is the only way in which a thorough reform can be hoped for. The banks have it in their power to reform our business system in many particulars, and if a movement of this nature were followed up by the manufacturing and wholesale institutions, the retail trade would be obliged to adopt a more businesslike system in the matter of credit.

We have stated that credit business is carried to the greatest excess in the country store trade. In some parts of Canada, in the smaller towns, the country merchant is little better than a slave to his customers. He has been reduced, by an outrageous credit system, to a position of abject dependence upon the will of his farmer customers. In some of the rural districts of Ontario, business has been reduced to a most demoralized condition. The *Montreal Trade Bulletin*, in its last issue, repeats an assertion which has been made in *THE COMMERCIAL* on a previous occasion. This is to the effect that many farmers have money in the banks on interest, or loaned out on various securities, while they allow their store bills to run from year to year. This from personal knowledge we can say is absolutely true. The merchant is afraid to press for a settlement, for fear he will lose a customer, and he former knowing this takes the opportunity

of securing what is practically a forced loan without interest, from the humiliated merchant, while he deliberately hires out the money at a good rate of interest. We have known accounts that have run on in this way for years, with a balance never less than a few hundred dollars against a farmer who could at the same time have given his check any day for several times the amount of the bill. The farmer would make a payment on account when it suited him to do so, but a large balance always remained against him, while the merchant for fear of losing a customer, would not insist upon a complete settlement.

This is the rotten system which is now gaining a foothold in Manitoba. We have not yet reached as bad a state as prevails in some parts of Ontario, but we have little to boast about over that province. We have known instances in Manitoba about as bad as some of these cases reported from Ontario. Farmers have been known to invest the proceeds from the sale of their crops, in a speculative way, such for instance as buying real estate, while standing off their store accounts for a year. The credit system of Ontario in its worst form is surely fastening itself upon the country retail trade of Manitoba, and it will take a mighty effort even now to shake it off. There is this to say as regards Manitoba, that our settlers have not been able to pay their store bills as promptly as the Ontario farmers could do, if they wished to. They have had to establish themselves in a new country, and most of them have arrived with limited means. In many instances credit has been absolutely necessary to enable our farmers to establish themselves in the country. Implements to cultivate the soil, had to be procured upon credit, or not at all, and likewise provisions to subsist upon until the first crop could be gathered. At the same time, this is not a legitimate excuse for the loose and indiscriminate manner in which credit is given here. At any rate, after the farmer is once established, he should not be continually behind in his store accounts. Everything the farmer has to sell, is disposed of for spot cash, or its equivalent. His crops, his stock, his butter, eggs, whatever he produces finds a ready market for spot cash. Fancy a farmer selling his wheat, or a bunch of cattle on a year's credit! Yet the latter is every whit as reasonable as the purchase of his groceries and dry goods on the same terms. As the farmer gets cash for everything he has to sell, he should be able to pay in the same way for his store purchases. Instead of being always six months to two years behind in his accounts, the proceeds of his crop should be on hand to pry his way for a year ahead as he goes along. Under the credit system prevailing, however, the idea is not apparent to him that he should pay his bills promptly, and if he has any spare cash, he feels quite at liberty to invest it, while trusting to the credit system to supply him with his requirements until he can harvest another crop. Then if his next crop does not turn out all right, he can simply tell his creditors that they must wait another year for their pay. This is not an overdrawn picture of the situation in Manitoba. The great need of a strong effort at reform is apparent. How are we to commence?

RAILWAY STEALS.

In speaking of the Quebec railway steal now convulsing eastern Canada, the *Montreal Gazette* says:—

"The Baie des Chaleurs is one of those roads, somewhat plentiful of late in Canada, on the construction of which the contractors do not calculate to spend any of their own money. Government and municipal grants and the issue of bonds are looked to to supply all the funds necessary, and perhaps leave something for the 'boy', as Mr. Beatty facetiously called himself in one instance. The money voted by Parliament has been paid; the company comes to Parliament with a request that it be granted new powers; certain claimants against it allege that it has failed in its obligations and has not paid its just debts, and ask for legislation to compel it to meet its legal liabilities. The actions of members of the company itself bring its affairs before Parliament, they are accused there, and Parliament, which has paid half a million dollars for the line, has a right to find out why the work it has provided the money for has not been accomplished."

The disgraceful revelations in connection with the Quebec road should lead to a careful consideration of the whole question of government aid to railways. It is not the first time that scandalous misappropriation of public money has occurred, in connection with railway schemes. Undoubtedly the country has received incalculable good from the government aid extended to certain railways, as in the case of the Canadian Pacific, but at the same time there has been a great deal of rottenness in connection with many of these government aided roads. In the first place, aid has often been secured through political influence, wire pulling and general crookedness, and not on account of the special claims of the road, or the integrity of the promoters. Secondly, aid once secured, as in the Quebec case now before the public, and also in the case of the Manitoba Central, referred to by the *Gazette*, has been misappropriated for personal gain, and not for the construction of the road. In fact the promoting of railways has in certain cases simply been taken advantage of as a means of stealing public property. The securing of a railway charter simply for the purpose of selling it, we claim is a misappropriation of public property. When a number of schemers get hold of a railway charter, and make it valuable by securing government aid for the proposed road, for the purpose of selling the franchises and pocketing the proceeds, we claim it is little better than a direct robbery of the treasury. Western Canada has been a rich field for the operations of these railway charter fiends. The shyster class of politicians who have been foremost in securing these railway charters, is alone an indication of rottenness somewhere, for where the vultures hover there is likely to be a carcass not far away.

The third charge we have to make against government aid to railways is, that to a certain extent it was conceived in iniquity, and the natural fruit has been boodling and corruption. The bribing of public men, the people of districts or provinces, by grants of money, has been a prevalent iniquity in federal and provincial politics in Canada. It is only a coincident that this species of bribery has frequently taken the form of government grants to railways.

Our federal government, through no less a

personage than the premier, has declared that corruption in high places shall be exposed and punished. Let this system of indirect bribery of individuals and constituencies, through grants of public money, also cease. As for railways, it would be well to enquire if the time has not arrived when government aid should entirely cease. So far at least as eastern Canada is concerned, it would seem that the time has arrived when railways should be promoted for their commercial value, constructed solely upon a commercial basis, and not from the public treasury. Even in the new West, the day of government aid for railways, except perhaps in a very few instances, may fairly be considered as closed, from a standpoint of actual necessity. The opening up of the great northern regions, which will be a matter for not distant future consideration, may require special consideration. However, government aid to railways in a general sense, should be carefully considered, and if granted at all, only in very exceptional instances, such as the opening up of large portions of new country. THE COMMERCIAL has long opposed the granting public lands in aid of railways, and is still strongly opposed to this custom, from which the west has suffered considerably. Further grants to western roads, if given, should not be in the form of public lands, which should be held for free settlement. In granting charters for railways, care should be exercised. Charters should be given only to persons who are really earnest in their intention to carry out the proposed work. Railway charters should be rendered invaluable to scheming politicians or others who are simply desirous of acquiring a franchise to peddle for personal gain. This could be accomplished by requiring applicants for charters to deposit a round sum, under conditions which would guard against scheming of this nature. If the Abbott government will just take up this little matter, it will be a strong indication that they are in earnest in their declaration that corruption shall not go unpunished, and that they are desirous of presenting a clean record.

MANITOBA FISHERIES.

A letter has been sent out by the fishery department at Ottawa, signed by Charles H. Tupper, in reply to the complaints made by the press and people of Manitoba, against the new fishery regulations. This letter, though published some time ago, escaped our notice until a copy was received through the kindness of Senator Boulton, who has interested himself in the matter. The first point in this departmental letter is, that the new regulations will not apply to winter fishing, but it is intimated that new regulations governing winter fishing may be forthcoming later. If the proposed regulation for winter fishing are to be in keeping with the new order concerning summer fishing, it is earnestly to be hoped they will not be issued.

The next paragraph declares that the new regulations do not interfere with any privilege heretofore enjoyed by the settlers, as settlers were previously obliged to take out a license for 300 yards of gill nets, at the same fee. This is only partly true. Last year the one

license covered both winter and summer fishing. Secondly, there was not the same limitation as to quantity of net allowed. If there were it was not enforced. Under the \$2 license fee last year, small local fishermen operated with a quantity of nets in excess of 300 yards, the latter amount being too limited to be of any service for anything more than taking a few fish for domestic use. In the third place, we are informed that those who fished strictly for private use, did not take out licenses at all. There was no prohibition of the sale of fish caught under the \$2 license last year. Now there is. This makes a very decided difference.

The next point deals with the prohibition of fishing at the mouth of the Saskatchewan river, where the fish gather in the spawning season. We do not know that anybody here has opposed this provision, and therefore it is unnecessary to discuss it.

The next point in the letter is to the effect that these large fishing companies operating on Lake Winnipeg, have not fished in the southern portion of the lake for some years, because this portion has been "almost completely fished out." This we state emphatically, on the very best authority, is not the case. The large companies never fished at any time in the southern portion of the lake, for the reason that whitefish were never abundant in this part. The whitefish, we are reliably informed, were caught last winter in greater numbers than usual in the south end, but they never were so abundant here as to make it an object for the large exporting companies to fish in this portion. The whitefish are supposed to avoid the south end, on account of the water being dark or muddy from the inflow of the Red river. Further north, where they gather in vast numbers, the water is clear. Whitefish are just as plentiful as they ever were in the southern portion, but even if the opposite were the case, it would not prove that this end of the lake had been fished out. It is well known that the fish migrate from one part to another, and a scarcity where they had once been plentiful, might simply mean that they had moved to new feeding ground. In the southern portion of the lake, other species of fish are more abundant, such as pickerel, jackfish (pike), gold-eyes, mullet, tullibee, sturgeon, etc. It was this class of fish which were largely taken in the southern end of the lake, but which under the new regulations cannot be caught at all for sale. Even the "domestic" license allowed for fishing in the south end, calls for a five inch mesh, which is too large for most of the fish just named. As for the jackfish, they may readily be termed the shark of Lake Winnipeg. They are a poor fish at best, and destroy large numbers of the more valuable whitefish. It would be better if they were exterminated. Large numbers of these have been caught in the southern portion of the lake, both in the fall and winter, and sold for export to the States. If there is to be no fishing for sale in the southern end, these voracious fish will be allowed to increase, to the detriment of the whitefish. The sturgeon also, about which there has been talk of greater protection, are believed to feed upon whitefish eggs, and are thus very destructive. If this is the case, as is generally believed, it would be better if these fish were also exterminated.

The next paragraph in the departmental letter is the most ridiculous one of all. It shows an utter ignorance of the conditions prevailing regarding Lake Winnipeg fisheries, and is calculated to provoke a smile from those posted on the premises. This paragraph reads:—

"I fail to see how the changes are decidedly against the settler, when according to the regulations, the latter may fish in any portion of the lake (except the mouths of rivers)—not only in that part where the larger trader operates, but also in those portions from which they (the traders) are excluded. Should the settler desire to extend his operations, he is perfectly at liberty to do so by taking out a "commercial" license, the fee for which is \$10, and which gives him the privilege of using up to 5,000 yards of gill-net, but of course if he does this, he can no longer enjoy the benefit of the settlers' waters—the restricted portions then become applicable to him, and he is looked upon by the department and treated as a trader or "commercial" fisher, as opposed to his old standing as a "settler."

It reads very nice, that the settler may become a commercial fisherman by paying \$8 extra. But what are the facts? He would require to have a capital of \$20,000 and upwards to become a commercial fisherman, under these new regulations. He would require first to own steamboats, also ice houses at convenient points on the north end of the lake, and freezers for storing his fish. The department is evidently ignorant, amongst other things, of the geography of the lake. The portion of the lake where commercial fishing is allowed, is so distant from market, that even to fish on a small scale for local purposes, a valuable plant would be required for storing the fish, and steamers would be necessary to bring them to market. The three companies now operating, have a very valuable plant, considerably in excess of the amount just named. They fish entirely for export, as the local trade is so small they do not care to bother with it. The condition therefore is, that while large quantities of fish are being caught every day, and stored in freezers for shipment to the States, the local market is frequently without fresh fish, and when they are to be had, the distance they have to be brought, reduces their quality in warm weather and increases their cost.

The closing paragraph of the letter intimates that the restrictions have been imposed in accordance with the "consensus of opinion." While there is no doubt a desire for proper protection of our Manitoba whitefish, we respectfully submit that the consensus of opinion here is altogether and entirely opposed to these new regulations. If the Ottawa department does not think so, let the opinion of the Winnipeg board of trade, or any other intelligent body here, be asked upon the question. We further submit, that Mr Wilmot, who was sent to report upon our fisheries, showed the most complete contempt for the opinions of everybody here, outside of a few government officials.

The fact of the matter is, these regulations defeat the very object for which it is supposed they were prepared. The intention is supposed to be, to preserve the fisheries in the interest of the people of Manitoba. The actual effect of the regulations is to prohibit fishing on a small scale for local purposes, while the big companies which are fishing for export, are catching more fish this season than ever before. These

large exporting companies probably catch more fish in a single day, than were caught by all the small local fishermen combined in an entire season. This will show how absurd are these new regulations. If there is danger of depleting the Manitoba lakes, let the fishery experts decide what quantity of fish may be caught each season in the different lakes, without endangering the supply, and then limit the export in proportion. If found necessary for the protection of the fish, the limitation of export would settle the whole matter, without interfering in any way with the local fishermen. Whitefish could be protected in this way, while no limitation need be placed upon jackfish, etc. If it is undesirable to limit the exports by direct enactment, the operations of the exporting companies could be limited if it is really found necessary to protect the fish.

In regard to the smaller varieties of fish, seine nets of a smaller mesh than the gill nets are allowed, but it is not found practical to use the seine nets to advantage in the lake. It is true that fishing in the southern end of the lake, where other varieties than whitefish are principally caught, has been carried on mostly in the winter, but considerable fishing has also been done in the summer and fall, which is now prohibited.

There are 3,000 Icelanders settled at the southwestern extremity of Lake Winnipeg. These people were induced to go there through the representation of government agents concerning the great wealth of the lake fisheries, which they would be able to engage in for domestic and commercial purposes. They accordingly settled along the lake, though they could have easily secured much more desirable locations for agricultural purposes elsewhere. Now they are prohibited from fishing for sale, as none of them have the capital to fish under the new regulations. There is no objection to reasonable protection of the fisheries, but there is serious objection to these regulations, which interfere with the small local fishermen. There is no need to prohibit fishing in any part of Lake Winnipeg, or in any other of the Manitoba Lakes, for local commercial purposes. All the fish caught for local commercial purposes is but a drop in the bucket. If it is necessary to further restrict fishing, we say again, let the restriction be placed entirely upon fishing for export. The fact, however, that fish are apparently more plentiful than ever this year in Lake Winnipeg, would seem to indicate that the alleged depletion of the lake is a trumped-up affair.

In conclusion we would say, as in a former article, that Mr. Wilmot utterly failed to grasp the situation concerning the Manitoba fisheries, as is evidenced by his recommendations. He may be posted in fish culture, but he is either grossly incompetent as an inspector, or he allowed himself to be influenced for some other reason, to report as he did. THE COMMERCIAL, its readers well know, has no political motive to serve in again taking up this question. Neither is it influenced by personal animosity against Mr. Wilmot or the local officials who planned his report for him. It is simply the desire of this journal to see justice and reason prevail in this fishery question.

THE BOOM IN WHEAT.

In an article in THE COMMERCIAL of July 27, it was pointed out, in reply to some of the "boom" stories in circulation about wheat prices, that wheat for September delivery in Manitoba, was then worth about 70 cents per bushel for No. 1 hard. Forthwith an exchange stated to the effect that the Winnipeg grain men had "fixed" the price of wheat for this season at 70 cents. This "fixing" the price of wheat, frequently referred to by Manitoba papers, is something calculated to make a grain man smile, seeing that the value of wheat varies from day to day, in keeping with fluctuations in outside markets. The statement when the article referred to was written, that wheat was worth 70 cents, September delivery, in Manitoba, was based on the export value of wheat. Chicago, Minneapolis, Duluth and other great wheat markets usually vary but a trifle in their relative quotations of wheat, though occasionally local speculative influences may cause very temporarily an abnormal condition of quotations at one point. Taking the value of wheat at these leading markets, as a basis of export values, and it is an easy matter to calculate to a fraction what wheat is worth relatively in Manitoba. Occasionally prices have ruled in Manitoba higher than export values, and then in a sense the local grain men may be said to have "fixed" prices, as local causes have operated to increase prices beyond export values.

Since the article appearing in our July issue was written, wheat has taken a big advance. September delivery at Duluth was at that time quoted at 85 to 86c per bushel for No. 1 northern. On Saturday, Aug. 15, at the same market, September wheat was quoted at \$1.02 for No. 1 northern, and \$1.05 for No. 1 hard. Here was a clear gain of 16 to 17 cents per bushel in three weeks. Prices are lower this week at the time of writing, but our market reports will show any changes to the end of the week. The greatest excitement was on Saturday, August 15, when Duluth advanced over 6 cents on this day alone, while the same day Chicago was about $7\frac{1}{2}$ c higher at the close for September option. It has been a long time since so much excitement has centered about wheat in the large United States markets. Friday, Aug. 14, was a wild day in wheat at Chicago. What started the excitement, it is just difficult to explain. Speculators seemed to get suddenly alarmed all at once, and those who were "shot" were frantic to cover. This speculative craze was increased by strong cables from abroad. Wheat advanced 4 cents at Chicago on August 14. The excitement was continued on Saturday, Aug. 15 at Chicago, at fever heat. What may be noted about this wheat "boom" is, that there was no particular cause for it, as on each of these days of the great excitement, there was nothing startling in the way of news, to change the situation. It appears to have been a "short" scare, with no doubt considerable manipulation of the markets by speculative influences not readily discernible.

Editorial Notes.

THE irrepressible A. W. Ross has been telling a Minneapolis reporter that the most

conservative estimate of Manitoba's wheat crop is 30,000,000 bushels, in consequence of which, of course he predicts a real estate boom. This is about as near the truth as A. W. can come. It is such blatherskite statements as this, from irresponsible characters of the A. W. Ross stripe, which disgust sensible people with Manitoba, and cause so many persons in the east and the United States to sneer when this province is mentioned.

OUR new Premier, Hon. Senator Abbott, has so far created a very favorable impression with the people generally. His call to form a government was looked upon at the outset as merely a makeshift, and it was generally believed that his government would be but a temporary one to tide over the crisis in our public affairs. Mr. Abbott, though standing high in the estimation of those intimately acquainted with him, was unknown to the people of Canada in a wide or general sense, up to the time he undertook to form a government. His task as successor to Sir John was a most difficult one. It was looked upon as an experiment the success of which was very problematical. Though the present administration is still considered but a temporary one, it is safe to say that Mr. Abbott as a leader, stands in a different position in the public estimation to what he did on first assuming the responsibility of office. His manner of dealing with the departmental scandals at Ottawa, and his apparent earnestness to have a thorough investigation of the charges, indicate that he has grasped the reins of government with surprising vigor and firmness. Other features indicate that his administration is not to be a week and incipient one. Mr. Abbott's speech upon the Hudson Bay railway will be particularly well received in the west.

AS NOTED in the report of the Winnipeg board of trade meeting published last week, it will be seen that the board has undertaken to impress upon the proper authorities the necessity of more stringent measures against the spread of noxious weeds. This action has not been taken any too soon. There has been shocking neglect in this matter, and it is little to the credit of the government authorities that the board has been obliged to urge this question upon their attention. The Winnipeg district has suffered the worst from the spreading of weeds, and a short drive anywhere in the country surrounding the city, will be ample to surprise those who are not aware of the actual state of affairs. Far from farm is a mass of weeds. Those who try to keep down the weeds, are disheartened from the crops of thistles, mustard, etc., which are allowed to go to seed near them, and which renders their efforts futile to keep their own land clean. The pathmaster system is of no use, as local men will not enforce the law. We are aware of instances where pathmasters have absolutely refused to interfere to compel parties to cut weeds, saying they were not going to quarrel with their neighbors. The most stringent act is necessary, and competent officials should be appointed as inspectors, who would be directly responsible for the enforcement of the law, if the country, and Winnipeg district in particular is to be saved. It is said that patches of weeds are flourishing on the road allowances and on vacant lands about the outskirts of the city, while the river banks are producing crops of weeds year after year, from which the seed is scattered over the adjoining country.

ROBINSON, LITTLE & CO.

—WHOLESALE—

DRY GOODS,

343 and 345 Richmond St.,

LONDON, Ont.

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

Wyld, Grasett & Darling

—WHOLESALE—

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

Represented in Manitoba, North-
west and British Columbia by

J. R. MILLER,

LELAND HOUSE, WINNIPEG.

JAS. COOPER.

J. C. SMITH

Cooper & Smith,

MANUFACTURERS,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES!!

36, 38 & 40 FRONT ST. WEST

TORONTO.



Home Production

WE MANUFACTURE

BARB WIRE,
PLAIN TWISTED WIRE, WITHOUT BARBS.

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. Qual-
ity of wire the best ENGLISH BESSEMER STEEL.
Ever, pound guaranteed.

Manitoba Wire Company

GORDON, MacKAY & CO

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

WOOLLENS

AND GENERAL DRY GOODS.

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

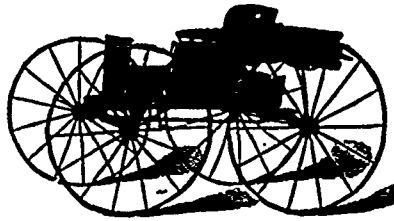
The Lybster Cotton Mills

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

GORDON, MacKAY & CO.,

CORNER BAY AND FRONT STREETS,
TORONTO.

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



JOHN O'DONOHUE & CO.,

—DEALERS IN—

WHEELED RIGS, IMPLEMENTS, ETC.

We carry a full line of the unexcelled manufactures of
the BRANFORD CARRIAGE COMPANY.

—INSPECTION INVITED.—

Office and Warehouse: Haymarket Square,

WINNIPEG.

STRANG & CO.

Wishart Block, Market St. East,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND DEALERS IN

Provisions, Wines and Liquors,

WINNIPEG.

NOTHING LIKE LEATHER.

W. N. JOHNSON & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Harness, Collars, Boot and Shoe Uppers

223 Alexander and 243 and 245 Kirg Sts., WINNIPEG

BOECKH'S

STANDARD

BRUSHES and BROOMS

ARE HANDLED

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

MANUFACTURED BY

CHAS. BOECKH & SONS,
TORONTO.

JNO. E. DINGMAN, Agent, WINNIPEG.

RAW FURS
WANTED.

Highest Cash Prices. Send for Price List

R. C. MACFIE and CO.

London, Ontario.

327 WHOLESALE HATS AND FURS B3

BURNS AND LEWIS

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS

London, Ont.

ARE THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF

Children's, Boys' & Youths' Clothing

IN THE DOMINION.

Our travellers visit Manitoba, North-
west Territories and British

Columbia twice a year.

The METALLIC ROOFING CO. LTD.
TORONTO
EASTLAKE METALLIC SHINGLES
MANITOBA & BRICK SIDING PLATES
FIRE PROOF ROOFING
CHEAP & ORNAMENTAL

SEND FOR CATALOGUE &
PRICE LIST.

AGENT FOR MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST
Territories

J. H. ASHDOWN,
WINNIPEG.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

Harvest time conditions have ruled in the city's trade, most noticeable in light receipts of country produce, as farmers are now too busy to market commodities. The implement trade is winding up its rush. Binders were going out fast, and binder twine was in big demand. There will be a heavy call for twine for the next week or two. In the clothing trade the houses were busy sending out fall stocks. A good many retailers have made their first orders light, not wishing to dip in too heavy until crops were assured, while others were still holding back orders. A very few days will now tell the tale as to the result of harvest, as by the time this issue is in circulation, harvest will be pretty general, and if it comes through all right, a very busy season will be before the country. Collections are very slow, and will be so until grain moves.

GROCERIES.

The demand for sugars east continues mostly for white. Yellows were jobbing in the east as low as 3½c per pound. A good deal of the trade in low grades has been done in raw sugars. Lowest grades being obtainable at \$3.60, eastern jobbing price. The cutting in prices by refiners in the United States has apparently come to an end, and refiners have probably come to an understanding, prices having been advanced ¼ to 3-16c. Eastern canneries are reported to be offering strawberries, raspberries, plums, pears, etc., some for future delivery, at 5 to 10c under a year ago.

GREEN FRUITS.

Oranges are about out of the markets. Apples are in large supply and lower in price. Quality only fair. Ontario pears and plums have commenced to arrive, and in about a week will be offering freely, as the crop is reported plentiful. California grapes are commencing to come in. Blueberries hold about the same. Lemons are very firm, and reported \$1 higher east. Expected to advance here if weather keeps warm. Minnesota tomatoes, in bushel baskets are now offering. Melons are selling freely. A few musk melons have been offered, but not in any quantity. California peaches, plums and pears are selling freely, at low prices in quantities, quotations below being for smaller lots. Prices are as follows: Oranges, when obtainable, \$5 to \$6 per box; Messina lemons, \$6. to \$6.50. Bananas are quoted at \$3 to \$3.50 per bunch. California soft fruits in 20 lb. boxes; peaches, \$1.75 per box; plums, \$1.75; pears, 40 lb. boxes, \$2.75 to \$3; Ontario pears, \$1.50 basket; black grapes, 8 lb. baskets, 75c to \$1.00; California grapes, \$3.50 to \$4 per 20 lb box; Southern apples, \$4.00 to \$4.50 per barrel; watermelons, \$4.00 to \$4.50 per dozen. Tomatoes, \$5.75 to \$3 per bushel basket. Blueberries, 6c. to 7c. per pound.

LIQUORS.

Further customs changes have been announced on beer, ale and porter imported, and also in the excise entry upon beer made from other materials than malt, such as sugar, rice or corn. It has been thought wise to raise the excise duty upon this kind of poor beer from four to ten cents, the object being to prevent the manufacture of that kind of beer, it being of very poor quality, and to preserve the manufacture of beer from malt. That having been resolved upon, it became necessary to place a corresponding duty upon the imported article.

Therefore it was decided to make six cents instead of three cents upon imported ales, porter or beer. This makes the duty on the British article, when in bottles, about 38 per cent., and from the States about 40 per cent.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

WINNIPEG.

WHEAT

Wheat cooled down somewhat this week, from the furious excitement of the last two days of the previous week. Though there were some sharp declines in prices on some days, yet it is evident that the recent boom in wheat, has left prices on a higher basis than they were previous to the advance. Some decline was to be expected from the top, but this has probably now been fully discounted. Chicago closed on Friday 5 to ½c higher than a week ago, and Duluth was about 6c higher on the same day, than a week ago. Monday was a day of great excitement. At Chicago prices fluctuated wildly, having a range of 11c for the day, and closing ½c lower than Saturday's close. Cables were higher on Monday, Liverpool quoting 2d to 1d higher, and London 1s 6d higher for cargoes. Export clearances were large aggregating 645,000 bushels, including flour, from the United States. The clearances of wheat and flour the past week for the United Kingdom and continent were reported to be 850,000 bushels in excess of estimated requirements. The visible supply increased 1,301,000 bushels, and is now reported at 19,255,000 bushels, against 18,453,000 a year ago. Though other cables were strong, Berlin was quoted 11 to 12c per bushel lower. By Tuesday the markets had cooled down some, though prices closed lower at Duluth and Chicago. Export clearances on this day aggregated 663,000 bushels. Liverpool cabled 2 to 2½d lower, London 6d lower, Berlin 1½ to 2½c lower, Paris 1½ to 3½c lower. Wheat and flour on ocean passage decreased 880,000 bushels. On Wednesday United States markets took a turn up again, Duluth making a slight gain, and Chicago about ½c gain. First cables were lower, but later cables were irregular and some higher. Export clearances were reported at 935,000 bushels (including flour) this large movement being the main support of the market. On Thursday wheat was higher, on stronger cables and unfavorable harvest weather in Europe. Liverpool quoted 1d higher. Duluth gained about 3c. On Friday a long and continuous rain was reported throughout Great Britain, which was regarded as very damaging to the harvest then in full progress in England. Serious damage to the English potato crop, from blight was also reported, which would have a strengthening influence upon wheat. Cable prices, however, were irregular, though early in the day Liverpool cabled 3d higher. Later private cables came in week. *Braistret's* reported on Friday. The export of wheat from United States this week aggregate over 5,700,000 bushels, against 5,147,000 bushels last week and 4,030,000 the week before. United States ports and Montreal in the same week a year ago only exported 3,489,000 bushels of wheat (and flour as wheat) and (exclusive of Montreal) only 2,730,000 bushels in the same week of 1889 and 2,336,000 bushels in the same week of 1888. Montreal and United States ports this

week exported nearly six millions bushels as against 3,489,000 bushels in the like week a year ago.

FLOUR.

The advance in low grade flours on Saturday was followed by a like advance on Monday last in high grades. This makes local jobbing quotations in small lots as follows, per 100 pounds: Patents, \$2.70; strong bakers', \$2.50; Second bakers, \$2.00 to \$2.20; XXXX, \$1.60; superfine \$1.30.

MILLSTUFFS.

Bran and shorts are quoted each \$1 per ton higher. Shorts, particularly, is scarce, and bringing high prices still east. Quoted bran \$13, shorts \$15 per ton.

MEALS, OIL CAKE, ETC.

Unchanged. Quotations are as follows: Oil cake, in bags \$21.00 a ton; oil cake meal in ton lots, sacked, \$26, in bulk \$25; Oatmeal, standard \$2.85; granulated, \$2.95 per 100 pounds; rolled oats, \$2.95 per sack of 80 pounds; cornmeal is held at \$2 to 100 lbs. Pot barley, \$3.00 per 100 pounds. Pearl barley, \$3.25; fine, do., in 50 pounds sacks, \$3 per sack.

FERD.

Good feed quoted at \$22 per ton.

OATS.

There is little to note in the local situation, and prices appear likely to hold until new are ready for market. Dealers still hold small jobbing lots, selling from store, at about 40c per bushel. Cars on track here for local use are nominal at 35 to 37c per bushel, but there will be little or nothing done for the balance of the season in car lots. Prices have had a lower tendency east, where there is a large crop of new oats. Sales of Manitoba oats, held in store east, are reported at about 37 to 38c. It is expected there may be a good export market for oats this year, for British and European markets, on account of light grain crops across the Atlantic. For eastern shipment oats at Manitoba points are worth in the neighborhood of 25 to 26c per bushel, but are nominal.

BUTTER.

Nothing further new to note in butter, and quotable at 10 to 14c, dealers' settling price, in small lots. Good dairy, 12 to 13c in large lots.

CHEESE.

Jobbing at 9½ to 10c.

EGGS.

Unchanged at 15c., dealers' selling price.

WOOL

Unwashed fleece quoted at 10½ to 11½c the latter being an outside figure. Fine wools 11½ to 13c. This means pure down or good Merino crosses, and not Leicester or Cots, with a streak of down. The first quotations given will cover the latter class.

HIDES.

No. 1 cows 4½c, No. 2, 3½c, No. 3, 2½c. No. 1 heavy steers, 60 pounds up, 5½c, No. 2, 60 pounds and up, 4½c, calf, No. 1, 5c, No. 2, 4c, sheepskins, 25 to 30c. Lambskins, 30 to 35c each. Tallow, 4½ to 5c for rendered.

CURED MEATS.

Prices are all very strong. Prices are:—Dry salt long clear bacon, 9½c to 10c; smoked long clear, 10½ to 10¾c; spiced rolls, 11½ to 11¾c; breakfast bacon, 12½ to 13c; smoked hams, 13½c to 14; mess pork, \$17 to \$18 per barrel. Sausage are quoted: Fresh pork sausage, 10c per lb.; Bologna, do., 8c per pound, German, do., 9c per pound. Ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 9c per ½ lb package.

LARD.

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

POULTRY.

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

DRESSED MEATS.

Mutton and lamb are lower. A bunch of sheep from Ontario were offered in this market, but they were held at about \$10 per head, which was above buyers' views as the latter are figuring good sheep to be worth between five and six cents live weight. Dressed hogs are firm, as farmers are not offering any at present. Beef is unchanged, at 5 to 5½c, and choice up to 6c. City dressed mutton is held at 11c, lamb, 12c; veal, 7 to 8c, and pork at 7½ to 8c.

VEGETABLES.

Prices still tend lower. Potatoes sold as low as 25c per bushel for loads on the market, but mostly at 30c. Cucumbers are scarce. Cauliflower are not as plentiful this year as usual, and not nearly as fine quality as last year. Roots, except potatoes, are small and backward for the season. Minnesota tomatoes are now arriving in larger sized packages than previous sorts. The following prices are for job lots bought from growers on the market, except tomatoes. Dealers' prices for shipping would be higher: Potatoes, 25 to 30c per bushel for loads on the market. Cabbage, 30c to 60c per doz., tomatoes, \$2.25 per crate of 50 pounds, do., in bushel baskets, \$2.75 to \$3.00. Green stuff in bunches is plentiful, at 20 per dozen bunches for onions, 10c to 15c for radishes, 10c for lettuce, 20 to 25c for rhubarb or pie plant. Carrots and beets, 20c per dozen bunches. Cucumbers, 40 to 60c per dozen. Cauliflower 25 to 50c, as to quality, per dozen. Peas, in pod, 50 to 75c per bu., celery, 25c per dozen, beans, 75c per bushel. Vegetable marrow, \$1 to \$1.25 per dozen. Corn, 20c per dozen. Will be lower. Horseradish is in demand at 8c per pound for good clean root.

HAY

Pressed hay on track quiet, little business being done yet. Quoted \$8 to \$9 per ton.

Montreal Markets.

Flour—The excitement in wheat has had the effect of checking the cut rates on flour. Several sales of city strong bakers were made to bakers in this city a few days ago at \$5, although today \$5.25 is said to be the ruling figure. There has been a sharp advance in the price of St. Louis straight rollers, the price being now \$4.60 in bond here, although a few days ago they were bought at equal to \$4.25 in bond here.

Oatmeal, etc.—Prices are easier and lower in sympathy with the decline in oats, sales of jobbing lots having been made as follows: Granulated and rolled oats, \$5.55 per barrel, and \$2.70 per bag; standard and fine oatmeal, \$5.40 to 5.45 per barrel, and \$2.65 per bag.

Feed—The market is quiet and steady, sales of car lots of Manitoba bran in bags being quoted at \$16, but city bran has been sold at \$15 to 15.50 on track. Shorts are quoted at \$19 to \$20, and middlings at \$22.

Wheat—No. 2 hard, \$1.05 to 1.06.

Oats—New crop is being brought in by farmers and sold at 80c per bag of 80 pounds. A lot of several cars of old Quebec oats was offered at 35c per 34 pounds, but met with no purchasers. No. 2 Ontario are quoted at 40 to 41c.

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

Cured meats—Canada short cut mess pork, per barrel, \$17 to 17.50; Chicago clear mess pork per barrel, \$17 to 17.50; extra mess beef, per barrel, \$14.50 to 15; hams, city cured, per lb., 11 to 11½c; lard, western, pails, per pound, 8½ to 9c; lard, Canadian, pails, per pound, 7½ to 8c; bacon, per pound, 10 to 11c; shoulders, do, 9 to 10c.

Butter—Holders of creamery are not meeting

any encouragement from buyers at the enhanced prices they are asking, namely, 20c at the factory in some instances. Sales, however have been made for export at 19½c for August make, which is said to be the highest that can be paid for export for finest late made goods. A round lot of Eastern Townships was sold at 16½c for English account, and we quote 16 to 17c. Several lots of Western have changed hands at 14½c. We quote 13 to 15c.

Cheese—The market closes brisk and firmer, holders asking 9c for finest western white, and 9½c for finest western colored, although business has been done in finest Townships at less money. There has been an active enquiry for underpriced goods, the market being bare of such grades, all offerings having been picked up quickly at 8½ to 8¾c. The Liverpool cable has advanced 6d, to 44s 6d.

Eggs—The market shows signs of improvement. Sales were made to-day of straight lots at 12½c, and candled stock at 13 to 13½c.

Hides—No. 1, 5½, No. 2, 4½; No. 3, 3½; tanners pay 1c more; lambskins, 50 to 60c; calfskins, 7c.

Wool—Greasy Cape, 14½ to 16½; Territory wool, 15 to 17c.

Leather—Manufacturers sole, No. 1, 17 to 19c; No. 2, 15 to 16c; waxed upper, 22 to 27c; splits, Quebec, 11 to 13c; splits, western, 15 to 19c.

Apples—Consignments have been arriving freely during the week. We quote, \$1.75 to \$3.50 per barrel, as to quality. Evaporated apples quiet at 12 to 14c per pound; dried apples unchanged at 7 to 8½c per pound, as to quality.—Trade Bulletin, Aug. 14th.

Montreal Grocery Trade.

Sugar, Syrup and Molasses—The demand for sugar continues unabated, with no indications of any falling off in business for some time to come. Wholesale houses have still great difficulty in filling country orders, especially for granulated, not being able to get the stock themselves. The refineries are quoting granulated at 4½ to 4¾c, and yellows at 3½ to 4¾c. There are no raws here to speak of, but the feeling on them is decidedly firm. The offerings for syrup are very light, but ample for the present requirements, 2¾c to 3¾c being still the range. There is a fair jobbing trade doing in molasses, the recent competition among sellers inducing trade. Barbadoes is selling in 25 and 50 barrel lots at 37 to 37½c.

Teas—The tea market has been pretty well cleared of all stock worth from 17 to 20c, and a broker who cabled on an order for a good round quantity on the basis of 20c was answered that the order could not be filled.

Coffees and Spices—The coffee market is very firm under a good enquiry and light supplies. Very little Rio is to be had here, values ruling firm at 20½c, while Jamaica stock is practically exhausted. Cable advices point to continued high prices. A recent one from London to an importer here stated that Rios had advanced 6s and that the very inside figure was 35s for 100 bag lots. Spices continue dull, with nothing particular to say. Some jobbing sales of pepper have occurred on the basis of 8½ to 10c.

Rice—There is a very good movement reported in rice, business being fully up to the average for this season of the year. Prices are unchanged as follows: Patna, \$4.50 to \$5;

choice, \$4.25 to \$4.50; standard, \$3.00, and off-grades, \$3.50 in car lots.

Dried Fruit—Business has continued quiet in dried fruit and as a result there are no changes to note. Supplies here in first hands are generally light, however, and the market has a firm tone, while the conditions point to a good business in the fall. Currants are, if anything, the scarcest article and stocks in first hands are light, while values are correspondingly firm. No prime stock could be moved under 6½c for jobbing lots and we quote 5½ to 6½c. Raisins rule the same at 4 to 4½c.—Gazette, Aug. 14th.

Grain and Milling.

Regina, Assa. territory, will exempt the proposed flour mill from taxation for ten years.

The scheme to erect a farmers' elevator at Morden, Man., says the Monitor, is an assured success. The number of shares required to make the \$8,000, have been nearly all taken.

The Treherne Farmers' Elevator and Milling Co. is applying for incorporation. Headquarters to be at Treherne, Man., where it is proposed to establish a mill or elevator, or both.

The Lake of the Woods Milling Company contemplate erecting an entirely new flour mill at Portage la Prairie, of about 600 barrels capacity. This is in addition to the purchase of the old Portage mill.

The Millers' Guild of Friedland, in East Prussia, has just celebrated the 450th anniversary of its foundation. The guild received its charter of incorporation in 1441, the first grand master being Friedrich of Brandenburg. In those days the millers of this province were a very small body; the guild now counts 134 members.

The board of grain examiners of the Winnipeg board of trade met Wednesday and elected S. A. McGaw, of the Lake of the Woods Milling company, as chairman for the year. The board also elected Messrs. McGaw, S. Spink and Wm. Martin as delegates to the annual meeting of the grain examiners to fix standards for grain grown west of Lake Superior. The Winnipeg board, under the act, having the naming of the date at which the meeting for fixing standards shall be held. The question of the date was discussed, but laid over for consideration later on, as it could not be decided until harvesting had so far advanced that complete samples from all parts of the province and territories could be procured for the meeting.

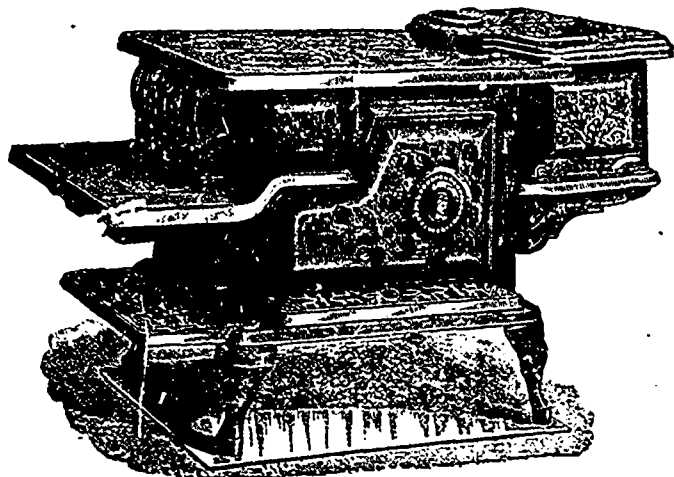
Saskatchewan.

The Lorne agricultural society of Prince Albert district, has decided to devote all its energies towards making an exhibit at the Industrial exhibition to be held in Winnipeg in September. The society purposes doing away for this year with an annual fall exhibit in Prince Albert.

North West Ontario.

At the last meeting of the Fort William board of trade it was moved by A. McLaren, seconded by A. McDougall and carried unanimously—that the board objects most decidedly to the council allowing the Port Arthur electric railway to enter the municipality on any terms whatever.

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



MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

STOVES AND RANGES,

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

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS

Tin Goods, Pressed and Pieced
GRANITE GOODS.

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

FOUNDRIES HAMILTON AND TORONTO.
JAMES BURRIDGE, Manager.

CONSUMERS CORDAGE CO'Y

(LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE, NEW YORK LIFE BUILDING, MONTREAL.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Blue Ribbon, Redcap, Crown and Silver Composite

BINDER TWINES

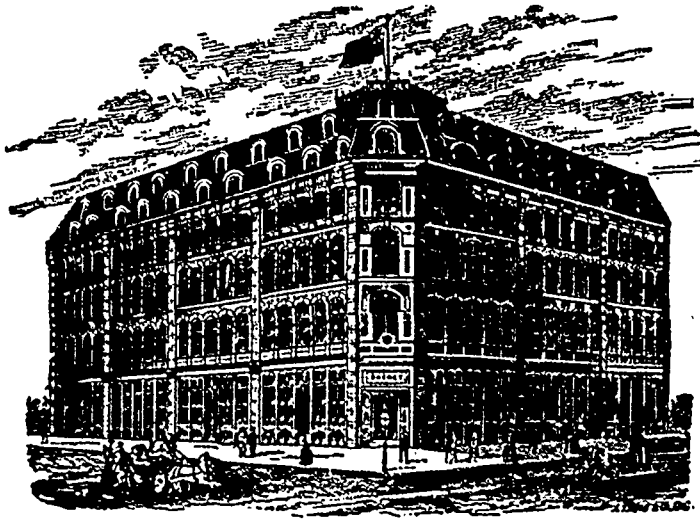
and all kinds of Cordage.

MANUFACTURERS OF JUTE BAGS.

BAG DEPARTMENT Jute and Cotton Bags of every Description
for all Purposes.

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

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



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

H. SHOREY and CO., WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,

1866, 1868 and 1870 Notre Dame and 36, 38, 40 and 42 St. Henry St., MONTREAL.

He wanted the Earth.

And what could he have done with it if he had got it? We cannot all be rich; we cannot all afford to smoke Tasse, Wood & Co.'s 'La Toscana' and 'Rosebud' Cigars at 15c but most of us can manage the 'Reliance' at 10c or three for a quarter Much better than any other make sold for fifteen cents.

BROMLEY & CO.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—



**AWNINGS, STACK COVERS, ETC.
MATTRESSES OF ALL KINDS.**

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

TENTS TO RENT.

217 McWILLIAM STREET, WINNIPEG.

P.O. BOX 940.

TELEPHONE 68

TEES, WILSON & CO.

70 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

INDIAN, CEYLON, CHINA AND JAPAN

TEAS.

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

Represented in Manitoba, Northwest Territories and British Columbia, by

D. C. McGREGOR, - McINTYRE BLOCK WINNIPEG

PROVISIONS.

J. Y. Griffin & Co.

PORK PACKERS,

—AND—

Wholesale Dealers in Provisions.

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

EGGS WANTED.

Highest Market price paid for any Quantity Fresh Eggs.

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

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

J. S. CARVETH & CO.,

Pork Packers and Commission Merchants.

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

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

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

333 4th Avenue North, - WINNIPEG.

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

**ALLEN & BROWN,
WINNIPEG.**

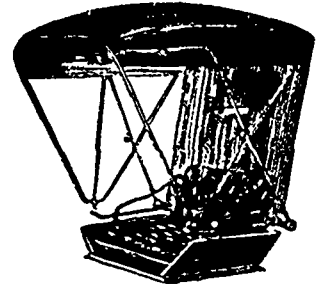
PACKERS and CURERS.

CHOICEST SMOKED HAMS, AND BREAKFAST BACON, BONELESS HAM, PURE LARD,

At Lowest Prices.

A. C. MCRAE,

—MANUFACTURER OF—



Carriage Tops,

Seat Trimmings,

AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN TRIMMING GOODS.

Corner King and James Streets, WINNIPEG.

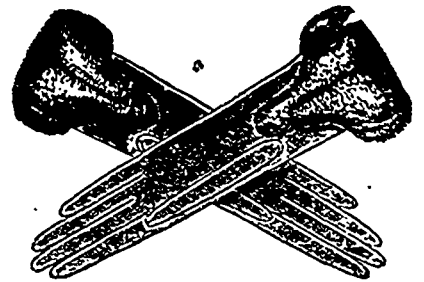
**ROYAL
CROWN SOAP**

THE BEST.

JAMES HALL & CO.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Gloves, Mitts, Snowshoes, Indian Moccasins



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

BROOKVILLE, - ONT.

Alberta.

High River Trading Co., general dealers, High River, has been incorporated.

W. C. Tims, brother of F. Fraser Tims, of Fort Saskatchewan, has opened a store on the south side of the river, at Edmonton.

At the cheese market at London, Ont., August 15, twenty-four factories offered 4,500 boxes and were cleared as follows:— 150 at 87c, 993 at 9c. 280 at 9 1-16c, 855 at 9 1/2c, 46 at 9 3-16c, 180 at 9 1/2c, 540 at 9 3/4, 570 at 9 7-16c, 495 at 9 1/2c. Market active.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

The market continued very excited on Monday, after the wild scenes of the two previous days. At the start trading was 2½ to 3½ higher than Saturday's close, the top figure being 6: over Saturday. Then followed a sharp decline of 1½, the final close being 4½ lower than Saturday, for December option. Closing prices were:—

	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.
Wheat	102-2½	100½	—	102½
Corn	65½	63½	58½	—
Oats	29½	29½	—	—
Pork	—	9.95	10.10	—
Lard	—	0.60	0.70	—
Short Ribs	—	0.62½	0.75	—

Wheat declined further on Tuesday, the close being ½ to 1½ lower than Monday's close. The excitement had cooled down some, but the market was still very nervous. Prices had a range of 2½c. Closing prices were:—

	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.
Wheat	101	100½	—	102½
Corn	67½	65½	60½	—
Oats	28½	28½	—	—
Pork	—	10.12½	10.27½	—
Lard	—	0.69	0.70	—
Short Ribs	—	0.65	0.77½	—

The feeling was unsettled on Wednesday. Prices had a range of 2½c, at one time selling 1c under Tuesday's close, and closing 1½c higher per bushel. Closing prices were:—

	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.
Wheat	103-3½	102½	—	101
Corn	68½	67½	61½	—
Oats	28½	28½	—	—
Pork	—	10.39	10.42½	—
Lard	—	0.65	0.75	—
Short Ribs	—	0.65	0.67½	—

Wheat was strong on Thursday, closing 2½ to 3: higher. Cables were strong on an exports large. Closing prices were:—

	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.
Wheat	105½	104½	—	100½
Corn	67½	67½	62½	—
Oats	31	31½	31½	—
Pork	—	10.32½	10.47½	—
Lard	—	0.62½	0.72½	—
Short Ribs	—	0.62½	0.75	—

Wheat opened strong on Friday, on higher cables, but declined sharply near the close, and closed 1½c lower.

	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.
Wheat	104½	103½	—	105½
Corn	66½	65½	63	—
Oats	31½	31½	32	—
Pork	—	10.20	10.3½	—
Lard	—	0.57½	0.67½	—
Short Ribs	—	0.57½	0.70	—

Minneapolis Market.

Following were closing wheat quotations on Thursday, August 20:—

	Aug.	Sept.	Dec.	On track.
No. 1 hard	—	—	—	101-107
No. 1 northern	—	98½	101½	99-104
No. 2 northern	—	—	—	96-101

Flour—Quoted at \$5.05 to \$5.40 for first patents; \$4.90 to 5.15 for second patents; \$4.30 to 4.85 for fancy and export bakers; \$2.15 to 2.50 for low grades, in bags, including red dog. The flour markets are firm and recovering from the shock of rapid decline, noted a few days ago, in the wheat markets. One buyer from Amsterdam has taken about 100,000 sacks for export, and is looking about for opportunities to buy more on the most favorable terms he can get.

Bran and Shorts:—Quoted at \$10.25 to \$10.75

for bran, \$15.25 to \$15.75 for shorts and \$17.00 18.00 for middlings.

Oats—Quoted at 25½ to 29½c by sample. The demand is good for shipping, but values have been held by local consumption above shipping prices.—*Market Record*, Aug. 20.

Minneapolis Closing Price Wheat.

At Minneapolis, on Saturday, Aug. 22, wheat prices closed as follows, for No. 1 northern: September 98½c October 97c. December option 99½c. A week ago September closed at 98½c, and December at \$1.01½.

Duluth Wheat Market.

The market was very strong. No. 1 northern wheat at Duluth closed as follows on each day of the week for Sept. option: Monday at 99½c, Tuesday 97½c, Wednesday 93½c, Thursday \$1.01½; Friday \$1.01½; Saturday, \$1.01 per bushel. No. 1 hard closed on Saturday, August 22, at \$1.03½ seller, September delivery. A week ago September wheat closed at \$1.02 for No. 1 northern.

Weekly Crop and Weather Report.

The weather during the week was variable, with some splendid days and some unfavorable ones, but mostly favorable to filling out the grain well, and keeping it moving, though not rapidly maturing. There was considerable cloudy or hazy weather. There was no rain to speak of, only a few very light local showers being reported. On Friday the temperature dropped very low. The day was mostly cloudy and cold, with a cold northerly wind. Saturday morning cloudy and cool, northerly wind at Winnipeg. Between Friday night and Saturday morning the thermometer readings were low. Telegrams were received Saturday morning from points all over the country, which indicated that at most points the lowest reported reading of the thermometer was safely above the frost mark. Two or three western Manitoba points, however, reported one to four degrees of frost. At the time of writing (Saturday), it is impossible to say what damage has been done, but it is to be feared some harm has been done, though apparently within a very limited area. The lowest reading of the thermometer was reported from Virden, and happily in this district the crop is about the most advanced of any point in Manitoba, about 25 per cent. estimated being cut. The balance uncut would be so near maturity, that even if injured, it will still be marketable at a fair price.

Reports during the week indicated that harvesting was going on quite extensively in some of the earlier districts. In other parts wheat harvesting will not be general till the week commencing Monday, August 25, and in some sections it will be toward the end of the week before much can be done.

The Best in Fourteen Years.

H. S. Wesbrook, the well-known implement man, returned to Winnipeg on Wednesday last. Mr. Wesbrook has been over a month travelling through the wheat belt, during which time he went along all the railways in Manitoba, and as far west as Regina in Assiniboia territory. This covers the wheat region very thoroughly. Mr. Wesbrook was right among the crops during his trip, and took every means

to secure information as to prospects. Knowing from his opportunities of observation in past years, and the extent of his travels this year, his opinion would be a valuable one. Mr. Wesbrook was asked to give *THE COMMERCIAL* a statement regarding the crop. In reply he unhesitatingly declared that the crops are the best he has seen them in his fourteen years in Manitoba. The year 1887 produced a wonderful crop, and there were some surprisingly large yields, but this year surpasses 1887 in the uniformity of the crops. There were some poor spots in 1887, but this year it is the same all over. It is hard to find anything but the very finest crops. All over Manitoba and the districts visited in Assiniboia, the prospects are equally good, and the uniformity in the condition of the crops everywhere is surprising. To such an extent is this the case, that it would be impossible to class one district as better than another. Mr. Wesbrook considers the government estimate of 27-1 bushels per acre a very moderate one. The last district visited before his return to the city, was along the Manitoba Southwestern, at Glenboro, Holland, etc. Here the farmers were right into the harvest, and he believes 25 per cent. of the crop along this railway will be cut by Saturday night, August 22. This, however, is one of the earliest districts. Some cutting was being done along the Manitoba Northwestern, though it was a week earlier when he was on this line.

Live Stock Markets.

A cable to the *Montreal Gazette*, dated Liverpool, August 17, says: "With a very weak demand and heavy receipts of Canadian and United States cattle the market took another drop, notwithstanding the fact that the general supply of cattle was only fair. Sheep also sold low owing to the heavy receipts. Quotations were as follows:—Finest steers, 11½ to 12; good to choice, 11 to 11½; poor to medium, 10 to 10½; inferior and bulls, 7½ to 8½c.

The *Montreal Gazette* of Aug 17 says: While some of the private cables from Liverpool today noted a slight improvement others were decidedly worse, and shippers were unanimous in the opinion that the losses in both Liverpool and London today were very large. If there was any hope held out shippers would not feel so disheartened; but when they are told that the chances for an improvement are very small they feel like retiring from the trade. We quote the following as being fair values for the week at the Montreal stock yard:—Cattle, export, 4½ to 4¾c; butchers' good, 4½ to 4¾c; butchers', medium, 3¾ to 4; butchers' culls, 3¾c; sheep, 3½ to 3¾c, hog, \$5.60 to \$5.75 per calves, \$2 to \$6.

Toronto Grain Market.

Car prices are: Flour (Toronto freights) —Manitoba patents, \$5.55 to \$5.65; Manitoba strong baker's, \$5.25 to \$5.55; Ontario patents \$4.75 to \$5.25; straight roller, \$4.40 to \$4.50; extra, \$3.85 to \$3.90; low grades, \$2.00 to \$3.75. Bran—\$12.50. Shorts—\$19 to \$20. Wheat—No. 2 white, \$1.02 to \$1.03; No. 2, spring, 97 to 98c; No. 2 red winter, \$1.02 to \$1.03; No. 2 red winter, \$1.02 to \$1.03; No. 2 hard, \$1.08; No. 3 hard, 94 to 95c; No. 2 northern, \$1. Poas—No. 2, 70 to 75c. Barley —Feeding 48 to 55c. Corn, 70c. Oats—37 to 40c.—*Empire*, August 19.

PAINTS. COLORS. VARNISHES.

WILLIAM JOHNSON COMPANY.

OUR SPECIALTIES ARE,

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

WORKS: - MONTREAL.

Gillies' Series of Pens.

NO.	DESCRIPTION.	PER GROSS
208	Railway Pen, fine point	40c.
212	Peruvian Pen, medium point	70c.
222	Queen Pen, fine point	70c.
232	Lodger Pen, fine point	70c.
242	Beaver Pen, turned up point	65c.
252	Commercial Pen, medium point	60c.
262	Electric Pen, fine point	60c.
282	Public Pen, fine point	46c.
302	Falcon Pen, medium point	40c.
402	Lorne Pen, extra broad point	60c.
602	Windsor Pen, medium point	50c.

FOR SALE BY ALL STATIONERS.
 WHOLESALE ONLY FROM
BUNTIN, GILLIES & CO.
 Wholesale Stationers, Paper, Envelope and
 Account Book Manufacturers.
 HAMILTON, - ONTARIO.

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO. LIMITED.

The most perfect Flouring Mill in Canada. CAPACITY 2,000 BARRELS A DAY.
 Barrel Factory at the Mill and Grain Storage Capacity of 550,000 bushels in addition to which we have a system of handling Elevators throughout the Northwest.
 All Grades of HARD WHEAT FLOUR in Barrels and Bags.
 Offices at: MONTREAL. KEEWATIN. WINNIPEG.

E. A. Small & Co.,

—MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALEERS OF—

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

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

**Albert Buildings, Victoria Square,
 MONTREAL.**

Make a Note of it!

When Preparing for PIC-NICS, SUMMER EXCURSIONS or CAMPING-
 OUT always procure some of

Johnston's  **Fluid Beef.**

IT IS COMPACT, CONVENIENT, ALWAYS READY FOR USE.
 IT MAKES DELICIOUS SANDWICHES, AND STRENGTHENING BEEF TEA.

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

WE SELL WHOLESALE ONLY.

Grigor Bros.
WHOLESALE JEWELERS
 527 MAIN STREET,
 WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

Andrew Allan, President. John McKechnie, Superintendent
 P. H. Brydges, Vice-President. H. W. Williams, Sec.-Treas.

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

BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS,
 Light and Heavy Forgings, Engine and Boiler Works
 Millwrighting,
GENERAL BLACKSMITHING,
 POINT DOUGLAS AVE WINNIPEG.

Redwood Brewery

Fine Ales, Extra Porter
 and Premium Lager.

Most Extensive Establishment of
 the kind in Western Canada.

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

Highest cash price paid for good
 Malting Barley.

CIGARS!

Encourage Home Manufactures by
 smoking
 Republics, Columbia, Canucks, Selects & Specials
 —MADE BY—

Bryan & Co
 WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

RUBLEE, RIDDELL & CO

Commission Merchants
 AND IMPORTERS OF
Green and Dried Fruits.
 15 OWEN STREET,
 WINNIPEG



The Largest Factory of its kind in the Dominion

LION "L" BRAND.

PURE VINEGARS.

Manufactured Solely under the Supervision of the
Inland Revenue Department.

Mixed Pickles, Jams, Jellies & Preserves

—PREPARED BY—

MICHÉL LEFEBVRE & CO., MONTREAL.

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

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

**JAMES PYE,
FLOUR MILL BUILDER,**

—AND—

**ENGINEER,
Minneapolis, - - Minn.**

**CONTRACTS FOR COMPLETE MILLS
A SPECIALTY.**

Plans and Estimates Furnished on Application

A FULL LINE OF THE VERY BEST MACHINERY.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

Standard OIL Company
(UNITED STATES)

Eldorado Castor, the best Oil in the world for Farm Machinery.

Eldorado Engine and Atlantic Red for Thrashers.

ALL PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM IN STOCK.

D. WEST, Agent, Office: Western Canada Loan Building.

Room 8, Corner Portage Avenue and Main Street,
WINNIPEG.

Pure Highland Scotch Whiskies.

THE FAMOUS

**LAGAVULIN DISTILLERY,
ISLAND OF ISLAY,
SCOTLAND.**

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

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

ASK FOR THE LAGAVULIN.

MACKIE'S

**PURE OLD BLEND
10 YEARS OLD.**

GOLD LABEL

AS PATRONIZED BY ROYALTY AND THE LEADING PHYSICIANS.

Sold only in the Northwest by:

**G. F. & J. GALT. RICHARD & Co.
HUDSON'S BAY Co.**

Thomas Davidson and Co.

Stamped and Japanned Ware, &c.

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

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

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

SITUATION WANTED!

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

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

Eastern Business Changes, ONTARIO.

Jas. Rosart, fruit, Hamilton has assigned.
A. M. Spafford, grocer, Trenton, has assigned.
W. Hoover, liquors, Forest, is out of business.
T. S. Petrie, drugs, Guelph, died the 4th inst.
E. S. Platt, merchant, Campbellford, has assigned.
Jas. Lomax, baker, North Bay, has assigned.
H. H. Hulse, dry goods, Sadbury, has assigned.
John Babington, shoes, Thedford, is out of business.
Richard Newland, merchant, Kingston, has assigned.
Miss Minnie Wood, millinery, Forest, is out of business.
The W. H. Bell Manufacturing Co., Toronto, has sold out.
R. J. Thomas, grocers and shoes, Brantford, has assigned.
G. I. Lenentine, general store, Springfield, has assigned.
David Roche, grocer, etc., Watford, is out of liquor business.
Millar & Bunting, baskets, St. Catharines, was burned out.
W. D. Taylor, general store, etc., Maple Valley, has assigned.
J. B. McCulloch, confectioner, &c., Woodstock, has assigned.
W. H. Thornton, London, grocer, has sold out to W. H. Weir.
A. K. Bishop & Co., hardware, &c., Owen Sound, have assigned.
J. R. Gosling, London, has sold grocery business to G. W. Colcott.
Andrew McDonnell, grocer, etc., Thedford, is out of liquor business.
George Honsberger, planing mill, Richards Landing, was burned out.
J. F. Millar & Son, Manufacturers Agricultural implements, Morrisburg have assigned.
Greenwood & McGuire, marble, Kingston, have dissolved partnership—H. McGuire continues.
John Hunter & Son, grocers and liquors, Hamilton, have dissolved—business will be continued by W. Hunter.

QUEBEC.

J. B. Alarie, furniture, Montreal, has assigned.
N. G. Lemire, general store, Maskinonge, has assigned.
Robitaille & Poirer, coal and grain, Montreal have dissolved.
Leblanc & Paradis, tailors, Montreal, J. A. Paradis is dead.
Offere Leblanc, manufacturer artificial stone, St. Henri, has assigned.

NOVA SCOTIA.

W. C. Dick, jr., gent's furnishings, Springhill, has assigned.
Milton Manufacturing Co., Ltd. planing mill, &c., Yarmouth—Winding up business in liquidation.
Muirhead & Co., steamfitters and plumbers, Halifax and Truro, have sold out their Truro business to W. H. Bell.

C. Robin & Co., general store and fishing, Arichat—Re-organized and stylo changed to Chas. Robin, Collas & Co., Ltd.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Geo. Lewis, jewelery and pictures, Bathurst, has assigned.
Burt & Wilkinson, carriages and blacksmith, Centreville, have assigned.
C. N. Clark, shoes, Frederickton is offering a compromise of 25 per cent.
J. A. McQueen, general store, Point de Bute, is advertising closing business.

Toronto Grocery Market.

The big sugar trade which had been booked in past contracts is now over, and the canned goods trade for future delivery is not arousing much interest yet. Every fresh arrival from the country has a little money and a very good report of crops.

Sugar, syrups and molasses—Current purchases of granulated are met by instant shipment. Yellow sugar is unchanged, brands quoting from 4c upwards. A small lot of N. B.'s was put on the market a few days ago and that brought prices lower, the light demand for yellows co-operating to bring about the same result. A very good demand for dark raws is kept up at 3½ to 4c. Granulated 1 to 15 barrels, 5½c; do, 15 barrels and over, 5c; grocers A, 1 to 15 barrels, 5c; do, 15 barrels and over 4½c; Paris lump, boxes, 5½ to 5½c; extra ground, barrels, 5½c; do, boxes or less than barrels, 6½c; powdered, barrels, 5½c; do, less than barrels, 5½ to 5½c; refined, dark to bright, 4 to 4½c; Trinidad raw, 3.85 to 4; Demerara, 4½ to 4½c. Syrups—D., 2½ to 2½c; M., 2½ to 2½c; B 2½ to 3c; V. B., 3 to 3½c; E.V.B., 3½ to 3½c; E.S.V.B., 3½ to 3½c; XX., 3½ to 3½c; XXX and special, 3½ to 3½c.

Canned goods—The peas that are to comprise the pack of '91 are now all canned, and are being put on the market as fast as they can be got ready. In extent and quality the pack is probably about an average one. The tomato crop is now attracting attention. Good, cool weather favored the growth of the plant to strength and perfection, and a hot spell, just what is needed to ripen the fruit, has set in. A good corn crop is expected.

Fish—Salmon, 1's flat, \$1.60 to 1.70; salmon, 1's tall, \$1.35 to 1.55; lobster, Clover Leaf, \$2.95; lobster, other, 1's, \$2.25 to 2.30; mackerel, \$1.20 to 1.40; sardines, French ½'s, 9 to 11c; do, do, ½'s, 15 to 22c; sardines, American ½'s, 6 to 8c; do, do, ½'s, 9c. Fruits and vegetables—Corn, 2's, \$1.10 to 1.25; do, cream, 3's, \$1.75 to 1.80; peas, 2's, \$1.12½ to 1.20; beans, 90c; pumpkins, 75c; strawberries, 2's, \$2.25 to 2.40; tomatoes, 3's, \$1.60; apples, 3's, \$1.10 to 1.15; do, gallons, \$3 to 3.20, peaches, 2's, \$2.50 to 2.75; do, 3's, \$3.50 to 3.75; plums, 2's, 1.60, do, 3's, \$2.60; pears, 2's, \$2

Rice, Spices, etc.—Rice, bags, 3½ to 4½c; do, off grades, 3½ to 3½c; do, Fatna, 6½ to 6½c; do, Japan, 4½ to 5½c; Carolina, 8 to 8½c sago, 3½ to 4½c; tapioca, 4½ to 6c; pepper black, 12 to 18c; do, white, 18 to 20c; ginger, Jamaica, 25 to 30c; cloves, 15 to 25c; allspice, 12 to 15c; nutmegs, 85c to \$1.10; cream tartar, 25 to 35c.

Dried Fruits—Private advices from Trieste report the new prune crop as likely to be larger than that of a year ago. Reports from Smyrna are to the effect that a full crop of fig and Sultana products is assured. An increase of 30 per cent. on last year's yield is expected in raisins.

Currents, barrels, new, 6½ to 6½c; half barrels, 6½ to 6½c; cases, 6½ to 8c; Voatizza, new, cases, 7½ to 9½c. Raisins, Valencicos, 4 to 6c; do, select, 7½ to 8c; do, layers, 8½ to 9c; Sultanas, 15 to 18c. London layers, \$2.50 to \$2.75. Prunes—Cases, 6½ to 7½c; hogsheads and bags, 6½ to 7c. Figs, natural bags, 4½ to 5c; Malaga mats, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Elemos, 10 to 20 pounds, 8 to 10c. Dates, Hallowee, 5½ to 6c; old 4c. Nuts, almonds, Tarragona, 15½ to 17c; Ivica, 14 to 15c; Silberts, Sicily, 10½ to 11c; walnuts, Grenobles, 16 to 17c; Marbote, 12 to 13c; Bordeaux, 12 to 12½c.

Teas and Coffees—Congous are coming on the market freely, as are Indian and Ceylon teas. The Indian teas are somewhat cheaper than they were a year ago, while the drawing quality is as good. There has been this summer a larger amount of direct business carried on between this market on the one hand and Japan and China on the other, than probably ever before. Coffee is unchanged, and goes out at a normal rate. Rio, 21 to 22c; Jamaica, 22 to 23c; Java, 27 to 35c; Mocha, 29 to 35; Porto Rico, 25 to 23c.—*Empire*, Aug. 14.

Leather Prices at Toronto.

Prices are: Sole slaughter, medium heavy, per lb, 24 to 26c; sole, Spanish, No. 1, per lb, 24 to 26c; sole, Spanish, No. 2, per lb, 22 to 24c; sole, Spanish, No. 3, per lb, 20 to 21c; calfskin, Canadian, light, 65 to 70c; calfskin, Canadian, medium, 70 to 75c; calfskin, Canadian, heavy, 65 to 70c; calfskin, French, \$1.05 to \$1.30; upper, light, medium, 33 to 35c; splits, 20 to 27c; buff, 14 to 16c; pebble, 14 to 15c; harness leather, prime, 15 to 18 lbs, 25 to 27c; harness leather, light, 24 to 25c; oak harness, American, 45 to 50c; oak harness, English backs, 65 to 70c; oak bridle and skirting, English, 75 to 80c; Cordovan vamps, No. 1, \$5.50 to \$6; Cordovan vamps, No. 2, \$5 to \$5.50; Cordovan goloshes, \$11 to \$12; Cordovan sides, No. 1, 16c; Cordovan sides, No. 2, 13c. Cordovan sides, No. 3, 11 to 12c; oak cut soles, \$4.50 to \$3; hemlock taps, \$3 to \$3.75; cod oil per gal, 45 to 50c; Degras, per lb, 4½ to 5c; japonica, per lb, 6 to 6½c; oak extract, 4c; hemlock extract, 3c; lampblack, 20 to 30c; sumac, per ton, \$85 to \$70; roundings, white oak, 20 to 25c; roundings, black, 18 to 20c; roundings, hemlock, 15c.

In an interview with R. S. Jenkins, Superintendent of the western division of Canadian Pacific telegraphs, a Winnipeg *Free Press* representative learned that the company will construct over four hundred miles of new lines in this division during the present season. Wires will be strung along the line of the Calgary & Edmonton, north of the main line, for about two hundred miles, and along the Souris branch to the end of the extension beyond Melita. It is likely the line will be extended through to the Souris from the present terminus of the Glenboro branch of railway. Further facilities will be provided in Southern Manitoba in view of the enormous crop. Certain important improvements are being made on the main line of railway between Port Arthur and Donald. The extensive equipment at Port Arthur has been moved to splendid new quarters at Fort William. The latter point is now an important repeater station in the transcontinental system.

CONFEDERATION LIFE.

HEAD OFFICE, - TORONTO.

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

INCREASES MADE LAST YEAR.

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

W. C. MACDONALD, Actuary.

J. K. MACDONALD, Managing Director.

HILLWATTEE

THIS celebrated brand of Tea has arrived and samples are in our travellers' hands. The number one "blue label" is a blending of choice pickings and specially put up to meet a demand for fine grown teas; besides strength the infusion has a wonderful bouquet. For "5 o'clock teas" it is without a peer. The number two "red label" is a blend selected to meet Canadian taste for a smooth and not too heavy tea at a price to insure a large sale.

These Teas are offered only in packets, pounds, halves and quarters assorted in Half Chests The "Trade Mark" is a registered one. Shall be pleased to forward samples on application.

LUCAS, PARK & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers and Importers,

73 McNab Street, North, - Hamilton, Ont

FULL LINE OF STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES ON HAND.

THE MANUFACTURERS'

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

Life and Accident

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

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

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

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

Insurance Companies

Managing Director:
JOHN F. ELLIS,
Director of the Barber & Ellis Co., TORONTO

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

MANUFACTURERS OF

CLOTHING

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

S. A. D. BERTRAND,

OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE

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

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

35 PORTAGE AVENUE EAST,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Furniture and Undertaking House.

M. HUGHES & CO.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

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

Closest prices given to dealers
Satisfaction guaranteed in every department.

MUNROE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers

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

E. F. HUTCHINGS'

GREAT NORTHWEST

Saddlery House

Is now Open for Business.

Our new premises will be found opposite the City Hall, Corner Main and Market Sts.,
No. 519 Main St. and 191 to 195 Market St.

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

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

Don't forget the new premises.

E. F. HUTCHINGS, Proprietor, WINNIPEG.

STEVENS & BURNS

MANUFACTURERS

Elevator Engines & Boilers

ERTEL VICTOR HAY PRESSES

—AND—

PORTABLE ENGINES AND THRESHERS.

WINNIPEG, - - MAN

Winnipeg Brass Works

86 ALBERT STREET.

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

ELECTRIC BELLS KEPT IN STOCK.

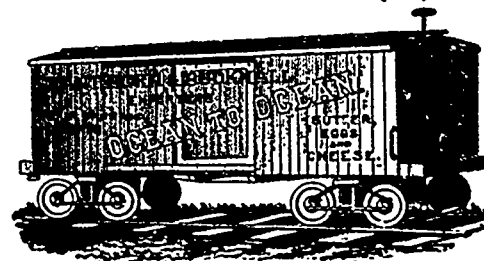
ANDREW SCHMIDT, - Winnipeg.

Grant, Horn & Bucknall,

PRODUCE

—AND—

Commission Merchants,



128 Princess Street, WINNIPEG
CREAMERY BUTTER!

DAIRY BUTTER!!

CHEESE!!!

J. & A. Clearihue,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

—DEALERS IN—
FRUITS AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.
Special attention to consignments of Furs and
Skins, Butter and Eggs.

Yates Street, VICTORIA, B.C.
P.O. BOX 536.

AGENTS Skidgate Oil Works, B.C.; D. Richards Laundry Soaps,
Woodstock, Ontario, Telfer, Bothwell Co., Montreal, Farblan
Washing Blue.
We have a large cool warehouse with good facilities for handling
Butter and Produce in quantities.
Consignments Received in all Lines. Correspondence Solicited.

Victoria Rice Mill

VICTORIA, B.C.

CHINA and JAPAN RICE,

RICE FLOUR AND BREWERS' RICE.

WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY.

HALL, ROSS & CO., - Agents.

Henry Saunders,

—IMPORTER AND DEALER IN—

GROCERIES and LIQUORS,

37, 39 AND 41 JOHNSON STREET,

VICTORIA, B.C.

Brackman & Ker,

—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN AND PRODUCE

VICTORIA, B.C.

✉ CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED. ✉

EVANS BROS.' PIANOS,

Fine Finish, Fine Toned, Easy Touch.

THE UNEQUALLED

Doherty Organ.

IF YOU THINK OF BUYING AN ORGAN OR PIANO;

✉ Send for Catalogue and Price Lists ✉

O. E. MARCY, GENERAL MANAGER.

WINNIPEG.

ROBERTSON, THOMPSON & CO.,

GRAIN, FLOUR

Produce and General Commission,

185 Notre Dame Street East,

P.O. BOX 616.

WINNIPEG.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED FROM MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS

DESIROUS OF INTRODUCING THEIR GOODS IN MANITOBA

AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Victoria Steam Bakery

M. R. SMITH & CO.

—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—

Cracker -:- Bakers,

VICTORIA, B.C.

Capacity 50 barrels of Flour per day. Corres-
pondence Invited.

LELAND HOUSE, VANCOUVER,

British Columbia.

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

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

JOHN DEVINE & SON,

COLLECTORS, COMMISSION & GENERAL AGENTS,

138 Cordova Street, VANCOUVER B.C.

ESTABLISHED MAY, 1880. REFERENCES

Correspondence and business solicited. Rents and
debt collecting a specialty. P.O. Box 132.

J. CANNING,

Direct Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS

AND COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BAY VIEW, CORDOVA ST., VANCOUVER, B.C.
P.O. Box 711.

G. R. MAJOR. C. C. ELDRIDGE.

MAJOR & ELDRIDGE,

Warehouses & Commission Merchants

121 to 123 Water Street, Vancouver, B.C.

Storage, free and bonded. Warehouse Receipts Granted.

Advances made on Consignments. Customs and

Ship Brokers. Insurance. Manitoba

Products a Specialty.

AGENTS FOR—

CANADA SUGAR REFINERY Co., Montreal.

THOS. LAWRY & SON, Pork Packers, Hamilton, Ont.

BELL, SIMPSON & Co., Butter and Cheese, Montreal.

HOWARD & McDONALD,

Box 123, BRANDON, MAN.

Agents for the Laclede Fire Brick Manufacturing Co.

St. Louis; Sever & Culvert, Pipes, Paving Brick, Fire-

proofing Hollow Brick, Chimney Tops, Flue Linings, etc,

ESTIMATES GIVEN.

McMILLAN & HAMILTON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

—AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—

BUTTER, EGGS, FRUITS AND PRODUCE

A PERFECT SYSTEM OF

COLD STORAGE.

230 ABBOTT STREET, VANCOUVER,

P.O. BOX NO. 296.

FLOUR.

Patent Hungarian,

Strong Bakers. Straight Bakers

Superfine.

BRAN.

SHORTS.

CHOPPED FEED.

Grain Shippers,

Correspondence from Cash Buyers Solicited.

LEITCH BROS.,

FLOUR MILLS,

Oak Lake, - Man.

Robertson, Linton & Co

CORNER OF ST. HELEN AND LEMOINE STS

MONTREAL.

Importers of British and Foreign Dry Goods,
Canadian Tweeds, Cottons, Etc.

Complete set of Samples with J. N. ADAMS,
Rooms 14 and 15, Rowan Block, Winnipeg.
(Opposite Queen's Hotel.)

HENRY SMITH,

(LATE OF SMITH & FUDGER.)

53 BAY STREET, - TORONTO.

WHOLESALE

FANCY GOODS, TOYS, WOODENWARE, ETC.

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

HENRY SMITH, 53 Bay Street, TORONTO

(LATE OF SMITH & FUDGER.)

W. R. Johnston and Co.

(Late Livingston, Johnston & Co.)

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS

✉ READY MADE ✉

CLOTHING.

44 BAY STREET, TORONTO.

Samples at McIntyre's Block, Winnipeg. REPRESENTATIVES.
J. W. Lashier & W. W. Armstrong

Hudson's Bay Company.

The *Canadian Gazette* last to hand contains a full report of the Hudson's Bay Company's annual meeting in London, England, from which a few brief extracts are taken. Sir Donald A. Smith, chairman, said:

The profits for the year, you have no doubt observed, are £16,496, and there is brought forward £39,864, making altogether £56,360, from which there is to be deducted £32,500, representing the dividend of 6s. 6d. per share, or 2½ per cent., which we recommend, leaving the sum of £23,860 to be carried forward. The bad results of the year's working are owing mainly to three causes—first, the poor out-turn of the trade, second the great sickness and mortality of the Indians; and third the small amount of land sold. Although the sales of last March were in some respects better than those of the former year, yet in one of the most important articles dealt with, namely Martens, there was a very unfortunate falling off in the price obtained. If we go back thirty years and look at the first fifteen years of that period the average price obtained for Martens was 23s. 6d.; while for the last fifteen years the price has been barely 10s. Similarly the price of minks has declined from 12s 6d to 4s 1d. It may be said that this being the case we ought to give less for our furs. Unhappily it is impossible to do so. Indeed, I may tell you that when you were getting as much as 23s, or even 30s for martens over here, you had not to pay so much for them in Canada as you do at the present day. This is due to the competition which we now have to contend against, and which has increased very greatly in recent years. In Winnipeg, in Victoria, and at all other points there are dealers ready to give the highest prices for furs, and we, of course, have to meet this by giving as high prices as may be warranted by the state of the market. We have sent inspectors into the country to report in what directions economies can be effected, and, further, we have acted on the principle of giving up every post or station where it seems certain that no profit can be made. It may be said that if the fur trade has been so unprofitable as a whole, it would be better to give it up altogether. I think, however, that if the proprietors who hold that view were acquainted with all the circumstances they would modify that opinion very considerably. In fact I venture to say that were you to attempt to abandon abruptly the whole fur trade you would lose more than half the capital embarked in it. There are indications, for instance, that martens and minks are rising in price, a result which will probably be contributed to very materially by the diminution in the number of fur seals thrown on the market next year. In regard to the marine insurance account the company has lost nothing this year. Mention is also made of another insurance account, namely, the Fur Trade fire insurance account. In this connection I should explain that we have many posts in Canada upon which it would be impossible to effect insurances in the ordinary way, so that the company has been charging for the past twenty-one years the Fur Trade with £2,000 every year in order to build up an insurance fund. Out of this fund there has been paid during this period £22,859 for losses, and there remains a balance to the credit of the account of £19,543.

With regard to the land sales, you observe

that the sales of farm lands amounted to 17,142 acres for 100,677 dollars, and of 130 town lots for 103,620 dollars, yielding in all 205,297 dollars, as compared with 242,761 dollars for the year ending 31st March, 1890. The actual price obtained per acre, you will see, is somewhat better than that of the year before, namely, \$5.87 per acre as against \$5.75 in 1890.

Mr. McLean said: I think, sir, there is one point upon which we are all agreed—namely, that the report and accounts before us are thoroughly unsatisfactory. In this business of ours we have invested, in the trading branch, a capital of £900,000; we have a company which has been longer established than any other, which has enjoyed—and still enjoys to a large extent—almost a complete monopoly, and which has a prestige and reputation such as no other company can compare with, and yet the net result for the year is that we have not realized a single farthing of profit. The £16,000 so-called profit put down in the accounts comes from our land sales, and properly regarded is not profit at all. I find we have £14,000 of income in the year from interest on debentures, and dividends from investments, and that is all gone also, so the net result is we are many thousands to the bad in our trading, and all our exertions in the West for the twelve months under review have resulted in worse than nothing. For this two main reasons are assigned, namely, the failure in the crop for 1889, and the comparative famine among the Indians. I don't know whether it has been your experience, but it has been mine, that the dispensations of Providence are always cited as the cause for the non-success of the incompetent and the extravagant. We have embarked a capital of £900,000 in the trade, and as far as I can gather from the accounts our turn over in the year has been £261,000. That leads me to conclude that we have far too much capital embarked in the business. If you will cast your eyes over the trading account and look at the London expenses, I think you will realize that they are examples of extravagance. First comes the item "Governor and Committee, £2,400." I would suggest to the board whether they could not consent to take say £1,000 in the shape of fees and make up the rest by a fair percentage upon the profits divided each year. Again we have the sum £3,285 for the salaries of the secretary and other officers. I ask you to say what these salaries are. Over £7,200 goes in warehouse expenses and rent and taxes in London. With regard to the other item "rent and taxes of offices in Leadenhall Street, etc.," which comes to nearly £4,000, that is simply preposterous, and I trust if you are going to cut down expenses in Canada you will not omit to do the same at home. Then there are sums of £1104 for stationery and printing and £1,888 for miscellaneous expenses, altogether £3,000 for these items alone. I ask you, sir, to explain them. With regard to the bad harvest of 1889, it strikes me as strange that, while this should account for our non-success, the Canadian Pacific railway company has been going on steadily improving, increasing its traffic and profits, until now its shares stand at a higher figure than ever before. How is it that a railway company, in the very same region as that which we occupy, is ever increasing its earnings and doing a bigger business; while we, with all our capital and prestige, are going steadily from bad to worse? With reference to

the famine among the Red Indians, what I say is that it is no business of ours to play the part of a paternal government over these unfortunate men. There was a time, it is true, when this company actually was the government, and when it was really its duty to look after them in this way, but that state of things ceased the moment we handed over our territory to the Dominion of Canada. Now, sir, let me say a word in regard to the important question of the purchase of stock. Last year we purchased £200,000 worth. I would like to ask upon what principle these goods were purchased. Do we buy in the cheapest market and do we get tenders wherever it is possible to do so? We pay cash and buy large quantities, and therefore there is no company which ought to buy goods more cheaply than we do. There is another point in regard to our West trade. We don't know at what expense it is carried on. The accounts don't show us, and it is impossible to find out particulars about it. Whether the Winnipeg store is making a profit or a loss no one knows. Whether the store at Vancouver is losing or earning money is not stated, and the same applies to all our ports and trading stations throughout the country. The whole thing is lumped together in such a way that it is quite impossible to make head or tail of it.

J. Jacobs (Birmingham) said: It seems to me, sir, that you let the cat out of the bag when you said in your speech that you were going to close up those businesses in Canada which do not pay. You also seemed to me to make a most extraordinary admission when you confessed that since other traders have gone to Canada you can no longer make profits. As a business man, I should view the matter rather differently. If I had a business which once did pay, but which, in consequence of competition, ceased to pay, I should not suggest the winding up of the business; I should simply change my manager. What we want is a sweeping change, both on the board in London and among the officials in Canada. It appears to me that we have a capital of £1,300,000, and with this make a profit of £16,000, which is absurd and ridiculous. My shares stood once at 38; to-day they stand at 15½. One year, we are told it is owing to a rainy season, next year it is put down to a dry season; one year furs are in fashion, next year they are out of fashion; and so it goes on from year to year.

Mr. Lomas thought the £23,000 carried forward, being money earned, ought to go into the pockets of the shareholders. As it was, if proprietors depended upon the dividends of the company for their support, their condition would soon be as bad as the Indians who had been referred to. The chairman, replying to the various questions said: As to the purchases made by the company, we endeavor to buy in the cheapest, as well as the best market, and wherever possible obtain tenders from different quarters, not only in this but also in Canada. The suggestion made that we should hold the furs over when we cannot get good prices has often been considered and pronounced impracticable.

The expenses of the land department are larger than we could wish, but they are steadily being reduced. Last year there was a reduction of £2,000 in this item, and this year a further decrease of £1,110. I have much hope that better times are in store for us, and

think that both from the land and from the trading you may expect substantial returns. Especially as regards your lands, you have a great property, the value of which cannot help increasing year by year as time goes on; and even from the fur trade we can still hope to look for at least moderate dividends. I would state that the remuneration of our commissioned officers ranges from £200, which is the sum guaranteed to junior officers, up to £500, which the chief factors receive, and no one who knows the nature of the work performed by them will think this pay excessive. As to the salaries in London, the secretary receives £1,500, and the assistant-secretary £250. For the rest we have, as you know, a very extensive and complicated business to deal with, which naturally necessitates a large staff, but we are endeavoring to reduce the expenses to the utmost possible extent.

British Columbia Trade Letter

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.)

VANCOUVER, Aug. 17. — Reports from the Okanagan country are very encouraging. That section is attracting very considerable attention just now and unusual activity is the result. Crops are excellent, and especially wheat is fine. Fruits and other crops are abundant. The almond trees at Okanagan Mission are loaded down and one of the trees broke with the weight of fruit. The discovery of an extensive deposit of bituminous coal is reported, also deposits of yellow ochre and oxide of iron, both certified by local paint dealers as being of excellent quality. At Kamloops, too, increased interest in the iron deposits there has been excited by the contract with the Tacoma Smelting Company to have iron ore supplied from there, which must tend to develop the mining industry as extensive deposits of iron ore exist in the vicinity of Kamloops. Nelson seems to go ahead and as better facilities have been obtained for shipping ore to the smelter, there is a prospect of greater activity than ever.

It may not be generally known British Columbia is preparing to ship fruit to the English market for which a contract is open for thousands of dollars worth if it can be supplied. Mr. O'Kell is the gentleman who has the enterprise in hand and has already secured all the fruit he can lay his hands on. The fruit of course will not be shipped in its green state but will be preserved entire in glass bottles, the preserving being a patent process whereby the fruit is cooked and syruped without altering its appearance and sealed air tight. A similar process has been introduced into salmon canning with some success and when a more perfect glass bottle is secured is likely to obtain a high place in the English market for select table use. Mr. O'Kell contends, as has been frequently emphasized in these columns, that greater attention must be paid to fruit in this Province and a greater area brought under cultivation before the trade can be made profitable. It is only when there is a surplus of fruit that it can be made to pay.

Business generally is good, though afflicted by the causes referred to in a former letter. Shipping is active. There are now several ships loading lumber in Burrard Inlet. The s.s. Parthia has arrived with a heavy cargo and is now loading cotton for her return voyage. The ship Nerayshire from Liverpool is in port with a large cargo of general merchandise; the s.s.

Grandholm, from England, general merchandise and three iron steamers for the U.S.S. Co.; and the Tatchon from Portland. Several of the leading retail merchants of this city are launching out into the wholesale business, which is rapidly developing. Notwithstanding the depression in the lumber trade nearly all the mills in the province not engaged in the export business are doing a good trade, many of them overcrowded. This is due of course to the general activity in the building trade. There are no special features in the real estate business. An agreement has been reached between the Westminster Tramway Co. and the city of Vancouver and the line will be opened in the course of two or three weeks. Prof. Robertson awakened a great deal of interest while here in agricultural matters and his visit will undoubtedly do much good. The Sugar Refinery is extending its trade all the time and is talking of increasing its capacity. The following are the prices current, it being understood that they represent the selling wholesale prices here in small lots, and not the prices at which goods are purchased by wholesale dealers, the latter being necessarily lower:

Flour and Grain—Manitoba patents \$6.30; Manitoba bakers, \$5.90; Eaderby XX, \$5.35; Oregon flour, \$6.00. Eastern cornmeal and oatmeal, \$3 50 per 100 lbs.; ditto, Californian, \$4.00. Eastern rolled oats, \$3 75 per sack; ditto, San Francisco, \$5 25; shorts, \$26; bran, \$24; wheat, \$35 to \$40; hay, \$15 to \$16; chopped feed, \$35 to \$40; oats, \$40 to \$43 per ton. Japanese rice 4½c per pound.

Sugar—B.C. refined granulated, 6½c per lb; yellow, 5½c; cube, 6½c; syrup, 3½c.

Cured Meats—Dry salt, 11½c per pound; roll bacon, 13c; breakfast bacon, 14½c; hams, 15c. Lard is held at the following prices: In tubs, 12c; in pails, 12½c; in tins, 13c; lard compound, 12c.

Butter—Creamery 24½ to 25c for choice; dairy, 16 to 20c.

Eggs—Per dozen, 18 to 19c.

Cheese is held at 12½c;

Vegetables—Potatoes, \$12 to \$18 per ton; onions, \$1.75 to \$1.35 per 100 pounds; carrots, \$1.50.

Fruit—Peaches, \$1.35 per box, and plums, \$1; Tomatoes, \$1 to \$1.25; Black grapes, \$1.75 per box; white grapes, \$2; apples, \$1.50; pears, \$1.75 to \$2. Oranges \$4. Sicilian lemons \$3. California lemons \$6 50. Pineapples, \$4 per dozen.

COMMUNICATIONS.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT MANUFACTURERS
VS. THE FARMERS AND
MERCHANTS.

To the Editor of the Commercial.

Sir.—As "Manitoba Merchant" is not satisfied with my last letter in which I say "Manitoba Merchant's" last letter in your issue "August 3rd contains nothing new except that 'he refers me to the eye-witness as to the 'truth of the statement re Mr. Sanderson's alleged purchase and return of Canadian binders, since last writing I have seen Mr. Sanderson himself and he positively denies the 'truth of the assertion as made by 'Manitoba Merchant.'"

"Manitoba Merchant" seems still to think that Mr. Sanderson did purchase Canadian binders last year and return them and that I unfairly suppressed something in the above which would indicate it. Allow me to state that I simply asked Mr. Sanderson the straight question, viz; Did you buy ten (or any number) of Canadian binders last season, and after teasing them return them and take out McCormick binders in their stead? and he answered as straightforwardly as possible that he had not even purchased Canadian binders, much less tested them, but had ordered Deering American binders which he preferred but owing to their not being able to deliver on time as I understood him, he cancelled this order and took ten McCormick.

But "Manitoba Merchant" seems to think that I am trying to suppress something which Mr. Sanderson has said bearing upon this point and reiterates the statement as follows: "My informant, whose name Mr. Van Allen 'knows and to whom he can easily refer again 'assures me of the correctness of his statement. The order was not 'cancelled.' The 'goods were delivered and my authority saw 'them 'with his own eyes' as he puts it 'being brought back from the field where they had been tried.'"

Now my answer to this is, that I this day saw the eye-witness referred to, and he admitted to me that he did not see ten or any number of Canadian binders being brought back from Mr. Sanderson's farm after having been tried there. I now again ask "Manitoba Merchant" to substantiate the statement originally made. I am willing he should do so by either having the "eye-witness" whom I know well, come with himself or alone to me and tell me that the statement as attributed to him by "Manitoba Merchant" is true, or by a satisfactory declaration, or letter to that effect, giving the name of the firm from whom Canadian binders were purchased, and I will undertake to disprove or admit the same.

In conclusion as "Manitoba Merchant" seems to fear that Eli Perkins is my "literary idol," as he puts it I would simply say that I have read scarcely any of his writings, but the expression "It is better not to know so much 'than to know so many things which are not 'so' seemed so apt when applied to "Manitoba Merchant" especially when he seeks to deal with questions which he has not fully studied, as is the case in the present controversy, that I trust I may be pardoned for making even if Mr. Perkins' general literary style does not suit "Manitoba Merchant's" critical taste.

"Manitoba Merchant" advises me as follows: to "direct his study in the art of stringing 'words together in such a way that the string 'cannot be subsequently used by his enemies 'to hang him.'" In reply I would say that the result of my observation on the subject is that so long as a writer adheres strictly to the truth and also is sure of the truth of hear-say evidence before relying on it, there is little liability, even though he be somewhat unskilful, of his being entangled even by so shrewd a person as "Manitoba Merchant," whereas on the other hand if the facts are against him, no amount of "study" is likely to avoid such entanglement. In conclusion having accidentally discovered his identity, I am free to admit that "Manitoba Merchant" is also an "estimable young man" and in a new country like this I do not know that his youth should count against him.

Yours truly,
E. W. H. VAN ALLEN.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS —AND— SMALLWARES.

—SPECIAL VALUES IN—

Neckwear, Hosiery, Shirts, Waterproof Clothing, Etc.

Travellers upon all lines of Railway.

CORNELL, SPERA & COMPANY. WINNIPEG.

R. E. Trumbell,

—WHOLESALE—

WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS

VIRDEN, . . . MAN.

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

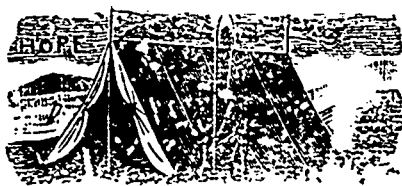
A. E. Rea & Co.

Wholesale Shipper of

GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, HAY, &c.

BRANDON, . . . MAN.

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



HOPE & CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

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

TENTS RENTED. τ

183 McWilliam St., - - WINNIPEG.

COCHRANE, CASSILS & CO.
Wholesale Boots and Shoes

Cor. Latour & St. Gneevieve Sts.,

MONTREAL.

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

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

WALKER HOUSE.

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

Terms from \$2 a Day

DAVID WALKER, PROPRIETOR.

Corner York and Front Sts., TORONTO, Ont.

*** OAK TANNED "EXTRA" BRAND. ***

BELTING

MONTREAL AND TORONTO.
THE J. C. McLAREN BELTING CO.

YARN

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

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

Every Attention paid to
Guests.
MONTREAL.



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

Wm. Ferguson,

WHOLESALE

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

Permit Orders Promptly Executed τ

8th Street, - - Brandon

LIVE GROCERS SELL

BOURBON COFFEE

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

τ SURPASSES ALL OTHERS. τ

Todhunter, Mitchell & Co.

SOLE IMPORTERS, TORONTO, CANADA.

Dominion Millers.

At the recent annual meeting of the Dominion Millers' Association at Toronto, Secretary David Plewes offered his report, in which he said that since last September they had obtained grinding in transit privileges on Manitoba wheat coming via the Northern Pacific and Grand Trunk railways. But, as mentioned at the special session held on Jan. 13 last—for reasons then given—the Canadian Pacific railroad has not granted this privilege west of Peterboro. Many millers had improved the privileges obtained on the Grand Trunk railway, and, should the anticipation of a large crop in Manitoba this year be realized, the privileges would be a great benefit during the coming season. No arrangement has yet been made in regard to the transit in bond of Manitoba wheat over the Michigan Central railway. The resolution passed at the last meeting to make 98 lbs universally a bag of flour, the same as in Toronto and Montreal, had fallen through because universal action was found unobtainable. In view of the large wheat crop in the Dominion this year, it would be a wise policy if some united action could be adopted so that the export flour trade could be done at the least possible cost. It was the opinion of the secretary that if the security of exported freight was entrusted to some central committee, often a reduction could be made on 10,000-sack contracts, when no reduction can be obtained on small lots. The success of the home trade this year would largely depend on the amount of flour exported out of the Dominion. It would also tend to make the export trade more remunerative if meetings of millers were held from time to time for consultation on export trade and other matters, giving their experience on the most suitable grades of flour to be sent to the different markets in Europe. It would also be well for inland millers to bear in mind that during the months of open navigation to the seaboard such places as Chicago, Milwaukee, Duluth, Detroit, Port Arthur, Hamilton, Toronto and Welland, having water communication, can lay their export flour at seaboard at 3 to 6c less freight per 100 lbs than from inland railway stations. Hence, to successfully compete with those points in Europe, the wheat must be bought for equivalent less money.

For officers the coming year, the following were chosen, all by acclamation:— Thomas Goldie, Guelph, president; Mr. Peplow, Peterboro, vice president; D. Plewes, Brantford, secretary, and Mr. Thos. Galbraith, Toronto, treasurer.

Thos. Goldie, Guelph, spoke on the subject of selling flour on time and giving up bills of lading without payment of drafts, advising that the milling business should be done on a cash basis and that bills of lading and drafts should go together in all cases. Messrs. Meldrum, Peplow and Goldie were then appointed to report on the question of selling flour on credit.

On motion, the bill of lading question was placed in charge of a committee consisting of Messrs. Goldie, Peplow, Hodd, McLaughlin and Hamilton, these gentlemen having very ably handled the matter of grinding in transit.

C. B. Watts presented the report of the central wheat buyer. The office was opened

March 1, 1891. Since then 333 cars Ontario and 185 cars Manitoba wheat were sold to 102 different millers, who had used the office. During the last five months he had sent out over 30 special advices as to the value of wheat in Canadian and foreign markets. During the excitement in Chicago in April advices were sent out every night. The office had also assisted in buying wheat on several occasions for which it has received neither pay nor credit. J. L. Spink, M. M. Laughlin and Wm. Galbraith were appointed arbitrators to settle all disputes between the central buyer and the seller, also all differences regarding commissions.

The committee on seed wheat was requested to continue its labors during the ensuing year and also to investigate the subject of spring seed wheat.

Mr. Meldrum, Peterboro, complained of short weight car wheat from the elevators, especially in the case of Manitoba wheat, and that concerted action should be taken to stop the shortage. A resolution was adopted to the effect that where shippers habitually shipped short weight exceeding one bushel per car, the central buyer should be instructed to cease dealing with them.

David Plewes addressed the meeting on the subject of suitable packages and suitable markets for the different grades of export flour. He said that by using jute bags, flour can be shipped 6c per barrel cheaper than with cotton bags. Flour shipped to Antwerp should always be done up on a standard of 220 pounds. Otherwise the bags are broken open to make up that standard, and if part of a bag happens to be left over, it is practically a dead loss. The London market, he said, is the best for coarse grades of flour; for Glasgow a finer grade is needed; Liverpool will take all grades, and Antwerp is good for low grades. The Antwerp market is much the best for flour made from frozen or damaged wheat.

A warm discussion arose over the inspection of Manitoba wheat, Chas. B. Watts, the central grain buyer, alleging that there is no uniformity in the inspection and that inferior grades are often palmed off for higher, owing to lack of proper system. Several members spoke of the matter in very indignant terms, and the executive committee was finally instructed to bring the subject to the attention of the Dominion government, and to sharply prosecute the first case brought to its notice in which the wheat is not of the grade reported in the certificate. On motion the secretary was instructed to try and arrange to have a representative of the association appointed on the board which chooses the standards of wheat and flour.

The association decided to continue buying car wheat by the tester on the standard basis, paying as heretofore 1c per lb extra for wheat testing over the standard, but not recognizing fractions of a pound.

In an interview Sir Henry Tyler is reported to have said that without doubt the Grand Trunk would construct a second tunnel under the St. Clair river, and that the work on it would commence as soon as the present one at Sarnia, which opens on Sept. 19th, is in full operation. Of the prospects of traffic this fall he speaks highly. He expects a large increase in both the freight and passenger traffic.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Cheap Excursion Tickets

TO THE EAST

—BY THE—

GREAT LAKES

Now on Sale.

LOW SINGLE TRIP RATES

One of the Magnificent Steamers

ALBERTA AND MANITOBA

Will leave Fort William every
Tuesday and Saturday.

Connecting Trains leave Winnipeg, Mondays
and Fridays at 7.45.

THE SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT
ROUTE

EAST, WEST

—AND—

SOUTH.

THROUGH TICKETS AT LOWEST RATES
to Toronto, London, Detroit, Buffalo, Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, Boston, New York AND ALL POINTS IN THE EAST, also to St. Paul, Chicago, etc., etc.

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

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

FREE COLONIST SLEEPING CARS.

The only line running Upholstered
Tourist Cars.

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

GEO. OLDS, D. McNICOLL,
Gen. Traffic Mgr., Gen. Pass. Agt.,
MONTREAL. MONTREAL.

W. WHYTE, ROBT. KERR,
Gen. Sup't, Gen. Pass. Agt.
WINNIPEG. WINNIPEG.