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Grain Measures in the United Kingdom,

After extensive enquiry concerning the question of a uniform standard of measures for scales of grain a committee of the British Parliament has submitted a report offering the following conclusion:

1st. That the sale of grain by weight is a better method than by measure of capacity; that it is fairer and less likely to lead to dispute; more convenient, and in practice is now generally adopted, by the custom of using the so called weighted measure.

2nd. That the present system of sale by a great variety of weighed measures is objectionable and misleading, and should be discontinued.

3rd. That the best method is to adopt one weight for the standard of reference for sales of all cereals.

4th. That the one weight to be adopted should be the hundredweight of 112 imperial pounds.

5th. That this weight should be adopted throughout Great Britain as it is already by law in Ireland.

The committee therefore recommended:

1st. That the sale of all cereals, and the products thereof, should in future be conducted in Great Britain, as in Ireland, by a reference to the hundredweight of 112 imperial pounds, and that no other weight or measure of capacity be referred to in any sale; and that legislation should be carried out in Great Britain to give effect to this recommendation.

2nd. They also recommend that in every case where conversion of weighed measure takes place, the weights laid down in section 8 of the Corn Returns Act, 1892, viz.: 60 lbs for wheat, 50 for barley, and 39 for oats, as the units of conversion for wheat, barley and oats, should always be published in the Returns of Corn Sold in the London "Gazette," and a statement made to the effect that the prices quoted in the "Gazette," are the prices for the quarter of 8 bushels of such statutory weights.

3rd. The committee recommend, however, that the weight of the bushel of oats should be raised from 39 to 40 lbs.

The Strong Position of Sugar.

The New Orleans *Picayune* says: "The announcement of the existence of cholera in Europe, together with the probability that further reports of cases of the disease will be received as the warm season advances, has added a new element of strength to the market for cane sugar. It is clear that the existence

of cholera in Europe would shut off the demand for beet sugar, owing to the disinclination to use sugar coming from cholera-infected ports, and to the possible difficulties that would be put in the way of the prompt delivery of such sugar by quarantine restrictions.

"It is now known that the Cuban crop is even smaller than had been expected, and that as a consequence the United States will be deprived of the usual amount of supplies from that source. Should the beet sugar stock be rendered unavailable owing to the cholera it will readily be seen that there would be serious reason to apprehend a scarcity of sugar toward the end of this summer.

"Even irrespective of the cholera scare, the statistical position of sugar is a strong one. The visible stocks are very much smaller than they have been at this time in several years past. The Cuban crop being very short, and the growing beet crop very backward, with a possibility of turning out badly, owing to the poor start made, the outlook for supplies is none of the brightest in any event.

"There is, therefore, a good prospect that prices will rule very firm for a considerable time, irrespective of the cholera scare; but should there be an outbreak of the dread disease in Europe, prices in America would be considerably advanced, even above the figures that the statistical position would appear to warrant.

"All this constitutes a very promising outlook for the sugar crop of this state. The smaller the supplies of foreign sugar available during the fall the greater will be the demand for the Louisiana product, and as a consequence the better will be the range of prices which the producers will receive for their sugar.

"Under the circumstances, therefore, a large Louisiana sugar crop is greatly to be hoped for, as there is every good reason to expect that a large crop could be as readily marketed under the conditions likely to prevail as a small one. From the present outlook a large crop is promised, as the acreage planted was increased, and the progress made by the growing cane to date has been in every way satisfactory."

The Canadian Magazine for July.

This new Canadian periodical is well maintained in its July issue. It aims to secure interesting instructive and timely articles of national interest rather than material which appeals merely to the lovers of artistic excellence, and it succeeds in a way gratifying to all who have a patriotic regard for the country. A popular science article of great interest is "The Birth of Lake Ontario," in which Prof. Wilcott, of McMaster University, shows the

ancient drainage of lakes Huron, Erie and Ontario, then river valleys, through the Hudson river to the Atlantic. E. J. Toker's article, "Our Forests in Danger," is an interesting appeal for systematic forest conservation. Attorney-General Longley furnishes a thoughtful article on "The Greatest Drama," the drama of each man's life. Joh S Ewart, Q.C., Winnipeg, enters an appeal for tolerance of isms, in his article, "Isms in the Schools." Rev. Prof. Clark's "Kingsley's Water Babies" is written in pleasing style. Public School Inspector Hughes, of Toronto, in "Humor in the School Room," tells of many humorous incidents, mostly of Canadian experience. "The Battle of Stony Creek," an illustrated article by F. B. Biggar, of Montreal, is a painstaking contribution to Canadian history, full of interest throughout, and much of it novel information and treatment. "The Champlain Hunter," with other articles, the number is a strong one. The Canadian Magazine is published by the Ontario Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto. Subscription \$2.50 per annum.—Exchange.

The World's Fair number of the *Manitoban* has been issued. It has numerous illustrations, which will be examined with interest. One need only mention the cuts of the mayors and councils and boards of trade of Winnipeg and Brandon, views of Winnipeg from the top of the city hall tower, looking in different directions, never before published; full page portraits of the Lieutenant-Governor, Premier Greenway, Hon. T. M. Daly, Minister of the Interior; the members of the Provincial Legislature, provincial detectives and Winnipeg and Brandon police; the fire brigade with horses and apparatus standing on the south side of the market building ready for service; views of a number of buildings in Winnipeg, such as the Livingstone block, the Island house, Fort Garry in 1859. There are also views of the interior of the Manitoba immigration offices with Agent Smith and a stuffed buffalo conspicuous in the centre. Others are a view of Victoria, B.C., of Winnipeg looking north from the Hargrave block, 1893; the Manitoba Experimental farm, Brandon; post office, court house, city hall, industrial exhibition grounds, interior of N.P.R. dining and sleeping cars, etc. The reading matter consists of articles "all of which are original contributions from western writers." The headings of some of them are "The Manitoba Experimental Farm;" "Gaspard Le Duc," by J. J. Gleason; "Winnipeg and its Churches," by Rev. Hugh Pedley; "A Day's Outing on the Assiniboine," by W. H. Unsworth; "Life in Manitoba," by D. W. McKerchar, M.A.; and others, relating chiefly to the subject of the cuts.