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MARKET STREET EAST, WIITNIPEG.

Grain and Milling.

The Rapid City roller mill is running 18 hours a day to meet the heavy demand for flour.

The Walkerville Brewing Company, of Walkerville, Ontario, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$95,000.

The buildings of the grist mill at Russell, Manitoba, are ready for the machinery which will be placed in position at once.

The Oatmeal Mill Co. at Portage la Prairie will close their mill for the months of July and August in order to execute necessary repairs.

Robert Warren & Co., grain brokers, Chicago, who failed recently, have arranged their difficulties and will centinue business as usual.

Bartholomae & Roesing Brewing and Malting Company, of Chicago, have filed articles of incorporation with a capital stock of \$1,000,000.

The Minnesota and Dakota elevator at Lichfield, Minn., was burned June 3rd. The elevator contained between 1,500 and 2,000 bushels of wheat; loss \$5,000.

The Union Improvement and elevator Company, of Duluth, Minnesota, has filed articles of incorporation. The capital stock is \$500,000, and the limit of stock issued \$2,000,000.

The aphis, or grain louse, which did so much damage to the wheat last year in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, is reported to be working in the wheat near Kalamazoo and in other parts of Michigaa.

The Lake of the Woods Milling Company will erect ten or twelve grain elevators in the province, with a capacity of 30,000 bushels each, this year. The locations have not yet been decided upon.

The articles of incorporation of the Lake Superior Elevator Company of Duluth have been amended so as to place the limit of its indebt-clness at \$1,500,000 instead of \$500,000. The object of increasing this is to acquire a system of country elevators in North Dakota which may be used as feeders to the Duluth system.

Grain men around Fargo, North Dakota, have been agreeably surprised at the amount of grain which has been marketed since seeding was finished. Over twice the amount has been taken in at the different elevators that they expected was in the country. Sixteen thousand bushels have been received at one mill, 10,000 at another and 8,000 at another with several smaller amounts aggregating about 50,000 bushels.

A flour drying machine is in use in Austrian mills which is said to consist of five iron compartments, one above the other, separated by double partitions and communicant by pipes. A rotating vertical axis with blades lifts the flour to the highest of these compartments, all of which are heated by steam coils entering at the bottom at a temperature gradually declining from 158 to 95 degrees, Farenheit. The vapor from the flour is carried off by pipes.

The Minneapolis Market Record says. It is said that green midge is working again in the wheat fields of Indiana this year as it did last. How to exterminate this insect pest, as well as others, occupies the Washington Department of Agriculture a great deal. That department issues beautiful colored pictures of butterflies and coons and cocoons and chrysalids and pupa, but that don't kill the bugs. John Blair of South Dakota, a man of investigation, writes that they may be destroyed in the fall by shooting them before they lay their eggs.

A writer to the Milling World says: "Flour makers, as a class, are generally indifferent to the crop reports. At least, the average and small miller may be said to be indifferent. This season has been, up to date, one of confusing crop reports, and yet I find scarcely a miller who is concerned deeply over the outlook. They seem to take it for granted that there will be enough wheat for the wants of the country, and they know that it must pass through the mills on its way from the field to the table. They seem to care more for the quality than the quantity of the crop."

According to the report of George F. Stone, secretary of the Chicago board of trade, says the American Elevator and Grain Trade, the visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada on Saturday evening, June 7, was 21,700,996 bushels of wheat, 14,214,612 bushels of corn, 6,153,871 bushels of oats, 697,127 bushels of rye and 586,673 bushels of barley. These figures are smaller than the corresponding ones for the preceding week by 661,789 in wheat, and larger by 1,529,494 in corn. The visible supply of wheat for the corresponding week a year ago decreased 1,312,930 bushels.

The Winona Republican of May 30th, says: So far this season the grain shipments from Duluth have been about 6,000,000 bushels. This is a record to make Chicago wild, and it has all been made with less than four weeks of navigation, and without the aid of a large grain fleet wintering at Duluth. There have been many noteworthy features of these shipments, such as the rapid trips made by the grain car-

riers and quick dispatch at the clevators. The feat attempted by the Northern line of putting a cargo of oats into warehouse at New York city, in six days from the time it was loaded, is especially marked. The reputation that the Duluth route is earning must certainly bring coarse grain to that point in larger and larger quantities.

The American Elevator and Grain Trade says: The Canadian Government is sparing neither money nor skill to make the most of the advantages which nature has already given her in connection with the great lakes. She has made surveys and estimates for an almost direct line of waterways from Sault Ste. Marie and from Lake Michigan to Montre I, through Lake Nipissing and the Ottawa River. Such a canal, if practical, would make the distance by it the same to Montreal from Lake Superior as by the present lake route from Lake Superior to Buffalo. Montreal is now practically a seaport, and with a 271 to 30 foot channel for seagoing steamers, which has been made at a cost of about \$2,200,000, the voyage therefrom to Liverpool is 315 miles less than from New York.

Insurance Briefs.

Speaking of the new plan of the Sun Life of England, to insure without medical examinations, the Spectator says: "The burden assumed by the company is not so great as imagined, as it is not until the time when the value of medical selection has disappeared that the risk is taken in full, The movement is in the right direction, as it will tend to popularize insurance by robbing it of one of its terrors to the public, and the moral hazard through intentional misrepresentation will not be so great that its extent cannot be well determined and allowed for. The element of danger from this source is present mainly during the first three years, as contrasted with selected lives for after that time the policies of most companies are incontestable.

The value of life policies is exemplified by the following sales recently effected at the Auction Mart, London, as reported in the Insurance World (London): One policy for £2,000 in the Equitable Life Assurance Society, with profits amounting to £3,100, on the life of a gentleman aged seventy years, was sold for £3,675; and a policy for £3,000, with profits of £3,525, in the same office, and on the same life, brought £4,430; while a third policy, for £3,000, with prof: of £960, also in the same office, and on the same life, realized £1,959. A policy in the Star Life Assurance Society for £1,000, with bonuses of £192 15s. on the life of a gentleman aged seventy-two years, was sold for £730.