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Reserve Fund.....£265,000 "

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

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BANK OF OTTAWA

HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA.

CAPITAL PAID UP\$1,236,000
REST\$600,000

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GEO. BURN, - - CASHIER.

AGENTS IN CANADA—Bank of Montreal;
" New York—Messrs. W. Watson and R. Hebdon.
" CHICAGO—Bank of Montreal;
" ST. PAUL—Merchants National Bank;
" LONDON, Eng.—Alliance Bank.

WINNIPEG BRANCH.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

A General Banking Business transacted.
Accounts of Merchants, Traders, Manufacturers, Corporations 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 and London, Eng.
Letters of credit issued for use in Great Britain and elsewhere.

This Branch has special facilities for making Collections 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, - - \$1,500,000.00.
RESERVE FUND, - - \$350,000.00.

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

Monies advanced upon Farm and City Property, 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 principal points throughout the Province.

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

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-AT-

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Successor to ALLEN & BROWN.

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Fresh Now Cured Hams, Breakfast Bacon, Spiced Rolls, Long Clear Bacon, Boneless Ham, Pure Lard, Sausage Casings, etc., etc.

Write for Prices as our Quotations are Low.

70 McDERMOTT STREET.

FRESH PORK SAUSAGE. BOLOGNA SAUSAGE

UNION BANK OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, - QUEBEC.

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RESERVE FUND - - - 225,000

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R. K. WREBB, Cashier. J. G. BILLETT, Inspector.

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Bolesvain, Man.	Moosomin, N.W.T.	Toronto, Ont.
Carberry, Man.	Neepawa, Man.	Warton, Ont.
Iroquois, Ont.	Ottawa, Ont.	Winchester, Ont.
Lethbridge, N.W.T.	Quebec, Que.	Winnipeg, Man.
Merrickville, Ont.	" (St. Lewis St.)	

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. St. Paul—St Paul National Bank. Chicago, Ill.—Globe National Bank. Great Falls, Mont.—First National Bank.

The notes of this Bank are redeemed at par as follows At Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., and Charlottetown, P.E.I., by the Bank of Nova Scotia. At Victoria, B.C., by the Bank of British North America.

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WINNIPEG.

Osler & Hammond,

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(Members Toronto Stock Exchange)

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FINANCIAL AGENTS**

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opp. Post Office,

WINNIPEG.

Wm. Bateman & Co

Manufacturers of

BISCUITS AND CONFECTIONERY

OFFICE AND FACTORY:

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Capital Paid up..... 1,040,007.00
Reserve Fund..... 1,020,292.00

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William Ramsay, Robert Jaffray, T. R. Wadsworth,
Hugh Ryan, T. Sutherland Stranet
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B. Jennings, Asst. Cashier. E. Hay, Inspector.

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Fergus.	Niagara Falls.	St. Catharines.	Welland.
Galt.	Port Colborne.	Sault Ste. Marie.	Woodstock.
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	{ Yonge and Queen Sts.		
	{ Yonge and Moor Sts.		

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Brandon, Man.	A. Jukes,
Calgary, Alta.	S. Barber,
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NEW YORK AGENCY—61 Wall Street.

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The position of this Bank as to amount of paid-up capital and surplus is the second in the Dominion.
Particular attention given to collections from and throughout the Dominion and the United States. Ample facilities; low rates; quick returns. Buy and sell Canadian and foreign exchange. Interest allowed at most favorable rates on Savings Bank Accounts and Deposit Receipts. Accounts of Merchants, Manufacturers, Corporations and Individuals received on favorable terms.
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ARTHUR WICKSON, MANAGER.

-THE-

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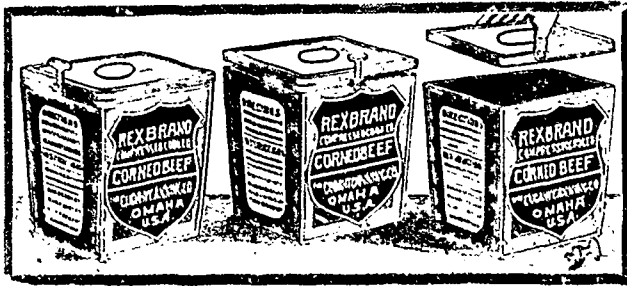
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R. T. Rokeby, Manager.

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Cudahy Packing Co., South Omaha, U.S.A.

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Retailers insist on having REX BRAND from your jobber. Every can guaranteed, and quality Strictly Uniform and Choice.

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PORTER AND RONALD

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LAMPS,**

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230 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG.

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**Hardware, Cutlery,
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Special attention given to

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WINNIPEG, MAN.**

Ask Your Wholesale Grocer

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MATCHES.

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NEW SEASON JAPANS!

Now in Store, consisting of Extra Choice to Good Medium Grades at Lowest Prices.

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Congous, Assams and Ceylons.

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WINDOW GLASS

Single and Double Strength.
Polished Plate.
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Mirrors, Etc.

Spring Shipments now in. Stock fully assorted. Orders Solicited.

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Factory—MONTREAL.**

The Commercial

A Journal of Commerce, Industry and Finance, especially 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.

**Tenth Year of Publication
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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, JULY 18, 1892.

Eastern Business Changes. ONTARIO.

T J. Bird, drugs, Lakefield, has sold out.
Otto Klotz, money lender, Preston, is dead.
U. Carson, furniture, Pembroke, has assigned.
F. P. Kelly, groceries, Toronto, has sold out.
W. R. Carmichael, druge, Belleville, has sold out.
C. H. Armitage, shoes, London, has sold out.
J. G. Smallcombe, tailor, Exeter, has assigned.
John Ashfield, crockery, Ottawa, has assigned.
John Johns & Son, millers, London, have assigned.
W. H. Ostrander, jewelry, Shelburne, has sold out.
The Victoria Stained Glass Co, Toronto, has assigned.
Pendrith & Hutton, foundry, Toronto, have assigned.
John Crawford, liquors, Cowanville, has assigned.
Ingllis & Co., woollen mill, Wingham, have assigned.
J. H. Elliott & Co., bankers, Chesley, have dissolved.
J. H. Stitt, groceries, Kemptville, is selling off his stock.
H. F. Thompson, shoes, Woodford, has been burned out.
S. W. Giles, clothing, Hamilton; stock damaged by fire.
James Good, shoes, Kemptville, is offering to compromise.

John Scandrett, groceries and liquors, London, is dead.
P. J. Taeger, cigars, &c, Ottawa, is offering a compromise.
Weir & Weir, flax and cattle, St. Mary's, have compromised.
C. Wigle & Kro., flour mill, Amherstburg, Colin Wigle is dead.
R. W. Puckridge, grocer, London, has sold out to Mrs. Simpson.
Hay Bros, grist mill, Listowel, have been burned out; insured.
W. M. Shoebottom, groceries and sho. Ailsa Craig, has sold out.
Daniel McBride, groceries, Bath, has been damaged by fire; insured.
J. T. Merritt, cigars, &c, Chatham. Business closed—moving to London.
R. P. Williams, general store, Woodford, has been burned out; insured.
The estate of J. S. Paterson, general store, Almonte, advertises business for sale.
Riordon & Betteridge, furniture, St. Mary's, has been succeeded by J. Betteridge.
J. H. Harrison, box maker, Toronto, has been succeeded by the Harrison Box Co.
J. J. Dunsmore, stoves and tins, Stratford, has been succeeded by Dunsmore & Caslake.
F. McCallum & Sons, tailors and dry goods, Cobourg; P. McCallum, jr., of this firm dead.
R. F. Lacey & Co., uppers and wholesale findings, London, are offering to compromise.
North America Chemical and Mfg. Co., Ltd., Owen Sound; style now the Owen Sound Portland Cement Co., Ltd.
The following were burned out at Seaforth: John Ward, harness; Jones & McCuaig, butchers; J. Stewart, restaurant.

QUEBEC.

O Rochette, tanner, Quebec; assigned.
Jos. Malo, hay and feed, Montreal; damaged by fire.
S. H. Parker, shoes, Montreal; meeting of creditors.
Coutu & Lafontaine, grain, etc., Montreal; dissolved.
H. Kellert, clothing, Montreal, are offering to compromise.
Langevin & Monday, clothing, Montreal, have dissolved.
Jean Leroux, general storekeeper, Cedars; demand of assignment.
Levis Co.—Leon Larochelle, general storekeepers, St. Henri; compromised.
L'Islet Co.—Alfred Caron, general storekeepers, St. Pamphille, are offering to compromise.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Isaac Spicer, mill, Falmouth; assigned.
J. E. Doyle, grocer, Halifax; assigned.
C. F. Black, grocer, Amherst, has sold out.
J. E. Fortune, general storekeeper, Cannes; assigned.
Nisbet & Drake, grocers, Halifax; J. H. Nisbet dead.
Miller Bros., general storekeepers, LaHave; dissolved.
B. J. Hubley & Sons, feed, etc., Halifax; dissolved.
Nichols Bros., blocks and pumps, Parrsboro; burned out.
G. F. Allan & Co., cooper, etc., Yarmouth; burned out.
Chute, Hall & Co., organ manufacturers, etc., Yarmouth; burned out.
McLeod & Morris, blacksmiths and carriage-makers, Westville; dissolved.
Kinney, Haley Manufacturing Co., planing mill, etc., Yarmouth; burned out.
F. M. Murray, confectioner, tea, etc., Halifax; assignment of books, \$1200.

Black Bros & Co., wholesale hardware, etc., Halifax; co-partnership registered—G. J. Troop, W. H. Troop and G. S. Troop.
NEW BRUNSWICK.
Clark & Co., teas, St. John; assigned.
G. D. Reid, lumber, Hopewell; assigned.
S. J. Parsons & Co, tanners, Benton; sold out.
Augustus Stoeger, photographer, St. John; sold out.

Furs in German Markets.

The Leipzig correspondent of the New York Fur Trade Review, writing on June 10, says: The transactions with important Russian and Turkish buyers, formerly noticeable after the Easter Fair, were limited this season. Trade in American fairs has not been important during the past few weeks; some parcels of musquash have been purchased for Russia, and a few for German linings at depressed prices; a few lots of black musquash were taken by France for trimming and lining purposes; beaver has met with only a limited demand, the paler sorts being in better request than the dark skins; the trade in raccoon has been better than during the past month; some parcels have been purchased for American consumption; there has also been a little speculation in the article, rough sort- and best and middling sizes preferred; skunk remains in favor, but sales have been moderate since the fair. American opossum, which has been scarce for some time, is again offered in quantity, but prices are still high; marten quiet since the fair; mink of superior quality remains in demand at satisfactory prices; pale sorts have sold to some extent, but at no profit. Several cases of dressed skins, purchased last summer for New York, were bought back by the original owner, and either sold or bartered at low values.

Transactions have been effected in red fox with Turkish customers, prices were a little easier than during the fair; only a limited demand since the fair for fisher, American otter, silver and cross fox; blue fox has sold a little better; lynx of best quality has been taken for dyeing black and fancy colors. Raccoon in skunk, sea otter and beaver imitations has found a fair sale.

The demand for Russian furs has not been satisfactory to owners; the consequences of the New York lock-out are felt in many ways. Persian and Astrakhan lambs have been dyed in smaller supply than usual; and of course raw skins have not sold freely; prices moderate. Schiras and salted Russian lamb skins are neglected; grey kimmer skins have been purchased for the United States to a limited extent, and at lower prices than in 1891. During the fair Russian sable sold to a larger extent than was generally known; sable tails sell slowly, and prices are too high for best grades. Raw squirrels have been sold in fair quantity, and dressers at Weissenfels will be occupied for some time; large supplies of raw squirrels are said to be held in Russia. Different foreign countries and Berlin mantle makers show some interest in cheap squirrel belly linings; squirrel tails have sold owing to moderate prices asked. Very little request for susliki sacs at present. Trade in Russian white fox continues moderately brisk; the new lynx imitation is in good favor; blue-dyed, chinchilla and lynx imitation hares are in good request, mainly for America. Thibet is in very limited demand. Trade in Australian opossum has been lively. African monkey has been in good demand for the United States, and speculators have purchased all the skins they could find here. Pale silvery dyed Japanese foxes have sold well for American consumption; nutria sells continuously to the mantle trade. There has been a steady demand for European foxes for Russia, and prices are firm; stonemarten has been in better request for Russia and America; some parcels of German fitch were also taken for the United States; hamster linings also in good request for Denmark and United States; all cheap grades have been sold out for some time.



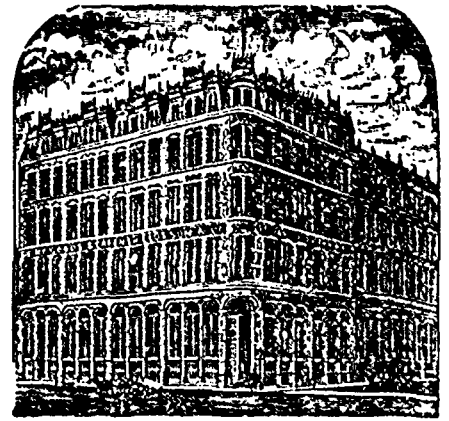
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WINNIPEG, Man. ESTABLISHED 1874.

Travellers are now on the road with a full line of
Fall and Winter Samples.



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S. GREENSHIELDS, SON & CO., MONTREAL, SORTING SEASON

Stock now Complete in all departments.
Letter orders receive careful and
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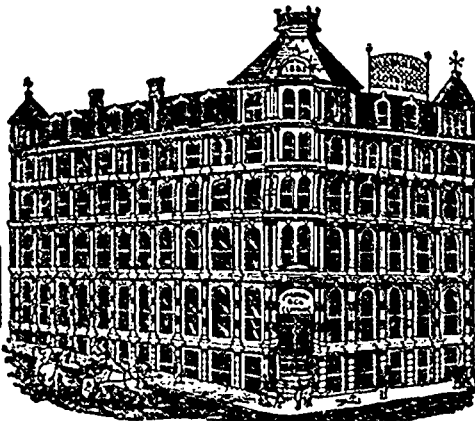
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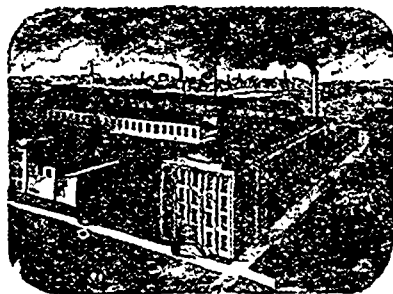
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(In 10 lb. Buts)



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Specialties: LINENS, DRESS GOODS, KID GLOVES AND SMALLWARES.

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TEA IMPORTERS,
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LARGE STOCK IN STORE OF
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Represented in Manitoba, Northwest Territories and
British Columbia, by
D. G. MCGREGOR, - MCINTYRE BLOCK WINNIPEG

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, JULY 18, 1892.

MANITOBA WHEAT INSPECTION.

A great deal of complaint has been made this season respecting the grading of Manitoba wheat sold to millers and others in Eastern Canada. In THE COMMERCIAL last week reference was made to a circular issued by the Dominion Millers Association, denouncing the inspection of western wheat. A telegram from Toronto was also published in our issue of last week, purporting to come from the Toronto board of trade, to the same effect. From this and other information received from the east, it appears that an organized effort is being made to destroy the value of Manitoba wheat inspection.

The circular of the Dominion Millers' Association, as we intimated last week, is a most malicious, untruthful and unnecessary document. It first states that nearly all the Manitoba wheat coming forward is from 3 to 8 cents per bushel under the value of the grade which it is represented to be by the inspector's certificate. In the first place, this statement is too ridiculous to be true. Occasionally a car of wheat may, by an error in judgment on the part of the inspector, be graded too high; but the inspectors are just as likely to make mistakes the other way and grade cars too low. In a few cases eastern millers may have received cars of wheat which were possibly barely up to the standard of the grade which the wheat was said to represent. There is a means of redress at hand where any real grievance exists. If a purchaser believes that the wheat he has received is not up to grade, he can at once bring the matter before the board of grain examiners and have his claim arbitrated upon. Now, out of nearly 9,000,000 bushels of wheat inspected at Winnipeg during the crop year, not a single case has been brought before the board of grain examiners. The same is true of Manitoba wheat inspected at Lake Superior ports. We are reliably informed that inspector Gibb, of the Port Arthur division, offered to allow any charge against his inspection to be submitted to the board at Toronto, but his offer was not accepted. According to the act, any claims against his inspection should be investigated at Port Arthur, but in order to accommodate those who were making charges against him, he offered to submit to any case being investigated before the Toronto board. In a nutshell the situation is this, that while the Dominion Millers' Association has distributed a malicious circular calculated to destroy the value of certificates of Manitoba wheat inspection, and claiming that in "almost every case" the quality of the wheat is below the grade named in the certificate, at the same time in not one instance has any member of the association taken ad-

vantage of the simple, speedy and efficient means of obtaining redress. In the light of this fact, what can be thought of these charges? Sensible people will think will conclude that it is nonsense.

The next paragraph in the millers' circular discloses the reason for all these charges against the inspectors. The circular says that as the millers have been unable to get redress, (which they have never tried to obtain), they urge that all Manitoba wheat be bought on sample, and not on certificate of inspection. This is the bottom of the whole trouble. What the millers wish to do is to force the trade in Manitoba wheat to be done on sample, which virtually places it in their own hands to rob the shipper to their hearts content. The sample trade can be made to work in the following way: A western grain dealer ships a car of wheat to an Ontario miller. On the arrival of the car the miller at once wires the dealer that the wheat is away below sample, and asks what he will do with it. The dealer is in a fix. His car of wheat is perhaps at some out-of-the-way point in Ontario. He cannot sell it there, and he would have a high local freight rate to pay to ship it to some central market. The only thing he can do is to allow the miller to take it at his own price, though he may know that the wheat is quite up to sample. This is how the sample trade works, as many of our dealers know to their sorrow, and this is what the millers are working for. On the other hand, when the western dealer sells upon the certificate of an inspector, the eastern purchaser cannot come upon the shipper with any demand that the wheat is not up to sample, for the inspector stands between the two and says the grain is what it is represented to be. The purchaser, however, can have redress if his grain is not up to the standard. He can place his case before the board of grain examiners, and if the grain is not up to sample, the inspector will have to make it good.

The eastern millers really have no good reason to be wrathful against the system of inspection. If the inspector makes a mistake, they can at once get redress in the way provided for by the act. They cannot, however, follow up systematically a custom of robbing the western shipper, as they can when grain is bought and sold on sample, hence all the wrath upon the inspectors and the whole system of inspection. The plan of selling on sample operates most severely upon small western dealers, as well as upon western farmers, who ship their wheat in car lots to eastern parties. The large western grain men have found the eastern car lot trade so unsatisfactory, on account of claims for rebate on one pretext and another, that some of them refuse to do business at all in this way, and sell only on export account.

Those not in the grain trade will readily perceive that the sale of grain upon the certificate of inspection is the only fair and reasonable basis upon which to conduct the trade. The inspector is a government official, who must pass a severe examination as to competency, and who is responsible for and must make good any mistakes he may make. The law provides for a convenient way for the investigation of

any claim against an inspector, and the fact that these millers and others in the east who are raising all this fuss, have refused to bring a single case against the inspectors, before the boards appointed to arbitrate upon such disputes, is evidence enough to the ordinary mind that they have not reason or right on their side. The millers desire to destroy the whole system of inspection. This they must not be permitted to do. The inspector stands between the buyer and seller, to see that justice is given to all, and his position must be maintained.

As for the Dominion Millers' Association, the name is misleading. This alleged "Dominion" association is composed, we are reliably informed, of a number of the smaller millers of the single province of Ontario. Manitoba and the Territories, possessing the largest mills in Canada, and a long list of milling concerns, great and small, are not represented at all in this association. Even some of the leading millers of Ontario, the province to which the association membership is limited, are not represented in the association, so that the name "Dominion," is a dignified title to which this association can lay no good claim.

The telegram from Toronto regarding the inspection of wheat, which appeared in THE COMMERCIAL last week, is another libelous statement. The telegram intimated that the Toronto board of trade intended taking action to compel "inspectors to be honest." The remarks already made regarding the millers' circular, will answer the charge of the Toronto board. The inspectors are responsible for any mistakes they may make, and as not a single claim has been brought against them, it is a most malicious libel to publicly proclaim them dishonest. Coming from such an authority as the Toronto board of trade, attaches a weight to the charge which seems to demand careful investigation. The inspectors are government officials, and it would seem to be the duty of the government to protect its servants from charges of this nature, or compel the accusers to prove their case.

The great trouble with the Toronto board is, that it is still sore over the removal of the official control of the western grain trade from Toronto to Winnipeg. Hence an effort is being made to pick faults in the inspection system.

The Winnipeg trade has shown a disposition to remedy any existing grievance. The Winnipeg grain exchange a short time ago passed a resolution recommending certain changes in the government of our Fort William terminal elevators, especially regarding the inspection of grain out of the elevators, that will render the system there as near perfection as it is possible to make it. These changes, if carried out by the government, will operate in favor of the eastern buyer, as against the western seller. They will in fact give the eastern buyer an advantage over the western grain man, depriving the latter of certain privileges in the matter of "mixing," which privileges it is not altogether clear he should be deprived of. This action of the Winnipeg exchange, however, shows that the western grain trade is willing even to give up an advantage, which it is not clear that it should give up, in order to place the entire inspection system above the bare shadow of doubt in any particular.

THE WEED NUISANCE.

There are many complaints coming from the country about the spreading of weeds. The system of appointing government inspectors to see that the weeds are cut, is apparently not turning out much of an improvement over other years. An hour's drive along any of the country roads in the vicinity of this city will show field after field of weeds fast coming to maturity. The pest known as French weed has already matured its first crop. Fields of mustard are in full bloom, and thistles are coming into bloom. Reports from other districts indicate that the new regulations are not proving much more effective than in past years, so far as the destruction of weeds is concerned.

THE COMMERCIAL has received several advices to the effect that grain sown on stubble land without plowing, is in many cases quite weedy. Some fields are so bad that they have been plowed up, and there is considerable more which should be treated the same way. The amount of grain sown on stubble land this year is very large, owing to the late spring and bad weather last fall for plowing. THE COMMERCIAL has on several occasions, the past spring and also in previous years, pointed out that sowing grain on stubble land is a thing which should not be encouraged, if for no other reason than the fact that it encourages the growth of weeds. The fact is, as has been frequently urged in these columns, that many farmers are endeavoring to cultivate more land than they can properly handle. The fact that the wild prairie lands are depended upon in this country for the hay crop, is another feature which is favorable to the spread of weeds. If lands were seeded down to cultivated hay crops in rotation, as is done in the east, it would assist in keeping our farms clear of weeds.

CAUSING SOME ALARM.

Lord Salisbury's recent remarks regarding the trade and tariff questions, have created considerable concern in the United States. The bare possibility of the adoption of a higher tariff policy, or perhaps what may be more correctly termed a tariff retaliatory policy by Great Britain, has called forth much comment and some serious thought in the United States. The western papers, which represent the producers of the great export commodities of wheat and flour, animals and meats, etc., are naturally the most solicitous. They are at once aware of the fact that the adoption of such a policy would be very likely to hit them on a tender spot. Great Britain is the best and at the same time the most abused customer of the republic. The western people know this, and there would be fear and trembling in the western states particularly, were there very likely probabilities of the adoption of a retaliatory tariff policy by Great Britain. We use the term "retaliatory tariff policy," because the idea of forcing trade by means of import duties, is now recognized as a principle by a number of countries, quite aside from the principles of protection.

Great Britain is apparently still a long ways from adopting either a protective policy pure and simple, or a policy of duties upon imports

in order to force other countries to receive her exports on more favorable terms. Free trade papers in the United States, however, are directing attention quite seriously to Lord Salisbury's recent utterances, with a view of impressing upon their readers the necessity for the adoption of a more liberal trade policy by the United States. A cartoon has been going the rounds of the western free trade papers, representing John Bull meeting imports from the United States with a high tariff similar to its own. Jonathan has his pile of products ready to ship to Great Britain, but is met by John Bull who says: "Suppose I try a little protection, where will you be then, Jonathan."

If Great Britain ever adopts a high tariff policy, it will not be owing to its conversion to a belief in the principles of protection at home, but on account of the hostile tariffs of other countries. The *British Trade Journal* of July 1 contains the following significant article:

British merchants and manufacturers are asking themselves whether something could not have been done to prevent the conclusion of the Spanish West Indian treaty between Spain and the United States in its present differential form. It is one result of the failure of British negotiations at Madrid for a renewal of the treaty with Spain, which expired yesterday. To-day, therefore, July 1, the new and enormously increased duties come into force in the peninsula, and the United States step into the Cuban and Porto Rico market, while British goods are shut out. It is a decided victory for the aggressive commercial policy introduced by Mr. Blaine; but it just possible that the United States have not weighed all the consequences of such a policy. If anything is calculated to goad the British manufacturer into an agitation for retaliation it is just this case of Cuba, upon which the Americans have placed a gigantic and grasping hand. Retaliation we hold to be unwise and useless; but there are signs that its advocates in this country are becoming numerous and influential. In Birmingham, whose idol a few years ago was John Bright, the great apostle of free trade, the Tariff Committee of the Chamber of Commerce has recommended that the government be urged to retaliate by increasing the duties on Spanish productions, and, though the Council of the Chamber rescinded this resolution, the fact that the committee adopted it is most significant.

TARIFF CHANGES.

Parliament, at Ottawa, has remained in session so long without the introduction of any tariff legislation, that it was taken for granted that there would be no changes made in the tariff this time. It was therefore something of a surprise to learn that just before the prorogation of the house, Finance Minister Foster introduced a resolution providing for certain tariff changes. The resolution in full will be found elsewhere in this issue.

There are only two or three important features in the resolution. One is that a duty of five cents per dozen is to be imposed upon eggs imported into Canada. This is of course a result of the McKinley law in the United States, which imposed a like duty upon eggs going into that country. The egg trade between the United States and Canada is one which works both ways. At certain seasons of the year we import fresh eggs from the States, principally in the winter and early spring, at which time the Canadian hen is taking a rest. The duty

of five cents per dozen will be practically prohibitory, and will give the home market into the hands of our egg packers. The effect will be to increase the consumption of home pickled eggs during the winter, instead of importing fresh. The duty will affect the egg trade in Manitoba and British Columbia particularly, where considerable quantities of fresh eggs are imported from the south.

The next important feature in the new tariff resolution, is the changes of the duty upon molasses, the object of which is to shut out low grade stuff. A good deal of cheap molasses and syrup has been brought in from New Orleans, which will now be closed out. One cent per gallon extra is to be added to the duty on all molasses, syrups, etc., for each degree or fraction of degree less than 40. The other tariff changes are unimportant.

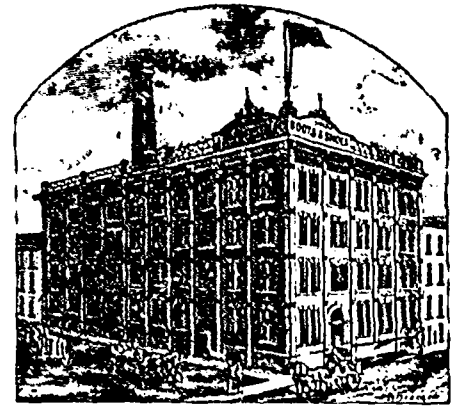
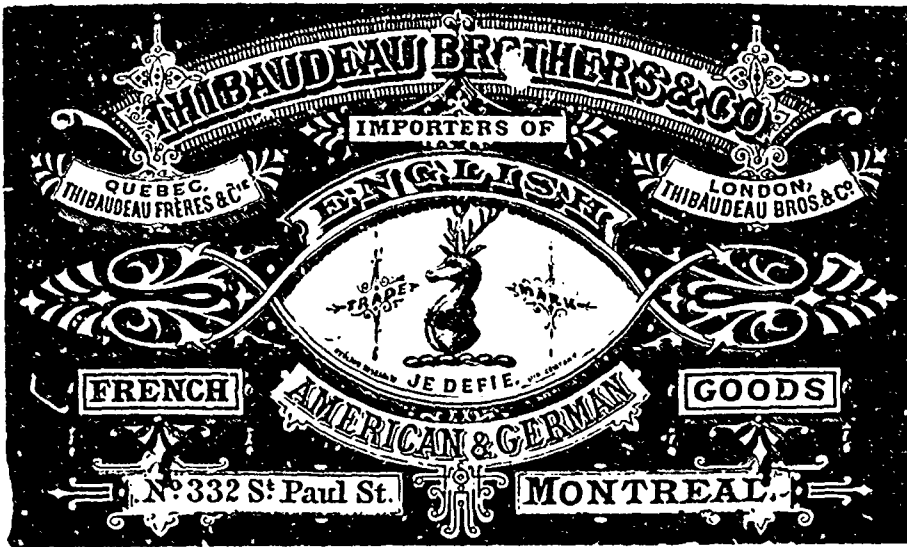
Along with the tariff changes is another important feature introduced by Minister Foster, which is in imitation of the reciprocity provisions of the McKinley law. The government is given power to impose special duties on sugars, molasses and tobacco coming from countries which refuse to deal favorably with Canada in their tariff matters. For instance, the British West India Islands have concluded a reciprocity treaty with the United States, but Canada has been placed on the same footing as the republic, and our products are admitted to the West Indies on the same terms as is accorded similar products from the United States. The West Indies will therefore be entitled to the lowest tariff rates upon sugar, molasses and tobacco imported into Canada. It is hoped that Canada will secure the same treatment from other countries which export sugar, molasses and tobacco as has been accorded us by the West Indies, but if this cannot be accomplished, the Governor-in-Council may, under the power given, provide for a higher rate of duty upon the products coming from such countries.

BUYING BUTTER ON GRADE.

The system of grading butter before purchasing, has been adopted at a few points in Manitoba and has proved a success. The most valuable result of the grading system is the improvement in the average quality of the butter marketed. So long as there was no discrimination as to quality, and one price was paid for all qualities, there was no encouragement to the producers to induce them to try and make a good article. But when it became known that a price would be paid in accordance with value, butter makers were at once stimulated to do their best. If Mrs. Jones could only get a second or third grade for her butter, while her neighbor Mrs. Smith always obtained the first grade price, there would naturally be an inquiry on the part of the former as to the reason for this. Mrs. Jones would at once set about to discover the secret of Mrs. Smith's success, and the probability is that she would soon find it.

The system of grading butter has worked very successfully, we are informed, at Virden and Birtle, and there would appear to be no good reason why it should not prove equally success-

(Continued on page 1171.)



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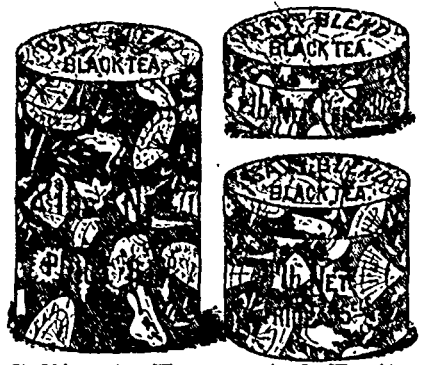
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MONTREAL.

(Continued from page 1168.)

ful at most other points. The one thing most necessary is a competent local man to act as inspector, and where this can be had, there should be no trouble in making the system work as well as it has done at the places where it is now in use. If this system of local butter inspection could be largely adopted throughout Manitoba, it would undoubtedly result in much good to the province at large, in improving the average quality of our butter production, thus bringing in a much better return to the province.

LOSSES ON BAGS.

Some of the Winnipeg flour and feed men complain of their losses on bags. In selling a bag of flour or oatmeal, the bag is sold with the contents, but this is not the general rule in selling bran and shorts. In the latter case, bran and shorts is quoted for the contents alone, with the expectation that the bags will be returned. There is considerable difficulty, however, in securing the return of the bags, and many which do find their way back are often partially or almost totally destroyed. It would seem the better plan to sell the bag in every case, along with the contents, the same as in handling flour. Customers, however, who have been educated into the opposite plan, object to pay for the bags. The flour and feed men have to pay millers for the bags in ordering a car of bran or shorts and it is only reasonable that they should sell in the same way, though they get a rebate on return of the bags in good order.

PRICE OF BREAD.

The price of bread is a matter of interest to most people, and in this connection it will no doubt be a matter for surprise to learn that the price of bread is higher in Winnipeg than it is in some cities in the United Kingdom. According to *The Miller*, of London, England, bread is selling as low as 6d and 3d per 4 and 2 pound loaf respectively. In Winnipeg the ruling price for a long time back has been 14 2 pound loaves for \$1, or equal to 7 1-7 cents per loaf, as compared with 6 cents for the same size of a loaf as reported by the *Miller*. We can grow the wheat here, grind it into flour on the spot and send it to the old country, where it is sold in the form of bread about 18 per cent cheaper than bread can be bought for here. This does not seem to correspond with the eternal fitness of things, and we hear there is likely to be a little more competition introduced into the local bread trade. The price of flour is now very low, but bread has not been changed proportionately.

FLOUR ON SMALL MARGIN.

Flour is being sold locally by retail dealers at a very small margin. The amount of ten cents on a sack of flour is rather a small sum to cover ordinary cost of carrying on business, but even this small margin is sometimes cut in two. In fact, it is said that retail grocers sometimes sell a sack of flour even at an advance of five cents on the millers' price. This is getting the thing down fine, without doubt. Fancy paying rent, taxes, fire and light, wages and

other necessary expenses on a margin of five cents on a sack of flour! And then the article is delivered, at some distant back street residence perhaps, to boot. There is of course no profit in such a transaction, but rather a loss, for the five cent advance on the mill price will not pay the cost of keeping up a horse, rig and driver, or in other words, will not pay the cost of delivery. Besides all this, the transaction is perhaps on credit, which of course means a possible loss of the whole amount.

It is not the general rule to sell flour on such a small margin, but it is done by some, who think they can make it a leader to draw custom. Cutting prices in this style, however, is always a doubtful process. Flour and feed dealers, who buy in large quantities at close prices, are enabled in this way to compete with the retail grocers, and make a better profit, otherwise there would not be much for them in the flour trade.

Toronto Markets.

Wheat—Lower, with more inclination to sell and but little enquiry. At the same time there are many holders who will not offer at present prices, believing the market is about bottom and that the chances are better for an upward movement. There was an enquiry from New York for a round lot of spring. Bush white and red offered outside at 75c to 77c straight. Goose offered at 65c and spring at 73c north, and 75 to 77c east. No. 2 hard sold at 87c for a car of choice west, lake and rail, but more offered at 85c; there was a sale east at 86c. No. 3 hard offered west at 75c lake and rail. No. 1 northern offered on call at 86c North Bay, with buyers at 80c.

Barley—Steady with a few enquiries. Two-rowed was bought at 46c f.o.b. west for 2,000 bush. and a lot of good No. 3 extra at 43c here.

Oats—Demand was more active on increased export orders. On spot there were a few sales at 31c for mixed. Ten thousand mixed sold on the Midland at 29c. White sold at 29c west for a round lot; more offered at the same price, with buyers at 28c.

Grain and flour—Car prices were: Flour (Toronto freights) Manitoba patents, \$4.90 to \$5; Manitoba strong bakers', \$4.25 to \$4.60; Ontario patents, \$4 to \$4.25; straight roller, \$3.50 to \$3.75; extra, \$3.20 to \$3.25; low grades, per bag, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Bran—\$11.50 to \$12. Shorts—\$13.00 to \$14.00. Wheat, straight, west and north points—white, 76 to 77c; spring, 73 to 75c; red winter, 76 to 77c; goose, 65 to 66c; No. 1 hard, N.B. \$1.01; No. 2 hard, lake and rail, 86 to 87c; No. 3 hard, 76 to 77c; No. 1 regular, 60 to 61c; Peas—No. 2, 58 to 59c. Barley—No. 1, 52 to 54c; No. 2, 48 to 49c; No. 3, extra, 45c; No. 3, 42 to 43c; two-rowed, 54 lbs, averaging about No. 3 extra in color (outside), 45 to 50c. Corn—52 to 53c. Buckwheat—51 to 53c. Rye—Nominal. Oats—31 to 32c.

Provisions—Quotations are: Mess pork, United States, \$13.00 to \$14.00; do, American or Canadian (new), \$14.75 to \$15.50; short cut, \$16.00 to \$16.50; bacon, long clear, per lb 7 1/2 to 7 3/4c; lard, Canada, tubs and pails, 9 1/2 to 10 1/4c; compound do, 7 to 9c. Smoked meats—Hams, per pound (new), 10 1/2 to 11c; bellies, per lb, 10 1/2 to 11c; rolls, per lb, 8 1/2 to 9c; backs, per lb, 10 1/2 to 11c.

Butter—Daily arrivals continue large, but the market keeps steady and well cleared under an active demand. Tub and pails of store packed butter sell at 12 to 13 1/2c for good to choice and 11c for common. Large rolls are steady at quotations. There is some enquiry for creamery butter, but very little is coming in at present.

Cheese—Unchanged. A few lots of from 30 to 50 boxes were reported sold to-day at 8 1/2 to 8 3/4c, but buying is generally light. Dealers are jobbing at 9 to 9 1/4c.

Apples, dried—Dull and easy; small jobbing lots sell at 4 to 4 1/2c, and round lots are held at 3 1/2c with little movement. Evaporated are unchanged at 6 to 6 1/2c.

Beans—Demand dull; dealers are selling small lots at \$1 to \$1 15 per bush.

Eggs The market was weak under heavy receipts and prices dropped 1/4c. No. 1 sold at 10c and No. 2 at 9c.

Hides—Trade quiet. Cured sell at 5c; green 4 1/2c; No. 2 at 3 1/2c; No. 3 at 2 1/2c. Skins—Lambskins are coming in freely and sell at 35 to 40c; pelts at 25c. Calfskins are steady at 5 to 7c for city inspected.

Honey—Very dull. Extracted sells at 6 to 8 1/2c in trade lots.

Hops—Quiet. Small lots of choice '91 Canadian hops are held at 21 to 23c; yearlings at 15 to 17c.

Dressed meats—Easier, owing to a better supply and warm weather. Lamb sells 11 to 12c; beef, fore, 4 to 5c; hinds, 7 to 8 1/2c; mutton, 7 to 8c; veal, 7 to 9c per lb by the carcass.

Potatoes—Scarce and firm. One car sold late yesterday at 40c per bag. Dealers are asking all the way from 50 to 75c per bag out of store.

Tallow—Unchanged and easy; offerings moderate. Dealers pay for 5c for rendered and 2c for rough. Trade lots of rendered sell at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4c.

Wool—Trade quiet; prices maintained at last quoted. New combing sells at 16 1/2 to 17c; new clothing, 20c; super pulled 21 1/2 to 22c; extra pulled, 25 to 26c; pulled combing, 18c.

Cattle—No great change was experienced in this line from Thursday's markets. Prices were low to what they have been and sales were drabby. Export cattle were off in price fully 1/2c per lb from what they were last week. As high as 4 1/2c per lb was paid for choice loads, but more sales were effected at from 4 1/4 to 4 1/2c per lb. The local demand for butchers' cattle was only fair, owing to the warm weather. Common heaves sold from 2 1/2 to 3c, good from 3 1/4 to 3 1/2c, and choice do at 3 1/2c per lb. A few choice stall fed animals brought the outside prices, 4 1/2c per lb.

Sheep and lambs—With a sale on 4,000 here the market naturally weakened. There was a fair demand, however, and a great number changed hands before the market closed. Lambs sold at \$3 to \$4 each. One bunch of 61 sold at \$4 each and another bunch of 119 averaging 66 lbs, sold at \$3.80 per head. The export demand was rather quiet and prices lower than at the beginning of the week.

Hogs—Steady. The run was light, not quite 300, and prices were well maintained. Good straight and not too fat hogs sold best, one lot of this kind bringing as high as \$5.30 per cwt (off car.) Stores also were in demand and sold at 4 1/2 to 5c per lb; small rough hogs sold at 4 to 4 1/2c per lb, but were dull and apparently not wanted.

Montreal Markets.

Flour—Western millers are offering straight rollers to be delivered here in car lots on track, freely at \$3.95, but even at this low and unremunerative figure dealers assure us that it is difficult to place offerings. The local enquiry is fair, and a moderate business is passing at current rates, with the advantage leaning towards buyers' interests. In broken lots, sales are reported of straight rollers delivered to bakers at \$4.20 to \$4.35, a fancy brand bringing \$4.40. Extra has been sold on track at \$3.25 to \$3.35, and at higher prices delivered in the city. In spring wheat flour, sales of choice Manitoba bakers have transpired at \$4.40, and city bakers have realized \$4.50 to \$4.60, while

less desirable grades of Manitoba bakers have sold at \$4 to \$4.25. We have just heard of an export order being filled.

Oatmeal—Receipts during the past week were 1,466 bbls. against 2,735 bbls. for the week previous. Millers are asking more money for round lots, and it is thought they will eventually get it. We quote prices as follows: Rolled and granulated \$4 to \$4.10; Standard \$3.90 to \$3.95. In bags, granulated \$2 to \$2.05, and standard \$1.90 to \$1.95. These prices would, of course, be shaded for round lots.

Wheat—The market here is dull and weak, in sympathy with western and European markets, and prices are purely nominal in the absence of business. Ontario spring wheat has sold in the west at 75c. In Manitoba wheat it is difficult to give approximate values; but nominally, No. 2 hard is quoted at 86 to 88c, but less money, it is said, would have to be accepted for export. No. 1 regular is quoted at 65c, No. 2 do at 55c, and No. 3 at 45c. Inferior feed 25 to 40c.

Oats—The market is quiet and easier, at 34c per 34 lbs. in store and 34½c for afloat No. 2 with demand slow. Sales are reported at 28½c to 29c f.o.b. in the west. Cable advices from England are against sellers at the moment.

Barley—There is still some enquiry for good feed qualities at 40 to 42c, while a lot of inferior is reported sold at 36c. Malting barley is quoted nominally all the way from 48 to 56c as to quality.

Butter—In this market dealers are selling to the jobbing trade at 18 to 19c, a little more being probably obtainable for single tubs of fancy. It is stated that some of the Ontario creameries have disposed of their whole season's make, and it is believed that some of the late purchases have been made for account of English houses, for later shipment. A heavy make continues, and the good prices lately paid will no doubt stimulate production. In dairy butter a fair business transpires, but the fancy grocers run now mostly on creamery. There have been sales of Eastern Townships at 16c to 17c, an odd package of fancy commanding a little more. The few lots of Morrisburg changing hands commands about same figures. In western the market is about the same as last week, and we quote 13½ to 14½c.

Cheese—The puzzling feature of the situation is while the market is dull at New York and easier here, the country markets appear to maintain a level out of all proportion to prices at both ports. To add to the perplexity of affairs, to-day's private cables report a slumping market at Liverpool, so that until a material concession is made by factorymen, it would seem that a deadlock will ensue. Still, this week's steamers went out with cheese costing 9c for finest colored and 9½c in one or two instances, finest white being put on board at 8½c to 8½c; so it would appear that up to the early part of the week the exceptionally good demand on the other side was still on. Probably the subsequent heavy receipts there may have satiated it. Underpriced goods have sold at 8 to 8½c.

Eggs—Owing to an improved enquiry the market has a steadier appearance, with sales at 10 to 10½c. There is more demand from England, and cable limits are advanced which may result in a better trade. Several lots go forward by this week's steamers.

Wool—It is rumored that the balance of the lot of Northwest wool held here has been at last sold out. The figure is private; but as some of the lot has been peddled out at 13c, the figure for the balance is below that. As the freight down was about 2c, and the wool has been stored for a good while, the sale will not realize much above 10c, if it reaches that figure, for the owners in the west. We quote: Greasy cape 15 to 17c; B.A. scoured 33 to 38c; Ciltian merino 15 to 16c; Northwest 15 to 17c.

Hides—No. 1 5c; No. 2 4c; No. 3 3c; tanners are paying ½c more; lambskins 25 to 30c; clips 25c; sheepskins \$1 to \$1.20; calfskins 5c.

Canned salmon—A further advance has taken place in the price of canned salmon, and the best known brands cannot now be got at anything below \$5 f.o.b. at the coast. In fact \$4.75 is about the lowest at which any brand can be bought. The limited pack which was agreed upon by all the canneries this season has reduced the output very considerably. We hear that some of the canneries have already sold out the whole of their pack for this season. So far there seems to be no disposition to break the agreement by packing more than the portion allotted to each cannery.—*Trade Bulletin*, July 9.

Toronto Grocery Market

Sugars, Syrups and Molasses—There is quite an increasing demand for sugars. The tone of the market seems steadier. Granulated is moving at 4½ to 4¾c for good brands, and yellows at 3½ to 4¼c. Sugars—Granulated, 4½ to 4¾c; Paris lump, boxes, 5¼c; extra ground, bbls, 5½ to 6¼c powdered, bbls, 4½ to 4¾c; refined, dark to bright, 3½ to 4¼c; Demarara 4½ to 4¾c; Trinidad 3½ to 3¾c; Barbadoes 3¾c. Syrups—D. 2 to 2¼c; M. 2½ to 2¾c; B. 2½ to 2¾c; V. B. 2½ to 2¾c; E. V. B. 2½ to 2¾c; ex. super. 2½ to 2¾c; XX 2½ to 3c; XXX and special 3 to 3¼c. Molasses—West Indian, bbls 30 to 40c; New Orleans, open kettle, 45 to 55c; centrifugals 30 to 40c; inferior low grades 25 to 28c.

TEAS AND COFFEES.—There were reports of cable advices of an advance of about 2c in Japan teas, but little reliance seemed to be placed on the news. The local demand for Japans is quiet and runs chiefly on low and medium teas, which are scarce. Samples of new Monings are being shown here; the quality is fully as good as last year and prices are much lower; mail advices of May 30 show that the settlements for teas to date above 40 taels amounted to only 12,000 half chests, against 180,000 last year, whereas from 7 to 15 taels they were 140,000 against 48,000 last year. Altogether the shortage in settlements as compared with last year is 81,000 half chests. This really means that a far lower average is being paid instead of the extravagant prices of a year ago. Coffees are quiet. Porto Rico are easier at 23 to 25c. New crop Rios are held 1c higher.

Prices are: Rios 17½ to 20c; Jamaica, 19 to 20c; Java 25 to 31c; Mocha 28 to 30½c; Porto Rico 23 to 25c.

Dried Fruits.—A fair business is doing in raisins and currants, and a few prunes are also moving. The former are bringing full prices, but prunes are easy. Currants—Bbls 4½ to 5½c; do fancy 6c; half-bbls 5½ to 5¾c; Vostizza, cases, 6½ to 9c; Patras, bbls, 5 to 5½c; causer 5½ to 5¾c. Raisins—Valencias 3½ to 5c; layers 6½ to 7½c. Sultanas 9 to 13c; London layers \$2.50 to \$2.75. Figs—Elemea, 10 lbs and up, 11 to 16c; Malaga, 56-lb bags, 5 to 5½c; natural, bags, 4½ to 5½c. Dates—Hallowee, 5 to 5½c. Prunes—Cases 5 to 6½c; hhds. 4 to 4½c; kegs 5½c. Nuts—Almonds, Tarragona, 13½ to 15c; Ivica 15c; do o shelled, Valencia, 29 to 35c; filberts, Sicily, 10½ to 11c; walnuts, Grenoble, 14c; Bordeaux, 11 to 12c.

Canned Goods.—Salmon is selling at many prices according to the views of the holder, for Horseshoe for instance \$1.60 to \$1.75 is asked; flats are slow and can be bought at old prices, the demand for them being very light; there have been several enquiries on the market from Montreal, Hamilton and other cities for wholesale lots. Vegetables are fairly active, but the feeling is not so strong; future tomatoes are offering by packers at 85 to 90c. Gallon apples are weak, with buyers at \$1.40 to \$1.45 and sellers at \$1.50 to \$1.60. Fish—Salmon, 1's flat, \$1.70 to \$1.85; salmon, 1's tall, \$1.45 to \$1.75; lobster, clover leaf, \$2.95; lobster, other 1's, \$1.75 to \$2.25; mackerel \$1 to \$1.25; finnan haddie, \$1.40 to \$1.50; sardines, French ½'s, 40c; sardines, French ½'s, 17c; sardines, American ½'s, 6 to 8c; sardines American ½'s, 9c. Fruits and vegetables—Tomatoes, 3's, \$1 to \$1.10; corn, 2's, 9½ to \$1.05; peas, 2's, \$1.05 to \$1.25; beans 90c to

\$1; pumpkins 75 to \$1; strawberries and raspberries, 2's, \$2.10 to \$2.25; apples, gala, \$1.75 to \$2.00; 3's 85c to \$1; peaches, 2's, \$1.90 to \$2.10; peaches, 3's, \$2.85 to \$3.25; plums, 2's, \$1.40 to \$1.75; 3's \$2.65; pears, 2's, \$1.60 to \$1.75; 3's \$1.75 to \$2.10.

Peels.—The market is quiet and unchanged at 16 to 17c for lemon, 16½ to 18c for orange and 25 to 28c for citron.—*Empire*, July 7.

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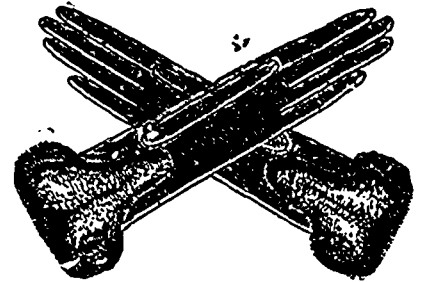
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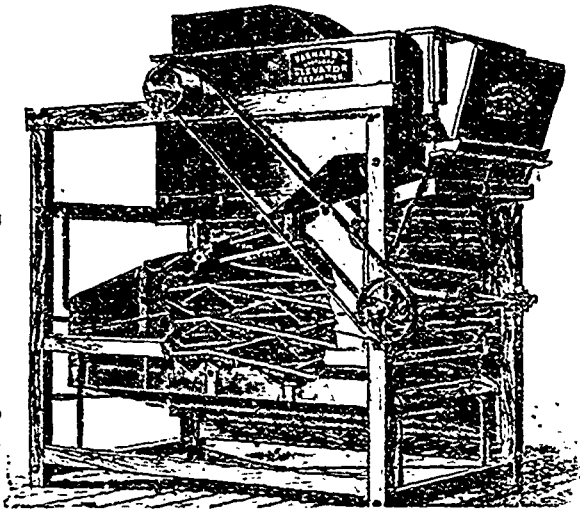
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WINNIPEG MARKETS.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, July 16.

[All quotations, unless otherwise specified, are wholesale for such quantities as are usually taken by retail dealers, and are subject to the usual reductions for large quantities, and to cash discounts.]

GREEN FRUITS—Trade continues brisk. California oranges of good quality are still in stock, but at high prices for choice fruit, as the season is winding up for these goods. Lemons are again higher. California soft fruits are in fair supply, but prices are high yet, and are not expected to be greatly reduced for a few weeks yet. Strawberry season about over. Prices are: California Valencia oranges, \$6.25 to \$6.50 for good stock, Mediterranean sweets, \$6.25 to \$6.50; Messina lemons, \$6.75 to \$7.00, Bananas, \$2.75 to \$3.25 per bunch. Tomatoes, \$1.50 to \$2.00 as to quality, per crate of four baskets. Cherries, \$2.50 to \$3.00 per box, as to quality. California peaches, \$2.75 to \$3.00 per box; apricots, \$2.25 to \$2.50; plums, \$4.25 to \$4.50; pears, \$6.50 per box. Watermelons, \$5.00 to \$6.50 per dozen as to size, etc. Maple sugar, 9 to 11c lb; maple syrup, \$1 to \$1.30 a gal, in tins.

NUTS—Fancy stock is quoted: Taragona almonds per pound, 16 to 17c; Grenoble walnuts; per pound, 15 to 16c; polished pecans, 17 to 18c, Sicily filberts, large, 13 to 14c; Brazils, 12 to 13c; chestnuts, 13 to 15c; peanuts, green, 14 to 15c; peanuts, roasted, 16 to 17c. Coconuts, \$9 to \$10 per 100.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

LOCAL WHEAT—The movement of wheat eastward, from Manitoba country points continues very large, in comparison with all previous years. Wheat inspection returns at Winnipeg for the three weeks ended July 9, showed 928 cars inspected here, as compared with only 67 cars for the corresponding period of last year. This week's returns are expected to show some decrease. Winnipeg inspection does not show the full amount of wheat moving eastward. Wheat inspection returns for the year ended June 30, at Winnipeg, show 8,691,800 bushels inspected, which it is estimated is something over one half the total movement of wheat eastward from Manitoba and the territories for the year. For last fiscal year, ending June 30, 1891, the returns for Winnipeg were 6,630,000 bushels inspected here, and for the year ended June 30, 1890, there were 2,207,400 bushels inspected. There is still a lot of wheat in the country from last year's crop, but only a portion of it is saleable, balance being damp, mouldy and heated. Stocks of wheat in store at Fort William for the week ended July 9, were 1,014,463 bushels, being again an increase of 260,518 bushels. About 1,250,000 bushels of wheat are held at storage points west of Lake Superior. The situation in country markets is unsatisfactory. Buyers are off the market at some points altogether, and prices offered are low and irregular owing to poor quality of the balance of the crop.

FLOUR—Prices are quoted as follows to the local trade in small lots per 100 pounds: Patents, \$2.30; strong baker's, \$2.10; XXXX, \$1.10 to \$1.20. Less than 100 pounds sacks 5c extra per hundred.

MILLSTUFFS—In broken lots we quote bran \$9 to \$10 per ton, and shorts at \$11 to \$12 per ton. These are prices delivered to retail dealers in the city.

OATS—There is no change, though owing to large quantity of musty stock offering, really choice oats are locally none too plentiful. We quote 17 to 19c as to quality, per bushel of 34 pounds. Considerable low grade and damaged stuff is offering, some of which is not saleable at all.

BARLEY—Like oats, a good deal of the stuff offering is damp or musty, and some is being almost given away to get rid of it. We quote 18 to 20c per 48 pounds, for feed qualities.

GROUND FEED—Fairly good mixed feed has been offering in a small jobbing way as low as

\$12 per ton. We quote \$11 to \$14 per ton as to quantity and quality, with poor stuff obtainable lower.

MEAL, BEANS, ETC—We quote jobbers prices to the retail trade at \$2.00 to \$2.05 for rolled and granulated oatmeal, standard \$2. Cornmeal \$1.65 to 1.70 per 100 lbs. Split peas \$2.60 to \$2.65 per 100 lbs. Beans, \$1.60 to \$1.65 per bushel. Pot barley, \$2.60 to \$2.65 per 100 lbs. Pearl barley \$4.15 to \$4.20.

BUTTER—There is no change in the Butter market, which is locally very dull. We quote 11 to 11½c per lb for fair to good country dairy, in round lots, and 13c for selections, with inferior and poor at 8 to 10c. Creamery is quoted at 21 to 23c.

CHEESE—There has been considerable movement in cheese. In a jobbing way prices have been lower, sales having been reported at 9c, and we quote 9 to 9½c, with small sizes held as high as 10c. Round lots of new quoted at 8½c.

EGGS—Unchanged. Jobbers selling in a small way at 13 to 14c, and dealers paying 12 to 13c for round lots as to quality.

CURED MEATS—Prices are: Dry salt long clear bacon, 9½c; smoked long clear, 10½c; spiced rolls, 11c; breakfast bacon, 12½ to 13c; smoked hams 12½c; mess pork \$16 to \$17 per bbl. Sausage quoted: Fresh pork sausage 10c per pound; bologna sausage 8c lb; German sausage 9c per pound; ham, chicken and tongue sausage 9c per half lb packet.

LARD—Compound held at \$1.70 per pair. Pure at \$2.20 to 2.30 per 20-lb. pair.

DRESSED MEATS—No change in prices. Beef still ranges from 6 to 7c as to quality, and good beef is not as plentiful as it should be at this time of year. Dressed hogs 7 to 7½c, the top price for city dressed, and 7c for country offerings. Mutton offering at 12½c to 14c. Veal going about 6 to 8c, 7 to 7½ being the general price. Several cars of live hogs have been shipped up from Ontario, some of which have gone on to the west, and heavy losses were reported on some shipments, on account of the warm weather. It is reported that two cars of Ontario hogs sold here at 4c live weight, which would make a considerable loss to the shipper in.

POULTRY—Chickens unchanged at 50 to 75c per pair Spring chickens are offering, and bring 40 to 50c per pair, but they are very small yet, being not much larger than robins. Turkeys at 11 to 12½c live weight.

VEGETABLES—Stocks of old potatoes are nearly exhausted, and those obtainable are very poor quality, but they bring 75 to 80c per bushel. New potatoes from the States jobbing at \$2.25 to \$2.50 per bushel. New imported onions, 3½c lb, cabbage, 4½c lb, tomatoes, \$1.75 to \$2 per crate of 30 lbs, pie plant, 2c lb. Greenstuff in bunches, etc., of home growth, is abundant, and prices declining.

HIDES—There is no change locally. We quote: No. 1 cows, 3½c; No. 2, 2½c; No. 3, 2c; No. 1 steers, 4½c. Real veal, 8 to 13 lb skins, 4 to 5c per pound or about 40c per skin. Kips about same as hides. Sheepskins—Sheerlings, 10 to 25c each. Tallow, 4½c rendered; 2½c rough.

WOOL—From 10 to 10½c about covers the range of quotations here for ordinary unwashed fleeces. At the London wool sales the strong competition among buyers is maintained. The advance is firmly held, and the sales are expected to close strong.

HAY—There is lots of new loose hay offering, at \$4 to \$5 per ton. It is rather green yet. Old baled hay at \$5 to \$7 as to quality.

Minneapolis Closing Price Wheat.

On Saturday, July 16, wheat at Minneapolis closed as follows:—No. 1 northern, August 75½c September 73½c and December, 76½c. A week ago August delivery closed at 74½c and Sept. at 73½c.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

[Quotations below are per bushel for regular No. 2 wheat, which grade serves as a basis for speculative business. Corn and oats are per bushel for No. 2 grade; mess pork quoted per barrel, lard and short ribs per 100 pounds.]

Wheat averaged slightly lower on Monday and closed ¼ to ½c lower than Saturday. Corn was about 1c lower, and oats 1 to 1½c lower. Closing prices were:—

	July.	Aug.	Sept.
Wheat.....	76½	75½	75½
Corn.....	48½	48½	47½
Oats.....	29½	29½	30
Pork.....	11 77½	—	11 95
Lard.....	7 15	—	7 27½
Short Ribs.....	7 42½	—	7 42½

On Tuesday wheat was dull and easy, declining about ½c, rallied and closed ¼ to ½c lower. Closing prices were:—

	July.	Aug.	Sept.
Wheat.....	76½	75½	75½
Corn.....	48½	47½	47½
Oats.....	29½	29½	29½
Pork.....	11 95	—	12 12½
Lard.....	7 25	—	7 32½
Short Ribs.....	7 67½	—	7 67½

On Wednesday wheat opened slightly lower and declined altogether about ½c. Then came an advance of 1 to 1½c, which was well held, the close being ½ to ¾c higher than Tuesday. Closing prices were:—

	July.	Aug.	Sept.
Wheat.....	77½	76½	76½
Corn.....	49½	49½	49½
Oats.....	30½	30½	30½
Pork.....	11 80	—	11 95
Lard.....	7 20	—	7 32½
Short Ribs.....	7 62½	—	7 62½

On Thursday wheat closed ½ to ⅔ of a cent higher. The strength was due to Washington advices that the anti-option bill would ultimately fail, a good cash inquiry and firm closing cables. Closing prices were:—

	July.	Aug.	Sept.
Wheat.....	77½	77	77
Corn.....	49½	—	48½
Oats.....	30½	30½	30½
Pork.....	11 72½	—	11 82½
Lard.....	7 17½	—	7 30
Ribs.....	7 60	—	7 60

On Friday wheat was strong. Closing prices were ¼ to ½c higher.

	July.	Aug.	Sept.
Wheat.....	78½	77½	77½
Corn.....	48½	—	48
Oats.....	30½	30½	30½
Pork.....	11 70	—	11 85
Lard.....	7 12½	—	7 22½
Short Ribs.....	7 52½	—	7 52½

Duluth Wheat Market.

No. 1 Northern wheat at Duluth closed as follows on each day of the week:—

Monday—July 77; September 76.
 Tuesday—July, 77½c; September, 76½c.
 Wednesday—July, 77½c; September 76½c.
 Thursday—July, 78c; September 77½c.
 Friday—July, 78½c; September 77½c.
 Saturday—July 78½; September 77½.

A week ago July closed at 77½c and September delivery at 76½.

New York Wheat Market.

On Saturday, July 16, at New York wheat closed at 84½c for July and 84½c for August delivery. A week ago July closed at 84c per bus.

Forty Icelanders arrived at Winnipeg last week from their native land to settle here. Several parties of German immigrants also arrived.

The Toronto Furnace company has assigned. The liabilities will probably amount to some \$15,000 in excess of assets. Adverse litigation are among the causes of failure.

The British steamship Fingal, 2,510 tons, is now on berth at Koke, Japan, loading with tea, chartered by the Canadian Pacific railway. She will sail from Yokohama for Vancouver about the middle of July. The company have already sent the ship George Skotfield on the way with tea.

The London Trade Congress.

P. H. Burton, of Toronto, is writing a series of letters to the *Empire* upon the proceedings of the Congress of Chambers of Commerce at London. His first letter, dated London, June 29, is as follows:

It is very unfortunate that the opening day of the Second Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire is also the day chosen for the dissolution of Parliament. In election times you cannot get public interest aroused in anything but elections. Nevertheless the opening meeting was large and enthusiastic. Presided over by Sir John Lubbock, welcomed by Lord Knutsford, Colonial Secretary, and by the Lord Mayor, we soon felt at home. The first resolution affirming that "arrangements should be made to provide for closer commercial union between Great Britain and her colonies and dependencies" was carried unanimously. Though Lord Brassey, the mover, in an able speech advocated free trade between Great Britain and the colonies, the vote was on the resolution and not on Lord Brassey's speech. The next resolution, by the London Chamber of Commerce, moved by G. W. Medley, deprecated any differential tariffs and advocated as near an approach to Britain's policy as the circumstances of the colonies would permit. This brings on a long discussion. On behalf of Toronto Board of Trade, and Canadian feeling generally, I took the earliest possible opportunity of stating that commercial union on the basis of free trade was impracticable and out of the question as far as Canada was concerned, but we would give preferential duties to Britain and the colonies provided we traded together within the empire on better terms than outsiders, which we thought the only practical scheme of British commercial union. There has been a very long and animated discussion, with some excellent speaking on both sides. The London representatives, being mostly

BANKERS AND DISTRIBUTORS,

favor free trade and still believe in the old policy, while representatives from Sheffield, Nottingham, Blackburn and other manufacturing centres, where they feel keenly the loss of trade caused by the recent advanced tariffs of "Statia," France, Spain and other places, are convinced that something must be done, or ruin of their business stares them in the face. Of course they are all quite willing that we should take down our tariff altogether, and let them make everything for us and we all turn farmers, and a good many of them tell us gravely that would be the best for us, but they have been given clearly to understand that that is not our policy. What has caused them most alarm is the success of the United States in negotiating preferential tariffs with Brazil and other "Statian" manufactures will go in at from 34 to 49 per cent. less than British. As South America has always been one of the largest neutral markets for Britain, her being bowled out there is more likely to wake up John Bull than any other move, especially as the financial outlook there is improving. Monday evening Sir John and Lady Lubbock held a reception for the delegates at the Natural History Museum, a beautiful new building, with probably the finest collection in Europe. Two regimental bands were in attendance and light refreshments served in the terraces. Tuesday evening Lord and Lady Brassey gave a reception at their house in Park Lane, a beautiful mansion, with a very interesting and choice museum containing all sorts of curios from foreign lands, selected no doubt many of them in the first Lady Brassey's tour in the Sunbeam. Music was furnished, orchestral, and also by a select mandoline choir; light refreshments also. To night we go to the Mansion House, to the reception by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, so that we are very much indebted to the kindness and courtesy of the London chamber of commerce and many other institutions which have opened their doors for us during our stay. Though the

vote of the congress will no doubt go against preferential duties, there is a marked advance of feeling in its favor as compared with previous years, but there are many who would declare more openly for it, if it were not on the eve of the general election. By the time another general election comes round, I venture to say it will be a workman's question, and then it will be settled. I will conclude next mail.

On July 2, Mr. Burton again writes as follows:

The Second Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire closed its sessions yesterday about 4 p.m., the time originally agreed upon, and it is certain that it makes a very decided advance towards differential tariffs in favor of all parts of the British Empire. Australasia went largely against it. Canada nearly all for it, the exceptions being those who expressed their own views, being, as they said, without instructions. It is important that all boards of trade should give instructions to their delegates, and send delegates in harmony with those views or send none at all. In Britain we had the support of such important manufacturing centres as Birmingham, Sheffield, Sunderland, North Shields, Nottingham, Luton, Middlesborough, Blackburn district and Bamsley, and among the outlying places we had Jamaica, Barbados, Constantinople, Demerara, Tasmania and Paris, France. The London Chamber of Commerce resolution in favor of free trade in the empire as the best means of commercial union was only carried by 47 ayes to 34 nays, counting the voting as it was taken by chambers. When you consider that at the first congress—such ideas as differential treatment within the empire and a high tariff to outsiders was barely listened to—you can see the great progress made in five years. Further, I am assured that at a meeting held in the Midlands of 1,012 Conservative delegates, 1,000 voted for fair trade, but the matter dropped there, because

THE PARTY LEADERS WERE AFRAID.

that the workmen had not yet sufficiently had the matter before them and the time was too short before the election, but in places where the matter had been discussed at workmen's meetings, they were quite ready to pay more for their bread, if necessary, in order to get better employment. It only needs the continuance of the McKinley tariff and the increasingly hostile tariffs of Spain, France, Portugal, etc., and the continued progress of such preferential tariffs as "Statia" has been able to effect with some of the South American Republics, and the working men of Britain will soon tell their legislators that employment is a more important question than the cheap loaf. It is also to be noted that a motion of Sir Neville Lubbock's, "that a commercial union with the British Empire on the basis of freer trade would tend to promote its permanence and prosperity," was carried unanimously. Further, the motion of the Birmingham Chamber, "that this congress is of opinion that every effort should be made by Her Majesty's Government to promote closer commercial relations within the empire, and to this end desires the abrogation of the European treaty clauses which at present hinder the same," was also carried unanimously. Mr. Plowes, representing the Dominion Millers' Association, made two homely telling speeches with enough brogue in them to fairly bring down the house, and everyone acknowledged his sound, practical common sense. Mr. Steen, of Winnipeg, also did good service, especially on the emigration question. Of the Toronto contingent I will say only that they tried to do their duty, but undoubtedly our best and ablest representative was Sir Charles Tupper, present by special invitation of the London Board. He is much respected here, and is always known as standing up for everything Canadian. I must say that I think it pays Canada well to have such a representative here in London.

WIMAN SNUFFED OUT.

Erastus Wiman did not figure at the meetings. He was in attendance a good deal as I understand, expected to be asked by some of the folks here to speak. This he was not. And the last day he rose to speak, following Mr. Steen, of Winnipeg, on the question of emigration. Having received private advice, I got up and questioned his right to represent the Brautford board. The chairman at once said that as his right to speak had been questioned no doubt the gentleman would not press the matter, and that was the end of it. Resolutions in favor of "Boards of Conciliation for Labor Disputes," "The Codification of the Commercial Law of the Empire," "Commercial Education," "The Necessity of an Imperial System of Decimal Currency, Weights and Measures," "Imperial Penny Postage," were all carried unanimously.

The discussion on bills of lading reform was very animated, the shipowner interest fighting hard for their present immunity, but by a very large majority it was determined that the London Chamber should pursue the matter, at first by an amicable conference, and failing that, should go to Parliament, but that in any case the law must be that shipowners, as well as all other carriers, must be made responsible for the goods in their charge as "common carriers." On the emigration question, the motion "that colonization, while equally desirably as an outlet for our congested population and for the development of our colonies, can be carried most successfully by individual energy and enterprise and private agencies supported by "State aid," was also carried unanimously.

In relation to the abolition of light dues, it was resolved "that this congress memorialize Her Majesty's Government to take steps towards procuring such change in the system of maintaining the lighthouse service of Great Britain as will relieve shipping from any charge therefor." Finally, the London Chamber was empowered to carry out all these resolutions, and votes of thanks for the kindness, courtesy and hospitality of the London Chamber and other city organizations, and especially to Sir John Lubbock for his impartial, kind and considerate conduct in the chair (which, to our view, was a perfect model to us all of what a true English gentleman was) was passed amid great cheering and hearty applause. And thus ended one of the most orderly, most pleasant and most useful conferences I have ever had the privilege to attend.

Hudson's Bay Company.

A general meeting of the Hudson's Bay Co. was held in London, England, on July 11, when the following report of the governor and committee was laid before the shareholders:

"The governor and committee have now to submit to the proprietors the annual accounts, which show a profit of £26,402 13s 7d to which must be added £23,800 13s 7d brought forward last year, making a total of £50,203 7s 2d. Out of this sum they recommend a dividend of 6s 6d per share, which will absorb £32,500, leaving the sum of £17,703 7s 2d to be carried forward.

"It is to be regretted that in consequence of the dull state of trade both at home and abroad the fur sales held in January and March brought lower average prices than those of last year. A heavy fall in the price of beaver and musquash, and in some of the finer descriptions of furs usually bought for the Russian market, more than counterbalanced an advance in the prices of marten and mink, and seriously affected the results of the fur trade business.

"During the past year it has been decided to close several of the companies posts which were not showing good results, and where the outlook seemed unsatisfactory. On the other hand, new saleshops have been opened at Fort William, the principal Canadian point of shipment from the Northwest on Lake Superior; at Lethbridge, where the Alberta coal mines are

situated, and at Nelson, in British Columbia, the centre of the important Kootenay mining district.

"Acting under the instructions of the board the new commissioner, Mr. Chipman is effecting very considerable reductions in the expenses of management, rendered possible now that improved means of communication bring many of the company's posts more under the control of the central authority at Winnipeg. It is estimated that by changes already decided upon a reduction of £10,000 in annual working expenses will be accomplished.

"The board have given their careful attention to the question of dividing the accounts of the fur trade from those of the salesshops, and they have been able to make arrangements for separating these two branches of the company's business.

"With regard to future prospects, the accounts from many of the company's trading posts report fur-bearing animals as being more plentiful than for some years past, and there is a material increase in the volume of business at the sale shops.

"The land account now submitted shows the cash receipts and disbursements for the year ending 31st March, 1892. The receipts amount to £37,034 2s 9d as compared with £35,217 13s for the year ending 31st March, 1891, while the controllable charges set out in the present account are lower than those of the previous year. The sales during the past year have been as follows: Farm lands, 17,599 acres for \$104,501, averaging \$5.94 per acre; town lots—119 lots for \$55,025; total, \$159,526.

LONDON, July 14. A meeting of the Hudson's Bay company took place to-day. The Hon. Sir Donald Smith presided and a large number of shareholders were present. The meeting heartily welcomed the efforts made by Mr. Chipman, the commissioner at Winnipeg, to reduce the expenses and bring the company into line of modern times. The report was adopted unanimously. The old board of directors were all elected with the exception of Sir Thomas Edridge, whose seat will be left unfilled for the present.

Weekly Weather and Crop Report.

The week has been warm and wet—just the kind of weather that was wanted. At Winnipeg there were heavy rains, with thunder and lightning on Saturday, July 9, and again on Sunday and Monday. On Thursday there was a heavy rain lasting six hours. The thunder showers early in the week were not general, but there were heavy showers pretty much all over the country, though some districts did not get any rain. The rain on Thursday, however, is understood to have been general, and any districts suffering from drought have now been relieved. There was a damaging wind storm on Sunday in the west, but it was local and restricted to a narrow area. Some hail was reported during the week, but up to date there have been no extensive hail storms. A few individual farmers have suffered from hail, in localities, but the country as a whole has escaped well so far. The weather was very warm all the week except on Friday, on which day a moderate temperature prevailed. To-day, (Saturday, July 16,) is some warmer again, but not so warm as earlier in the week.

The local government report, (published elsewhere in this issue), appeared early in the week. It is rather more favorable than private advices received by THE COMMERCIAL would indicate, and especially so for oats and barley. The rains came too late to ensure a heavy crop in some districts, and some very late-sown patches did not get a start at all until the rains of this week, which have brought on some growth. These very late fields cannot be expected to make anything better than fodder crop. Considerable wheat is in head, or coming into head, and with favorable weather, some patches which are in advance of the general crop,

will be ready for cutting fairly early. Straw will be rather short, owing to the dry June. The average rainfall during June for Manitoba was only 2.48 inches, as compared with 5.57 inches for June last year. The lighter growth of straw is rather a favorable feature, especially in a late crop year, as it may bring on ripening early. The enormous growth of straw last year caused serious loss to many, who were unable to handle the crop.

Freight Rates and Tariff Matters.

The bulk of the shipments from Minneapolis, says the *Northwestern Miller*, are going via the Lake Superior ports, and it is evident that the best rates are made in that quarter. There are some Chicago lines which are apparently maintaining tariff rates and they are, as a result, getting practically no business. While the full tariff rates are on the basis of 27½¢ per 100 lbs, Minneapolis to New York, it is pretty plain that 21½¢ are taken off this, and perhaps 5c, especially on export traffic. An impression obtains that a 5c rate is being made on flour to Duluth, though the full tariff is 7½¢. The Soo railroad has issued a tariff, taking effect July 2, which makes rates as follows from Minneapolis: To Buffalo, 17½¢; Syracuse and Rochester, 22½¢; Elmira, 24c. This is a reduction of 1½¢ to Elmira and Riches, or, and 2½¢ to the other points named. The following through rates on export flour from Minneapolis, in cents per 100 lbs, were obtainable Wednesday. To London, 30½; Liverpool, 30c; Glasgow, 32½; Leith, 33½; Amsterdam and Belfast, 38c; Bristol, 33½. About the most favorable rate is made via Baltimore and a large proportion of the export shipments lately seem to have been going by that port.

The Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin of July 9, says: There were no new developments in railroad rates during the past week, the roads having a fair business. Flour and grain rates to New York were 22½¢, and provisions 25c. Through rates to Liverpool were weaker, ocean rates being easier. Rates were 24½ to 24¾¢ for flour, 19.60¢ for grain and 35 to 41½¢ on provisions. Through rates, lake and rail, to New England points were steady at 9½¢ for corn. To New York lake and rail rates were 5½ to 7c for wheat, 4½ to 6½¢ for corn, and 5c on oats. A better demand existed for vessel room and a good business transpired. Rates were steady at 2c for wheat, and 1½¢ for corn to Buffalo. Georgian Bay rates held at 1½¢ on corn and 1½¢ on oats.

The Montreal Trade Bulletin of July 8, says: "The Montreal steamship people and inland carriers must bring their freight rates down to correspond with rates from New York, unless they intend to ignore the through traffic rates from the Western States, as engagements of grain have been made from Chicago to New York at 5c per bushel, while the rate from Chicago and Montreal is 6½¢ per bushel. Again, grain has been taken from New York to Liverpool at 6d to 9d per quarter, while the ocean rate from Montreal to Liverpool is 1s 9d. When oats are actually being shipped by large from Montreal to New York via the Whitehall Canal for shipment to England, depend upon it, there is a screw loose somewhere."

Oil in the North.

For years past reports have been spread from time to time regarding the presence of asphalt and petroleum tar in the country surrounding Edmonton, and a good deal of time and money has been expended in the hitherto vain effort to locate the actual springs. Indian stories were told of springs of black mud here and there, but none of these stories could ever be traced up to actual fact. The Indian who knew the place was dead, or the one who had heard of it was unable to find it, or the spring having been found, it was only black mud and not the wished for petroleum. Color was lent to these reports by the known facts regarding

the vast petroleum deposits on the Athabasca, which might easily extend to underlie the Edmonton district; by the fact that limestone boulders saturated with petroleum tar in a hard dry state were frequently found on the river bars, and by the further facts that in the valley of a creek, about 60 miles southwest of Edmonton, large boulders or broken pieces of sandstone saturated with tar were found, and a similar find was made at Pigeon Lake. The weak point of these discoveries was that, although beyond question the tar was there, being only in loose moveable pieces of stone, no clue was given as to the locality of the spring from which it came. A local company was formed to bore for oil at the creek mentioned, but the drill procured was unsuited for the purpose, and soon broke, and the boring was abandoned. This was the last attempt that was made to find oil until Monday of this week. Rumors had been gathering ever since spring opened as to the existence of a most peculiar spring north of St. Albert, and on Monday last P. Daly drove out to the place, about twenty two miles distant, to investigate. On his return he brought with him a number of pieces of earth or mud saturated with tar so as to be quite flexible, and a panfull of the tar itself in a semi liquid state, taken out of a hole which he caused to be dug to a depth of about five feet. Apparently the tar had exuded through a crack in the ground, saturating the surface earth and being itself hardened by the process. About two feet below the surface the first pure liquid tar was found in what appeared like pockets as far as the digging was carried. The color of the tar is black with a very slight brownish tinge. It is of the consistency and has very much of the smell of ordinary coal tar. In every way it exactly resembles the tar found on the Athabasca, which has been pronounced by geologists to be the product of petroleum beds. The tar burns readily in a fire, giving off smoke and a smell exactly like petroleum. Whether or not the tar is a sure indication of a profitable petroleum field, there is no doubt of the genuineness of the find, and as little that it is not confined to that single locality.—*Edmonton Bulletin*.

The Stock Markets.

The Liverpool cable to the Montreal *Gazette*, of July 11, says:—The general supply of cattle was light to day and the demand steady and prices were in consequence stronger, some choice animals touching 12½. The supply of sheep was heavy, and the best only brought 13c and down to 8 to 9½ for inferior and rams. Finest steers, 12 to 12½c; good to choice, 11½ to 12c; poor to medium, 10 to 11; inferior and bulls, 8 to 9½c.

The Montreal Stock Yards company report the market for the week ended July 9 at their yards as follows:—Heavy receipts of export cattle for week at these yards, comparatively few changing hands, no change in values. Trade for butchers' was fair, the supply was small and everything cleared at fair prices. Good demand for export sheep. Hogs firm at 5½c. We quote the following as being fair values:—Cattle, export, 4½ to 5c; butchers' good, 4 to 4½c; butchers', medium, 3 to 4c; butchers', culls, 2 to 3c. Sheep, 4c. Hogs, 5 to 5½c. Calves, \$2 to \$6.

At the East End abattoir, Montreal, on July 11, there were 309 cattle, 150 calves and 400 sheep and lambs offered for sale. The trade in cattle was dull and prices lower, 4½c being about the top. Calves sold at \$2 to \$3 and shipping sheep at 3½c to 4c. Lambs were in good demand a \$2 to \$4 each.

Nap. Dupont, shoes, Montreal, assigned.

A. Walker & Co., have opened in the general store trade at Macleod.

Colin McArthur & Co., manufacturers of wall paper, Montreal; dissolved.

Winnipeg Wholesale Prices Current.

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.							
WHITE LEAD, pure, ground in oil, Association guarantee, in 25 lb irons and 100 and 200 lb. kegs	.....	CASTOR OIL, per lb.	.....	OPIUM	.....	SHIRT IRON—1 to 20 gauge..	8.75 to 4.00
White Lead, No. 1, per 100 lbs.	3.25 to 7.00	Alfa axlo grease, per case.	3.75	Oil lemon, super	2.75 to 3.50	22 to 24	3.75 to 4.00
" No. 2, per 100 lbs.	3.25 to 6.25	Genl	3.20	Oil peppermint.	4.00 to 4.50	20	4.00 to 4.25
" assorted, 1 to 5 lb. tins, per pound	10c	Imperial	2.50	Oxalic acid.	14 to .10	28	4.25 to 5.50
PREPARED PAINTS, pure liquid colors, per gallon.	1.35 to 1.40	SUNDRIES, Coal tar, per barrel.	8.00	Potass lod'de.	4.00 to 4.25	CANADA PLATES	
" second quality.	1.10 to 1.20	Portland cement, per barrel.	4.75	Saltpetre	10 to .11	8.75 to 4.00	
DAY COLORS, white lead, per lb.	8	Michigan plaster, per barrel.	3.25 to 3.50	Sal ro' collo.	.30 to .35	IRON PIPE—40 to 45 per cent. off list.	
Red lead, per pound	7	Putty, in bladders, per pound.	.03 1/2	Shellac	.35 to .40	GALVANIZED IRON—Queen's Head—	
Yellow ochre, per lb.	3	per pound .....	.03	Sulphur flowers.	4.50 to 5.00	16 to 24 gauge, per lb	
Golden ochre, per lb.	5	Whiting, barrels, per 100 lbs.	1.25	Sulphur roll, per keg	4.50 to 6.00	20 gauge, "	
Venetian red, French.	3 1/2	Alabastine, per case, 20 p'ks.	7.00	Soda bicarb, per keg of 112 lb	4.00 to 3.00	28 "	
Venetian red, Eng.	3 1/2	Asbestine, per case of 100 lbs.	7.00	Sal soda	2.50 to .05	.00 1/2 to .06 1/2	
English purple oxides.	4 1/2	Window glass, 1st break	2.00	Tartaric acid, per lb	.55 to .05	.00 1/2 to .07 1/2	
American oxides, per lb.	4	Glass would be shaded for larger quantities.		LEATHER.			
These prices for dry colors are for broken lots. 1c per pound less when full kegs or barrels are taken.		WOOD.		Spanish sole, best, No. 1 per lb	.28 to .30	CHAIN—	
Zanzibar vermilion, kegs.	18	Wood, tamarac or oak, per cord	\$5.50	Spanish sole, No. 1.	.26 to .28	Proof Coll, 3-16 inch, per lb	
Less than kegs, per pound.	20	Poplar, per cord	\$3.50	" No. 2.	.24	" 1/2 " " "	
English vermilion, in 30 lb bags	1.00	Prices are for car lots on track; 500 per cord more at yards; \$1 per cord more delivered in city from yard.		" No. 1.	.26 to .28	" 5-16 " " "	
Less than bags, per pound.	1.10	COAL.		Upper, heavy, best	.35 to .45	" 7-16 " " "	
VARNISHES, No. 1, furniture, gal.	1.00	COAL, Pennsylvania Anthracite, per ton	\$9.50	light	.27	Trace, per doz pairs.....	
" Extra furniture, per gal.	1.35	Pennsylvania, soft.	8.00	Harness, heavy, best	.23 to .30	4.00 to 8.00	
" Elastic oak, per gal.	2.00	Lethbridge coal	7.50	" light	.23 to .30	ZINC SPLYER	
" No. 1, carriage, per gal.	2.00	Banff Anthracite	8.50	" No. 1.	.26 to .28	ZINC SHEET	
" Hard oil finish, per gal.	2.00	These are retail prices for coal, delivered; price at yard 50c less. There are practically no wholesale prices here for coal.		Buff	.17 to .1	LEAD—Pig, per lb	
" Brown Japan, per gal.	1.00	DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.		Russets, saddlers', per doz	12.50	Sheets, 2 1/2 lbs. per square	
" Gold Size, Japan	1.50	Alum, per lb.	.03 1/2 to .04 1/2	Linings, colored, per foot	.12	it	
" No. 1, orange shellac	2.00	Alcohol, per gal	4.75	METALS AND HARDWARE.			
" Pure orange shellac	2.50	Bleaching powder, per lb	.05 to .07	TIN, Lamb and Flag, 56 and 23 lb ingots, per lb.	.26 to .28	SOLDER—	
These prices are for less than barrels, and would be shaded for full barrel lots.		Blue vitrol	.7 to .10	Strip.	.23 to .30	Half-and-half (guar) per lb	
LINSEED OIL, Raw, per gallon	68c	Brimstone	.03 1/2 to .04 1/2	TIN PLATES—Charcoal Plates, Bright.			
" Boiled, per gallon	71	Borax	.13 to .14	Bradley M. L. S.	Per box.	ANTIMONY—Cookson's, per lb	
These prices are in barrels, but would be shaded 2c for good sized orders.		Bromide potash	.50 to .65	I. C., usual sizes.	\$7.50 to \$7.75	.25	
TURPENTINE, Pure spirits, in barrels, per gallon	68c	Camphor	.70 to .75	I. X.	8.25 to 8.50	AMMUNITION—Cartridges—	
Less than barrels, per gallon	72	Camphor cuncea	.80 to .90	Rayen and P.D. Grades—		Rim Fire Pistol, Amer. dia, 35%	
GLUE, S. S., in sheets, per pound	15	Carbolic acid	.40 to .60	I. C., usual sizes.	5.75 to 6.00	" Cartridges, Dom., 50%	
" White, for kalsomining	20	Castor oil	.13 to .15	I. X.	7.00 to 7.50	" Military, Amer., 5% advance.	
BURNING OILS, Eocene.	34	Chlorate potash	.25 to .30	Charcoal Plates—Terne.			
" Sunlight.	29	Citric acid	.70 to .80	Dean or J. G. Grade—		Central Fire Pistol and Rifle, Amer., 12 1/2"	
" Silver Star	26	Copperas	.03 1/2 to .04	I. C. 20 x 23, 112 sheets	\$10.00 to 11.50	" Cartridges, Dom., 30%	
" Water white.	33	Cocaine, per oz.	\$0.20 to \$9.75	Shot Shells, 6.50 to \$9.50.			
Stove gasoline, per case.	3.50	Cream tartar, per lb.	.30 to .35	SHOT.—Canadian			
Benzine, per case.	3.50	Epsom salts	.03 1/2 to .04	WADS.—Eley's, per 1,000....			
Benzine and gasoline, Per gallon.	60	Extract Logwood, bulk	.15 to .18	AXES—Per box			
LUBRICATING OILS, Capital cylinder	68	boxes	.15 to .20	AXLE GREASE—Per gross....			
" Eldorado Engine.	35	German quinine	.35 to .40	10.00 to 14.00			
" Atlantic red	35	Glycerine, per lb	.22 to .25	WIRE—Clothes line, galv., p.			
" Golden Star No 1	33	Howard's quinine, per oz	.50 to .60	Wire Barb.....			
" Extra	35	Iodine	\$5.50 to \$6.00	ROPE—Sisal, per lb, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2,			
" Eldorado Castor	36	Insect powder	.35 to .40	Manilla, per lb, 14 1/2 to 15 1/2,			
" Golden.	32	Morphia sul	1.75 to \$1.90	Cotton, 25 to 27.			

IT IS CERTAINLY—

A GREAT TRIBUTE TO MELISSA

THAT SUCH PERSISTENT ATTEMPTS ARE MADE TO PRODUCE IMITATIONS.

Counterfeit money to pass current even among the most ignorant must be made to resemble genuine coin. In like manner it is found necessary to even copy Melissa patterns and styles in the frantic effort to place imitation goods on the market.

ALL IN VAIN.—The public are not so easily humbugged, and regard with undisguised contempt such an underhand and paltry manner of doing business.

Our Melissa Cloths are manufactured by the largest and best mills in the country. Our our patterns are made specially for us and the mills guarantee they will neither reproduce them in any other cloth, nor sell them to any other firm.

WE NEITHER DEAL IN COUNTERFEITS NOR PLAY SECOND FIDDLE.

Copies of Melissa patterns must therefore be obtained from some of the smaller inferior mills in lower grades of cloth.

Nothing Equal to Melissa has ever Heretofore been Produced either for Ladies' Cloakings or Men's Ulsterings. There is a large range of the most fashionable colorings and patterns to choose from. The Cloth being thoroughly Rainproof you get, in a Melissa Cloak or Overcoat, a beautiful fine soft Woolen Garment having all the advantage of a Waterproof without any of the disagreeable or unhealthy qualities.

WE HAVE PLACED IN THE HANDS OF

Leading Wholesale Dry Goods, Millinery and Woollen Houses

A beautiful range of Melissa Cloths, suitable for Ladies' Cloakings and Men's Wraps, which are now being shown by their travellers.

IN FUTURE Genuine Melissa Cloths can only be obtained through the above mentioned channels

All Genuine Porous Rainproof Cloths are stamped in wax with the Melissa trade mark seal, and Melissa Garments have the trade mark label attached. None other genuine.

Men's Rainproof Garments will, as heretofore, be sold through J. W. MACKEDIE & Co, MONTREAL

THE MELISSA MANUFACTURING CO.

GREENE & SONS COMPANY

WHOLESALE

FURS,

HATS, CAPS,
Etc., Etc.

Manitoba Fall Trade, 1892.

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FURNISHINGS

Merino and Woolen Underwear
SCARFS, TIES, SHIRTS, COLLARS,
Waterproof Coats.

WAREHOUSE,

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RUBLEE, RIDDELL and CO.

Commission Merchants

AND IMPORTERS OF

Green and Dried Fruits.

15 OWEN STREET,

WINNIPEG

W. R. Johnston and Co.

(Late Livingston, Johnston & Co.)

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS

READY MADE

CLOTHING.

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Samples at McIntyre Block, Winnipeg } REPRESENTATIVE
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Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,
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SAMPLE ROOMS, 496 MAIN ST. WINNIPEG
W. WILLIAMS, AGENT



Home Production

WE MANUFACTURE

BARB WIRE,
PLAIN TWISTED WIRE, WITHOUT
BARBS.

And are Agents for the

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

Manitoba Wire Company.

LIME JUICE.

We beg to notify the trade that we are able
to supply pure LIME JUICE in bottles,
kegs or barrels at reasonable rates. This
article is one of the brightest and best flavored
brands in the market.

Druggists are respectfully requested to
write for Samples of our Insect Powder. We
think it the nicest seen in this market.

Bole, Wynne & Co.

132 Princess Street, Winnipeg.

BINDER TWINE!

MANUFACTURERS OF THE FOLLOWING FAVORITE BRANDS, VIZ:

BLUE CAP, Manilla, - RED CAP,

BLUE RIBBON " - CROWN.

SILVER COMPOSITE.

For Prices, Samples, Etc., Apply to our Manitoba
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CONSUMER'S CORDAGE COMPANY, LIMITED,

MONTREAL.

J. & A. Clearihue,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

—DEALERS IN—

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

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P.O. BOX 536.

AGENTS Skidgate Oil Works, B.C.; D. Richards Laundry Soap,
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Washing Blue.
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Butter and Produce in quantities.
Consignments Received in all Lines. Correspondence
Solicited.

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RICE FLOUR AND BREWERS' RICE.

WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY.

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CROWDER & PENZER,

FEED, PRODUCE AND

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The Oldest Established Business in Town
Correspondence and Quotations Solicited.

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The Brackman & Kerr Milling Co.,

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Prime Creamery Butter.

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INSLEY & EDWARDS, Proprietors.

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Grain, Flour, Produce

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Butter, Eggs, Cheese and Pork Products.

FRESH EGGS WANTED.

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FLOUR, FEED & PRODUCE MERCHANTS.

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FINE

BOOTS & SHOES

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Representative for Manitoba, N.W.T. and
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L. GODBOLT, WINNIPEG, McIntyre Block

Eggs and Choice Butter

Bought, also handled on commission by

F. R. Stewart,

Wholesale Provision and Commission Merchant,
VANCOUVER, - - B. C.

Shippers are invited to quote lowest prices or forward
a consignment which will be handled to the best possible
advantage.

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.

Condition of Crops.

Crop bulletin No 34, of the Manitoba department of agriculture and immigration has been issued. It is summarized from the returns received from the regular correspondents of the department under date of July 1. The subjoined statement gives comparisons with 1891 of a number of items dealt with in the report:—

	1891	1892
Rainfall recorded in June	6.57 inches	2.48 inches.
Average cash price of improved land	\$10.85	\$11.25
Average cash price of unimproved land	9.96	8.50
Percentage of land occupied	92.7	96.1
Percentage of land fit for cultivation	74.8	76.2
Number of farmers in the province	18,937	20,517
Average acreage put under crop by each	78.5	78.5

The bulletin says the first part of June was cool and the growth was not as rapid as could be desired, but the latter part was more favorable. In some parts of the province rain is badly needed, but in other districts there has been abundance. There has been nothing like a general down-pour of rain throughout the province during the month, and there is no doubt that such would materially aid the growing crops. The rainfall during the month of June this year was very slight compared with that of 1891. The following is a record of the total rainfall, in inches, at some of the principal stations in the province for the month of June: Pombing 3.10, Evansdale 3.32, Grotna 1.81, Oak Bank 1.74, Morden 1.26, Greenwood 1.29, Hillview 1.93, Oak River 2.11, Hartney 1.65, DeClare 2.24, Clarkloigh 2.75, Arden Station 2.11, Shoal Lake 2.05, Pilot Mound 4.15, Troherne 3.33, Clandebyre 1.91, Winnipeg 1.47, Carman 2.85, Cartwright 3.18, Fairburn 3.45, Rapid City 1.44, Norquay 4.92, Belmont 2.82. The average rainfall in the province at twenty-three stations, during June, was 2.48 inches.

WHEAT.

The bulletin says:—"This crop promises to be of the best. The cold weather during part of June has thrown it from a week to ten days behind last year, but it is now doing well. Where poor seed was used it is not as good as it ought to be, the growth being thin. When we say poor seed we mean seed that was threshed from the stacks this spring or late last fall and became heated in the bins, but where good seed was sown it is fully up to the average. In some places there was a good deal of wind which has caused it to be thin in places. As we stated in our bulletin last month, where the seed was drilled in it is looking much better than where it has been sown broadcast, but in all cases it is reported to have a good color and making rapid advancement."

OATS.

Correspondents are more concurrent in opinion as to this crop than is the case with regard to wheat, and their report show that it will be quite as good as previous years. Of course there are places from which poor and thin fields are reported, but in general it is thick on the ground, healthy and of a good color, but would seem to be about ten days late. The area this year exceeds other years by about thirty thousand acres. In some places they were sown on stubble without proper cultivation and do not look so well as where they are properly cultivated.

BARLEY.

"As will be seen from our bulletin of last month the acreage under this crop is considerably ahead of last year, and when our bulletin was issued there remained a good deal yet to be sown. All correspondents agree that the prospects for a good crop are of the brightest, and several correspondents say it promises to be the best they have seen since they came to the province, but that the two rowed barley looks best."

Peas and flax—All reports in regard to peas and flax show that they are doing well. There will probably be a good crop.

Potatoes and roots—Are this year very late. Early potatoes were damaged by the June frosts slightly and the turnip fly and grub have done the crop much damage. They are now doing well, however, and promise a good crop. Hay—Reports from all parts of the province are very favorable and show that the crop will be abundant and of excellent quality.

STOCK AND DAIRING.

Live stock—Is in excellent condition on account of the abundance of good grasses. The stock looks better than it ever did.

Dairying—This industry is not receiving the attention it deserves, but is steadily growing. In 1891 there were 75,933 milch cows and this year the number has increased to 79,587.

Stallions—The province is well supplied and almost every township has one or more stallions owned in it. The total number is 706.

Brood mares—Are rapidly increasing. This year shows 31,411, being an increase of 1,690 over last year.

GENERAL FARMING.

A statement gives the number of farmers in the province, together with the average quantity of land put under cultivation by each. The number of farmers is shown to be 20,517, being an increase over that of last year by 1,580. The average under crop by each is shown to be the same as last year. It is pleasant, says the bulletin, to know that each year shows an increase in the number of farmers in the province and consequently each year we are becoming more prosperous. As so many new settlers have arrived in the province this year, it is expected that next year we will be able to show a great increase in the number of farmers over this year.

A table shows the average prices of lands, improved and unimproved, through the province as well as the percentage of the whole area fit for cultivation and taken up by settlers. In the various district lands are nearly the same value, the highest being \$12.60 in the south-western, and the lowest \$10.45 in the north central. The highest individual price is reported from the north central district, being \$30 for improved and \$29 for unimproved land. The average for the province is \$11.24, showing an increase over last year when it was reported at \$10.85. In unimproved lands also there is an increase in value, the rates for 1891 and the present year being \$6.96 and \$7.28 respectively. A percentage equal to 66 per cent. of the whole area is shown to be taken up by settlers. This is an increase of 3.3 per cent. over last year when it was given at 62.7 per cent. The area fit for cultivation is given at 75 per cent. of the whole.

Crops in Europe.

A considerable quantity of rain has fallen this week, and there can be no doubt that it has done much good. Most of the reports received within the past few days state that the cool weather of the previous week has done little or no harm to the grain crops, but serious injury probably to potatoes. The opinion with regard to the promise of the wheat crop varies considerably; in several districts it is described as thin on the ground and short in the ear, and in others that the prospects are for a good crop with a favorable July. In nearly all cases, however, it is agreed that the acreage is less than last year; in some cases as much as 25 per cent less; but the more common estimate is that the area is 10 per cent less, which on last year's area in Great Britain, viz., 2,307,000 acres represents 230,000 acres, or equal to a deficiency in the yield of nearly 1,000,000 qrs. In France the wheat crop is described as satisfactory in many places, but on the whole to be likely to yield below an average. Several estimates have already been made, and they vary from 31,000,000 to 36,000,000 qrs, against a crop last year of 26,000,000 qrs, according to commercial estimates, but 23,000,000 qrs, according to the preliminary official returns. Germany looks

for a fair average crop, as do also Spain and Italy; while in Hungary an average yield is anticipated, although rust is complained of in many districts; according to the last official estimate 61 1/4 per cent of the area promises an average of 30.17 per cent above an average, and only 5.39 per cent below. A crop of about 18,000,000 qrs is therefore expected, against 16,000,000 qrs last year. The Russian reports continue to be contradictory, the official reports being generally more favorable than the commercial advices. The crop, however, may be still below an average and yet justify the recent raising of the decree prohibiting exports. The rye crop evidently promises less favorably than the wheat crop—Berbholm, June 24.

The Columbia Exhibits.

Prof. Saunders, executive commissioner of the World's Columbia exhibition for Canada, was in Winnipeg last week making arrangements for the creditable representation of the province of Manitoba at Chicago next year. Having this work entirely under his charge, he is visiting the provinces for the purpose of interviewing the various governments and endeavoring to excite as warm an interest as possible in the enterprise, so as to secure a complete series of exhibits from every province, especially such as will show the resources, agricultural, mineral and timber in every department in which the province desires to exhibit. He calls attention to the fact that the Dominion Government offers to pay transportation charges on all exhibits to Chicago and return; also to provide the necessary caretakers to look after the exhibits and keep them in presentable shape throughout the six months of the exhibition. The co-operation of the provinces is asked for several reasons. It is believed that they will be benefitted by taking up the work energetically, also that they can do better work in many departments than could possibly be done by the Dominion, as their local organizations enable them to reach the farmers and others who will provide the materials. Manitoba will be invited, the commissioner says, to take part in as many branches of the exhibition as she cares to enter; and every facility will be afforded, as far as the space at hand will admit of, which will enable the province to carry out her ideas in regard to several departments of work. About a hundred thousand square feet of space altogether has been secured. Of this 10,000 feet will be allotted for the agricultural buildings; 10,000 feet for that of mineral products; 4,000 feet for the forestry building, in which the various timbers will be exhibited; 20,000 feet for the building for manufactures; and smaller areas in a number of other buildings will be allotted for various other purposes.

The eastern provinces, Professor Saunders says, are taking active steps now to bring together representative exhibits in all the departments in which they are severally interested, and his object in visiting the west is to do the same for the western provinces as is being done for the eastern ones, namely, to make provision for their exhibits in a manner satisfactory to the provinces themselves and to the whole country. It is proposed to erect a Canadian building as a place of rendezvous for the Canadian people, at a cost of \$20,000 and the provinces are asked to assist in this work on the basis of the Dominion Government paying one-half the cost, and the provinces dividing the other half amongst them. Ontario is contributing \$3,000, Quebec \$2,000; Nova Scotia \$1,000; and proportionate amounts are expected from Manitoba and the other western provinces. These contributing provinces will be entitled to expect office accommodation for their own representatives, and people from Canada everywhere will be welcome to the public use of the building. There will be a large reception room provided with a postoffice, where Canadian papers will be on file. The building will be so constructed outside as to afford ample verandah accommodation; hence, when the reception

room is overfilled, people can meet on the piazzas and discuss with their friends the different features of the exhibition and thus make the reception room a sort of homelike place.

Prof. Saunders met Hon. Mr. Greenway and discussed with him the part that Manitoba will undertake to do; and he has no doubt that the details can be arranged satisfactorily to him and to the people of the province.

Another object of Prof. Saunders' present visit is to pay his annual visit to the experimental farms. He will then proceed on his way to the coast, where has an appointment with the British Columbia Government. Thus he expects to complete his business within the next three or four weeks, and set the machinery in motion all through the Dominion. Having very much work, in correspondence and otherwise, requiring his attention, he finds it not practicable to remain away very long, and his absence will therefore be limited to four or five weeks in all. He hopes the action taken in sending exhibits will secure a very general representation and not one limited to particular districts. The farmers are expected to put their names on their samples; these will be shown almost entirely in glass bottles provided by the Dominion Government, which will preserve the appearance of the grains, etc., throughout the long period of six months over which the exhibition is to last.—*Free Press.*

The General Business Situation

has shown little if any improvement during the first month of summer; in fact, the iron industry and dry goods trade have been disappointing, and if anything, have gone backwards instead of forward. Textile manufactures of all kinds, except goods specially adapted to the season, have been dragging in demand and dropping in prices, and general complaints of dullness have been heard from all quarters. The coal industry is slack, as usual at this season of the year, though prices have been maintained by the Anthracite combination, as the policy of limiting the output to the demand prevents any glut or break in prices. The only improvement to be noted is in the crop situation and in railway earnings, with a continued good foreign demand for most of our farm products, notwithstanding the renewed exports of gold. But the improvement in both railway earnings and crop prospects, is from the gloomy condition of a month ago in consequence of the floods in the Mississippi and Missouri valleys, and even these returned again during the last week of the month, after hot and forcing weather during the first three weeks of summer, which did wonders in recovering the lost ground of May in the wheat crop, both spring and winter, and held out hopes of an average corn and oat crop until the rains returned again. The prospects now for these two crops are below an average, while those for wheat promise a full average, though not equal to last year's great crop. Railroad earnings have also been increased by the bringing forward of accumulations of freight held back by the floods in May; and the two months of May and June together will not make an over-brilliant showing, though June will look better than expected. The advance in the corn markets, and the chronic state of "corner" both at the west and seaboard, have also stimulated shipments of that cereal, which has helped the corn roads, while improved prospects for the winter wheat, as well as spring wheat crops, have induced freer selling of the old crop by farmers, and swelled the volume of business on the Granger roads generally. The crop outlook of Europe has also improved, and weaker markets have followed this improvement there and here, though the English markets have continued to buy quite freely of our spring wheats, until the arrivals on the other side, are now so heavy as to further depress those markets, as those of the continent have been for several months under the continued arrival of old purchases made for forward delivery, in anticipation of very high prices before the end of this crop year. In addition to free shipments from

this side, those from India have been unexpectedly heavy; and, together with the removal of the prohibition of grain exports from Russia, have produced a very dull and depressed set of markets on the other side. The low price of silver has largely stimulated these Indian shipments, and they have tended to drag down the value of this cereal here, until we are now nearly back to the old level of prices before the short crop year of 1890, with the prospect of our returning to that basis the coming crop year if the harvests of the world should fulfill the present promise. This applies, however, to wheat and flour only, while feed stuffs have continued scarce this entire crop year, notwithstanding the enormous harvests in this country, as the foreign and domestic demand have absorbed farmers' deliveries as fast as they have come on the market. While our exports have continued unusually heavy through May and June, the prospects for another year are decidedly less favorable; and if, with the enormous exports of the fiscal year ending July 1st, we have been compelled to ship so much gold to Europe to settle our foreign indebtedness, it may be a serious question that we will have to answer before long, how we are going to settle that indebtedness for the coming year. This, together with the usual dullness in business attending a presidential election, does not give a particularly brilliant outlook for trade the coming autumn.—H. A. Pierce in *The New York Banker's Magazine.*

Manitoba.

Chas. F. Herbe, grocer, Winnipeg, has assigned in trust.

W. E. Grigor, wholesale jeweler, Winnipeg, has assigned in trust.

T. W. S. Jennings, hotel, Winnipeg; bailiff in possession for rent.

Mallett & Co., jewellers, Souris, have closed out their Hartney branch.

The amount to be expended upon improvements on the Montreal Bank block, Winnipeg, will exceed \$15,000.

From present prospects the number of entries for the Winnipeg Industrial exhibition will greatly exceed last year's lists.

The show case factory of J. and D. J. Lalonde, Winnipeg, was damaged by fire last week. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

The Woodlands council have notices up regarding the polling on two by-laws, one the giving a bonus to a grist mill, and the other for the raising of \$15,000 on debentures for the purpose of drainage. The latter will no doubt carry.

The county of Dennis agricultural society held their first summer show at Virden on July 14, and the turnout of stock, etc., must have been gratifying to the society considering the weather which prevailed. The stock in quality and quantity was equal to anything which has been exhibited at Virden.

Manitoba farmers are evidently coming to their senses upon the hog question. We learn of two or three car loads of live which have been brought here from Ontario this spring. One million dollars will hardly cover the loss of the farmers of Manitoba this spring through the lack of hogs in the country to eat up low grade grain.

The Nebraska farmer delegates, who have been looking over the Brandon district, finished their investigation there by a visit to the experimental farm. The delegates join with other visitors in highly praising this district, some of them being captured with what they have seen and expressed their intention of returning to permanently locate in the province.

Northwest Ontario.

C. C. Runce, merchant tailor, Rat Portage, has sold out to W. A. McLod, general dealer, of the same place.

Joe Weiden has opened a grocery store at Fort William.

The twenty thousand dollar debentures issued recently by McKellar ward of the Municipality of Noabing have been sold to a Montreal party by Ray, Street & Co., at the rate of ninety-six.

Assiniboia.

The barns of Henry Smith, butcher, Moosemin, have been burned. Loss, \$1,200; insurance, \$450.

Clemontson & Paterson, general storekeepers, Broadview, have dissolved partnership, Paterson retiring.

Steps are being taken by the Board of Trade and citizens of Regina to send a carload of Regina flour to the sufferers from fire in St John, N. F. A public meeting is called to take action.

Paint Prices at Toronto.

We quote on large lots only. Pure white lead, ground in oil, association guarantee, 5½ to 5¾. Prepared paints (½ and gallon tins)—Pure, per gallon, \$1.10; second qualities, per gallon, 90c. Colors in oil, (25-pound tins, standard quality)—Venetian red, per pound 5c; chrome yellow, per pound, 14c; chrome green, per pound, 8c; French imperial green, 14c. Colors, dry—Yellow ochre (J. C.) in barrels, per cwt., \$1.35 to \$1.40; Venetian red (R. C. 2) per cwt, \$1.60; English oxides, in barrels per lb, 3½c; American, do, 2½c; Canadian, do, 1½c; Paris green, 11 to 1½c, burnt umber, per pound, 5c; chrome yellows, per pound, 11 to 12c; chrome greens, per pound, 12c; Indian red, 6c for ordinary, 10c for pure; agricultural red, 20 to 22c; golden ochre, 3½ to 4c. Tube colors—First break, 80c; second break, \$1.25; third break, \$2.40. Linseed oil, in barrels—delivered at Toronto, Hamilton, London or Guelph points, raw, 1 to 3 barrels, 55½c; 4 to 10 barrels, 53c; boiled 3c over these figures; delivered outside these points, 2c higher. Turpentine, in barrels—Selected packages, per gallon, 44½ to 47½. Glue—Common, broken, in barrels, 10 to 11c; French medal, 11 to 12c; cabinet makers', 17 to 18c; white, 16 to 17c. Castor oil, per pound, 8 to 8½c. Putty, \$2 per cwt. Resin, \$1 per cwt. Pine tar, (pint tins), \$1 per dozen.

SPECIAL TRADE NOTICE.

Taking experience as the test there can be no question about the superior quality of the "Myrtle Navy" tobacco. From the first year of its manufacture the demand for it has steadily grown. Even in the years which were marked by our business depression, there was no pause in the increase of the sale of it. In the dull years of 1876-'77 and '78, the sales it were vastly greater than in the prosperous year 1873.

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 Maltng Barley.

The undersigned have an assortment of brands and qualities of goods below named. Will be pleased to quote for assorted car lots or smaller quantities. Shipment "at once."

Tomatoes, 3lb Tins and Glass Jars
 Tomato Pulp, Gallons
 Peas, 2lb
 Corn, 2 and 3lb
 French Peas
 French Beans
 French Mushrooms
 Boston Baked Beans, 3lb
 String Beans, 2lb

Pineapple, Grated, Sliced and Whole
 Pineapple, Clover Leaf, Grated and Sliced
 Peaches in Glass
 Apples, 3lb and Gallons
 Raspberries, Black and Red
 Raspberries in Glass
 Cherries, 1) and 2lb
 Strawberries, 2lb
 Blueberries, 2lb
 Peaches, 2 and 3lb Yellow
 Plums, 2lb and Glass Jars
 Peas, 3lb Bartlett
 Blackberries, Glass Jars
 Gooseberries, 2lb
 Red Currants, 2lb
 Pumpkins 3lb,

Lucas, Steele & Bristol,

Wholesale Grocers, 73 McNab St. north, Hamilton, Ont.

THE MANUFACTURERS'

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

**Life and
 Accident**

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

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

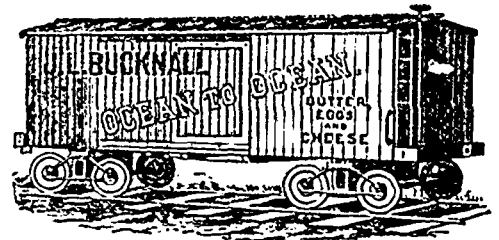
Insolvent and Trust Estates Managed with Promptness and Economy.

Special attention to Confidential Business Enquiries.

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

MUNROE & CO.,
 Wholesale Dealers in
Wines, Liquors and Cigars
 OF THE BEST BRANDS
 9th STREET, - BRANDON

ROBIN & SADLER
 MANUFACTURERS OF
Leather Belting
 SPECIALTIES
 DYNAMO BELTS
 WATERPROOF BELTING
 MONTREAL TORONTO
 2518 & 2520 NOTREDAME ST. 129 BAY ST.



J. L. Bucknall,
 (Successor to Grant, Horn & Bucknall.)

PRODUCE
 —AND—

Commission Merchant,
 128 Princess Street, WINNIPEG
 Creamery Butter, Dairy Butter,
 Cheese and Eggs Bought for Cash or
 Sold on Commission.
 FIRST CLASS STORAGE.

PURE GOLD MANUFACTURING CO.

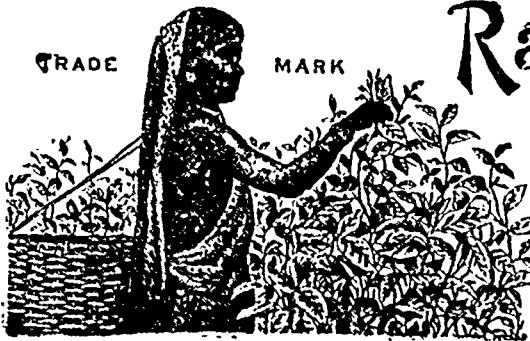
TORONTO,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE FOLLOWING CELEBRATED LINES

Pure Gold Flavoring Extracts. Pure Gold Spices.
 Pure Gold Baking Powder. Pure Gold Mustard.
 Pure Gold Turkish Coffee. Pure Gold Blacking.

Western Office and Sample Rooms: 482 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

J. D. ROBERTS, Western Manager.



**Ram Lal's
PURE
INDIAN TEA**

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE
AS MANUFACTURED ON THE
GARDENS IN INDIA.

Sold by Turner, Mackeand & Co., Wholesale Grocers, Winnipeg.

Alberta.

Thos. Deller, dry goods, Red Deer, has moved to Innisfail where he will open in the same business.

W. H. Asselstine, jeweler, Calgary, has effected a settlement with his creditors, and will continue the business.

The new town of Red Deer is growing. Several more dwellings are in course of erection, besides a number already completed this year.

R. A. Janes, grocer, Calgary, is succeeded by his son W. N. Janes, who will continue the business under the style W. N. Janes & Co. R. A. Janes will engage in the insurance and commission business.

**LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO.
LIMITED.**

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

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

All Grades of HARD WHEAT FLOUR in Barrels and Bags.

Offices at: MONTREAL. KEEWATIN. WINNIPEG.

E. A. Small & Co.,

—MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE OF—

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

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

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

S. C. MATTHEWS.

W. C. TOWERS.

FALL TRADE!

Our MR. S. C. MATTHEWS is now on usual trip to Pacific Coast, and will show our WESTERN friends Largest and Finest range of NEW GOODS ever offered in Canada. Magnificent display of TIES. NEW BRACES, our own patent. Please wait.

MATTHEWS, TOWERS & CO.

WHOLESALE MENS FURNISHINGS,

7 VICTORIA SQUARE,
COR. ST. JAMES STREET.

— MONTREAL.



P. O. Box 1305.

TELEPHONE 740.

Northwest Wire Co'y., Ltd.

Winnipeg, - Manitoba.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

BARBED WIRE, PLAIN TWISTED WIRE AND STAPLES.

A large quantity of Wire always on hand. Orders filled promptly. Send for our Samples and Prices before ordering elsewhere.

OFFICE: 89 Main Street.
FACTORY, Cor. Pt. Douglas Ave. and Lorne Sts.

W. T. KIRBY,
Secretary-Treasurer

THOS. CLEARHUE,

BROCKVILLE, - ONT.

—WHOLESALE DEALER IN—

Gloves, Mitts, Moccasins.

Canadian, American

—AND—

European Goods.

N.B.—Prompt Attention to Mail Orders.

STEEL, HAYTER & CO.

Toronto

GROWERS AND IMPORTERS OF

INDIAN TEAS

PROPRIETORS OF THE WELL KNOWN

“MONSOON” BRAND.

Agent: GEO. PARR, 521 Central Avenue.

WINNIPEG.

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

Winnipeg Board of Trade.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GRAIN AND HIDE INSPECTORS AND BOARD OF GRAIN EXAMINERS.

The midsummer meeting of the board of trade was held yesterday afternoon, when reports from various committees were presented.

The inspector of hides and leather presented his report, from which the following extracts are taken:

"I can only again state that the condition of trade in the city has improved, while the country has not, owing to the dealers buying lots flat, that is, a price for a number, with a certain tare for hides; and just so long as they do so carelessness will exist on the owners' side. I am safe in saying that the loss per annum to this province reaches into thousands of dollars, because they will not comply with the instructions issued by your board some two years ago. The hides inspected for the year ending June 30, 1892, were: No. 1, 9,850; No. 2, 5,274; No. 3, 845; total, 15,969. Fees collected, \$781.75.

GRAIN EXAMINERS' REPORT.

The President and Members:

Gentlemen—The board of grain examiners met to present their annual report. The board have had a number of meetings and attended to all the duties devolving on them under the General Inspection act. From action taken, the Winnipeg inspection division now embraces the territory lying between the Fort Arthur division and British Columbia. Legislation was secured to allow of the establishing of "commercial grades" of grain in any season, when, from weather causes, a considerable quantity of grain could not be taken into the schedule grade. An act authorizing the appointment of official weighers was passed in Ottawa at the request of boards of trade west of Lake Superior. This board may make regulations for the detailed working of the system, which, when approved by the minister of inland revenue, shall govern official weighers in this inspection division.

Messrs. McGaw, Spink and Martin, were appointed representatives to the meeting on the 23rd and 29th September last, to make standards for Manitoba grain.

We have to report that, during the last session of parliament, the inspection act was amended so as to provide that the boards for selecting standards, for all lines of produce, shall be appointed direct by the governor general in council instead of by the various boards of trade in the Dominion. We have no reason to doubt but that in this departure proper and competent persons will be chosen by the Government as fairly as by the boards of trade in the past.

Only one appeal has been made during the past twelve months from the Winnipeg grain inspector's grading and the inspector was sustained. The inspection appealed from was a grading of wheat of the 1890 crop and for a local firm. No appeals have been made from his inspection of the 1891.

S. A. MCGAW,
Chairman.

GRAIN INSPECTION.

C. N. BELL, Esq., Secretary Board Trade, Winnipeg.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to submit to you herewith—annual report of grain inspected in Winnipeg district for the twelve months ending June 30th, 1892.

The crop of '91 has been the most difficult since the inception of inspection at this district. Although large—it was not high class. Besides, the bad weather during harvest and fall, caused great deterioration, and worse still was the lamentable prevalence of smut. The different regions of country had marked special characteristics. This, together with the backwardness of threshing, made the determining of proper representative standards—in the time necessary—difficult. The fitness of these standards as adopted, has been questioned in some quarters. This, as inspector, is not my place to criticize, but I beg to take the opportunity of protesting in the strongest possible way, against insinuations made in the most public irresponsible manner, that these standards have not been worked up to. The statute governing this matter, makes such simple full provision for grievances that there is no reconciling their making such public complaint with the fact, that of the many cars inspected, they have not once asked for an arbitration, nor in any way made use of the board regularly constituted for that purpose—evidence enough surely of their want of grounds for protest and the integrity of the inspection.

DAVID HORN,
Grain Inspector.

Cars of grain inspected at Winnipeg district for the twelve months ending 30th June, 1892. (650 bushels each.)

WHEAT.	CARS.	PERCENT.	BUSHELS.
1 hard	424	3	275,400
2 hard	2,043	20	1,743,950
3 hard	2,219	17	1,401,850
1 northern	140	1	91,900
2 northern	431	4	345,150
3 northern	43	1	27,920
1 regular	2,403	194	1,021,750
2 regular	2,038	15	1,363,700
3 regular	648	4	350,200
1 rejected	232	14	103,800
Rejected	917	7	620,050
No grade	701	0	456,650
Feed	285	21	185,250
Total	13,372	100	8,691,800

DAVID HORN,
Grain Inspector.

The following board of examiners was elected:

Grain—S. A. McGaw, G. R. Crowe, Wm. Martin, D. G. McBean, S. Nairn.

Flour and meal—S. Nairn, D. H. McMillan, S. Spink, F. W. Thompson, C. H. Steele.

Hides and leather—P. Gallagher, E. F. Hutchings, W. N. Johnson, N. Bawlf, F. Ossenbrugge.

The legislative committee of the city council having requested the board to appoint representatives to confer with the delegates of other bodies interested in the question of municipal taxation, the standing committee on taxation was requested to deal with the matter.

The secretary reported on the information received at Ottawa during a recent visit as representative of the Grain exchange on the late amendment to the Inspection act, and other matters connected with the grain interests. The board then adjourned.

Charges in the Tariff.

Following are the resolutions providing for changes in the Canadian tariff laws:

Resolved. That it is expedient to amend the Act, chapter 33, Revised Statutes, intitled "An Act respecting the Duties of Customs," by repealing item numbered 610 in schedule C, to the said Act; and to amend the Act, 53 Victoria, chapter 20, intitled "An Act to Amend the Act respecting the Duties of Customs," by repealing the items numbered 95 and 122, under section 10 of the said Act; and to amend the Act 54-55 Victoria, chapter 45, intitled "An Act to Amend the Acts Respecting the Duties of Customs," by repealing the item numbered 1 under section 1 of the said Act, and to provide otherwise by enacting that the following rates of duty be substituted in lieu thereof:

Eggs, 5 cents per doz.

All molasses n.o.p., all syrups n.o.p., all tank bottoms, all tank washings, all cane juice, all concentrated cane juice, all beet root juice and all concentrated beet root juice, when imported direct without transshipment from the country of growth and production, (a) testing by polariscope 40 degrees or over, and not over 56 degrees, a specific duty of 1 1/2 cents per gallon; (b) when testing less than 40 degrees, a specific duty of 1 1/2 cents per gallon, and in addition thereto 1 cent per gallon for each degree or fraction of a degree less than 40 degrees, and 1 cent per degree additional; (c) and in addition to the foregoing rates a further specific duty in all cases of 2 1/2 cents per gallon when not so imported direct without transshipment. The packages (when of wood) in which imported to be in all cases exempt from duty.

Paraffine wax, stearic acid, and stearine of all kinds n.o.s., 3 cents per pound.

Glove leather when imported by glove manufacturers for use in their factories in the manufacture of gloves, viz.: Kid, lamb, buck, deer, and waterhog, tanned or dressed, colored or uncolored, 10 per cent. ad valorem.

Resolved, that it is expedient to provide that the duties of customs, if any, imposed by the said Acts on the articles named in this section

are hereby repealed, and that the said articles may be imported into Canada or taken out of warehouse for consumption free of duty.

Oleostearine, when imported by the manufacturers of leather for use in the manufacture of leather in their own factories.

Tin strip was'c.

Nitrate of soda.

Limo juice, crude only.

Resolved, that it is expedient to provide that the Governor in council may order at any time when he may deem it in the public interest to do so that item 2 under the foregoing resolution shall be suspended for such period as he may name, and that during such period the following be substituted therefor:

All molasses n.o.p., all syrups n.o.p., all tank bottoms, all tank washings, all cane juice, all concentrated cane juice, all beet root juice (.), testing by polariscope, 40 degrees or over, and not over 56 degrees, a specific duty of 1 1/2 cents per gallon. When testing less than 40 degrees, a specific duty of 1 1/2 cents per gallon, and, in addition thereto, 1 cent per gallon for each degree or fraction of a degree less than 40 degrees. The packages (when of wood) in which imported to be in all cases exempt from duty.

And also that for the like period item 2 of section 1 of the Act 54-55 Victoria, chapter 45, intitled, "An Act to Amend the Acts Respecting the Duties of Customs," shall be suspended.

And the Governor-in-council may as aforesaid further order that section 2 of the said Act, 54-55 Victoria, chapter 45, shall be suspended for such period as he may name, and that during the said period the following be substituted therefor:

The duties of customs, if any, imposed by the said Acts on articles mentioned as follows are hereby repealed. And the said articles may be imported into Canada or taken out of warehouse for consumption free of duty, that is to say:

All cane sugar, not above No. 14, Dutch standard, in color, all beet root sugar not above No. 14, Dutch standard, in color, all sugar sweepings, all sugar drainings or pumpings drained in transit, all melado, all concentrated melado, all molasses n.o.p., all concentrated molasses n.o.p., all cane juice n.o.p., all concentrated cane juice n.o.p., all beet root juice n.o.p., all concentrated beet root juice n.o.p., all tank bottoms n.o.p., and all concrete n.o.p.

Winnipeg Wheat Inspection.

The number of cars of wheat inspected at Winnipeg for the three weeks ended June 25, July 2, and July 9, 1892, is given below with the grading of the same.

Grade.	June 25.	July 2.	July 9.
Extra Manitoba hard	2	2	0
No. 1 hard	3	3	1
No. 2 hard	53	72	49
No. 3 hard	78	89	49
No. 1 Northern	0	1	1
No. 2 Northern	7	17	7
No. 3 Northern	5	6	4
No. 2 White tye	0	0	1
No. 1 Regular	48	35	44
No. 2 Regular	27	32	38
No. 3 Regular	7	9	6
No. 1 Rejected	2	2	3
No Grade	57	69	45
Rejected	14	14	19
Feed Wheat	0	0	1
Total	308	351	266

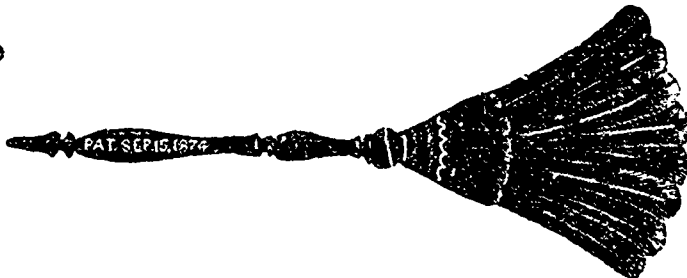
Total inspected for the three weeks, as above, 928 cars. Total inspected for the corresponding three weeks of last year, 67 cars. For the twelve months ended June 30 last, 13,372 cars of wheat were inspected at Winnipeg, or equal to 8,691,800 bushels. Of this 40 per cent. graded hard, 5 per cent. northern, 38 per cent. was classed in the three grades of "regular wheat," and the balance—17 per cent.—went rejected, no grade, etc.

O'LOUGHLIN BROS. & CO.,

New specialty in fine
Feather Dusters.

Standard Sizes now
in Stock.

No. 12.



No. 14.

FINEST FRESH GOODS. BEST VALUES. ORDER NOW.

Wholesale Paper, Stationery and General Jobbers
AND STEAM PRINTERS.

134 and 136 Second Avenue North, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Canadian Industry.

Census bulletin No. 10 deals with manufactures: The following gives a general view of the manufactures in Canada for 1891 and 1881, with a statement of the increases and the percentages of those increases in 1891 as compared with 1881:—

	1881.	1891.	Increase	per cent.
Number of establishments...	49,923	75,768	25,845	51.8
Capital invested...	\$165,332,023	\$33,836,317	188,534,191	111.
Number of employes	251,935	367,963	112,970	44.43
Wages paid	\$59,429,072	\$9,742,441	\$49,333,439	67.83
Cost of raw material	\$179,918,593	\$55,933,219	\$71,001,020	42.3
Value of products	\$320,676,958	\$75,445,705	\$105,769,037	53.5
Each workman produced in 1891	...	...	\$1,202.44	
" " received " 1881	...	...	1,214.72	
" " received " 1891	...	...	271.20	
" " received " 1881	...	...	233.11	

The proportion of wages to the total value of products was in 1891 29.98 per cent. 1881 19.19 per cent.

According to the returns, in 1891 there was in Canada \$31,134,172 invested in land for manufacturing purposes; \$59,763,325 in buildings and \$80,993,529 in machinery and tools. In addition the sum of \$181,910,791 was found to be the working capital employed.

Taking the four provinces which formed the original confederation, the history of manufacturing for twenty years is to be found in the following summary and analysis

Comparisons:—Four Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

	1871	1881	1891
Capital invested	\$ 77,961,020	\$153,776,181	\$320,153,259
Hands employed	187,912	244,293	343,030
Yearly wages	\$ 40,811,011	\$ 58,991,019	\$ 92,781,410
Raw material	121,007,816	174,819,935	212,179,965
Value of products	221,017,771	299,749,112	447,244,775
Each workman produced in 1891	...	...	\$1,309.82
" " " 1881	...	...	1,227.00
" " " 1871	...	...	1,179.00
Each workman received in 1891	...	...	270.50
" " " 1881	...	...	232.92
" " " 1871	...	...	217.35
Each \$1 invested produced in 1891	...	...	1.36
" " " 1881	...	...	1.29
" " " 1871	...	...	2.85

Proportion of wages to total value of products was in—
1891 29.77 per cent.
1881 19.0 "

If 100 represents the whole output of 1871, 1881 and 1891 the component parts contributed by each province is seen in the following table:—

	1871 percentage	1881 percentage	1891 percentage
Ontario	51.7	51.0	50.5
Quebec	34.8	33.8	32.2
Nova Scotia	5.5	6.0	6.4
New Brunswick	7.8	5.0	5.0
The others	...	3.3	3.9
	100.0	100.0	100.0

Contribution of all manufacturing industries to the actual wealth of the country

1891	\$219,463,480
1881	\$29,757,475
Increase, 1891 over 1881	\$189,706,005
Increase, per cent., 69.1	
Increase, 1891 over 1871	\$3,017,548
Increase, per cent., 34.2	

It is thus seen that the development of manufactures has added nearly 90 million dollars a year to the wealth of the country, as against an addition of 33 millions a year in the previous decade. In other words, a clear increase of nearly two-thirds in the annual contribution to the actual wealth of the country represents the results of the development of manufactures as compared with the decade, 1871-81.

In 1891, after deducting wages and cost of raw material, capital had a percentage profit of 42 per cent. out of which to pay expenses of interest, insurance, depreciation and loss by bad debt.

In 1891 the percentage of profit was 33 per cent.

The ultimate analysis of all these figures show:—

1st. That there has been a large increase in the number of hands employed; a large increase in the wages paid, and that the largest increase is in the capital invested.

The increase in the capital invested points to a large outlay for improved machinery—a fact, however, which we are unable to show from the figures themselves, as there was in 1831 no sub-division of "capital invested" into that invested in machinery and tools. But taken in connection with the proportionately greater increase in wages, it is safe to say that a very considerable amount of the increase in capital invested is due to the improved machinery introduced. In fact the great feature of the decade's industrial progress is the vastly improved state of manufacturing machinery, on account of which Canada is now much better fitted to meet outside rivalry than she was ten years ago.

3rd. That the average workman in 1891 earned 16 per cent. more wages than he did in 1881.

4th. That as every dollar invested produced in 1891 less than in 1881, the capital has had to be contented with a smaller profit.

5th. That notwithstanding the reduction in the gross profits of the manufacturer the workman has received a larger share of the total value of the products by 9 per cent.

7th. The facts of the census appear to substantiate the general proposition which expresses the experience of all progressive and prosperous countries, viz., that in proportion to the application of science, invention and skilled labour to the arts of producing the product is increased, the share falling to the owner of the capital is diminished in ratio to the joint product, but the share falling to the skilled workman is augmented, both absolutely and also relatively to the joint product.

A statement is given in detail of the various provinces. Leaving out the older provinces. The west shows as follows:—

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

	1881.	1891.	Increase.	per cent.
Number of establishments	420	755	335	80.
Capital invested	\$1,932,835	14,342,149	11,389,314	385.7
Number of employes	2,871	11,473	8,602	300.
Wages paid	\$ 923,213	3,550,727	2,631,614	283.2
Cost of raw material	\$1,273,896	5,201,801	3,931,058	309.
Value of products	\$2,982,781	11,916,023	8,934,141	302.2

MANITOBA.

	1881.	1891.	Increase.	per cent.
Number of establishments	351	1,029	678	193.
Capital invested	\$1,383,331	5,631,537	4,298,206	310.7
Number of employes	1,291	4,375	2,454	127.7
Wages paid	\$ 735,537	1,894,241	1,138,734	153.7
Cost of raw material	\$1,024,821	5,618,366	3,743,485	191.5
Value of products	\$3,413,028	10,126,082	6,713,059	198.7

THE TERRITORIES.

	1891.	1891.	Increase.	per cent.
Number of establishments	21	375	351	1,458.
Capital invested	\$101,600	1,713,179	1,605,679	1,500.
Number of employes	83	1,081	998	1,200.
Wages paid	\$ 35,425	425,151	389,728	1,100.
Cost of raw material	\$ 79,731	816,917	766,266	960.
Value of products	\$195,938	1,814,410	1,648,472	840.

Population of the United States.

The census office has got so far forward in its work dealing with the statistics of population as to be able to set forth the distribution of the population by color, sex and general nativity and by states and territories. The results of the first detailed count of population along these lines are presented in bulletin No. 191, which is one of very general interest. The primary results may be indicated as follows: The aggregate population in June, 1890, was 62,622,250, of which 32,067,880 were males and 30,554,370 were females. Of the total population 53,372,703 were native born and 9,249,547 were foreign born, and 54,983,890 were white and 7,638,360 were colored.

As has been before shown the population as a whole increased during the decade ending in 1890 by 12,466,467, or 24.86 per cent. The males increased from 25,518,820 in 1880 to 32,067,880 in 1890, or 25.66 per cent. The females, on the other hand, increased from 24,636,963 in 1880 to 30,554,370, or 24.02 per cent. These statistics indicate that the male population of the country is increasing at a slightly greater rate than the population of the country as a whole. The native born population of the country increased from 43,475,540 to 53,372,703 in 1890, or 22.76 per cent., as compared with 31.78 per cent. for the preceding decade, and the foreign born portion of the population increased from 6,679,943 in 1880 to 9,249,549 in 1890, or 38.47 per cent. as

compared with 19.99 per cent. for the preceding decade. The figures show not only that the foreign born population is increasing at a greater rate than the native born population, but also that the rate of increase of the native born population has decreased as compared with the preceding decade, while the rate of increase of the foreign population has increased as compared with that for the preceding decade.

The term "colored" as used in the census bulletin includes, it should be remarked, not only persons of African descent, but also Chinese, Japanese and civilized Indians. The increase of the colored population for the decade ending in 1890 was 885,547, or 13.11 per cent., while the white population increased by 11,580,920, or 26.63 per cent. The increase of the white population for the preceding decade was 29.22 per cent., and that of the colored population was apparently 35.90 per cent., but as is well known these figures cannot be used for purposes of trustworthy comparison owing to the defects of the census of 1870 in reference to the colored population of the south. The rate of increase of the colored population for the decade ending in 1890 was less than for any of the four preceding decades except that ending in 1870, the figures for which, however, were probably too low. It is very much less than the rates of increase for the decades ending in 1850 and 1860.

Proceeding to some more general aspects of the statistics it may be noted that 51.21 per cent. of the total population returned in 1890 were males and 48.79 per cent. were females. These figures are not widely different from those of 1850 when 51.04 per cent. were males and 48.96 per cent. were females. The native born population constituted 85.23 per cent. of the whole in 1890, while the foreign born constituted 14.77 per cent. The proportions in 1850 were 90.32 per cent. and 9.68 per cent. respectively. The whites constituted 87.50 per cent. and the colored people 12.50 per cent. in 1890 as compared with 81.31 per cent. and 15.69 per cent. respectively in 1850, figures which show that the white portion of the population is relatively greater as compared with the colored than it was forty years ago. Leaving the colored population aside it appears that the native whites of native parents represented in 1890 54.87 per cent. of the whole, the native the native whites of foreign parents 18.37 per cent. of the whole, and the foreign whites 14.56 per cent. of the whole.

Toronto Leather Prices.

Prices are: Sole, slaughter, medium heavy, per pound, 23 to 25c; Spanish No. 1 per pound, 23 to 25c; Spanish No. 2 per lb 21 to 22c; Spanish No. 3 per lb 18 to 20c; calfskin, Canadian light 65 to 70c; calfskin, Canadian medium 70 to 73c; calfskin, Canadian heavy 65 to 70c; calfskin, French \$1.05 to \$1.30; upper, light medium 30 to 33c; splits 15 to 23c; harness, prime, 15 to 18 lbs, 24 to 26c; harness, light, per lb 22 to 24c; buff 14 to 16c; pebble 14 to 15c; oak harness, American, 45 to 50c; oak harness, English backs 65 to 70c; oak bridle and skirtings, 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 cup soles \$4.50 to \$8; hemlock taps \$3 to \$5.75; cod oil per gal. 45 to 50c; degreas, per lb 4 1/2 to 5c; japonica per lb 6 to 6 1/2c; oak extract 4c; hemlock extract 3c; lampblack 20 to 30c; suniac, per ton \$65 to \$70; roundings, white oak 10 to 25c; roundings, black 18 to 20c; roundings, hemlock 15c.

The Ontario government is starting in opposition to the binder twine trust, and will establish a twine factory to be operated by prison labor, in connection with the central prison, Toronto. Farmers are to be supplied the twine at cost.

THE RIGBY Waterproof Clothing

Has been in the market but a short time and already its merits are appreciated beyond our most sanguine expectations.

ORDERS.

Are coming in freely from all parts of the country.

ANOTHER MONTHS SALES

Such as the last and it will tax our proofing staff to the utmost to fill the orders. We are now proofing Tweeds suitable for Men's Suits and Ladies' Ulsters and Jackets which we are offering in the piece, samples of which are now being shown on the road by our travellers, on special trips with RIGBY Goods.

Remember that we claim RIGBY proofed materials to be waterproof, which can be satisfactorily tested by any one before purchasing.

Ladies and Gentlemen will appreciate the comfort of having a nice Tweed Overcoat or Ulster used in ordinary wear, thoroughly Porous and yet a sure protection during a rain-storm.

(SAMPLE ORDERS SOLICITED) **H. SHOREY & CO.,**
MONTREAL.



It was a Rosebud all the same.

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

Pure Highland Scotch Whiskies.

THE FAMOUS LAGAVULIN DISTILLERY, ISLAND OF ISLAY, SCOTLAND.

The Lagavulin Whisky is famous for its fine quality, being made from pure Scotch Malt Oats, 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.

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Merchants' Protective Law and Collection Association,

HEAD OFFICE: 130 Princess Street, - WINNIPEG. For lessening the expense and work of effectually pushing Collections.

For protecting merchants against persons who have rendered themselves unworthy of credit.

For furnishing merchants and others reliable and valuable information which cannot be obtained from any other source.

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CIGARS!

Encourage Home Manufactures by smoking

Republics, Columbia, Canucks, Selects & Specials

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Express Job Printing

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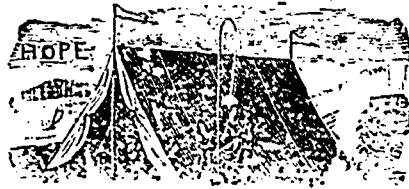
TELEPHONE 674.

Office Stationery. Envelopes and small orders not requiring binding will be forwarded on day following receipt of mail order if received at office by 9 a.m.

GIVE US A TRIAL ORDER

Mail orders receive as close attention as though taken over the Office Counter.

State on order 'Express Order'



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MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

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

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Wholesale and Manufacturing

STATIONERS,

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SPECIALTIES.

Account Books Paper—all kinds
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Leather Goods Binders' Materials
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NO.	DESCRIPTION.	PER GROSS.
202	Railway Pen, fine point.....	40c
212	Peruvian Pen, medium point.....	70c
222	Queen Pen, fine point.....	70c
232	Ledger Pen, fine point.....	70c
242	Beaver Pen, turned up point.....	60c
252	Commercial Pen, medium point.....	60c
262	Electric Pen, fine point.....	60c
282	Public Pen, fine point.....	45c
302	Falcon Pen, medium point.....	40c
402	Lorne Pen, extra broad point.....	65c
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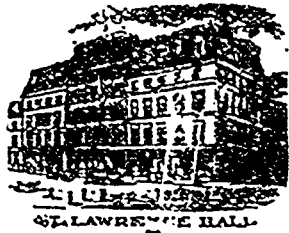
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"EXTRA"
BRAND.

BELTING

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

Every Attention paid to
Guests.
MONTREAL.



Specialties in every respect.
Appointments Filled.
Ordnance Prices.

Wm. Ferguson,

WHOLESALE

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

Permit Orders Promptly Executed.

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THE CANADA JUTE COMPANY, LTD.

MONTREAL.

JUTE AND COTTON BAGS,

Twines and Hessians.

ALL KINDS CARRIED IN STOCK.

Write for Samples and Prices before Purchasing
Elsewhere.

PRINTING SACKS IN COLORS A SPECIALTY.

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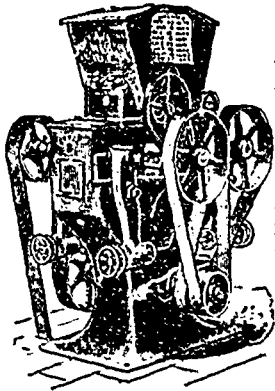
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MACHINERY BROKERS.

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Dealers in Engines and Boilers, Flour Mill and Grain Elevator Machinery, Steam Boat, Saw Mill, Wood Working and Mining Machinery, Iron Tools, Steam Pumps, Force Pumps, Wind Mills, Hoists, Mill Furnishings and Engineers Supplies.

Sole Agents for Dodge Wood Split Pulleys, and Manilla Rope Transmissions. Western Agents for Royal Electric Co., Montreal. Latest Improved Thomson-Houston Systems of Arc and Incandescent Lighting, Electrical Supplies, &c. Second-hand Machinery bought and sold.



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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

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REED AND RATTAN.

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Samuel P. Russell, C.A.

SPECIALTY:

Short Cuts in **BOOK-KEEPING**

If you are weary of the Restrictions of a Bound Ledger, write for a sample sheet of my patent

'Loose Sheet Ledger,'

P.O. Box 609.

WINNIPEG, - MAN.

BROMLEY & CO.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—



AWNINGS, STACK COVERS, ETC.

Mattresses of all Kinds.

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

TENTS TO RENT.

Cor. Princess and 7th Ave. north, Winnipeg.

JAS. COOPER.

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Cooper & Smith,

MANUFACTURERS,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES!!

36, 38 & 40 FRONT ST. WEST

TORONTO.

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.

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

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Manufacturers Fine Stationery, Aberdeen, Scotland.

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CORNER PRINCESS AND BANNATYNE STREETS
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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.

Alberta Ry. & Coal Co. and Great Falls & Canada Ry. Co.

CONDENSED JOINT TIME TABLE
In Effect March 20th, 1892

Going South.		STATION		Going North	
Mixed No. 5	Daily, except Sunday.	Mixed No. 6		Mixed No. 0	
7 30a	Ar	Great Falls	De	6 00p	
6 45		Vaughan		5 40	
6 00		Steel		0 15	
4 15		Collins		7 45	
2 30		Pondera		9 30	
1 00		Conrad		10 45	
12 05p		Shelby Junct.		12 05a	
10 50		Rocky Springs		12 55	
10 00		Kevin		1 45	
9 10	De	Sweet Grass	Ar	2 35	
		(Internat'l bound.)			
3 10	Ar	Coutts	De	3 20	
7 20	De	Blilk River	Ar	4 10	
7 30		Brunton		5 00	
4 50		Sterling		6 40	
3 30	De	Lethbridge	Ar	8 00	

Going West.		STATIONS.		Going East.	
Mixed No. 2	Daily	Freight No. 3	D. ex. No 1	Mixed No. 1	Daily
7 00p	De	Dunmore	Ar	9 55a	10 40p
10 30	De	Grassy Lake	Ar	12 45p	2 00a
2 00a	Ar	Lethbridge	De	4 45p	5 40a

CONNECTIONS.

Cans Pacific R-ilway at Dunmore Junction: East bound Atlantic Express leaves Dunmore at 10 17 a.m.; South bound train (Pacific Express) leaves Dunmore at 2 p.m.
Great Northern Railway at Great Falls: South bound train to Helena, Butte, &c., leaves Great Falls at 10 45 a.m.; East bound train to St. Paul, &c., leaves Great Falls at 3 00 p.m.

E. T. GALT, W. D. BARCLAY, H. MARTIN,
Gen. Manager. Gen. Super't. Gen. Traffic Agent.

TIME CARD No. 5.

To take effect June 30th, 1892.

Columbia and Kootenay Steam Navigation Co. Limited.

REVELSTOKE, B.C.

Arrow Lakes and Columbia River Route River Steamers.

C and K. S. N. Co's Steamer leaves Revelstoke every Monday and Thursday at 4 a.m., for Robson, Trail Creek and Litch Dalles, returning to Revelstoke on Wednesdays and Saturdays making close connections with the Canadian Pacific Railway at Revelstoke, the Columbia and Kootenay R. at Robson for Nelson, and the Spokane Falls and Northern R. at Little Dalles for Spokane Falls, Washington.

Kootenay Lake and Bonner's Ferry Route
STEAMER NELSON connects with Columbia & Kootenay Railway at Nelson and calls at all points on Kootenay Lake.

F. G. CHRISTIE, J. W. TROUP,
Secretary. Manager.

ALLAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

From Montreal and Quebec to Liverpool and London direct.

NUMIDIAN from Montreal July 23
PAHSIAN " " July 30
CIRCASSIAN " " Aug. 6

RATES. Saloon, \$45 to \$50, Intermediate, \$20. Steerage, \$20.

SPECIALLY LOW PREPAID RATES.

STATE LINE New York to Glasgow via Londonderry Through Tickets to all parts of Europe.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA July 25
STATE OF NEVADA Aug 11

RATES. Saloon, \$40 to \$50, Intermediate, \$20, Steerage, \$20.

For full information as to rates, reservations, &c. apply to any Railway or Steamship agent, or to

ROBERT KERR,
Genl. Passenger Agent, WINNIPEG



Excursions to the East

Excursions to the Old Country

Excursions to Banff

Excursions to Nelson, B.C.

Excursions to Spokane

Excursions to the Coast

Excursions to California

Excursions to Alaska

Excursions to Japan

Excursions to China

Excursions around the World

Lake Steamers "Manitoba," "Alberta" & "Athabasca" leave Fort William every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. S.S Cambria, Port Arthur to Duluth every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.

Ocean Steamers "Empress of India," "Empress of Japan" and "Empress of China" leave Vancouver every three weeks.

Send for Summer Tours, Fishing and Shooting, and Westward to the Far East, to Wm. McLEOD City Ticket Agent, 471 Main St., Winnipeg; J. S. CARTER, Depot Agent, or ROBT. KERR, Gen. Pass. Agent, Winnipeg.

ROBT. KERR,
General Passenger Agent,
WINNIPEG.

The J. C. McLaren Belting Co., Montreal, has supplied the Dominion Cotton Mills with a 30 inch double leather belt, and also a 28 inch double to the Consumers Cordage Co., who are now starting up the St. John factory.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME CARD.

Taking effect on Sunday, April 3rd, 1892.
(Central or 90th Meridian Time.)

North Bound			South Bound		
Brandon Ex. Tues. Th. & Sat.	St. Paul Ex. Tues. & Thurs. Daily.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	St. Paul Express, Daily.	Brandon Ex. Tues. & Thurs. Daily.
2.20p	4.25p	0	Winnipeg	11 10a	1.10p
2.10p	4.13p	3.0	Portage Junction	11.19a	1.20p
1.57p	3.55p	9.3	St. Norbert	11.23a	1.30p
1.45p	3.45p	15.3	Cartier	11.47a	1.40p
1.28p	3.28p	23.5	St. Agathe	12.00p	2.00p
1 20p	3.17p	27.4	Union Point	12.14p	2.17p
1.05p	3.05p	32.5	Silver Plains	12.26p	2.25p
12.50p	2.48p	40.4	Morris	14.45p	2.45p
	2.33p	46.8	St. Jean	1 00p	
	2.13p	60.0	Letellier	1.24p	
	1.50p	65.0	Emerson	1 50p	
	1.31p	68.1	Pembina	2.00p	
	9.45a	108	Grand Forks	5.50p	
	6 35a	223	Winnipeg Junction	9.50p	
	8 35p	470	Minneapolis	0 30a	
	8.00p	481	St. Paul	7.05a	
	9.00p	833	Chicago	9.35a	

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

East Bound.			West Bound		
Freight Mon. Wed. & Fri.	Passenger Tues. & Thurs. Daily.	Miles from Morris.	STATIONS.	Passenger Mon. Wed. & Fri.	Freight Tues. & Thurs. Daily.
12 20p	2 20p		Winnipeg	1.10p	3.00a
7 00p	12 40p		Morris	2.55p	8.45a
6.10p	12.15p		Low Farm	3.18p	9 30a
5.14p	11.48a	10 0	Myrtle	3.43p	10.19a
4.49p	11.37a	21 2	Roland	3.53p	10.30a
4.00p	11.18a	25 9	Rosebank	4.05p	11.13a
3.30p	11.03a	33 5	Miami	4.25p	11 50a
2.45p	10.40a	39 6	Deerwood	4.48p	12.33p
2.20p	10 23a	49 0	Altamont	5.01p	1.05p
1.40p	10.08a	54 1	Somerset	5.21p	1 45p
1.13p	9.53a	62 1	Swan Lake	5.37p	2.17p
12.43p	9.37a	69 4	Indian Springs	5.52p	2.48p
12.10p	9.20a	74 0	Maricapolis	6.03p	3.12p
11.46p	9 10a	70 4	Greenway	6.20p	3.45p
11.15a	8.55a	86 1	Balder	6.35p	4.18p
10.22a	8.30a	92 3	Belmont	7.00p	5.07p
9 52a	8 15a	102 0	Hilton	7.38p	5.45p
9.16a	7.57a	109 7	Ashdown	7.53p	6.22p
9.02a	7.47a	120 0	Wawanesa	8.06p	6.38p
8 15a	7.24a	129.5	Rounthwaite	8.28p	7.27p
7 28a	7 04a	137 2	Martinville	8.48p	8.05p
7.00a	6.45a	145.1	Brandon	9.10p	8.4 p

West-bound Passenger Trains stop at Belmont for meal

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

East Bound.		West Bound.	
Mixed except Sunday	Alp. Fr. m. Winn. p.m.	STATIONS.	W. Ex. daily except Sunday.
11.35a	0	Winnipeg	4.20p
11.15a	3 0	Portage Junction	4.41p
10.40a	11.5	St. Charles	5.13p
10.41a	14.7	Headingley	5.20p
10.17a	21.0	White Plains	5.45p
9.29a	35.2	Eustaco	6.23p
9.06a	42.1	Oakville	6.56p
8.25a	55 5	Portage la Prairie	7.40p

Passengers will be carried on all regular freight trains Pullman Palace Sleeping and Dining Cars on St. Paul and Minneapolis Express daily.

Connection at Winnipeg Junction with two Vestibul-d through trains daily for all points in Montana, Washington, British Columbia, Oregon and California; also close connection at Chicago with eastern lines.

CHAS. S. FEE, H. SWINFORD,
G. P. & T. A., St. Paul. General Agt., Winnipeg.
H. J. BELSH, Ticket Agent, 463 Main St., Winnipeg.