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Reserve Fund.....£265,000 "

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E. B. Grindley, General Manager. E. Stanger, Inspector.

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Brantford. Kingston. Paris. Vancouver.  
Fredericton. London. Quebec. Victoria.  
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CAPITAL PAID UP .....\$1,236,000  
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DIRECTORS:

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" Chicago—Bank of Montreal;  
" St. Paul—Merchants National Bank;  
" London, Eng.—Alliance Bank.

**WINNIPEG BRANCH.**  
ESTABLISHED 1882.

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, - - \$850,000.00.

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

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

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

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Successor to ALLEN & BROWN.

THIS SEASON'S GOODS.

Fresh New 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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Boleseyaln, 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.)

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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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381 MAIN STREET,

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**Osler & Hammond,**

18 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

(Members Toronto Stock Exchange)

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**FINANCIAL AGENTS**

-AND DEALERS IN-

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Real Estate Bought and Sold. Money to Loan.

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**MANUFACTURERS SELLING AGENTS**

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Manufacturers of

**BISCUITS AND CONFECTIONERY**

OFFICE AND FACTORY.

COR. FONSECA AND HIGGINS STS.

WINNIPEG.

All our Goods are Guaranteed strictly First Class.

**IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA**

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Capital Paid up ..... 1,940,607.00  
Reserve Fund ..... 1,020,292.00

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TORONTO (Yonge and Queen Sts.  
(Yonge and Bloor Sts.

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Deposits received and interest allowed at current rates.  
Municipal and Other Debentures Purchased  
Agents in Great Britain—Lloyd's Bank, (Ltd) 72 Lombard street, London, with whom moneys may be deposited for transfer by letter or cable to any of the above branches.

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Capital Paid Up, \$5,799,200. Rest, \$2,510,000.

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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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-THE-

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New Style Patent Key Canned Meats, Rex Brand.

PACKED BY THE  
Cudahy Packing Co., South Omaha, U.S.A.

ORDER  
REX BRAND  
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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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The Ames, Holden Company,

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—WHOLESALE—

Hardware, Cutlery,  
Guns, Ammunition,  
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ETC.

Princess St., WINNIPEG.

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WHOLESALE GROCERS,

26 McDermott Street,

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PORTER AND RONALD

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

GROCKERY,

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CHANDELIER, S,

OUTLERY,

SILVER-PLATED WARE & FANCY GOODS

230 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG.

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WINNIPEG, - MAN.

—DEALER IN—

Iron, Steel, Hardware, Paints,  
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Special attention given to

Teas, Coffees, Canned Goods,

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CORNER KING AND ALEXANDER STREETS

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Ask Your Wholesale Grocer

—FOR—

Railroad and Steamship Brand

—OR—

MATCHES.

GUARANTEED SECOND TO NONE!

H. A. NELSON & SONS,

TORONTO. MONTREAL.

Mackenzie, Powis & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

FIRST CROP

NEW SEASON JAPANS!

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

— ALSO NEW —

Congous, Assams and Ceylons.

Cor. McDermot & Princess Sts., WINNIPEG.

WINDOW GLASS

Single and Double Strength.

Polished Plate.

Enamelled and Colored Glass.

Mirrors, Etc.

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

G. F. Stephens & Co.

MARKET STREET EAST,

WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

CARSCADEN, PECK & CO.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

CLOTHING,

SHIRTS

—AND—

FUR GOODS

And Wholesale Dealers in Men's Furnishings.

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WINNIPEG, Man.

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# The Commercial

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

**Tenth Year of Publication  
ISSUED EVERY MONDAY**

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**JAMES E. STEEN,**  
Publisher.

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

WINNIPEG, JULY 11, 1892.

## Eastern Business Changes. ONTARIO.

- A. Ardagh, physician, Barrie, is dead.
- C. K. Welliver, harness, Elmira, has assigned.
- A. C. Bishop, furniture, Elmvale, has assigned.
- Richard Lyness, groceries, Delhi, has assigned.
- Jerry Sullivan, tins, Williamstown, has assigned.
- John Perry, groceries, Woodstock, has assigned.
- A. E. Chapman, hardware, Hastings, has assigned.
- E. Dunn, general store, Thorndale, has assigned.
- E. & C. Wallis, milliners, Toronto, have dissolved.
- J. C. Johnston, implement agent, Lamlash, is dead.
- Geo. Hilliard, lumber and mill, Peterboro, is dead.
- F. N. Kirkham, general store, Walters Falls, is dead.
- J. W. Shields, general store, Mono Road, has sold out.
- S. McFarlane, groceries, Wallaceburg, has sold out.
- Henry Helmka, sawmill, &c, Springfield, has sold out.
- W. J. Twomey, groceries, Amherstburg, has assigned.
- Harris & Campbell, furniture, Ottawa, have assigned.
- W. J. Austin, general store, Haliburton, has assigned.
- G. W. Ames & Co., bankers, Warton, have dissolved.

- Wm. Hazelton, shoes, Renfrew, is offering to compromise.
- J. W. Triokey, general store, Harrowsmith, has assigned.
- Wall & Co., dry goods, Chatham. Style now Wall & Butler.
- Wm. Martin, groceries, Toronto. Estate sold to J. Gordon.
- S. McFarlane, groceries, Wallaceburg, has sold out to A. Hay.
- Cash & Co., groceries and boots and shoes, Ripley, have sold out.
- W. J. Morrow, groceries and liquors, Peterboro, is compromising.
- Paul Shakespeare, dry goods and groceries, Toronto, has assigned.
- R. Jackson & Co., liquors, Toronto, is selling out to D. Kirkpatrick.
- Andrew Crawford, tailor, Aurora, has compromised at 60 per cent.
- Boggs Bros., coal and wood, Toronto. D. H. Bogge of this firm is dead.
- J. E. Burrows, general store, Conn, has been succeeded by G. W. Burrows.
- The Ontario Wire Fence Co., limited, Platon, have been burned out. Insured.
- Rice & Chapple, wholesale stationery, &c, London, are going out of business.
- J. Tierney & Co., groceries and liquors, Kingston, are offering a compromise.
- H. W. W. Gardner, books, &c, Sault Ste. Marie, has been burned out. Insured.
- G. B. Splane, spring bed manufacturer, Smith's Falls, is offering a compromise.
- H. G. Ladell & Co., general store, Port Sydney, have been succeeded by A. H. Ladell.
- Casselman Lumber Co., Casselman. Assignee advertises assets for sale by auction on 22nd inst.
- Dawson & Co., fruits, Brampton, have opened in the same line, wholesale and retail, in Toronto.

## QUEBEC.

- A. J. Auger, trader, Quebec, has assigned.
- Day & Deblois, founders, Montreal, have assigned.
- A. Gagnon & Co., founders, Quebec, have dissolved.
- G. Caron, general store, St. Aubert, offering compromise.
- Langevin & Monday, clothing, &c., Montreal, have assigned.
- D. E. Landry, general store, St. Flavie station, has assigned.
- Ontario & Manitoba Milling Agency, Montreal, is dissolved.
- N. P. Ginghas, blacksmith, Knowlton, shop destroyed by freshet.
- Duval & Godin, Canadian Optical Co., Montreal, have dissolved.
- L. E. Cloutier, estate of dry goods, Montreal, meeting of creditors.
- Mrs. C. Dionne, general store, St. Pierre, is retiring from business.
- F. B. Dakin, porcelain works, St. Johns, has sold out to A. MacDonald.
- L. A. Westover, grist and saw mill, Bromo Corners, mill damaged by freshet.
- Hammond & Moffatt, manufacturers cheese boxes, Bolton Glen, mill damaged by freshet.

## NOVA SCOTIA.

- W. W. Beardsley, shoes, Berwick, is dead.
- Miles McMillan, harness, Annapolis, has sold out.
- James Benere, general store, Enfield, has assigned.
- W. H. & A. Lusby, tanners, Amherst, are burned out; insured \$1,400.
- Harris & Horsfall, drugs and fancy goods, Yarmouth, have been succeeded by Harris & Guest.

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

- Wm. Cowling & Co., dry goods, Moncton, have assigned.
- A. H. Nowman, carriages, Newcastle, is burned out; no insurance.
- Coroy Bros., saw and grist mills, Havelock, are burned out; no insurance.
- J. L. Horton, boots, shoes, hardware and clothing, St. Stephen, is dead.

## The Reciprocity Negotiations.

It has more than once been pointed out in these columns that, in the recent reciprocity negotiations, the United States government asked Canada to act upon a principle which she has herself rejected in all the treaties which she has formed with the countries to the south. She asked that we should give preferential treatment to her as against the whole world, Great Britain, to which we look for protection, included. As the Philadelphia Record points out, President Harrison and Mr. Blaine well knew that with this demand Canada "could not comply." "The demand that Canada should give preferential treatment to American goods," that journal adds, "was much beyond the boasted reciprocity policy itself," of which examples are given. "In the treaty with Cuba, Spain gives no preference to the imports of the United States over the imports of Great Britain and other countries with which Spain has treaties containing 'the most-favored-nation' clause. Brazil has lowered her duties upon certain products of the United States, but there is no evidence that Brazil discriminates in any respect against the trade of other countries. Yet Canada is asked to give preferential rates of duties against the trade of Great Britain as well as that of other commercial nations, and this is called negotiating a treaty of reciprocity. It is not strange that the negotiations were broken off." This view fairly represents the opinion of the more candid portion of the American people; and it is at once just and reasonable.

How came the United States to ask from Canada what she has not obtained from any other country, what she has not herself granted to any other country? She does not agree to take free sugar from one country only; she takes on the same terms from all the American nations with which she has treaties, if they have sugar to sell. Nor does she stop here. If she did, the effect would be to give a preference in her market to cane over beet sugar; but she grants the same terms to European countries which produce beet sugar. Why, then, did she insist on terms of exclusive dealing when she came to treat with Canada, terms which she did not obtain, or ask, or give, in her dealings with other nations? The reason we believe is that certain economists in Canada hold out to her the prospect of such terms being accorded by this country. They said, in effect, that if the present Canadian government does not do so, its successor will; and, prior to the last general election, they added, the advent of the men who will act upon this policy is at hand. The prediction proved false, and the bye elections afterwards removed any lingering doubt there might have been on the subject, and made it plain that this is a point which Canada has not the least intention to grant. The United States government may have had reason for her hesitation before the voice of Canada was heard at the polls; it could have had none at the date of the last negotiations. But it had taken up a false position, at an early stage of the question, and from that position it was unable to extricate itself, after its untenableness became apparent. —*Monetary Times.*

Macdonald's "Ingots" tobacco is again on the market. The manufacturer ceased making this quality in 7's in December last to meet the changes in the inland revenue regulations and the conveniences of the retail trade. The new "Ingots" are eight to the pound.



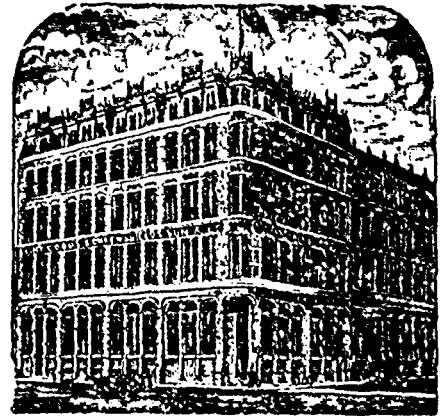
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—WHOLESALE—

## DRY GOODS

WINNIPEG, Man. ESTABLISHED 1874.

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



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Stock now Complete in all departments.  
Letter orders receive careful and prompt attention.

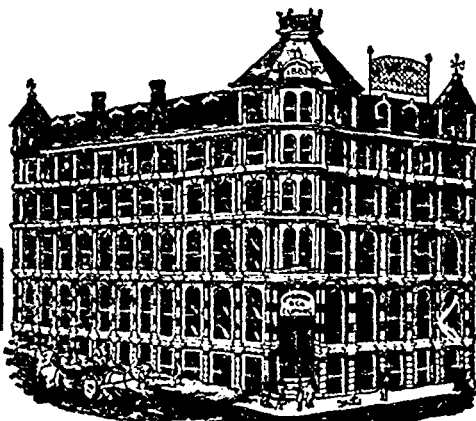
—SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA FOR THE—  
**EVERFAST ·· STAINLESS ·· HOSIERY**  
Complete set of **U. J. Redmond,** Donaldson's Block,  
Samples with **WINNIPEG.**

## Jas. O'Brien & Co.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

# CLOTHING

Montreal and Winnipeg.



HEAD OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY:  
VICTORIA SQUARE. - MONTREAL.

## McAlpine Tobacco Co.

—MANUFACTURERS OF THE FOLLOWING UNEQUALLED BRANDS OF—

### CHEWING and SMOKING TOBACCO.

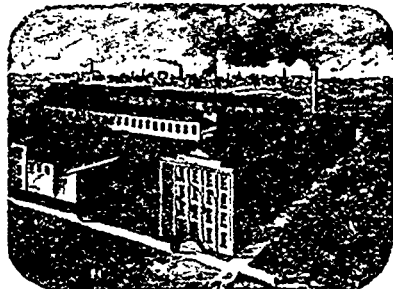
CHEWING:

**"BEAVER"**

(In 18 lb. Butts)

**TECUMSEH,' fancy**

(In 10 lb. Butts)



SMOKING:

**'SILVER ASH,' cut**

(In 5 lb. boxes)

**'Gold Nuggets,' plug**

(In 18 lb. caddies)

If your wholesale man cannot supply these goods send for quotations **Direct to the Factory**  
**TORONTO, - - ONTARIO.**

## McIntyre, Son & Co.

Manufacturers' Agents and Importers of

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

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Bar Iron,  
Steel,  
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House Furnishings, Cutlery  
ETC., ETC.

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Specially Selected for the Northwest.

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British Columbia, by  
**D. C. MCGREGOR, - McIntyre Block WINNIPEG**

# The Commercial

WINNIPEG, JULY 11, 1892.

## A NEGLECTED SOURCE OF PROFIT.

THE COMMERCIAL has frequently endeavored to show the value of raising hogs in Manitoba, from a commercial stand point. We leave it to agricultural journals to discuss what kind of hogs are most suitable to the country, and what particular treatment they require. But providing that the climate, etc., of the country is suitable for raising hogs, the commercial side of the question is certainly favorable to the industry. Tons upon tons of cured hog products, lard, etc., are being brought in from eastern Canada, to supply the demand for these lines in the west. Formerly large quantities of cured hog products were brought from Chicago and other United States packing points, but the increase in the duty has operated in favor of eastern Canada packers, who now provide the bulk of supply.

THE COMMERCIAL has frequently urged that these products should all be produced at home, and that not only should Manitoba and the Territories be supplied with home raised and home cured products, but that we should also supply the large demand for such products in British Columbia. We have tried to point out in the past, that a great deal of the grain sent out of Manitoba, which has to bear a high rate of freight to the east, should be consumed here in feeding animals, particularly hogs. At present we are paying freight both ways. We pay freight upon the hog products brought from the east, and we pay freight on low grade grain sent to the east for feed, when we could feed the grain here and save the freight. This year there are tons of grain in the country which would make good feed for hogs, if the animals were here to eat it up, but which is hardly saleable for shipment, or at least not saleable at a profit.

THE COMMERCIAL has always contended that it would be far more profitable to feed cheap grain here than to ship it, though we were not able to supply much information in the way of statistics upon this point. An experiment carried on at the Dominion experimental farm, at Ottawa, however, bears out our assertions. Professor Robertson, of the Ottawa farm, says that last winter a carload of frosted wheat was sent from Manitoba to the farm. They wanted to find the comparative value of the wheat in cattle and swine feeding. They found the frosted stuff quite equal to any mixture of grain for beef making, both in rapidity of gain and quality of beef. In the making of bacon they got 16.4 pounds of increase in live weight, per bushel of frozen wheat, sold the pork at 5½ cents per pound, live weight, and therefore realized 86 cents per bushel. Now, here is the proof of the pudding. Manitoba farmers have been selling damaged grain at from 15 to 30 cents per bushel, which would bring them 80 to 90 cents per bushel if marketed in the form of fat hogs. There seems certainly to be a great waste in this transaction.

Besides the loss in shipping low grade grain, the curing of hogs would build up an important

industry at home. This industry has been the main support in building up some of the cities of the central western states. Several attempts have been made to build up a packing industry in Winnipeg, but the supply of hogs has been so limited that no progress has been made. With low prices likely to rule for coarse grains, and always the possibility of occasional years in which there will be considerable low grade wheat, it would appear that what our farmers require more than any other thing is hogs. It would pay even to feed the best grades of wheat, in preference to selling at present values. In fact at average wheat values in this country, selling the grain in the form of pork would return a better profit for everything but the very choicest grades.

The only thing we have heard urged against the raising of hogs here, is the cold winters. We think, however, that this difficulty could be overcome by building a warm place with some of the straw which is usually burnt upon our Manitoba farms, after threshing. Hogs do not require a very roomy place of abode. This point, however, we will leave for the agricultural papers.

## ANOTHER IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENT.

The advancement of Manitoba, and Western Canada in general, goes on apace. Railway construction is progressing on a number of roads in various parts of the country, and quick development of agricultural and other interests always quickly follows the opening up of any new sections by railway. The large number of settlers who have come into the country this year, the activity in railway construction and the new industries of various kinds which have been set on foot, all mark the year 1892 as one of material advancement.

We come now to speak of a particular industry of a most important nature which has just been inaugurated. The first car load of coal from the new Souris mines arrived in Winnipeg last week. The opening of these mines establishes a source of fuel supply within easy distance of Winnipeg and the settled portions of Manitoba. The bulk of the coal supply of Manitoba has heretofore been drawn from the coal mines in Pennsylvania in the east, or from the western coal mines at Lethbridge, Medicine Hat and other points in the western portions of the Territories. These far western coal deposits were developed on account of their proximity to railways, though in the case of the Lethbridge coal deposits a railway was constructed specially to the mines. It was known, however, that there were valuable coal deposits hundreds of miles nearer the centres of population than these western mines, but in the absence of railroads to these deposits they were of little value to the population at large. Settlers in the immediate vicinity secured their supplies of fuel cheaply, but the coal could not be carried in wagons great distances to advantage.

Last year the government of Manitoba made an agreement with the Canadian Pacific Railway company to construct a railway to the Souris coal region. At the same time an understanding was also come to with the Dominion Coal Co. to mine and place this coal on the market upon the completion of the railway. As a result the first car of coal from the Souris

district has now arrived here, and in a short time the company will be prepared to supply the demand for this coal.

The Souris coal deposits are situated in the south-eastern corner of the territory of Assiniboia, not far beyond the western boundary of Manitoba. The deposits are regarded as the most valuable of any yet discovered in the eastern portion of the prairie region. The quantity is abundant, and the coal of good quality for heating, cooking and steam purposes.

The opening of these mines will have the effect of materially cheapening the cost of coal. The coal is situated in a good locality, being in a direct line to connect with all the branch railways in Manitoba, south of the Manitoba North-western railway. The coal district is therefore in direct connection with the most populous portions of the country. All the country south of the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway and east of the Red river will now have a convenient and abundant source of fuel supply at a greatly reduced cost. The open prairie districts of southern Manitoba, where wood fuel is scarce, have now a convenient and abundant supply of fuel opened to them. The price of the new coal will be \$4 on track at Winnipeg, as compared with the old price of \$7 per ton for a similar coal, while at points nearer the mines the price will be even lower. This reduction in the cost of fuel will be of great value to Manitoba in cheapening the cost of living and reducing the cost of fuel for manufacturing purposes.

## THE LONDON CONGRESS.

The congress of boards of trade in London has rejected a motion in favor of preferential trade between the colonies and the United Kingdom. This is perhaps what might have been expected in view of the strong free trade influences in the congress. There is one point which we wish to refer to. The cable report says:

"Sir Thomas Henry Taner, late secretary of the board of trade, assailed the position of Sir Charles Tupper on the subject of preferential trade. He contended that colonial trade was infinitesimal compared with the trade that would be lost to England by the adoption of Sir Charles Tupper's suggestion. "Should Great Britain," asked Sir Thomas, "forego fifty millions of American trade in order to secure a problematical eleven millions from Canada? Conceive of England's position if the United States should conclude to offer free trade on condition of being accorded the same terms as Canada, and England would be compelled by a prior obligation to Canada to reject that offer."

The extract above is simply the cable report, and it may be inaccurate, but if Sir Thomas took the position as described therein, it appears to us that he made the very strongest point in favor of differential duties. He strove to depict the terribly awkward position in which the United Kingdom would be placed if the United States would come and offer free trade on condition of being admitted to the British trade compact. The answer to our mind is a very simple one, why, admit the United States, of course! Probably the best argument in favor of an imperial trade compact is the one that it would force other countries to offer favorable trade treaties to Great Britain and the colonies. If free trade predominated in the world there would be very little which could be said in favor of a British trade compact the

world over. But such is not the case. The United Kingdom is the only free trade country of importance in the world. If a trade compact of the British Empire upon a liberal basis would be the means of forcing other countries to seek admittance into that compact, it would be an unanswerable argument in favor of such a compact, from the standpoint of expediency. Instead of being an argument against a trade union of the different divisions of the British Empire, as Sir Thomas Henry Tanner puts it, it is the most forcible argument that could possibly be used in favor of such a policy. If a trade union of Great Britain and its colonies would lead other nations to seek an entrance into that union, we cannot adopt such a policy too soon, as the obvious result would be the breaking down of the high tariff policies of the protectionist countries of the world, thus leading in time to universal free trade.

### GRADING MANITOBA WHEAT.

In THE COMMERCIAL of June 27, the question of the inspection and grading of Manitoba wheat was discussed. Reference was made to the number of complaints coming from the east, regarding the inspection of Manitoba wheat. It was pointed out that certain changes were needed in our system of inspection, and the fact was incidentally mentioned that the grain trade of Winnipeg had taken steps to bring the matter before the Dominion government, with a view to having such changes made as would place the inspection and grading of Manitoba wheat above suspicion. Since the publication of the article referred to, THE COMMERCIAL has received a copy of a circular issued to the millers of eastern Canada, by the Dominion Millers' Association, an organization composed of eastern millers. This circular reads as follows:

It is a notorious fact that nearly all the Manitoba wheat coming forward is much inferior to the standard of the grade at which it is certified. No. 2 and No. 3 hard especially are, in almost every case, 3 to 8c per bushel poorer wheat than are the government standards of these grades. A loss of from \$20 to \$50 a car is thus sustained by the purchaser.

We have been so far unable to get this unjust state of affairs remedied, and would strongly urge you to refuse to buy Manitoba wheat on the inspection certificate, but by sample only, comparing it with Government standards; which is the only way you can get fair value for your money.

In this way you will not only prevent yourself from being robbed, but it will probably lead to the inspection being made more satisfactorily in the near future.

By order of the Executive Committee of the Dominion Millers' Association.

Yours truly,

CHAS. B. WATTS.

We believe the issuing of this circular is calculated to do a great deal of harm to the reputation of Manitoba wheat, and will render it more difficult for our shippers to make sales abroad. We further think that the issuing of this circular was unnecessary. Eastern millers have undoubtedly suffered to some extent, in buying wheat upon official inspection, which did not come up to the standards, though the assertion that nearly all the wheat, as the circular says, has been below the standards, is so ridiculously incorrect as to bring discredit upon the entire circular. Still well grounded complaints have been discovered, and

when this was made apparent, the Winnipeg grain men were prompt to move to have the matter remedied. Some weeks ago, a resolution was passed by the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, requesting the government to make such changes in our system of inspection as would place it beyond suspicion of manipulation. We believe these changes will be made in time to cover the next crop, as assurance has been given to this end. In fact, it is understood that some radical changes will be made in our official system of handling the grain crops. The board of grain examiners for fixing the standards for grading the crop, will not hereafter be made up in the same way as in the past. Change is also likely to be made in the mode of arbitration, in case of disputes regarding the inspection of wheat, and terminal elevators will in all probability be placed under a system which will give perfect security to parties who purchase upon the official certificates of inspection. By the time the crop of 1892 comes to market, these changes will undoubtedly be in operation.

The eastern millers seem to have been actuated by the belief that the Manitoba trade would oppose any changes in the present system of handling wheat, when the fact is quite contrary, as shown in the action already taken by the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, to have any possible defects in the act remedied. If the millers had taken the trouble to consult with the trade here, and had understood the actual condition of things, they would have at once discovered that the issuing of a circular, in order to force their complaints upon the attention of the proper authorities, was altogether unnecessary. By issuing the circular, more or less injury will be done to the reputation of Canadian wheat inspection abroad.

So far as the crop of 1891 is concerned, it may be added that the crop has been the most difficult one in the history of Manitoba to grade. The crop has been of an exceedingly varied character, and has been subjected to a combination of peculiar conditions, which has rendered the inspection and grading of wheat an exceedingly difficult task. Under the circumstances, it is impossible that the inspectors could always give satisfactory certificates of grade, and between sellers and buyers, they have been placed in uncomfortable positions. There have been charges made, however, particularly regarding Fort William inspection, which seem to demand investigation.

As regards the selection of standards for guidance in grading wheat, we believe that it has been a mistake to make so much variation in the standards, one year with another. We believe that the standards for what may be termed the staple grades, should show as little variation as possible from year to year. There has perhaps been too much of an effort made to suit the standards to varying crop conditions. THE COMMERCIAL has expressed the opinion heretofore, and holds to it yet, that the standards for the important grades should be changed as slightly as possible, while special grades could be struck to meet any peculiar conditions of the crop in certain years.

### FARMERS' ELEVATORS.

The Qu'Appelle Progress is advising the farmers of that district to unite and erect a farmers' elevator at Qu'Appelle. The Progress advances as one reason in favor of the elevator,

that wherever farmers' elevators have been erected in Manitoba, they have proved a profitable investment. So far as THE COMMERCIAL has been able to learn this is most decidedly not the case. In some instances perhaps, these elevators may have paid in certain years. THE COMMERCIAL is convinced, however, that these elevators have been a source of great loss to the farmers of Manitoba this year, both directly and indirectly. In some cases the loss has been so great that it will take a number of very favorable years to make up for the losses of the past season. An article appeared in THE COMMERCIAL a few weeks ago, upon the subject of farmers' elevators, a portion of which we now reproduce as follows:—

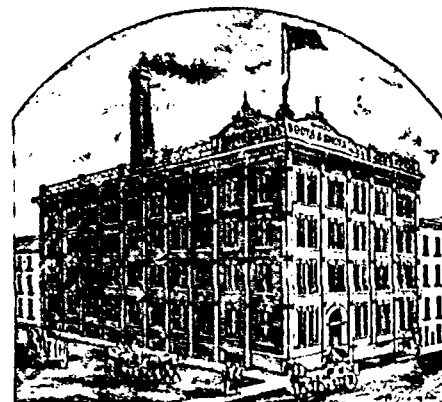
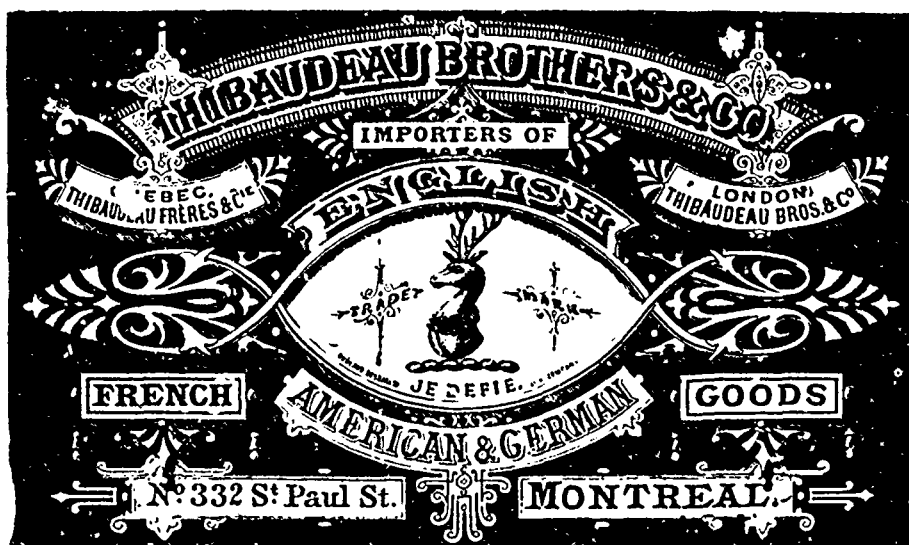
Last season there was quite a rage for building farmers' elevators, and a number of these institutions were established in the province, in addition to some previously erected. The result, however, has been very disastrous to the farmers, as has been shown by recent articles in THE COMMERCIAL. These elevators are now full of wheat, nearly all of which would in all probability have been sold last fall and winter, had it not been for the erection of these elevators. Once the elevator was built, it had to be filled with wheat, and the farmers who have taken stock in these elevators and have placed their wheat therein to hold for high prices, have been sadly duped. The loss on wheat, if sold at present values, in comparison with prices last fall and winter, including storage and interest charges, shrinkage, etc., will amount to 25 to 30 cents per bushel. This 25 to 30 cents per bushel represents the loss to these farmers, on the wheat crop of last season. Providing they make 5 to 10 cents per bushel each year, for the future, through their elevator enterprises, it will take them three to seven years to make up their losses this year.

THE COMMERCIAL has been given particulars of one farmers' elevator enterprise, which was carried through last summer. The elevator in question was built nearly entirely on temporary credit. The farmers in the vicinity subscribed for the stock liberally, and on the strength of this subscribed stock, the scheme was financed. The elevator was duly erected, and the farmers were to pay up their stock when they sold their wheat. They were innocently led to believe that the extra profit which they would make on the wheat through holding it in the elevator until toward spring, would easily provide for the payment of the subscribed stock. But how different the result! The wheat is still unsold, and instead of a profit over prices ruling last winter, sufficient to pay for the subscribed stock, the wheat is worth a great deal less now than it could have been sold for last fall. The date of payment for the elevator having arrived and the wheat unsold, the farmers were obliged to give their notes in payment of subscribed stock—notes bearing interest of course. Besides the loss through the decline in values of wheat, the unfortunate farmers are compelled to pay storage and interest charges, allow for shrinkage, and run the risk of their grain heating or becoming worthless from damage in the elevator. Farmers' elevators cannot be run without expense, any more than other elevators, and in some cases the expense of running these elevators has exceeded the income derived from the regular storage charges upon the grain handled through them, for patrons.

### MANITOBA WHEAT.

Manitoba has again carried off the highest award which it was possible to receive, in the production of milling wheat. An exhibition of a very important nature has been held in London, England, known as the International Millers' Exhibition. At this exhibition Mani-

(Continued on page 1143.)



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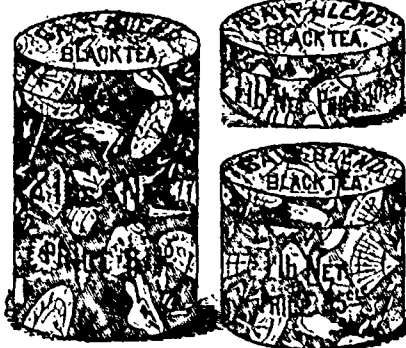
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(Continued from page 1140.)

toba wheat and certain other commodities were placed in competition, by the agricultural department of this province, with the gratifying result that the highest award was carried off by Manitoba wheat. At this exhibition the competition would be with the choicest milling wheats from every quarter of the globe, and the result is but another assertion of the supremacy of Manitoba over all the world, in the production of choice milling wheats. It will be noted that this exhibition was specially a millers' show, and the awards would be given from the millers' standpoint. Wheat is grown for milling, and what is required first of all in a desirable wheat, is milling qualities. At this exhibition the awards would not be of a superficial nature. The wheat would be thoroughly tested for its milling qualities, and its merit would be decided on these points. The award is therefore the more valuable, and adds another to the long list of victories gained for Manitoba's famous hard wheat.

### SMUTTY WHEAT.

A Toronto telegram, of July 5, says. "Much of the last year's grain imported to England was smutty and indifferently inspected, and in consequence exporters have had in some cases to stand the loss of a rebate of from two to three shillings per quarter on it. The president of the board of trade announces that he intends to invite the commercial bodies of the country to take action looking to the compelling of farmers to be more careful and the inspectors to be honest."

This does not specify Manitoba wheat, particularly, but it is probably intended to refer to western wheat. Smut is preventable, and THE COMMERCIAL pointed out last winter, that it would not be more arbitrary to compel farmers by law to take precautions against smut, than it is to compel them to cut noxious weeds.

The slap at the inspection of wheat is only another of the many of a similar character lately given. These random charges against the inspectors should not go on without an investigation to either substantiate or disprove them. It is not just to the inspectors that this thing should continue, and we believe an official investigation should take place in the matter. As for inspector Horn, of Winnipeg, every one who knows the man, believes that he is in every sense above reproach, and could not possibly be influenced to give an unfair certificate.

### THE TROUBLE AT EDMONTON.

The recent trouble at Edmonton, Alberta, regarding the removal of the Dominion land office there, attracted considerable attention throughout the country. The town of Edmonton is situated on the south bank of the Saskatchewan river. The terminus of the new railway is on the opposite side of the river, where an effort is being made to build up a new town. The residents of the old town are of course striving to maintain their position, and very naturally so, for their all is invested there, and the building up of an opposition town is not calculated to help them on the road to peace and prosperity. They naturally have the sympathy of the people, because they went into the country and built up the town long before the railway arrived, and it will be a matter for regret if these pioneers of the North Saskatchewan will be obliged to aban-

don their town in favor of the new townsite. The proposal to remove the land office to the new town was a trivial affair, but the demonstration it provoked in opposition thereto, shows how the feeling runs.

Railways are granted aid with the object not only to open up the country for new settlers, but also to benefit the pioneer settlers who have gone in ahead to subdue the country in advance of the railways. These pioneers very naturally conclude that their interests stand foremost in this matter. When government aid is given to a railway company, we think the government should make it a condition that the interests of the pioneer settlers should be protected as much as possible. To building up of new railway towns, close by and in competition with these pioneer towns, has been considerable of a hardship in this country, when in some cases it would have been as convenient to establish the railway point in the old town. The case of the old town of Macleod is an example of this nature. The object is to make as much money out of the land as possible, and instead of running the railways into the old towns, new towns are built up on the name and prestige of the pioneer towns. In the case of Edmonton, the town is located on the north side of the river, and it would cost considerable to carry the railway across to the old town. It seems a small affair for the government, however, instead of endeavoring to protect the interests of these pioneers, to attempt to injure them by sanctioning the removal of the government offices to the new townsite, especially as it appears that the old town is the most convenient place for these offices.

### THE WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL.

The great Exhibition of Western Canada will open at Winnipeg on the 25th of the present month. This is the first time an exhibition in Winnipeg has been set for the summer season. In Manitoba the fall is such a busy time with the farmers, that it has been decided to try the experiment of a great summer exhibition, and combined with the exhibition an excellent programme of sports and attractions has been arranged for the entertainment and amusement of visitors.

Several parties of delegates from the States and from Eastern-Canada, who are coming here to spy out land in the interest of themselves and their neighbors, will be in Winnipeg during exhibition week—July 25 to 29. This will be a good time for parties who wish to prospect this country, to come, as they will be able to see the country as it were in a nutshell. Almost every district of Manitoba and the territories will be represented at the Winnipeg Industrial, and the exhibition will afford visitors an excellent opportunity to compare the products of different sections, side by side. An intelligent investigator should be able to learn a great deal about the country, from a careful examination of the exhibits which will be on view. The display will afford a fair index of what the country can produce. A personal visit to different sections of the country, will of course give visitors a great deal of information which would not be learned at the exhibition. But many persons who might find it convenient to visit the exhibition would not have leisure to personally inspect a country, so vast in size and varied in resources as Western Canada.

We should have a large number of visitors from Eastern Canada at the exhibition. There are thousands of people in old Canada, who have but a limited knowledge of this portion of their country, and who could spare the time and afford the expense of a visit to Winnipeg. Such persons should make an effort to attend the Winnipeg Industrial, in order to acquire some information about Western Canada. It is always a praiseworthy object to seek to be well posted about one's country. If Canadians generally were better informed about their native land, there would be fewer national pessimists than we are now obliged to put up with. A visit to the Winnipeg Industrial would prove a revelation to thousands of our fellow citizens of the east.

It is hardly necessary to add anything to impress upon the people of Manitoba and the territories, the advantage to be gained from a good representation of exhibits from their respective districts. This is well understood. A good display from any section, will prove a valuable advertisement for the district. The railway companies have been very liberal in the matter, and have agreed to carry exhibits free both ways. Very low passenger fares have also been made, so that there is every encouragement to send exhibits and come in person. The prizes are numerous and large, \$15,000 in all being offered in prizes. Entries should be filed with the secretary on or before July 14, so that those at a distance should lose no time in attending to their entries. Copies of the prize list, together with entry forms and instructions, will be forwarded on application to "Secretary Industrial Exhibition, Winnipeg."

### Half Year's Record.

In Canada (including Newfoundland) there appears to have been a moderate decrease in the total number of business failures for six months ended June 30th, about 4½ per cent. Aggregate liabilities of failing traders in the Dominion are \$8,702,789, or 17 per cent smaller than in the first half of 1891. The number of failures for the period named decreased in Ontario, Quebec, Prince Edward Island, the Territories, while they were larger for the six months in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Manitoba and British Columbia. The like is true, with one unimportant exception (Prince Edward Island) as to increases and decreases of totals of liabilities.

The number of failures taking place in the United States during the first half of 1892 (South Dakota excepted) is 5,351, a total slightly in excess of the corresponding aggregate in 1883, nine years ago; not 100 less than in the first six months of 1884, just 110 less than the first half of 1886 and 115 less than in the like portion of 1890. In 1891 the half-year aggregate was 686 larger than for the past six months. In other words, the number of mercantile failures of late has fallen off quite rapidly, and the total since January 1 is smaller than for a corresponding period in three preceding years.

Aggregate debts of failing traders within six months make a like showing, amounting to only \$56,535,521, which is less than any like period since the first half of 1887 and smaller than in any similar half year since 1882, except in 1886 and 1887. A like story may be told of the total assets, \$29,935,103, which is less than any previous like aggregate since 1882, except for six months of 1886 and 1887.—Bradstreet's.

Geo. E. Luckett, the well known tobacco manufacturer, of Hamilton, Ont., has presented a house and lot each to two of his oldest employees, and \$400 to the wife of another.

### The Fur Trade.

Capes are reviving in favor, says the *New York Fur Trade Review*. The styles vary considerably from early popular designs, but the garments are quite certain to meet with increasing appreciation. Boas will again meet with approval, and many handsome styles are shown. Unlimited orders were given for certain articles at the London sales early in the year, and this unwise competition resulted in unwarranted advances on sundry articles which were offered in moderate quantity; at the June sales, when there were no orders without limits, the same articles declined, though some of them were really desirable. We have previously called attention to the folly of placing unlimited orders at public sales, and merely remind the trade of the fact in the hope that the recent undesirable experience will impress the lesson and result in the exercise of reasonable business prudence in the future.

The prospects for various articles may be briefly defined as follows: Raccoon good. Skunk dyed roccoquin quiet, but will doubtless be in request later. Mink good for fine trade; others not favorable at present. Opossum good; no encouragement for common imitations. Seal good for all kinds. Skunk and black dyed opossum good. Muskrat very quiet now; future to be ascertained. Beaver quiet; future not easily determined. Beut, brown and black good. Nutria good. Grey fox quiet, but expected to advance. Red fox selling very well, and will be steady. Wolf selling very well, and will continue in favor. Moufflons quiet now; future doubtful. Lynx quiet on account of high prices; will sell later. Astrakhan selling, but will not command extreme price of one year ago. Persian, finest grades only in favor. Marten selling for scarfs in moderate quantity. Sable in favor for very finest trade only. Badger very good. Thibet selling, but supply exceeds expectations. Wild cat excellent. Boas, all articles suitable for boas in excellent request. Linings now in good demand in the west, and will have a satisfactory sale.—*Fur Trade Review*.

### Crops in the United Kingdom.

One more week of grand summer weather has strengthened the agricultural position immensely. The heat of the sun has been of a semi-tropical character, and there have been the usual electrical storms locally, over the whole of the United Kingdom. The wheats have come into ear very fast in the eastern and south-eastern districts, and on well farmed clay—wheat lands proper—it will probably be correct to say that they never gave better promise; on lighter soil they show loss of plant (mainly in respect of the comparative lightness of the soil), due apparently, more to the depredations of the wireworm than to the climatic winter-killing of late sown seed on similar soils. The outlook, at present, is for an exceptionally good crop of wheat on well-farmed clays; but the value of native wheat at the present time, and under existing circumstances, supports the suggestion made in this column a short time since, to the effect that growers here might at least conserve their own interests by growing wheat only to the extent of their requirements; that is to say, enough to supply bread to themselves and to all those engaged on their farms. In the opinion of the writer this will ultimately be the practical limit of wheat growing in this country. The Lenten grain is needing more rain, and it is quite impossible to assess the harvest value of a good and thick plant, which has been more or less punished by drought. The meadow grasses are being cut in some of the earlier districts, because the rye grass is coming into flower; this is undoubtedly a wise thing to do, inasmuch as the first cut will be of good quality (if secured favorably), while the aftermath will have the best of the chances. The same policy is being pursued with the "seeds" and other leguminous fodder crops; undoubtedly the best chance of the year is for early aftermaths. This feature has been enlarged upon here, because

of its influence on the value of purchased feeding stuffs. The root crops are having a splendid start, but in the south-eastern districts a lot of the heavier clay lands are in a hopelessly unworkable condition 'till more rain comes for late sowing.—*Agricultural Gazette*, London, June 13.

### Minneapolis Milling in Peril.

According to the testimony of Chas. A. Pillsbury and other millers before the Inter-State Railway commission, the whole business of milling in Minneapolis is in grave peril and is likely to be ruined by the competition of Duluth, which pays more for wheat and saves on the transportation of flour to eastern markets the cost of the haul from Minneapolis to the head of Lake Superior. Duluth's advantage is said to be equal to fifteen cents a barrel, which the Minneapolis millers testified is more than they are now making. They declare that they have been running their mills at a loss for the past year. To put them on a parity with the Duluth millers they must either get their wheat about seven cents cheaper per bushel than Duluth or else the total freight charge on flour from Minneapolis to Duluth must somehow be wiped out.

It appears that the controlling factor in making wheat rates from the harvest fields of the Northwest is the Northern Pacific Railroad, which has a line to Duluth from important points in Northern Minnesota and North Dakota of the same length of its line to Minneapolis. Consequently it charges the same rate to the two points. The Duluth miller pays exactly the same rate for his wheat that the Minneapolis miller pays, but when the former gets it into flour he loads the flour directly upon the lake steamers at his own dock, whereas the Minneapolis miller must ship the flour 150 miles by rail and then transfer it to the vessel. The chief competitor of the Northern Pacific is the Great Northern. Its line to Duluth is considerably longer than its line to Minneapolis, but it must make the same rate as its rival or it would get no grain to haul from competitive points in the two hard wheat states. The policy of these two roads is followed by the Soo, the Milwaukee, the Northwestern and the Minneapolis & St. Louis, which penetrate much good wheat country in Western Minnesota and the two Dakotas. They will all haul to the lake as cheaply as to Minneapolis.

It would be useless for the millers of Minneapolis to insist that the Northern Pacific shall charge more for the carriage of wheat to Duluth than to their own city, the distance being the same. They appear to realize this and their strong plea before the commission was that they should be helped to get the grain from their own territory, in the region lying much nearer to them than Duluth, at a lower rate than is charged for hauling it past their very doors to the mills of their competitors at the head of the lake. This seems to be reasonable, but whether the commission can give them any real aid remains to be seen. It would be a great pity if an industry in which seven millions of capital has been invested and which employs many thousands of people should be destined to be ruined by injurious competition. Flour milling is the backbone industry of Minneapolis, making it the greatest original wheat market in America and bringing to it millions of dollars of wealth every year. Its destruction would injure all interests in the city and put an immediate stop to its career of growth and prosperity. The Minneapolis millers have foreseen this peril for many years and for ten years not a single new mill has been erected, although the old ones have been pushed to greater and greater capacity. Now they regard the danger as upon them and they are arousing themselves to special exertions to protect their interests.—*Northwest Magazine*, St. Paul.

The sale is reported at Montreal of 4,000 cases canned tomatoes at 50c, being a lot held by a bank to cover advances.

## Northern Pacific Railroad

THE

### Popular Route

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All Points in the UNITED STATES & CANADA

Pullman Palace Vestibuled Sleeping cars and Dining cars on express trains DAILY to

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**BADGER STATE EXPRESS (Daily)** Leave Minneapolis 7.15 a.m., St. Paul 7.55 a.m., Eau Claire 11.00 a.m., Dinner in Dining Car and arrive Milwaukee 7.55 p.m., Chicago 9.35 p.m.

This train with Luxurious Parlor Cars gives a daylight ride through the most beautiful portion of Wisconsin affording a delightful panorama view the entire distance and reaching Chicago in ample time to connect with more night trains for the East and South than by any other line.

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Secure Tickets via THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE from the agent at your station, or for map folder address T. W. TEASDALE, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

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MILLS :

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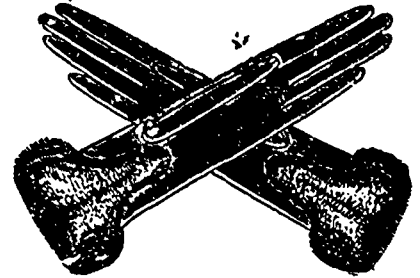
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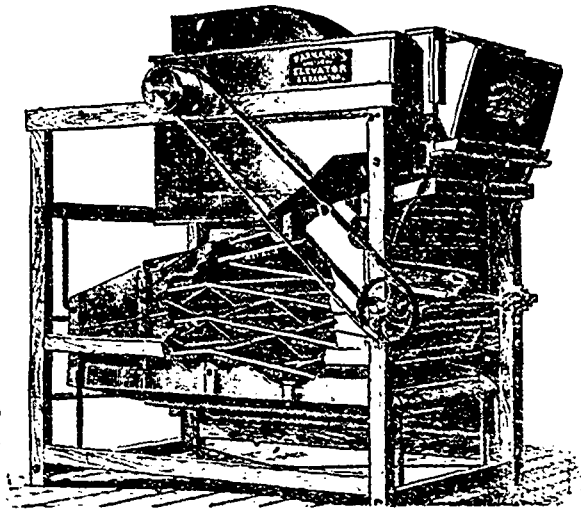
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WINNIPEG MARKETS.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, July 9.

[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.]

There have been no stirring features of interest in trade circles. There is the old story to report, that the plentiful circulation of money expected from the spring sales of wheat, has not materialized. Trade generally has not felt any greater freedom in collections, and the usual report is unsatisfactory. A large quantity of the grain held over winter in stack has turned out unsaleable, and a good deal of the balance has sold at very low prices, on account of its damaged condition from bad stacking. The monetary return has therefore not been at all what was expected. Discount rates are at the old quotations of 7 to 8 per cent.

**DRY GOODS**—Several of the wholesale houses seem rather disposed to hold back. Travellers for some houses have gone on the road with full samples, but a number have not yet started. Some of the representatives here of eastern houses have not yet received their samples. This shows that a number of the houses are inclined to be cautious, and as the crops are late, it is no doubt the wise policy to pursue. Clothing orders of course are well taken, but are subject to cancellation in case of unfavorable crop results, while some country merchants have refused to place their clothing orders until a later date.

**FISH**—B.C salmon is scarce. Prices are: Pickerel 5c; trout 9c; whitefish 5½ to 6c; B.C. salmon 14c; cod and haddock 10c; mixed river fish 4c lb; these being fresh. Smoked white 10c; smoked goldeyes 35c per dozen. Labrador herrings, salt, \$4.75 to \$5 per half barrel; boneless codfish 8 to 8½c lb; smoked herrings 22 to 25c per box.

**GROCERIES**—Some interest is taken in samples of new Japan teas, which have arrived, but there are no new stocks in yet. Sugars are unchanged. Prices are: Granulated, 5 to 5½c; lumps 5½ to 5½c; powdered 7 to 7½c; yellow, 4 to 4½c; sugar syrups 2½ to 3½c per lb.

**GREEN FRUITS**—Dealers have experienced considerable difficulty in keeping up stocks, as owing to the warm weather, much of the shipments to this market arrived in bad condition, and therefore not fit to make up orders for re-shipment to country points. There has been a brisk demand, and nearly all fruits arriving in good shape, have been picked up at once. California peaches, plums and apricots are now arriving. A few old barrel apples have been received, but are not sound, and anything fair sells at \$3 to \$10 per barrel. A few new box apples have arrived, but they are very poor quality yet. Minnesota strawberries have been arriving, but it has been impossible to keep the demand supplied, as owing to hot weather, the fruit has ripened up too fast, and is arriving soft. Cherries are often too soft to ship again. Bananas are having a large sale, and the quality is good this season. Tomatoes have been very abundant and cheap. Lemons are higher, and expected to advance to \$7 the first of the week. Watermelons are having a good sale. Oranges are irregular. California seedling oranges, \$5.50 for good stock, Mediterranean sweets, \$6 and Malta blood oranges \$6.50 per box. Messina lemons, \$6. Bananas, \$2.75 to \$3.25 per bunch. Tomatoes, \$1.50 to \$2 as to quality, per crate of four baskets. Strawberries, \$1.50 per crate of 24 quarts. Cherries, \$2.50 to \$3 per box, as to quality. Watermelons, \$5 to \$6 per dozen as to size, etc. Maple sugar, 9 to 11c lb; maple syrup, \$1 to \$1.30 a gal, in tins.

**DRIED FRUITS**—Quotations are: Dried apples, 5½ to 6c; evaporated, 8 to 9c; figs, layers, 10 to 15c; figs, cooking,

4 to 6c; dates, 6 to 9c. Valencia raisins, new, \$1.25 to 1.75 per box; Sultans, 10 to 11c per pound. Currants, 5½ to 6½; prunes, 5½ to 10c. Evaporated fruits are quoted: apricots, 11 to 14c; peeled peaches, 17½ to 18c; unpeeled peaches, 12 to 12½; pitted plums, 11 to 11½; cherries, 13 to 13½; pears, 12½ to 13c; nectarines, 11½ to 12c; raspberries, 18 to 20c.

**NUTS**—Fancy stock is quoted: Taragona almonds per pound, 18 to 19c; Grenoble walnuts, per pound, 17 to 18c; polished pecans, 20c; Sicily filberts, large, 14 to 15c; Brazils, 15c; chestnuts, 15c; peanuts, green, 14 to 15c; peanuts, roasted, 16 to 17c. Some stock may be had at 3 to 5c per pound under these quotations. Coconuts, \$9 per 100.

**HARDWARE, PAINTS AND OILS**—In hardware there is no new feature. Some interest is taken in the strike of operatives in the nail mills, but it is not thought that this will affect prices, as values are already high, and it is said that if prices were advanced materially, it would admit of importation from the states. This being the case, the mills are not likely to put up prices on the strength of the strike. Turpentine is quoted 5c lower. Lined oil is being shaded considerably in round lots. Trade is fairly active. Barb wire has been selling low, and we have heard of sales by retailers at 5c.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

**GENERAL WHEAT SITUATION**—The 4th of July celebration closed all markets in the United States on Monday, and probably had a quieting influence on the markets the following days. On Tuesday there was little change in United States markets. Cables were reported stronger. The visible supply statement for the week showed a decrease of 299,000 bushels, making the total supply at principal points in the United States and Canada 24,262,000 bushels. A year ago the visible supply was 12,533,456 bushels. Wheat and flour on ocean passage decreased 2,030,000 bushels for the week. On Wednesday United States markets were ¼ to 1½c lower at the close on favorable weather, reports showing winter wheat harvesting well advanced and prospective yield good. Cables were mostly higher. On Thursday United States markets were lower all around, closing ¼ to 1c higher, favorable crop reports being the main cause of weakness. On Friday wheat was quiet and weak in United States markets, under continued favorable crop news, all markets closing lower.

**LOCAL WHEAT SITUATION**—There is little but dissatisfaction to express with the situation. There has been only one side to wheat this season, and that has been the losing side. Everyone almost who has touched it has lost. Grain shippers are badly in the hole, millers are not much better, the banks have a lot of stuff on their hands, as the result of warehouse receipts which they hold for advances on wheat, and in some cases the grain will not realize freight and other charges against it. Altogether the situation is discouraging. Some held wheat from winter marketing has gone bad since warm weather set in, and there has been much loss on spring marketing, on account of the damp condition of much of it. Coming to the farmers the situation is any better. Some have wheat in stack which is not worth the threshing, others have threshed damp grain, which they cannot sell, and have allowed it to go moldy on their hands, while it might have been saved if spread out to dry in time; others have wheat which they placed in store last winter in farmers' elevators, which was not in condition, and is now heated. All this is the result of careless stacking, and threshing in winter with snow mixed in the sheaves. Prices are hardly quotable in the present situation. Stocks in store at Fort William on July 2 were 753,945 bushels, showing a decrease of 245,255 bushels for the week, and a decrease of 1,571,181 since the opening of navigation.

**FLOUR**—Tendency said to be easier. 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 pound 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**—Farmers offerings on the street market have been fairly liberal, and prices easy about last week's figures. The street prices is usually 17 to 18c per 34 pounds for ordinary feed quality, and this represents also about the value of car lots on track.

**BARLEY**—Very dull and slow sale at 18 to 20c per 48 pounds, for feed qualities.

**FEED WHEAT**—Slow sale at 18 to 20c per bushel of 60 pounds.

**GROUND FEED**—Dull at \$12 to \$14 per ton for fair to good qualities.

**MEAL, BEANS, ETC**—We quote jobbers prices to the retail trade at \$2.00 to \$2.05 for rolled and granulated oatmeal, standard S. Cornmeal \$1.60 to 1.75 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**—Quiet, and little local demand. Ordinary receipts of country dairy quoted at 11 to 12½c as to quality. It would be a very fine round lot to bring the top price, though selections are taken at as high as 13c.

**CHEESE**—The regular idea of buyers seems to be about 8½c at factories, or 8½c delivered here. One lot is said to have sold at 8½c here. Jobbers quote 9½ to 10c for new cheese, as to quality.

**EGGS**—Jobbers selling in a small way at 13 to 14c, and dealers paying 12 to 12½c for round lots.

**CURED MEATS**—There is a tendency to higher prices, and some have advanced quotations. 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 pail. Pure at \$2.20 per 20-lb. pail.

**DRESSED MEATS**—There is an easier tendency in meats, though not much change in prices. Beef still ranges from 6 to 7c as to quality, but a smaller quantity brings the top range. Dressed hogs slow at 6½ to 7c. Mutton was offering at 12½c on Friday. Veal going about 7c.

**POULTRY**—Chickens unchanged at 50 to 75c per pair. Turkeys at 11 to 12½c live wright.

**VEGETABLES**—Potatoes are away up, and were held as high as 75c per bushel. Green stuff is getting cheaper. We quote: New cabbage, 4 to 5c per pound; cauliflower, 60c per doz; cucumbers, 50c per dozen; onions, 4c per lb. Green stuff, by the bunch is quoted: lettuce, 10c; onions, 15 to 20c; rhubarb, 20 to 25c; radishes, 15 to 20c; asparagus, 50 to 75c, all per dozen bunches.

**HIDES**—There is no change locally. We quote No 1 cows, 3½c, No. 2, 2½c, No. 3, 2c, No. 1 steers, 4½c. Real veal, 5 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 for ordinary unwashed fleece.

**HAY**—Dull and lower, with car lots of pressed offered at \$4 to \$7 per ton.

The livery stables, owned by Harry Stedman, of Macleod, were totally destroyed by fire last week. The buildings were erected at a cost of about \$10,000, and loss is partially covered by insurance. Four horses were burnt.

**Chicago Board of Trade Prices.**

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

Monday being 4th of July, a national holiday, there was no market. On Tuesday the market was quiet. Wheat opened slightly lower, but recovered, advanced slightly. July option closed  $\frac{1}{2}$  higher than Saturday, but September was unchanged. Closing prices were:

	July.	Aug.	Sept.
Wheat.....	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn.....	52	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats.....	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork.....	11 85	---	12 00
Lard.....	7 20	---	7 35
Short Ribs.....	7 52 $\frac{1}{2}$	---	7 55

Wheat was weaker on Wednesday, opening slightly lower and declined irregularly about 1c, closing  $\frac{1}{2}$  lower, as follows:

	July.	Aug.	Sept.
Wheat.....	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	77	77 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn.....	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	49 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats.....	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork.....	11 57 $\frac{1}{2}$	---	11 75
Lard.....	7 19	---	7 24 $\frac{1}{2}$
Short Ribs.....	7 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	---	7 40

On Thursday wheat was weak under the influence of fine weather and good harvest reports, closing  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  lower. Closing prices were:

	July.	Aug.	Sept.
Wheat.....	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn.....	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	---	49 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats.....	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	---	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork.....	11 42 $\frac{1}{2}$	---	11 57 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lard.....	7 02 $\frac{1}{2}$	---	7 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ribs.....	7 27 $\frac{1}{2}$	---	7 35

The grain markets were weak, but were not much changed from yesterday. Closing prices were:

	July.	Aug.	Sept.
Wheat.....	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn.....	50	---	49 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats.....	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork.....	11 35	---	11 60
Lard.....	6 97 $\frac{1}{2}$	---	7 07 $\frac{1}{2}$
Short Ribs.....	7 20	---	7 22 $\frac{1}{2}$

**Duluth Wheat Market.**

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

Monday—Holiday.  
 Tuesday—July, 79c; September, 75c.  
 Wednesday—July, 78 c; September 75c.  
 Thursday—July, 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; September 77c.  
 Friday—July, 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; September 77c.  
 Saturday—Cash 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ —July 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

A week ago cash closed at 79c and July, at 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

**New York Wheat Market.**

On Saturday, July 9, at New York wheat closed at 84c for July and 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for August delivery. A week ago July closed at 86 $\frac{1}{2}$  per bus.

**Minneapolis Closing Price Wheat.**

On Saturday, July 6, wheat at Minneapolis closed as follows:—No. 1 northern, August 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ c September and October, 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. A week ago July delivery closed at 76c and Sept. at 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

**The Live Stock Markets.**

At Liverpool on Monday, July 4, the cattle market was depressed and prices declined, 6d being the top price realized for anything, the finest steers bringing 12s, good to choice 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, medium and poor 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, and inferior and bulls 8 to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Warm weather was blamed for the decline in prices.

The report of the Montreal stock yards company for the week ending July 2 is as follows: Considerable traffic was done in export cattle during the week at these yards. Prices if anything were stronger, 5c being the top quotation. The butchers' trade, with a lighter supply, was rather better, and everything was cleared at fair prices. Not much was done in sheep. There was a lighter supply of hogs and prices were stronger. Good calves found ready sale. We quote the following as being fair values: Cattle export, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 5c; butchers' good, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  to

4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; do. medium, 3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; do. culls, 2 to 3c; sheep, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 4c; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.25; calves, \$2 to \$12 according to quality.

Since the above report was made up on Saturday 1,361 head of cattle were received, all but ten cars of which were for export. The butchers' cattle were all disposed of to speculators or taken to the East end by the owners. Few, if any, of the 1,000 sheep in the yards were offered for sale, but the 200 hogs received since Saturday were all disposed of at about \$5 per cwt.

At the East End abattoir, Montreal, on Monday, July 4, says the *Gazette*, there were 250 cattle, 400 sheep and lambs, 250 calves, and 60 lean hogs offered for sale. Notwithstanding the light run of cattle trade was not so good as on Monday last, the butchers evidently not being in great need of beef. In consequence of the rather low demand the market ruled easier, and 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c was about the top price, the good butchers' cattle selling at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. Shippers picked up a few sheep at about 4c per lb., and butchers paid \$3.50 to \$7 for sheep and \$2.50 to \$4 for lambs. Calves sold at \$3 to \$14 and hogs at \$3 to \$10.

**Wheat Prices During June.**

The highest price obtained for regular No. 2 wheat at Chicago during June was 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ c on June 7. The lowest price during the month was 78c on June 15. The price on the first day was 83 to 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, and on the closing day of the month the price was 78 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 79c. The price of the same grade of wheat during June a year ago ranged from 90 $\frac{1}{2}$  to \$1.02; during June 1890 the range was from 84 to 93c; June 1889, 73 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 90c; June 1888, 78 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; June 1887, 68 to 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

**Manitoba Crop Report.**

The week has been decidedly warm throughout, and crops have made rapid progress. Some districts need rain. Reports are variable, some sections reporting crops excellent and others are poor. This variable condition is due mostly to June rains, which have been of a local nature, some sections getting good showers, and others have suffered from drought. Contrary to early expectations, the straw is likely to average short, and certainly very much shorter than the phenomenal growth of last year. The condition of the crops now may be stated the same as a week ago, namely; grain that got a good start during the moist weather of the early spring promises very good; later sowing, fair to poor; very late sowing, very poor to a total failure. This means a fair prospect for wheat, and rather poor prospect for oats and barley. The general rule is that the rainfall during June has been insufficient for late-sown crops, which includes most of the acreage of oats and barley. Wheat has suffered in some sections from drought, and the straw is short, but not to such a general extent as oats and barley. Light local frost late in June has been reported from some sections west, which checked growth. Considerable wheat is in the shot blade, and headed wheat has been reported in a few cases. Local damage by hail is reported from the south-west.

**Grain and Crop Notes.**

At present the crop prospects are not very bright at Brandon Hills, writes a correspondent on July 5. The showers of June, though frequent, have been light, and this together with cool nights has retarded the progress of vegetation.

The crops are exceptionally well ahead here, says a Treherne writer.

It has been very warm this week, says a Methven correspondent on July 5, and the land is getting very dry. Wheat is not looking so healthy as it ought at this season of the year.

A Gladstone correspondent writes that they

are having splendid weather for the crops, which are looking first rate. In a few days many acres of wheat will be in head. The straw will be shorter than last year. A large quantity of land has been broken this year.

A large quantity of grain has been delivered here lately, says the *Boisvevain Globe* of June 30, some days as much as 2,000 bushels, but they are not taking any more in at the elevator at present, as every bin was full. Last Sunday a long train of empties came from the east and left 10 empties here. They are now waiting again for some more cars to fill, and in a few days buying will be resumed again.

Many farmers are delaying to thresh grain still in stacks, says the *Pilot Mound Sentinel* of June 30, as there is no demand, and the grain is supposed to be safer in the straw than elsewhere.

Notwithstanding the lateness of the season, says the *Manitow Mercury* of July 2, the crops are growing vigorously and prospects are improving. Several stocks of wheat taken from a field of Isaac Cousins on the 30th ult. measured 29 inches each in length, and W. E. Baldwin, near town, has wheat in the shot blade.

A sample of wheat, nicely headed out, is exhibited at the Massey-Harris office, says the *Portage Liberal*. It was taken from the farm of John R. McDonald.

**British Grain Trade.**

The *Mark Lane Express*, of July 4, in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says: "English wheats have been dull and 6d to 1s lower. It is estimated that 2,360,229 qrs of foreign wheat and 1,000,000 sacks of flour have been placed in warehouses. Corn has been weaker, owing to favorable American crop prospects and expected heavy arrivals from Argentine. Earley has been lower. In the oats market there has been a decline of 3d, 17s being asked for white American. Rye has been firmer. In to day's market English wheat sold slowly at declining prices. Foreign wheat was inactive and 6d lower. Flour was weaker; English was in better demand than foreign. Little business was done in barley; grinding sorts dropped 6d. There was a fair inquiry for corn; round fell 3d; other sorts were unchanged. Oats and barley are lower. The present indications are that the grain crop will be moderate in bulk and short in straw, but excellent in milling quality and likely to be available early after the harvest. The mean price of English wheat in June was 30s 1d, compared with 39s 9d in June, 1891, a fall in ten years of 12s 6d. The reserves in English wheat are estimated at 1,345,792 qrs. Foreign wheat has fallen about a sixpence in almost all markets.

**United States Wheat Crop.**

WINTER WHEAT STATES.

The Illinois crop of wheat is not expected to yield with last year, but it is much better than was expected at one time and on the whole is quite satisfactory. In Kentucky where much threshing has been already done, there seems to be no disappointment as to the quality produced, nor is there any especial complaint of Tennessee. West of the Missouri there is a large crop in parts of several states. There has been complaint of drought in parts of Nebraska that indicate diminished yield. Missouri is harvesting a crop that will yield better probably than had been expected, as the late weather caused a better kernel than was thought likely, and even in parts where a half crop was expected in the spring there is a fair crop at cutting. Much of Kansas is supplied with a large crop, while in some less important sections the stand is thin. It is not probable that the late sensational reports of big yield will be met but the crop is evidently a good one for that state. There is more or less damage in Ohio and Indiana but both are harvesting better crops than they expected in the spring. There is more or

less of smut and in places the results are quite serious.

NORTHWEST SPRING WHEAT STATES.

Late cool weather with the rains that went with it, through much of the northwest, as was to be expected, created considerable uneasiness for the outcome of the grain crops. The talk is getting to be quite general that the stand of grain, in the way of straw, will not be so heavy as was thought likely some time ago. There is even talk that the straw in many parts is real ly short. It is noticeable that the chief complaint is that the grain is backward. In a great many sections there is also complaint that fields are weedy, particularly in portions where the wheat was sowed on stubble land, and that while the color is good a closer examination shows it to be thin on the ground. A great many places report an outlook about as good as last year at this time. In the north the grain is probably a week later than last year and pretty even in general condition where the ground was plowed. The most critical period is now to come. There will be straw enough to produce a full crop if it ears well. A few light frosts have touched different localities and while the leaves were slightly nipped no general damage was done. Of course on low land the grain is yellow, but there is nothing now to prevent a good general crop.—Minneapolis Market Record.

London Fur Sales.

Following is the result of the June sales in London, England :

- Monkey advanced 50 per cent.
- Black bear 20 per cent. lower than in March, 1892.
- Grizzly bear 20 per cent lower than in March, 1892.
- Japanese fox 15 per cent. lower than in March, 1892.
- Russian sable 15 per cent. lower than in March, 1892
- Hair seals 25 per cent, lower than in March, 1892
- Red fox, W. and N.W., 7½ per cent. lower than in March, 1892.
- Red fox, E. and Halifax, 15 per cent. lower than in March, 1892.
- White fox 20 per cent. lower than in March, 1892.
- Lynx 15 per cent. lower than in March, 1892.
- Gray fox 15 per cent. lower than in March, 1892.
- Wolf 10 per cent. lower than in March, 1892.
- House cat 10 per cent. lower than in March, 1892.
- Marten 5 per cent. lower than in March, 1892.
- Wild cat 35 per cent. lower than in March, 1892.
- Mink, E. and Halifax, 20 per cent. lower than in March, 1892.
- Skunk 12½ per cent. lower than in March, 1892.
- Brown bear same as in March, 1892.
- Bastard chinchilla same as in March, 1892.
- Australian opossum same as in March, 1892.
- Wombat same as in March, 1892.
- Beaver same as in March, 1892.
- Badger same as in March, 1892.
- Mink, other than E. or Halifax, same as in March, 1892.
- Wallaby 10 per cent. higher than in March, 1892.
- Kangaroo 10 per cent. higher than in March, 1892.
- Raccoon 12½ per cent. higher than in March, 1892.
- Musquash 5 per cent. higher than in March, 1892.
- American opossum 10 per cent. higher than in March, 1892.
- Otter 10 per cent. higher than in March, 1892.
- Phillips, Politzer & Co. report.
- Bears declined 15 to 20 per cent.

Russian sable declined 20 to 25 per cent. ; greater part withdrawn.  
 Japanese fox, Australian opossum and wombats brought March prices.  
 Marton, muskrats, American opossum and otter unchanged.  
 Beaver the same as in January.  
 Red fox and white fox declined 15 per cent.  
 Dark mink declined 25 to 30 per cent. ; others March prices.  
 Prime black skunk declined 15 per cent. ; others March prices.—Fur Trade Review.

The Wool Situation.

Bradstreet's New York report, dated July 2, says : "Manufacturers are buying wool more freely, though none of the leading markets can be called active. New wools are being bought in the west at much higher prices than manufacturers are willing to pay, and, while the whole tendency is towards an advance, manufacturers will not accept it unless the quality of the wool is superior to that of last year. At old prices sales would now be large, for the majority of manufacturers are short of stock. The supply of new wools which is now in the eastern markets is large and steadily increasing. Fleeces have sold well, and prices are very firm. In some instances an advance has been secured. There is a good demand for Texas wools. Territory wools are coming along more freely, and sales are larger. New Colorado wools are now on the market and are selling at about last year's prices. Dealers have only light stocks of pulled wools, and are holding quotations very firm, as manufacturers will need all that is now on the market. A good, strong demand is noted for Australian wools. At the London sales prices have been advanced from 5 to 10 per cent. on fine merinos and cross-breeds. Prices abroad are higher relatively than they are here, and wools which are now being sold here cannot be duplicated at the same prices. It is estimated that 5,000 bales have been taken for this country. This advance in London will greatly influence the American markets, and particularly the prices of Ohio and Michigan wools, which are the competitors of Australian wools.

The Ontario government will establish a binder twine factory in connection with the central prison at Toronto.

The *MacLeod Gazette* has passed its tenth birthday. The *Gazette* is published by C. E. D. Wood, and is one of the newest papers of the territories.

The *Regina Leader* suggests that the government establish a binder twine factory in connection with the Manitoba penitentiary, and thus utilize prison labor.

W. H. Rodgers, who for some years has been with his brother, Geo. H. Rodgers, merchant, of Winnipeg, will open a general store at Treherne, Man., about the first of August.

A Montreal telegram, of July 8, says. Cattle exporters have made heavy losses in the old country this week, some of them having lost as much as \$10 per head in Liverpool. In Glasgow yesterday some lost \$7 per head in some cases and \$5 in others.

Reports from many of the apple growing districts differ, says a Toronto exchange. Some of the farmers say there will be an excellent crop, while others do not talk so favorably. In the meantime it might be well for those who are inclined to buy canned apples on the strength of a total crop failure, to make further enquiries.

A Montreal telegram, of July 8, says: "The Canadian Pacific railway has issued notice to grain shippers asking them to take immediate delivery of grain in elevators. On account of bad English markets, shipments of grain have fallen off, and exporters are keeping their grain in elevators. The weather has been unfavorable for its keep lately, and the railway companies are afraid it will spoil. The elevators are full and 400 cars of wheat on track."

Trade and Immigration Returns.

The transactions for the month ending 30th June, 1892, at the Dominion Government Savings' bank in Winnipeg amounted to Deposits, \$24,993.00 ; withdrawals, \$33,532.42 ; withdrawals exceed deposits by \$8,539.42 ; balance duo depositors on the 30th of June, 1892, \$729,670.54.

The inland revenue receipts for the Winnipeg division for June were:

Spirits.....	\$17,010 19
Malt.....	2,080 08
Tobacco.....	15 883 37
Liquors.....	675 90
Licenses.....	10 00
Petroleum inspection.....	30 00
	36,296 02
June, 1891.....	82,940 32

Increase June, 1892..... \$355 70

The total receipts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892, were \$367,744.00, and the total collected for the year 1890 91 were \$266,817 00, being an increase for the fiscal year of 1891 92 of \$100,926.

The following are the immigration returns as given by the Dominion immigration officer at Winnipeg for the first six months of the year. The returns for the whole of last year were only 19,000. These figures are only of those entering the country by the way of Port Arthur, and do not include the large number who came in from the south:—

	Settling in Manitoba.	N.W.T.	B.C.	Total.
January.....	277	149	49	475
February.....	354	210	192	756
March.....	3,076	2,350	601	6,027
April.....	4,019	3,014	414	7,447
May.....	2,517	2,017	509	5,064
June.....	1,384	1,551	409	3,344

Totals..... 12,727 9,321 2,765 21,213

Of the 3,844 arriving during June, the nationalities were : British, 2,078 ; Canadians, 1,017 ; Germans, 556 ; Scandinavians, 122 ; French, 81.

The statement below shows the value of goods exported, imported and entered for consumption with duty collected thereon, at Winnipeg during the month of June, and compared with the same month of last year.

DESCRIPTION.	VALUE, 1891.	VALUE, 1892.
Exported.....	\$ 40,865 00	\$ 66,697 00
Imported, dutiable.....	193,975 00	225,350 00
"    free.....	31,272 00	83,018 00
Total imported.....	\$225,247 00	\$313,968 00
Entered for consump. dut'le.....	\$170,200 00	\$25,866 00
"    free.....	31,272 00	83,013 00
Total for consumption.....	\$206,568 00	\$314,481 00
Duty collected.....	69 163 92	\$5,554 25

The total duty collected at the port of Port Arthur for the fiscal year ending June 30th last was \$114,348.29. This is the largest amount collected in any one year since the building of the North Shore division of the Canadian Pacific railway.

The Ontario Salt Manufacturing Co., of Kincardine, has withdrawn from the salt combine.

Farmers in from the south of Brandon say that most of the wheat is in the shot blade, but that it is very short.

The new Winnipeg undertaking firm of Hughes & Horn, has started at 170 Main street having taken over the business formerly carried on by M. Hughes & Co.

The rains of Sunday last were the means of much good to this portion of the province, says the *Brandon Sun*, of June 7. Followed by the warm weather of Monday and Tuesday the growth was quite perceptible.

Gophers have been doing much damage in Glendale this week, says the *Neopawa Register*. The little pests came in hundreds from the plain to the south so soon as water there became scarce and began cutting the wheat for the sake of the sap it contained. Farmers have been busy poisoning them. So far they have not been so numerous as two years ago, but the indications are that with dry weather they would soon become so.



Winnipeg Wholesale Prices Current.

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.		" " Black		" " Lard		" " 25 to 30		" " 4.40 to 5.00		" " 3.50 to 3.85		" " .14 to .18		" " 4.25 to 4.60		" " .10 to .11		" " .35 to .40		" " .32 to .34		" " .05 to .054		" " 4.50 to 5.00		" " 4.00		" " 2.50 to 3.00		" " .60 to .70																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
White Lead, pure, ground in oil, Association guarantee, in 25 lb irons and 100 and 200 lb kegs	\$3.75 to 7.00	Castor Oil, per lb	12	Mica axle grease, per case	3.75	Gem	3.20	Imperial	2.50	Indras, Coal tar, per barrel	3.00	Portland cement, per barrel	4.75	Michigan plaster, per barrel	3.25 to 3.50	Puffy, in bladders, per pound	.03	per pound	.03	Whiting, barrels, per 100 lbs	1.25	Alabastine, per case, 20 pks	7.00	Asbestine, per case of 100 lbs	7.00	Window Glass, 1st break	2.00	Glass would be shaded for larger quantities		WOOD.		Wood, tamarac or oak, per cord	\$5.50	Poplar, per cord	\$3.50	Prices are for car lots on track; 500 per cord more at yards; \$1 per cord more delivered in city from yard.		COAL.		COAL, Pennsylvania Anthracite, per ton	\$9.50	Pennsylvania, soft	8.00	Lethbridge coal	7.50	Banff Anthracite	8.50	These are retail prices for coal, delivered price at yard 50c less. There are practically no wholesale prices here for coal.		DRUGS AND CHEMICALS		Alum, per lb	.03 1/2 to .04 1/2	Alcohol, per gal	4.75	Bleaching powder, per lb	.05 to .07	Blue vitrol	.7 to .10	Brimstone	.03 1/2 to .04 1/2	Borax	.13 to .14	Bromide potash	.50 to .55	Camphor	.70 to .75	Camphor cunes	.80 to .90	Carbolic acid	.40 to .60	Castor oil	.13 to .15	Chlorate potash	.25 to .30	Citric acid	.70 to .80	Copperas	.03 1/2 to .04	Cocaine, per oz	\$3.20 to \$9.75	Cream tartar, per lb	.52 to .34	Epsom salts	.03 1/2 to .04	Extract Logwood, bulk	.15 to .18	boxes	.18 to .20	German quinine	.40 to .50	Glycerine, per lb	.25 to .30	Howard's quinine, per oz	.60 to .60	Iodine	\$5.50 to \$8.00	Insect powder	.35 to .40	Morphia sul	\$1.85 to \$2.50	Opium	4.40 to 5.00	Oil lemon, super	3.50 to 3.85	Oxalic acid	.14 to .18	Potash iodide	4.25 to 4.60	Saltpetre	.10 to .11	Sal rochello	.35 to .40	Shells	.32 to .34	Sulphur flower	.05 to .054	Sulphur roll, per keg	4.50 to 5.00	Sulphur roll, per keg of 112 lb	4.00	Soda bicarb, per keg of 112 lb	4.00	Sal soda	2.50 to 3.00	Tartaric acid, per lb	.60 to .70	LEATHER.		Spanish sole, best, No. 1 per lb	.23 to .30	Spanish sole, No. 1	.20 to .23	No. 2	.24	Slaughter sole, heavy	.30	light	.27	Harness, heavy, best	.23 to .30	light	.23 to .30	No. 1	.23 to .23	Upper, heavy, best	.35 to .45	light	.35	Kip skins, French	\$ 1.00 to \$ 1.10	domestic	.75 to .85	Calf skins, French, premier choice	1.25 to 1.60	Calf skins, domestic	.75 to .85	Splite, senior	.25 to .35	junior	.30	Cowhide	.35 to .45	Corduvan, per foot	.17 to .21	Pebble, cow	.17 to .21	Buff	.17 to .1	Russets, saddlers, per doz	12.60	Linings, colored, per foot	.12	METALS AND HARDWARE.		Tin, Lamb and Flag, 58 and 23 lb ingots, per lb	.26 to .23	Strip	.23 to .30	TIN PLATES—Charcoal Plates, Bright.		Bradley M. L. S		1. C., usual sizes	\$7.50 to \$7.75	I. X.	8.25 to 8.50	Raven and P.D. Grades—		1. C., usual sizes	5.75 to 6.00	I. X.	7.00 to 7.50	Charcoal Plates—Terne.		Dean or J. G. Grade—		1. C. 20 x 23, 112 sheets	\$10.00 to 11.50	IRON AND STEEL—		Base Price.		Common Iron, per 100 lbs	\$3.00 to \$3.25	Band	3.50 to 3.75	Swedish	5.25 to 6.00	Sleigh Shoe Steel	3.75 to 4.50	Best Cast Steel, per lb	.13 to .15	Russian Sheet	.12 to .13	ROLLER TRUCKS—40 per cent off list		Sheet Iron—1 to 20 gauge	3.75 to 4.00	22 to 24	3.75 to 4.00	26	4.00 to 4.25	28	4.25 to 5.50	CANADA PLATES	3.75 to 4.00	IRON PIPE—40 to 45 per cent. off list.		GALVANIZED IRON—Queen's Head—		16 to 24 gauge, per lb	.06 to .06 1/2	20 gauge,	.06 1/2 to .07 1/2	23	.06 1/2 to .07 1/2	CHAIN—		Proof Coil, 3-16 inch, per lb	0.7 to 0.7 1/2	5-16	0.6 1/2 to 0.7	7-16	0.6 1/2 to 0.7 1/2	Trace, per doz pairs	4.00 to 5.00	ZINC SPELTER	0.7 to 0.7 1/2	ZINC SHEET	0.7 1/2 to 0.8 1/2	LEAD—Pig, per lb	0.5 1/2 to 0.6	Sheets, 2 1/2 lbs. per square	0.6 to 0.7	SOLDER—		Half-and-half (guar) per lb	.22	ANTIMONY—Cook-on's, per lb	.25	AMMUNITION—Cartridges—		Rlm Fire Pistol, Amer. dis., 35%		Cartridges, Dom., 50%		Military, Amer., 5% advance.		Central Fire Pistol and Rifle, Amer., 12 1/2%		Cartridges, Dom., 30%		Shot Shells, 6.50 to \$9.50.		SHOT—Canadian	0.6 to 0.6 1/2	WADS—Eloy's, per 1,000	.25 to .75	AXLES—Per box	6.50 to 15.50	AXLE GREASE—Per gross	10.00 to 14.00	WIRE—Clothes line, galv., p.		Wire Barb	6.00	ROPE—Sisal, per lb, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2c,		Manilla, per lb, 1 1/2 to 15 1/2		Cotton, 25 to 27.		NAILES—Cut 5 in. and upwards, per keg base, price, 3.00.		Wire nails, 4.00.		HORSE NAILS—Canadian, dis., 50 to 45 per cent.		HORSE SHOES—Per keg, 4.50 to 5.00.	

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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 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

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

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

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# GREENE & SONS COMPANY

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FURS,

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Etc., Etc.

**Manitoba Fall Trade, 1892.**

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Every pound guaranteed.

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article is one of the brightest and best flavored  
brands in the market.

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think it the nicest seen in this market.

# Bole, Wynne & Co.

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BLUE RIBBON " - CROWN.

SILVER COMPOSITE.

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Strong Bakers. Straight Bakers  
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BRITISH COLUMBIA.

[This department is in charge of R. E. Gosnell, who is permanently engaged as a regular member of THE COMMERCIAL staff, to represent this journal in British Columbia. Parties in British Columbia who wish to communicate in any way with this paper, may apply directly to Mr Gosnell at Vancouver.]

British Columbia Business Review.

July 5, 1892.

Business is on a dead level.

Holiday demonstration has had its usual effect in interrupting trade and we may expect it quiet for a week or two. Now that the popular inclination to loyal exuberance has been satisfied there will be the reactive depression.

The most noted event of the past week was the death, which occurred in London, Eng., of Hon. John Robson, premier of B. C. He had gone there to arrange the preliminaries of the crofter scheme with the Imperial government, and also the accredited agent of the boards of trade of the province at the Imperial convention of the chamber of commerce. His mission was cut short by death and strange fate the deceased statesman was to have returned as Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia. It is not the province of THE COMMERCIAL to discuss the political career of men and therefore little can be said regarding the life that has just gone out. Certainly, the deceased was British Columbia's greatest leader in political matters and the most distinguished by far of the men to whom circumstances gave prominence in the past for ability, tact, shrewdness and oratory. Though different in several important respects Hon. John Robson resembled Sir John Macdonald not a little and historically their relations to their respective constituencies will bear some comparison. It is not in stereotype form of expression that the sentiment of a great loss hard to fill is used. It will be difficult to find a man to take up the threads of administration as held by Hon. John Robson and manipulate them so successfully. The late premier was a hard working, industrious man, had been all his life; faithful to friends and rather combative towards his enemies, a sincere friend to Canada and to his province; very careful and cautious in his administration of public affairs, his services will be long remembered. Hon. John Robson was essentially what is known as a self-made man. It is understood that Hon. Theo. Davie, Attorney general, and of the late premier, has accepted the task of premiership. He is a man of very considerable shrewdness and of eminent legal acumen, but his popularity is doubted.

Another important matter is referred to in another column, viz., the arrangements made in a preliminary way for the undertaking of the Canada Western Railway. If the enterprise has any hopes of success, its chances were never more favorable than at the present time.

On Saturday the populace, so far as the news reached it, was indignant over the seizure in Alaskan waters of the steamship Coquitlam, owned by the Union Steamship Co., Vancouver. The Coquitlam was chartered by the Sealers Association to deliver supplies to the sealing vessels and take off the sealskins, etc. The captain had strict instructions to obey the law in every respect, and undoubtedly conscientiously endeavored to carry out his instructions. The seizure was made, however, on some trumperv technicality about towing vessels at sea in American waters, contrary to tonnage laws of that country. From the statement of men on board, the Coquitlam went into Port Hatches to get water and discharged no cargo whatsoever. The seizure was made by a lieutenant in disguise and who really acted the part of a spy. All the facts, together with the strong feeling that exists in this province on the sealing question, has created a sentiment here, that if expressed in writing would mean

"fight." All the newspapers have spoken out very emphatically and if a "business" protest does not come from the Imperial authorities there will be unqualified dissatisfaction at this end of the Dominion.

Hon. D. W. Higgins, one of the fishing commissioners who took evidence here last spring, has submitted a somewhat mild minority report in which there is a protest against the autocratic and biased action of chairman Wilmot. It deals principally with the disposition of offal, in which he entirely disagrees with Mr. Wilmot's preconceived notions about the Fraser river, as indeed does the medical evidence, upon which much should depend. As to the utilization of offal for the purpose of extracting economic oils, the cannors are probably right, "there is nothing in it," but as a fertilizer it should not only be of great value but in big demand. Of course in the rich delta of the Fraser valley there is no immediate need of a fertilizer, but take the whole of the coarse brown gravelly lands principally valuable for fruit growing and the phosphates contained in the refuse from the salmon canneries is just the element required. If the government is anxious to make experiments at its own expense to prove the value of the offal it should take the matter of disposal of the offal into its own hands and sell the fertilizer at cost. There is another matter in which Mr. Higgins is undoubtedly right and that is that fishermen should have unlimited licenses. That is that every man should have the privilege of taking out licenses. There is no more reason why one man should have the privilege of fishing and not another any more than one man should have the right to pre-empt land and not another. The preferential system is rotten and gives rise, as it has done, to disgraceful trafficking.

B. C. Market Quotations.

The markets are practically the same as last week. The holiday season has had the usually quieting effect.

FLOUR AND FEED, etc.—Quotations are:—Manitoba patents, \$5.85; strong bakers \$5.50; ladies' choice \$6; prairie lily \$5.75; Oregon \$5.75; Spokane \$5.65; Enderby mills—Premium \$5.85; three star \$5.70; two star \$5.35; oatmeal eastern \$3.40; California \$4.00; National mills, Victoria \$3.65; rolled oats eastern \$3, California \$3.90; National mills \$3.75; cornmeal \$3.10; split peas \$3.50; pearl barley \$4.50. Rice—The Victoria rice mills quote wholesale: Japan rice, per ton, \$77.50; China rice, do, \$70; rice flour, do, \$70; chit rice, do, \$25; rice meal, do \$17.50; chopped feed \$33 to \$35 per ton; bran \$24; shorts \$25; oats \$30 to \$32; wheat 35 to \$40; oil cake \$40. Wheat is quoted in car lots for feed No. 2 regular at \$15 to \$21 per ton; oats \$25; chop barley \$25. California malting barley \$26 to \$27 f.o.b. in San Francisco. California chop \$32 to \$33; hay \$20.

DAIRY.—Eastern creamery 20c; dairy 18 to 20c. The tendency is downward. Cheese remains unchanged at 13c.

EGGS.—Eastern eggs, 14 1/2 to 15c.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, 1 1/2c; cabbage, 2c; onions, 1 1/2c; turnips, 1 1/2c; carrots, 1 1/2c.

LIVE STOCK, FRESH MEATS, ETC.—Supply very plentiful; prices unchanged. Fine steers are quoted \$4; cows, 3 1/2; dressed beef, 7 1/2c; lambs, \$4.50 apiece, dressed, \$5; sheep, 5 1/2; mutton, 12c; hogs, 8c; pork, 11c; calves, 7c; veal 11c. The supply of beeves is now principally from up country; sheep from Oregon; veal from the interior; hogs from Eastern Ontario.

MEATS—Firm and unaltered.—Hams 13 1/2 to 14 cents; breakfast bacon 13 1/2 to 14 cents; backs 13 to 13 1/2 cents; short rolls 11 to 11 1/2c; dry rolls 11c; green long clear 11 cents. Lard is quoted as follows: In tubs, 12 cents per lb; in pails 12 1/2 cents; in tins 13 cents; lard compound 11 to 11 1/2 cents.

FRUIT, NUTS, ETC.—California lemons, \$5; Sicilies, \$6.50; coconuts, \$1 per doz, bananas,

\$4 to \$4.25; Turkish figs, 15c; almonds, 18c; walnuts, 15c; filberts, 15c; brazil, 15c; pine, 20c; peanuts, 10c; evaporated apples, 11c; evaporated peaches, 11c; evaporated apricots, 11c; evaporated prunes, 11c; California pitted plums, 11c; strained honey, 13c; raisins, \$2 to \$2.75; strawberries, 10 to 12c per lb; cherries, \$1 to \$1.25; apricots, \$1.40; peaches, \$1.75; tomatoes, \$3; oranges, seedling, \$3.25; Mediterranean sweets, \$1; Wash. navels, \$5; plums, \$1.50.

SUGARS—Granulated 5 1/2c; extra C 5 1/2c; fancy yellow, 5c; yellow 4 1/2c; cube, 6 1/2c; powdered, sack, 7 1/2c; do., boxes, 7 1/2c; syrup, 4c.

FISH—Salmon, 7c; halibut, none in and scarce; smolts 6c; sturgeon 5c; cod 6 to 7c; crabs \$1 a dozen; clams 50c a pail.

Brief Business Notes.

Sharp & Maclure, New Westminster, architects, have dissolved.

Marwood & Parry, Enderby, have burned their first kiln of brick.

The stock in trade of W. McColl, Westminster, is offered for sale.

Adams & Florence, proprietors of the Sapperton bakery, have dissolved.

The steamer Standard, owned in Victoria, was wrecked off Cape Mudge, last week.

Geo. Byrnes sold 560 acres of Pit Meadow lands at an average price of \$21.50 per acre.

L. B. Bonson, executor, is offering for sale the business interest of the late John Rankin, in the Grotto Saloon, Westminster.

E. E. Rand, D. McGillvray and E. P. Davis, Vancouver, are applying for incorporation as the Nakusp Land and Improvement Co.

The stock in trade of Hill & Norgate, of Northfield, is now in the hands of Cowan & Wilson, of Victoria, on account of financial embarrassment.

The foreign shipments of coal for June of the New Vancouver Coal Co. were 30,042 tons; Wellington 14,344; East Wellington 965; and Union 8,965.

The total Custom receipts at the port of Nanaimo were \$4,473.01, the value of exports to the United States being \$439,668.50 and imports from the States \$124.

The annual general meeting of shareholders of the Westminster and Vancouver Tramway Company will be held at the head office in Westminster, on Monday, July 11.

The Toronto and British Columbia Lumber Company, with a capital of \$1,000,000, is applying for letters of incorporation. The applicants include John White, ex-M.P., and E. V. Bodwell, Victoria.

A number of medical gentlemen met in Vancouver for the purpose of forming a British Columbia Medical Association to affiliate with the Dominion Medical Association. The meeting, after electing Dr. Praeger of Nanaimo, as president, adjourned for one month.

The following members of the geologist survey have been detailed for work in British Columbia: Prof. Dawson to Crow's Nest Pass; McEver, Shuswap district, and McConnell in the Rockies, with a roving commission in the Gall Fish Creek vicinity, thence around Nelson.

A New York company has been formed called the Pavilion Hydraulic Mining Co., to work a placer claim on the bank of the Fraser, known as the Big Slide. The company will saw 120,000 feet of lumber, as they have two miles of fluming to construct.

At a meeting of the creditors of J. L. Browne, Nanaimo, it was decided to accept his offer of 50 cents in the dollar. T. B. Pearson, Victoria, purchased the stock for an amount equal to 50 per cent. of unsecured claims and gave payment in notes of from four to twelve months without interest.

The committee of Kamloops citizens who lately formed themselves into an association for the purpose of furthering the interests of the mineral properties of the district, have decided to call the same the "Kamloops District

Mining Bureau," with headquarters at Kamloops. Any information from miners, prospectors and others will be received by the secretary, J. S. Bennett, and all information at hand concerning the various localities will be given by the bureau.

The negotiations which have been in progress during the past several weeks between the government and R. P. Rithet, on behalf of the Canada Western Co., reached a conclusion last week, and a preliminary arrangement was entered into. Although the details of the agreement have not yet been announced, it is understood that the Canada Western give bonds to the government that they will expend within the next three months \$10,000 in making a survey of the line to be followed on the Island and mainland. At the end of that time they are required to put up security for \$50,000 further expenditure within one year, as required by the Act.

An arrangement has been completed by the C. P. R. Co. for the construction of a steam tramway from Vancouver to Lulu Island. The line has already been surveyed, and the work of construction will commence within 30 days. The line will run within a short distance of the Granville street road, which leads to the bridge connecting the Mainland with Sea Island, will cross the latter within a short distance of the river, and will terminate within half a mile of the present bridge. The Vancouver terminus will be somewhere in the neighborhood of the Granville street bridge. It is the intention to bridge the Fraser in the near future, and to extend the road to Ladner's and other points on the river, ultimately connecting with New Westminster.

The customs returns show the following collection for the port of Vancouver:—

Duty collected.....	\$28,858.55
Chinese and other revenue.....	16,138.32
Total.....	\$45,099.87

For the fiscal year ending June 30th the Vancouver returns show that in 1891 \$261,064.82 were collected for duty and \$69,890.20 for Chinese and other revenue. For the year ending June 30, 1892, the duty collections were \$269,621.23 and the total, including Chinese, etc., \$330,038.65. The duty on sugar in 1890-91 amounted to \$55,134.92. This year the duty being off for the greater part of the year the collections from this source amounted to only \$8,067.65. Had the sugar duty be on this year the total collections would have far exceeded those of last year.

The following are the inland revenue receipts for June, 1892, for Vancouver district:—

Spirits.....	\$ 4,607.54
Tobacco.....	1,873.75
Malt.....	880.60
Cigars.....	662.40
Petroleum inspection.....	16.00
Other receipts.....	25.00
Total.....	\$ 7,865.29

The customs returns for June, Victoria port, are as follows:

IMPORTS.	
Free.....	\$ 26,823.00
Dutiable.....	218,321.00
Total.....	245,144.00
Duty collected.....	69,896.14
Other revenues.....	10,729.65
Total.....	80,625.79

EXPORTS.	
Produce of Canada.....	91,115.00
Not produce of Canada.....	20,410.00
Total.....	111,525.00

**Manitoba.**

F. Knight & Sons, grist mill, St. Norbert, reported away.

F. Vand'rwee, hotel, Winnipeg, has sold out to D. Pattigee.

A. D'Auteuil, general store, Letellier, has sold out to A. Houle.

S. Bare, dry goods, Winnipeg, has compromised at 65c on the dollar.

Wilcox & Co., general merchants of Virden, are building a fine new stone block.

R. A. Lapper, Birtle, is making up a car of butter and eggs for British Columbia.

F. C. Van Buskirk, has been appointed manager for the G. N. W. Telegraph Co. at Brandon.

The stock of the estate of the late John Stark, drugs, Portage la Prairie, has been sold at 91½ cents on the dollar.

T. Stinson, of the firm of Stinson Bros. McGregor, is putting in a stock of hardware, in the store on Hampden street, lately occupied by that firm.

E. F. Head, architect, and J. H. Bossons, builder and contractor, Portage la Prairie, have entered into partnership, under the firm name of Head & Bossons.

R. Cochrane & Co., dealers in carriages, etc., Winnipeg, have moved into Green's new building on the corner of Princess and James streets, where they have one of the finest show rooms in the city.

A pamphlet, containing the list of vacant homesteads and cancelled lands in the province of Manitoba has just been issued and can be had on application to Agent Smith at the Manitoba immigration office, Winnipeg.

F. W. Tucker, a scientific dairyman, has arranged to establish a creamery at Solsgirth. The building is up, and all will be ready to begin operations about the middle of July. Mr. Tucker is a graduate of an English dairy institute, and has besides had practical experience in Australia.

**Assiniboia.**

John Brown has opened a harness shop at Wapella.

Richard Tees, general store, Moosomin, stock sold at 57½c on the dollar.

Langman & Co., general store, Moosomin, moved to Coalfields, Manitoba.

Clementson & Paterson, general store, Broadview, have compromised at 60c on the dollar.

The spring branding is about over in this district, says the *Medicine Hat Times*, and it has been one of the most encouraging for several years. All reports agree that the increase in cattle has been remarkably large. The weather up to the present is all that could be desired, the frequent showers having kept the grass growing freely, making the pasturage excellent. There is no doubt that stock raising is destined to be the great paying industry of this country.

**Northwest Ontario.**

Robt. Snelgrove, baker, Fort William, has sold out to Lambe & McKenzie.

The Dominion Government has issued its first fishing license on the Lake of the Woods.

**Saskatchewan.**

The *Saskatchewan* newspaper, of Prince Albert, has been amalgamated with the *Times* of the same place, and will be published hereafter as the *Saskatchewan Times*.

Applegarth Bros., who have been manufacturing cheese on a small scale at Battleford, are building a new factory and will enlarge their operations.

**Alberta.**

The party of Dakota settlers who arrived with Wm. Ritchie, says the *Edmonton Bulletin*, have purchased 20 quarter sections of Canadian Pacific Railway lands southeast of Fort Saskatchewan, in the vicinity of the German settlement. Besides those who have purchased eight of the party will take homesteads.

Lethbridge has built a good fire hall, constructed water tanks, purchased a chemical fire engine, and ordered a steam fire engine which

will arrive soon. The citizens now think they should get a reduction in insurance rates, and no doubt they are entitled to it.

**Cheese Markets.**

At the London, Ontario, cheese market on July 2, twenty factories offered 5,635 boxes June. Sales, 65 to 8 11-16c, 100 at 8½c, 163 at 8 13-16c, 445 at 8½, 1,095 at 8 15-16c, 3,502 at 9c, 300 at 9½c. The market was very active.

**Grain and Milling.**

Not much wheat is grown in New Brunswick province, but it appears the area there is being increased. A party writing from Moncton to a Montreal paper says: "The prospects were never better in New Brunswick for a large hay crop. The grass to-day is further advanced than for a number of years back, while the spring grains look remarkable well. Spring wheat last season did so well, a number of fields turning out 35 to 50 bushels per acre, that farmers have sown as high as 15 acres wheat, as they find it pays better than growing oats. So that with the increased acreage of wheat in the provinces, there will be less business this way for Ontario and Western millers."

A vote was taken on July 2nd for the purpose of bonusing a flour mill to be built in Wawanesa. It was lost by two votes.

The flour mill bonus by-law was voted on at Gladstone on July 6 and carried.

Norris & Carruthers, grain and flour merchants, of Montreal and Toronto, have dissolved partnership. James Carruthers & Co. continue. The firm does a considerable business in Manitoba products, and those interested here will note the change.

**Notice of Dissolution.**

MONTREAL, 1ST JULY, 1892.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between James Sylvester Norris and James Carruthers, under the name and style of Norris & Carruthers, as Grain and Flour Merchants, in Montreal and Toronto, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

Signed { JAMES SYLVESTER NORRIS.  
JAMES CARRUTHERS.

**Redwood Brewery**

Fine Ales, Extra Porter and Premium Lager.

Most Extensive Establishment of the kind in Western Canada.

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

Highest cash price paid for good Malting Barley.

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 | Pineapple, Grated, Sliced and Whole       |
| Tomato Pulp, Gallons              | Pineapple, Clover Leaf, Grated and Sliced |
| Peas, 2lb                         | Peaches in Glass                          |
| Corn, 2 and 3lb                   | Apples, 3lb and Gallons                   |
| French Peas                       | Raspberries, Black and Red                |
| French Beans                      | Raspberries in Glass                      |
| French Mushrooms                  | Cherries, 1; and 2lb                      |
| Boston Baked Beans, 3lb           | Strawberries, 2lb                         |
| String Beans, 2lb                 | Blueberries, 2lb                          |
|                                   | Peaches, 2 and 3lb Yellow                 |
|                                   | Plums, 2lb and Glass Jars                 |
|                                   | Pears, 3lb Bartlett                       |
|                                   | Blackberries, Glass Jars                  |
|                                   | Gooseberries, 2lb                         |
|                                   | Rod 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.

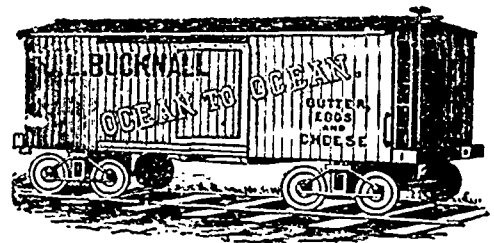
Insolvent and Trust Estates Managed with Promptness and Economy.

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 NOTRE DAME ST 129 BAY ST.



**J. L. Buckwall,**  
(Successor to Grant, Horn & Buckwall)

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.



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

A special immigrant train arrived at Winnipeg on Wednesday from Montreal, having on board 295 Scandinavians. Many are going to Edmonton district, and about 100 will locate in Manitoba.

All the men working for the nail trust firms in Montreal are on strike. A new scale was made by the employees some weeks ago.

**SPECIAL TRADE NOTICE.**

No smoker who has ever used the Myrtle Navy tobacco for, say a month, ever relinquishes it for any other brand. Its flavor is rich and full, and it never burns the tongue or parches the palate. It is in fact, the *ne plus ultra* of smoking tobacco.

## LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO. LIMITED.

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

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

All Grades of **HARD WHEAT FLOUR** in Barrels and Bags.  
Offices at: **MONTREAL. KEEWATIN. WINNIPEG.**

## E. A. Small & Co.,

—MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALEERS OF—

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

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

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

## 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

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: 239 Main Street.

FACTORY, Cor. Pt. Douglas Ave. and Lorne Sts.

W. T. KIRBY,

Secretary-Treasurer

## Trade Review.

At the recent annual meeting of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, general manager B. E. Walker spoke as follows:

"There seems to be little in these conditions to warrant a feeling of disappointment. But there are other conditions. We are suffering all over North America from the waning of a wide-reaching real estate boom. The sudden decrease in building operations has thrown large numbers out of employment, and the supposed profits from real estate operations have in many cases disappeared. Many people are clearly not so well off as they imagined, and a general indisposition, and in some cases inability, to spend money as freely as heretofore is the natural result. Not only have the imaginary profits of past speculations disappeared, but there are at the moment no captivating suburban ventures, nor can the dealers in city lots trade with that certainty of a steadily rising market which has been so much the cause of the activity in business during late years. We have danced, and we must pay the piper with what grace we may.

There is also another grave reason for the dissatisfaction in some quarters with the results of business. This is getting to be an old story, but it seems necessary to draw attention to it until the remedy is applied. Small villages complain that their business is going to the larger towns, and the towns complain of the cities. Small manufacturers complain at the consolidations and so-called monopolies, which are becoming as marked a feature in Canada as elsewhere. Retail shopkeepers complain at the great establishments now common in many cities, where almost anything may be bought at a margin of profit, which is ruinous to the small dealer. Unfortunately some people view these changes as abnormal, and seem to be waiting for a return to former conditions. In the meantime the merchant, manufacturer, or shopkeeper who finds himself at a disadvantage tries to meet the situation by the same old method of too long and too large credits, prices which leave too slender margin for profit, and added expense in trying to meet his better situated competitors. But these changes, which have concentrated business in larger centres and stronger hands, are but a part of the great centralization in commerce, labor, and so many things, which is one of the most prominent developments of the last decade or two. We have applied the wonderful machinery of the age to the better organization of trade, and as this goes on with remorseless strides the small centres of the world lose their importance, and distance being practically lessened, the area controlled by larger cities or larger business organizations is enormously increased. The farmer's wife does not so often ride in a wagon five or ten miles to the nearest village to make her purchases, but with a Saturday half-ticket goes by rail twenty or thirty miles to the nearest town or city, and with less loss of time and greater ease. The merchant or manufacturer orders his merchandise from the uttermost parts of the earth, by cable if he chooses, with certainty as to the time of its arrival. The farmer raises food on the western prairies with no thought as to who will eat it, and thus furnishes food for outlandish folks thousands of miles away, of whom he has never heard.

This is the state of things which has brought too much ruin to individuals to warrant one in saying that it is an unmixing good, but it is a change permanent enough in demand that we should meet it with a more ready change of front than we at present offer. We talk vaguely about over-production as the source of many evils in trade, but there are many varieties of over-production. We have produced thousands of new houses in Toronto, clearly not required by the population, but it may not be these which are left vacant eventually, but the older and less attractive houses. In the same way we have a distinct over-production of shopkeepers and other men in business, and the men

with the newest methods are apt to drive the others out. If business men find their trade or profits going from them, hard as it may be, they should meet such a state of affairs promptly by turning to some industry in which there is not over-production at the moment. All grumbling to the contrary notwithstanding, there is no over-production in Canadian farming at the moment, and the return from the honest industry of a farmer in Ontario or the North-west is greater proportionately than in any of the ordinary callings of men with which I am acquainted.

We are a thoughtful, self-reliant people, as it becomes all Northern races to be. Instead, therefore, of viewing with envy the instances of rapid money-making in the United States, many in number, it is true, but few in percentage to the toiling millions in that country who may never hope for the comfort which is general in Ontario, let us look steadily at our own country and do what we can, as we have in the past, to increase our moderate but quite sufficient prosperity. Few people have shown in the past more enterprise in proportion to the population than Canada. Looking, then, at our country as a whole, there are at the moment two serious problems before us. We have the greatest system of lakes and canals in the world, and they form the natural highway between the largest food producers of the world and the consumers of Europe. But this great waterway will never be complete until vessels of large capacity can steam from the head of Lake Superior to Great Britain. At the moment bulk is broken at Buffalo, and again at New York, for most of the grain carried by water, while the frequent transhipment enables the railroads to compete successfully. We should carry almost all of the wheat destined for Europe from the United States and the Canadian North-west down the St. Lawrence, while as a matter of fact we carry very little.

We have also in the Canadian Pacific Railway company one of the greatest land and water carriers of the world, its pathway stretching from Asia to the eastern shore of America; but, great as this distance is, it is the width of the Atlantic too short to fully meet the requirements of this country. By a special effort, via New York, mails were carried by this line from Japan to England in twenty-one days. We should be able to beat that record without deflecting from the straight path, and without the special effort. By the establishment of a first-class line of fast-going steamers between Canada and England we can carry the bulk of the merchandise and the majority of the travellers between eastern Asia and Western Europe through our North-West country. When this is accomplished we shall not want for emigration, although that is but a side issue of the main advantage to be derived from better connection with Europe."

## Artesian Wells for Irrigation.

Statistics regarding the use of artesian wells for irrigation are given in one of the most recently issued census bulletins. From the figures given it appears that the total number of artesian wells on farms in June, 1890, in the states and territories forming the western half of the United States was 8,097, representing an estimated aggregate investment of \$1,988,461.26. Complete statistics concerning the depth, cost, discharge and other features of 2,971 of those wells, fairly distributed through the various states and counties from which they are reported, have been obtained from the owners, and from the averages derived from such statistics the number of artesian wells used for the purposes of irrigation is computed at 3,930, the average depth per well 210.41 feet, the average cost per well \$245.58, the total discharge of water per minute 440,719.71 gallons, or 54.43 gallons per well per minute, the average area irrigated per well 13.21 acres, and the average cost of water per acre irrigated \$18.55.

The states and territories covered by the statistics are California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, South Dakota, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. California led in the number of wells, having 3,210, or over a third of the whole. Utah came second with 2,524, less than a third of the whole number, the other states and territories following at a long interval. Of the whole number of wells used in irrigation, viz., 3,930, California is credited with 2,060, or more than half. Utah had 1,224 of these wells.

It has been said above that the average cost of water per acre irrigated was found to be \$18.55. It appears that the average cost of water per acre by ordinary means of irrigation, as derived from the statements of irrigators over the entire country, was \$3.15, or 43.93 per cent. of the cost by artesian wells. This, however, the bulletin points out, is the average cost of water from successful wells, and to arrive at the actual cost due allowance should be made for the fact that a great many attempts, aggregating perhaps thousands, have been made to obtain flowing water, but without success. The total number of these, it is pointed out, cannot be ascertained, for failures in this line are soon forgotten, but the amount expended annually by individuals, cities, towns and corporations in fruitless attempts must be very large.

Some statements made in the bulletin regarding the rate of discharge from artesian wells are interesting. The bulletin says: "The amount of water discharged by artesian wells is so small that it has been found convenient to employ a smaller unit of measurement than in the case of rivers and creeks. The quantities in the latter case are usually expressed in cubic feet per second or second feet, a second foot of water being the quantity represented by a stream 1 foot wide and 1 foot deep flowing at the average velocity of 1 foot per second. For artesian wells the far smaller unit often employed in regard to city supply, the gallon per minute, is used. A gallon per minute equals 0.002228 second-feet, and, conversely, 1 second foot is equivalent to 448.831 gallons per minute. A third unit of flowing water is in popular use, namely, the miner's inch, but this is, unfortunately, an indefinite quantity, varying according to the method by which it is measured, in some localities 40 and in others 50 miner's inches making a second-foot. In this discussion the gallon per minute, since it is in common use, is employed. An artesian well flowing at the rate of 100 gallons per minute, or 0.2228 second-feet, will in 1 day discharge 0.4419 acre-feet; that is it will cover 0.4419 of an acre 1 foot in depth, or 1 acre that fraction of a foot in depth, and in 1 year will discharge 161.29 acre-feet. In other words, if all this water could be saved this number of acres would be covered 1 foot in depth. At the average discharge of 54.43 gallons per day a well during 24 hours discharges 0.2405 acre-feet, and in one year will discharge 87.79 acre-feet. All of the wells at this rate in 1 year would discharge a total of 710,835.63 acre-feet.—Bradstreet's.

A telegram from Philadelphia, Pa., says:—"The sugar trust and the wholesale grocers have entered into an agreement whereby the grocers will maintain uniform prices, and the trust will give those who do so a rebate to protect them from loss. Negotiations towards this end have been in progress for some time, and were successfully concluded, as the following letter by the Philadelphia representative of the trust shows:—"On and after July 1st, 1892, all our quotations for refined sugars will be the wholesale grocers price, subject to an allowance of one-eighth cent per pound, besides the usual trade discounts." A regular agreement has been circulated, and those grocers who have signed it will be required at the end of every month to make an oath that they have strictly adhered to the quotations as furnished and published daily, and will be allowed an abatement of one-eighth cent per pound on all sugars purchased by them, together with the usual trade discounts.



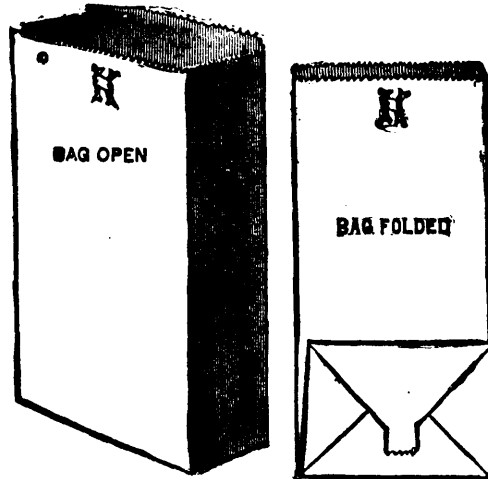
# O'LOUGHLIN BROS. & CO.,

Wholesale Paper,  
Stationery and  
General Jobbers,

AND STEAM PRINTERS,

134 & 136 2nd AVENUE  
NORTH

WINNIPEG.



Headquarters for Self-  
Opening Square

## PAPER BAGS.

Light Manilla Grocers Bags,  
Heavy Sugar Grocers Bags,  
Millinery Bags, Shirt Bags,  
Hat Bags, Shot Bags,  
Candy Bags, Nail Bags,  
Ice Cream Pails.

### Montreal Markets.

**Flour**—The market during the week has been devoid of any noteworthy incidents, although it is said that certain western millers are asking 5 to 10c per barrel more for their choice straight rollers owing to poor crop prospects. On the other hand, we know of good brands at \$3.90 to \$3.95 and of choice at \$4 on track here. A western miller, however, was in the city offering a well known choice brand of fresh ground, and he was told that he could not place it at over \$3.95; but he wanted \$4 on track here, and this seemed to be a fair test case. The reason some western millers have advanced their ideas is owing to the wheat being beaten down by the heavy rain in certain districts. There is a good deal of old ground Ontario flour on the market that holders would be willing to dispose of at a material concession from prices asked for June ground.

**Oatmeal**—We quote prices as follows:—Rolled and granulated at \$4.00 to \$4.10; standard at \$3.90 to \$3.95. In bags, granulated \$2 to \$2.05, and standard \$1.90 to \$1.95. The prices would be shaded for round lots.

**Mill Feed**—Supplies of bran are ample for all requirements and further sales of car lots are reported at \$12.50, smaller lots selling at \$13 to \$13.50, Shorts \$14 to \$15 and middlings \$15 to \$16.50. Moullie, \$16 to \$20.

**Wheat**—The market is more or less nominal for spot transactions, No. 2 hard being quoted at 88 to 90c, although it is not worth anything near the inside figure for export. No. 1 regular is nominally quoted at 65 to 67c, and No. 2 at 55 to 57c, while the more inferior grades are quoted all the way from 45c down to 25c per bushel.

**Oats**—Quite a number of transactions are reported at 34½ to 35c per 34 pounds in store for No. 2, although a large shipper reports the purchase of 8,000 bushels at 34½c.

**Barley**—Sale of good feed qualities are reported for export at 40 to 43c per bushel. No. 3 is quoted at 45 to 47c, and malting grades 52 to 56½, the sale of a lot of Ontario barley being made to a brewer at 55c, said to be of fine quality.

**Potatoes**—The barge load of potatoes referred to by us last week was sold at 18c per bag of 90 pounds, and another barge has since come in and sold at 18 to 20c per bag.

**Butter**—It is claimed by dealers here, that although such high prices were paid in the country, it is difficult to get over 19½c on this market for a round lot of creamery. Most of the receipts of creamery are going into store. Notwithstanding the reported clean sweep of June creameries, it is said that several lots of that make are being offered here, but too much money is being asked for them. In eastern townships, quite a lot has been picked up in the country, and prices here range from 16 to

17c. In western the sale of a lot was made at 14½c, said to be very good quality, and we quote 14 to 24½c.

**Cheese**—Now that the week's business is over there is an easier feeling, and every one appears to be looking for lower prices next week. A first-class business, however, has transpired since last report at pretty firm prices, the cheese going out by this week's steamers costing 9½ to 9½c for finest colored and 8½ to 9c for finest white, underpriced goods costing 8½ to 8½c. The country markets which have been too high are easier all round and coming down to a parity with values. To-day it is said cheese would not realize within ½c per pound of the prices paid for this week's shipments, but next week will have to finally settle the question.

**Eggs**—Prices if anything are easier, sales being reported at 9 to 10c as to quality, extra fancy lots fit for shipment or boiling bringing 10½c, and in exceptional cases a fraction more is reported. Eggs in the west are costing 8 to 9c f.o.b. A few lots continue to find their way across the Atlantic, and shipments have gone across the line to Ogdensburg and Buffalo.

**Wool**—Holders are very firm in their views. The London sales so far continue to maintain the advanced prices which were made at the last sales. Private advices say of sales. "Capes are in moderate supply and are eagerly taken at last sale prices." We quote: Greasy Cape, 15 to 17c; B. A. scoured, 33 to 38c; Chilian merino, 15 to 16c; Northwest, 15 to 17c.—*Trade Bulletin*, July 1.

### The New Taxes in Quebec.

Direct taxation has come at last to Quebec, in forms which reach every kind of trade and real estate, where the latter is sold, transferred, assigned or exchanged in quantities above the value of \$5,000. This exception of amounts not exceeding the value of \$5,000 is the road prepared to enable the habitant to escape the new Provincial burdens. In this way, popular approbation of the new taxes is to be obtained, or at least popular condemnation of them averted. The farmer will look on the new imposts, which he will have the pleasure of seeing others pay, with a great deal of satisfaction. This is the weak point in the measure. And yet the exemption, regard being had to the circumstances, is not wholly unreasonable; the cultivator pays so much to the church that he has very little left for the state. In Ontario, the death tax exemption is fixed at twice the Quebec figure, but in both cases the effect if not the object is the same.

The taxes on real estate have the same effect as would have the revival of the mutation fine (*lods et ventes*), which was an incident of the feudal tenure, the extinction of which cost the country a large sum, in the form of a Parlia-

mentary appropriation. In the mode of the levy they will not be distinguishable from the taxes on registration, which have long existed in some European countries, but which have never been extended to Great Britain. The registrars will be the collectors, in most, perhaps in all cases. When on a change of owners, the property goes to the nearest of blood relations, the tax will not be less than one per cent.; it will increase with remoteness of consanguinity up to the maximum of 8 per cent., and to 10 per cent. when the property goes to a stranger. Gifts for charitable purposes, far from being exempt, will pay the highest taxes. This is a wise and just provision. Roman Catholic Quebec has probably learnt the necessity of putting a check on donations of this kind. Protestant Ontario has of late been seized with a controlling enthusiasm to set up all sorts of costly charities, not seeing the latent danger which lurks in the movement and which is sure to be developed as time rolls on. The universal effort of such a policy is to add immensely to the evils which it is sought to cure.

The revival of the old mutation fine, in the form of a tax on registration, will come at irregular periods, once in a lifetime, as a minimum, and as often as the property may change owners. Traders and manufacturers will be subject to an annual tax. A individual manufacturer will pay according to his capital, at the rate of \$50 on \$50,000, \$100 on any excess of \$50,000, and \$150 on a capital exceeding \$100,000. It seems doubtful from the wording of the resolutions, whether additional amounts of capital will be charged at these rates. This will operate as a balance against bonuses and an antidote to protection. How far we are from putting all taxes on land, as some Socialists propose, may be seen from the fact that neither government ventures to touch a hair of the farmers's head. Tobacco and cigar manufacturers will be required to pay a license fee estimated on their rentals, \$100 when the rent is \$300 or under, and graduating up to \$500 on a rental which exceeds \$800. Trade will be universally taxed in the form of a license fee. The pettiest trader in the smallest hamlet will have to pay \$10 a year. The scale of payment accords with the size of the place. In cities or towns, other than Montreal or Quebec, where the population exceeds 5,000, the license fee will be \$20 a year. In Montreal the wholesale trader will pay \$100; in Quebec \$80; in other towns and cities having a population of more than 5,000, \$50; in other places, \$30. A retailer in Montreal will pay according to rental; \$30 on a rental under \$400 a year, \$40 on a rental over \$600, \$60 on a rental varying between \$600 and \$1,000, \$80 on a rental of more than \$1,000. In Quebec the scale is lower: \$20 on a rental up to \$400, \$25 on a rental between \$400 and \$600, \$30 on a rental of over \$1,000. Obviously these figures are framed with the no-

tion of making those pay who can.

Nothing would be easier than to take exception and point of objections to these taxes, but it is necessary to raise the money in some form, and if anything better or less objectionable can be substituted, it will probably be suggested in the discussion to which the measure must be subject in the Legislature.—*Monetary Times.*

**The Twine Situation.**

Indications promise lively competition in the twine trade next season, says the *Chicago Implement and Farm Journal*. The National Cordage company will have every opportunity to demonstrate its fighting capacity, and it is to be expected that war will be waged. Even now the American Cordage company, of Xenia, Ohio, one of the National subsidiary companies, has begun a war in prices on hammocks and hemp twine. It is thought that the fight waged by the American Cordage company, which is in the nature of selling hammocks and hemp twine at public auctions, is meant to drive Travers Bros. out of the business. No one believes that the trust will undertake to wage a general twine price war this season. That it will be compelled to fight next season or buy up many new factories now seems certain.

The fact that John Good, the Brooklyn manufacturer of twine making machinery, has seen fit to disregard his agreement with the trust and is now operating his big machine shops, gives color to the belief that cordage and twine machinery is in great demand. The Hoover & Gamble company, successors to Hoover & Gamble, of Miami, Ohio, have gone out of the reaper business and will manufacture twine and cordage machinery exclusively. That company now has orders that will keep its force running night and day until January 1, 1893, and other contracts in sight. The Whitefield mills, of Newbury, Mass, have gone into new hands and will make twine and cordage. The Field Cordage company, of Xenia, Ohio, will build a factory and be in the twine manufacturing business not later than October next. John Wiser, of Miamisburg, Ohio, is organizing a company to build a new twine plant in that city. It will be ready to operate by September or October. A new twine manufacturing plant will be built at Brookings, Minn., and Ft. Worth, Tex., is to have a cotton rope factory. Several other new mills are proposed in the west, but at this writing facts concerning such enterprises cannot be given.

**Damp Manitoba Wheat.**

According to the *Montreal Trade Bulletin* there will be considerable loss on Manitoba wheat in store at Montreal. The *Bulletin* says, "The fact that a considerable quantity of Manitoba wheat, now held in the C. P. R. elevators here, is in such a heated and bad condition that it will not realize freight charges, is creating much uneasiness in the trade, as well as among bankers in Winnipeg, who have been telegraphing parties here to know the exact condition the wheat is in. The sale of a lot of No. 2 regular wheat in store here took place on Tuesday last at public auction, and it only brought 24c per bushel. The buyer, however, could not get delivery of the wheat until he paid 35c per bushel to the C. P. R. for freight and other charges amounting to 35c per bushel upon wheat that is worth only 24c per bushel and less." It is said that the railway company will expect the owners of the grain to make good the freight charges, etc. If this be the state of affairs we fear the banks in more than one instance will have to make good the freight of the C. P. R., they being the possessors of the bills of lading for advances made. It appears that a large amount of Manitoba wheat was shipped to this port in a damp condition, and is now in store here, and the above sale at auction is said to be but the commencement of the trouble brewing."

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**ORDERS.**

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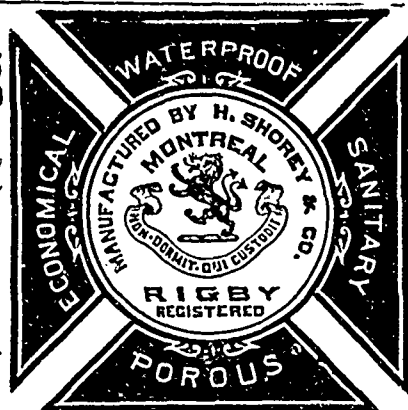
**ANOTHER MONTHS SALES**

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.

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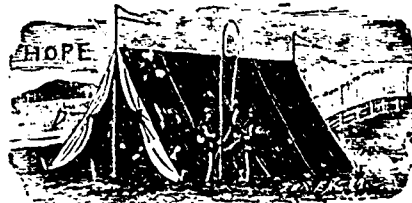
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State on order 'Express Order'

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252	Commercial Pen, medium point	80c
262	Electric Pen, fine point	100c
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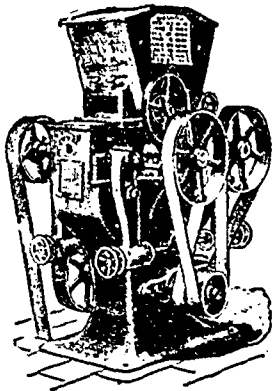
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# Alberta Ry. & Coal Co. and Great Falls & Canada Ry. Co.

CONDENSED JOINT TIME TABLE  
In Effect March 20th, 1892.

Going South.	STATION	Going North
Mixed No. 5	Daily, except Sunday.	Mixed No. 6
7 30a	Ar Great Falls	5 02p
8 45	Ar Vaughan	5 40
9 00	Ar Steel	6 15
4 15	Ar Collins	7 45
2 30	Ar Condera	9 30
1 00	Ar Conrad	10 45
12 05p	Ar Shelby Junction	12 15
10 50	Ar Rocky Springs	12 55
10 00	Ar Kevin	1 45
9 10	Ar Sweet Grass (Internat'l bound.)	2 35
3 10	Ar Court's	3 25
7 20	Ar Milk River	4 10
9 30	Ar Brunton	5 00
4 50	Ar Sterling	6 40
3 30	Ar Lethbridge	8 00

Going West.	STATIONS.	Going East.
Mixed No. 2 Daily		Freight No. 3 D ex. Sun. Daily
7 00p	De Dunmore	8 55a 10 40p
1 30	De Grassy Lake	Ar 12 45p 2 00a
2 00a	Ar Lethbridge	Do 4 45p 5 40a

### CONNECTIONS.

Canadian Pacific Railway at Dunmore Junction: East bound train (Atlantic Express) leaves Dunmore at 10.17 a.m.; West bound train (Pacific Express) leaves Dunmore at 5.43 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 Little Dalles, returning to Revelstoke on Wednesdays and Saturdays making close connections with Canadian Pacific Railway at Revelstoke, the Col and Kootenay Ry at Robson for Nelson, and the Spokane Falls and Northern Ry. at Little Dalles for Spokane Falls, Washington.

Kootenay Lake and Bonnor'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,  
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From Montreal and Quebec to Liverpool and London direct.

SARDINIAN from Montreal July 16  
NUMBIA " " July 23  
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RATES. Saloon, \$15 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 NEW BRUNSWICK July 14  
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RATES. Saloon, \$10 to \$30, Intermediate, \$20; Steerage, \$20.

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

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- 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.

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Latest crop reports from Ontario are not as favorable as earlier advices. Reports from various points in Ontario show that the recent rains have injured the crops considerably, especially fall wheat, and that unless fine weather prevails henceforth, no crop will exceed the average and some will fall below.

## NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R. TIME CARD.

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

North Bound			STATIONS.	South Bound		
Brandon Ex. Tues. & Sat.	St. Paul Ex. Press Daily.	Miles from Winnipeg.		St. Paul Ex. Press Daily.	Brandon Ex. Tues. & Sat.	
2.20p	4.25p	0	Winnipeg	11.10a	1.10p	
2.10p	4.13p	8.0	Portage Junction	11.19a	1.20p	
1.57p	3.55p	9.3	St. Norbert	11.53a	1.30p	
1.45p	3.45p	15.3	Cartier	11.47a	1.40p	
1.25p	3.20p	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	12.20p	2.25p	
12.50p	2.48p	40.4	Morris	14.45p	2.45p	
	2.33p	46.8	St. Jean	1.00p		
	2.19p	56.0	Lettellier	1.24p		
	1.50p	65.0	Emerson	1.50p		
	1.30p	68.1	Pembina	2.00p		
	9.45a	103	Grand Forks	5.50p		
	5.35a	223	Winnipeg Junction	9.00p		
	8.35p	470	Minneapolis	6.30a		
	8.00p	481	St. Paul	7.05a		
	9.00p	533	Chicago	9.35a		

### MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

East Bound.			STATIONS.	West Bound		
Freight Mon. Wed. & Fri.	Passenger Tues. & Sat.	Miles from Morris.		Passenger Mon. Wed. & Fri.	Freight Tues. & Sat.	
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	3.48p	10.15a	
4.48p	11.37a	21.2	Roland	3.58p	10.33a	
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	30.6	Deerwood	4.48p	12.33p	
2.20p	10.28a	49.0	Altamont	5.01p	1.05p	
1.40p	10.03a	54.1	Somerset	5.21p	1.45p	
1.15p	9.53a	62.1	Swan Lake	5.37p	2.17p	
12.45p	9.37a	63.4	Indian Springs	5.52p	2.48p	
12.10p	9.26a	74.6	Maricopolis	6.03p	3.12p	
11.46a	9.10a	70.4	Greenway	6.20p	3.45p	
11.16a	8.53a	83.1	Balder	6.35p	4.18p	
10.29a	8.30a	92.3	Belmont	7.00p	5.02p	
9.52a	8.12a	102.0	Hilton	7.38p	5.45p	
9.16a	7.57a	109.7	Ashdown	7.53p	6.25p	
9.02a	7.47a	120.0	Wawanesa	8.00p	6.50p	
8.16a	7.24a	129.5	Rounthwaite	9.28p	7.27p	
7.33a	7.04a	137.2	Martinville	8.48a	8.00p	
7.00a	6.45a	145.1	Brandon	9.10p	8.45p	

West-bound Passenger Trains stop at Belmont for mail

### PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

East Bound.			STATIONS.	West Bound.		
Mixed daily except Sunday.	Mixed from Winnipeg.	Per		Mixed daily except Sunday.	Mixed from Brandon.	Per
11.35a	0		Winnipeg	4.30p		
11.15a	3.0		Portage Junction	4.41p		
10.49a	11.5		St. Charles	5.13p		
10.41a	14.7		Headly	5.20p		
10.17a	21.0		White Plains	5.40p		
9.29a	25.2		Eustace	6.30p		
8.00a	42.1		Oakville	6.50p		
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 vestibuled through trains daily for all points in Montana, Washington, British Columbia, Oregon and California; also close connection at Chicago with eastern lines.

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