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 Capital Paid up..... 1,950,790.00
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 Hugh Ryan, T. Sutherland Stayer
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B. Jennings, Asst. Cashier. E. Hay, Inspector
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 - Brandon, Man..... A. Jukes, "
 - Calgary, Alta..... S. Barber, "
 - Portage la Prairie, Man..... N. G. Leslie, "
 - Prince Albert, Sask..... J. E. Young, "
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 GREAT BRITAIN—Lloyd's Bank (Limited), Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Co. (Limited).
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 Special attention to Confidential Business Enquired.
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 Capital Paid up..... 1,478,910.00
 REST..... 843,636.75

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 HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

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 Rest..... 1,200,000

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Cayuga,
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Collingwood,
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Guelpih, | Hamilton,
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London,
Montreal,
Sault Ste. Marie,
167 St. James,
City B'chs,
2034 Notre Dame,
276 St. Lawrence,
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Ottawa,
Paris, | Parkhill,
Peterboro,
St. Catharines,
Sarnia,
Scarfont,
Simcoe,
Stratford,
Strathroy,
Therford,
Toronto,
Walkerton,
Waterloo,
Windsor,
Winnipeg,
Woodstock. | City Bell's
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460 Yonge St
79 Yonge St
207 Collie,
640 Queen E
415 Park St
128 King E
Toronto Jrd.
Walkerton,
Walkerville,
Waterford,
Waterloo,
Winnipeg,
Woodstock. |
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- HEAD OFFICE
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 A General Banking Business Transacted.
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 Reserve Fund - - - 250,000

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WINTER SUPPLY.

- Two Tons Glycerine.
- Six " Sulphur.
- Two " Epsom Salts.
- Two " Saltpetre, ground.
- One " " crystal.
- Car-load Blue Stone.
- Ten bbls. Boathen's C L. Oil.
- Fifteen gro. C.L. Oil, Emulsion.
- 1000 oz. Pure Strychnine Crystal.

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Over 1,000 packages, New seasons
First crop, Congous, all
Grades.

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For Shop Windows and Private Dwellings.
A large stock now on hand ranging up to 96
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Single and Double Strength.

Enamelled, Muffled, Tuscan, Cathedral and
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Leaded, Transom and
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—AND—

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And Wholesale Dealers in Men's Furnishings

WAREHOUSES.

WINNIPEG, Man. VANCOUVER, B.C.

Factory—MONTREAL.

The Commercial

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

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Fine Book and Job Printing Departments.
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The Commercial certainly enjoys a very much larger circulation among the business community of the country between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast, than any other paper in Canada, daily or weekly. By a thorough system of personal solicitation, carried out annually, this journal has been placed upon the desks of the great majority of business men in the vast district designated above, and including northwest 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, JUNE 25, 1894.

Manitoba

Magee & Co., grocers, Brandon, assigned. The Virden Chronicle has suspended publication.

C. C. Montgomery, hotel, Winnipeg, succeeded by H. Braun.

William Bateman & Co., biscuit manufacturers, Winnipeg, in financial difficulties.

Felix Henry, grocer, Winnipeg, succeeded by Stoddart & Reid.

Lake Winnipeg Fish Co., West Selkirk, sold out to F. W. Colcleugh.

The Winnipeg wholesale dry goods and clothing houses now close daily at 5 p.m.

Chalmers Bros. & Bethune, of Maitou, forwarded a consignment of fat stock to Rat Portage last week.

The Queen's hotel, Winnipeg, will shortly be reopened. The lessees are Wm. Bateman and Jas. G. Bennett.

R. Mullins, cattle dealer, Virden, shipped a car of hogs to Montreal on Wednesday. He is also shipping a car of wool, and a car of hogs to Lethbridge.

The Australian delegates to the Ottawa conference were tendered a banquet by the business men of Winnipeg, on Saturday evening, on their way through to Ottawa.

The furnishing stock of the estate of J. Nation, Brandon, will be sold at a rate on the dollar at the store in Brandon, on Tuesday, June 25. The stock amounts to \$3,906.89; and shop fixture, \$497.55.

The contract for the erection of the court house and jail at Portage la Prairie has been let to T. M. Beamish, of Brandon, whose tender was the lowest sent in and was in amount \$22,544. The highest tender was \$22,700. There were in all seven tenders submitted. Work will be commenced immediately.

The steamer Sultana arrived at Selkirk from Grand Rapids on June 18 with 1 200 boxes of whitefish for the Selkirk Fish Co., and Reid & Tait. This is the first fish of the season.

Captain Howell reports fish more plentiful this year than any previous season. Considerable ice was encountered in the north end of Lake Winnipeg.

Mr. Ayres, an extensive stock breeder of the Moosimin district, has purchased a 400 acre farm in St. Paul's parish, near Winnipeg, and will shortly occupy the place. Mr. Ayres says there are several farmers in the west who contemplate removing to the Winnipeg district, believing that the advantages in the way of markets, etc., are better than elsewhere in the country.

A new Winnipeg firm in the flour, feed and grain business is that of John O'Donohue & Co. Mr. O'Donohue, who has lately been engaged in the implement trade, is well known, and starts with a good business connection. The firm will deal in flour, oatmeal, feed grains, hay, etc., and will receive country produce for handling on commission. The place of business is in Mr. O'Donohue's old premises on King street, facing the hay market.

Andrew Allan, of Montreal, has filed a petition in the Court of Queen's Bench, Winnipeg, asking to have the Vulcan Iron Company wound up. The petition sets out that Allan is interested to the extent of 1,350 shares in the company, the capital stock being fixed at 2,500 shares of \$100 each, and he claims that the company is indebted to him to the extent of \$7,700 for moneys advanced, and he is liable on a note discounted by the Merchant's Bank for a sum of \$23,850. On the 12th inst. the bank in question obtained a judgment against the company for \$8,521.27, and amongst other liabilities of the company is one of about \$7,500 arrears of wages of employees. The annual meeting of the company took place on the 9th inst., and it was there shown that while the company's assets were 102,978.67, and liabilities \$66,519.14, leaving a surplus of \$36,439.53, as a number of creditors were threatening legal proceedings to enforce payment of their claims it was thought advisable in the interests of all concerned that the company should declare themselves unable to meet their liabilities as they fell due, and that an order declaring the company insolvent and directing that the business should be wound up should be made by the court, the parties finding it impossible to agree among themselves as to the terms on which the proposed order should be made. A. W. Law was appointed provisional liquidator, security being fixed at 3,000. The works will not be shut down but will continue to run as in the past. The matter will again come before the court in two week's time when permanent liquidators will be appointed.

Assiniboia.

L. C. Rodgers, merchant, Regina, writes The Commercial to deny the report that he had sold out, but we learn from other sources that he has sold out his grocery department. This doubtless led to the report that he had sold out his business.

Saskatchewan.

The prospectus of the Prince Albert Advocate has been issued. The new paper is to be established in Prince Albert at once by the Advocate Printing Co., of which C. R. Stovel is the manager.

Northwest Ontario.

A few showers of rain have put out most of the forest fires. Previously fires had been raging in many districts.

Work has been started upon a large addition to the Hudson Bay Company's store at Rat Portage. The addition is to be considerably larger than the present store, and to have all the modern improvements.

Alberta.

Mrs. McBride has opened in fancy goods at South Edmonton.

The sum of \$25,000 has been put in this year's estimates for a jail at Calgary.

The voting at Calgary to raise \$10,000 for a hospital and \$30,000 for consolidating the debt at four and a half per cent were carried.

Lumber Trade Notes.

The business and estate of the late Peter Atkins, lumber dealer, of Morden, Man., is offered for sale by tender to July 14.

Grain and Milling News.

The site has been selected for the new mill at Virden at the southwest end of the town. Active operations it is said will soon be commenced.

There are two by-laws to be voted on at Brandon on Friday the one to give a bonus and exemption from taxes to a new flour mill and the other to exempt Alexander Kelly & Co. from taxation for a number of years on their increasing the capacity of their mill.

The Montreal Trade Bulletin of June 15 says:—"There has been a considerable business in flour during the past two days, the Lake of the Woods Milling Company having sold 16,000 sacks of Manitoba spring patents for English account. Yesterday they sold 6,000 sacks and to-day 10,000 sacks, the latter sale being made at 3d per sack more money than was paid yesterday. The same figure was bid for 10,000 sacks more, but the company refused it. This would appear to indicate that John Bull is commencing to look ahead for his breadstuffs supplies, believing probably that present low prices are not going to stay."

Freight may well be going past Montreal, says the Trade Bulletin, when United States railways are taking flour from Chicago to Boston and Philadelphia at 10c per 100 lbs, while the rate by the Grand Trunk and C. P. R. to Montreal is 20c per 100 lbs, which is double the price for a much shorter distance.

Winnipeg Clearing House.

Clearings for the week ending June 21, were \$791,097; balances, \$155,835. For the previous week clearings were \$727,899.

Following are the returns of other Canadian clearing houses for the weeks ended on the dates given:

	Clearings.	June 7th.	June 14th.
Montreal	\$11,344,544	\$10,792,621	
Toronto	5,571,825	5,226,485	
Halifax	1,146,738	1,008,668	
Winnipeg	817,178	727,899	
Hamilton	726,750	682,137	
Total	\$19,607,035	\$18,437,810	

A telegram by way of Spokane, Wash., says: Particulars of the Kaslo, B.C., storm have reached here. The loss, it is thought, will reach \$100,000. The Galena Trading Co.'s store, Bir's hardware store, the government wharf and about seventy houses were swept away. The only life lost was that of Mrs. D. C. Gregory. The storm came up between 4 and 5 o'clock. It was preceded by a number of hot waves, then came a terrible gale which filled the air with debris, churned the lake into a mighty sea and blew the buildings into the water. Meanwhile Kaslo river was dammed by a log jam and scores of cabins along its banks were ruined.

Soo & Sue Sound right but they don't look right for SIOUX CITY through which THE NORTH-Western Line runs Superb Pullman Sleepers between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Omaha.

SILVER PLATED SPOONS, FORKS etc. STAMPED
1847 ROGERS BROS. A.I.
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MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.

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"1847 ROGER BROS. A.I." For Sale by all Responsible dealers.

WE ARE now placing upon the market CHOCOLATE, PINK, WHITE and CANARY Icing in half pound packages, delicately flavored and ready for use. Our Mr. French is showing samples.

Pure Gold Mfg. Co., Toronto.

Fancy Goods, Toys, and Xmas Novelties.

Our importations for Fall and Xmas Trade will be complete on July 1st, and will be by far the best and most comprehensive line shown in the Dominion. Wait for Our Traveller before placing your orders. It will pay you if you want the Latest Novelties.

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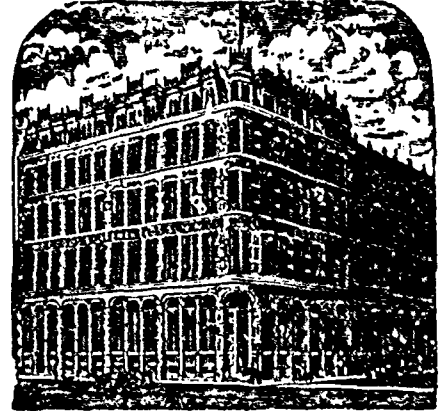
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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, JUNE 25, 1894.

THE CONDITION OF THE WEST

Though there were some predictions by pessimistically inclined persons that the crop area in Manitoba would show a decline this year, owing to the low price of grain, the general belief was that there would be an increase in the acreage. The latter view has proved correct, as shown by the first official crop bulletin issued this season, which was circulated last week. This shows the total area under all crops to be 1,592,394 acres, being an increase of nearly 40,000 acres over last year or any previous year. This increase is very gratifying at the present time, indicating as it does, that the country is going ahead, regardless of close times, and showing that the farmers are not discouraged on account of the low prices which have prevailed of late.

The increased crop area is especially satisfactory when it is considered that excessive rains greatly delayed seeding in the spring, making the season a late one. Under these unfavorable weather conditions it would not have been a surprise if the crop area had shown a reduction, and the increase would certainly have been larger if the spring had been as early as usual. As it is, it is probable that the increased area actually sown will be greater than is shown by the bulletin, as owing to the late season many farmers were not through with their seeding and planting when the return was made. A considerable area has been put to crop, principally in potatoes and roots, since the first of June, at which date returns were made to the government.

The increase in the crop area this year shows that Manitoba is making good progress, in spite of the depression which is being felt in agriculture the world over, owing to the general prevalence of low prices. This increase in the crop area means more than is shown on the surface, so far as the general advancement and development of the country is concerned. The farmers of this country have during the past year or two been giving more attention to stock-raising, dairying, etc., and the progress made in this direction, which is not shown by the crop area returns, has been more rapid than in cultivating the soil. In raising hogs particularly, the exports this season show that the farmers have made a great advance in this industry. Other branches of stock-raising, as well as dairying, have made good progress during the last year, and the farmers are much less dependent than formerly upon the grain crops.

The advancement of the country is therefore greater than is shown by the crop returns. In fact, considering the increased attention directed to stock-raising and dairying, a decrease in the crop area, instead of a fair increase, would not have indicated that the farmers were making progress backward. It would simply have indicated that the increased attention given to dairying and stock had detracted from grain

growing. As it is, however, we have an increase all around, in grain and general crops as well as in other branches of agriculture.

The country is all right, in spite of low prices and depression in agriculture. Low prices may possibly continue for another year, and added to this our crop this year may be a poor one, in which case we will feel the depression more keenly than we yet have done. But even should such unfavorable conditions prevail, it would not stop the advancement of this country, though progress would be retarded. Indeed, the present depression may be regarded to some extent as a blessing in disguise. It has already had a good effect upon the country. The increased attention given to stock raising, dairying, etc., will be beneficial. Many farmers have been cured of the idea that they can get rich in a few years growing wheat alone, and with this idea displaced they are in a better way to succeed than they were before. The country will certainly be more prosperous with the dairying and stock interests well developed, than it was under the old system of giving almost entire attention to wheat.

Another very valuable lesson has been learned regarding the basis upon which business has been done in this country. A decided check has been given to the loose system of promiscuous and almost unrestricted credit business which has prevailed here. Our farmers have been encouraged—even enticed to go into debt freely on future prospects. As a result of this condition, there has been a great deal of over purchasing, which has affected all classes, and this is largely the cause of the troubles of many at the present time.

Of course it must be taken into consideration that this is a new country, and that most of our farmers have come here with limited means. At the outset they required building and fencing material, implements, stock, provisions, etc., to enable them to make a start upon their farms and sustain themselves until they could obtain a return from the land. Very few new settlers have had sufficient means on their arrival here to enable them to make a fair start free of debt. The consequence is, that as credit was generally easily obtainable, most settlers have gone into debt to enable them to make a start on their farms. There was consequently the temptation in the past to purchase things which were not actually necessary to farmers who were just making a start. While the free credit system has therefore enabled many persons to make a start in farming who were not in a position to make a start without assistance, it has at the same time encouraged over buying all around. This tendency has now received a decided check, and business hereafter will be conducted on a more restricted but safer basis, as regards credit transactions.

In a new country like Manitoba, where so many of our farmers have hardly yet had time to establish themselves, and where the majority have made a start with very limited means, it is but natural that the low prices for produce should be felt to some extent. As regards the free extension of credit to new settlers, as has been the case in Manitoba, it is simply a sign of confidence in the future of the country.

Credit in itself is all right. The system has enabled many to start in farming here, who would not otherwise have been able to begin farming. Carried out, however, as it has been, it has worked evil to the farmers themselves as well as to traders. It has increased the cost of goods, induced over-buying, and has a good deal to do with the financially close condition of many people at the present time.

There is every evidence that the farmers are now practicing the strictest economy. Country merchants report that their sales have fallen off as much as 50 to 75 per cent. A great decline in sales of all classes of goods, especially in agricultural implements, has been experienced all over the country. While this contraction is going to prove the salvation of the farmers, it is in the meantime hard upon the commercial community. It is, however, the only right course to pursue under the circumstances, and under ordinary circumstances will speedily restore the farmers of the country to a sound and healthy basis.

Combined with this general movement to practice economy, there is the fact, worthy of note, that the prices of about all kinds of goods have declined very materially. Therefore, while the price of wheat is low, the purchasing power of wheat, bushel for bushel, is almost as great as it was some years ago, when the grain was worth nearly double the present ruling prices.

All things considered, there is nothing in the present situation to make the future of the country appear gloomy, any more than there has been at any time since the country was opened for settlement. Rather the contrary. Important occurrences have transpired which have rather improved the outlook within the last ten or a dozen years. Freight rates are much lower; the cost of living has been very greatly reduced; towns have grown up and railways have been extended all over the country, thus greatly reducing the distance travelled in hauling grain and produce to market; diversified farming has given place to a considerable extent to wheat-growing only. In fact, there has been a decided improvement for the better in many ways within the last few years.

Economy is the road to prosperity. The economy which is now evidently being so generally practiced, will certainly bring the farmers out of any financial troubles which may now affect a number of them, and the recovery will be more rapid than many suppose possible. Of course much will depend upon crops and prices of farm produce during the next few years. There may be further drawbacks to overcome in the immediate future as regards crops and prices; but that they will be duly overcome, there is no reason to doubt for an instant.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The study of agriculture, which is likely to be undertaken in the public schools of Manitoba, should prove both useful and interesting. It is hard to imagine any more interesting study than agriculture. It is the study of nature itself, while as for usefulness, agriculture we may say is the basis of civilization, commerce and industry. No reasonable objection can be

made against the study of agriculture in the schools. It is certainly vastly more practical and useful, and should be very much more interesting to pupils than are many of the studies which have long occupied a place on the school curriculum. In a country so largely devoted to agriculture as is Manitoba, there are special reasons why the study of agriculture should form an important part in the training of the rising generation. Much useful knowledge could be imparted in this way, which should prove valuable to the pupils in later years. The study of agriculture should also draw increased attention to agricultural pursuits, and engender a love for an agricultural life, thus assisting to check the tendency of the age to desert the farm for the cities. The study of agriculture should prove interesting even to those who entertain no intention of following a rural life. When so many subjects of doubtful practical value to the average pupil are taught in the schools, such an important subject as agriculture cannot be objected to.

The tariff bill made good progress at Washington this week, a large number of items having been passed, and there is now some hope that the bill will get through within the year. If the hot spell, which is reported to prevail at Washington, will only hold out, the bill may go through even within a few weeks, as the windy senators have become so exhausted with the heat, that they seem inclined to "let her slide." Some important changes were adopted by the senate this week, the most important of which to Canada is the placing of dressed as well as rough lumber on the free list. Formerly it was proposed to place only rough lumber on the free list. Cedar and cabinet woods are excepted. Another important decision is the adoption of the clause placing wool on the free list. This was accomplished after a stiff resistance. Salt also goes on the free list.

It is now stated that the reports sent abroad of the destruction by floods in British Columbia have been overdrawn by local correspondents of outside papers. The misery and loss caused by the overflow of the rivers is no doubt very great, but it is some satisfaction to learn that the situation is not as bad as has been reported. By the way, this matter of misrepresenting matters, by local correspondents of outside papers, is very common in some parts of Canada, and British Columbia evidently has a few of these press liars, who are ready to distort every occurrence, and some even go the length of sending out entirely false reports, invented for the purpose by correspondents. During the disasters in British Columbia, one entirely false report was sent out to the effect that an excursion train had been destroyed, with a loss of forty lives. The party who concocted this bit of "sensational news," has been arrested, and it is to be hoped he will be made an example of. There surely should be some way of shutting down upon these press correspondent liars. A man who will concoct and send out a report of this nature deserves severe punishment. The publication of false and damaging reports has got to be such a common thing, that some special effort should be made to suppress the nuisance.

Winnipeg has frequently been misrepresented abroad by damaging reports, manufactured and sent out by local correspondents of papers published in other cities, consequently the community here would be glad to hear of the punishment of the Vancouver press liar, as we know from experience the nefarious work these men are capable of doing.

Wheat Prices in England

The London Miller, of June 4, reviews the course of British wheat markets during the month of May as follows:—

The month's trade began on the 1st of May with 22s taken for arrived cargoes of Argentine wheat, and 25s asked for Californian. These were London "Baltic" terms. At Liverpool 5s per cental was paid for Californian, and 4s 10d for red winter wheat. On the 2nd, 6d decline at Glasgow and Edinburgh argued little confidence in the situation on the part of some of our canniest merchants. On the third, 21s 6d was taken for a cargo arrived from La Plata, and on the 4th, 24s 9d was accepted for Californian at the "Baltic." At Liverpool on the 4th, 4s 9d was taken for a cental of red winter wheat, but Californian was steady. On the 5th, Edglish wheat was 6d cheaper at Reading, but the majority of country markets were without change. The London market of the 7th ult. was 6d lower for foreign wheat, and the sales were disappointing. At Liverpool on the 8th, 4s 8d was taken for red winter per cental, but the bad corn reports from California caused that and Oregon to be the best held sorts at the port. On the 10th, Birmingham, Bristol and Manchester were all against the wheat holder, a retrogression of Northern, Midland, and Western opinion which reacted unfavorably on London just before the Whitsun holidays. On the 15th, trade began again with a feeble Liverpool market, 4s 10d being taken for a cental of Californian wheat, and 4s 7d for red winter. On the 16th, at Mark Lane, Calcutta wheat fell from 23s 3d to 22s 9d per quarter. On the 17th, Bristol, Birmingham, and Manchester were all rather lower from before the Whitsun holidays. On the 18th, Mark Lane fell to 22s 3d for Calcutta wheat, and Liverpool accepted 4s 8d per cental for Californian, and 4s 5d for red winter. The country markets of the 19th were 6d cheaper on the fortnight, but there were too little English wheat on offer for depression to bear the serious character it was beginning already to assume at the chief ports. On the 21st, at Mark Lane, the top price of flour was reduced to 26s, while Calcutta wheat fell to 22s, Ghirka to the same price, and Argentine to a guinea. Oregon flour fetched but 21s, and Californian 20s 6d per sack. On the 22nd a cargo of Australian was sold as low as 22s 3d off coast, and another cargo—No. 2 red winter—for a guinea, this being by far the lowest price ever taken for a shipload of American No. 2 grade arrived in the Thames. On the 23rd, Glasgow and Edinburgh were 6d down, and on the 25th Liverpool accepted 4s 4d per cental for red winter wheat. The country markets of the 26th were 6d cheaper for wheat, despite the small supplies. On the 28th, at Mark Lane, 24s was accepted for Californian wheat, 21s for Ghirka, and 19s for Bussorah, common, but clean, serviceable wheat from the Persian Gulf. At Liverpool, on the 29th, 4s 7d per cental was taken for No. 1 Californian, and 4s 3d for No. 2 red winter. No further change marked the last two days of the month.

The fall on wheat during May has been only 6d on the imperial average, which has receded from 24s 10d to 24s 4d per qr. But on Calcutta wheat there has been 1s 6d decline, from 23s 6d to 22s. On California wheat at Liverpool the decline, from 5s to 4s 7d per cental, amounts to 2s 1d on the Liverpool qr of 500 lbs. On red winter wheat the fall is from 4s 10d to 4s 3d, or no less than 7d per cental, not much less than 3s per qr. The demand

for wheat has not been greatly increased even by these ruinous concessions, for several big merchants are known to have lost heavily through following up a declining market since February, and buying freely on each fresh decline. We doubt if the falling off in the promise of English and Californian wheat fields is not more than balanced by the admitted improvement in America, France and Russia. If this be so, then the wintery May has failed to aid the trade in wheat, whatever it may have done with respect to spring corn. France and Italy will scarcely buy as freely in June as they have done between Easter and the Fete Dieu.

There is, consequently, some fear that as low as prices are now, June may see them even lower. The wholesale discouragement of foreign wheat growers, and the refusal of holders at foreign ports to make fresh shipments, would not effect value in this country until the 4,000,000 quarters now on passage had been disposed of. The one direct gain to the sellers' side of the question is that harvest is only a fortnight nearer to us on the 1st June than on the 1st May. The season has lost all its forwardness, and May has gone out without producing a wheat-ear from British cornfields, whereas in 1893 wheat-ears gathered in the Weald of Surrey on 20th May were shown at Mark Lane on the following day. When value rises from its present level, the forward movement will probably be vigorous, but millers are not to be advised to play at speculation and buy in advance of such a rise. It may be postponed for week after week by large arrivals; indeed, the balance of probability is that during the month on which we have just entered it will be so postponed.

Freight Rates and Traffic Matters.

The Montreal Trade Bulletin, of June 15 says: Ocean grain freights continue dull and depressed, with business at 6d to 9d to Liverpool and Glasgow and 9d to 1s to London. Sack flour has been taken 7s to 10s to Liverpool and London. A good enquiry has been experienced for cheese freight, with engagements at 15s. Provisions have been taken to Liverpool at 7s 6d. Deals 32s 6d to 35s. Hay 27s 6d to 30s. Cattle has been taken at 45s to London, 40s to Liverpool and 30s to 35s to Glasgow. In lake freights corn is quoted at 2½c from Chicago to Kingston and 2¼c from Kingston to Montreal. From Chicago to Buffalo the rate on corn is 1½c and from Buffalo to New York 2½, or 4½c from Chicago to New York against 4½c from Chicago to Montreal.

The Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin in its review for the week ended June 15 says:—There was no improvement in the railroad situation export rates on provisions were said to be cut 3c. The regular tariff to New York is 20c per 100 lbs for flour and grain, and 30c for provision. Through business to Liverpool was slow, but rates steadier at 19½c per 100 lbs for flour, 9c for wheat and 8 35 per bushel for corn, and 3½ to 4½c per 100 lbs for provisions. Glasgow and Antwerp were about 1c over Liverpool rates. Through rates to New York were steady at 6½c for wheat and 6½c for corn. The rate on flour via lake and rail advanced 2½c to 15c per 100 lbs. New England rates were steady at 8½c per bushel for corn and 5½c for oats. There was no demand for wheat room to Buffalo, but a fair business was done in corn and oats and rates declined to 1c.

The Duluth Market Report of June 15 says: The vessel situation is at present at low ebb. Tonnage is being turned away fairly. The nominal rate for wheat is 2½c per bushel to Buffalo and 3½c to Kingston. There is no demand whatever for tonnage to carry wheat. This has thrown a surplus of tonnage on the ore market and as a consequence the rate on ore has dropped to 75c per ton. There is no movement in lumber and rates are weak at \$1.75 per 1,000. Lake and rail rates on flour mill products are steady on a basis of 17½c per 100 lbs to New York.

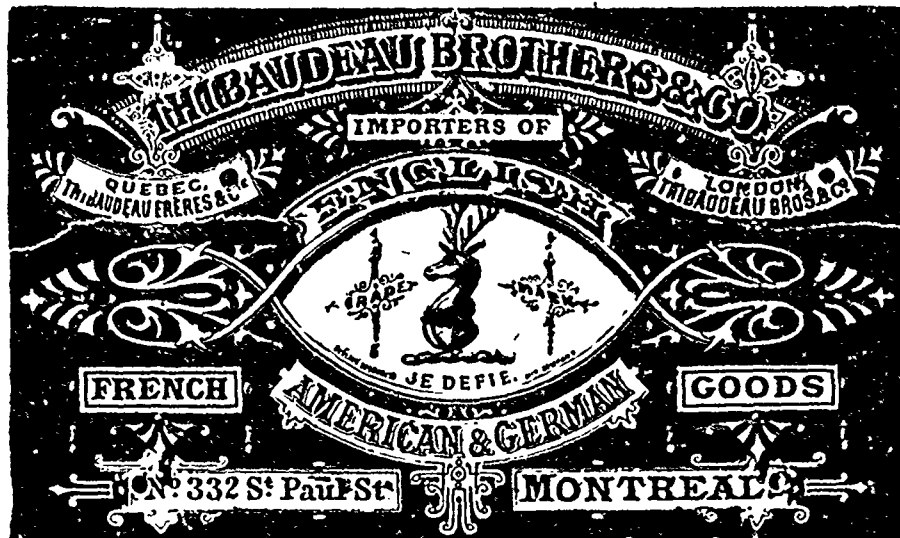
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GALT BLEND

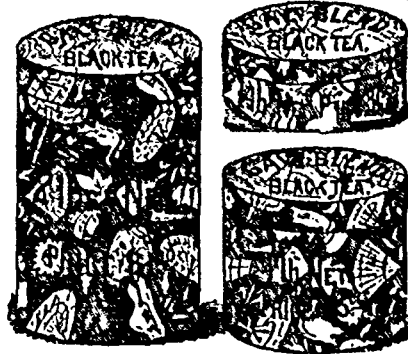
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THE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.

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Registered Brands:

Hungarian and Strong Bakers Flour

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ORDERS AND CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

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PORK PACKERS, WINNIPEG.

Butter and Eggs Wanted!

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We manufacture the most improved styles in

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\$50 TO \$100, FIRST PAYMENT, WILL buy a good farm in the Winnipeg district. Balance very easy terms. Apply at the Commercial office, by letter or personally.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

WINNIPEG, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 23.

The crop outlook, which is reported upon fully elsewhere in this issue, is improved this week, owing to frequent showers, though some districts have not had sufficient rain yet. Business is quiet. The critical period through which the crops have been passing, has had the effect of making business men generally very cautious, and buying is confined as closely as possible to immediate requirements. The trade of country merchants has fallen off heavily this season, partly owing to more restrictions upon credit business, and partly to low prices farmers have received for wheat, which has made it necessary for them to economise. All kinds of business feels contraction. In Winnipeg, while wholesale trade is diminished in volume, building and general improvements are going on briskly. Statistics compiled this week show that about \$900,000 have been expended during the first six months of this year in building improvements in this city. Over three hundred dwellings have been erected, of a decidedly superior class to those built in earlier years. There are few vacant houses fit to live in. Building improvements for the first six months of the current year, according to statistics compiled by Gordon & Suckling, show an expenditure of about \$200,000 greater than for the same period of last year. Money on city property mortgage can be had at 6 to 7 per cent. Farm property is slow sale throughout Manitoba at concessions, though there is some land selling in the Winnipeg district. Farm lands can be bought very low at present. Communication has now been re-established with the Pacific coast, and produce will begin to move again in that direction. Our Vancouver reporter furnishes THE COMMERCIAL this week with a reliable report of the damage by the British Columbia floods.

Regarding the tendency of prices generally, Bradstreet's report issued at New York to-day says: "Notwithstanding the decline in prices of wool, cattle, hogs and copper, the tendency of prices has been upward, wheat gaining 2½c, corn 1½c, oats 4½c (on a corner rendered possible by very short supplies of spot), pork 25c, lard 5c, coffee 8c, and raw sugar 1½c, quotations for cotton remaining practically unchanged. Total bank clearings throughout the United States for the week ending June 21 as telegraphed to Bradstreet's aggregate \$849,973,101, being 18 per cent. more than in the week before, 18 per cent. less than in the corresponding week one year ago, and 23 per cent. smaller than in the third week of June, 1893."

Winnipeg Markets.

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

FISH—The supply of fresh fish continues limited as to varieties, as no supplies have been brought in from the Pacific coast yet. Fresh whitefish are quoted at 5 to 6c per pound, Lake Superior trout at 9c, pickerel 3 to 4c, gold eyes 20c per dozen. Smoked whitefish 8c lb, do. herrings 8c lb; red herrings 20c box. The first steamer arrived at Selkirk this week with fish from Lake Winnipeg, for the freezers. Whitefish are reported very abundant this season in the lake.

GREEN FRUITS.—It has been hard to get strawberries sound enough to stand re-shipment, and dealers have not always been able to fill orders in consequence. Southern berries are about done, and it is not expected the railways will be able to handle traffic to bring berries from the Pacific coast this season in time. Last year some very fine strawberries came by the Northern Pacific from Oregon and Washington states. Bananas of very fine quality are fairly abundant. California cherries are sometimes

received too soft to re-ship, but some good stock has arrived. Lemons are very firm and advancing. Fancy lemons will likely be advanced to \$6 next week. Oranges are firm for good stock. Tomatoes are 50s lower. Peaches, apricots and plums of good quality are arriving from California. Prices are:—California oranges, Mediterranean sweets, \$4.25 to 4.60; St. Michael oranges \$5. Lemons, new Messinas, \$5 to 6. Bananas, \$2.75 to \$3.50 per bunch. Pineapples, \$2.50 to \$3 per dozen. Strawberries \$3.25 to 3.50 per case of 16 boxes. California cherries \$2 to \$2.25. California peaches, \$3 box, apricots, \$3.00; plums, \$3.25 to 3.50. Pio plant, 2 to 3c per pound. Tomatoes, \$2.50 per crate of four baskets. California comb honey, \$3.60 per case of 48 sections. New maple sugar, 12 to 13c per pound in 1 lb. cakes. Maple syrup, 75c to \$1 per gallon in wood, and \$1 to 1.25 in tins, as to quality.

GROCERIES—The strength in sugars is the principal feature of this branch. Refiners have advanced prices two to three points in Canada and the States. Valencia raisins are very scarce east.

DRY GOODS—Prints and cotton flannels are reported to be coming into eastern markets from the United States. The mills east are having a dull season. A number of the woolen mills are closed temporarily and three of the grey cotton mills are closed down, while the colored cotton mills are running on short time. Now that the tariff is finally settled, it is found that there has not been very much reduction after all, though there is some reduction in cheap woolens and cotton goods. Hosiery, carpets, etc., are now at a higher rate of duty, but in a good many instances where changes have been made in the duty, the practical result is about the same as under the old tariff. Local trade is very quiet.

HARDWARE, PAINTS, ETC.—There is not much to note in hardware. Tinne plates have declined at Montreal. Turpentine has advanced again about 1c in the east, following a further advance in the States. Linseed oil maintains a firm tone, with prices higher abroad. Cement is easier.

LUMBER—The result of the call for tenders for the city supply of lumber is still talked of considerably in the local trade. The lowest tenders were based on imported lumber, and considerable lumber has already been brought in from the States. Dealers have been in hopes of securing a reduction in freight rates to enable them to compete to better advantage with United States lumber, but so far they have not been successful, though they have not yet given up hopes of inducing the company to reduce the comparatively very high rate that is charged on lumber from the Lake of the Woods mills to Manitoba points. The country trade is very dull this year, which makes the home mills more anxious to retain control of the city trade, which is the most important trade at present. But with United States lumber already coming into this market, the home manufacturers feel that something must soon be done to retain the trade. Prices for Winnipeg have been reduced about \$1 per thousand, to meet competition from Minnesota lumber.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT—Wheat has had some strong spells this week, with fair advances in prices. On Monday wheat made a good advance in United States markets, Chicago gaining nearly 3c. The strength was owing to unfavorable crop news from across the Atlantic and decrease in supplies. The crop in Austria and Hungary was reported damaged by frost and snow. There was a large decrease in stocks on ocean passage, amounting to 2,128,000 bushels. Stocks at principal points in the United States and Canada, east of the mountains (the visible supply) decreased 1,160,000 bushels. The total visible supply is now 57,105,000 bushels, and a year ago was 66,375,000 bushels and two years ago was 28,000,000 bushels. On Tuesday

cables were firmer, Liverpool quoting 2d higher on spot stuff, but the tendency of speculation in United States markets was lower, and prices declined over 1c. Cables continued to come in strong on Wednesday, and crop news were not encouraging to bears, consequently prices again advanced. In South Dakota particularly it was reported the crop had been permanently damaged by drought, the rains having come too late to make a good crop. On Thursday cables were firm, and continental European cables were higher. Some weakness was caused by reports from St. Louis that new wheat was being off-run for June shipment, and that farmers were threshing through the south. On Friday the markets were lower, Liverpool quoting 3d lower, and there were rains in the Northwest states, which gave an improved tone to crop prospects. The wheat harvest now going on in the South was reported to have been delayed by very heavy and damaging rains.

The Mark Lane Express review for the week ended June 18, says: "English wheat advanced a shilling; demand small; supply limited. Only 10,000,000 bushels wheat remaining in farmers' hands, against 13,670,000 bushels last year. Cereals in Great Britain promise badly. France same conditions. German rye crop short. Rust in Austrian and Hungarian wheat fields, which have also suffered from storms. Russian, Bulgarian and Roumanian harvests promise well."

Exports of wheat, flour included, from both coasts of the United States and Canada amounted to 2,000,000 bushels this week, against 2,234,000 bushels last week, 3,553,000 bushels in the third week of June, 1893, and 2,457,000 bushels in the like week of 1892.

The condition of the crops is the important matter locally, business being very slow. We give elsewhere in this issue reports from all parts of the country, to which it is necessary to add very little. The crop condition on the whole has improved this week. The weather has not been so excessively warm, though there were some rather warm days. Rain was pretty general all over Manitoba on two days this week—Tuesday and again on Wednesday—and there were some scattered showers on other days. The rain of Wednesday was a fairly good one, lasting several hours in some districts, but in other districts it was too light to afford more than a temporary relief. Some districts are still in need of a good steady rain of some duration. Before the rains of Tuesday and Wednesday, some gloomy reports were received from those districts which had not been favored by the showers of the previous two weeks. In some cases early sown wheat was reported heading out only a few inches high, while late grain mostly barley and oats—had not come through the ground at all. These reports of course came from the worst sections. If we have a spell of favorable weather now the bulk of the crop, we think, will fully recover, though no doubt some spots have been permanently damaged by drought.

Stocks in store at Fort William on June 16, were, 1,193,537 bushels. Receipts for the week were 83,211 and shipments 178,973 bushels. A year ago stocks were 2,158,053 bushels, a decrease of 38,329 bushels for the week that year. No. 1 hard is quoted at 62½c to 63c, affloat Fort William.

FLOUR—There is no change to note in flour. Most sales are made to local retail dealers at \$1.45 and \$1.55. Quotations in broken lots to the local trade, delivered in the city are as follows: Patents \$1.55 to 1.60; strong bakers, \$1.45 to 1.50; XXXX 75c to \$1.00 as to quality. Prices per sack of 98 pounds.

MILLSTUFFS—This market remains about the same with rather an easier tendency. The usual price to local dealers is \$11 for bran and \$13 for shorts, and \$1 per ton higher for small quantities.

OATMEAL, ETC.—Rolled oatmeal is quoted at \$2.25 lots for 80 pound sacks; standard, in 93

Continued on Page 971.

Arbitration in Ontario.

Arbitration is a new force in industrial and commercial circles. It aims to save the expenses of lawsuits—and a worthy object it is. Moreover it saves friendship—a worthier object. Ontario has adopted arbitration by an act passed last session empowering boards of trade in cities of over 30,000 of a population to appoint boards to settle disputes.

At a recent meeting of the Toronto board of trade, D. R. Wilkie submitted a report showing the special features of the scheme, and no doubt the other provinces of the Dominion will be glad to learn them. The report is as follows:—

Gentlemen,—Your committee, in reporting the passing by the legislative assembly of "an act enabling boards of trade in cities to appoint general arbitrators for certain purposes," desire to direct special attention to what is offered by the proposed system. Briefly stated, all the advantages may be reduced to the three primary essentials of justice: cheapness, celerity and certainty. Perhaps it may be well to give a few of the special features of the act at a somewhat greater length:

1. The majority of cases which may be brought for arbitration may be finally disposed of in a couple of hours.

There will be no lingering about courts day after day waiting for a hearing.

The hour will be fixed beforehand and strictly adhered to.

Accommodation will be provided for the hearing of several cases concurrently, and the panel of arbitrators will be sufficiently large to do away with the necessity of waiting the convenience of Judges, or the termination of protracted cases.

Forensic displays will not be encouraged, nor will the practice of cross-examination be permitted to be abused, the conduct of the chamber being under the control of men of business "anxious to get at facts and arrive at a common sense conclusion as speedily as may be, with due regard to efficiency."

The hearing of every case is to be continued from day to day.

2. With a saving of time and a simplification of procedure will necessarily be a vast reduction in expense, and apart from legal assistance, which is at the option of either of the parties, the whole fees payable to the chamber, including arbitrators' fees, will not probably exceed \$20 for each sitting, whatever may be the amount at issue.

3. Disputants may conduct their own cases, or be represented by a legal advocate, barrister, or solicitor, or by other duly authorized agent.

The fees of witnesses will be the same as in the High Court of Justice.

The panel of arbitrators will include representatives of all trades and allied interests, will be nominated by the Council of the board of trade and balloted for by the corporation.

The entire proceedings of the chamber will be considered strictly private and confidential, the parties and their agents alone being present, and no reports being issued.

5. The submission to arbitration once made (whether in the original contract between the parties, or by special agreement ad hoc), it cannot be revoked, nor is it affected by the death of either of the parties; and the arbitrators may proceed in the absence of any party who, after reasonable notice, shall neglect or refuse to attend on a reference.

Witnesses may be examined on oath, and all parties must produce all documents in their possession or control which the arbitrators may call for.

The personal attendance of all parties may be dispensed with if they prefer to jointly state a case, on which they agree to accept the decision of the arbitrator.

The rules further provide for an impartial legal assessor to whom any question of construction of documents or admissibility or rel-

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E. McDONALD,
Provincial Manager, Winnipeg.
P. O. Box 469, Room 16 Mc
Intyre Block.

GEORGE GOODERHAM,

President.

evancy of evidence or other legal question may be referred by the parties or arbitrators for their guidance, thus safe guarding the parties by the advantages of practically and inexpensive judicial determination of matters and avoiding the necessity of procuring legal advocacy to guard against departure from legal and judicial rules.

The advantages of this are so obvious in inexpensively settling disputes, no matter how large the sum involved, as to require no comment. It may be proper to say, however, that in England it has been found productive of the greatest benefits, ensuing, as it does, the disposition of cases as satisfactorily as if tried before one of the courts, without the necessity of the enormous expense of litigants having to retain solicitors and counsel to advocate their views.

The Chamber gives trained experts or practical business men, with power to call in trained impartial legal assistance where necessary.

The award of the arbitrators may be enforced in the same manner as a judgment or order of the High Court of Justice to the same effect, so that there are at least five different advantages which the chamber offers over the ordinary methods and remedies:

(a) A convenient place for hearing, with all the machinery of a court.

(b) Carefully adjusted rules of procedure, which will act as a guide to disputants.

(c) A selected, officially organized panel of arbitrators.

(d) A regulated, moderate scale of fees.

(e) The assistance of a special "legal assessor," to sit with the arbitrator or arbitrators and advise and assist him or them in the arbitration.

Herewith your committee beg to submit for your approval rules and regulations for the efficient carrying out of the objects of this act, prepared as per resolution of the council.

All of which is respectfully submitted.—Dry Goods Review.

Wm. C. Haskett, representing Lyman, Knox & Co., wholesale drugs, Montreal, has returned east.

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Crows Fly From point to point by shortest distances so when they fly from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Chicago they follow **The North-Western Line.**

pound sacks, \$2.40 and granulated, \$2.40. Though a firmer tendency is noted, there is sufficient competition to keep prices from advancing.

GROUND FRED—Prices now range from \$20 to \$22 per ton as to quality for oat and barley feed.

OATS—Though the talk is stronger there is very little movement in oats. Sales on local account are made at about 32½c per bushel of 34 lbs. on track here. Oats have advanced very sharply in the States, owing to poor crop outlook, and in Ontario there has been a brisk advance.

BUTTER—The market is very dull. The city retail trade is supplied by farmers, and city retail dealers are buying very little on this account; 15c is about the best price obtained. There is only a small shipping demand. The blockade on the Coast railways has interrupted shipments by country merchants who were in the habit of shipping direct to British Columbia markets, and has turned a larger quantity of butter in this direction.

EGGS—Receipts have fallen off considerably, but there has not been much change in prices, though the feeling is rather firmer. Round lots are taken at 8c per dozen, and retail dealers are able to buy at about 8½ to 9c per dozen.

CURED MEATS—Meats are steady, and prices remain as a week ago. Prices are: Hams, 10½c for heavy and 11 to 11½c for ordinary sizes; breakfast bacon, backs, 11½c; bellies, 12½c; dry salt long clear bacon, 8c; smoked long clear, 9c; spiced rolls, 8½c; boneless hams, 12c; mess pork, \$15.00 to \$17.00 per barrel. Sausage is quoted: Fresh pork sausage, 8c; bologna sausage 8½c per pound; German sausage, 8½c; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 10c per half lb. packet. Pickled hogs tongues, 5c lb. Pickled pigs feet, \$1.40 per pair; pickled hocks, 3c lb.

LARD—Pure lard held at \$2 for 20-lb pails, and \$5.00 in 50 lb. pails; compound at \$1.70 per 20 lb pail; compound in 3, and 5 pound tins, \$6.40 to \$6.50 per case of 60 lb. Pure leaf lard in 3, 5 and 10 pound tins, quoted at \$7.00 per case of 60 pounds.

DRESSED MEATS—Beef is quoted at about 5½c for good, and we quote 5½ to 6c for fair to choice. The price has been reduced owing to a little opposition and cutting among wholesale butchers. The same cause has tended to reduce the price of mutton considerably this week, sales having been made as low as 8c; and we quote mutton at 8 to 9c. Hogs, 5½c for country dressed, with city dealers selling at 6c. Veal, dull at 6c.

POULTRY—Following prices are quoted:—14c for turkeys, 11c for geese and 12½c for ducks, and 10c for chickens. Live chickens are offered at 60 to 80c per pair as to quality.

VEGETABLES—About everything in old vegetables are out of the market except potatoes. We quote potatoes at 45 to 50c; onions, new, 3 to 3½c per lb. Cabbage, new, 5 to 6c per pound; pie plant, 25c per dozen bunches. Cucumbers, 75c per dozen; tomatoes, \$2.50 per crate of four boxes. There is plenty of green stuff offering, at about 25c per dozen bunches.

HIDES—The feeling is very dull and easy, and some dealers say the price will have to be reduced here, as local prices are claimed to be relatively above outside markets. The market in the States is very dull and prices easy. We quote Winnipeg inspected hides as follows: No. 1 cows, 2½c; No. 2, 1½c; No. 3, 1c; No. 1, heavy steers, 3c; No. 2 heavy steers, 2c; No. 3 steers, 1c. Calf, 8 to 13-lb. skins, 4 to 5c per pound. Kips about the same as hides, sheepskins 40 to 70c for full wool skins as to quality. Sheerlings, 5 to 10. Tallow, 4½c rendered; 2 to 3c rough.

HAY—The market is very dull. We quote baled at \$4 to 4.50, point of shipment.

SENECA ROOT—We hear that 27c per pound is being freely paid for good dry seneca root,

though some buyers protest that they do not pay that high, still they get the root just the same. For green root 10 to 11c is bid.

WOOL—Buyers talk 6 to 9c for wool, according to quality, and pay 8 to 8½c for most lots of ordinary unwashed Manitoba fleeces. The free wool clause has been adopted by the United States senate, but it may be changed again before the bill is finally disposed of.

LIVE STOCK—There has been pretty sharp competition among wholesale butchers, who in their rivalry have cut the price of meat down considerably. The price of meats having been reduced through this competition, buyers are trying to force the price of live stock lower, and thus the action of the wholesale butchers in reality falls back upon the holders of live stock. Cattle are easier, and with trade dull and prices of meat cut down, it would be difficult to sell cattle at over 3c for choice. Grass cattle are hardly in condition yet for the butcher, but cattle are said to be fattening up fast this season, and they will soon be ready. Several loads of sheep have been received from the west, and the market is well supplied. We quote 4 to 4½c for sheep. Hogs are offered freely, and a few cars are going east all the time. We quote hogs here at 4½ to 4¾c for desirable weights.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

Wheat was active in a speculative way on Monday, with a wide range, prices varying about 3½c. Prices were stronger and the close 2½ to 2¾c higher than Saturday. Corn gained another cent. Closing prices were:—

	June.	July.	Sept.
Wheat.....	59½	60½	62½
Corn.....	41	41½	41½
Oats.....	44½	39	30½
Pork.....	—	12 50	12 60
Lard.....	6 70	6 75	6 87½
Short Ribs.....	—	6 47½	6 50

On Tuesday wheat continued fairly active, but was easier. Prices sold off about 1c, fluctuated about ½c, and closed about 1½c lower. Oats continued strong, gaining 1½c for June delivery. Closing prices were:—

	June.	July.	Sept.
Wheat.....	58	59½	61
Corn.....	41	41½	41½
Oats.....	46	39½	30
Pork.....	—	12 40	12 47½
Lard.....	6 65	6 67½	6 80
Ribs.....	—	6 42½	6 42½

The market was firm on Wednesday for winter wheat, prices ruling about ¾ to 1c higher. No. 2 red, fresh receipts, sold at 60 to 60½c and closed at 59½c. No. 3 red sold at 54 to 55c. By sample, No. 4 red sold at 51 to 52c. No. 3 red sold at 55½ to 57c. No. 2 red sold at 60½ to 61c. No. 3 hard sold at 55½c. Spring wheat met with a fair demand. No. 2 ranged at 60 to 62½c, and closed at about 60½ to 62c. In the speculative market futures closed ¾c higher. Oats made another big jump. Receipts were small and the competition for the offerings brisk, local consumers being the best buyers and prices advanced 3 to 5c, the market being cleaned up early. Sales on track and free on board: No grade at 43c. No. 3 at 50 to 52c. No. 3 white at 50 to 53c. No. 2 at 49 to 52c. No. 2 white at 50 to 53c. Billed through: No. 3 at 50 to 50½c. No. 3 white at 50 to 51c. No. 2 at 49c. No. 2 white at 51 to 51½c. Closing prices in the speculative market were:—

	June.	July.	Sept.
Wheat.....	57½	61	62
Corn.....	42	42½	43½
Oats.....	50	42½	31½
Pork.....	—	12 25	12 39
Lard.....	6 60	6 62½	6 75
Ribs.....	—	6 27½	6 57½

On Thursday wheat opened strong and about 1c higher, then declined, but recovered partially and closed ¾c higher. Closing prices were:—

	June.	July.	Sept.
Wheat.....	59½	60½	62½
Corn.....	42	42½	43½
Oats.....	47	42	31½
Pork.....	—	12 45	12 57
Lard.....	—	6 70	6 82½
Ribs.....	—	6 50	6 50

On Friday wheat was weak, under lower cables, rain in the Northwest and selling by shorts. Closing prices were:—

	June.	July.	Sept.
Wheat.....	58½	59½	61½
Corn.....	41	41½	41½
Oats.....	45	40½	30½
Pork.....	—	12 60	12 60
Lard.....	—	6 70	6 85
Ribs.....	—	6 52½	6 55

On Saturday, June 23, wheat closed at 59c June, 59½c for July, 62c for September and 64½c for December. A week ago July wheat closed at 57½c and 60c for September.

Duluth Wheat Market.

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

Monday—July, 62½c; Sept., 61½c
Tuesday—July, 61½c; Sept., 60½c
Wednesday—July, 62½c; Sept., 61½c
Thursday—July 61½c; Sept., 61c
Friday—July, 62½c; Sept., 61½c
Saturday—July, 63c; Sept., 61½c

A week ago prices closed at 60½ for July delivery per bushel, and 59½c for September. A year ago July wheat closed at 61½c, and September at 66½c per bushel.

Minneapolis Wheat.

No. 1 Northern wheat closed on Saturday at 62½c for July. September delivery closed at 60c. A week ago July wheat closed at 59½c and Sept. at 57½c.

New York Wheat.

On Saturday, June 23, wheat closed at 62½c for July and 59½c for September. A week ago July wheat closed at 60½c and September at —.

A Fine Steamship.

The Toronto Globe has an engraving of one of the new steamships which will run from Duluth in connection with the Great Northern railway. The Globe says: "The successful launching recently at Cleveland of the Northwest, one of the Northern S. S. Co's steamers, of which a cut is given in The Globe's Saturday supplement of this week, was an event of considerable importance to those interested in the carrying trade on the great lakes. The Globe Iron Works, which had the construction of the vessel, have more than fulfilled the highest expectations entertained of their ability as shipbuilders. The vessel is of mild steel throughout, with an inner bottom extending from the collision bulkhead forward to the afterpeak bulkhead aft. It has been built under special survey in order to obtain the highest classification in the United States standard rules, and the construction throughout has been planned and carried out with the view of making it not only the most modern and luxurious, but also the strongest, safest and fleetest conveyance on the lakes. The design of the hull is a novel departure from the system generally used for high speed twin screw steamers, as, instead of carrying the after-lengths of the shafts through the ship's sides, and consequently having them exposed and unsupported for a considerable length, the hull in this case has been constructed around the shafts in such a way as to give not only great strength to the after-body of the vessel, but also to form as little resistance as possible and allow the water to pass freely to the wheels. The trial trip proved the steamer's ability to cover 20 miles an hour with ease. The decks for the accommodation of first-class passengers are fitted up in perfect style. The vessel, which is exclusively a passenger one, will have all the comforts and conveniences of a first class hotel. The state-rooms are all handsomely finished and fitted out, well lighted and ventilated. All state rooms, bath rooms and lavatories are supplied with running water, and the system used for the plumbing and drainage is the most perfect that can be devised."

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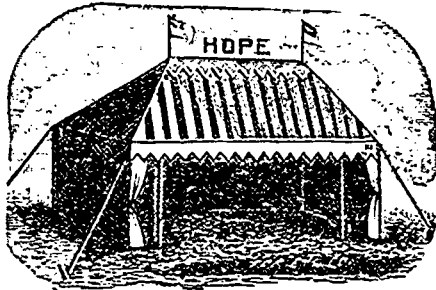
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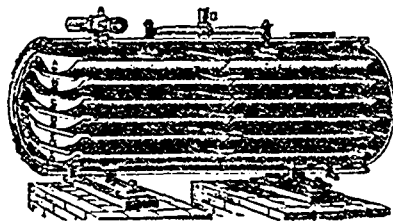
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Steam Engine in first-class order, and only used a short time. Size, 24 inch bore and 30 inch stroke. Heavy pattern suitable for saw mill work. Made by William Hamilton, Peterborough, Ont., also a very fine Feed Water Heater for same.

STUART & HARPER,

Machinery Dealers, Winnipeg, Man.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.**Vancouver Business Review.**

June 18, 1894.

It has been impossible to get a report through for the past two weeks owing to trouble on the line of the C. P. R. from late floods. The two weeks that British Columbia has been cut off almost entirely from Manitoba has already become an historical period in the history of the province, and in the future will be known as the year of the great floods. There is no doubt that a great calamity has befallen the province, but it is also true that the floods have not been so disastrous as one would be led to believe from newspaper reports. Thanks to the prompt action of the government and generous support of philanthropists in and out of the province not a settler in the valley has gone hungry, and the government are supplying them with seed and the citizens with means to rebuild their fences. True, the greatest number of farms have been demoralized for one season and a large number of farmers are without a dollar in the world, but some will get a half crop from their land, and next year the rich sediment which has been lying in the bottom of the Fraser for generations and deposited upon the land by the floods will enable the farmers to raise double crops. Already the government are busy devising a comprehensive dyking scheme to insure the valley against future desolation by floods, and though land is cheap at present, being several feet under the river, the farmers are already gaining confidence, through the encouragement of the paternal government, whose cabinet ministers were among the first on the scene, and personally supervising the distribution of necessities among the temporarily distressed farmers. The merchants have been getting barely enough from the United States to last them until the Canadian Pacific Railway freight trains are running; one reason for this was the fact that United States houses raised the price for export of all staple articles as soon as they realized that they were the only source of supply for the province. So that during the season of trial business in Vancouver was dull indeed. Otherwise Vancouver or Victoria were not materially affected or will they be by the floods, except by a rising advance in the price of some few lines of produce, and even this may not happen. Another advantage of the floods is that the salmon run is expected to be very large, and quantities of gold will be washed down by the mountain torrents. Some have gone so far as to say that the Fraser valley in the long run will actually gain more

Every Mackintosh

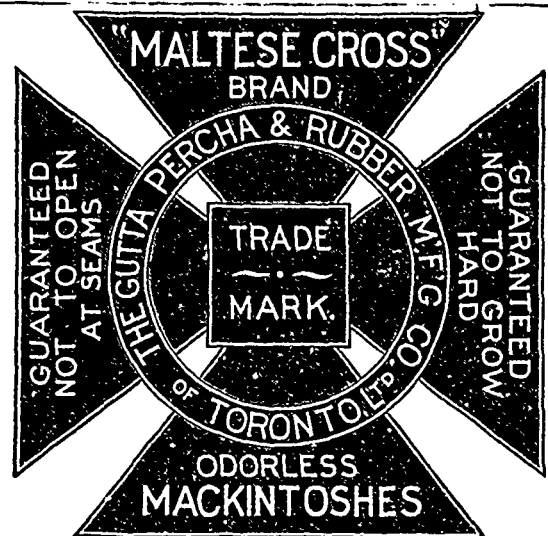
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Try them and you will Buy Again.



than lose by the floods. Shipping is active in Vancouver, and traffic from the Orient and Australia is very large and increasing. The following is a brief statement of the cause and effect of the floods:—

There are three high tides on the Fraser river, British Columbia, every year, in March, April and June respectively, caused by snow on the mountains melting, and swelling the seasonable rise of the waters. In 1882, as well as the present year, there were no high tides in March or April, and on account of unusually cold weather, snow did not melt until May 22nd, when the weather became suddenly hot, and mountain rivulets for a hundred miles were changed into roaring torrents, three high tides as it were being thrown into one. The Fraser river farmers, for the past twelve years, since the great floods of 1892, have been rapidly settling on the bottom lands close to the river and building dykes to protect them from the high waters. The closer the river they got the more productive was the soil, accounting for the large number of farmers in a comparatively thinly settled country, who have been ruined by the present floods. Now that the worst is over a more accurate account can be given of the actual damage done. Your correspondent has been through the entire flooded district, collecting statistics from a number of old pioneers, and is able to present as accurate an account as can possibly be given as to the damage done. The direct loss to the Canadian Pacific Railway, according to the railroad officials, will not be over half a million dollars, but of course a much heavier loss will be sustained through stoppage of traffic, and hotel expenses for all delayed passengers, etc. On the Thompson, Bow, White, Spillamachine and Spilkamino the loss in British Columbia territory is estimated at about \$150,000. Of the Fraser river a more detailed account can be given. Commencing on the south side near the salt water, is a settlement called Ladners, 220 acres in extent. Here the land is comparatively high, and the loss to crops did not amount to more than \$5,000. Surrey municipality, ten miles square, 4,000 settlers, comes next. Loss to crops in Surrey is not more than \$6,000. Langley, the next municipality, is ten miles square, with 3,500 settlers; loss, bridges, \$5,000; crops, 30,000; chattels, real estate, cattle, etc., \$30,000—total, \$65,000. Matsqui is ten miles square, with 600 settlers; nearly all the settled section was inundated, through the dykes giving way; loss crops, \$20,000; fences, bridges, chattels, \$25,000; stock, \$8,000—total, \$53,000. Sumas, size, twelve miles by seven, five hundred settlers. All overflowed. Cattle were saved by being driven to mountain side, where the settlers bivouaced for one week. Loss from crops, \$50,000; bridges, fences, etc., \$5,000; cattle and household effects, \$50,000. Total, \$105,000. Chilliwack, the district most badly flood-

ed, prides itself in a town of about four thousand inhabitants, and was the first place settled on the Fraser valley. It is the richest section in British Columbia, being very highly cultivated. The crops and fruit farms of Chilliwack were an entire loss. To illustrate the height of the water at its highest point in Chilliwack it is sufficient to put on record that the steamer Courser sailed across lots to the Harrison hotel stables; took on 100 head of cattle and regained the main channel again by steaming down front street and out of the Slue. A conservative estimate of the damage to crops and fruits in Chilliwack is said to be \$500,000; household effects, bridges, cattle, etc., \$100,000. Total, \$600,000. On the north side of the river the first municipality is Richmond. High land loss not more than \$5,000. Next comes the Delta and South Vancouver. Total loss, \$20,000. Burnaby total loss, \$5,000. Coquitlam, nine miles square, settled by fifty people. Total loss by fences, bridges, etc., \$25,000. Maple Ridge, thirteen miles square, inhabited by 1,200 people, five miles from the Fraser, near Lillooet river. Latter river was backed up by the Fraser and did \$75,000 worth of damage. Mission, nine miles square, settled by a thousand people. The whole front facing the water was inundated, and \$150,000 worth of damage done. Dawdney, eight miles square, settled by 1,000 people; loss, \$10,000. Nicoman, not a soul left in the settlement; total loss estimated at \$100,000. Twelve miles between Nicoman and Yale is thinly settled, but the loss in this section is not less than \$50,000. In Yale district, including Kats Landing, the loss has been fully \$50,000. These figures aggregate about \$2,000,000, which is a very conservative estimate of the damage done by the floods.

B. C. Market Quotations.

BUTTER—Australian butter 26 to 28c; California cheese, 14c; California butter, 23 to 25c.

CURED MEATS—Hams, 14c; breakfast bacon, 14c; backs 13c; long clear 10c; short rolls, 12c. Lard is held at the following figures: In tins, 12c per pound; in pails and tubs, 11c; mess pork, \$18; short cut, \$22.

FISH—Prices are: Spring salmon, 7c; steel heads, 6c; flounders, 4c; smelt, 6c; seabass, 5c; cod, 6c; halibut, 8c; smoked salmon 12c; smoked halibut, 10c; blotters, 10c; kippered cod, 10c; oolicans, 6c.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes, old, \$24; potatoes, new, \$39 onions, red, 1c; cabbage, 2c; carrots, turnips and beets, 2 to 1c a lb.

EGGS—Fresh, 25c.

FRUITS—Lemons, California, \$2.75 to 3.50; oranges, seedlings, \$2.75; Australian apples, \$1.75 to \$2; bananas, Honolulu, \$1.75 to 2.00 per bunch; pineapples, per dozen, \$2.50; cherries, per box, \$1.10; strawberries, per box, 15c.

FLOUR—The Oglvie Milling Co. and Keowatin Milling Co. quote, in car load lots at Victoria, and Vancouver: Patent, per barrel, \$4.00; strong bakers, \$3.75. The Columbia Flouring Mills quote Eaderby flour in car-load lots at Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster: Premier, \$3.90; XXX, \$3.75; strong bakers or XX, \$3.40; superfine, \$3.10; Oregon, \$2.75; Oak Lake, patent Hungarian, \$1.10; strong bakers \$3.90.

GRAIN—Manitoba oats, per ton, \$31; United States oats, \$30; wheat, \$30; hay, \$10.

MEAL—Oatmeal—National mills, Victoria, 90-lb sacks, \$3.15. Cornmeal, per 98 lb sacks, \$2.15; per 10-10, \$2.55.

GROUND FEED—Manitoba chopped feed, \$28 per ton; feed wheat, United States, \$16.00 per ton; Canadian chop barley, \$21; California chop, \$22.50.

MILLSTUFFS—Bran, \$21.50; shorts, \$23; oil cake, \$32.

DRESSED MEAT—Beef, 8½ to 9c; mutton, 8½ to 9c; pork, 8 to 10c; veal, 10 to 10½c; lamb, per head, \$4.25.

LIVE STOCK—Calves, 5 to 7c; steers, 4½ to 5c; sheep, 3½ to 4½c; hogs, 6 to 7½c.

SUGARS—Powdered and icing, 5½c; Paris lump, 5½c granulated 4½c; extra C, 4½c; fancy yellow, 4c; yellow, 3½c; golden C, 3½c.

SYRUPS—30 gallon barrels, 2½c per pound; 10 gallon kegs, 2½c; 5 gallon kegs, \$2 each; 1 gallon tins, \$4.25 per case of 10, ½ gallon tins, \$5.75 per case of 20.

Brief Business Notes.

M. Palorcis, shoemaker, Donald, removed to New Denver.

T. J. Trapp & Co., hardware, New Westminster, stock sold to Campbell & Anderson.

Hamilton & Ford, grocers, Vancouver, sold out to T. H. Newitt.

James Harling, manufacturer cigars, Vancouver, burned out.

J. Sparrow, saloon, Vancouver, partially burned out.

Western Wire Mattress & Furniture Manufacturing Co., Vancouver, effects advertised for sale by tender.

M. C. Brown, saloon, Victoria, effects advertised for sale by sheriff.

J. Johnston & Co., stationery, Victoria, stock advertised for sale by auction.

J. Isaacs, clothing, &c., Victoria, offering to compromise.

M. Salmon, tobacconist, Victoria, sheriff in possession.

R. Porter & Son, butchers, opened at Duncan's Station.

Mrs. S. M. Raper, bookseller and stationer, started at Nanaimo.

H. J. Robie, tailor, contemplates starting at Nanaimo.

Mrs. S. M. Hilbert, fruit and confectionery, Nanaimo, opened a branch at Departure Bay.

R. Heddle & Co., carriage works, started at Nanaimo.

Truscott Packing Co., New Westminster, sold out.

Batchelor & Quine, millers, New Westminster, reported sold out to Brackman & Ker Milling Co., Ltd.

Brown Bros., grocers, Victoria, retired from business.

Cullin & Franklin, fish, fruit, etc., Victoria, ceased business.

Geo. R. Jackson, tailor, Victoria, advertises clearing sale.

R. Porter & Son, butchers, Victoria, have opened a branch at Duncan's.

Federation Brand Salmon Canning Co. Ltd., Victoria; capital stock increased from \$50,000 to \$200,000.

Stewart & Hunt, tailors, etc., Vancouver, have dissolved.

Vancouver Sash and Door Co., Vancouver, planing mill started.

P. Dunn, tailor, Vancouver, just started J. O. Douglass, liquors, Vancouver, has resumed business.

Aitken & Mowat, commission and produce, Vancouver, have opened business.

Kemp & Co., undertakers, Vancouver, have opened.

W. L. Davis, grocer, Vancouver, has resumed business.

Mrs. J. P. Hannafin, millinery, etc., Vancouver, creditors taken possession of business.

Bain & Co. contemplate starting a general store at Wellington.

J. McDonald & Co., furniture, Nelson, offers to compromise at 50 cents on the dollar.

The Pacific Canadian, a weekly newspaper, Westminster, has been sold out to A. H. Howells of the Mission City News.

Mr. Kito, former Japanese consul at Vancouver, is dead.

T. H. Newitt, formerly of the Hudson's Bay Company, Vancouver, has entered again into the grocery line, having purchased the business of Hamilton & Ford.

At Revelstoke the swift current of the Columbia river has devoured about fifty feet of the northern bank for at least a quarter of a mile. Main street has been practically ruined. The following buildings and property are in imminent danger: Allan's brewery; Victoria and Columbia hotels; H. N. Courier's store; John Stone's hotel; S. Bickerton's shoe shop; Lun Chung's store, etc., in fact all on the south side of Main street came near being swallowed by that hungry monster. The damage is variously estimated at \$50,000 to \$100,000. Sad tales of bitter woe come from all directions. At Hall's landing crops are ruined; horses, ten at least, drowned. All houses and barns swept away.

At a special meeting of the Nanaimo City Council Monday evening, J. H. Brownlee and W. C. Haywood, of Victoria, presented the proposition of the promoters of the Nanaimo electric tramway scheme. The proposition is in brief to build and equip a belt line in that city of a total length of three miles, giving a ten minute service; also to build a continuous line to Wellington by way of Northfield, in length over six miles, with a half hourly service—both lines to be equipped with the most modern appliances, and with engines and dynamos capable of supplying power for the city light works, as well as for contemplated light at Northfield and Wellington. The rates are to be, city fare 5 cents; Northfield, 20 cents; Wellington, 30 cents. Nanaimo is asked to guarantee five per cent. interest on \$150,000 for 25 years.

Flavor of Butter.

The butter flavor is not only very evanescent, but is very delicate. Few persons can thoroughly appreciate it. The great majority of eaters of butter would be unable to distinguish a first class product from a butter which in its rating by an expert would rank below it. The taste of the public differs in different localities and is undergoing constant change. Some persons prefer a mild butter, while others are not satisfied unless their butter has a strong taste. It will be found that, as a rule, people like the kind of butter that they have been accustomed to use, and if an attempt should be made to change the flavor of the butter, even though it should be to a superior quality, it would not be likely at first to meet with favorable reception. It is recognized by butter-makers that the introduction of creamery butter into market has produced a considerable change in the public taste, and that at the present time there is a much larger demand for mild-flavored butter than before creamery butter became so commonly used. The influence of individual localities is largely determined by

the kind of butter the market furnishes. Our creameries can change the public taste almost at will. All of these facts have to be considered when we are experimenting upon the butter flavor.

In spite of these facts, the proper butter flavor is a matter of great importance to the creamery. The butter expert who generally decides the rating of the butter produced by our creameries, recognizes the importance of flavor. In market where different grades of butters come into competition with each other as high priced products, the prices are largely regulated by this peculiar, delicate, evanescent aroma. Of course, where the creameries of a large state agree to sell their butter at a given price, it is a matter of less importance to them whether they obtain this flavor, but even then it will be found that the creameries which produce the best butter will have the greatest demand for their product. There are many creameries and small dairies that make no special effort to obtain flavor. They are satisfied to produce a good quality of butter even though it may fall considerably short of the best. In all of the better creameries, however, the attempt is made to obtain this peculiar butter aroma, which enhances the price of butter in open market.—Minneapolis Market Record.

Interesting Legal Decisions.

Robinson vs. Taylor—Plaintiffs, Jerry Robinson & Co., Winnipeg, sued the defendant, Edward Taylor, of St. Norbert, to recover \$147 for goods supplied to defendant's wife. At the time of the purchase the wife was not living with the defendant, but had left him and gone home to her mother. Defendant denied his indebtedness, and claimed that he was not responsible for the amount. At the trial before Judge Walker a verdict was entered for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed. Defendant appealed to a judge of the Queen's bench, when the same was argued before Justice Bain, who allowed the appeal with costs, the verdict for plaintiff being reversed and a verdict entered with costs. Justice Bain held that the evidence showed Mrs. Taylor left her husband without his consent, and it was not on account of the defendant's neglect to provide for his wife that she was compelled to leave him. She had no implied authority to pledge his credit for even necessities, and it had not been shown that the goods sued for were necessities. The circumstances under which Mrs. Taylor bought so large a bill of goods should have made the plaintiffs cautious. The plaintiffs appealed from this second decision to the full court, and now the Chief Justice and Justice Dubuc have given a decision again reversing the decision of Justice Bain and confirming the first verdict, as given by Judge Walker. Such is the uncertainty of law. The costs will be very heavy against the defendant Taylor.

Live Stock Markets.

Cable advices from Liverpool on Monday, June 18, were unsatisfactory. London cables were very discouraging, mentioning a very dull trade, due to hot weather. Canadian cattle were quoted at 5d and sheep at 7d.

At Montreal on June 18 there was a fairly steady feeling at the Point St. Charles market. Cattle particularly were in better demand, and steady under light receipts. Good butchers' stock sold at 3½ to 3¾, with mediums at 3 to 3½. A feature was the sale of two cars of choice hogs to go to Quebec, at 5c. A Dom brawski was the buyer. Hogs met with a fair request from the local trade at \$5 to \$5.10. Calves and sheep were quiet. We quote the following as being fair values: Cattle export, 4 to 4½c; do, butchers, good, 3½ to 3¾c; do, do, medium, 3 to 3½c; do, do, culls, 3c; hogs \$5 to \$5.10; lambs, \$4 to \$5; calves, \$2 to \$5. Altogether 75 cars of cattle were received, 15 of which were for the local market, the remainder being for through shipment. Receipts of hogs, 500 head; sheep, 600 head; calves, 25 head.



A Common Error.

CHOCOLATE AND COCOA are by many supposed to be one and the same, ONLY that one is a powder (thence more easily cooked) and the other is not

THIS IS WRONG

Take the Yolk from an Egg,
Take the Oil from the Olive,
WHAT IS LEFT?

A RESIDUE. So with COCOA.

—IN COMPARISON—

COCOA is skimmed milk.
CHOCOLATE pure cream.
O. A. CHOUILLOU,
12 and 14 St. John Street, - MONTREAL.

—THE—

Western Milling Co., Ltd.

STRONG BAKERS AND HUNGARIAN PATENT FLOUR. } Awarded medal and Diploma Columbian Exhibition, Chicago, 1893.

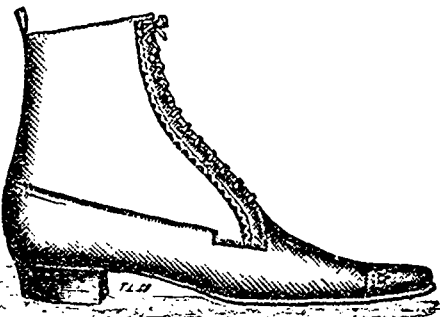
Manufacturers of Flour, Feed, And dealers in Grain.
Best Hard Wheat only used.

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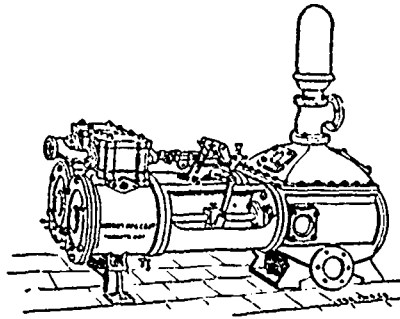
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Manufacturers, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in } **Fine Boots and Shoes.**
122, 124 and 126 Wellington St. West, TORONTO.

One of the comforts of life is to have a new Boot or Shoe that fits your foot so nicely and comfortably that you are not conscious that it is the first time you have worn them. Such boots are made by the J. D. King Co., Ltd. in sizes and half sizes, and from two to six different widths. You will find our boots sold by all the principle dealers.



Northey Mfg. Co., Ltd.

Steam Pumps

FOR ALL PURPOSES.

—Sole Agents—

Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd.

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OF MANITOBA LIMITED

MILL ROLLS GROUND & CORRUGATED.
Architectural Iron Work.

ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS,

GENERAL BLACKSMITHING.

POINT DOUGLAS AVE., WINNIPEG.

MUNROE & CO,

Wholesale Dealers in

Wines, Liquors and Cigars

OF THE BEST BRANDS

9th STREET, - BRANDON

Victoria Rice Mill

VICTORIA, B.C.

CHINA and JAPAN RICE,

RICE FLOUR AND BREWERS' RICE.

WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY.

HALL ROSS & CO. - Agents

Redwood Brewery

Fine Ales, Extra Porter and Premium Lager.

Most Extensive Establishment of the kind in Western Canada.

AGENT FOR ARMOUR'S FLUID EXTRACT OF BEEF.

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PROPRIETOR.

WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

Highest cash price paid for good malting Barley.

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WHOLESALE—

Comm'ssion and Fruit Merchants,
Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Flour, Grain, Fruit.

Consignments Solicited.

VANCOUVER, B. C.

B. C. Milling & Feed Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

ROLLED OATS, OAT MEAL, GRAHAM FLOUR
Split Peas and a l kinds of Chop Feeds.

QUOTATIONS SOLICITED for Barley, Oats, Wheat and Peas for milling and feed purposes in sack or bulk car load lots. **BATCHELOR & QUINE,**
New Westminster Mills, B.C.

MAJOR & ELDRIDGE,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Vancouver, - B.C.

Butter, Eggs, Cheese and Pork Products
FRESH EGGS WANTED.

Sole Agents for Vancouver, New Westminster and District for Leitch Bros. Celebrated Oak Lake Manitoba Flour.

The Brackman & Kerr Milling Co.,

(LIMITED)

Oatmeal and Ground Feed Millers.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

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—DEALERS IN—

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

Yates Street, VICTORIA, B.C.
P.O. BOX 538.

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

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BUTTER, EGGS, FRUITS AND PRODUCE

A PERFECT SYSTEM OF

COLD STORAGE.

230 ABBOTT STREET, - VANCOUVER,
P.O. BOX NO. 296.

Savage Indians Used to wage war where Minneapolis and St. Paul now stand. To-day these great cities are inhabited by people of culture and good taste and they travel via **The North-Western Line.**

WE SELL
BAGS

For Every Purpose.

WRITE US FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.

W. F. Henderson & Co, Winnipeg

Agents for The Canada Jute Co., Ltd, Montreal.

LEITCH BROS.
OAK LAKE
 "Anchor Brand"
FLOURS

—FROM—

No. 1 Hard Wheat.

BRAN, SHORTS

AND ALL KINDS OF

Chopped Feed and Grain.

—ADDRESS—

OAK LAKE
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Dealer in Hides, Skins, Furs, Wool,
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Office and Warehouse, 178, 180 King Street,
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SPECIALTIES:

LACES,
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"MONSOON"

PURE INDIAN TEAS.

Always reliable, never changes. In cases of 60
 1 lb caddies, or 120 halves.

STEEL, HAYTER & CO.

Growers' and Importers,

Write for Samples, **TORONTO.**

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TRADE MARK

Montreal Markets.

Flour—At prices ruling before the advance took place, any amount of business can be done; but holders are not anxious sellers and are not offering round quantities, and are only selling sufficient to supply the immediate wants of their customers, as a rule. Several thousand barrels, however, have been placed for Newfoundland account at an advance upon the bottom figures of two weeks ago. Straight rollers have been offered f.o.b. west of Toronto at \$2.60 and \$2.65, equal to \$2.85 and \$2.90 here, and we believe some business has been put through at those figures, but other millers are asking 10c more. A dealer stated to day that the best prices he could get were the asking ones which ruled before the advance in wheat took place. The market no doubt is much firmer, and should the rise in wheat prove permanent, higher values will soon be established all round. At the moment, however, it is difficult to establish any solid advance. Some new business has been done for export, a lot of 6,000 sacks of Manitoba patents having been placed on p. t., but said to be at a better figure than this market could afford to give. We quote:—Patent, spring, \$3.50 to 3.60; Ontario patent, \$3.25 to 3.40; straight roller \$2.90 to \$3.10; extra \$2.40 to 2.60; superfine, \$2.20 to 2.40; city strong bakers, \$3.35 to 3.50; Manitoba bakers, \$3.25 to 3.40; Ontario bags, extra, \$1.30 to 1.35; straight rollers, \$1.40 to 1.50.

Oatmeal—We quote: Rolled and granulated, \$1.25 to 1.35; standard, \$3.90 to 4.10. In bags granulated and rolled are quoted at \$2.10 to \$2.20, and standard at \$1.90 to \$2.00. Fancy brands of both granulated and rolled are selling at higher prices.

Bran, etc.—Sales of car lots of bran are reported at \$17 on track. Shorts are scarce and hard to get at \$18.50 to 19. Moullie \$20 to 21.50 as to grade.

Wheat—No. 2 Ontario wheat is held here at 62 to 63c in store; but 56 to 57c is about all that can be got for export. No 1 Manitoba wheat is nominally quoted at 75 to 76c, although those prices are away above the export price.

Oats—The market is firm, with sales of car lots at 41c in store for No 2, some holders asking 42c per 34 lbs. No. 3, however has sold in car lots at 37½c.

Barley—In the west sales of No. 1 have been made at 45 to 46c for shipment to the States, one large lot being taken for Philadelphia. Feed barley has been sold at equal to 46c here, but at 45c it is said some can be had here. We quote malting grades at 50 to 55c.

Pork, Lard, etc.—The scarcity of Canada short cut mess pork is still a feature in the market, and holders of choice heavy brands are getting \$20 per bbl. Chicago short cut has sold at \$18 to 18.25. Thin brands of Canada short cut have sold at \$17.50 to \$18. Chicago regular mess would cost about \$17.25 laid down here. In compound lard there have been sales of car lots at \$1.42½ up to 1.50 for smaller lots. Smoked meats, hams, per pound, 10 to 11½c; lard, pure, in pails, per lb, 9½ to 10c; lard, compound, in pails, per lb, 7½ to 7¾c; bacon, per lb, 11 to 12c; shoulders, per lb, 8½ to 9c.

Butter—The market is firmer, as those who wanted to buy have found out. Sales of late made creameries have transpired at 18½ to 19c at the factories, the purchasers being speculators, shippers and local dealers. It is said that as high as 19c was paid for a crack factory. In eastern townships dairy a fine lot of about 50 tubs was sold at 17c, and another lot at 17½c. Western has sold at 15 to 15½c for choice, and one lot was placed at 14c, but it was a mixed lot.

Cheese—Everyone expected lower prices this week, but offerings at country boards sold at stiff prices. The shipments this week, which will again be heavy, have cost 9½ to 9¾c for finest

western colored, and 9½ to 9¾c for finest western white, while Quebec cheese going out by this week's steamers cost 9 to 9½c.

Eggs—Sales have been made during the week at 4½ to 9c for round lots of fresh, and at 4 to 9½c for smaller lots. Shipments are going forward to England both from here and the west, but not in sufficient quantities to clean the market of the large supplies.

Hides—Tanners are still holding off, expecting to buy at lower prices, but as dealers do not feel like yielding trade is at a standstill. It is said that as high as 4c is still being paid in some instances for light; but there is no money in it, as tanners refuse to pay 3½c, although this is the figure paid by dealers as a rule. About 7,000 to 8,000 calfskins were sold to a New York shipper last week. The price paid was 45c per skin. Lambskins are steady at 20 to 25c each and clips at 15 to 20c. We quote light hides at 3½c for No 1, 3c for No 2 and 2½c for No 3. Heavy hides are quoted at 3½c to 5c; calf, 5c; buskins, 20 to 25c; and clips 15 to 20c.

Wool—We quote prices nominally as follows: Greasy Cape, 14 to 15½c; Canadian fleece, 17 to 20c; B A, scoured 26 to 34c. In pulled wool, 20 to 21½c is quoted for superes, extra 23 to 26c; Northwest wool, 11 to 12c.—Trade Bulletin, June 15.

Montreal Grocery Market

The demand for sugar has been active and a brisk business is reported; in fact, refiners are pretty closely sold up. The position of the market is very strong and values have an upward tendency in sympathy with the strong cable advices on the raw article. The advance of 1 16 to ½c on granulated is maintained, and sales have transpired at 4½c, but we quote 4½ to 4¾c. In yellows there has been no actual change, but values are firmly held, with a good demand at 3½ to 3¾c as to quality at the factory. In New York the price for granulated is firm at 4 1-16c. There has been a better demand for syrups, and one refiner has sold out, consequently the offerings are not so large and a better feeling prevails. Sales of bright grades have transpired at 2 to 2½c, and dark at 1½ to 1¾c.

There has been no important change in the molasses market since our last. Cables from the Island have been firm and quote 10c. The demand on spot has been good, and a fairly active business is reported at last week's quotations. Sales of car lots have been made at 29c, single puncheons at 30c, and round lots at 28c. Another cargo of 1,300 puncheons arrived this week.

The feature of the rice market is that cable advices report an advance of 3d on rough grades. On spot the price for standard has been reduced 5c, to \$3.45 to \$3.70, while the inside figure for Japan has been advanced 45c to \$3.95 to \$4.25. The demand continues good and millers report a good business. We quote: Standard \$3.45 to 3.70; Japan, \$3.95 to 4.25, and Patna, \$4.25 to 4.75.

The demand for teas has continued fair and a moderate amount of business is reported both on local and country account. Sales of some fair sized lots of Japans have taken place at 13 to 15c.

The demand for coffee has been fair and the market ruled moderately active and steady, with about an average business doing for this season. Further sales of Maracaibo are reported at 18½c on New York account. We quote: Java, 24 to 28; Mocha, 25 to 28; Maracaibo, 19 to 21c; Jamaica, 19 to 21c, and Rio, 18 to 21c.

Spices continue steady and unchanged. We quote: Singapore and Penang black pepper, 6 to 7½c; white pepper, 10 to 12½c; cloves, 7½ to 9c; cassia, 9 to 10c; nutmegs, 60 to 65 and 70 to 90c; Jamaica ginger, 15 to 18c.

A notable feature in the grocery market this week is the absolute scarcity of Valencia raisins. We have referred to the small stocks before,

and during the present week they have been entirely cleaned up of the small supply remaining, and wholesale crockers have found considerable difficulty in filling the wants of their customers. Enquiries in New York also reveal the fact that none can be had there, and cables to Great Britain have elicited responses that there are none to be had of any account. The best offer from this source is 16½d, which is equivalent to 4½c not cost laid down here for off stalk. Advices from Denia are also to the effect that until the new crop is offered no supplies are available, so it is quite likely that consumers will have to do without raisins, as the small remaining supplies cannot last long. In consequence of this condition of affairs, holders have advanced prices ½c. Round lots of off stock have changed hands at 4½c and small lots at 5c, and now the latter is the inside figure at which business is possible. There is no change in currants, which rule quiet and unchanged at 3½ to 4½c, according to quality. Stocks of prunes are very light also, and buyers have been unable in some cases to fill their wants. A carload which was offered from New York the other day was all disposed of on the basis of 5½ to 5¾c in round lots before it had started from New York.

There has been some inquiry for canned salmon during the past week, and a sale of 1,000 cases is reported at \$3.50 f.o.b. coast. Outside of this the market is as dull as ever, with no important feature to note. We quote: Lobsters at \$6 to 6.50 per case; sardines at \$3.50 to 9.50; salmon at \$1.15 to 1.30 per dozen; tomatoes at 80 to 85c per dozen; peaches at \$2 to 2.10 per dozen; corn at 85 to 90c per dozen; and marrowfat peas at 95 to 97c per dozen.—Gazette, June 15.

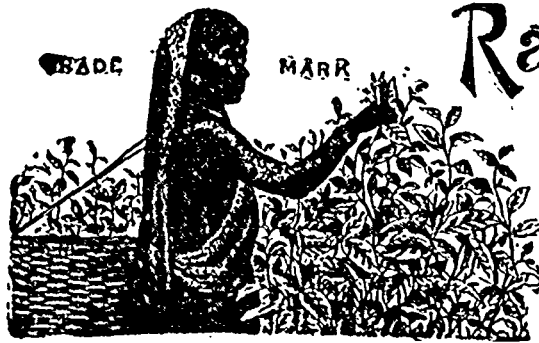
Montreal Hardware Market.

Business is dull and the movement of all is very slow for this season of the year. In tinned plates the feeling has been weak and prices have declined 55c to \$1.10, recent sales having transpired at \$6.10. Copper is firmer at 9½ to 10c. Pig iron rules easy, but in the absence of any large transactions prices are unchanged. We quote: Summerlee, pig iron, \$19.00; Eglington, \$18.00; Carnbro, \$18.00; Ferrona, \$17; Siemens, No. 1, \$16.50 to 16.75; wrought scrap No. 1, \$15 to 16; bar iron, \$2.70 to 1.75. Tin plates, cokes, \$2.95 to 3.10; IC charcoal, \$3.35 to 3.65; Canada plates, \$2.25 to 2.30;terne plates, \$6.40; galvanized iron, 4½ to 5½c as to brand. Orford copper, 9½ to 10c; ingot tin, 15 to 19c; lead at \$2.60 to 2.75, and spelter at \$4.50 to 4.75; cut nails, \$1.80 to 1.85.

PAINTS, LEADS AND OILS.

Prices are unsettled, and will be as long as the cutting continues. A fair amount of business has been transacted in oils in a jobbing way, but we do not hear of any large sales being made. The feeling in linseed oil is very firm, and values have an upward tendency in sympathy with the recent advance of ½ to 1c per gallon in the English market. The market for seal oil is quiet, and as far as we can learn very little is doing in it for future delivery, as the general impression among dealers is that they will be able to buy just as cheap on the wharf here when it arrives as now, owing to the fact that there has been little or no speculating in it this season. On spot small lots of old have changed hands at 42½ to 45. Glass is moving fairly well at steady prices. We quote: Choice brands white lead Government standard, \$4.75; No 1, \$4.50; No 2, \$4.25; No 3 \$4; No 4, \$3.75; dry white lead, 4½c; red lead, pure, 4½c; do No 1, 4c; zinc white pure, \$7.25; No 1, \$6.25; No 2, \$5.25; glass, \$1.25 first break; \$1.35 second break, per 50 feet; \$3.25 for first break per 100 feet; linseed oil, round lots, raw, 54 to 55c; boiled 57 to 58c; putty in bulk, \$1.85.

In English cement the feeling has been easier and prices have declined 5c per barrel, while Belgian brands have ruled steady at for-



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Peculiar Advantages. We are
aware others are attempting to
imitate our Brands, which is the
Strongest Guarantee of the Su-
periority of
"OGILVIE'S FLOUR."

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GENTLEMEN:—I have great pleasure in giv-
ing you my opinion of the two grades of flour,
Patent and Bakers, you are now manufacturing.
It excels all other flours that I have ever used,
and makes more bread per barrel, and gives me
splendid satisfaction in my business, and I am
very glad to express my opinion after a number
of years experience in flour. Yours is certainly
the best I have ever used. H. LISTER, Baker.

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Each bag guaranteed. Bawn with our
Special Twine, Red White and Blue.

OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN,

Unequaled for fine Cakes and Pastry. Stands unri-
valled for Bread Making. Make the sponge thin. Keep
the dough soft. **Do not make it stiff.** For pastry
use little less flour than usual.

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New York Life Building, Montreal.

mer quotations. On the whole business has continued quiet and not up to the average for this season of the year. We quote spot prices at \$1.95 to 2.05 for English brands, and \$1.85 to 1.95 for Belgian; and to arrive, English brands \$1.95, and Belgian \$1.80 to 1.90. The arrivals of firebricks for the past week were 130,000. The demand continues fair and prices are unchanged at \$15.50 to 19.59 per 1,000 as to brand.

In turpentine the feeling is firm, and prices have an upward tendency, but no change as yet has taken place, notwithstanding the fact that prices in the south have advanced 2½ per gallon during the past few days. We quote: Turpentine, 47 to 49c; rosins, \$2.50 to \$5, as to brand; coal tar, \$3.25 to \$3.75; cotton waste, 5 to 7c for colored and 7 to 10c for white; oakum, 5½ to 7½c, and cotton oakum, 10 to 12c. Cordage, steel, at 7 to 7½c for 7 lb and upwards, and 14c for deep sea line. Pure manilla, 9½c for 7-18 and upwards, and 9½c for smaller sizes.—Gazette, June 15.

Montreal Boots and Shoes and Leather.

Manufacturers report business exceedingly slow, and some of the large houses are only working on half time. A few houses, however, report a good many fall orders coming in, but they are not cutting up yet. Only a moderate business is passing in sorting orders, and one house has recalled their travellers. On the whole trade is unsatisfactory.

In the Montreal leather trade business continues to be very much restricted, both as regards black and sole leather, some of our city dealers reporting their sales as small as they ever remember them. Regarding the export trade, a few splits and some sole are going forward to England, but buff is a drug on the other side. Prices here are easy for all kinds, and we quote: No. 1 manufacturers' sole, 17½ to 19c; No. 2, do, 16 to 17½c; inferior, 15 to 16c; jobbers' sole, 19 to 21c. Slaughter sole, 17 to 18½c; waxed upper, 20 to 25c; grain, 10 to 12c; buff 8 to 11c; splits, 13 to 17c for Ontario, and 10 to 12c for Quebec.—Trade Bulletin, June 15.

The Crop Situation.

The following items about the crops are clipped from exchanges or obtained from correspondents and other sources:—

Portage la Prairie, June 16.—A heavy thunder and lightning storm passed over the town on Tuesday night, accompanied by an equally heavy gale of wind. The rain, which, however, did not last long enough, soaked the ground, and being followed by a cool, cloudy morning, did incalculable good to the crops in this section. The general weather has turned a little cooler, accompanied by some cloudiness.

Westbourne, June 13.—We had a moderate rain last Saturday, but ground is yet very dry, and crops will be suffering if rain don't come soon.

Yorkton, June 14.—After the storm it rained steadily for about two hours. Just received word of another building in the county being unroofed and some windows broken in the stores.

Newdale, June 15.—The last week's rain has greatly improved the looks of all kinds of crops.

Stratholair, June 15.—Crops are picking up nicely again after the rain.

Birtle, June 15.—The rain and wind storm here Tuesday night was the heaviest ever known in this district, numbers of chimneys blown down and houses unroofed. The rain was badly needed, and good crops in this vicinity are now assured.

Saltcoats, June 15.—The much needed heavy rain which we had on Tuesday night has improved the condition of crops a hundred fold.

Hartney, June 14.—The recent showers have

proved a great boon to the crops. While some fields were looking tolerably well, sections were looking bad and were going back, but now the general appearance bids fair for a good crop.

Roston, June 15.—The last two showers of rain the past week have brightened up the faces of the expectant farmers, and one or two more rain storms will ensure a good crop.

McCosmin, June 16.—The Spectator says:—After the copious showers of this and last week and the hot weather since, all kinds of crops in this district are flourishing gloriously. The heavy rain on Saturday sent up the hopes of the farmers from zero to ninety in the shade, and caused a broad smile to spread over the face of the country.

Stonewall, June 16.—Crops in this vicinity may now be reported as looking splendid. The recent rains have saved them.

Qu'Appelle Station, June 13.—After several thunder storms without any rain to speak of, the crops and gardens were at length refreshed by a much needed steady fall of rain for upwards of an hour. The wheat is in splendid condition now, and we can do without any more rain for a week or more.

Maple Creek, June 12.—The weather has been beautiful this last week or two, and this week there is an abundance of rain, which is very much needed now. Crops are looking beautiful, and are coming ahead splendidly.

McGregor, June 15.—Crops are looking well, having got the rain in time, as everything was greatly in need of it. On Wednesday morning, about one o'clock, we had a heavy rain, accompanied with a very high wind.

Brandon, June 15.—The crops here are improving since the recent shower. It was the first one that had been in this vicinity for some weeks, and growth was being kept back owing to dryness.

Olive, June 18.—Although the rain of last week was a welcome thing, yet not nearly enough has fallen to be of any direct advantage, and with the present dry weather the crops are not advancing at all. Complaints are heard that if rain does not come soon the early expectations of a good crop will not be realized.

Treherne, June 13.—The fine rains of Saturday last and Monday morning have started vegetation on rapidly, and grain looks really fine now.

Ravens Glen, June 15.—The rains of Tuesday and Wednesday nights have caused the farmers once more to look forward to a bountiful harvest.

Alexander, June 14.—We have had no rain yet worth speaking of, and the crops are suffering badly in this locality for the want of it.

Dundee, June 15.—The sudden cool dip is rather refreshing after the hot spell. Grain is looking better since the rain, but another shower would be very beneficial. Our hay crop this year by all appearances will be very short.

Souris, June 17.—The recent showers have been a great help to the crops in this district.

Morden, June 18.—Rain is badly needed in this district. Grain sown on spring plowing is suffering.

Saltcoats, June 17.—Rain fell almost every day last week and crops are looking very well all through the district. On Wednesday evening a heavy thunder storm came up with very high wind.

Speaking of the crops, Superintendent Whyte, of the Canadian Pacific railway, who returned from the west on Tuesday, said that the growing grain had a good appearance, except in the Brandon and Carberry districts, where the want of rain was very apparent. Through the Territories the crops looked splendid.

Neepawa, June 16.—The recent rains have done great good throughout the whole district and many farmers who prior to the rain were

long faces now do not hesitate to say that the prospects for crops are now better than they have been for several years.

Bagot, June 16.—Crops in this part are looking fine, and the heavy rains last week have pushed them ahead very rapidly.

Millwood, June 16.—On Tuesday this district was visited by a violent thunder storm, accompanied by rain which was needed, and hail which was not. The rain did an immense amount of good, and the lightning did damage.

Battleford, June 16.—A refreshing and much needed rain fell on Sunday night, brightening up the crops and causing the farmer's faces to beam with satisfaction. Potatoes everywhere give promise of being a more than usually excellent crop. Wednesday evening a steady rain set in.

Penrith, June 18.—The long spell of dry weather was at last broken on Tuesday evening by one of the heaviest rains in this locality for some years, and the farmers are wearing their usual benignant smile.

Nirga, June 18.—The early grain is doing well in this vicinity, but the oats, barley and late sown wheat is suffering badly for lack of moisture.

Binscarth, June 16.—On Tuesday last a much needed rain arrived and soaked the ground.

Burnside, June 18.—It still keeps dry, but the crops are doing nicely.

St. Francis Xavier, June 19.—We had a heavy rain in the western part of the parish last week.

Olive, June 19.—Although everybody is thankful for the amount of rain that has fallen of late, yet they cannot help complaining that more rain, and very soon, is needed, or the crops will be in a bad condition. Reports say that grubs have begun in good numbers in different parts.

Seeburn, June 18.—Crops are looking well after the heavy shower of Saturday last.

Foxwarren, June 17.—Grain is looking splendid, and with continued showers such as we are now having, will bring a bountiful harvest.

Carievale, June 16.—The anxiously looked for rain came on the ninth, and has improved the looks of the grain wonderfully. It soon would have been suffering.

Birtle, June 19.—Rain, rain, rain, and the crops are stretching up in good shape.

Niverville, June 19.—The weather still continues very dry and hot, only one very small shower of rain having fallen here since May 7, and which only lasted a few minutes, on Saturday, June 9, and was of no benefit whatever to the crops. Early sown wheat is looking well considering the long spell of dry weather we have had, but oats and barley will be a total failure unless we have an unusual season, as this grain was so late sown that it is not yet out of the ground, and the season is now too far advanced to expect a fair return from these crops. Hay will also be a light crop.

Arden, June 20.—Crops are looking well now since the much needed rain. Oats are somewhat backward, but a good shower fell this morning, and will, doubtless, put a different appearance on same.

Shell River, June 19.—Harvest prospects are again assured, frequent and copious downpours of rain brightening up plant life wonderfully.

Oxbow, June 18.—We have had abundance of rain here. The ground is completely saturated, and the warm weather is bringing the grain along at a rapid rate, some of the wheat being nearly headed out. Never were prospects brighter for an abundant harvest. There is also abundant pasture.

Manitou, June 19.—The ground is getting pretty pretty, although the crops are looking very fair yet.

Edmonton, June 20.—Crops are reported good in this district, with plenty of rain.

(Continued on page 982.)

O'LOUGHLIN BROS. & CO.,

SOLE AGENCY

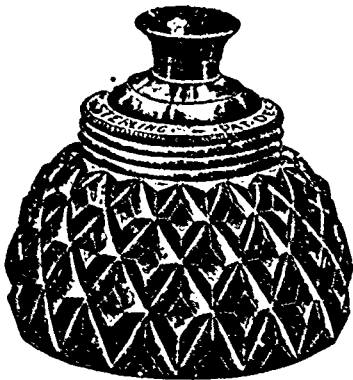
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Toronto Markets.

Wheat—Winter wheat west was quoted at 58 to 59½c and on the Northern at 59c. Spring on the Midland offered at 62c with 61c bid. Manitobas held firm. There were sales of car lots No. 1 hard west at 73c and holders were firm at 75c, Montreal freights. Light stocks of the old crop tend to influence firmness, regardless of crop conditions.

Flour—Unchanged. Graded straight roller Ontario freights, is quoted at \$2.55 to 2.60.

Mill Feed—Slow. Bran is quoted at \$12.50, middle freights west, and shorts at \$15.50. City mills quoted ton lots of bran at \$15 and of shorts at \$16.

Oats—Sales of white were made west to-day again at 36c. Cars on track are quoted at 39 to 39½c. One sale of white, to arrive July 1, was made at 40c.

Barley—Feed in good demand at 33½c west and 40 to 40½c east. Holders of No. 1 are asking 44 to 45c outside. Buyers bid 43c.

Grain and Flour—Car lot prices are:—Flour (Toronto freights)—Manitoba patents, \$3.70 to \$3.75; Manitoba strong bakers, \$3.45 to 3.50; Ontario patents, \$2.90 to \$3.00; straight roller, \$2.55 to 2.85; extra \$2.40 to \$2.50; low grades, per bag, 85c. Bran, \$12.50. Shorts—\$16.50. Wheat (wester points) White, 58 to 60c; spring, 60c; red winter, 58 to 59c; goose, 57c; No 1 hard, 73c; No 2 hard, 71c; winter wheat on the Northern, 59 to 60c. Peas, 54 to 56c. Barley (outside)—No. 1, 43 to 45c; feed, 38½ to 40½c. Oats, 36c. Buckwheat (east)—40c. Rye (east)—45c. Corn, on track, 52c.

Eggs—Steady. Most of the houses quoted 9½ to 9½c for ten case lots and 9½c for single cases. Round lots changed hands at 9c.

Hides—Are a little quiet. Prices paid by dealers are: No. 1 cows, 3c; No. 2, 2c. No. 3, 1c. Steers are 1c in advance of above prices. Cured, 3½ to 3¾c. Prices are about the same. Sheepskins, 85 to 90c; lambskins, 20; calf, 4 to 6c per lb for 1's and 2's.

Wool—Is becoming more plentiful on the streets, although nothing special is reported from the mills. Dealers are paying 16 to 16½c for mercantile combing, and 18c for clothing. Unwashed is running at 9 and 10c per lb.

Tallow—Remains quiet at 2c for rough. Dealers are paying 5½c and selling at 6c.

Onions—Commission houses are quoting 1½ to 2c per lb for choice yellow Danvers and silver skins.

Honey, etc.—Demand quiet. Extracted 7½ to 8c according to quantity; sections, \$1.50 to 1.75 per dozen. Maple syrup, gallon tins 75 to 80c; five-gallon tin, 70 to 75c; bbls at 60 to 65c.

Dressed Meats—Quotations are: Beef, fores, 4 to 5½c, and hinds, 7 to 9c; mutton, carcass, 6 to 8c; yearling lamb carcass 8 to 10c, spring lamb, per lb, 12 to 14c; veal, 6 to 7½c; pork, \$5.50 to 6.00 per owt.

Cured Meats—Quotations are as follows: Mess pork, Canadian, \$17.00; short cut \$17.00; shoulder, mess, \$14.50; clear mess \$15.00; bacon, long clear, case lots 7½c; ton lots 7½c; lard, Canadian tierces, 8½c; tubs, 9c; pails, 9½c, and compounds in pails, 7½c and tubs, 7½c; smoked hams, 10½c; bellies, 11c; rolls, 8½c and backs, 10. to 10½c; picnic hams, 8½ to 8½c; green hams, 9½c.

Butter—Receipts of both tub and roll butter to day were on the light side. Quotations are: Dairy tubs, choice to extra choice, 14 to 15c, good to choice 13½ to 14½; store packed tubs, choice, 12½ to 13c; inferior to medium, 11 to 12c large dairy rolls, 12½ to 14c; pound rolls, 14 to 16c; creamery, pounds, 18 to 20c; creamery, tubs, 17 to 19c.

Cheese—The local jobbing demand is fairly active. Prices easy. Quotations are:—Factory trade full creams, September and October, 11 to 11½c; April make, 9½ to 10c; private dairy full creams, 9½c, and choice small Stiltons, 12½ to 13c.—Empire, June 15.

Toronto Hardware Market

The articles which are at the moment experiencing the best demand are horse pokes, shelf goods, green wire cloth, harvest tools, spades and shovels, wooden ware, lawn mowers, garden tools.

Wire—The scarcity in oiled and annealed wire has been overcome to a certain degree, and merchants are not experiencing the same difficulty in filling orders as they had a couple of weeks ago.

Rope—A number of good shipments have been made, but orders are not numerous. We quote as before: Sisal, 7 16 in. and larger, 6½c; ½, 5 16; ¾ in, 7½c; Manilla, 7 16 in. and larger, 9 to 9½c; ½, 5 16, ¾ in, 9½ to 9¾c.

Cut Nails—Trade is a little better than it was last week, and a number carload lots have been booked. Prices, however, are somewhat unsettled, but jobbers are still holding at \$1.80, Toronto, in carload lots and \$1.85 in small lots, with 10c per keg less f. o. b., Montreal.

Wire Nails—Business keeps good in this line, but dealers still find it difficult to supply all the sizes called for. Discounts are unchanged at 75, 10 and 5 per cent, shipment in 10 keg lots being prepaid.

Horse Nails—We quote as before: "C" 66 per cent, and "BB" and "M" 60 and 2½ per cent. Negotiations are still in progress with a view to creating a uniform price, as noted in last issue.

Green Wire Cloth—Prices unchanged at \$1.85 per 100 square feet.

Ware—Peerless and Eolipae wares are in good demand and white ware has shown some improvement. Prices are unchanged at \$3.80 Toronto, \$3.85 London, and \$3.65 Montreal.

Lead Pipe—Jobbers are still quoting shipments, Toronto and the west 30 per cent off in small lots, and 30 and 10 per cent. off in ton lots; points east of Toronto, 35 per cent off in small lots and 35 and 10 per cent off in ton lots.

Rivets and Burrs—Tinned belt rivets are included in the list of iron rivets at 55 and 10 per cent. These have been called for regularly, although the coppered goods still have the call. Discounts: Iron rivets, 55 and 10 per cent; iron burrs, 50 and 10 per cent; copper rivets and burrs, 50 per cent. Terms, 4 months or 3 per cent cash, 30 days.

Tar, etc.—There is a fair trade doing. We quote: Roofing pitch, \$2.50 per bbl.; pure coal q. \$4 per bbl; refined coal tar in quart tins, \$1 per doz; West Southern pure tar, \$6 per bbl. and 75c per box. pint tins; pine pitch, \$2.75 per bbl.

Cement, etc.—Business fair. We quote: Portland cement (English), \$3 per bbl.; New Brunswick plaster paris, \$2 per bbl.; Canadian water lime, \$1.25 per bbl.

Firebrick, etc.—Scotch fire brick, \$3.25 per 100; Scotch fire clay, \$1 per 100 lbs.

Pig Iron—A little business is reported in Siemen's, a carload lot being sold at equal to quotations for shipment to an outside point. We quote: Summerlee, \$20 to 20.50; Carnbroe, \$19 to 19.50; Siemen's, \$18 to \$18.25.

Bar Iron—There is not much business doing. Prices still rule at \$1.85 Toronto and \$1.75 Montreal.

Sheet Iron—Quite a few sales have gone through, but quantities have not by any means been large. Prices quoted are not being shaded to any extent. We quote 8 to 16 gauge \$2.50; 18 do., \$2.21; 20 do., \$2.21; 22 to 24 do., \$2.35; 26 do., \$2.45; 28 do., \$2.65. Tinned sheet iron, Gorbaln, 26 gauge, 5½c per lb; 22 to 24 gauge, 6½c; 16 to 20 gauge, 6½c.

Iron Pipe—Trade has improved materially in this line, and yet figures are now equalizing 67½ to 70 and 10 per cent. Some fair shipments have been made during the week. Galvanized iron pipe, 47 to 53 per cent.

Boiler Tubes—There is a little business doing locally but trade is on the whole quiet. We quote: 1½ inch, 7c; 1½ inch, 7½c; 1½ inch, 8c, 2 inch, 8½c; 2½ inch, 9c; 2½ inch, 9½c; 3 inch, 11½c; 3½ inch, 14c; 4 inch, 19c.

Sheet Steel—Business in this line has been better than in black sheet, but principally for higher quality, which is being quoted at 3½ to 4½c per pound. There is a good deal of United States selling at prices slightly in advance of the English article. We quote: 8 to 16 gauge, \$2.75 per 100 lbs; 18 to 20, \$2.65; 22 to 24, \$2.55; 26, \$3.10.

Galvanized Iron—We quote 4½ to 4¾c for 28 gaugs in case lots.

Corrugated Iron—We quote: "Owl" brand from genuine steel plates, zinc coated, \$1.25 to \$6 per square; painted steel, same brand, \$2 to 4.75, according to gauge.

Ingot Tin—Prices are being held fairly firm at quotations. Ton lots are going out at 17½ to 18c, and small lots at 19½ to 20c.

Ingot Copper—Has shown a little more life, and prices are ruling from 10 to 10½c, according to quality.

Sheet Copper—Prices range from 14½ to 16c, according to weight and quality.

Zinc Spelter—Both domestic and foreign are held in stock at prices quoted last week, namely, 4½ to 5c for foreign, and 4 to 4½c for domestic. For quantity orders, however, these prices can be shaded.

Tin plates—Prices are the same as quoted last week for small lots, but round lots can be shaded a little. Prices for small lots rule from \$3.50 to 3 75 per box for I.C. charcoal and \$3.25 to 3 35 for coke.

Terne Plates—The improved demand already noted continues, with prices as before \$6.50 to 6.75 per box for I.C. according to quality.

Zinc Sheets—Trade is at a standstill. We still quote 4½ to 5c in cask lots.

Hoops and Bands—Quantities being shipped are still small. English is being quoted at \$2.30 to 2.40 base price, and American steel at \$2.

Solder—Is in good demand with prices still ruling at 13 to 14c according to quality.

Pig Lead—Although no large lots have changed hands orders have been received quite freely for half to one ton lots at prices quoted, namely, 2½ to 2½c.

Antimony—Still dull and unchanged at 9½ to 10c for Cookson's.

Glass—Nearly all the deliveries for direct import have been made and city dealers are being supplied. Prices are unchanged, at \$1.20 to 1.25 first break.

Paints and Oils—The feature in the paint and oil trade is an advance of 1c per gallon in the price of turpentine, in consequence of the continued firmness of the United States market, which is being controlled just now by a combination. Jobbers here now quote 42 to 43c per gallon, f.o.b., Toronto. Demand is fair. Linseed oil is in demand. The market is firmer in England, but there is no change here, the ruling prices still being 53c for raw and 56c for boiled, f.o.b., although some are trying to get 1c more than these figures for small lots. Imported high priced varnishes are selling freely, but generally speaking the varnish trade is not brisk. In Paris green a fair business only is being done, although a good deal of the English made article is moving. We quote: Canadian, 12½c in drums, and 14½ to 15c in packages; English, 11 1/2 lb drums, 14c; do., 56 lb drums, 14½c; do., cases, 16c. Putty is quiet at \$1.90 to \$2 in bladders, and \$1.80 to 1 90 in bulk. Castor oil is quiet at 6½ to 6½c in case lots, and 7c in single tins. Refined seal oil is unchanged at 58 to 59c per gallon, in barrels. A fair sorting up trade is still being done in prepared paints at \$1.05 for pure. There is not much demand for white lead, and 4½c is still the ruling price.

Old Material—Owing to the scarcity of coal mills are not running full time, and as a result stocks of scrap are accumulating in the yards. Prices are unchanged. We quote prices paid by dealers as follows: Agricultural scrap, 50c per cwt.; machinery cast, 50c per cwt.; stove cast scrap, 30 to 35c; No. 1 wrought scrap, 40c per cwt; No. 2, including sheet iron, hoop iron and mixed steel, 10c; new light scrap copper 6½ to 7c; heavy scrap copper 7½ to 7½c; old copper bottoms 6 to 6½c; light scrap brass 4c; heavy yellow scrap brass, 6c; heavy red scrap brass, 6 to 6½c; scrap lead, 1½ to 1½c; scrap zinc, 1½ to 1½c; scrap rubber, 3 to 3½c; country mixed rags, 60 to 75c per 100 lbs; clean dry bones, 50 to 60c per 100 lbs; borings and turnings, 10c.

Toronto Grocery Market.

Canned goods—There has been no change in prices, tomatoes being quoted at 8½c, corn at 85 to 87½c, and peas at 80 to 85c. Canned fruits are in fair request, and we quote:—Peaches, \$3 to 3 25 for 3s, \$2 to 2 25 for 2s; raspberries, \$1.65 to 1.80; strawberries, \$1.90 to 2.10; apples, 6s, \$1 to 1.10, gallons \$2.75, and preserved fancy quarters at \$1.25 to 1.40. An improved demand has developed for salmon since the warmer weather set in. The jobbing price for No. 1 salmon is still \$1 25 to 1 35 for tall tins and \$1.50 to 1 60 for flat tins. The demand for lobster is fairly good, this being of course the salad season. We quote: Tall tins, \$1.35 to \$2; flat tins, \$2.40 to 2 50.

Coffees—Stocks of Rio coffee on spot are small, but shipments are on the way. We quote green, in bags, as follows: Rio, 21 to 22c; East Indian, 27 to 30c; South American, 21 to 23; Santos, 21½ to 22½c; Java, 30 to 32c; Mocha, 27 to 28c; Maracaibo, 21 to 23c; Jamaica, 21 to 22c.

Nuts—The following are the quotations:—Brazil nuts, 11 to 11½c a pound; Sicily shelled almonds; 25 to 26c a pound; Tarragona almonds, 19½ to 13c; peanuts, 9 to 10c for roasted and 7 to 8½c for green; coconuts, \$4.50 to \$5 per sack; Grocodile walnuts, 12½ to 15c; Marbot walnuts, 12 to 13c; Bordeaux walnuts, 11 to 12c; filberts, 9½ to 10½c for sacks and 10½ to 11c for small lots; pecans, 12½c.

Rice—Demand is reported to be more active this week, but otherwise the market is much as before. We quote: "B" 3½ to 3½c; Montreal Japan, 5 to 5½c; imported Japan, 5½c to 6½c.

Spices—We quote: Pure black pepper, 12c; pure white, 18 to 25c; pure Jamaica ginger, 28 to 30c; cloves, 25 to 30c; pure mixed spice, 23 to 25c.

Sugars—The market is stronger. Business is also a little brisker, but it is principally in carload lots, demand for small lots still being quiet. Ruling prices are still \$4.35 to 4.40 for granulated, and 3½ to 3½c for yellows.

Syrup—There is not much doing and prices are unchanged. We quote:—Dark, 25c; medium, 28 to 30c; bright, 35 to 40c; very bright, 45 to 50c.

Molasses—Dull and featureless. Ruling prices are: New Orleans, barrels, 28 to 30c; half-barrels, 32½ to 34c; Barbadoes, barrels, 32 to 35c; half barrels, 38 to 40c.

Teas—There is not much that is interesting to note in connection with the tea market. The shipments of new season's Japan teas which should have arrived a week ago are not here, the trains having been delayed by the floods. The enquiry for these teas is fair at 30 to 35c. Other kinds of teas are somewhat neglected.

Dried Fruit—Valencia raisins are getting still scarcer with prices firm and demand fair. We quote as follows: Off stalk, 5½ to 5½c; fine off stalk, 5½ to 6c; layers, 7 to 7½c. Prunes are very scarce, but no one is inclined to bring in more just now on account of the warm weather, which has also caused an easing off in the demand. We quote: "D." at 5½c; "B." 7½ to 8c; bags, 3½c; casks, 4½ to 5c. Currants are in little better demand, but the turnover is not however large. We quote as follows: Provincials, 3½ to 4c in brls and half brls; Filiatras, 4 to 4½c in brls, and 4½ to 4½c in half brls; Patras, 5 to 5½c in brls, 5½ to 5½c in half brls, 4½ to 6½c in cases; Vostizzas, 6½ to 7½c in cases, 6½ to 7½c in half cases; Panariti, 9 to 10c. Figs are dull and easy with quotations nominal. Small boxes, 7½ to 8c; 5 lb boxes, 7½ to 8c; 10lb boxes, 8c; 28 lb boxes choice Eleme, 8½c, 6-crown, 12½c; 7-crown, 13½c; bags, 28 lb, 6½ to 7c; taps, 4 to 4½c; natural, 5½ to 6c. Dates quiet and easy at 4½ to 5c; selected Halloween dates, 8½ to 9c.

Dried Apples—There have been a few going out at 6½ to 7c per lb, but there are not many to be had, nor are many wanted.

Evaporated Apples—Nominal at 11c.

Fish—We quote: Skinned and boned cod-fish, 6½c; shoro herring, \$4 per brl; boneless fish, 3½ to 4c; boneless cod, 5 to 8; Lake Erie herring, \$1.75 to \$2 per 100; blueback herring, 4c; blue pickerel, 4 to 5c per lb; yellow ditto, 7 to 8; per lb; salmon trout, 6; white fish, 6½ to 7c; pike, 5c per lb; poroh, \$1 50 per 100; haddock and cod, 5½c per lb; steak cod 5 to 6c; large halibut, 10c, brook trout, 25c per lb.

Salt—Prices unchanged at last week's quotations: Dairy, \$1 50, car lots; barrels, 93c; coarse sacks, 58c; fine sacks, 70c; American rock, \$10 per ton.

Toronto Live Stock Market.

There were heavy offerings of cattle. The proportion of shipping cattle was large, from 60 to 65 loads being offered. The usual number of buyers were here, but none of them were operating freely, on account of the receipt of discouraging cables. Sultry weather caused a shrinkage in the demand for small stuff, sales of which were very slow.

Export Cattle—Prices were fully 10 to 15c off. Extra fine thick bullocks, which would easily have made 4c on Tuesday, sold to-day at \$1.60 to 4.65. Good to choice loads sold at \$1.40 to 4.50, and cattle of a medium sort sold from \$1.12½ to 4.25. Business was very slow.

Butchers' Cattle—Demand was moderate and prices about steady. Choice to extra choice loads fetch 3½ to 3½c, and picked lots from 3½ to 4c. Loads of mixed shippers and butchers sold at 4c to \$1.10. Medium stuff sold along from 3 to 3½c.

Hogs—Owing to the hot weather the run to day was light, there being but 380 here. The quality was very poor, consisting mostly of light pigs and rough hogs. Sales of mixed lots of this description were made at \$1 50 to 4.75. Light stores sold at \$1.50. Out of today's run there was only an odd hog that graded bacon quality. Nominal prices are:—Long half fat hogs, of from 160 to 220 lbs, weighed off car, \$5.15 to 5.20; choice thick fats, \$4.75 to 4 85; good stores, \$4 75; rough heavies and sows, \$4.25 to 4.30; stags, \$2.50 to 3.00.

Sheep and Lambs—There was a good demand for shipping sheep at 3½c for ewes and wethers, and 3c for rams; all offerings being taken at these figures.—Empire, June 15.

Dairy Instructions.

The travelling dairy will visit the following places on the dates named for the purpose of giving instructions in dairying. Farmers interested are requested to be present:—

- Fleming, Assa., Thursday, July 5th.
- Wapella, Assa., Friday, July 6th.
- Grenfell, Assa., Saturday, July 7th.
- Gladstone, Man., Wednesday and Thursday, forenoon, July 11th and 12th.
- Nee-pawa, Man., Friday and Saturday, July 13th and 14th.
- Minnedosa, Man., Monday and Tuesday, July 16th and 17th.
- Glenboro, Man., Monday afternoon and Tuesday, July 9th and 10th.
- Cypress River, Man., Wednesday afternoon and Thursday, July 11th and 12th.
- Holland, Man., Friday afternoon and Saturday, July 13th and 14th.
- Treherne, Man., Monday afternoon and Tuesday, July 16th and 17th.
- Carman, Man., Thursday and Friday, July 19th and 20th.
- Industrial Exhibition, Winnipeg, Monday to Friday, July 23rd to 27th.

A further list of places will be announced later.

The Crop Situation.

(Continued from page 979.)

Sidney, June 18.—Unless this district has rain, and that in abundance very soon, oats, barley and timothy will not pay for cutting, and wheat will not be much better. The oldest inhabitant says it is the driest season he ever saw.

Treherne, June 20.—Crops are looking well in this district, but a good soaking rain is needed to make a good sure crop. The acreage is greater than any previous year, and though the prospect for price is not too good, the farmers are in good spirits, and business men say that though they are not selling as many goods on credit their cash sales are as good as other years.

Rosenfeld, June 18.—The continued dry, sultry weather is beginning to have a serious effect on the prospect of the farmers, especially late sowing, the seed never starting to grow.

Springfield, June 20.—Springfield farmers have been rather gloomy lately at the absence of the necessary rain for their crops, but the last two evenings' showers were very welcome.

Thornhill, June 20.—There was a fine rain here last night. Early crops are looking well, but late sown grain is not good.

Morden, June 20.—A good rain fell for an hour yesterday afternoon and for two hours last night.

Hartney, June 20.—This vicinity is being favored with refreshing showers.

Portage la Prairie, June 20.—There was a heavy rain last night which was much needed.

Rain was quite general over the province on Tuesday night, June 19. Rain fell at Portage la Prairie and all along the Manitoba & Northwestern to Langenburg, and also the following points in southern and western Manitoba and the Red river valley: Carman, Treherne, Holland, Glenboro, Souris, Hartney, Napinka, Melita, Carberry, Brandon, Oak Lake, Virden, Morris, Morden, Manitou, Emerson, Boissevain, Deloraine and Winnipeg. This shows that it covered almost the entire province.

Joslin, Virden district, June 18.—We had a very fine rain on Sunday. Crops around this district have stood the dry weather remarkably, and there are prospects of a good crop, although the straw promises to be short.

Alexander, June 18.—The weather is very dry, and the crops are suffering for rain.

Griswold, June 18.—The several rains of the past week have been of great benefit to this locality. Vegetation has assumed a more vigorous appearance.

Elkhorn, June 18.—We had three or four small rains last week, but on Sunday evening it came in torrents for several hours; our farmers and merchants are cheering up immensely.

Pipestone, June 18.—We have had some very fine rains of late that make the crops look fine.

Oak Lake, June 18.—Last Saturday we had a nice shower, also on Wednesday night, which nicely laid the dust. To insure a good crop we require a great deal of rain, which we hope to get.

Pandennis, June 16.—Crops have improved greatly since the rain of Tuesday and Wednesday last.

Sintaluta, June 16.—The much needed rain has come at last, and with the fine weather since, crops are coming in in good shape.

Whitewood, June 21.—The welcome rain which we have so frequently enjoyed of late has taken away all down-heartedness. Business is on the improve, and all are "shouting for joy."

Moose Mountain, June 18.—The rain of last week was very welcome, as it not only gave the prairie grass and sloughs a chance to grow, but it put out the big fire, which had been burning in the bush east of here for the last fortnight. They say it burned all before it for six miles square.

Moose Jaw, June 18.—A heavy rain fell here this afternoon, accompanied by high winds and considerable thunder and lightning. Reports

from all over the district state the downpour was general and the crop prospect at present excellent. The present season so far has been exceptionally good for stock.

Virden, June 20.—During the past week heavy showers of rain have fallen each day in this district, consequently all vegetation is looking in splendid condition.

Alameda, June 18.—The rain on Saturday of last week has been followed by frequent showers this week; 2.29 inches of rain have fallen. The crops are looking very well and growing fast, the first sown wheat is 13 inches in height. The breaking, which had been stopped by the drought, has been resumed, and everything now looks as if this season's work will be profitable.

Brandon, June 21. Several farmers in the city from the municipality of Daly report fine showers there during the past ten days and that the crops are looking fine.

Woodworth Municipality—A good crop is now almost assured since the beautiful rainfalls of June 12 and 13. In many parts the fields were almost red with drought; now they look fresh and healthy and are in a prolific condition.

LATEST REPORTS.

There were showers nearly all over Manitoba on Tuesday, June 19, and heavier showers again on Wednesday, June 20. Telegrams received on Thursday, June 21, report as follows:—

Portage la Prairie—Rain from one to two hours all along the Manitoba & Northwestern railway from here to Binscarth and Russell. There was no rain west of Russell, very heavy at Birtle and light at Neepawa, but heavy in the surrounding country.

Minnedosa—Three or four showers since noon yesterday.

Rapid City—No rain here since Tuesday. Birtle—Heavy rain of three or four hours here.

Russell—Heavy rain yesterday. Carberry—No rain since Tuesday. Brandon—Nice shower of rain last night. Oak Lake—About two hours rain on Wednesday night.

Virden—Three hours rain here Wednesday night. Moosomin—No rain here the shower passed over.

Fleming and Wapella—Good showers here. Qu'Appelle—Very light shower here. Carman—Yesterday afternoon there were two hours of heavy rain.

Treherne—Rain fell here last night very heavily for about half an hour.

Glenboro—At this point rain fell during nearly the whole of yesterday afternoon.

Clearwater—There was a heavy rain here last night. The ground was thoroughly saturated. It was the first heavy rain in six weeks and did much good.

Boissevain—There was a good rain at this point last night.

Deloraine—There were good showers here last evening.

Morris—There was a heavy rain shower here last night.

Morden—At this point last night rain fell for an hour and a half.

Manitou—There was a very heavy rain here last night, so heavy in fact that the water is yet standing in gutters in the fields.

Souris—There was a good shower here last night.

Hartney—Last night there were two hours of heavy rain.

Napinka—It rained here heavily for three hours or more during last night.

Melita—There were three or four hours of rain here last night.

Oxbow—In this district there were two hours good rain last night.

Morris—Rained thirty minutes heavy, accompanied by some hail. Not enough to do damage.

Miami—Light shower. Baldur—Three hours steady rain.

Brandon—Showers during the night. Roland—Light showers during the night.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Northwest Territories.

The Editor, The Commercial,

Winnipeg.

DEAR SIR,—For some time past I have been reading articles on the subject of the Northwest Territories as a farming country.

I have been in this country for about six years, and have travelled almost through these territories; and, as I have had 35 year's experience in farming in this and the old country, I might be permitted to offer a few remarks regarding the suitability of these territories to a farmer who immigrates from the old country. In my opinion there is no better country in the world for ranching and mixed farming. The southern parts of the territories are better adapted to ranching than mixed farming, but when we get our irrigation system well established we can farm successfully in the southern districts as well as north of Calgary. Fifty miles north of Calgary the mixed farming country is to be found, and from that north of Edmonton and in the Prince Albert district the whole country is desirable as a mixed farming country. Some parties think that crops can be grown, but that pests out them down. This is not the case, except when the farmer is to blame. During my travels for the past four years in the territories I have not found ten farms properly cultivated, and those properly cultivated have never failed to yield a good crop. If the government were to look to quality instead of quantity, when trying to induce settlers to come to this country, we would have no cause of complaint.

We have not, so far, got the right class of settlers—the government should endeavor to get more of the better class of settlers from England, Ireland and Scotland. There is nothing to be gained by flooding the country with pauper settlers, who do not know how to farm if they had the means to do so.

We want settlers who can farm, and who have at least from \$2,000 to \$5,000 in cash. Then when we have more of this class we will have a prosperous country. If farmers in the old country were to cultivate their farms there as I have seen farmers in this country cultivate their lands they would not get five bushels of wheat per acre. The farmers in this country go in too much for sowing large fields of wheat, etc.—more than they can properly cultivate or attend to.

In the Prince Albert district I have seen land under wheat for three years, and that land was not ploughed during that period, simply sown broadcast on the stubble, and the seed harrowed in and not even rolled. Yet these farmers blamed everything but themselves for not having a good yield. This is no exception to the general farming of the Northwest.

I have seen farmers come to market to buy pork and eggs and butter and even potatoes. This may sound rather strange, but it is a fact. If the farmers would only get out of the old groove, and change to mixed farming, and not "live by bread alone," we would have prosperous times in this country, and not blame the Canadian Pacific railway freight rates for our non-success. A farmer should never spend money for provisions, and if he has to buy anything in that line he should be able to sell pork, eggs and butter, etc., with the price of which he could purchase articles of food and raiment.

Some people say how can a farmer succeed when big corporations or companies like the Canadian Agricultural and the Northwest Trading company have not been a success? When the country learns the cause of their failure they will easily answer such questions.

The Canadian Agricultural Company started with a capital of about 1½ million dollars and borrowed about ½ a million more, and the greater part of their capital was spent in fencing large farms and in the erection of farm buildings—the latter suited to very warm climates—at a cost of about \$23,000 for each

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farm of 10 farms. The company then appointed men like Sir J. L. Kaye to select their farms which were wholly unsuited to mixed farming. The expenses of that gentleman amounted to about \$60 per day besides cab'grams and tel'grams which cost about \$4,000 a year, and to this general manager they paid \$13,000 a year. He never had any experience in farming, except moonlight irrigation or watering crops by means of watering carts, and this operation was to be carried on with the aid of lanterns placed on tall poles, placed at each end of the tillage field when the moon was on the wane. He resigned about two years, and Mr. Stone then took up the management for a time, and, I must say, he was an improvement on his forerunner, but he came into office too late. ("Too late to spare when all was spent.") The company had a vice-president—Mr. Richardson, who was, I understand, a lawyer by profession, and therefore most competent to undertake the management of the general business of both companies. Sometimes he visited the farms in company with Sir Kaye, and cast a bird's eye view over the plains. His expenses in connection with his trips from England to Canada would not be considered a profit to any ordinary farmer. Subsequently he came to reside at Calgary and live in luxury, as he had a right to do I presume, and he now reigns supreme as general manager at a large salary to superintend the winding up of the estate. I understand he is now appointed sub-receiver. He and another employee of the company, some months since, purchased \$15,000 worth of cattle from the Canada Agricultural Company, who were not paid cash for same, but simply took a bill of sale or some such security for this \$15,000. The calves of these cattle are now being sold by Mr. Richardson to the Northwest Trading Company at 11 to 12 cents per pound, whilst other butchers in town can buy all the calves they require at 10 cents per pound.

Though the company referred to is now in liquidation, still the shareholders permit a large and unnecessary expenditure to go on from day to day—a large staff paid good wages and office rent as usual.

Why can't the shareholders reduce expenses by giving up large offices, and let all the accounts be kept by one competent accountant, who could keep the meat market accounts and the other necessary books of the two companies and have a room in connection with the business store of the Northwest Trading Co. and save as much outlay as possible?

At present I understand that all the farm managers are under orders to quit at the end of this month. The shareholders are still asked to pay the usual office expenses—pay Messrs. Richardson, Stone and Andrews, when one of these three gentlemen could easily manage during the liquidation period. A good competent man can be had to act as sub-receiver, at a salary of say \$1,500 to \$2,000 a year.

A man, too, not in any way personally interested in the sale of cattle, etc., outside those of the company.

If the shareholders can afford to pay large salaries to men who can give champagne dinners to bishops, etc., then they can't blame the country and say they have lost their capital because the country is not adapted to farming on a mixed principle.

It is not fair to this country, or the people of the country, that parties living at a distance should be kept in the dark as to the cause of failure of such companies as those referred to.

The failure in every case is attributable to bad and expensive management. The Canadian Agricultural Co. appointed managers for their 11 farms, but these managers had to take orders from General managers who were not competent men. In some instances the managers were directed by circular to do certain work, and I have seen these orders countermanded three times in one week—in fact, the managers who knew how to farm had to obey instructions from London and Calgary, and had no discretionary powers, therefore they were a useless expense, as foremen on the farms could have carried out the orders just as well.

In one instance I saw cattle die simply for want of a dose of medicine, and this medicine would not be sent in the middle of a month because the usual "indent sheet" was not sent with the order or the medicine ordered at the usual time. The medicine, however, arrived four days after the cattle had died. No wonder large companies, generally do not or have not succeeded in this country.

In conclusion, I will repeat what I have already stated—that this country is all that a good, practical farmer can desire, and his prospects are good, better than anything he can realise in any other country I know of. This season is the most promising one we have had for past ten years. We have had and are still having all the moisture we need, the growth is therefore unexpectedly rapid. Grass is very green and abundant, and judging by present appearances I should say our harvest should be a bountiful one.

As a great many people in this and the old country are misled by the failure of large companies such as the C. A. C. Co., I trust you will pardon me for writing so long a letter, and kindly give me space in your valuable journal, which I sometimes send to the old country, with separate reports from myself to emigration agents whom I have known for years.

Yours faithfully,

J. GREY.

P.S.—What I have said as regards the expensive management of the C. A. C. Co., is equally applicable to many, if not to all, of the large ranching companies in the N. W. T.—J. G. Calgary, June 12, 1894.

Views of Credit Business.

The Editor of The Commercial.

DEAR SIR,—I have been reading your articles

on "Hannah" with interest, and enclose you some of the views of one other country merchant. My own private convictions are too directly opposite to the goal for which we are fighting to admit of the light of day at present, for I say emphatically if you want to run a paying country store run a credit one. You cannot make the turn over in a country place to warrant a cash store, for the competition for cash is so keen that with any opposition in the same village no living margin is left. Of course to run a credit store a man must know his customers thoroughly, and must have ample time to call on them, especially in the fall, and if he manages rightly he will have little difficulty in becoming a preferential creditor in almost every case he wishes to. It is because I cannot give this time and attention to the business that I am giving it up; but I have no hopes of being able to run more than a one horse show on a cash system. I am not trying to say that bad debts in any one's hands but those of the storekeeper who gave the credit are worth anything, nor that he will not contract any bad debts, but I believe it will pay him well to have a few bad debts for the sake of the increased business and increased margins.

As regards any lessons we shall learn as a result of the present depression, they won't amount to a hill of beans. In the last three years the storekeeper, the machine agent and the horse dealer have been discounting crops one and two years ahead, and each crop, both yield and price, have been worse than the other, yet I believe that two seasons with 20 bushels of wheat per acre at 60 to 65c per bushel would put the most of my customers clear of all debts except the loans against their lands. They are of course all living as close as possible, and my store business has decreased from 50 to 75 per cent, though goods are still sold on credit. If, therefore, recovery under as reasonable an estimate as the above is possible, I believe that after three good average years buyer and seller would be as bad as ever in the question of discounting crops ahead. If anything is to be done in the direction of a cash basis, now that every one is soared is the time to do it. "When the devil was sick the devil a monk would be; but the devil grew well and devil a monk was he."

Yours faithfully,

W. CLIFFORD.

Austin, Man., May 19, 1894.

Credit the Cause.

EDITOR THE COMMERCIAL.

In your interesting article "What is the matter with Hannah," you hit the right nail on the head, re the credit system, and I reiterate your remark, "that there never was more urgent need of a convention of retail merchants being held than now." I shall be pleased to do anything in my power to assist you to bring such a gathering together.

Yours sincerely,

Broadview, June 19. JOS. CLEMENTSON.

Pork Packing.

The marketing of hogs at United States western points the past week has been of surprising proportions, western packers having handled a total of 340,000, compared with 200, the preceding week, and 180,000 for the corresponding period last year. From March 1 the total is 3,485,900, against 2,455,000 a year ago. Increase for the week 160,000, and for the season 1,030,000, compared with last year. Prices have been but moderately lowered. The enlarged absorption of offerings has been well distributed among the various prominent markets, packers generally taking the supply with readiness.

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since March 1 at undermentioned places, compared with last year, as follows:—

	1894.	1893.
March 1 to June 7		
Chicago	1,145,000	700,000
Kansas City	525,000	385,000
Omaha	418,000	235,000
St. Louis	229,000	161,000
Cincinnati	123,000	82,000
Indianapolis	116,000	97,000
Milwaukee, Wis.	12,850	75,000
Cudahy, Wis.	96,000	...
Cedar Rapids	53,400	60,800
St. Joseph, Mo.	107,250	53,500
Sioux City, Iowa	86,000	57,000
Ottumwa, Iowa	75,800	61,200
Cleveland, Ohio	92,000	74,000
South St. Paul	74,900	44,000
Des Moines, Iowa	26,000	17,500
Nebraska City, Neb.	66,000	53,000
Keokuk, Iowa	21,800	...
Marshalltown, Iowa	25,100	14,000

—Cincinnati Price Current.

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Empress India June 4
Empress Japan June 25
Empress China July 16
And every month thereafter.

ROBERT KERR,
General Passenger Agent.
WINNIPEG.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME CARD.

Taking effect on Monday, March 5, 1894.

Read Up.			Read Down.		
North Bound			South Bound		
Freight No. 103. Daily.	St. Paul Ex. Press No. 107 Daily.	Miles from Win. & S.	STATIONS.	St. Paul Ex. Press No. 108 Daily.	Freight No. 104 Daily.
1.20p	4.00p	0	Winnipeg	11.00a	6.30a
1.05p	3.49p	8 01	Portage Junction	11.12a	6.47a
12.42p	3.35p	9 31	St. Norbert	11.26a	6.07a
12.22p	3.21p	15 31	Cartier	11.38a	6.25a
11 54a	3.03p	23 51	St. Agathe	11.51a	6.61a
11 31a	2.64p	27 41	Union Point	12.02p	7 02a
11 07a	2.42p	32 51	Silver Bluffs	12.13p	7 19a
10 31a	2.25p	40 41	Morris	12 07p	7 45a
10.03a	2.11p	48 31	St. Jean	12.46p	8.25a
9 23a	1.61p	56 01	Letellier	1 07p	9 18a
8 00a	1.30p	65 01	Emerson	1.30p	10 15a
7 00a	1.15p	68 11	Pembina	1 40p	11 16a
11.05p	0.16a	168	Grand Forks	5.25p	8.25p
1.30p	5 25a	223	Winnipeg Junction	9.25p	1.26p
	3.45p	453	Duluth	7.21a	
	8.30p	470	Minneapolis	6 20a	
	8.00p	481	St. Paul	7 00a	
	10.80p	883	Chicago	9.35p	

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

East Bound.			West Bound.		
Ex. No. 130 Mon. & Fri.	Ex. No. 123 Tues. & Sat.	Miles from Morris.	STATIONS.	Ex. No. 127 Mon. & Fri.	Ex. No. 123 Tues. & Sat.
1.20p	4.00p	0	Winnipeg	11.00a	6.30p
7.50p	12.25p	0	Morris	2.30p	8.00a
6.58p	12.02p	10 00	Low Farm	2.55p	8.44a
5.49p	11.37a	21 29	Myrtle	3.21p	9 31a
5.28p	1 23a	25 9 9	Roland	3.32p	9.50a
4.59p	11.08a	33 6 6	Rosebank	3.50p	10.23a
3.58p	10.54a	39 6 6	Miami	4.05p	10.51a
3.14p	10.38a	49 0 0	Deerwood	4.23p	11.41a
2.51p	10.21a	52 1 1	Altamont	4.41p	12.10p
2.16p	10.05a	62 1 1	Somers	5 00p	12 51p
1.47p	9.49a	68 4 4	Swan Lake	5.16p	1.22p
1.10p	9.32a	74 0 0	Indian Springs	5.30p	1.54p
12.57p	9.24a	79 4 4	Maricapolis	5.42p	2.18p
12.57p	9.10a	83 1 1	Greenway	5.53p	2.52p
11.57a	8 35a	92 3 3	Baldur	6.15p	3.25p
11.12a	8 35a	102 0 0	Belmont	7.00p	4.16p
10.37a	8.16a	109 7 7	Hilton	7.13p	4.53p
10 13a	8 10a	117 3 3	Ashdown	7.35p	5.23p
9.49a	7.55a	120 0 0	Wawanesa	7.44p	5.47p
9.39a	7.46a	123 0 0	Elliotts	7.55p	6.04p
9.05a	7.31p	129 5 5	Rounthwaite	8.03p	6.37p
8 28a	7.15p	137 2 2	Martinville	8.27p	7.18p
7.50a	6.55a	145 1 1	Brandon	8.45p	8.00p

Number 127 stops at Baldur for meals.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

W. Ex.		East Bound	
Read up Mixed No. 143.	Miles from Winn. & S.	STATIONS.	Read Down Mixed No. 144.
M., W. & F.	Miles from Winn. & S.		M., W. & F.
2.00 a.m.	0	De.. Winnipeg	11.30 a.m.
4.15 a.m.	3.0	Portage Junction	11.12 a.m.
4.40 a.m.	11.5	St. Charles	10.40 a.m.
4.45 a.m.	13.5	Headingley	10.30 a.m.
5.10 a.m.	21.0	White Plains	10.00 a.m.
5 55 a.m.	35.2	Eustace	9.02 a.m.
6.25 a.m.	42.1	Oakville	8 35 a.m.
7.30 a.m.	65.5	ArPortage la Prairie De	7.50 a.m.

Stations marked —†— have no agent. Freight must be prepaid.

Numbers 107 and 108 have through Pullman Vestibule Drawing Room Sleeping Cars between Winnipeg and St. Paul and Minneapolis. Also Palace Dining Cars. Close connection at Chicago with eastern lines, connection at Winnipeg Junction with trains to and from the Pacific coast.

For rates and full information concerning connections with other lines, etc., apply to any agent of the company, or

CHAS. & FEE, H. SWINFORD,
G. P. & T.A., St. Paul. General Agt., Winnipeg.
H. J. BELCH, Ticket Agent, 456 Main St., Winnipeg.