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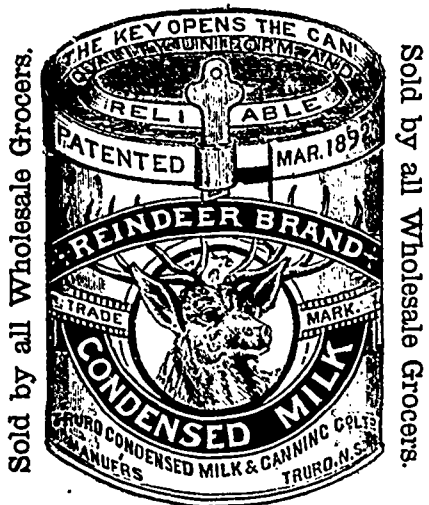
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The Commercial certainly enjoys a very much larger circulation among the business community of the country between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast, than any other paper in Canada, daily or weekly. By a thorough system of personal solicitation, 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, AUGUST 7, 1893.

Canadian Wines.

While our dairy and other products shown at the World's Fair, in which all Canadians know that we excel, are commanding attention and admiration because of their excellence, another modest exhibit, representing an industry of the nature and extent of which few Canadians know anything, is attracting much attention from American and foreign visitors. This is the exhibit of Canadian wines. Germany is a prominent exhibitor of Rhine and other wines, and great pains and expense have been lavished to embellish her display by cycloramic paintings of the wine country, by beautiful pavilions and the like. Then all the great wine makers of the United States are represented in the fair, especially those of California. But in the midst of all these the collection of Canadian wines from Pelee Island, from Grimsby, from Essex county mainland, from Nova Scotia, well placed as it is, close to the west entrance and near the ascent to the gallery, has obtained both prominence and praise from persons able to judge. The Pelee Island Wine Company and J. S. Hamilton & Co., of Brantford, have a fine display of their varied brands. The Niagara Falls Wine Company show wines made from Concord, Niagara and Catawba grapes. Girardot & Co., of Sandwich, exhibit claret, sauterne, and sweet Burgundy; W. D. Kitchen, of Grimsby, and M. Montreuil, of Walkerville, also show grape wines, while from Halifax comes rhubarb wine made by Mr. Poupel. These could easily have added to, but enough is on exhibition to demonstrate the stage reached by the industry. Canadians are making good wine, and her own people as well as foreigners are finding it out.

We are told, and from what we have seen we can quite believe it true, that within two miles of Detroit river there is over 1,000 acres of vines, producing over 400,000 gallons of wine. In Pelee Island and in several of the countries on Lake Erie are vines, and the Niagara district produces every season in round numbers 1,000,000 gallons of pure juice of the grape, which is made into claret.

Again, Judge Mosgrave, we are told, has a ten acre vineyard in Eastern Ontario, as far north as within three miles of Ottawa city, and is making wine successfully. It has been estimated by experts that there are 30,000 square miles suitable for grape growing in Ontario. The capacity of France is 5,000,000 acres; the capacity of Ontario is said to be 15,000,000 acres. There is clearly a promising future for the industry. — *Monetary Times.*

Shrinkage of Stored Grain.

In deciding whether to sell harvested grain or to store for higher prices the *American Agriculturist* thinks that the question of shrinkage from drying and from attacks of vermin is of important consideration. It appears that C. E. Thorne and J. F. Hickman at the Ohio station (B. 16, IV. 1.) selected 100 pounds of ear corn at the husking time from each of 38 varieties. The 100 pounds of maize were weighed out when husked and placed in a loose box in a mouse-proof room, remaining there to dry until February, when it was again weighed. The average loss in weight of all 38 varieties was nearly one tenth or nine and one-third per cent. The medium sized yellow dent varieties lost the least, or five and two thirds per cent. The large yellow dent came next, with a loss of just over ten per cent. Then followed the large white dent, with a loss of over 10½ per cent. The mixed dent lost nearly 12 per cent., and the medium sized white dent lost most, or over 12 per cent. The individual loss varied from 2 per cent. in the yellow King of the Earlies to 22½ per cent. in the Mammoth White Superior. J. F. Hickman selected samples of each of 20 varieties of wheat (B. 42) and in August placed them in small boxes, the two sides and ends of which were made of half inch pine, thoroughly seasoned, the bottom of window screen wire and the top of glass. The full boxes were numbered, weighed, and buried for a year in one corner of the bin without any covering until the end of the third year, when it was found that six or nearly one-third of the 20 boxes were badly injured by insects. The other 14 boxes were weighed in August, and showed a loss in weight from three years' storage of nearly one fortieth, or two and one-third per cent. The loss varied from nothing in the Hungarian wheat to nearly 5 per cent. in the Bearded King. A similar test through the six months, from January to July, showed a gain in weight, caused by weather condition.

Our Flour in China.

In a late United States consular report from Amoy, China, the following is said of the export of flour to that country —

"In the exportation of goods from our country to Amoy and other Chinese ports there is a fine future for flour. American flour is very popular, more so than any other brand, and the demand increases every year. Originally, San Francisco had almost a monopoly of the business, but the high rates imposed by the Pacific Mail injured the trade, and drove much of it to Portland, Ore. It may be doubted if flour from Oregon and Washington is superior to the California article, nevertheless, such is now the general impression in the Chinese mind, and when they once form an impression it remains unchanged for many years.

"In order to save expense in tonnage dues as much as possible, the steamships will find it more profitable to bring two full cargoes than six half cargoes. As steamship agents usually make allowances for these local charges and get it from the shipper directly or indirectly, the latter should see that there is a full cargo to Shanghai, Fuchau, Amoy and Swatow, these being controlled by the Chinese customs.

"Where there is an insufficient demand for flour at any coast port, the better practice would be to ship a full cargo to Hong Kong or

Shanghai and there break it up. There are many lines of steamers on the China coast, and freights are ridiculously low. Transshipment and freights from the two cities named would cost less than a part cargo plus local tonnage dues.

"Flour should be packed in single and double bags. For native use a coarse and cheap variety of flour is much better than the fine and superfine brands used in the United States. Bread is seldom used on a Chinese table. The flour that is consumed is employed for making macaroni, vermicelli, dumplings and the like. For one dish that is baked, ten are boiled."

The Responsibility of Business Failures.

Mr. Hague, General Manager of the Merchants' Bank, in his recent annual address made the following instructive remarks upon the conditions business success now a-days, placing the chief responsibility for diminishing mercantile failures upon the banks. Read the following: "Experience shows that it is more and more difficult to carry on business successfully. There was a time when almost anybody could make money either out of farming or any other pursuit. In these days it is impossible to succeed without a practical knowledge of business, close application, the adoption of all new methods and appliances, and the exercise of sound judgment and self-restraint in giving credit. The banks, as a whole, hold the purse-strings of the supply of money for mercantile purposes, and all my experience points to this conclusion that they have it in their power to do much to promote mercantile success or failure. I verily believe, looking back over the varied events of thirty years' management in Toronto and Montreal, that if the banks generally came to a good understanding among themselves as to the manner in which they would lend money, the rules they would adopt about the security for it, and as to limitation in amounts according to the circumstances of borrowers, the number and amount of the failures that occur year by year might be diminished one-half. I put this on record as my deliberate opinion, and would be glad if due note were taken of it. What benefit would arise from this you can readily imagine. I for one would be well pleased to see it."

Substitute for Glass.

The substitute for glass, brought to notice some time ago by a manufacturer in Vienna, Austria, observes a writer in the *New York Sun*, is pronounced a practical thing, likely to be introduced as valuable for certain purposes. The article is produced by dissolving from four to eight parts of colloidum wool in about 100 parts by weight of ether or alcohol or acetic ether, and with this are intimately combined from 2 to 4 per cent. of castor oil and 4 to 10 per cent. of resin or Canadian balsam. This compound when poured upon a glass plate and subjected to the drying action of a current of air of about 50 per cent. solidifies in a comparatively short time into a transparent glass-like sheet or plate, the thickness of which may be regulated as required. The sheet or plate so obtained has substantially the same properties as glass, resisting the action of salts and alkalies, and of dilute acids, and, like glass, is transparent and has no smell. Again, it is said to be pliable or flexible and infrangible to a great degree, while its inflammability is much less than that of the colloidum substitutes. Any desired color may be imparted to the compound by admixture of the necessary pigment, the latter to be soluble in the solvent used in the preparation of the compound if incorporated therewith; but color may be imparted by surface application, aniline dyes being employed, and thus the sheets may be used in lieu of stained glass. — *Baltimore Journal of Commerce.*

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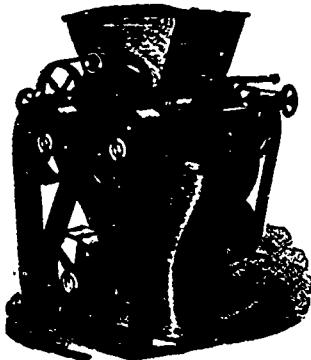
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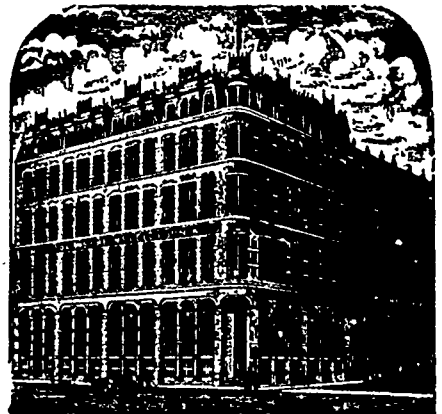


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General Dry Goods Merchants,
MONTREAL.



Full Lines for Fall & Winter

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Large Ranges Black and Colored Velveteens,
Black and Colored Silk Velvets, in
all the newest shades.

....Full set of Samples with....

C. J. REDMOND, Donaldson Block, WINNIPEG.

Ship-Chandlery !

MANILLA, TARRED

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WIRE ROPE.

OAKUM, PITCH,

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ANCHORS, CHAINS, &c

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(LIMITED.)

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JOHN L. CASSIDY & COMPANY,

—IMPORTERS OF—

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A Decline in Immigration.

Treasury statistics of immigration just published disclose the fact that there has been a distinct decline in the volume of immigration to the United States during the past year or so. The figures are made up for the month of June and the six months and twelve months periods ending therewith compared with corresponding periods a year back. Taking up first the month of June it appears that there was a falling off in June, 1893, of nearly 5,400 as compared with the corresponding month of 1892, the figures being 67,726 and 73,120 respectively. Looking at the figures in detail it appears that the principal increases were in the immigration from Austria-Hungary, Italy and Russia. The principal decreases, on the other hand, were in the immigration from Germany, Poland, Sweden and Norway, England and Wales and Ireland. The decreases were almost wholly confined to ports other than New York, which continues to receive the bulk of the immigrants. The falling off at that port for the month of June was but a little over 200.

For the six months ending with June, 1893, the total immigration amounted to 308,410, as compared with 353,961 in the corresponding six months of 1892, a decrease, as will be seen, of a little over 45,550. Comparisons for the six months tell in many respects the same story as those for the month of June. Austria-Hungary as a whole, however, showed a falling off of over 10,000, which was confined to Bohemia and Hungary. The decrease from Germany was still more notable, amounting to nearly 22,000. Poland also showed a large decrease, amounting to over 13,000. Russia, which showed an increase for the month of June, exhibited a considerable falling off, amounting to over 8,600 for the six months. Sweden and Norway and Switzerland also showed decreases, though not large ones. The most notable increase was from Italy, amounting to over 12,000. An increase was also shown in the case of the United Kingdom, Ireland, however, showing a decrease. Comparisons for the year in detail are given in the following table:—

Countries.	Twelve months ending June 30, 1893.	1892
Austria-Hungary—		
Bohemia	5,513	8,532
Hungary	23,501	37,236
Other Austria (except Poland).....	30,678	34,368
Totals	59,692	80,136
Denmark	8,751	10,478
France	5,343	6,519
Germany	96,813	130,622
Italy	72,402	60,414
Netherlands	3,114	7,259
Poland	18,659	32,160
Russia (except Poland)	43,457	51,288
Sweden and Norway	63,572	57,113
Switzerland	5,252	7,402
United Kingdom—		
England and Wales	47,237	50,182
Scotland	12,144	11,505
Ireland	49,185	55,381
Totals	108,566	117,068
All other countries	22,229	24,491
Totals	497,936	619,320

It will be seen by a glance at this table that the falling off in the volume of immigration for the year has amounted to over 122,000, a decline of nearly 20 per cent as compared with the preceding year. Referring to the figures in detail, it will be seen that there was a decline of over 20,000 in the number of immigrants from Austria-Hungary, the bulk of the decline being from Hungary itself, amounting to nearly 14,000. Among the other countries showing decreases was Poland, with a falling off of nearly 20,000. The most notable decrease, over 40,000, was from Russia. Next in importance was the decrease in the number of immigrants coming from Germany, a decrease of over 30,000. The decrease in the immigration from the United Kingdom was only a little over 8,000. The greater portion of this decrease was in the immigration from Ireland. There were decreases also in the immigration from

Denmark and France. The only increases shown were not quite 11,600 from Italy, less than 1,000 from the Netherlands, and something over 600 from Scotland. It should be remembered that immigrants from the British North American possessions and Mexico are not included in the statistics of immigration, owing to the absence of law providing for the collection of accurate data in regard thereto. It may be remarked, however, that the arrivals of immigrants in the customs districts above referred to comprise about 99 per cent of the entire immigration into the country.—Bradstreet.

A Solid Train of Shingles.

On the Canadian Pacific Railway siding leading to the wharf yesterday afternoon, says the Vancouver News Advertiser of July 23, was to be seen a solid train of 15 cars, all laden with shingles of red British Columbia cedar from the mills of H. H. Spicer & Co., Falso Creek, Vancouver, awaiting shipment eastward. This was remarkable as being the first solid train of shingles sent from Vancouver to Eastern Canada. In honor of the event photographs of the train were taken.

This consignment consists of about 2,500,000 requiring about 450 cords of shingle bolts, or the cars would hold about 200,000 feet of lumber. Though the market for shingles has been depressed of late, the facilities which Spicer & Co.'s mills have for turning out this product and the steady sales in large quantities make no slackness in the trade. The daily capacity of the mill is 275,000, and since May 1st 139 carloads of shingles have been shipped. Being almost wholly in the export trade the result is to bring much money into the city. They were the first to introduce British Columbia shingles into Ontario, with this result that the trade is constantly increasing. In building up this traffic they have been assisted in every way possible by the Canadian Pacific Railway, who in several cases have forwarded shipments through in 15 days, and this train is expected to reach its destination in 10 days.

In the making of shingles, which is a specialty with them, Spicer & Co. have put in some of the latest improvements in machinery and gone to considerable expense in other ways. The bolts are taken out for the most part across Burrard Inlet. They are cut about 2½ miles from the water and conveyed thither by a chute, which drops them upon a scow. The blocks are then towed to the mill, in which they have a ten block shingle saw, which is the largest in Western Canada. They have also the largest drying kiln west of Lake Superior.

Grain Prices in England.

L. Norman & Co., London, write THE COMMERCIAL as follows on July 17: "We regret we are unable to report any material change in our market during the the past week. The stringency in the American money market prevents any permanent improvement in values, and pending more reassuring advices buyers refrain from operating other than on a limited scale. The market nevertheless maintains a steady, though quiet, tone. Sellers hold out for limits in excess of buyers ideas and this in some measure explains the restricted nature of late transactions.

Trade in Canadian grain is small and intermittent. Shippers evidently hold to the view that prices must eventually improve, and accordingly show no anxiety to press sales. Meanwhile other wheats are competing freely at lower prices and business continues to be diverted into those channels.

Hard Manitobas—29s 6d c.i.f. paid early in the week for 1,000 qrs. June, July to London. Later a parcel of 1,000 qrs. on passage was sold at 29s, c.i.f.

No. 1 White Winter Wheat—To London sellers at 23s 3d, c.i.f. Buyers at 27s to 27s 3d.

No. 2 White Winter Wheat—No transactions reported. Nominal values. Sellers 27s 9d, c.i.f., London. Buyers 26s.

Goose wheat—Position remains as in our last. Buyers at 26s, c.i.f. London. Sellers at 26s 6d.

Barley—Old crop neglected. Considerable interest evidenced re the new crop.

Oats—Quiet and easier. Nominal values unchanged. No sales reported.

Hay—The copious rains of the past week have had a depressing effect on the market. Sellers of Canadian at £6. Buyers £5 15s. Very little done.

British versus American Flour.

The London Miller says:—"The most striking feature of the debate before the British Millers' Association on Mr. Kutz's paper was the absolute unanimity as to the deterioration in American flour imported into this country within the past few years and the steady improvement in British flour. Bakers of wide experience from the north, south, east and west all expressed themselves to this effect. Mr. Arundel, of Birmingham, the respected treasurer of the association, who has the reputation of being one of the keenest men of business in the Midlands, observed that since he had taken to blending his own flours he had used a much smaller proportion of foreign-made goods, and had given at least equal satisfaction to his customers. His second quality bread (for which he had a large sale) was made entirely from British products; if his top-price loaves contained one fourth to one-fifth of American patents he had doubts about the necessity of their presence. Mr. Fletcher, another eminent Birmingham baker, and Mr. Coates, of Hanley, were just as emphatic in their testimony to the improvement in home-milled flours. The deterioration, to use the word employed in this debate, is in the nature of things, for apart from any question of the retrogression of the hard wheat belt, it is clear that the flours which conquered for America her position on the British market were the advanced guard, and as such had been carefully selected for their quality. The main body could not be expected to maintain that high standard throughout. Such unequivocal testimony to the improvement in our native millers' products is most gratifying, though perhaps it was hardly needed. British flour millers are usually men of business, and would hardly have continued sinking year by year more and more capital in the purchase of new and improved machinery without any prospect of an adequate return."

Money keeps very firm at Montreal at 60 to 80 on call, and 60 to 70 for commercial discounts.

The English wool sales closed firm at fall prices, under an increased enquiry, brought about by French and German buyers taking a considerable portion of the offerings.

Chief Engineer John A. Kendrick, of the Northern Pacific, has been appointed general manager of the road, to succeed the late W. S. Melloe, who died suddenly at Victoria last week.

The first sample of new canned salmon reported on this market this season, says a Toronto paper of July 26, was shown by Perkins, Iace & Co. It will be, however, some time yet before any quantity will be here.

The big \$150,000 wooden steamer, the Thomas Cranage, was successfully launched at Bay City, Michigan, recently. The Cranage is the biggest wooden vessel ever built on the lakes, and is a sort of experiment in the marine line on account of its immense size. It is 324 feet over all, 42 feet benches beam and 28 feet molded beam and 26 feet molded depth of hold. Her engines are triple expansion, 20, 33 and 54 inches in diameter, with a 42 inch stroke. She has two boilers, 14x13.

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, AUGUST 7, 1893.

COMPETITION IN WHEAT.

Every now and again some writer bobs up with an article to prove that the United States has about reached its limit as a wheat growing country. Some go so far as to claim that within a very few years, the republic will have to import wheat to supply the deficiency in home requirements. The way some of these alleged statisticians write, one would be led to believe that before many years of the next century have run their course, the people of the great republic will be starving to death for want of food supplies. These alarmist articles, however, need not be taken at all seriously, we think. If the United States ceases to export wheat within the next few years, as some of these writers claim will be the case, it will not be for want of suitable wheat land. The present great depression in wheat prices however, may lead to temporary curtailment of the wheat area. If farmers can find any other crop which will pay them better than wheat, they will grow it; but with fair values for wheat, there is undoubtedly abundance of land in the United States which can be put into wheat; sufficient to keep up the extension of the wheat area in proportion to the growth of population, for many years to come.

How far the farmers of the United States can go in growing wheat at the present price of the cereal, is another question. Some authorities claim that wheat cannot be grown at a profit, as prices now go. This is no doubt true of large areas where wheat is now grown, if not true of all parts of the republic. A continuation of the present low prices would therefore likely lead to a displacement of a portion of the wheat area. At the same time, a return to a higher plane of values would likely lead to a quick expansion of the wheat area, as there is a great deal of land suitable for wheat, which has of late years been turned to other crops, with the object of securing greater profits. The fact that the wheat area of the United States has not materially increased of recent years, is due to the finding of more profitable crops as the value of wheat has depreciated.

Prof. Sheldon, of England, has returned to that country after an American tour, and he has been trying to revive the hopes of English farmers, by telling them that American competition has about reached its limit. If the English farmers base their hopes for a better future upon the idea that the wheat area of the United States is exhausted, they will have to wait a long time for relief. On the other hand, if they place their hope on the belief that wheat prices are now at an unprofitable point for the American grower, then we will not say they are far astray. It is not exhaustion of wheat areas, but unprofitable prices which will knock out American competition in British markets, so far as the present generation is concerned. This is poor consolation to the British farmer, for if the price is so unprofitable to the American farmer that he will

curtail, or at least cease to enlarge his wheat area, there certainly will not be much in it for the British farmer.

Of course the population of the United States is growing fast, and there is an ever increasing consumption of wheat at home. One statistician figures out that the population of the United States will, at the close of this century, have reached by natural increase seventy-seven millions, and will need seventeen million acres more wheat land than are available, at the present increase of cultivation, to supply home requirements. By the year 1910 the population will have mounted up to ninety millions, and will require the produce of fifty million acres over and above the area which at the present rate of increase will be at command. In this event the United States will require for home consumption all the food they can raise in less than ten years hence, and in less than twenty years from ten to fifteen per cent. of the people's food will have to be imported into the great republic—whence is not indicated.

Still, at the end of the period indicated, the population of the United States will be small, counting the number of persons to the square mile of territory, when compared with the thickly populated countries of the world. There is yet a vast area of uncultivated land in the United States, considerable of which, however, will require irrigating to render it productive. The reclaiming of arid land by irrigation has of late years been going on on a large scale. It is true that the wheat area has not increased much of late years. The point is made by those who claim that the limit of wheat cultivation has been reached, that from 1869 to 1879 the wheat area in the United States increased from 19,181,000 to 35,430,000 acres, and another 4,000,000 was added in the next five years to make the maximum of 1884, which was 39,476,000 acres. By this time the arable portion of the public domain they claim had been thoroughly appropriated except in Oregon, Washington and the Dakotas. Hence additions to the wheat area ceased and reductions began or were continued elsewhere than in Minnesota, Kansas, Oregon, Washington and the Dakotas. The extension of the wheat area in the states named has been offset to a considerable extent by diverting wheat lands in the older states to other crops, which for the time being are more profitable, such as the planting of 1,000,000 acres of wheat land in the Mississippi valley to cotton, and which could be turned back to wheat again at any time.

Statisticians may prove a great deal to their own satisfaction, but, without going into statistics to offset their claims, we will simply say that the claim that the United States has reached its limit as a wheat producer is too absurd to merit serious notice. Where they make the error is in taking the gradual diminution in the increase of the wheat area as showing that wheat lands are becoming exhausted, when it is really due to lower prices, or to the finding of more profitable crops. In a wheat country with a comparatively small population in proportion to area, and with a large area of uncultivated land, it is nonsense to talk about the limit of wheat production having been reach-

ed. If the production of wheat does not expand vastly in the United States it will be because of unprofitable prices and not owing to the exhaustion of wheat lands. The limit of profitable production, however, may already be reached, and probably exceeded, at present prices.

Industrial Development of India.

That India, already a valuable market for certain classes of machinery, might become still more so, greatly to the benefit of British mechanists, were her industrial and manufacturing resources more fully developed, must be apparent to the proprietor of every engineering establishment. Great interest, therefore, centres in an address lately delivered before the Society of Arts by Sir Juland Danvers on how best the manufacturing resources of India can be developed. The progress made during the last quarter of a century in the commerce and industries of the country furnished, said Sir Juland, proof of what India was capable of doing under sound fiscal laws and increased means of communication. After referring to the superseding by machine made goods from England of the work of the native hand-loom and the artificer, he stated that there were now in India 128 cotton mills, employing about 112,000 persons. The value of the yarn and piece goods exported had increased from Rs. 2,010,000 in 1881-82 to Rs. 7,030,000 in 1891-92. The chief markets were China, Japan and Africa. It was pointed out that several other branches of industrial work were capable of expansion. Wool, silk and tobacco were specially mentioned, and it will be at once apparent that an important demand for machinery would arise were these industries to be taken up and developed.

An abundant supply of fuel must ever be a prime factor if additional industries are to be established with success. Upon this point it is gratifying to know that, whereas in 1881 there were forty-seven collieries open in India, there were in 1890 eighty-two, the output in that period more than doubling, having increased from 997,720 tons to 2,168,520 tons. The necessity for efficient plant and for the contiguity of coal, iron, and lime supplies for iron production is to be established and recognised, and the government recently made it a condition of the lease of ironworks conveniently situated on the East India Railway, that the plant must be so improved and extended as to insure an output of at least 15,000 tons of pig iron a year. Foundries for the casting of pipes and sleepers have been constructed with modern appliances; whilst it is computed that this year the production of pig iron is likely to be 25,000 tons. Of pipes, 4,000 tons were cast last year, the present success encouraging the belief that similar works will be started elsewhere in India. There are forty-eight iron and brass foundries on a small scale throughout the country, some of which may develop into large works. Sir Juland Danvers insists that the main requisite needed for the establishment of additional industries is an abundance of capital. He asks, therefore, that the capital may be furnished from home by British investors.

The expected advance in the price of coal has been established at Montreal, where stove and chestnut now sell at \$8.50. Egg and furnace remain as they were at \$6 for net ton. The price of stove and chestnut is now 50c higher than at this time last year, while that of egg and furnace is 25c higher.

The Eastern Canada packer's association is endeavoring to limit the pack of staple vegetables, hoping thus to improve the prospects for the coming season's goods. It was decided to ask \$7½ for tomatoes in the meantime. Jobbers will not pay that figure, however, and there seems to be very little confidence among the packers who were about the street to day that any agreement of this sort would be honestly carried out.

WHEAT WANTED.

Send Samples and Prices to
 Thomas McLaughlin, 210 Ross St. of Toronto, Ont.
Trade.

IMPORTANT!

Special Notice

Having opened Wareroom and Office at
 160 Princess Street, Winnipeg,

Our customers may have sorting or less filled promptly from stock on hand. We solicit Letter Orders and promise

PROMPT ATTENTION.

Our Travellers will be here shortly with full lines of Samples, of New lines and designs, of all our specialties in Gloves, Mitts and Moccasins for season

1893.

Jas. Hall & Co.

Brockville, December, 1892.

W. R. Johnston and Co.

(Late Livingston, Johnston & Co.)

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS

OF READY MADE

CLOTHING.

Cor. Bay & Front Sts, TORONTO.

Samples at McIntyre Block, Winnipeg } REPRESENTATIVES
 A. W. Lasher W. W. Armstrong.



FALL, 1893

Mr. E. H. Taaffe is now on his Western Trip through Manitoba and the Territories. Kindly inspect our Range of Fall Samples in Men's Furnishings before buying. Assortment very large and Prices right.

Yours anxious to please,

Glover & Brais.

Montreal.

JAS. COOPER.

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Cooper & Smith,

MANUFACTURERS,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES!!

36 38 & 40 FRONT ST. WEST

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 OAK TANNED
 "EXTRA" BRAND.
 MONTREAL AND TORONTO.
 THE J. C. McLAREN BELTING CO.

COCHRANE, CASSILS & CO. Wholesale Boots & Shoes

Cor. Latour & St. Genevieve Sts.,
 MONTREAL
 Manitoba and N.W.T. Agency: J. M. MACDONALD
 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.
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The Largest Factory of its kind in the Dominion.

LION "L" BRAND.

PURE VINEGARS

Manufactured Solely under the Supervision of the
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Mixed Pickles, Janis, Jellies & Preserves

—PREPARED BY—

**MICHEL LEFEBVRE & CO.,
 MONTREAL.**

Established 1849. Gold, Silver, and Bronze Medals. 20 1st Prizes.



REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

GALT BLEND

BLACK TEA.

½lb, 1lb and 2lb Metal Canisters, packed 48lb in case.

The best article in the market—No grocery stock is complete without it. Prices mailed on application.

THE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.



Perfect Gem Vegetables and Fruits. California Evaporated Fruits, New Turkish Prunes, hds, bbls and cases, English Malt Vinegar in quarter casks, West India Molasses, New Cheese

G. F. & J. GALT,
Wholesale Grocers,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

C. H. MAHON & CO.

—WHOLESALE—

Boots and Shoes

MITTS, GLOVES AND MOCCASINS.

ALSO FELT GOODS OF ALL KINDS.

C. H. MAHON & CO., Winnipeg.

HO! IMPROVED Compressed Mince Meat.

Put up in neat paper packages and packed (3) three doz in a case. Price per gross net \$12. GUARANTEED STRICTLY PURE.

HORSERADISH--Put up in 16 oz. bottle 2 doz. in a case. Price per doz. \$3. Patronise home industry.

J. S. Carveth & Co., Winnipeg, Preparation and Packers.

MERCHANTS!

SEND US YOUR

Butter, Eggs and other Farm Produce,

And obtain Highest Prices Market affords.

We are giving this branch of our business special attention. Let us have your Orders for Cured Meats and Lard.

Orders, Consignments and Correspondence Solicited.

J. Y. Griffin & Co.,
PORK PACKERS, WINNIPEG.

WINNIPEG WANTS.

PRODUCE!

We are always open for

BUTTER

AND EGGS.

AT HIGHEST MARKET VALUE.

Write for full Market Quotations to

PARSONS PRODUCE COMPANY
WINNIPEG, - MAN.

HOGS WANTED

Hams, Bacon, Rolls, Long Clear, Pure Lard, Lard Compound and Prime

PORK SAUSAGES

W. ALLEN, Pork Packer, Winnipeg.

SAFE - -
SURE - -
WEET - -
ALEABLE

MATCHES

SAFE - -
SURE - -
WEET - -
ALEABLE

1,600

CASES WERE SOLD in the City of Winnipeg in 12 months and not a Single Complaint. Why pay 10 per cent extra for an article because you are familiar with the name.

Keep up with the times and ask your wholesale grocer for

STEAMSHIP MATCHES.

H. A. NELSON & SONS.

TORONTO AND MONTREAL.

Represented by Mr. W. S. CRONE.

CIGARS!

For a Pleasant Smoke try **REPUBLICS.**

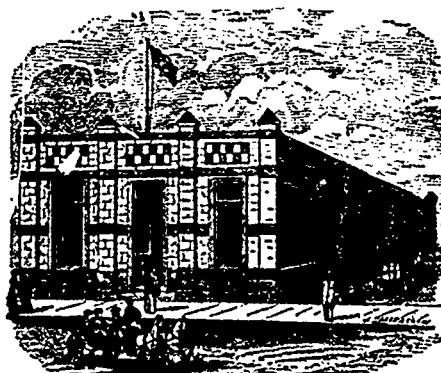
For Perfect Satisfaction try **LA HISPANIA**

—MADE BY—

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WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

TORONTO HIDE AND WOOL CO.,



298 ROSS ST., WINNIPEG.

James Carruthers & Co.

GRAIN EXPORTERS,

BOARD OF TRADE.

CORN EXCHANGE.

TORONTO, MONTREAL.

BINDER TWINE

The only reliable low priced is the "Common Sense" Brand, cheap and easy to work, follows manilla on all machines in good order without change of adjustment. Completely weather and rot proof. If you can not purchase in your vicinity write for information to

M. & L. Samuel, Benjamin & Co.

TORONTO, ONT.

Manitoba.

W. C. Tait, tailor, has commenced business at Cartwright.

J. S. Czerar, hotel, Yorkton, succeeded by James Grassie.

Ed. McKeown, hotel, Winnipeg, has sold out to Crawford.

Jos. Lauren, farber and tobacconist, Winnipeg, has sold out.

Charles E. Hill, butcher, has opened business at Deloraine.

Wm. Warner, stationery, etc., Brandon, has been closed out by sheriff.

E. G. Larose, grocer, Winnipeg, stock sold by bailiff to A. E. Scott.

F. L. Humphries, hotel, Innisfail, is admitting H. M. Taggart as partner.

Robert Murdock, hotel, Minnedosa, is succeeded by W. C. Kennedy.

Catherine L. Jordan, millinery, fancy goods, etc., Winnipeg, has assigned.

C. J. Goodman & Co., livery and boarding stable, Winnipeg, advertised to be sold out by bailiff on 7th inst.

The by-law for boxing E. G. Shorts for the establishment of a pork-packing industry at Brandon, has been defeated.

Geo. M. Haywood, formerly with Buchanan & Gordon, Winnipeg, has branched out for himself as commission agent and broker. Among the agencies which he has secured are those of Mackie & Co., distillers of the famous Islay brands of Scotch whiskeys, and Miller & Co., of Trenton, Ont., packers of the log cabin brand of canned goods.

A train of five cars of cattle, eight cars of hogs and one car of standard bred trotters passed through Winnipeg on Saturday night for the east. The hogs and cattle were collected by John Wake from along the Manitoba & Northwestern line, and by Gordon & Ironside. Their destination is Montreal. The horses were from Dorsey & Little's stables, and were shipped to Aurora, Ont.

The Globe Savings & Loan company, a financial institution of Toronto, has formed a local board in Winnipeg, composed of Dr. E. Ben son, Thos. Ryan, Robert Straug, A. Dawson and Chas. E. Tait. This company will loan the bulk of its funds to men of small or moderate means, to assist them in erecting or buying homes for themselves. The Globe's special feature is its permanent capital. A limited amount only of this stock is being offered for sale in Manitoba. The company will be represented in Winnipeg by D. Ross as agent.

The following statement shows the value of goods entered for consumption at Winnipeg with duty collected thereon, during the month of July, 1893, and compared with the same month in 1892:—

	Value. 1892.	Value. 1893.
Exported.....	\$ 69,935 00	\$125,865 00
Entered for consumption—Dutiable....	192,351 00	218,893 00
Entered for consumption—Free.....	36,631 00	42,660 00
Total for consumption	228,917 00	281,418 00
Duty collected.....	\$ 58,476 44	\$ 72,166 48

Assiniboia.

F. Arnold, proprietor of the Lansdowne hotel, Regina, is dead.

The Moosejaw creamery association has been incorporated.

J. T. Craig, general store, Orbow, has assigned.

Book & Bendick, tailors, Regina, have assigned to J. F. Mowat.

Grain and Milling.

The farmers about Baldur, Manitoba, have decided to build an elevator at the station.

J. T. Gordon has received the plans for his large elevator, which he will probably have erected at Pilot Mound this fall.

The grain warehouse belonging to Knoxon at Wapella, Assa., has been destroyed by fire. The indications are that tramps were sleeping under it and accidentally started the fire.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Millers' Association will be held in the Board of Trade building, Toronto, on Wednesday and Thursday, August the 9th and 10th.

Alex. Black is the first to begin harvesting at Dominion City, Man., having cut a field of barley on the 31st of July. Several others will begin cutting barley and oats this week.

Advices from Somerset, Man., says barley was cut there on July 31 on the farm of Benjamin Foster. Crops were never better and wheat will be cut in another week.

Harvest is upon us, says a telegram from Hartney, Man., on Wednesday. T. Parsons will commence cutting wheat to-day. The crops are not uniform, some having excellent crops, while others are only fair.

S. A. McGaw, manager of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, returned to Winnipeg on Monday from a western trip last night. He reports that the crops look beautiful, and that harvest will be on in ten days in many quarters.

On July 25, a destructive hail storm swept the country a little north of Glenora and Marriehurst. The growing grain was destroyed on several farms. Gibbon, Flannagan and Eley are amongst those who lost a portion of their crops. A number of farmers in the Wood Bay district also lost their crops by the storm.

The timber for the flour mill at Hartney, Man., has been framed and the erection of the mill will go forward as soon as a satisfactory supply of water can be procured. The firm has already sunk three wells and are now putting down a fourth. Water has been found in them all, but not in the abundance desired.

Head & Boxtons, of Portage la Prairie, elevator contractors, have at present under construction, the following elevators:—

	Capacity Bushels.
Cypress River.....	30,000
Baldur.....	30,000
Indian Head.....	30,000
Kennay.....	40,000
Bagot.....	20,000
Carduff.....	30,000
Sintaluta.....	30,000

Total capacity..... 210,000

The annual report of Grain Inspector Horne, of Winnipeg, has been prepared. The amount of grain inspected at this place during the year ended July 31, was as follows:—

Nos. 1 and 2 hard.....	3,426,150
No. 3 hard.....	1,125,150
Northern grades.....	557,050
White Fyfe.....	108,550
Frosted.....	604,500
Rejected, smutted, no grade, etc....	1,407,250

Total..... 7,228,650

The percentages are as follows: Hard grades, 63; northern grades, 8; white fyfe, 1½; frosted, 8½; rejected, etc., 19½ per cent. This only includes wheat inspected at Winnipeg, a portion of the crop went to Fort William for inspection.

Northwest Ontario.

The planing mill of the Safety Bay Lumber Co. at Norman was destroyed by fire on Aug. 2. Loss, about \$7,000; insurance, \$3,500. A considerable quantity of lumber was destroyed. The saw mill near by was saved.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

Wheat was excited and irregular on Monday, and prices were 1½ to 3½ lower than Saturday's close, at the opening. Prices then became firmer, advancing 1½ to 1¾, and closed 2½ lower for September, and 1½ lower for December than Saturday. Closing prices were:—

	July.	Sept.	Dec.
Wheat.....	56½	58½	67½
Corn.....	34½	38½	—
Oats.....	21½	23	—
Pork.....	18 90	19 00	—
Lard.....	9 35	9 75	—
Ribs.....	7 20	7 32½	—

Prices for wheat were higher and unsettled on Tuesday, opening 1 to 1½ higher, then declined 1½ to 2½, again advanced 1½ to 2½, declined 2½ and closed ¾ to 1½ lower than Monday. Hog stuffs went all to pieces, with heavy failures of provision men. Pork declined \$8 per barrel. Prices closed as follows:—

	Aug.	Sept.	Dec.
Wheat.....	55½	58½	66½
Corn.....	34½	38½	—
Oats.....	22½	23½	—
Pork.....	11 80	12 00	—
Lard.....	6 40	6 62½	—
Ribs.....	6 17½	—	—

On Wednesday wheat made a big upsurge. Prices varied widely at the same time and there was great excitement. The close was near the top at 3½ to 3¾ higher. The excitement was largely due to buying of shorts. The closing prices were:—

	Aug.	Sept.	Dec.
Wheat.....	60	62½	70
Corn.....	38½	39½	—
Oats.....	23½	24	—
Pork.....	12 90	13 10	—
Lard.....	7 00	7 10	—
Ribs.....	6 85	6 95	—

On Thursday wheat was weaker, on disturbing failures and quieter cash transaction. Closing prices were:—

	Aug.	Sept.	Dec.
Wheat.....	59	61½	68½
Corn.....	38½	39½	—
Oats.....	23½	24	—
Pork.....	12 55	12 75	—
Lard.....	7 4½	7 62½	—
Ribs.....	7 20	7 25	—

On Friday wheat prices were irregular, opening ¾ to 1½ lower, held irregular and closed lower. Closing prices were:—

	Aug.	Sept.	Dec.
Wheat.....	58½	60½	68½
Corn.....	38½	40½	—
Oats.....	23½	24½	—
Pork.....	12 20	12 60	—
Lard.....	7 60	7 70	—
Short Ribs.....	7 25	7 30	—

On Saturday, August 5, September wheat opened at 61c. and closed 1c higher at 62c per bushel.

The Indian Railways.

London Colonies and India says:—"The report of the Railway Administration in India for the past year shows an apparent loss of 171 lakhs, but if the interest on the lines under construction be excluded the net loss is only 98 lakhs. This unfavorable result is due to the heavy fall in exchange. The state still has to pay 4 4 5 per cent on the capital raised by the guaranteed companies, whereas loans could now be raised at about 3 per cent. The amount of rupees remitted to England to pay the sterling interest charges is, owing to the fall in exchange, equivalent to a payment of interest of over 7 3-5 per cent on the capital raised, converted at par. Had silver remained at par the guaranteed railways would have shown in 1891 a surplus of 60 lakhs." [A lakh = 100,000 rupees, and 1 rupee = about 29c.]

Alberta.

Edmonton has purchased a fire engine, with two hose reels, heater and 2,000 feet of hose. The water supply will be from a series of tanks. The purchase was made from H. S. Westbrook of Winnipeg, who handles fire engines and appliances.

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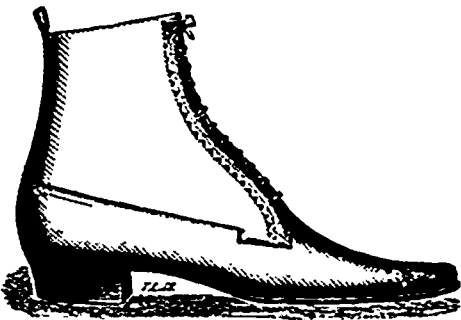
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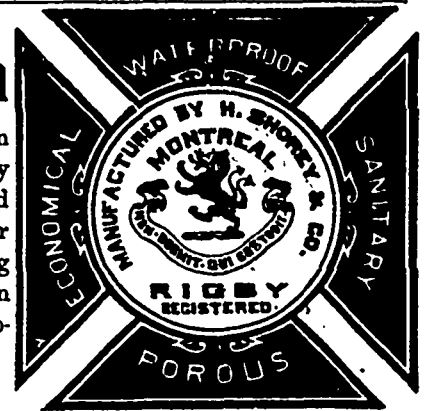
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BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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

British Columbia Business Review.

August 1, 1893.

There is little to report of special interest. The weather is warm and sultry and specially favorable to harvesting which has commenced, at least in haying. However, the farmers everywhere are complaining loudly. Crops are light, compared with former years and fruit scanty. This is owing to the long, late cold spring.

Business in the Kootenay district is depressed owing to the silver situation and a little to over speculation perhaps. However, a good many claims are still changing hands at good prices and new finds of great richness are being reported. The building of the railway from the C. P. R. south and from the boundary north is helping out times.

The sealing business has been very good and most of the sealers have returned or sent home large catches. That will particularly benefit Victoria.

The salmon canning industry for the season is still a speculative matter. The run in the Fraser is good, and the strike among the fishermen has been broken, but the market is depressed, and it is doubtful after all if the canneries will make much money. Reports from the north canneries show a partial failure in the run and a poor season.

There was a prospect of a large fish curing industry being carried on at the mission city, where there are excellent facilities, but apparently owing to lack of ready money on the part of the promoters little other has been done than of building a building. There is undoubtedly a good field and plenty of market for salted and smoked fish, when it is taken hold of properly by experienced men. There seems to be a difficulty, however, in drying the Pacific coast fish, owing to their oiliness, and until some process of extracting or getting rid of that the Province of British Columbia is not likely to produce much dried fish.

THE COMMERCIAL has devoted so much space to the question of cold storage that it may be excused for quoting the remarks of D. R. Ker, Victoria, one of the live young men of the province. They are exactly in accord with frequently expressed views of this journal. Mr. Ker said:—

"We do not intend going into the cold storage business. It is not in our legitimate line. While in Chicago I made careful enquiries into the cold storage question, and believe it to be one of the most valuable of modern conveniences. We in British Columbia are away behind the times in not having it. In the east no city is without it. I believe, however, that the enterprise should be undertaken by private parties and not by the cities, and I will be only too happy to furnish all the information on the subject I possess to any persons who may contemplate engaging in the business. Everything

is kept in cold storage now in the east. Cattle and poultry are killed in the fall while in prime condition, and stored, being sold as trade demands. In Chicago I ate beef and poultry which had been in cold storage for a year, and they were fully as good as I ever tasted. A large cold storage warehouse should be erected in Westminster; and the interior cattle should be brought down in the fall and slaughtered and stored here for winter use. The enterprise could easily be made a profitable one, and I am ready to assist in any scheme of the kind."

Flour has taken another tumble and is quoted at from 10 to 20c cheaper. The decline is in sympathy with that east, although if it were not for the extreme competition here, that circumstance would not greatly affect coast prices.

There is a very plentiful supply of fresh meats, with the exception of veal, which is scarce. Wholesale prices are much lower, but retail prices are still the same. Butchers claim they have lost money all winter and spring and must make up for it by now maintaining the quotations.

Salmon are now running in great numbers in the Fraser River, and as a consequence fresh salmon is cheap and plentiful. Halibut and other lines, however are scarce.

Meats remain steady.

Butter is very cheap with a downward tendency. Eggs show an upward tendency.

The market is well supplied with fruit, principally imported.

Prospects for the Australia trade daily get better. For the incoming ship, the Miowera, there are over 2,000 tons, or a full cargo; ready as return cargo, which will no doubt be augmented before the date of sailing.

B. C. Market Quotations.

SUGARS—The current quotations of sugar by the British Columbia Sugar Refinery are as follows:—Powdered, icing and bar, 7½c per lb; Paris lumps, 6½c; granulated, 6½c; extra C, 5½c; fancy yellow, 5½c; yellow, 5½c; golden C, 5½c.

They quote syrup as follows:—Finest golden, in 30-gal. bbls., 2½c; do, in 10 gal; kegs, 3c; do, in 5-gal. kegs, \$2.50 each; do, in 1-gal. tins, \$1.50 per case of 10; do, in ½-gal. tins, \$6.00 per case of 20.

These prices are subject to 2½ per cent discount for cash in 14 days, and cover delivery in Vancouver, Victoria, Nanaimo or New Westminster.

LUMBER—Quotations for Douglas fir lumber, in cargo lots for foreign shipment, being the prices of the Pacific Pine Lumber Association: Rough merchantable, ordinary sizes, in lengths to 40 feet inclusive, per M feet \$ 5 00
Deck plank, rough, average length, 35 feet, per M 19 00
Dressed T. and G., flooring, per M 17 00
Pickets, rough, per M 9 00
Laths, 4 feet, per M 2 00

DRESSED MEAT, LIVE STOCK, ETC.—Live steers are 3½; cows 3c; beef, 7c to 7½; sheep, 4½ to 5c; mutton, 11c to 11½; lambs, \$4.75 to \$5 each; lamb, \$5 for carcass; calves, 6½ to 7c; veal, 11½; hogs, 8c; pork, 10½c to 11c.

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, ETC.—The Ogilvie Milling Co. and Keewatin Milling Co. quote standard brands of Manitoba flour, in car lots only, at Victoria, Vancouver and Westminster as follows: Patent, per bbl., \$4.40; strong bakers, \$4.10. The Columbia Flouring Mills quote Eaderby flour in carload lots at Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster: Premier, \$4.55; XXX, \$4.35; strong bakers, or XX, \$4.05; superfine, \$3.55. Quotations small lots are: Flour, Manitoba patents, \$4.75; strong bakers, \$4.30; ladies choice, \$4.75; prairie lily, \$4.50; Oregon, \$4.90. Eaderby mills—three star, \$4.75; two star, \$4.50; oatmeal eastern \$3.00; California granulated in gunnies, \$4.25; National mills,

Victoria, \$3.00; rolled oats eastern \$3.00 to \$3.25; California, \$4.00; National mills \$3.60 per sack; Westminster M ls, 4; par lb., cornmeal \$3.10; split peas \$3.50; pearl barley \$4.50. Rice—The Victoria rice mills quote wholesale Japan rice per ton, \$77.50; China, rice do \$70; rice flour, do, \$70; chit rice, do, \$25; rice meal do, \$17.50; chopped feed \$30 par ton; bran, \$23; shorts \$25; Man. oats, \$33 to 35; wheat \$28; oil cake, \$50; hay, \$20. Wheat is quoted in car lots for feed No. 2 regular at \$25.50 per ton; oats \$30 in bulk; chop barley, \$32. California malting barley, \$28 to \$27 i.o.b. in San Francisco. California chop, \$32 to \$33. Oak Lake patent Hungarian \$4.65; Oak Lake strong bakers, \$4.25. The Western Milling Co. quote mixed chop, \$30; patent flour, \$4.60; strong bakers, \$4.30; Brandon Mills, patents, \$4.70; strong bakers, \$4.40; Graham flour, \$4.25.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes are selling at \$30 per ton; red onion: are \$1.25 per cwt.; silver skins, 2½c; cabbage, 2½c; carrots and beets, 1½c.

FISH—No change in prices. Prices are:—salmon, 5 to 6c; melt, 6c, flounders, 4 to 5c; smoked salmon, 10c; smoked halibut, 10c; sturgeon, 6c; seabass, 5c.

MEATS—Quotations are as follows:—Hams, 16½c; breakfast bacon, 17c; backs, 14 to 15½c; long clear, 14c; short rolls, 15c. Lard is held at the following figures: In tins, 17c per pound; in pails, 16½c; in tubs, 16½c. Commission agents quote American meats i.o.b. Victoria, duty paid, as follows: Medium hams, 16½c per pound; heavy hams, 16c; choice breakfast bacon, 17c; short clear sides 14½, and dry salt clear sides, 13½c. Armour's white label pure lard, 10-pound pails, 16½c per pound. Armour's Gold Brand meats are quoted, duty paid, Victoria, hams, 19c; breakfast bacon, 21c.

DAIRY—Eastern creamery is quoted at 2½c; and dairy, 15c.

EGGS—Eastern, case, 15 to 15½c; Manitoba, fresh eggs, 17c.

FRUIT—Lemons are quoted at \$2.50 a box, and oranges at \$2. Bananas, are sold at \$2.00 to \$3.75 per bunch. Other prices are: California oranges, \$3 to 3.50; lemons, Sicillias, \$5.50; evaporated apples, 10c; apricots, 20c; peaches, 1½c; dates, 7 to 8c; cherries, 75c to \$1 per box; peaches, \$1.25; apricots, \$1.25; plums, \$1.

Brief Business Notes.

Karlo has been made a sub port of entry. The Islander took a party of excursionists to Alaska last week.

Moses Ireland, general store, Cortez Island, has sold out.

D. McGillivray has several hundred men at work on the Nakusp and Slokan railway.

The Standard Oil Co. has decided to erect storage facilities at Vancouver.

Weeks & Robson contemplate opening in wholesale liquors in Vancouver.

McCarron & Co., hotel, Boundary Creek, succeeded by Hardy & Sutherland.

There is a full cargo of 2,000 tons for the SS. Miowera outward for Australia this trip.

SS. Grandholm has been chartered by Robt. Ward & Co., to load salmon for London. The rate is 42s 6d.

F. M. Rattenbury, architect, has been entrusted with some material internal changes to the Hotel Vancouver.

A half interest in the Washington mine has been sold to New York capitalists for \$5,000. There is \$300,000 worth of ore now on the dump.

The British ship Kinkora, 1,799 tons, has finished loading her cargo of lumber at the Hastings mill. She has on board 1,436,128 feet of rough lumber, valued at \$12,463, for Callao.

Notice has been given to repeal the Victoria, Saanich and New Westminster Railway, which guarantees an annual bonus of \$20,000 and exemption for 25 years, by the city of Victoria.

A. W. H. STIMPSON,Grain Commission Merchant,
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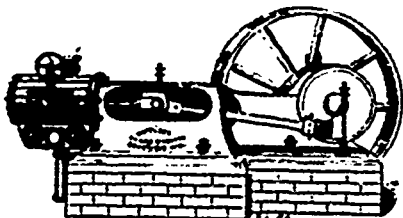
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WINNIPEG MARKETS.

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

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, August 5.

GREEN FRUITS.—Lemons are firm and higher, cheaper grades being out. Pineapples are out of the market. A few watermelons have been coming forward, but the market has not been generally supplied. What are here are small sizes. Blueberries are lower, and something of a drag. Apples received to date have not been of very good quality, but better stock is looked for. Prices are: California oranges, St. Michaels, \$5.25 to \$5.50 per box; do. Valencias, \$6.75 to \$7; Messina lemons, \$7.00 per box; tomatoes, \$2 to \$2.25 per crate of four baskets; California peaches, \$2 to \$2.25 per box; Pears, \$3 to \$3.50 per box; plums, \$2.50 to 3.00 per crate; bananas, \$2.75 to 3.50 per bunch; Georgia grapes, \$1 per lb basket; southern apples, \$6.00 to 6.50 per barrel; blueberries, 4 to 5c per lb. Native raspberries are selling on the street market at \$1.50 to \$2 per pail.

THE CHEESE OUTLOOK.—A leading handler of cheese writes THE COMMERCIAL as follows, which is quite true:—"There is considerable cheese in the country, and a number of factories are yet holding nearly all of the June cheese, expecting to sell it at an advance price. It is a mistake to hold cheese so long, as all June cheese is now off flavor, and cannot give satisfaction to purchasers, who should be on the lookout when buying cheese of that description. Such cheese is worth one cent less than July cheese, either for local trade or shipping. Cheese makers should not be encouraged in holding their goods so long, by buyers paying one price for all kinds of cheese, good, poor, bad, or off flavor."

PAINTS AND OILS.—The only feature to note is an advance of 2c in linseed oils, the price now being 66c for raw and 69c for boiled.

GENERAL WHEAT.—Wheat seems dirt cheap at under 1c per pound at Lake points, which it has sold at this week. The principal feature of the week was the bulge on Wednesday. On Monday United States markets were lower, Chicago markets closing 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 lower than Saturday. Cables were lower. The visible supply increased 446,000 bushels. Prices were strong by turns on Tuesday, but closed lower in United States markets, as further financial failures were announced. Considerable wheat was sold for export, and aside from the general financial depression, conditions favored higher prices. Wednesday brought a bulge, prices 3 to 4c higher in some United States markets. There was much excitement at Chicago among shorts, and a good demand for cash wheat. Export clearances for the day were over 1,000,000 bushels. Prices settled down on Thursday and Friday, under continued bank and heavy commercial failures, and lighter export demand. A telegram on Friday said that new fall wheat was being marketed at some western Ontario points. It is being taken by millers who are paying from 57 to 58c per bushel. Exporters say they cannot touch it at this price.

Locally the situation is very dull. There is very little wheat moving, Winnipeg inspection returns showing only fifteen cars inspected here in the week, as compared with 179 cars a year ago. In store at Lake Superior ports there are 1,819,792 bushels of Manitoba wheat, being a decrease of 91,924 bushels. This wheat is not held by western men to any extent, having passed out of their hands some time ago. The inspection returns for the year ended June 30, show 7,228,650 bushels of wheat inspected at Winnipeg, as compared with 8,631,800 bushels inspected for the previous year. These figures include wheat which goes out via Duluth and is inspected at Emerson, but do not include wheat which passes Winnipeg for inspection at Fort William.

The Manitoba crop outlook continues favorable, especially under the prospect of an early harvest. With a continuation of favorable weather, the appearance now is that harvest will be over early. It is reported to have come in that some wheat has been cut this week, but there are patches considerably in advance of the general crop. Some barley harvesting has been done this week. The general impression among those who know best is that while the crop will not be a very heavy one, the average yield will be satisfactory, with the prospect of a high quality. The crop is not even, and is therefore a difficult one to estimate. There are some grand crops in sections, while other districts are rather inferior, and there are very fine and poor fields in the same sections.

FLOUR.—Flour has had an easier tone again, one mill which was getting an advance of 5c over our prices quoted this and last week, having reduced its price to the same figure. There is said to be more or less cutting in prices. Prices in small lots to the local trade are quoted: Patents, \$1.80, strong bakers' \$1.60; XXXX 70 to 95c; superfine 75 to 50c. Low grades irregular. Brands of some mills sell at 5 to 10c under these prices, even in small lots.

MILLSTUFFS.—The price to the local trade, less than car lots, delivered is the same at \$8 to \$9 for bran and \$10 to \$11 for shorts as to quantity. Millstuffs generally have been somewhat scarce, as the mills have been shipping east.

GROUND FEED.—Held at \$17 to 20 per ton as to quality. Oil cake meal, sacked, \$26 per ton.

OATMEAL, ETC.—Unchanged. Rolled oats quoted at \$2.20 per sack, while some brands are quoted \$2.30. Granulated varies from \$2.20 to \$2.30; standard about \$2; cornmeal \$1.60 to \$1.65; beans, \$1.80 to \$1.99 per bushel; split peas, \$2.40 to 2.50; pot barley \$2.40 to 2.50; pearl barley \$4 per sack.

OATS.—Quiet, and held at about the same as a week ago, cars on track at 30 to 32c per bushel, local freights paid. A few loads offering on the street market bring about 30c per bushel. Car lots, country points, about 2 1/2 to 2 3/4 per bushel of 3 1/2 pounds for feed grades.

BARLEY.—On track here, local freight paid, at 30 to 33c per bushel of 48 pounds, and at about 22 to 23c on track at country points.

Butter.—No new features to note in butter. A fair range of quotations appears to be from 12 to 14c, for dairy.

CHEESE.—The present idea of prices is 8 to 8 1/2c to the factories. Some small cheese have been sold at 8 1/2 to 9c. Note what is said elsewhere about cheese in this issue by a correspondent.

Eggs.—Dealers are paying 11c for receipts, and selling at 12 to 12 1/2c, candled, per dozen.

CURED MEATS.—We quote: Dry salt long clear bacon 11 1/2 to 12c; smoked long clear 12 1/2c; spiced rolls 10 1/2 to 11 1/2c; breakfast bacon 14 to 15c; smoked hams, 13 to 14c; the lower price; for heavy hams; shoulders, 10 1/2 to 11c; mess pork, \$20.00 per barrel. Sausage quoted: Pork sausage, 9c; bologna sausage 9c lb; German sausage, 9c; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 9c per half lb. packet.

LARD.—Pure held at \$2.60, in 20-pound pails, per pail, compound, lower at \$2.20 per pail.

DRESSED MEATS.—Beef quoted at 5 to 5 1/2c as to quality, and is claimed that 6c is obtainable for a little very choice stuff. Mutton lower at 11c. Pork, 7 to 7 1/2c. Veal 7 to 8c.

POULTRY.—Spring chickens have sold at about 35 to 40c per pair; fowl at 50 to 75c per pair, as to size and quality.

VEGETABLES.—New potatoes are now reasonable in price and bring 50c to 60c per bushel. Cabbage, 40c per dozen. Cauliflower, 40c to 50c per dozen.

HIDES.—Dull and unchanged. We quote Winnipeg inspected here as follows: No.

1 cows, 30; No. 2, 25; No. 3, 1 1/2c; No. 1, heavy steers, 15; No. 2 steers, 3c. Real veal 8 to 13-lb skins, 4 to 5c per pound. Kips about same as hides. Sheepskins, sheering, 15 to 25c each. Lambskins, 20c to 25c. Tallow, 4 1/2 to 5c rendered; 2 to 3c rough.

WOOL.—Considerable wool has been brought lately, but at lower prices than earlier in the season. Ordinary long wools bring 7 to 8c per lb; mixed quality, containing some finer grades 8 to 9c lb; downs 9 to 10c as to quality; fine wools, such as good merino grades, 10 to 11c. A considerable portion of the western ranch clip has been bought up. A lot from southern Manitoba, which it is said cost the buyer there 11c, sold here this week at 9c.

SENeca ROOT.—It is said that high prices are being paid for lots shipped here to be put up for competition. Up to 32c it is claimed has been paid, but the tendency is now easier. From 23 to 3 1/2 will probably about cover the range for good dry root.

LIVE STOCK.—A further shipment of live stock was made to Montreal this week, consisting of eight cars of pigs and five of cattle. We quote beef cattle here at 3 to 3 1/2c; hogs 5 to 5 1/2c; sheep 5c.

Winnipeg Wheat Inspection.

Below is shown the number of cars of wheat inspected at Winnipeg for five weeks ending on the dates given, and compared with the same weeks of last year:—

Grade.	July 1.	July 8.	July 15.	July 22.	July 29.
Extra Manitoba					
hard	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 hard	0	2	0	1	4
No. 2 hard	46	22	10	7	4
No. 3 hard	21	27	15	15	5
No. 1 Northern	2	0	0	1	0
No. 2 Northern	0	0	0	1	1
No. 3 Northern	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 White type	1	0	0	0	0
No. 2 White type	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 Spring	0	0	0	1	0
No. 1 Frosted	0	5	5	0	0
No. 2 Frosted	4	3	1	0	0
No. 3 Frosted	1	0	0	0	0
Rejected	26	12	15	5	3
No Grade	12	11	3	4	2
Feed Wheat	1	0	0	1	0
Total	122	84	52	38	15
Same week last year	324	266	166	131	179

Duluth Wheat Market.

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

Monday—July, 57c; September, 57 1/2c.
 Tuesday—August, 57c; September, 57 1/2c.
 Wednesday—August, 58c; September, 60 1/2c.
 Thursday—August, 57 1/2c; September, 60 1/2c.
 Friday—August, 57c; September, 59c.
 Saturday—August, 57 1/2c; September, 59 1/2c.

The Canadian Australian Trade.

DeWolf & Co., 5 Spring st., Sydney, N.S.W., are open to receive consignments of goods for Australia. They are represented in Vancouver, B.C., by DeWolf & Munro, who will be pleased to give all information desired upon application.

S. C. Matthews, of Matthews, Towers & Co., Montreal, has returned from the west, and reports having had a good trip, filling his book with orders for the goods handled by the firm.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

for a man with moderate capital, who would furnish the implements, to take management of a fine stock and grain farm in Manitoba. Farm now partially stocked, with cattle and sheep. Two hundred ewes for sale.

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This Flour is very sharp and granular, of high creamy color, denoting great strength and purity. Requires much more WATER than other flours. The dough must not be made too stiff, but softer than what you have been accustomed to. **ECONOMY IS WEALTH.**

REMEMBER, increased strength in flour means money to you, yielding a greater quantity of Bread.

KEEP THE DOUGH SOFT, GIVING IT PLENTY OF GROWING ROOM.

This flour is milled for strength, under distinctly new and unparalleled methods, and you must give it the additional water to secure the best results. Use only absolutely good fresh yeast as this is necessary to properly expand the gluten cells, thus producing a fine white loaf.

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Crops in Britain.

A. J. McMillan, Manitoba government agent in Liverpool, writes *THE COMMERCIAL* as follows:—

"I think, perhaps, the enclosed cutting from *Farm, Field and Fireside* of the 14th inst., a leading agricultural paper in this country, may be of interest to the commercial and agricultural communities of Manitoba.

"This is a most deplorable season for British farmers. There has been an unprecedented drought, and in some parts of England there is scarcely any hay, and what is, perhaps, of greater importance, there is scarcely any green feed.

"*The Cable*—the organ of the National Agricultural Union—which is edited by the Earl of Winchilsea, states that in the southwest of England little or no rain has fallen since the 20th March last, and that the position is so critical as to be nearly desperate; that hay is conspicuous by its absence; that pastures resemble patches of arid desert; and that there is but slender promise of a turnip crop.

Lord Winchilsea also states in an editorial in his paper: "We are told that in not a few cases farmers are shooting their stock in a state quite unfit for market, in order to save them from starvation." He urges the Government to make advances of hay to farmers upon such security as they can obtain, giving easy terms for repayment.

I should state that in the north of England and Scotland the condition of affairs is not nearly so bad."

Following is the article from the English paper referred to by Mr. McMillan:

The reports which *The Times* has received relating to the condition of farm crops in Great Britain on the 1st of this month tell a more dismal story even than did the unfavorable ones published a month ago. At that time matters seemed to be almost as bad as they possibly could be, but such has been the character of the season that a distinct retrograde movement has taken place.

Taking Great Britain as a whole, all crops show a distinct falling off in condition. These include wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, beans, roots, and hops. The differences are the most serious (in the order named) in the cases of hops, grass, and roots, and the smallest in wheat and barley. Wheat receded 1.2; barley, 3.0; oats, 5.6; potatoes, 6.5; beans, 7.2; peas, 5.7; roots, 9.0; grass, 11.2; and hops, 13.9. This is a sad story of deterioration.

On analysing the different parts of Great Britain we find that in only three instances does their appear a gain in condition, and these exceptions are advances from 39.6 to 91.4 in the case of potatoes in Wales, an advance from 104.7 to 106.0 in Scotland, and an advance from 102.8 to 104.8 in roots, also in Scotland. The reports from the northern part of the kingdom in reference to roots and to potatoes are something extraordinary, but it is a little surprising, after the expectations which had been indulged in, to find that the crops of grass there are not quite so good as they were considered to be a month ago. There evidently seems to have been far less bottom to the grass than was looked for, which accounts for the somewhat lighter yields of hay.

The wheat crop still maintains its position at the head of the cereals, and in many cases a good yield is looked for, notwithstanding the thinness of the plant, but the aggregate quantity will most certainly be much reduced from the fact that on certain lands wheat is in anything but a flourishing condition. In Cornwall too, instances are reported of its having been cut in order to feed cattle.

The barley crop will be anything but good, to judge from the present appearances of its condition. Many fields show half the crops in ear, and the other half will certainly not have any ear at all. There is still remaining in the ground, ungerminated, seed of this cereal, and where the plant has been late in coming through it is fast dying off. Like wheat and

all other crops, it is extremely short in the straw.

Oats have done, during the past three months, even worse than barley, and from Essex it is reported that some fields will not come to a crop at all. Beans continue to fall back in condition; spring sorts shed their flowers without podding, and in Dorset, to a large extent, and in other counties to a smaller, this crop has been cut and fed to stock.

Peas have not suffered quite so much as beans, and with a fallen condition comes the remark that even this pulse crop has also (where not promising) been used for fodder. Apart from the large diminution in the yield itself, this wide consumption of growing crops must have a very large effect on the aggregate yield of cereals in this country.

The reports as to hay and grass are simply deplorable. Hundreds of acres of meadow land, which in the ordinary way would be looked to for a heavy yield of hay, have actually not produced not a single truss. An Essex farmer relates that he had one wagon load of hay from 14 acres of land, and many others in nearly all parts of the country speak of one fifth of the usual crop, or of 5 cwt. or 6 cwt. to the acre. These are, therefore, certain to be a great dearth of hay and straw of all kinds for use during the coming winter.

The potato crop is reported at a lower figure than last month in consequence of the early sorts producing light crops and later ones beginning to ripen prematurely, which, of course, will result in a corresponding reduction in the weight of the produce.

In the northern part of England and in Scotland roots promise exceedingly well, but in other districts of England and Wales the prospect of a good root crop is an exceedingly poor one.

There are reports of mangold maggot and of fly on swedes; but, generally, crop pests are little referred to in comparison with other years. The black fly has been somewhat prevalent on beans, but there is not any, or very little appearance of rust in wheat. The red spider and the aphid have appeared in somewhat strong force on the hop plant, but persistent washings have been successful in counteracting this pest.

As to the date of harvest, winter oats have been cut in Hertfordshire and Hampshire, and are ready to cut in Berkshire. In Essex the harvest is expected to begin about the 14th, in Norfolk from the 20th to the 24th, and in Cambridge from the 25th of the present month. The early maturity of the crops is pushing the harvest on in all directions, and it will be earlier than last year by nearly a month.

Weather and Crops in Europe.

From Dornbach, July 11.

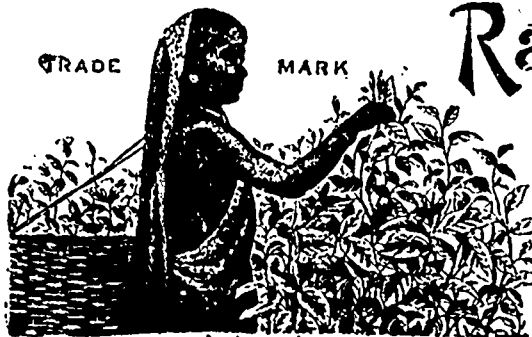
Now that rain has been pretty general over England there is more disposition to take, if not a cheerful, certainly a less despondent view of the agricultural situation. The outlook for roots and pastures is hopeful, catch crops are being rapidly sown for winter and spring, keep and farmers do not despair of good grazing in the autumn. Harvest is progressing in Essex, Kent and southern counties, on strong, well farmed lands the wheat crop is excellent, but unfortunately this applies to only a small proportion of the whole. The area is the most limited recorded during the last fifty years, and probably the gross yield of the English wheat crop of 1893 will not exceed 7,000,000 quarters. Barley must produce under an average quantity, but the quality in some districts promises to be superb. Except on the Fen lands, oats will prove disappointing. In Scotland and Ireland there are great expectations in respect to the spring grain crops and potatoes. Reports of the French wheat crop, as to quantity, are contradictory, but harvest is being carried on under favorable conditions and few complaints of quality are heard. The *Echo Agricole* repeats its estimate of the yield being about 34,500,000 quarters but other authorities

place the output at 36,500,000 to 38,000,000 quarters. Germany hopes to reap and average crop of wheat, but rye will be deficient. The harvest in Italy is favored by tropical weather, wheat, rye and oats are already in the market, the yield of the former is believed to be fairly satisfactory. The improvement in Hungarian crop prospects induced the belief that wheat will produce close upon 15,000,000 quarters, or about 2,750,000 quarters under last year's result. In Belgium and the Netherlands a good breadth of rye is reaped, and the cutting of wheat cannot much longer be delayed. On the whole, reports of the wheat crop in Spain are favorable. In Rumania harvest prospects are better than for many years past. The advices from Russia mostly point to an early and good harvest. In some districts too much rain has fallen, which, it is feared, may delay harvesting.

Northwest Wheat Prospect.

It is learned that the late hot weather was less serious for crops in the northwest than was feared. An absence of that peculiar hot wind that withers what it touches was noticeable at the time, an absence that it is evident now as it was noticeable then, for, excepting the forcing to premature ripeness of grain the effect is not very obvious. Still, the too rapid ripening of the harvest has unquestionably resulted in materially reducing the yield. Through southern Minnesota and South Dakota the harvest is fast approaching for spring wheat, while the earlier crops are being gathered. Some wheat is already cut, and the thresher will soon begin to settle the question of yield. A large part of South Dakota, at the best, will be light, ranging from nothing in some fields to 15 bush perhaps in others. In other parts the crop is better than that. In Southern Minnesota and well up toward the centre of production for the state the crop is in danger from chinch bugs, in some parts of which whole sections are more or less infested. This pest will reduce the yield. In places the promise is excellent for a good yield. There is some good prospect in the north also. A portion of North Dakota shows the growing wheat in fine condition, which without accident to come will turn out well. About Fargo the prospect is generally poor, while from Grand Forks to Devils Lake the indications are decidedly flattering. About Larimore they were seldom better. Barring accidents the yield for considerable of North Dakota will be heavy. Heads are fair length, and where serious injury did not occur early in the season they are filled to the tips with kernels. Fields will be found in parts that will not be cut, and in others that promise 35 bushels per acre. All crops, nearly are spotted, but this season's wheat crop is unusually so. To try to measure it in bushels now would be idle, for total acreage seeded cuts a poor figure in calculating the acreage that will give a yield that will pay to harvest. Beside, the extremes of poor and good yield will meet so often in the same section that all present effort to come to satisfactory result in computing bushels is unprofitable.—*Minneapolis Market Record*, July 29.

In a couple of months the Canadian Pacific railway will be running through trains between St. Paul and the coast via the "Soo" line, which connects with the main line west of Regina. This road will be opened some time between the 1st and 15th of September. As soon as the rails are laid to the boundary on the American side the Canadian Pacific railway will take their tourist traffic to St. Paul via the Souris branch and Estevan until the line is completed between Estevan and Paqua. They will be able to carry out this proposed arrangement some time next month. This will make them entirely independent of the Great Northern, who have been causing them some little inconvenience by refusing to haul tourist cars to and from St. Paul.



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Real Estate in Toronto.

Real estate is a bugbear and a nightmare—a burden by day and by night. We derive nourishment from Mother Earth and we thrive or dwindle as we use our source of supply. Whether it be a country farm or a town lot, we reap as we sow. Exhaust a farm by drawing too much on its strength without nursing it and we meet with loss; boom a town lot or property into fictitious value and we are losers. This is a world of compensation—the pendulum must swing from one side to the other to keep the clock going. After a boom comes a reaction, but everything rights itself in the end although some must suffer and others may weep. In approaching this subject of real estate, which for the last seven years has been uppermost in men's minds as bearing upon every interest, individual and general, we desire to avoid extremes. If we listened to all we hear we would eat all we see. In this, as in every branch of commerce, there are optimists and pessimists. The former see nothing but the roseate hue of an immediate return of prosperity, and Micawber like expect something to "turn up" in the shape of another boom. The opinion of any leading citizen, that property in the central portion of the city is actually advancing, is greedily swallowed as a faith cure in the sure and certain hope that this wave will roll out until it strikes against the boundary of the city limits. On the other hand the pessimists in doleful tones bewail the overbuilding for the last few years, the number of vacant houses and stores, the exodus of families, the mortgage covenants that, like chickens, come home to roost, the terrible strain of holding on to property held on margins; rather than let it go, sacrifice almost the whole of one's wages in the hope of some day realizing a profit, the fall of property mortgages from the well appointed carriage and team to the electric car—in fact, nothing but blue ruin all round. If we dare venture an opinion we would say that both optimists and pessimists are wrong, although, like Sir Rodger De Coverley, "there is a good deal to be said on both sides." Let us confine ourselves to hard facts. The boom began 1886 and reached its climax at the end of 1890. Realized prices began to drop then, although fictitious values were put on property all through 1891. From 1886 to 1890 any kind of property could be sold anywhere—it was a regular gamble—from the Yonge and King cross to Hog's Hollow, Lambton, Mimico and Bellamy. Where are now these monuments of enterprise? A mass of ruins. There is no use in disguising the fact that in places outside of the city and inside the city such as Brockton, North Parkdale and North East of the jail property can be sold only on buyer's terms. Central property, however, if it may not have increased in value has certainly not decreased, and there is not the slightest probability of anything but increased values so long as Toronto will be true to herself and prove herself to be the "Queen City." We cannot close this article without referring to recent sales, or rather, attempted sales, of real estate. Without thinking of all the circumstances, some have drawn the conclusion that because this real estate did not bring in some cases more than the first mortgage, the original or boom purchaser has lost money, and therefore ought to be pitied. The fact appears to be the reverse. The boom purchaser borrowed all he possibly could, exhausted the values, and now when the property sells for about the amount of the first mortgage, it is the holder of the second and third mortgages who must suffer and weep. If he can afford it he must buy the property to hold it if he is able, in the hope of realizing his second or third mortgage when the long looked for boom comes again. The original holder has made a profit out of his deal, and if he has lost this money in other speculations the blame cannot be put down to the by-gone speculation or investment which is paraded as the cause of all his misfortunes.—*Legal and Commercial Exchange.*

Some have tried to account for the acceleration in depreciation of values beyond the natural law of supply and demand by blaming banks and loan companies. It has been asserted, whether rightly or wrongly, that bankers rather encouraged their customers to go ahead when property was on the rise, but whenever the boom showed signs of ending, they curtailed the discounts and thus forced their customers to sacrifice their property to meet trade liabilities. A proprietor found that his real estate was a hindrance to cordial relations with his banker. It is also asserted that loan companies, anxious to find investments for their capital, encouraged the purchase of lots and building of houses and stores everywhere. The increase of population did not keep pace with the increase of buildings. Outside the centre, many houses and stores became vacant, and rents fell so low that in many cases owners could not realize enough to pay interest on mortgages. The loan companies, therefore, depreciated the value of real estate on which they had previously advanced loans. One need only walk up Yonge street and along Queen st. to be startled by the number of tickets "For Rent" or "To Let." One cause for the extinction of small stores lies in the extension of large stores. A crowd draws a crowd. There is a great fascination for women to go to such places as Eaton's, Simpson's, Murray's or Watke's, where they can see everything and buy anything, and where they can see and be seen of men and women, especially on bargain days. Then these large establishments, able to buy on closer terms than the small shopkeepers, can sell cheaper. Many small shopkeepers, who have entered into the race against the large ones, have come to grief. It is within our knowledge, as it is within that of wholesale merchants and assignees, that retailers of dry goods, millinery, boots and shoes, etc., who showed a respectable surplus a few years ago, have become bankrupt because the trade gradually left them, and they could not pay expenses. Another cause, which has been in operation only of late, is the Electric Street Railway. To come down town is so easy and quick from what it used to be, that the purchaser prefers to go to the centre and buy all that is wanted in one large store rather than hawk round half a dozen neighboring stores where the choice is more limited and prices higher. We look forward to a still greater elimination of up-town stores of the class referred to, and consequently more vacant stores. But it is not probable that up town bakers, butchers, grocers, and fruiterers will be affected for a long time to come, if ever, because the householders prefer to get his provisions in the immediate neighborhood.

A Year of Tea.

The tea planters of Ceylon, whatever they may think of the state of the home market for their leaf, cannot complain of any lack of interest on their behalf by the brokers of Mincing Lane, who not only issue daily notes on the sales of the week, but weekly reports for circulation in the colonies and India, and once a year elaborate essays on not alone the sales of the twelve months, but on such matters connected with the preparation and packing of the leaf as appear to them to merit attention. Foremost amongst these active promoters, says the *Ceylon Advertiser*, may be found Wilson, Smithett & Co., and George White & Co. whose annual treatises are before us as we write, but also that other active firm of brokers Gow, Wilson and Stanton, whose business annual has not yet made its appearance.

These last named gentlemen, however, may be quoted as from their latest weekly edition in reference to Ceylon teas abroad, and on this interesting subject they say:—

"At a time like the present, when dullness pervades the tea trade in the United Kingdom, it is a relief to be able to turn to foreign

markets for some response to the excellent values now offering. It is therefore a satisfaction to discover that the efforts made during the past few years to create new outlets for Indian and Ceylon teas have been attended with such marked success. The continent of North America, to which the attention of the civilized world is now being directed, is naturally looked to, in the hope that the kindred interests of India and Ceylon will benefit by the forthcoming Chicago Exhibition. Preparations have been made by both these countries, not only for a thorough exhibit of their respective teas, but also with a view to sustaining their endeavors to foster the taste for Indian and Ceylon teas after the close of the World's Fair. Information from the Ceylon Planters' Tea Company of America states that there are over 300 stores in New York city and Brooklyn alone where its teas are sold."

If the last statement be reliable we should be inclined to say that, looking to the very moderate quantity of Ceylon tea taken by the United States during the last few months, these 300 stores cannot be doing a very considerable business as regards quantity, though their profits may be on a good scale; very different, we should imagine, from the margin touched by Mr. Lipton, which he declares to be not more than a halfpenny a pound!

In their comprehensive review of the past year's transactions in Ceylon tea, Messrs. Wilson, Smithett & Co. detail with great minuteness and complete accuracy the oscillations in the market rates from January to December. With regard to the very low average of 8d obtained in July, they ascribe it to undesirable quality and unsettled politics, which latter is at this time adversely affecting the tea market. Besides these, there were the over estimates of crop, and when these were dissipated the market took an upward turn and in the middle of November the average touched 11½d. This advance, however, did not raise the average of the year above 9d, as against 10d in the previous year. The highest and best estates suffered as well as the lowest, and the *Review* says on this point:—The most noticeable reduction perhaps is that of Potawood from 1s 4½d to 1s 1½d, due to two or three heavy shipments of inferior quality in the summer; with the exception of these few invoices the teas from this estate were as fine as ever, and commanded fully as high prices as during the year before. The highest average recorded is 1s 4½d for some 40,000 pounds of fine tea from Ormidale, an estate which figures for the first time in our columns. The estates which can show any important advance in prices are few and far between, but amongst them may be noticed Norwood, with an average of 1s 2½d, against 1s 0½d in 1891; Tomwagong 1s 1½d, against 11½d; Waverley 1s 1½d, against 1s 0½d; Dyanama 1s 0½d, against 11½d; Portmore 1s 0½d, against 11d. The inferiority of the teas from the Bogawantlawa district was very noticeable toward the close of the year, when a decided improvement had manifested itself in most high elevations, and it would appear as if this favorite and usually favored district had especially suffered by the climatic peculiarities of the season; it nevertheless again heads the list of districts, being closely followed by the districts adjoining Nowera Eliys. The most satisfactory results were perhaps obtained in Dimbula, where one of the heaviest increases in yield was accompanied by a fall of only one farthing per lb. in the average.

The most gratifying facts connected with the Ceylon tea trade are the improved statistical position of the article, and its increasing popularity on the Continent and in America and Canada. To what extent the Chicago Exhibition will extend the demand for it remains to be seen, but there need be no misgivings on this score. The circular places prominently on record the fact that at the present time British grown tea has taken the position of supplying 84 per cent of the leaf consumed in England as compared with 30½ per cent ten years ago. This is certainly a proud position to occupy.

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 134 and 136 Second Avenue North, **WINNIPEG, MAN.**

British Trade for June and Six Months.

British trade returns for June and the half-year are regarded as quite encouraging, showing as they do a decrease of 2.7 and 7 per cent in imports respectively for the month and six months, while in exports a gain of nearly 4 per cent is shown for the month, and the decrease shown in the preceding five months has been to this extent slightly cut down. A special feature in the June export movement is that the improvement first manifested in May has continued into June. The fact that June this year contained one more business day than 1892, however, should be remembered in this connection.

The value of goods imported in the month amounted to £31,869,792, against £32,777,479 in 1892 and £26,850,124 in 1891, being 2.8 per cent less than in 1892 and 13.5 per cent less than in 1891, and in the six months to £197,676,219, against £212,715,723 in 1892 and £212,291,565 in 1891, a decrease of 7.1 per cent and 6.9 per cent respectively. Of foreign and colonial merchandise exported in the month the value is £4,796,015, against £4,649,260 in 1892 and £4,612,759 in 1891, being 3.2 per cent more than in 1892, and four per cent more than in 1891, and in the six months £32,806,667, against £32,209,352 in 1892, and £31,782,717 in 1891, increase of 1.8 per cent and 3.8 per cent respectively. The exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures in the month amounted to £18,785,271, against £18,070,318 in 1892 and £21,434,399 in 1891, being 3.9 per cent more than in 1892, but 12.4 per cent less than in 1891, and in the six months to £107,777,940, against £111,861,002 in 1892, and £124,066,252 in 1891, a decrease of 3.6 per cent and 13.1 per cent respectively.

For six months the heaviest decreases are to be found in the imports of raw materials for textile manufactures, articles of food and drink, live animals intended for food, and miscellaneous raw materials. Metals, tobacco, chemicals and dutiable articles of food and drink show decreases. Manufactured articles and oils show the only notable increases. In exports for six months live animals, articles of food and drink and chemicals show the largest gains. Among the decreases textile fabrics and yarns, metals and manufactures thereof, raw materials and machinery show the heaviest decreases. Considerable encouragement is found in the June export figures in the larger shipments of cotton, piece goods and woollen yarn and iron and steel manufactures. The export trade, it is hoped, has at last taken a turn for the better, and future monthly returns may help to minimize the deficiency, which has been growing larger and larger since

the commencement of the year. Low prices still continue in raw materials, and coals, with a substantial increase in quantity, are much less in value, but in yarns and textile fabrics the figures, except those for linen goods, are much more satisfactory than they have been of late. The exports of iron and steel have increased considerably. Pig has risen from 58,239 tons to 81,861 tons, bars from 10,671 tons to 15,514 tons, railroad from 32,202 tons to 68,980 tons, hoops and sheets from 10,951 tons to 14,330 tons, galvanized sheets from 12,284 tons to 15,442 tons, tinplates from 34,041 tons to 37,418 tons, old for remanufacture from 10,795 tons to 13,845 tons, unwrought steel from 12,217 tons to 16,489 tons, and manufactures of steel from 821 tons to 2,316 tons, the only decrease being in wire from 3,958 tons to 3,601 tons, and in cast and wrought from 29,163 tons to 26,468 tons. The depression in Australian trade is strongly reflected in the trade returns.

In imports for June there is a great falling off in the arrivals of oxen and bulls from the United States, and with regard to cereals wheat has declined from 7,559,375 cwt to 6,838,404 cwt., oats from 1,602,222 cwt. to 1,364,847 cwt., and beans from 563,978 cwt to 290,611 cwt, and notwithstanding increases in wheat, flour, barley and maize, the total value of corn, etc., is down from £5,467,904 to £4,669,965. In metals copper regulus shows a great falling off from the United States and "other countries," and copper, unwrought, from Chili and Australasia, while iron ore has increased from 246,214 tons to 375,615 tons, lead, pig and sheet from 16,312 tons to 18,013 tons, and tin from 33,421 cwt. to 35,824 cwt. In raw materials, other than for textile manufactures, the chief falling off is in wood, hewn being down from 228,457 loads to 196,083 loads, and sawn from 335,532 loads to 453,380 loads.—*Bradstreet's.*

Depression in the Iron Trade.

At the recent meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute Mr. E. Windsor Richards, who succeeds Sir Frederick Abel as president, spoke at some length of the circumstances associated with the great depression and gloom that characterize the iron and steel trades at the present time. The year 1892 was in many respects, he declared, one of the worst these industries have ever known, the production of pig iron alone having fallen off to the extent of over 600,000 tons. Nothing, however, that Mr. Richards said gave a better idea of the extent of the depression than his statement that the falling away in our exports of metals and machinery last year, as compared with 1891, represented

a sum of over £7,000,000. He dealt next with another unsatisfactory matter—namely, the great shrinkage in the quantity of pig-iron made from English ores. Spain last year sent us not far short of four million tons of ore, which represents a production of 1,800,000 tons of pig iron, and as our total output of the latter was 6,616,890 tons, it follows that 26 per cent. was made from foreign ores. The make of the well-known brands of the Scotch foundry iron is being largely reduced; South Wales has practically ceased to raise ironstone; Cleveland, despite the fact that immense quantities of phosphoric ironstones lie at its door, depends for 20 per cent. of its yield upon ores raised more than a thousand miles away; and even Lancashire and Cumberland, with hematite ores of the highest quality close at hand, are looking more and more to Spain. This brought Mr. Richards to a consideration of the question: Can that country maintain its present output much longer? From inquiries made on the spot he was disposed to answer that question in the negative, despite the recent progress made in the calcination of the spathic ores, and also despite the fact that large deposits await development in the neighborhood of Seville and in the south. Having thus by anticipation disposed of Spain as a competitor, he propounded the further question: Could we depend wholly upon our home mines. In this instance, it is satisfactory to know, his answer was an emphatic one in the affirmative. After dealing with many matters of a technical nature, the president, in conclusion, deplored the fact that there is not enough work to engage half the steel-producing power of the country, and, so far from being able to indicate any signs of future improvement, declared somewhat woefully that "that inestimable blessing, hope," is all the iron and steel trades now have to sustain them.—*British Manufacturer.*

From the way in which packers are offering canned tomatoes, says the *Toronto Empire*, and the anxiety to make sales, it would seem as if there was every prospect of a good pack again this year. Jobbers are holding off, and from the appearance of things will buy at lower prices than ever before.

The "boom" in spot canned tomatoes, says the *New York Journal of Commerce*, seems to have spent its force. In any event, anxious buyers would have been accommodated on Saturday with first-class American goods at \$1.40 per dozen, while Canadian pack was offered at a shade less than \$1.25, landed here, immediate shipment New pack American goods were offered at \$1.10 for delivery not later than September 1.

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Take a trip over the Great Northern Railway through Northern Minnesota and North Dakota, and you can satisfy your yearnings. The Red River Valley, the Devil's Lake district and the Turtle Mountain country invite investigation and settlement. These localities offer free homesteads, cheap lands and good climate to Eastern farmers who have vainly toiled for years to get ahead and pay off "that little mortgage." It is the country too, for the grown-up sons to whose sturdy labor the small Eastern farm no longer gives adequate returns. Apply or write to J. A. Donaldson, Winnipeg, Manitoba, for information.

In Poor Health?

The Northwest is one vast sanitarium. The bright sunshine, the absence of fogs and chilly weather, the bracing air, put vigor into the steps of men and paint roses on the cheeks of women, with colors not to be found in the drug stores. There are hot springs, too, along the Great Northern in the West, not only for healing many human ailments.

A Manufacturer?

If you are crowded where you are now, or if raw material is getting scarce, take a look at the Northwest. It is full of resources of wood, clay, minerals, and products of various sorts. There are undeveloped water powers. You can find material and power in close association. The railway affords cheap facilities to market.

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The renter expends his energies for another. To occupy and bring the cultivation of a homestead means the creation at once of a property worth a thousand dollars or more, and every year thereafter the equivalent of a laboring man's wages back East will be added to the value of the farm.

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Rich discoveries are being made every day in the Kootenay district of British Columbia, Montana, and Idaho, in the Nelhart-Barker district of Montana, and in the Okanogan district of Washington. To reach these localities take the Great Northern Railway. The district route to Fort Steele, B. C., is by steamer from Jennings, Mont., and to Pilot Bay, Kaslo, Alinsworth and Nelson, B. C., by steamer from Bonner's Ferry, Idaho, in connection with Great Northern Railway trains.

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The finest forests of hard and soft wood to be found in America exist along and in territory tributary to the Great Northern Railway in Minnesota, Montana, Idaho and Washington.

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The best of opportunities await you in the Northwest. The finest horses, cattle and sheep in America roam over the pasture lands of Minnesota, the Dakotas and Montana.

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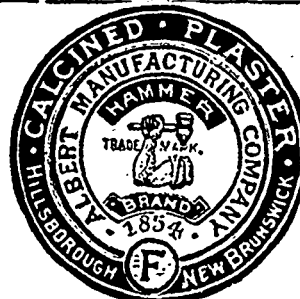
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Montreal Markets.

Flour—The market has been somewhat unsettled during the week. Opening on Monday with a somewhat better feeling in sympathy with the advance in wheat, it has since dropped back again to the old status, and at time of writing is as dull and depressed as ever. During the past day or two, however, there has been a little better enquiry for local account, and one or two good sized sales of strong bakers have been made at current rates, ranging from \$3.75 to \$3.90 for fine to choice grades. Other sales have transpired at \$3.25 to \$3.60 as to quality. In the present state of the market, prices must be considered more or less nominal as no sale appears to be no criterion for the next. In straight rollers there has been some business direct from the mills west of Toronto for account of Quebec, St. John, N.B., and St. John, N.F., at \$2.80 f.o.b. point of shipment, and in some instances it is said this figure has been shaded. Ontario straight roller is now as cheap as American if not cheaper. In this market the sale is reported of 2 cars of straight roller at \$3.12½ on track, while sales have been made of broken lots delivered at \$3.20 to \$3.30.

Oatmeal—The market is quiet and steady, and we quote it: Rolled and granulated \$4.35 to \$4.50; standard, \$4 to \$4.15. In bags, granulated and rolled \$2.10 to \$2.20, and standard \$1.95 to \$2.10.

Feed—There has been a little more enquiry for bran, and the market is firm at \$13.25 and \$13.50 for car lots. Sales have transpired in the west \$11.25 to \$11.50 f.o.b. Shorts are quiet but steady at \$16.50 to \$17.50, and moultrie at \$20 to \$21.50.

Wheat—The market is quiet and easy in sympathy with the west, Manitoba No. 2 hard being quoted at 79c to 80c; No. 2 Upper Canada red and white winter wheat 70c to 75c; No. 2 spring 65c to 70c; but these prices are purely nominal. Millers are paying farmers 6½c to 6¾c per bushel for red winter wheat as to position.

Oats—The market is said to have eased off somewhat, No. 2 white being obtainable at 40c per 34 lbs. afloat, and No. 2 mixed at 39c afloat, but buyers hold off.

Barley—The market is quiet and said to be firm at 42c to 45c for feed, and 48c to 55c for malting.

Cured Meats—There has been a fair demand for Canada short cut mess pork mostly of a jobbing character with sales reported at \$21 to \$21.50, round lots being obtainable at a shade under the inside figure. A good country enquiry has been experienced during the past week, and higher figures in some instances have been obtained owing to the few days longer time that have to be granted for returns. In fact there is no particular change, sales of compound having been made at \$1.90, and in some instances \$1.85 has been accepted. In smoked meats competition is said to be met with from Hamilton and Toronto firms, although prices are fairly well sustained. Between the home and new export trade, however, curers state that supplies will be needed between now and the close of navigation.

Butter—Regarding creamery, business in the country has been put through at 21 to 21½c during the past few days, but it is said that buyers have withdrawn the outside figure owing to easier cables from England. Prices here will be ruled from this out by the course of the English market, and should the late copious rains there increase the production to the extent expected, the recent high prices will not be maintained on either side of the Atlantic. During the week a fair business has been done in creamery and western, trading in Eastern Townships being curtailed by the limited supply. There is quite a lot of butter still held in the west in cold storage, but it is not for sale, as it has been purchased for Montreal and English account.

Cheese—Finest western colored going out by this week's steamers, cost from 9½ to 9¾c, f.o.b. and finest western white 9½c. The scarcity of colored of course accounts for the premium. For finest Quebec colored goods 9½c has been paid, and 9 to 9½c for finest white. Under grades range from 8½ to 8¾c.

Eggs—Sales reported of ordinary run of 8 ock at 11½c in round lots, strictly choice in single case lots selling at 12c to 12½c, with culls at 10c.

Wool—The firmness of the English market appears to have created a healthier feeling here, and holders are decidedly firmer than they were a week ago. A few sales of Caps are being made to cover the immediate requirements of the mills at 14 to 15½c, and the market has a better tone all round, and had it not been for the demoralized state of the American market, prices here would have been 1c higher than they are. We quote prices as follows:—Caps 11c to 15½c, Scoured E.A. wool 28c to 33c, Canadian fleece 19c to 20c, and Northwest wool 12c to 14c as to grade.

Hides, etc.—The drop of ½c in light hides to dealers which went into force last week has been followed by a decline of ½c to farmers, sales having been made of No. 1 at 5c, to Quebec farmers. Although all light hides meet with fair sale, heavy hides still move very tardily, and are difficult to dispose of. Calfskins are quiet and unchanged at 7c. Several good sized lots of lambskins have changed hands at 40c. We quote prices of hides and skins as follows: Nos. 1, 2 and 3 hides to tanners 5, 4 and 3c and to dealers 4½, 3½ and 2½c for Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Calfskins 7c, lambskins 35 to 40c.—*Trade Bulletin*, July 25.

Cutting of Prices.

A great hubbub has been raised in the Canadian dry goods trade during the past month on account of the cutting of the price of staples by certain Toronto houses. *The Dry Goods Review* explained in its June issue, how at least three of the Toronto houses were selling domestic staples at a very small advance on cost. Some jobbers claim that it is foolishness to adopt such methods, when the cost of selling these goods must be at least 10 per cent. The cheating one's self out of all profit is called mercantile suicide and absurd short sightedness. But as mentioned before this new method promises to become apparent.

The Montreal houses have taken a hand in the matter, and have decided that this cutting must be stopped. At a meeting held last week they decided to interview the Canadian Colored Cotton Mills Co., and see if the supplies of those doing the slashing could not be stopped. But before considering this new feature, a history of the new practice may be found interesting.

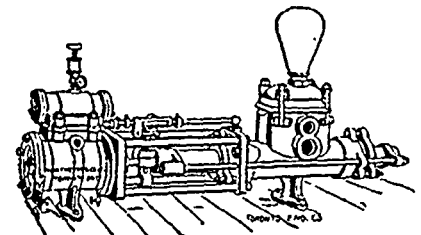
It is not over 15 or 20 years since there was a peaceful, quiet and profitable trade in the Canadian dry goods market. The jobbers were selling goods at large advances on cost, and the manufacturer was also having a profitable season. But a practice was introduced, which was then intended to accomplish much good, which has since been the cause of much trouble. Cash discounts on Canadian staples at that time were 2½ to 3 per cent, but payments not being very prompt, some of the houses decided to give an all round cash discount of 5 per cent in order to ensure prompt returns. It certainly stimulated cash payments, and thus accomplished the purpose for which it was introduced.

But after 1878, when the National Policy was introduced, domestic manufactures multiplied with great rapidity, and competition increased accordingly, then profits began to go down, as both jobbers and retailers found it more important to know how close domestic goods could be bought. Slowly and steadily the margins narrowed, until the jobbers woke up to the realization that if staples were to be sold at 10, 15 or 20 per cent advance, this 5 per cent cash discount stood in the way of making a fair

profit on these lines. The keenest competition began about 1884, and has continued ever since. The consequence was that discussion took place at various times, and a most important one was when the dry goods section of the Toronto Board of Trade in May, 1861, decided to make an attempt to shorten credits and lessen cash discounts. But there were difficulties in the way. Caldecott and McMaster of the Toronto Dry Goods section were sent to Montreal to confer with the trade there. It was of no avail, as no agreement could be arrived at. One Montreal dry goods house absolutely refused to have anything to do with the meeting, which was held to discuss the matter. The reformers were balked in their efforts to secure union of terms in both Toronto and Montreal quotations. They were also unable to secure union in this city, because one house absolutely refused to adopt anything less than a five per cent. cash discount. So the five per cent remained and so did the long credit system. One house got around the difficulty by rolling staples at 60 days net.

Now another phase of the question must be mentioned. A Toronto house eight years ago began to look about for a way to increase their trade, as all good business men do. Some master spirit suggested that they sell their staples at a small advance on the mill prices; and by adopting this plan they are said to have secured good paper just when they needed it most, and also to have secured many excellent customers who were taken with the new way of doing business. There is no doubt that the house who first adopted this method of doing business have found it to answer their purpose. But in this case their gain was someone's loss. About six months ago the manager of the staple department of this particular house left their employ and entered the employ of another house, assuming the management of the staple department, and under his guidance this house has been selling staples at prices which do not please its competitors. Other Toronto houses are falling into the same method of doing business when forced to, and the advance asked for Canadian staples is only 5 per cent with many of the best retailers. Some of the Toronto houses are selling temporarily with little profit, in order to maintain their share of the staple trade. Other Toronto houses and most of the Montreal houses are making vigorous protests against the new methods, and that brings up the point which was mentioned before, namely the action of the Montreal houses in the matter.—*Dry Goods Review*.

At Brockville's cheese market, on July 25, 2,900 boxes of cheese were offered and all sold at 9½c for white and 9¾c for colored. At Kingston 600 boxes were offered and all sold at 9 5/16c. These are high prices.



Outside Plunger Boiler Feed Pump.

STEAM PUMPS

—FOR—

ALL PURPOSES.

Northey Mfg. Co., Ltd.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME CARD.

Taking effect on Sunday, Nov. 20, 1892.
Central or 90th Meridian Time.)

North Bound				South Bound			
Brand.	Ex. Tues. Th. & Sat.	St. Paul Express Daily.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	St. Paul Express Daily.	Brand. Ex. Mon. Wed. & Fri.	Miles from Winnipeg.
9:55p	4:10p	0	0	Winnipeg	11:45a	1:00p	0
9:45p	4:00p	3	0	Portage Junction	11:54a	1:10p	0
9:30p	3:45p	9	3	St. Norbert	12:02p	1:24p	0
9:17p	3:31p	15	3	Cartier	12:23p	1:37p	0
9:00p	3:13p	23	3	St. Agathe	12:41p	1:55p	0
8:45p	3:04p	27	4	Union Point	12:49p	12:02p	0
8:30p	2:51p	32	5	Silver Plains	1:01p	12:13p	0
8:15p	2:33p	40	4	Morris	1:20p	12:30p	0
8:00p	2:18p	48	3	St. Jean	1:35p		0
7:45p	2:07p	56	0	Letellier	1:47p		0
7:30p	1:52p	65	0	Emerson	2:16p		0
7:15p	1:38p	73	1	Pembina	2:25p		0
7:00p	1:25p	81	0	Grand Forks	6:00p		0
6:45p	1:15p	89	0	Winnipeg Junction	9:55p		0
6:30p	1:05p	97	0	Minneapolis	6:30a		0
6:15p	9:55a	105	0	St. Paul	7:05a		0
6:00p	9:45a	113	0	Chicago	9:35a		0

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

East Bound.				West Bound.			
Freight Mon. Wed. & Fri.	Passenger Tues. & Sat.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	Passenger Mon. Wed. & Fri.	Freight Tues. & Sat.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.
11:40a	2:55p	0	Winnipeg	1:00p	3:00a	0	Winnipeg
7:30p	1:15p	0	Morris	2:30p	7:30a	0	Morris
6:40p	12:53p	10	Low Farm	3:05p	8:15a	0	Low Farm
5:40p	12:27p	21	Myrtle	3:31p	9:05a	0	Myrtle
4:24p	12:15p	25	Roland	3:43p	9:25a	0	Roland
4:46p	11:57a	33	Itobank	4:07p	9:58a	0	Itobank
4:10p	11:43a	38	Miami	4:15p	10:25a	0	Miami
3:23p	11:20a	49	Deerwood	4:33p	11:15a	0	Deerwood
2:58p	11:08a	54	Atamont	4:50p	11:48a	0	Atamont
2:15p	10:47a	63	Somerset	5:10p	12:23p	0	Somerset
1:43p	10:33a	68	Swan Lake	5:24p	1:00p	0	Swan Lake
1:17p	10:19a	74	Indian Springs	5:39p	1:30p	0	Indian Springs
12:57p	10:07a	74	Maricopolis	5:50p	1:55p	0	Maricopolis
12:23p	9:10a	86	Greenway	6:06p	2:23p	0	Greenway
11:51a	9:35a	92	Balder	6:21p	3:00p	0	Balder
11:04a	9:12a	102	Belmont	6:45p	3:50p	0	Belmont
10:20a	8:55a	107	Hilton	7:21p	4:29p	0	Hilton
9:49a	8:40a	117	Ashdown	7:35p	5:03p	0	Ashdown
9:35a	8:30a	120	Wawanesa	7:47p	5:10p	0	Wawanesa
8:45a	8:06a	129	Hounthwaite	8:16p	6:00p	0	Hounthwaite
8:10a	7:43a	137	Martinville	8:35p	6:43p	0	Martinville
7:30a	7:30a	145	Brandon	8:55p	7:30p	0	Brandon

West bound passenger trains stop at Belmont for meals.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

Taking effect Tuesday, Dec. 20, 1892.

East Bound				West Bound			
Aix. No. 1st Mon. Wed. & Fri.	Pass. No. 1st Tues. & Sat.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	Aix. No. 1st Mon. Wed. & Fri.	Pass. No. 1st Tues. & Sat.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.
12:15p	12:10p	0	Winnipeg	4:15p	2:40p	0	Winnipeg
11:50a	11:32a	3.0	Portage Junction	4:23p	4:00p	0	Portage Junction
11:15a	11:33a	11.5	St. Charles	4:45p	4:25p	0	St. Charles
11:07a	11:23a	14.7	Headingley	4:50p	4:35p	0	Headingley
10:36a	11:12a	21.0	White Plains	5:07p	5:00p	0	White Plains
10:05a	10:51a	23.8	Gravel Pit	5:25p	5:27p	0	Gravel Pit
9:55a	10:49a	27.2	Lanile Tank	5:31p	5:35p	0	Lanile Tank
9:33a	10:40a	35.2	Estaco	5:40p	5:49p	0	Estaco
9:11a	10:25a	42.1	Oakville	5:56p	6:13p	0	Oakville
8:55a	9:55a	55.5	Portage la Prairie	6:25p	7:03p	0	Portage la Prairie

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

Connection at Winnipeg Junction with trains for all points in Montana, Washington, British Columbia, Oregon and California. Close connections at Chicago Eastern lines.

For further particulars apply to

CHAS. S. FEE, H. SWINFORD

G. P. & T. A., St. Paul. General Agt., Winnipeg.

H. J. BELCH, Ticket Agent, 463 Main St., Winnipeg.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Quickest route to the

WORLD'S FAIR.

Direct and Cheapest route to Toronto, Montreal, New York and all Eastern Cities.

— ALSO TO —

Kootenay Mining Country, Spokane Falls and the

PACIFIC COAST.

C.P.R. LAKE ROUTE.

Sailing from Fort William

S. S. MANITOBA, every Tuesday.

S. S. ATHABASCA, every Friday.

S. S. ALBERTA, every Sunday.

Connecting trains leave Winnipeg Monday, Thursday and Sunday.

A Special Sleeping Car leaves Winnipeg on these days in which passengers can obtain their accommodation at 9 o'clock p.m.

EXCURSION TICKETS TO BANFF

— TO —

EUROPE

From Montreal every Wednesday and Saturday; from New York every Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.

AUSTRALIA

From Vancouver to Honolulu and Sydney.

S. S. Warrimoo September 14
S. S. Miowera August 14
and every month thereafter.

China and Japan

From Vancouver to Yokohama and Hong Kong.

Empress India Aug 7
Empress Japan August 28
Empress China Sept 18
And every three weeks thereafter.

For full information apply to Wm. McLeod, City Passenger Agent, 471 Main street; J. S. Carter, Depot Ticket Agent, or to ROBERT KERR, General Passenger Agent.

LYMAN, KNOX and CO., IMPORTERS

Wholesale Druggists,

MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

N.B.—Letter Orders filled with special care.

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

CONDENSED JOINT TIME TABLE

R'd Up.		In Effect September 1st, 1892.		R'd Dow	
Going South.		STATION.		Going North.	
No. 5				No. 6	
Daily.	9:30a	Ar	Great Falls	De	11:00
	8:50	Ar	Vaughan	De	11:40
	8:15	Ar	Steel	De	12:20
	6:50	Ar	Collins	De	00
	5:20	De	*Pondera	Ar	3:40
	5:00	Ar	Conrad	De	5:00
	4:40	De	*Shelby Junct.	Ar	6:00
	2:20	Ar	Rocky Springs	De	6:30
	1:40	Ar	Kevin	De	7:20
	12:50	De	Sweet Grass	Ar	8:10
Mon., Wed. and Friday.	00p	De	(Internat'l bound.)	Ar	9:00
	30	Ar	*Coutte	De	9:50
	10:40	Ar	Milk River	De	10:40
	9:50	Ar	Brunton	De	11:25
	8:20	Ar	Sterling	De	12:55p
7:00a	De	Lethbridge	Ar	2:10	

Meals.
Through trains leave Great Falls, Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, at 11 p.m.
Through trains leave Lethbridge, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 a.m.

CONNECTIONS.

Canadian Pacific Railway.—Trains leave Dunmore Junction: For Atlantic coast at 10:25 a.m. For Pacific coast at 6:02 p.m.

Great Northern Railway.—Trains leave Shelby Junction: For Kallispell, Bonner's Ferry, Spokane, etc., at 10:48 a.m. For St. Paul at 2:32 p.m.

Great Northern Railway.—Trains leave Great Falls: For Helena and Butte at 10:42 a.m. For St. Paul at 1:45 p.m.

Macleod and Fincher Creek.—Stage leaves Lethbridge every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9 a.m.

Choteau Stage for Choteau, Bellevue, Bynum, etc. connects with trains No. 5 and 6.

N.B.—Passengers to and from Kallispell, Bonner's Ferry Spokane, etc., will note that close daily connections are made with Great Northern Railway at Shelby Junction.

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

ALL ABOUT WORLD'S FAIR.

"The North-Western Line" has just prepared a splendidly illustrated World's Fair Guide, replete with information about "The White City."

This book will tell you a great deal about the Fair in Chicago, and what to see and how to see it when you visit it. It will be mailed to any address on receipt of two cents in postage.

T. W. TEASDALE,

Gen'l Passenger Agent,

St. PAUL, MINN.