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Reserve Fund \$265,000

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" New York—Messrs. W. Watson and R. Hebden.
" CHICAGO—Bank of Montreal;
" St. Paul—Merchants National Bank;
" LONDON, Eng.—Alliance Bank.

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ESTABLISHED 1882.

A General Banking Business transacted.
Accounts of Merchants, Traders, Manufacturers, Corporations and Individuals received on favorable terms.
Interest allowed on deposits.
Drafts issued on all the principal points in Canada, also on New York, Chicago and St. Paul and London, Eng
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This Branch has special facilities for making Collections in Manitoba and North West Territories. Lowest rates are charged, and prompt remittances are sent.

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The Western Canada Loan & Savings Co.

CAPITAL, - \$1,500,000.00.
RESERVE FUND, - \$850,000.00.

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BRANCH OFFICES: Winnipeg, W. M. FISHER, Manager.

Moneys advanced upon Farm and City Properties, MORTGAGES, MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES & SCHOOL DEBENTURES purchased. Scrip held for use of Clients. Clients title deeds are not sent out of the Province but are lodged in the Company's vaults at Winnipeg, where they may be examined at all times. Agents at all principal points throughout the Province.
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RESERVE FUND - 225,000

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E. E. WEBB, Cashier. J. G. BILLET, Inspector.

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

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Liverpool—Bank of Liverpool (Limited).
New York—National Park Bank. Boston—Lincoln National Bank. Minneapolis—First National Bank. St. Paul—St. Paul National Bank. Chicago, Ill.—Globe National Bank. Great Falls, Mont.—First National Bank.
The notes of this Bank are redeemed at par as follows:
At Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., and Charlottetown, P.E.I., by the Bank of Nova Scotia. At Victoria, B.C., by the Bank of British North America.

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Osler & Hammond,

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

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William Ramsay, Robert Jaffray, T. R. Wadsworth,
Hugh Ryan, T. Sutherland Staynes
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Particular attention given to collections from and throughout the Dominion and the United States. Ample facilities; low rates; quick returns. Buy and sell Canadian and foreign exchange. Interest allowed at most favorable rates on Savings Bank Accounts and Deposit Receipts. Accounts of Merchants, Manufacturers, Corporations and Individuals received on favorable terms.
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Single and Double Strength
Polished Plate.
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Spring Shipments now in. Stock fully assorted.
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The Commercial

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

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

WINNIPEG, JULY 4, 1892.

Eastern Business Changes. ONTARIO.

H. Lennon, grocer, Brockville, is dead.
Frank McGarry, hotel, Toronto, is dead.
J. P. Plummet, foundry, Bolton, is dead.
Geo. Rook, tailor, Prescott, has assigned.
W. W. Robinson, Hotel, Brockville, is dead.
R. F. Young, shoes, Alliston, has assigned.
G. H. Leslie, grocer, Ottawa, has assigned.
E. Hill, general store, Eldorado, was burned out.
G. W. Parsons, drugs, Dundalk, has sold out.
H. H. Judd, implement agent, London, is dead.
Stephenson & Co., shoes, Brantford, has assigned.
Thos. Nixon, grist mill, Bluevale, has assigned.
Geo. Whittle, general store, Blytheswood, sold out.
David Hill, grocer and baker, Hilldale, has sold out.
Wm. Coutlee, liquors, Sarnia, sold out to P. Kerwin.
M. Lamont & Co., millinery, Toronto, have assigned.
John Camelford, carpet manufacture, Paris, has assigned.
T. M. Henderson, gentsfurnishings, Norwich, has assigned.
A. Campbell, shoes, Paris, sold out under chattel mortgage.
Hamilton Bros, shoes, Mitchell, are moving stock to Stratford.
Wm Davies & Co., pork, Toronto. James Davies of this firm is dead.

Sterling, Macredie & Co., wholesale furs, Toronto, are giving up business.
The Rathbun Co. Ltd., lumber etc., Deseronto, damaged by fire; insured.
Hansler & Graves, general store, Tilsonburg, succeeded by Hansler & Walker.
Bryant, Gibson & Co., manufactures pickles, Toronto, called meeting of creditors.
Mrs. A. Wedge, general store, Vienna, is selling stock and going out of business.
D. McCrimmon & Co., general store, Lancaster, have sold out to J. W. Low & Co.
White, Avery & Co., lumber, Ottawa, have dissolved, W. G. White & A. A. Buell continuing a W. G. White & Co.

QUEBEC.

J. S. Brigham, physician, Freligsburg, is dead.
Jos. Noel & Co., hardware, Quebec, have dissolved.
L. O. H. Langlois, general store, St. Hughes, has assigned.
A. H. Ouimet, dry goods, Montreal, has compromised.
Quinn & Millette, flour, etc., Windsor Mills, have dissolved.
Nap. Rocheleau, general store, Bedford, is out of business.
H. Rochon, flour and feed, Montreal; damaged by fire.
J. B. Roy, general store, St. Francois Riviere du Sue, is dead.
John Laurie & Bro., blacksmith and pattern shop, Montreal; damaged by fire.
Drolet & Frere, dry goods, St. Henri (Hochelaga); stock advertised for sale by auction by assignee.

NOVA SCOTIA.

A. F. Rhine, tobacco, etc., Halifax, is dead.
W. J. Holohan, general store, Springhill, has assigned.
Weir & Morrison, foundry, Stellarton, were burned out.
H. Chapman, general store, Northport, was burned out.
John McLannan, general store, Margaree, is moving to Judique.
O. H. Glavin, commission, etc., Westport, has closed business.
Mrs. Sarah J. Etter, jewelery, Halifax, is selling off to close business.
Chas. Galliber, general store, Isaac's Harbor, is succeeded by W. Gallihar.
C. W. Denton, general store, Westport, has admitted W. G. Frost into the firm; style now Denton & Frost.
Henry McArel, general store, Little Grace Bay, has admitted W. McArel as a partner; style now McArel Bros.
Baldwin & Co. (Ltd.), crockery and glassware, Halifax; copartnership formed—G. G. M. Toomey, general partner and W. Prentice, special partner to sum of \$5,000.

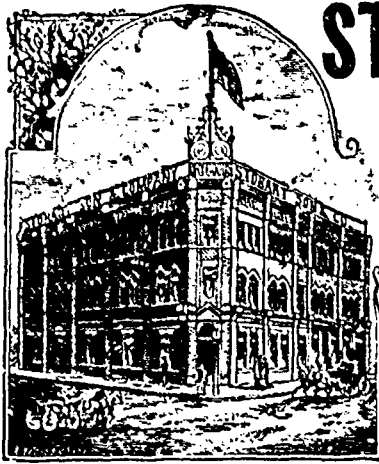
NEW BRUNSWICK.

James Kelly, tailor, St. John, has assigned.
John Thompson, agent, Bathurst, is away.
L. M. Mealy, foundry, Fairville, has assigned.
C. E. Cheney, general store, Four Falls, has assigned.
Geo. Inch & Son, general store, Oak Point, are succeeded by Inch, Palmer & Co.,

Another advance of 10c in "Horse Shoe" salmon has been made at Toronto, says the *Empire*, by local holders, who now ask \$1.60 for retail lots. They are talking strong at the advance and are looking for a \$1.70 rate before the end of the season. A small lot sold at \$1.55 and some off brands went at \$1.40, both net cash.

A Review of Trade.

The review of Canadian trade by Mr. Walker, the general manager of the Bank of Commerce, does not lose its public interest because it comes after a number of other prominent banking institutions have held their meetings and other bankers have given their attention to the same subject. The Bank of Commerce has earned profits of \$529,042 on a capital of \$9,000,000 and rest of \$1,000,000 under much the same conditions as its sister institutions. Money has been plenty, too plentiful it might be said, considering the rates bankers pay on deposits, and these latter in the case of the Bank of Commerce have largely increased, the figure attained being seventeen millions. The bountiful harvest of 1891 has not had the effect on the profits of general trade that was anticipated, though clearing house returns, in Canada as in the United States, indicate that the gross volume of business has been augmented. This is apparently a result of widespread causes which will be permanent in their effect and of which the complaint of too many men being in business is another visible sign. These causes are summed up very concisely by Mr. Walker. The movement among merchants as among manufacturers is towards consolidation. The individual who can command a large capital can also command the trade he enters upon. He can specialize and so cheapen in manufactures; in retail trade he can reverse the process, and collecting under one large roof all classes of goods in general consumption can undersell his less satisfactorily situated rival, whose smaller credit compels him to be content with a smaller establishment, conducted on comparatively speaking more expensive lines. The cheapening and making more rapid the means of communication is the great cause behind both these effects, and as older Canada has by water and rail one of the best systems of transport, and statistics show one of the cheapest, it is to be expected that the results should be marked. The village dealer suffers in competition with those of the larger town and city; the smaller merchant in competition with the greater. The good comes to the consumer; for the complaint that larger trade yields lessened profits means just that the margin between the price paid to the producer and that paid by the consumer is being cut down. This is a movement that bankers are in position to note particularly, and it is quite likely to cause them not a little anxiety in its bearing on individual customers, who, feeling the pressure, may not so well see the weight that causes it, and be inclined to expect relief from lengthening credits and seeking greater accommodation. Mr. Walker takes a fairly satisfactory view of the trade situation generally. He thinks that few people have in the past shown more enterprise in proportion to population than Canadians, and that compared with Ontario at any rate, and it is not plain that Ontario is much ahead of the rest of the provinces, there is no country the toiling millions of which can hope for such general comfort as prevails among Canadians. He thinks there is no over-production among Canadian farmers, who in the development of their industry, in dairying and stock raising particularly, are in the front rank of the advance and looking to a further forward movement in the line of winter butter making. He too, like other bankers, and banking has to depend much upon farming for its profits, evidently thinks the Canadian farmer's is not a ruinous case. The lumber trade has had a fair year and helped to maintain a fairly satisfactory condition of business, which has been hurt, however, in many parts of the continent, and in Toronto particularly, it would seem, by the collapse of a real estate boom. The indications are growing that Montreal is in the incipient stages of a like inflation, which, however it may profit a few of the lucky ones, means loss and anxiety in the end not alone to those whom the property is ultimately unloaded upon, but to practically all branches of business in the locality affected.—*Montreal Gazette.*



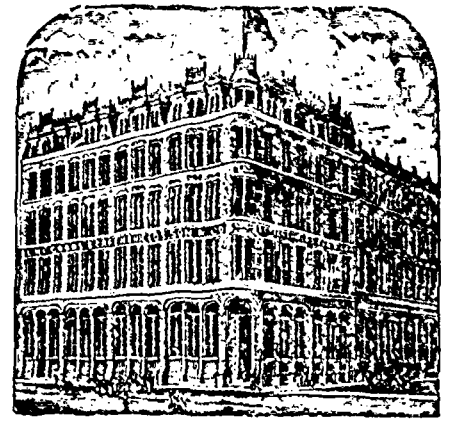
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WINNIPEG, Man. ESTABLISHED 1874.

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



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

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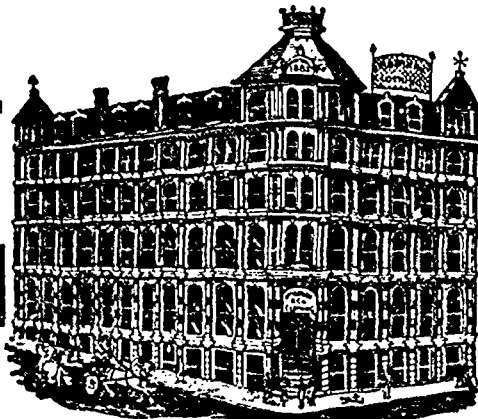
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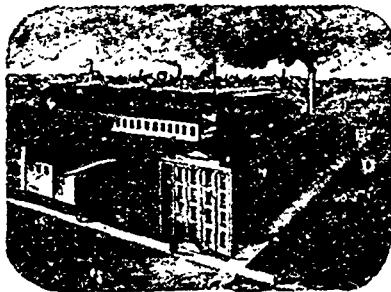
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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, JULY 4, 1892.

MANITOBA CROP AREA.

In an article under the above head, in our last issue, a serious error crept in. In speaking of the crop area of Manitoba this year, it was stated that the total area in crop showed a decline of 6½ per cent, as compared with last year. This should have read "about ½ per cent." The actual decrease in the crop area this year, as compared with 1891, is only a little over ½ per cent., so that the decrease is very trifling, amounting to only 8,931 acres in a total area of 1,341,270 acres. There are individual farmers in Manitoba who have as many acres in crop as the total decrease. It is only when compared with the large increase in the crop area each succeeding year, that the decrease this year has any significance. We have been accustomed to look for an increase of 20 to 35 per cent. in the crop area each year, and it is only owing to a combination of peculiar conditions, as explained in our article of last week, which lead to about a stand still in the area under cultivation in Manitoba this year.

GRADING WHEAT.

John Brown, of the Citizens' Milling Co., Toronto, arrived in Winnipeg last week, and will spend a couple of months in the west looking over the country. Mr. Brown is a large handler of Manitoba wheat. He is also an influential member of the Dominion Millers' Association, composed of Eastern Canada millers. Mr. Brown spoke of the efforts of this association to have the system of fixing standards and inspection of wheat changed. A deputation of the association had been at Ottawa interviewing the government, with every prospect that their wishes would be granted. The millers had many grievances regarding the inspection of wheat, and he claimed they had indisputable evidence of injustice in the grading of Manitoba wheat. He had just read the article in THE COMMERCIAL of June 27 regarding the inspection of wheat at Fort William, which he said expressed the policy of the millers' association. He had expected that the Manitoba trade would be opposed to the eastern millers in their efforts to change our system of inspection, but he was gratified to find that such was not the case, as the Winnipeg grain exchange had already passed a resolution calling for reform in the same direction as that asked for by the millers. The millers asked that the system of inspection at Fort William should provide that wheat should go out of the elevator according to grade as it went in.

Mr. Brown is one of the movers in the enterprise to construct a ship railway from Georgian Bay to Lake Ontario, thus greatly shortening the water route to the east. The enterprise, if carried out, he claims will be of immense advantage to the west. He says the ship railway can be constructed for \$15,000,000, while it would cost \$40,000,000 to enlarge the Welland canal to a depth of 20 feet. This ship railway

would do away with the use of the Welland canal in passing from the upper lakes to Toronto and Montreal.

WEEDS SPREADING.

THE COMMERCIAL has called attention on several occasions during recent years to the spread of weeds in some sections of the country. The last Manitoba crop bulletin says: "The prevalence of weeds of the noxious varieties is becoming a question of some importance. Many complaints are made that the law is not enforced." THE COMMERCIAL has many advices which more than confirm the official report, which, by the way, states the matter altogether too mildly. Instead of "becoming a question of some importance," it has been a question of the most vital importance for years. THE COMMERCIAL pointed out in previous years, that the law to prevent the spread of weeds was useless. The law upon the question places the matter in the hands of the municipal councils, who are supposed to carry out the enactments through the district pathmasters. Now, these pathmasters pay little heed to the matter of weeds, and at any rate, they are not going to quarrel with their neighbors about the cutting of weeds. It is proposed this year to send out government inspectors to see that the law is enforced. It is to be hoped this will have the desired effect, though it is to be feared it will not greatly improve the situation.

The spread of weeds is encouraged and facilitated by careless farming. The custom of sowing grain on stubble land, which has not been plowed, is also a splendid way to assist the spread of weeds. The weed question has become a most serious one in some parts of Manitoba, particularly in the eastern, or older settled districts. In some of the parishes in the Winnipeg district, the farms are everywhere overrun with weeds. We know of farmers who have taken land in some of these weedy districts, who after a year or two have moved away to other parts of the province, where they would be free from weeds. Just now there is a good deal of talk about assisting the settlement of the vacant lands in the Winnipeg district, and various plans are mentioned to secure this end. But what is the use of spending money to bring in occupants for these lands, if they are to be driven away by weeds? A farmer within driving distance of Winnipeg, who was in the city last week, stated that he intended moving farther west to take land, on account of the prevalence of weeds in his present location. He would undertake to subdue the weeds on the land which he now occupies, but adjoining lands were allowed to annually produce a crop of weeds, which were carried by the wind and scattered over his place. Under these circumstances he thought it useless for him to remain and endeavor to cope with the enemy.

As matters now stand, the most stringent enactment is necessary to cope with this evil, or whole districts will be so badly overrun as to be unfit for cultivation.

GOVERNMENT PATRONAGE.

In its policy of remaining free from all political influences, THE COMMERCIAL has never sought government patronage in any way whatever. This journal has been in existence ten years, and the first Dominion government advertisement has yet to appear in these columns. The same is true in regard to the local government of Manitoba. Not one dollar for advertising has yet been received by this office, from any government in Canada, Dominion or local. In a general sense we can say the same thing as regards printing. As a rule, it requires some wire pulling to secure government paper. THE COMMERCIAL has never sought for it. This office has never asked for either printing or advertising from the local or Dominion governments. We have not even put in tenders, when tenders have been invited for government printing, as it has been the policy to hold aloof from political influences. As a business matter it would be perfectly legitimate for this office to tender for government work. Again, many of the advertisements inserted in various papers by the Dominion government especially, and a few by the local government, such as those calling for supplies, etc., would be appropriate for the columns of THE COMMERCIAL. The eastern commercial journals insert these official advertisements, as a matter of business no doubt, and quite properly so. But while it would be a perfectly legitimate business transaction to insert these advertisements, THE COMMERCIAL has refrained from so doing, in order to avoid the bare appearance of political influence. On two occasions in ten years, government job work has been done in this office. In each case this has been the printing of voters' lists. This work was not secured by tender, and it was not asked for. It was brought to this office, for the reason that the work was required in a hurry, and the printing houses regularly doing government work, could not turn it out as fast as required. This is the sole reason, and no other. At the present time the provincial voters' lists are being printed, and in order to rush the lists through in the necessary time, the officials having charge thereof were obliged to divide the work among all the printing offices in the city. A small portion of this work has been brought to THE COMMERCIAL office, and will be paid for at the rate fixed by the government. The Winnipeg Free Press accuses this journal of receiving government paper. Is this not mean and contemptible? We leave our readers to judge, if the printing of a little voters list work (the only business done with the government in four years) would have any political influence whatever with THE COMMERCIAL. This journal could obtain many hundreds of dollars worth of government printing and advertising annually by seeking for it, and yet according to the Free Press, THE COMMERCIAL has been bought by a few pages of voters list work, which the other printing offices were not capable of turning out in the required time! Bosh. The Free Press well knows that THE COMMERCIAL does not receive government paper, and its statement is a contemptible falsehood, quite in keeping with many other insinuations and allegations of that paper.

THE CONTEST IN THE UNITED STATES.

The tariff question promises to be the great issue in the coming presidential contest in the United States. President Harrison, who has been nominated by the Republicans for a second term, may be said to represent the straight protectionist idea. Mr. Blaine, who stood next to President Harrison as the likely man to receive the nomination, is a more moderate protectionist. It will be remembered that he did not give the McKinley bill a hearty support, and it was through his effort that the reciprocity resolutions were added to that measure. Mr. Blaine may be considered the originator of reciprocity as a system, which is now the policy of the United States. This reciprocity system is simply a plan of overcoming protection—rather a roundabout way to be sure, but such nevertheless is its practical effect.

In the selection of ex-President Cleveland as their nominee, the Democrats have made choice of their most advanced statesman, upon the question of tariff reform. Mr. Cleveland's speeches upon this question have been bold and clear. He has given no uncertain sound on the trade question. Heretofore it can not be said that there has been an electoral contest upon the tariff question. In previous elections the Democrats did not come out straight on this matter. They only toyed with the question, pronouncing neither for nor against protection as a party, and leaving it to be inferred that the existing system would not be materially disturbed by them. This time, however, it is different, and the Democrats have come out straight upon a policy of tariff reform. Following is the resolution of the Democratic convention upon the tariff question:

"We denounce Republican protection as a fraud, a robbery of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few. We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the federal government has no constitutional power to enforce and collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue only, and demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the government, honestly and economically administered."

This is strong enough language to please free traders. It is more than could have been expected. Cleveland's influence has evidently been at work in the party, and his profound and unanswerable speeches upon the trade question have undoubtedly had great effect in educating the party leaders up to the position they now take.

Free traders the world over will be gratified at the stand now taken by the Democratic party in the United States. The republic is the most intensely protectionist country in the world. It is there that protection has run to its wildest extremes. The example and influence of the republic has undoubtedly given great encouragement to the spread of protectionist ideas, until at the present time the nations of the world are bristling with hostile tariffs against each other. All the world is set on edge by the spread of protection, and instead of leading hostile armies against each other, the nations are fighting with tariffs. Let it be hoped that the declaration of the Democratic party portends the dawn of a new era. The

success of the Democrats in the United States, followed by a much needed policy of tariff reform, would not be without its influence upon other countries. Canada would soon feel the influence and would be obliged to follow suit. As protection in the United States led to the adoption of a similar policy here, so would a policy of tariff reform in the republic bring about a quick change in our trade policy. The influence would be spread abroad throughout the world. The shackles of trade would one by one be knocked off, and commerce would begin to flow untrammelled in its natural channels.

A return to free trade throughout the world would be a return to commercial freedom. It would be a return to the condition of things as provided by the laws of nature. Commercial freedom is the law of God, and accordingly protection is opposed to that law. Protection is in opposition to the good will of nations. It sets man against man and nation against nation. Hostile tariffs are only a step from hostile armies. The international harmony of the human family cannot exist along with hostile tariffs, and the sooner all such barriers to the freedom, peace and prosperity of the human family are removed the better.

The British Columbia Premier Dead.

A cable from England on June 29, said that Hon. John Robson had died in London that day. Premier Robson was in England in connection with the crofter colonization enterprise and was also a delegate to the board of trade congress in London.

Board of Trade Congress.

The congress of the boards of trade and chambers of commerce of the British Empire opened in London, England, on June 28, at 10 o'clock in the hall of the Merchant Tailors' company, one of the richest corporations in Thread Needle Street. Sir John Lubbock, president of the London chamber of commerce, presided and assisted by a committee welcomed the delegates sent from every portion of the Empire. The committee consists of Right Hon. Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P.; Sir Albert Kaye, Rollit L.L.D., M.P.; the Right Hon. Lord Brassey, K.C.B.; Mr. J. James Alexander, Mr. Charles G. Arbuthnot, Sir George Baden Powell, K.C.M.G., M.P.; Mr. S. B. Boulton, Mr. J. Annan Bryce, R. W. Channey, Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.; R. C. Dobell, W. Dunn, M.P.; J. A. Ewen, Roger Eykin, Sir Robert Gillispie, S. S. Gladstone, Sir George Goldie, K.C.M.G.; Mr. Thomas R. L. Lubbock, W. A. Macarthur, M.P.; J. E. Macdonald, H. M. Matheson, John Patterson, H. M. Paul, H. M. Stuart, W. J. Thompson, James Whittak, Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G.; Right Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, president of the board of trade, is vice-president of the congress. The bodies represented in the congress include the London chamber of commerce, Birmingham chamber, the chamber of Canterbury, New Zealand, Montreal, Winnipeg, Capetown, Regina, Northwest Territories, Toronto, Trinidad, Sydney, Madras, Georgetown, British Guiana, Bombay, Lagos and nearly all the rest of the British Empire. It is a most remarkable gathering and is regarded by the commercial world as most important. Its deliberations have a distinct influence upon Imperial politics. The remarkable lead taken in trade resolutions by the colonies is generally commented upon. It is certain the colonies have never before adopted so strong a tone in their suggestions to the mother country and their present stand in this respect is thought to be chiefly influenced by the tariff laws of the United State and a deter-

mination to insist upon steps for their own protection and benefit. Conversations with delegates from abroad show that they feel that the colonies have little to gain by their attachment to the British Empire unless some preference is given them in their trade relations with the United Kingdom over foreign countries. This feeling though exhibited most strongly by the Canadian delegates is most generally shared, and expressions of it are plainly manifest in the agents' paper. One of the most important resolutions is that offered by the Winnipeg (Manitoba) board of trade: "That in the opinion of this congress the time has come or is close at hand when the people of Great Britain can with confidence look to the colonies and dependencies of the Empire for that portion of the bread-stuffs which they find it necessary to import from year to year. The great development of grain products in Canada and Australia during the past ten years clearly indicates that these countries will soon have annually an export surplus of grain in excess of the annual import demand of the British Isles, and it will be altogether unnecessary for the latter to look for supply to foreign countries and especially to those whose tariffs are so framed as to strike especially at the trade interests of England and colonies; that this congress sees the best method of securing this only by a system in the mother country of tariff discriminating against the grain and other food products of foreign nations and in favor of the import of such goods from the colonies and dependencies; and a similar discrimination by the colonies and dependencies in connection with tariff on other goods required to be imported by them; that this congress favors such movement believing that its enforcement would serve as a check upon the natural selfishness which at the present time seems to inspire many nations in the framing of their tariff laws; and that its enforcement would prove a commercial counter irritant which would in a comparatively few years force the great nations of the world in to a much freer system of trade intercourse than now exists between them."

The Congress will also consider Imperial registration of trade marks. The adoption throughout the empire of a merchandise marks act and reform of bills of lading, factory legislation throughout the empire, commercial education, emigration and colonization, an Imperial system of decimal currency, weights and measures; an international monetary union; Imperial penny postage, direct telegraphic communication throughout the empire. Every attention is being paid to the entertainment of the delegates. On June 27 Sir Joseph and Lady Lubbock held a reception at the South Kensington Museum. The day following Lord and Lady Brassey received the delegates at Park Lane.

The Montreal Star's London cable says: The congress of chambers of commerce of the empire held its first sitting to-day June 28. The immense hall of the Merchant Tailors' Company was crowded with the most influential politicians and political economists in the city. The Canadian delegates outnumbered the representatives of the other colonies present.

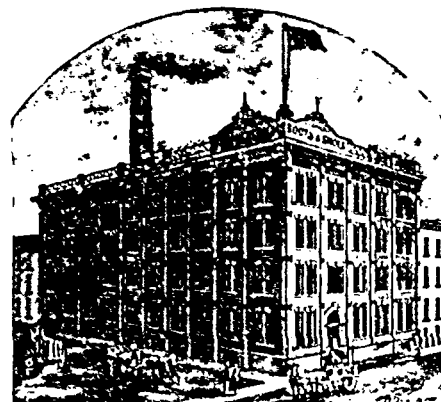
The first motion was in favor of closer commercial union between the colonies and Great Britain. This was adopted unanimously.

Sir John Lubbock in behalf of the London chamber of commerce offered a resolution favoring a free trade union of Great Britain and her colonies.

Sir Charles Tupper moved as an amendment a resolution of the Montreal chamber of commerce which was adopted by the Canadian delegates as a whole in favor of slight differential duties. Sir Charles' speech carried away the congress, all the Canadians being most enthusiastic in its support. Sir Donald A. Smith seconded the amendment.

Mr. Wood, of Hamilton, made a speech in favor of free trade between Canada and Great Britain. Many of the British delegates applauded Sir Charles Tupper's proposal, while

(Continued on page 1126.)



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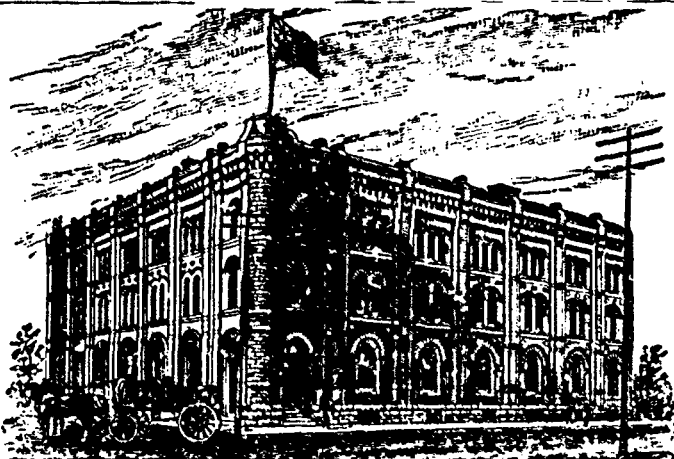
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 MONTREAL.

There is little change in dried fruit the firm feeling noted last week being maintained. Valencia raisins are very firm in New York with few California fruit to be had and naturally it is reflected here. We quote 3½ to 4½; currants remain at 4½ to 4¾. —*Gazette*, June 24.

Montreal Iron and Metals Market.

There was a little change in pig iron, the easiest noted last week at primary markets continuing, but there is no change in spot values. The movement is of a jobbing character on the basis of \$17.50 to \$19, according to grade. The strike in one leading local foundry and the suspension of another. Messrs. Day & Desbarats, is also calculated to make matters quieter.

Bar iron remains unchanged at \$1 00 for a jobbing basis, with \$1 85 for larger lots from makers' hands.

Scrap iron is featureless and firmer prices can be repeated, viz., \$16 for wrought and \$13 to \$14 for cast.

An interesting topic with the trade is the business in imported iron pipe which is much larger than usual owing to special conditions. German and British pipe can be laid down here at present very low and as the specific duty is much smaller than on pig iron and the ad valorem duty very light owing to their cheapness, the competition which domestic manufactured pipe has to meet is keener than usual. Manufacturers of the latter have to pay the full specific duty on their crude material no matter how low priced it may be, and the result is as above.

Tin plate have an easier tendency at present, as the boom in pig tin has collapsed. Spot prices, however, are the same as last week, \$3.30 to \$3.50 for cokes and \$4 to \$4.25 for charcoal.

Pig tin is easier, as the bottom has dropped out of the speculation that we noted a week ago. On Monday a regular cyclone struck the market, and prices dropped \$1 in London, while there was a big decline in New York, and there have been further declines since.

In copper the interesting development of the week is the withdrawal of the rebate allowed on Canadian copper smelted across the line. This alters matters considerably on spot and already has had the result of placing the contract of a large railroad company with a dealer in imported copper. The quantity is not known, but is thought to be in the vicinity of 100 tons. We quote spot values on copper at 13 to 14c as before. —*Gazette*, June 24.

Montreal Markets.

Flour—The general tenor of the market partakes of quietness, although some good round lots of spring patents and strong bakers have been sold for export account since our last report. Any quantity of Ontario straight rollers is offered here at \$4 on track, and one large buyer claims that he has been offered round quantities at \$3.90 delivered here on track, but \$4 is said to be the lowest that good brands can be bought at. Jobbing prices, however, for the local trade are still quoted at \$4.25 to \$4.50. Strong bakers have been sold at \$4.35 to \$4.40 for best city grades, with \$4 shaded for Manitoba medium grades. In bag flour there have been transactions in extra at \$1.65 to \$1.75, with sales of straight rollers at \$2 to \$2.05 for good sized lots.

Oatmeal—Rolled and granulated at \$4 to \$4.10; standard at \$3.90 to \$3.95. In bags, granulated \$2 to \$2.05, and standard \$1.90 to \$1.95. The prices would of course be shaded for round lots.

Mill Feed—The market is quiet and easier at \$12.50 to \$13 50, the sale of a car lot being reported on track at the inside figure, smaller quantities selling at \$13 to \$13.50. Shorts \$14 to \$14 50 and middlings \$15.50 to \$16.50.

Wheat—There is said to be no spot wheat of

any consequence to test values here for some time, but No. 2 hard is said to be nominally worth about 92, while others say they cannot get within 2c of that price. Again, No. 1 regular wheat is variously quoted from 67 to 70c. In Ontario wheat a lot of red winter was offered at 90c, but no bids were forthcoming. Further sales of feed wheat are reported in car lots at 38 to 40c, while badly damaged feed have sold at 20 to 30c.

Oats A heavy business has been done for export during the past few weeks which must have reduced supplies considerably. Sales were reported to us since our last report at 35c all-out for No. 2 and 34c for No. 3. Holders are asking 3c more, but in order to do business they find it necessary to accept 35c for No. 2 per 34 lbs. The shipments of oats must have averaged between 300,000 and 400,000 bushels per week. Sales have just been reported of a large quantity at 34½ to 34¾ per 34 lbs in store, and altogether the aggregate of sales reported to us during the past week have been about 100,000 bushels.

Barley—There has been a fair enquiry for feed barley for export, with sales of car lots at 41 to 43c, No. 3 being quoted at 45 to 47c, and good to fine malting samples 53 to 55c.

Eggs.—Sales of fresh stock at 9 to 10c, and guaranteed up to 11 to 12c; culle 7c.

Butter—Quite a lot of creamery has been picked up in the country during the past few days at 17c for May, and 18 to 19c for June make, these prices being at the factory, while a fraction more has been bid for well known pet factories. A few sample shipments of creamery are going forward to the British markets, but most of the recent purchases, it is said, will go into storage here for the present. In eastern townships, Morrisburg and Brockville dairy, business is reported at 15 to 17c, and western is quoted at 14 to 14½c. Car lots of western are offered at point of shipment at 12½ to 13c, and one car is understood to have been bought at 12½c f.o.b. to-day. There is some enquiry for dairy packed western for the lower ports and Newfoundland at 14 to 14½c, the latter price for pretty closely selected.

Cheese—There has been a pretty active market, resulting in a heavy export movement, this week's shipments amounting to about 100,000 boxes, which have cost 8½ to 8¾ for finest white, and 9 to 9½ for finest colored here, underpriced goods ranging from 8½ to 8¾. Shippers are unwilling to operate for forward shipment as a rule, although some question if finest June goods will be obtainable under present values. The Liverpool public cable has further declined to 47s 6d for white and 46s for colored.

Cured Meats.—Canada short cut mess pork, per bbl, \$16.50 to \$17; Canada clear pork, per bbl, \$16 to \$16.50; Chicago short cut mess, per bbl, \$16 50 to \$17; mess pork, American, new, per bbl, \$15 to \$15.50; extra mess beef, per bbl, \$14.50 to \$15; hams, city cured, per pound, 10½ to 11c; lard, pure, in pails, per pound, 8½ to 8¾; lard, compound, in pails, per pound, 7½ to 7¾; bacon, per pound, 9½ to 10c; shoulders, per pound, 8½ to 9c.

Wool—The wool market continues about the same as last week, prices at the London sales show no marked change. In our local market, buying is still of quite a jobbing character, no large sales being reported, and values are unchanged. We quote: Greasy Cape, 15 to 17c; B.A. scoured, 33 to 38c; Chilian merino, 15 to 16c; Northwest, 15 to 17c.

Hides—Prices irregular. We quote: No. 1, 5c; No. 2, 4c; No. 3, 3c; tanners are paying 4c more; lambskins 25 to 30c; clips, 25c; sheepskins, \$1 to \$1.20; calfskins, 5c.

Potatoes—A barge load of potatoes has arrived and are being sold in lots to suit customers at 18 to 20c per bag of 90 pounds, but the quality is not fine. Farmers are getting 25 to 30c on the market in single bags.

Dried Apples—The market is quiet at 3½ to

4c as to quantity. Evaporated apples—The volume of business continues small, and prices range from 6 to 7c per pound as to quality. —*Trade Bulletin*, June 24.

Wool Markets.

The system wool sales in London is an auction system, as largely in Liverpool and in Melbourne. London is the largest wool market in the world, and the sales in a year are three or four times those of Boston, which is a little larger than Melbourne. The sales of colonial wool (the bulk of the business) in London in 1891 were 1,433,000 bales, or about 573,200,000 pounds. The total sales of Melbourne, Australia, in the season just closed (March 7) were 292,634 bales, or at most 117,000,000 pounds, the total sales in Boston this past year were 158,155,459 pounds, the sales in Liverpool were 200,139 bales, mostly of East Indian wool, or about 85,000,000 pounds. The sales in Antwerp were 33,299 bales River Plate wool and 6,028 bales Australian and various, or 37,700,600 pounds in all. —*Boston Commercial Bulletin*.

Damaged Dakota Wheat.

The Jamestown, North Dakota, *Alert* says "The first report from threshers, on the quality of grain threshed from shocks and stacks this spring, were that a good quality of wheat might be expected. But later reports show that this has not been the case. Recent heavy rains have thoroughly wet the straw, which has not had time to dry out. The moisture has also had a bad effect on the berry, and scarcely any fields are yielding a good milling grade. It is said that not one farmer in ten has secured a grade of No. 1 hard for wheat threshed this spring, where, had it been threshed last fall, such would not have been the grade. In fact much of the wheat has turned out to be rejected, and occasionally a lot has been heard of that has been graded No. 2 northern, which is a fair milling grade. The disappointment over this condition of affairs has been general. Much of this damaged wheat will be only fit for feed."

Wet Dakota and Minnesota Wheat.

There is much disappointment in handling the grain carried over the winter in stacks or otherwise unthreshed. The early threshings came out quite well in quality. The later ones are bad. They are very wet in many instances, caused by rains, wetter than the early. A large increase of wet grain is in the market and the weather is warmer. A little might be handled over and over and perhaps saved. The amount offered now is too large for that. Elevator people have lost heavily on such grain, until now many will not buy the wet grain at any price. Others buy at low figures. Still with sales here at 20 to 50c there must indeed be a low price paid to farmers at points where the freight alone is 20c a hundred to ship it here. Some country buyers ship it for the account of the farmers and give the latter the net proceeds. So much is offered the market is glutted. That is a cause of the extremely low price now. Where to place it for consumption is a question troublesome to dispose of. It has to go there for sale as fast as possible because the expense of moving it in elevator to save it would soon consume all the value it has to begin with. The difference between good milling grain and this damp grain is greater than ever before. When the rush of it is over farmers that have been able to save it may do better with less of it in the market. —*Minneapolis Market Record*, June 23.

The hides of Galloway and polled cattle are being used to make robes in place of the now nearly extinct buffalo.

The Prince Edward Island lobster catch is reported to be a failure, less than half the catch of last year having been taken.

Fisheries of the Great Lakes.

To any one considering the magnitude of the five great lakes on our northern boundary the statement made in a recent census bulletin that their fisheries are the most extensive lake fisheries in the world will not be surprising. According to the statistics given in the bulletin there were in 1890 6,896 fishermen engaged in the lake fisheries, as compared with 4,493 in 1880. They used in taking fish in 1890 3,983 vessels and boats, valued at \$683,088, as compared with 1,929, valued at \$285,500, in 1880. The apparatus used by them was valued at \$1,345,057, as compared with \$747,300 in 1880. The shore property employed was valued at \$804,814, as compared with \$313,175 in 1880. The total investment of capital represented \$2,832,959, as compared with \$1,345,975. There were 117,085,568 pounds of fish, valued at \$2,615,748, in 1890, as compared with 68,742,000 pounds, valued at \$1,652,900, in 1880. The bulletin estimates that in the decade terminating with the census of 1890 over 1,000,000,000 pounds of food fish were taken, which yielded the fishermen over \$25,000,000.

It appears that more than half of the total investment of capital in the fisheries is to be credited to Lake Erie, which advanced from the second place in this respect held in 1880 to the first place under the census of 1890, exchanging places with Lake Michigan, which held the first place in 1880. Lake Ontario exhibits a decline in this respect as in most others. The actual increase in the value of the fisheries of Lake Erie was greater than that of all the other lakes combined, being 53.04 per cent. of the aggregate advance. Lake Superior, however, has advanced proportionately more than any other lake. The marked decline in the fisheries of Lake Ontario has been chiefly due to legislation. The following tables show the amount of capital invested in the fisheries of the great lakes and the value of the fish caught for each lake in detail:

TOTAL CAPITAL INVESTED.

| Lakes | Census of | | Increase Per cent in 1890. |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------------|
| | 1880. | 1890. | |
| Superior | \$31,380 | \$210,825 | 579.06 |
| Michigan | 551,135 | 716,549 | 128.19 |
| Huron and St. Clair | 144,310 | 376,136 | 261.64 |
| Erie | 515,100 | 1,481,733 | 287.66 |
| Ontario | 54,050 | 47,716 | 88.29 |
| Total | 1,345,975 | 2,832,959 | 110.48 |

VALUE OF FISH.

| | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------|
| Superior | \$118,370 | \$280,807 | 237.23 |
| Michigan | 668,400 | 788,586 | 117.97 |
| Huron and St. Clair | 231,550 | 427,252 | 184.52 |
| Erie | 474,880 | 1,033,758 | 217.69 |
| Ontario | 159,700 | 85,431 | 53.25 |
| Total | 1,652,900 | 2,315,784 | 58.25 |

The pound net, with its modification the trap net, is the most productive form of apparatus employed in the lake fisheries, and may be said to be the characteristic means of capture. Herring, trout, whitefish and sturgeon constitute more than two-thirds of the total catch of fish in the lakes. Of these herrings are the most abundant and valuable, the catch in 1889 reaching 53,660,921 pounds, valued at \$717,061, an increase of 236.06 per cent. over 1880. Next to herrings whitefish are the most abundant and profitable. There was a decrease in the quantity of this fish taken in 1889 as compared with 1880. The catch of trout showed an increase for the decade.

Several causes are mentioned as having contributed to the increase in the value of the lake fisheries. Among these may be mentioned the increase in population, which has naturally led to a greater demand for fish, to supply which a large number of persons have engaged in the fisheries; the advent, especially in the more western lakes, of many emigrants from fishing and maritime localities in Europe, more particularly Norway, Sweden, Germany, Denmark and Finland; the increased efficiency of apparatus and methods of capture; the introduction and general adoption of steam vessels by the principal firms for capturing and collecting fish; better facilities for transportation and handling fish, as by the use of refrigerator cars,

thus increasing the number of markets; also improved methods of storing and preserving fish by the employment of freezing houses, thus preventing loss by deterioration in quality, and by permitting the retention of fish until the condition of the market warrants shipment, and artificial propagation, for the practice of which the great lakes have been a favorite and successful field.

The economic importance of the lake fisheries is not confined to the capture and handling of the fish alone. Among the industries which are more or less related to or dependent upon the prosecution and perpetuation of the fisheries are mentioned salt mining, ice harvesting, barrel and box making, boat and vessel building, net and twine manufacturing, not to speak of the business of freezing, smoking and otherwise curing and preparing fish and fishery products.—Bradstreet's

Toronto Markets.

Flour—Some export business has been done this week for future delivery at low prices.

Wheat—Quiet and easy. No. 1 white sold at 78c for two cars. Straight red and white offered north and west at 78c, and spring sold at 77c on the Midland for odd cars. On call No. 1 hard offered to arrive North Bay all rail at \$1.06, with buyers of spot at \$1.02. No. 2 hard sold at 89c west for lake and rail; on call it was offered to arrive North Bay all rail at 94c, and to arrive Toronto, lake and rail, at 88c. No. 3 was enquired for at 83c North Bay, with sellers at 85c to arrive. No. 1 regular offered at 71c North Bay.

Oats—There were sales here at 32½c. Manitoba white offered to arrive North Bay or on track Montreal at 35c. For white there was a bid from exporters of 29c, with a 14c freight to Montreal.

Grain and flour—Car prices are: Flour (Toronto freights) Manitoba patents, \$4.95 to \$5; Manitoba strong bakers', \$4.45 to \$4.60; Ontario patents, \$4 to \$4.25; straight roller, \$3.50; extra, \$3.35 to \$3.40; low grades, per bag, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Bran—\$11.50 to \$12. Shorts—\$13.00 to \$14.00. Wheat, straight, west and north points—white, 78 to 79c; spring, 75 to 78c; red winter, 78 to 79c; goose, 69 to 70c; No. 1 hard, N.B. \$1.03; No. 2 hard, lake and rail, 77 to 79c; No. 3 hard, 80 to 81c; No. 1 regular, 69 to 70c; No. 2 regular, 59 to 60c; Peas—No. 2, 59½ to 61½c. Barley—No. 1, 52 to 54c; No. 2, 48 to 49c; No. 3, extra, 45c; No. 3, 42 to 43c; two-rowed, 54 lbs, averaging about No. 3 extra in color (outside), 45 to 55c. Corn—52 to 53c. Buckwheat—51 to 53c. Rye—Nominal. Oats—32½ to 33½c.

Apples, dried—Quiet and unchanged, with only a small jobbing demand reported at 4 to 4½c. Evaporated are dull and easy at 6½ to 7c.

Beans—Small lots out of store are selling at \$1 to \$1.15 per bushel. Dealers are buying only to supply immediate wants.

Eggs—Receipts were heavier and market is easier at 10½ to 11c for No. 1 and 9½c for No. 2.

Hides, etc.—Slow. Cured sell at 5c; green at 4½c; No. 2 at 3½c, No. 3 at 2½c. Skins—Lambskins are coming in freely and sell at 35c; pelts at 20 to 25c. Calfskins sell at 5 to 7c for city inspected.

Wool—New wool in small lots sells at 16 to 17½c; Supers quoted at 22 to 22½c; extras, 25½ to 26c; pulled combing, 13c. The demand is principally from the local mills yet.

Butter—The market is slightly easier under more liberal receipts. Tubs and pails continue to compose the bulk of the offerings. The best are held at about 14c, with a range at 12 to 13½c. Very little dairy butter is coming in at present. Good to choice large rolls sell at 12 to 13c; common to fair, 10½ to 11½c.

Cheese—Firmer. Some choice spot was offered on spot to-day at 8½c. No sales were reported below this figure. Dealers are jobbing at 9½ to 10c.

Cattle—The market was firmer to-day, and higher prices were paid for one or two choice loads than were paid at the preceding market of the week. The general run of prices, however, showed but little alteration, good loads being obtained at 4½ to 5c, and extra choice at \$5.12½ to \$5.25 per cwt. Butchers' cattle were not quite so active, but not notably lower in price. About the last of the stall-fed cattle were placed on the market and some brought fancy prices, as high as 4½c per pound. Grass cattle are now coming in freely and are selling lower, around 3½ to 3¾c per pound.

Sheep and Lambs—Export sheep sold to-day at 4c per pound or from \$5.50 to \$6.50 per head. Quite a number of spring lambs came in, for which a fair demand prevailed at from \$4 to \$4.50 per head.

Hogs—The market was unchanged and steady. The best straight fat No. 1 to heavy hogs sold at 5 to 5½c per pound off car. Stores sold at 4½ to 5c per pound. Rough and heavy hogs found no sale.—Empire, June 25.

Toronto Leather Prices.

Prices are very firm and a fair amount of business is doing in all lines, but no great rush. Sole leather is going out steadily to England, as also is harness, which helps to keep those lines in good shape. Prices are: Sole, slaughter, medium heavy, per lb 23 to 25c; Spanish No. 1 per lb 23 to 25c; Spanish No. 2 per lb 21 to 22c; Spanish No. 3 per lb 18 to 20c; calfskin, Canadian light 65 to 70c; calfskin, Canadian medium 70 to 73c; calfskin, Canadian heavy 65 to 70c; calfskin, French \$1.05 to \$1.30; upper, light medium 30 to 33c; splits 15 to 23c; harness, prime, 15 to 18 lbs, 24 to 28c; harness, light, per lb 22 to 24c; buff 14 to 16c; pebble 14 to 15c; oak harness, American, 45 to 50c; oak harness, English backs 65 to 70c; oak bridle and skirting, English 75 to 80c; Cordovan vamps No. 1 \$5.50 to \$6; Cordovan vamps No. 2 \$5 to \$5.50; Cordovan goloshes \$11 to \$12; Cordovan sides No. 1 16c; Cordovan sides No. 2 13c; Cordovan sides, No. 3 11 to 12c; oak cup soles \$4.50 to \$8; hemlock taps \$3 to \$3.75; cod oil per gal. 45 to 50c; degrass, per lb 4½ to 5c; japonica per lb 6 to 6½c; oak extract 4c; hemlock extract 3c; lamblack 20 to 30c; sumac, per ton \$65 to \$70; roundings, white oak 10 to 25c; roundings, black 18 to 20c; roundings, hemlock 15c.

Montreal Grocery Market.

Refiners report a very fair movement in sugars, but the long-talked-of boom has not yet set in. Granulated and bright are steady to firm, but there is said to be some cutting in dark grades. A drop of 1-16c is reported in New York. The only reason assigned for this decline is that the Trust is trying to bring down the ideas of holders of raws, who are very firm, and advance to 1-16 being reported yesterday. Granulated is quoted here at 4½c, and yellows at 3½ to 3¾c.

The movement in molasses is small and of a jobbing character, buyers evidently holding off for the auction sale on Tuesday next, when the cargo of the barquentine Spes, which is now in the river, will be disposed of. The barque J. L. Pendergest has also arrived with a cargo of molasses from Barbadoes. The idea to-day seems to be about 29c to 30c.

There is a fair business doing in Japan teas, goods worth from 11c to 15c being much enquired after. There is not much movement in new teas, owing to the high prices asked. New crop teas, worth from 20c to 22c, are wanted, but none have arrived yet. Black teas are quiet; but green teas are considerably higher in England.

There is a fair business doing in rice at unchanged prices, fancy lines being in particularly good demand. We quote:—Standard, \$4 to \$4.10; Japan, \$4.50 to \$5.00; Patna, \$5 to \$5.50; and Carolina, \$7.00 to \$8.00.

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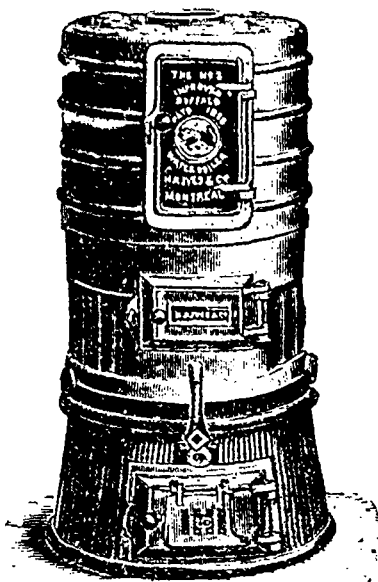
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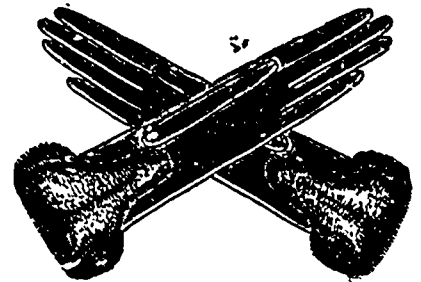
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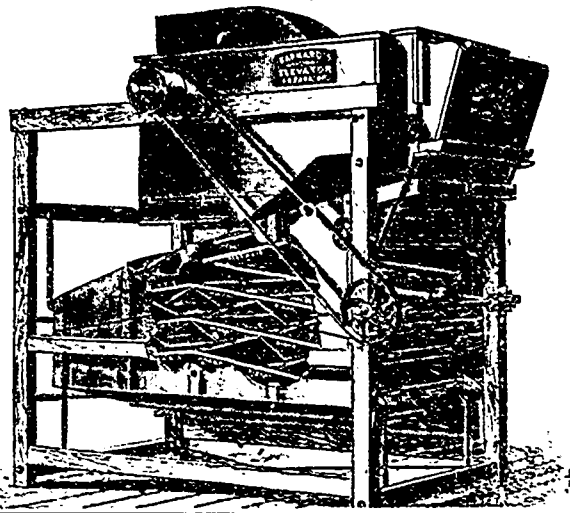
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WINNIPEG MARKETS.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, July 2.

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

Business has been steady and uneventful. There is a large movement of wheat,—by far the largest ever experienced here at this season, but prices and quality are unsatisfactory. There is a great lot of dump wheat, which buyers either will not take at all, or only at very low prices. Oats are moving also in large quantities. The need of more animals in the country, particularly hogs, to eat up low grade grain, is keenly felt. The price for much of this low grade stuff, if marketed in the form of pork, would be four to five times greater to the producer. The trade generally is not feeling the benefit of the recent large grain sales by farmers, which was expected therefrom, owing to the low prices realized. There is rather a tendency to drag in placing orders of merchandise for fall delivery. This feature is expected to be marked this season, as owing to the rather late condition of the crops, country dealers are expected to, and would do well to show caution in ordering ahead. A favorable feature is the large employment of labor, and though the labor population of the country is larger than ever before, all are well employed. It was difficult to secure men last week for railway work, a call having been made for a few score of men, but a very few responded. Land sales to settlers are very large. During the month of June, the Canadian Pacific railway land department disposed of 48,500 acres of land in Manitoba and the Territories which realized \$185,000. For the corresponding period last year 8,000 acres were sold, which brought into the company \$34,000. Since the immigration season opened over 30,000 acres have been sold to immigrants from the United States alone at about \$3 per acre. Discount rates are steady at 7 to 8 per cent for good to ordinary commercial paper. Mortgage loan rates for city property 7 to 8 per cent. Farm loans mostly at 8 per cent.

GENERAL WHEAT SITUATION.—Wheat was very steady in United States markets the first three days of the week. At Duluth the closing price on Monday was 1/2c higher than Saturday, but there was no change on Tuesday or Wednesday in that market. Cables were mostly lower on Monday. The French crop was estimated by Dornbusch at 297,000,000 bushels to 319,000,000 bushels, as compared with the short crop of 232,000,000 bushels last year, and an average yearly crop of 290,000,000. This indicates the French wheat crop this year to be considerably above the average. The visible supply statement on Monday showed a decrease for the week of 1,445,000 bushels, making a total visible on June 25 of 24,561,000 bushels, as compared with 13,590,193 bushels a year ago. Sunday and Monday's receipts at Minneapolis and Duluth aggregated 1,033 cars, of which Minneapolis got 692 cars. Saturday's receipts were 463 cars. On Tuesday prices were slightly higher. Wheat and flour on ocean passage decreased 1,440,000 bushels for the week. The Indian wheat crop was reported to be 191,000,000 bushels, as compared with 255,000,000 bushels the previous year, a decrease of 64,000,000 bushels. Wheat stocks in England showed an increase for the week of 1,150,000 bushels. Cables lower. On Wednesday United States markets were steady and without important features. Chicago closed a fraction higher, but New York closed easier. Cables irregular. A carload of new winter wheat was received at Chicago from the south of Kansas, which was the first of the season, and reported of good quality. Weather and crop reports were bearish. United States markets were all lower on Thursday, due to favorable crop weather and uncertainty as to the outcome of the anti-option bill now before congress. Duluth closed about 1c lower, Chicago 1/2 to 1 1/2c lower, etc. On Friday, July 1, there was little change, prices

in United States markets closing steady to fractionally lower.

LOCAL WHEAT SITUATION.—The wheat situation locally is in a very unsatisfactory shape, owing to the large quantity of dump grain offering. Dealers have become more cautious about handling grain which they are suspicious of being damp, as they have had considerable trouble and loss with this class of grain, on shipments which have gone forward the last few weeks. The consequence is that they will not buy the stuff at all. At some points there is a large quantity of wheat held by farmers, the bulk of which buyers will not take at any price, on account of dampness. Farmers could dry this grain themselves, as it would dry by being exposed a few hours to the sun and wind on a fine day. But there is altogether too much of it, as it could not be done on such a large scale. Some of the poorest stuff sent east has not realized sufficient to pay freight. We learn that wheat placed in store in some of the country elevators by farmers is now being hauled away by them. This includes "iced" wheat from winter threshing, which has now thawed out and become soft. Prices are irregular and uncertain. There has been a large movement from country points forward for shipment. Stocks in store at Fort William on June 25 were 1,009,280 bushels, being an increase of 19,583 bushels for the week. It was reported that elevators at some country points were full, with cars for shipment not coming forward as fast as wanted. There is still some grain standing in stack which farmers are not in a hurry to get threshed, on account of low prices.

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

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

OATS.—On the Winnipeg street market prices were easier, and the range lower at 17 to 18c per bushel. There is complaint of much damp and musty stuff offering. Country marketings have been heavy.

BARLEY.—There have been some street offerings, which bring 20 to 22c per bushel for feed quality, and about 24c for malting, at the local breweries.

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

MEAL, BEANS, ETC.—Oatmeal is reported to have sold at 5c or so under \$2 for standard and granulated. We quote jobbers prices to the retail trade at \$2.00 to \$2.05 for rolled and granulated oat meal. Cornmeal is held at \$1.60 to 1.75 per 100 lbs. Split peas \$2.60 to \$2.65 per 100 lbs. Beans, \$1.60 to \$1.65 per bushel. Pot barley, \$2.60 to \$2.65 per 100 lbs. Pearl barley \$4.20.

BUTTER.—Quiet and easy. We quote country dairy at about 12c; but up to 13c has been paid for selections.

CHEESE.—The general views of buyers seem to have settled upon 5 1/2c for new. Old jobbing at 10 1/2 to 11c.

EGGS.—Easier, and more going at 14c case lots. Quality is more varied, and buyers more cautious in selecting. We quote dealers paying 12 to 12 1/2c, and selling at 13 to 14c as to quality.

CURED MEATS.—Prices are: Dry salt long clear bacon, 9c; smoked long clear, 10 to 10 1/2c; spiced rolls, 10 to 10 1/2c; breakfast bacon, 11 1/2 to 12c; smoked hams 11 1/2 to 12c; mess pork \$15 to \$17 per bbl. Sausage quoted: Fresh pork sausage 10c per pound; Bologna sausage 8c lb; German sausage 9c per pound; ham, chicken and tongue sausage 9c per half lb packet.

LARD.—Compound held at \$1.75 per pail. Pure at \$2.20 per 20-lb. pail.

DRESSED MEATS.—No material change in prices. We quote beef 6 to 7c as to quality, mutton 13 to 14c, hogs 6 1/2 to 7c, veal 6 to 7c.

POULTRY.—Chickens offered more freely at 50 to 75c per pair. Turkeys lower at 11c live weight.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes have advanced sharply to 55 to 60c. Green stuff is getting cheaper. We quote New cabbage, 4 to 5c per lb; cucumbers, \$1 to \$1.25 per doz; onions, 4c per lb. Green stuff, by the bunch is quoted: lettuce, 20c; onions, 25c; rhubarb, 25c; radishes, 20 to 25c, all per dozen bunches.

HIDES.—There is no change locally. We quote No. 1 cows, 3 1/2c, No. 2, 3c; No. 3, 2c; No. 1 steers, 4 1/2c. Real veal, 8 to 13 lb skins, 4 to 5c per lb. Kips about same as hides. Sheepskins range in value from 75c to \$1 each, for full wool. Sheerings, 10 to 15c each. Tallow, 4 1/2c rendered; 2 1/2c rough.

HAY.—Dull and lower. Baled offered on track at \$7 to \$8 per ton. Loose \$5 to \$7. A little new hay offered.

WOOL.—Firm. Dealers are now paying a little better than 10c for the finer qualities.

SENAGA ROOT.—Scarcely any offered this spring. Dealers quote 22 to 25c per lb but are not getting any.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

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

Wheat was quiet on Monday. Prices were not greatly changed, opening 1/2c higher and closed about 1/2c higher than Saturday. Closing prices were:

| | June | July | Sept. |
|------------|--------|-----------|-----------|
| Wheat | 79 1/2 | 79 1/2 | 78 1/2 |
| Corn | 51 | 50 1/2 | 48 1/2 |
| Oats | 32 1/2 | 32 1/2 | 31 |
| Pork | — | 11 17 1/2 | 11 37 1/2 |
| Lard | — | 6 85 | 7 09 |
| Short Ribs | — | 7 22 1/2 | 7 27 1/2 |

Prices continued rather firm for wheat on Tuesday. Opening a shade lower, prices advanced about 1c, declined and closed 1/2c higher than Tuesday. Closing prices were:

| | June | July | Sept. |
|------------|--------|----------|----------|
| Wheat | 79 1/2 | 79 1/2 | 78 1/2 |
| Corn | 51 1/2 | 50 1/2 | 49 1/2 |
| Oats | 33 1/2 | 32 1/2 | 31 1/2 |
| Pork | — | 11 25 | 11 45 |
| Lard | — | 6 87 1/2 | 7 02 1/2 |
| Short Ribs | — | 7 30 | 7 30 |

Wheat was quiet on Wednesday, opening slightly lower, advanced 1/2 to 3/4c, declined 1/2c and closed 1/2c higher. Closing prices were:

| | June | July | Sept. |
|------------|--------|-----------|----------|
| Wheat | 79 1/2 | 79 1/2 | 79 1/2 |
| Corn | 51 1/2 | 51 1/2 | 49 1/2 |
| Oats | 34 1/2 | 33 1/2 | 32 1/2 |
| Pork | — | 11 37 1/2 | 11 55 |
| Lard | — | 6 90 | 7 02 1/2 |
| Short Ribs | — | 7 35 | 7 37 1/2 |

On Thursday the favorable crop reports depressed prices, there was a decline of 1/2 to 1 1/2 cents. Closing prices were:

| | June | July | Sept. |
|-------|--------|-----------|----------|
| Wheat | 78 1/2 | 78 1/2 | 78 1/2 |
| Corn | 50 1/2 | 49 1/2 | — |
| Oats | 33 1/2 | 33 1/2 | — |
| Pork | — | 11 27 1/2 | — |
| Lard | — | 6 90 | 7 02 1/2 |
| Ribs | — | 7 22 1/2 | 7 30 |

On Friday wheat was quiet and steady closing 1/2c lower. Closing prices were:

| | July | Aug. | Sept. |
|------------|--------|--------|-----------|
| Wheat | 78 1/2 | — | 78 1/2 |
| Corn | 50 1/2 | 49 1/2 | — |
| Oats | 33 1/2 | 32 1/2 | 31 1/2 |
| Pork | — | — | 11 47 1/2 |
| Lard | — | — | 7 02 1/2 |
| Short Ribs | — | — | 7 30 |

Minneapolis Closing Price Wheat.

On Saturday, July 2, wheat at Minneapolis closed as follows.—No. 1 northern, July 76c, September, 75 1/2c. A week ago July delivery closed at 76 1/2c per bushel.

Minneapolis.

Following were closing quotations on Thursday, June 30:

| | June. | July. | Sept | On tr'k. |
|----------------|-------|-------|------|----------|
| No. 1 hard | | | | 78 |
| No. 1 northern | 76½ | 76½ | 76½ | 77 |
| No. 2 northern | | | | 68 to 72 |

Flour—Tendency to accumulation of supplies. Bakers are still hardest to sell. Quoted at \$4.10 to \$4.50 for first patents; \$3.95 to \$4.20 for second patents; 3 00 to \$3.35 for fancy and export bakers; 1 40 to \$2.15 for low grades, in bags, including red dog.

Bran and Shorts—The quick rise limited the sales and checked further advance for the time. Spot demand was what was left to hold up the market for forward buyers held back to-day. Quoted at \$9 to \$9.25 for bran, \$9.25 to \$9.75 for shorts and \$10 to \$10.50 for middlings.

Oats.—Quoted at 32 to 32½c for No. 2 white, 32c No. 3 white and 30 to 31 for No. 2 and 3.

Barley—Held at 38 to 48c for No. 3. No. 4 at 30 to 40c.

Feed.—Millers held at \$16.25 to \$16.50; less than car lot \$16.50 to \$17.00 with corn meal at \$15.25 to 15.75.—Market Record, June 30.

Duluth Wheat Market.

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

| |
|-------------------------------|
| Monday—Cash 79½—July, 79½ |
| Tuesday—Cash, 79½—July, 79½ |
| Wednesday—Cash, 79½—July, 79½ |
| Thursday—Cash, 78½—July, 79 |
| Friday—Cash, 78½—July, 79 |
| Saturday—Cash 79—July 79½ |

A week ago cash closed at 79c and July, at 79½c.

New York Wheat Market.

No market on Saturday. On Friday, July 1, at New York wheat closed at 86½c for July. A week ago July closed at 86½c per bushel.

Montreal Stock Market.

Reported by Osler, Hammond & Nanton

| Banks. | Sellers. | Buyer. |
|------------------|----------|--------|
| Bank of Montreal | 233 | 221 |
| Ontario | — | — |
| Molson's | 105 | 103 |
| Toronto | — | — |
| Merchants | 153 | 150 |
| Union | — | — |
| Commerce | 142 | 140 |

Miscellaneous.

| | | |
|--|-------|-------|
| Montreal Tel | 141½ | 141 |
| Rich. & Ont. Nav. | 72½ | 70 |
| City Pass Ry | 218 | 217 |
| Montreal Gas | 210 | 208½ |
| Can. N. W. Land | 80 | 75½ |
| C. P. R. (Montreal) | 89½ | 89½ |
| C. P. R. (London) | — | 91½ |
| Money—Time | 4½ | 4 |
| —On Call | 4 | 3½ |
| Sterling 60 days, N. Y. Posted rate | 487½ | — |
| Demand | 489 | — |
| 60 days Montreal rate between banks | 97-16 | 93 |
| Demand Montreal rate between Banks | 9½ | 9½ |
| New York Exchange Montreal between banks | 1-16 | 1-16½ |

Live Stock Markets.

The Liverpool cable of the Montreal Gazette reports the cattle market there on June 27 as follows. The demand for cattle was weak to-day, but the receipts were only fair and the general supply light. Prices were well maintained in consequence, with the exception of the middling class cattle, which were lower. Quotations were as follows: Finest steers, 12 to 12½c; good to choice, 11½ to 12c; poor to medium, 10½ to 11c; inferior and bulls, 5½ to 10c.

The Montreal Stock Yards company report trade at their yards for the week ended June 27 as follows: There were heavier receipts of

export cattle, and considerable trade in this class at the yards during the week. The butchers' trade, with lighter supply, was rather better, everything clearing at fair prices. The heavy run of hogs continues, with no better values. We quote the following as being fair values: Cattle export, 4½ to 4¾; cattle butchers', good, 3½ to 4½; cattle butchers', medium, 3 to 3½c; cattle, butchers', culls, 2 to 3c; sheep, 4c; hogs, \$4.80 to \$5; calves \$2 to \$5.

Free Transportation to the Winnipeg Exhibition.

The Canadian Pacific, Manitoba & Northwestern, Northern Pacific and Great North-west Central railway companies and the Alberta railway and Coal company have generously agreed to convey all exhibits from Manitoba and the Northwest Territories absolutely free of freight charges, provided the ownership of the exhibits is not changed, and that they are returned immediately after the show to the points from which they were originally shipped.

From points east of Manitoba exhibits will be brought in at the regular tariff rates, and will be returned to the original place of shipment free of charge, provided the ownership does not change.

The railway companies have also agreed to greatly reduce rates of fare for visitors to the exhibition. From many points the fares for the round trip will be much less than the ordinary fares for the single journey. The exhibition opens July 25, continuing to July 29.

British Columbia Sealers.

Great excitement prevails in British Columbia over the report that United States cruisers have seized the steamer Coquitlam in Alaska waters, besides several Canadian sealers. The Coquitlam is owned by the Union Steamship Co., of Vancouver, and was chartered by an association of sealers to carry supplies to the schooners in Behring sea and collect and bring back skins. The Union company will make representations to the Dominion Government in regard to the matter, as it is claimed that there is nothing to show that either vessel or cargo had anything to justify the seizure.

British Grain Trade.

The Mark Lane Express, of June 27, in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says. The English wheat markets are in a discouraging condition, the average being under 30s, and recalling the dismal experience of 1889-90. The depression arises from the withdrawal of the Russian ukase forbidding the exportation of wheat. The British markets have thereby been flooded with Russian wheat. Foreign wheat has declined 1s for American and Russian, and 6d on the Australian, Argentine and Californian. The prospects for the future import trade are not bright.

Grain and Milling.

The stone for the grist mill at Wapella, Assa., is all on the ground.

Wolsley Milling co., grist mill, Wolsley, are applying for incorporation.

Wheat sown in Assiniboia territory has been sold for seed in Dakota this year at \$2 to \$2.50 per bushel.

It is reported that at High Bluff, Man., W. R. Cahoon has leased his mill for a term of years to P. Barclay.

Work has been commenced on the erection of Bateman & Chapman's elevator, at Hartney, Man., which will have a capacity of 30,000 bushels.

It is said an effort will be made to have another vote on the bonus to a proposed flour mill at Hartney, by those in favor of the bonus, as it is claimed the bonus was defeated through a fluke.

Joseph Woodruff, of Kingston, Ont., has left for Killarney, Manitoba, where he will build a flour mill with a 75 barrel capacity. He has been granted a bonus to establish the mill.

Campbell & Green, of Portage la Prairie, report 100,000 bush, grain to market at each of several points west, with no buyers or low prices, the damp condition being the chief cause.

A correspondent at Bossovain, writing on June 23, says: Grain has been moving freely during the past week, from 3,000 to 5,000 bushels being marketed daily. Buyers experience great difficulty in getting empty cars. A fifty thousand bushel elevator is to be built by the Patrons of Industry. A meeting was held a few days ago, when directors were chosen and the work is to be begun as soon as is possible.

About two hundred farmers and citizens held a meeting at Portage la Prairie recently, for the purpose of taking preliminary steps in the matter of organizing co-operative milling company. It was reported that some 440 shares of \$25 each had been taken up, and fifty more shares will be all that is required to be disposed of. The meeting elected the following as a board of directors who afterwards elected their own officers: President, Thos. Sissons; secretary, Thos. Metcalf; Wm. Fulton, Colin McKay, Chas. Cuthbert and Chas Green. It is proposed to erect a 100 barrel mill. An effort will be made to unite with the Farmers' Elevator company.

Manitoba Crop Outlook.

The weather continued abnormally cold most of the week, and not favorable to forcing growth. Friday, July 1, brought a warm change in the temperature, but Saturday (to-day) indicated cooler weather with rain. Some patches of wheat sown early under favorable conditions are away in advance of the rest of the crop. These fields give rise to the news paper paragraphs frequently seen of tall grain. They are the exception, however. The general condition of the crop is late. Grain sown early which got a good start during the rainy weather earlier in the season, is looking fairly well, though most reliable reports indicate that the crop is later than usual with the exception of a few patches here and there, as previously noted, which are in advance of the general condition. Later sown grain is very backward, and in some districts very poor while in some sections there are fields of the latest sowing which has never sprouted at all. The weather has not been favorable to late sowing. Showers have been numerous during June, but they have been mostly of a light local nature. While these showers have been sufficient for the earlier sown grain, there has not been enough moisture in some districts to bring on the later sowing. Under the influence of a brisk wind and a June sun quite a heavy shower would be dried up before it would have any effect upon seed in the ground, consequently the latest sown fields in some districts are a failure to start with. This does not affect wheat, these very late sowings being mostly barley, with some patches of oats. Late broad cast seeding has suffered most, as the surface was dried in harrowing and the moisture since has not been sufficient to bring on the crops. The situation may be summed up as follows: A percentage of the crop well advanced and looking fine; general condition backward for the season but looking fairly well and healthy, later sowing poor and very backward, very late sowing a failure in districts where rainfall has been insufficient. Some sections want rain, and six weeks of forcing weather is required by the crop at large.

The congress of chambers of commerce of the British Empire declared on Thursday for free trade by adopting Mr. Medley's resolution by a vote of 47 to 34. Sir Charles Tupper's amendment in favor of preferential duties was brought up again and finally defeated on a re-vote of 55 to 33.

Manitoba.

J. Loughman veterinary surgeon, Winnipeg, is dead.
McArthur's saw mill at Birtle has been put in operation.

J. A. McKay, livery, Winnipeg; sold out under execution and chattel mortgage.

The Canadian Pacific railway company is enlarging its work shops in Winnipeg.

Munroe & Co, wholesale liquors, Brandon, have compromised at 50c on the dollar.

J. McClary, of the McClary company, London, Ont., was in Winnipeg last week on a visit.

Shore & Co. have started a carriage shop at Hartney, over Thomas & Mathews machine shop.

The total arrival of immigrants at Winnipeg for June was 1,585 and twenty carloads of stock and effects.

The stock of the late John Stark, drugs, Portage la Prairie, will be offered for sale by the sheriff on July 5.

Manitoba Red Fyfe wheat has carried off the champion gold medal at the International Millers' Exhibition, London, England.

Hugh McBean in wholesale fruits and produce, at 232 King street, Winnipeg. Mr. McBean was lately dealing in oils.

The Manitoba legislature was dissolved on Monday. Nominations are fixed for Saturday, the 16th of July, and the elections a week later, the 23rd July.

A. C. McKeown & Co., general dealers of Boissevain, report that since adopting a strictly cash basis in their business they have had an increase of 100 per cent. over cash receipts for the same period last year.

A fire broke out in the loft of Waddell's livery stable, Minnedosa, on July 1, consuming the stable, the Brunswicks hotel and a large store house. Most of the contents were saved. Cause of the fire is unknown. Insurance about \$4,000; loss eight to ten thousand.

W. Bateman & Co., wholesale manufacturers of biscuits and confectionery, Winnipeg, have placed an exhibit of the product of their factory in the provincial immigration office in Winnipeg. It shows some of the lines of fine biscuits, candies, etc, manufactured by the firm.

A party of men who lately arrived from Fisher River, Lake Winnipeg, report that Capt. Robinson's lumber mill at that point was burned to the ground on Sunday morning. The origin of the fire is not known. The loss will be heavy as there is a large quantity of logs yet uncut.

At the Dominion lands office at Minnedosa last year there were 212 entries for homesteads and 203 hay permits issued. Of the patents applied for 104 were granted and 2 refused. 110 homestead entries were cancelled. At Dauphin there were 121 entries for homesteads. The total receipts last year amounted to \$12,513.

A settler from South Dakota was in town on Friday last, says the Minnedosa Tribune, with a large drove of stock, on his way to Newdale, where he intends to locate. He had lived long enough in South Dakota to find out that there he had very hard work and poor returns. He was here last fall and being pleased with what he saw decided to make this his home. He intends to go extensively into dairying which he will make as he has several diplomas received at Dakota fairs for his exhibition of butter and cheese.

The directors of the Great Northwest Life Assurance company met last week at the office of J. H. Brock and elected the following officers of the company: President, Alexander Macdonald, mayor of Winnipeg; vice-presidents, the Hon. John Robson, M.P.P., premier of the province of British Columbia; W. B. Scarth, managing director of the Canada and Northwest Land company, J. H. Ashdown, hardware

merchant, Winnipeg; managing director, J. H. Brock; solicitor, J. A. M. Aikins, Q.C. It was decided by the new board to purchase debentures of the city of Winnipeg for the purpose of making the deposit required by law with the receiver-general of the Dominion.

Mr. Griffin, of the C.P.R. land department, Winnipeg, returned last week from the west. He has been out on the Pipestone extension arranging business connected with the four townships on this line. The principal town will be called Pipestone and is situated on section 9, township 7, range 26, and is 23 miles from the main line of the Souris extension and 22 miles south of Virden on the main trail between that town and Melita. Pipestone, it is expected, will be the market town for this district, situated as it is in one of the most fertile spots of Southern Manitoba.

Alberta.

Grading on the southern extension of the Calgary and Edmonton Ry. was resumed about nine miles from Macleod on June 20. They will grade about quarter of a mile a day.

J. G. McCallum of Calgary has shipped during the last two weeks some dozen carloads of stone from his quarry to Brandon. He has also had applications from Prince Albert for dimension stone windows and door sills.

Owing to the increase of population during the past three months says the *Edmonton Bulletin*, potatoes from being a drug in the market at 25c or 30c a bushel have suddenly risen to \$1. Oats have likewise risen from 20c to 34c. Hay has also risen from \$6 to \$8 a ton.

Arrangements have been made by the Alberta breeders to ship a train load of Albert horses to Mr. Folkes at the Geary Farm, Bothwell, to be thoroughly broken in and put in good condition for the British market. They will be kept at Bothwell for a month and then forwarded to England. Mr. Folkes expressed the opinion that they can be sold in England at good prices.

John McLaren and Geo. W. McBean, of Winnipeg, have opened business as manufacturers, commission and insurance agents at Calgary. They represent the following companies: Waterous Engine Co., limited, Brantford; Hope & Co., tents, awnings, &c., Winnipeg; Northwest Barb Wire Co., Winnipeg; Hingston Smith Arms Co., Winnipeg; Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New York, Liverpool & London & Globe Fire Insurance Co., Manitoba & Northwest Loan Co.

Assiniboia.

Word has been received that the new town at the coal fields on the Souris extension will be called Estevan.

The prize list of the of the ninth annual exhibition to be held at Grenfell is out in pamphlet form. The exhibition will be held on Thursday, July 14th.

A Mr. Bradley will start in the blacksmith business at Wapella. At the same place J. Brown, saddler, is opening business, and J. Tudge is building a livery stable.

At Wolsley S. V. Bray has been making additions to his store which will more than double its capacity. A. G. Thomson has purchased the store owned by G. L. Dodds.

The general stock of the estate of Richard Tees, Moosmin, will be sold by auction, at Winnipeg, on July 1. Stock amounts to \$7,589, which is added \$2,357 book debts, and \$300 real estate.

The *Saskatchewan* newspaper, published at Prince Albert, Sask., is dead.

A further advance was telegraphed in salmon from the coast to day, says a Toronto paper of June 28, of 5c, the best brands being \$1.80. For spot prices range from \$1.40 to \$1.60 as to brand.

Northwest Ontario.

Mills, jeweller, Port Arthur, has moved to Fort William.

J. H. Honnessy, liquors, Rat Portage, has sold out to James Courtney.

D. A. Madill, Fort William, has sold out his bakery to J. R. Brown and W. Fraser.

A new departure in lumbering is being made by Graham, Horne & Co., of Port Arthur. The tug Hebard arrived on June 23, from the south shore, towing a large raft of saw logs which were taken out in Wisconsin to be sawn here.

The Citizens' Electric company of Rat Portage have given a contract to the National Electric Light company, of Eau Claire, Wis., to put in the dynamos with all the latest improvements sufficient to supply 2,000 lights of 16 candle power.

Ross, Hall & Brown, of Rat Portage, have put in a 500 horse power water wheel at their water power at Norman. Several enquiries have been received for power, which have led to this being done and arrangements have been made so that other large wheels can be put on as required. They expect at an early date to organize a stock company to erect a large flour mill on the property.

An important railway and mining deal was made here, says a Port Arthur telegram. Some Minnesota capitalists have signed a contract with the Port Arthur, Duluth and Western railway company, which has been ratified by the board of directors, to mine 100,000 tons of ore per annum for ten years, a million tons in all. The mines from which this ore is to be taken are situated in Minnesota, about four miles south of Gunflint lake, the terminus of the Port Arthur and Duluth railway. The arrangement provides for the building of four mills before October 1st, and it is expected the ore will be shipped before the snow flies this fall.

The Press Drill and Broadcast Seeder.

The South Dakota Agricultural College and Experiment Station gives the result of a series of experiments in seeding by the press drill and broadcast method in these words:

"A comparison of these two principal methods of seeding has been in progress at the station for the past four seasons. The average yield of wheat for that period, press drilled at the rate of one bushel per acre, was 19 bushels and 10 pounds; broadcasted at the same rate, 16 bushels 56 pounds. Where a less quantity of seed was used the difference, in favor of the press drilled, was still greater but when the seed was increased to six pecks or more per acre, the results were practically the same.

"With oats, press drilled at the rate of two bushels per acre, the average yield was 47 bushels eight pounds; broadcasted at the same rate, 40 bushels 29 pounds. With less amount of seed the difference in favor of the press drilled was more strongly marked, but with 10 pecks to 12 pecks per acre, the results favored slightly the broadcast method.

"The conclusion may be summed up briefly as follows: Quick germination however dry the season, economy of seed and evenness of distribution, growth and ripening, are points in favor of the press drill; economy in cost of implements and labor favor the broadcast method. With abundant moisture there will be no appreciable difference in the two methods, but for our usual dry seeding time the press drill is the more reliable implement."—*Dakota Farmer.*

At a meeting of the pharmaceutical association of the territories, held at Regina recently, the following officers were chosen: Robert Martin president; Walter Bolo vice president; W. G. Pettingell registrar. By-laws were adopted and provision made for the examination of candidates.

Profits on Cotton.

Cotton stocks may well sell at their present high values when such large profits are made on manufactured cotton; for instance the raw article has been bought at from 6½ to 90 per lb, while the manufactured article commands 220 per lb for grey and 350 for white. Such profits are simply magnificent for the combine, however vexatious and annoying they may be for wholesale dealers and the great mass of consumers, who are still compelled to pay as high prices as ever, in face of the unprecedented drop in the price of the raw material. One of our large wholesale dealers stated a few days ago that he questioned if the combine would be able to maintain their present extravagant rates into the spring, as he hoped to make arrangements with United States firms before then, which would relieve him of the necessity of buying from the combine. — *Trade Bulletin.*

Alberta Creameries.

An article in the *Canadian Grocer* of June 17th calls attention to the market in British Columbia for Ontario creamery butter, and advises butter makers that they can build up a profitable trade in that province. A few days ago 6,000 lbs of creamery butter were shipped to British Columbia by a creamery in Guelph, and as a great deal of the butter used on the coast is brought in from the United States, the *Grocer* reasons that Ontario, by supplying a better article, could usurp the whole trade. But a question which must present itself to those who are acquainted with the capacity of Alberta is— "Why should either Ontario or the United States sell a pound of butter in British Columbia, when we have here the finest grazing lands in the world?" We only require the proper men in the creamery business in this country not only to secure the whole coast market but to establish a large foreign trade as well. There can be no doubt about either the

splendid quality of the butter produced here or of the financial success of the business when properly carried on. The cost of feeding cattle in Ontario is vastly greater than here, yet dairymen make handsome profits. With our rich grasses, which produce the best of milk, the cheapness of feeding, we should not only be able to oust all rivals from such a near market as British Columbia, but should be able to compete successfully with eastern shippers in the old country markets. All that is wanted to place Alberta in a foremost position among butter countries is the development of the industry, and this we are sure would soon be effected were it generally known what magnificent opportunities this country offers to intelligent dairymen with a small capital. — *Calgary Tribune.*

On and after July 1st, the limits of size for packets of patterns or samples of merchandise addressed to all countries in the Postal Union will be as follows: 12 inches in length, 8 inches in width, 4 inches in depth. For packets made up in the form of a roll the limits will be 12 inches in length and 6 inches in diameter. The maximum weight allowed for pattern or sample packets will be 12 ozs. in the case of those sent to the undermentioned countries: Argentine Republic, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Congo Free State, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Greece, Guatemala, Hawaii, Holland, Honduras (Republic of), Hungary, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxemburg, Mexico, Portugal, Roumania, Salvador, Serbia, Siam, Spain, Switzerland, Tunis, United States and Venezuela. In the case of all other foreign countries the limit of weight will be 8 ozs.

Judge Otis, of St. Paul, Minnesota, made a ruling last week in the case of the Union Bank of Canada against Allen & Co. that will be of interest to the business world. During the

bonspiel in St. Paul in February last a draft of \$400 was drawn by Joseph A. Rodgers on the Union Bank at Winnipeg, and was negotiated by Allen & Co. of St. Paul and forwarded to the bank at Winnipeg for collection. The bank paid the draft under the belief that it was drawn by one J. A. Rogers, a business man of Winnipeg. Rogers, without the "d" in his name, repudiated the draft, as it was not made by him. The bank then sued Allen & Co. as indorsers. The defendants were given judgment on the pleading and declared in substance that when a drawee had paid a draft that turned out to be a forgery, he could not recover the money from an endorser who was not in terms a party to the draft and in the absence of an allegatory charging any connection between the forger and the endorser. It was the duty of the bank to be convinced of the genuineness of the draft before paying it.

SPECIAL TRADE NOTICE.

To gain the public confidence is essential to business success, and it can only be gained by a steady course of faithful dealing with them. It is by this course that Messrs. Tuckett & Son have secured the great success of their "Myrtle Navy" tobacco. This confidence is not only a source of business to the firm, but also a source of economy which the consumers get the benefit of. The merchant never loses a moment of time in examining the quality of the tobacco. The name fixes the quality as absolutely as the mint stamp fixes the value of the guinea. It is not even necessary for the commercial traveller's trunk to be burdened with a sample of "Myrtle Navy." All his customers know what it is, and know in an instant when it has been supplied. There is no room for any dispute about it. No waste of time or postage in writing complaints about it. These may look like trifles to the uninitiated, but they save money and enable merchants to perform the work of distribution at the smallest possible cost. They are part of the reasons why the finest quality of tobacco grown can be sold at so cheap a price.

IT IS CERTAINLY—

A GREAT TRIBUTE TO MELISSA

THAT SUCH PERSISTENT ATTEMPTS ARE MADE TO PRODUCE IMITATIONS.

Counterfeit money to pass current even among the most ignorant must be made to resemble genuine coin.

In like manner it is found necessary to even copy Melissa patterns and styles in the frantic effort to place imitation goods on the market.

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

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

WE NEITHER DEAL IN COUNTERFEITS NOR PLAY SECOND FIDDLE.

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

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

— WE HAVE PLACED IN THE HANDS OF —

Leading Wholesale Dry Goods, Millinery and Woollen Houses

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

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

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

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

THE MELISSA MANUFACTURING CO

GREENE & SONS COMPANY

WHOLESALE

FUR S,

HATS, CAPS,
Etc., Etc.

Manitoba Fall Trade, 1892.

MEN'S
FURNISHINGS

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

WAREHOUSE,

517, 519, 521, 523 and 525 St. Paul Street, **MONTREAL**

RUBLEE, RIDDELL and CO.

Commission Merchants

AND IMPORTERS OF

Green and Dried Fruits.

15 OWEN STREET,

WINNIPEG

W. R. Johnston and Co.

(Late Livingston, Johnston & Co.)

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS

OF READY MADE

CLOTHING.

44 BAY STREET, TORONTO

Samples at McIntyre } REPRESENTATIVE.
Block, Winnipeg } A. W. Lashor & W. W. Armstrong

JAS. MCCREADY & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,
MONTREAL.

SAMPLE ROOMS, 496 MAIN ST. WINNIPEG
W. WILLIAMS, AGENT



Home Production

WE MANUFACTURE

BARB WIRE,
PLAIN TWISTED WIRE, WITHOUT BARBS.

And are Agents for the

Woven Wire Fencing.

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

Manitoba Wire Company.

LIME JUICE.

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

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

Bole, Wynne & Co.

132 Princess Street, Winn'peg.

BINDER TWINE!

MANUFACTURERS OF THE FOLLOWING FAVORITE BRANDS, VIZ:

BLUE CAP, Manilla, - RED CAP,
BLUE RIBBON " - CROWN.

SILVER COMPOSITE.

For Prices, Samples, Etc., Apply to our Manitoba
and North-west Agents,

Merrick, Anderson & Co., Winnipeg.

CONSUMER'S CORDAGE COMPANY, LIMITED,

MONTREAL.

J. & A. Clearihue,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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

Yates Street, VICTORIA, B.C.
P.O. BOX 536.

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

Victoria Rice Mill

VICTORIA, B.C.

CHINA and JAPAN RICE,
RICE FLOUR AND BREWERS' RICE.

WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY.

HALL, ROSS & CO., - Agents.

CROWDER & PENZER,

FEED, PRODUCE AND

Commission :- Merchants,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Hay, Oats, Bran, Shorts, Chop Feed, &c

The Oldest Established Business in Town.
Correspondence and Quotations Solicited

VANCOUVER, B.C.

The Brackman & Kerr Milling Co.,

(LIMITED)

Oatmeal and Ground Feed Millers.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

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CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

VICTORIA, - - B.C.

Geo C THOMPSON J. L. BECKWITH, CHAS. R. KING.

BECKWITH, THOMPSON & KING,

CONSIGNEES, BROKERS,

General Commission and Mercantile Agents.

51 Wharf Street, Cor. Fort,

Special Attention given to Consignments.
Prime Creamery Butter.

CORRESPONDENCE
SOLICITED. VICTORIA, B.C.

McMILLAN & HAMILTON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—

BUTTER, EGGS, FRUITS AND PRODUCE

A PERFECT SYSTEM OF

COLD STORAGE.

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

LELAND HOUSE, VANCOUVER

British Columbia.

The leading commercial hotel of the city.
Directly above the C.P.R. Station and Steam-
boat wharf. All modern improvements. Sample
rooms for travellers.

INSLEY & EDWARDS, - Proprietors.

Thompson & Co.

Grain, Flour, Produce

—AND—

General Commission,

185 Notre Dame Street East,
WINNIPEG.

Consignments Solicited.

PROMPT RETURNS.

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VANCOUVER, - - B.C.

The Liveliest Newspaper and Best Advertising Medium
on the Pacific Coast.

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J. CANNING,

Direct Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS

AND COUNTRY PRODUCE.

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P.O. Box 711.

MAJOR & ELDRIDGE,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Vancouver, - B.C.

Butter, Eggs, Cheese and Pork Products.

FRESH EGGS WANTED.

Mellon, Smith & Co.

(Successors to Springer, Mellon & Co.)

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Shipping, Insurance and General Agents

Free, Bonded and Excise Warehouses.

GENERAL FORWARDING.

Advances made on Consignments of goods.

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COLLECTORS, COMMISSION & GENERAL AGENTS,

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SOLICITOR OF THE

Provinces of Ontario & British Columbia.

Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc. Special attention to
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TELEPHONE, WHARF 313
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HARRY T. DEVINE & CO.

FLOUR, FEED & PRODUCE MERCHANTS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR VANCOUVER, NEW WESTMINSTER
AND DISTRICT FOR

LEITCH BROS.

CELEBRATED OAK LAKE, MANITOBA FLOUR

Wharves, False Creek, Westminster Avenue,

HEAD OFFICE AND STORE,
130 Cordova St. - Vancouver, B.C.

Consignments Solicited. Bank References

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A. Robertson, Victoria.

Martin & Robertson,

PROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

VANCOUVER AND VICTORIA.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments.

Excellent Storage Facilities. Correspondence Solicited

J. & T. BELL

FINE

BOOTS & SHOES

MONTREAL.

Representative for Manitoba, N.W.T. and
British Columbia,

L. GODBOLT, WINNIPEG, McIntyre Block

Eggs and Choice Butter

Bought, also handled on commission by

F. R. Stewart,

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

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

FLOUR.

Patent Hungarian,

Strong Bakers. Straight Bakers

Superfine.

BRAN.

SHORTS.

CHOPPED FEED.

Grain Shippers

Correspondence from Cash Buyers Solicited.

LEITCH BROS.,

FLOUR MILLS,

Oak Lake, - Man.

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.

June 28, 1892.

There is no change in the business situation since last report except that several more failures have occurred. The effect upon business has been to excite distrust among wholesale and commission dealers and to curtail credit to the smallest possible limit. As a consequence orders are being refused except accompanied by cash. Temporarily this has caused depression, limited the circulation of money and rendered accounts slow, but the ultimate effect will be wholesome. Complaints are made of eastern wholesale men having forced goods on merchants to report large orders and this to some extent has helped to bring about the present condition of affairs. Business otherwise is good and the volume considerable. The crops promise to be magnificent in every respect. The amount of building going on in all parts of the province must have a beneficial effect on business. Generally the outlook is hopeful and especially in regard to the interior.

B. C Market Quotations.

FLOUR AND FEED, etc.—The market is steady and unchanged, with the exception of the prices in grain, which have been reduced. Feed wheat is demoralized and over a half dozen cars have been refused. No more consignments are wanted. Quotations are: Manitoba patents \$5.85; strong bakers \$5.50; ladies' choice \$6; prairie lily \$5.75; Oregon \$5.75; Spokane \$5.65; Enderby mills—Premium \$6; three star \$5.75; two star \$5.40; oatmeal eastern \$3.40; California \$4.35; National mills, Victoria \$3.65; rolled oats eastern \$3; California \$3.75; National mills \$3.75; cornmeal \$3.10; split peas \$3.50; pearl barley \$4.50. Rice—The Victoria rice mills quote wholesale: Japan rice, per ton, \$77.50; China rice, do, \$70; rice flour, do, \$70; chit rice, do, \$25; rice meal, do \$17.50; chopped feed \$33 to \$35 per ton; bran \$24; shorts \$25; oats \$30 to \$32; wheat 35 to \$40; oil cake \$40. Wheat is quoted in car lots for feed \$15 to \$21 per ton; oats \$25.50 to \$26; chop barley \$25. California malting barley \$26 to \$27 f.o.b. in San Francisco. California chop \$32 to \$33; hay \$20.

DAIRY.—Eastern creamery is quoted at 26c and Manitoba dairy 20 to 21c. New cheese 13c. Manitoba dairy as a rule is fairly good but light in color and will not keep. There is a lot of old creamery and dairy in stock for sale as cooking butter at 12½ to 13c, so that none of that quality is wanted.

EGGS.—Eastern eggs, 14½ to 15c; local fresh, 25c.

MEATS.—Hams 13½ to 14 cents; breakfast bacon 13½ to 14 cents; backs 13 to 13½ cents; short rolls 11 to 11½c; dry rolls 11c; green long clear 11 cents. Lard is quoted as follows: In tubs, 12 cents per lb; in pails 12½ cents; in tins 13 cents; lard compound 11 to 11½ cents.

FISH.—Salmon, 7 to 8c; halibut 6 to 7c; smelts 6c; sturgeon 3 to 4c cod 6c; crabs \$1 a dozen; clams 50c a pail; trout, 12 to 15c retail. There is little or no sale for flounders.

LIVE STOCK, FRESH MEATS, ETC.—Prices have been lowered and stock plentiful. Fine steers are quoted 4c; cows, 3½c; dressed beef, 7½c; lambs, \$4.50 apiece, dressed, \$5; sheep, 5½c; mutton, 12c; hogs, 8c; pork, 11c; calves, 7c; veal 11c. The supply of beeves is now principally from up country; sheep from Oregon; veal from the interior; hogs from Eastern Ontario.

FRUIT, NUTS, ETC.—The market is well stocked with fruits of the season, but prices are maintained. In Victoria the local supply of strawberries is large and prices are down to

8c per pound wholesale; in Vancouver they have not got below 10c and are not likely to. Quotations are: Oranges, seedlings \$3.00 to \$3.75; Mediterranean sweets \$3.50 to \$4.00; bananas \$3.50 to \$4.25; peaches, \$1.50; apricots \$1.00 to \$1.25; cherries, \$1.10 to \$1.25; plums, \$1.25; California apples, \$2; evaporated apples, 10c; do peaches, 11c; do apricots 11c; do prunes 11c; pitted plums 11c; cherries, California, \$1 per box; st awberries, 20 to 25c per box. Raisins \$2 to \$2.75; apples, \$7 per barrel. Beans, 3½. Almonds 18c; walnuts 15c; filberts 15c; Brazil 15c; pine, 20c; peanuts 11c.

VEGETABLES.—New potatoes, \$1.40 per owt; old do, 1s per pound; cabbage, 2c; California onions, 14c.

SALMON.—The situation is much stronger and it is stated that considerable of the 1892 pack has been sold at good prices. Fishing is already under way at the north canneries. Sales have been reported at 22; 61.

LUMBER.—Island Association prices are:—Rough merchantable lumber, per M, \$12; double dressed and edged, \$22.50; single, do, \$20; No. 1 tongued and groove flooring, \$20; Rough deck plank, \$14; lath, \$2.25; shingles, \$2.25. For export nominal quotations are: Rough merchantable, ordinary sizes in lengths, to 40 feet, inclusive, \$9 per M; rough deck plank, average length 35 feet, \$19; dressed flooring, \$17; picket, \$9; lath, 4 feet, \$2.

SUGARS.—Quotations are unchanged as follows: Granulated 5½c; extra C 5½c; yellow 4½c; golden C 4½c.

SHIPPING.—The average is well kept, although shipping is showing the general quietude. The following is the total tonnage in port:

| Port. | No. | Tonnage. |
|-----------------|-----|----------|
| Vancouver | 4 | 2,783 |
| Victoria | 2 | 1,791 |
| Nanaimo | 5 | 7,243 |
| Chemainus | 1 | 929 |
| Total | 12 | 18,731 |

Brief Business Notes.

John George, hotel, South Westminster, has been burned out.

Geo. Flux, grocer, Westminster, advertises his business for sale.

J. M. Thacker & Co. have opened a steam laundry at Vancouver.

Beaton & Pyke, general store, South Westminster, have been burned out.

David Wadds, late of Toronto, has taken over the business of the Vancouver Photo Co., Vancouver.

The British Columbia Fruit Canning & Coffee Co., Vancouver, is increasing its capital stock to \$50,000.

Smith & Hogue, grocers and bakers, Nanaimo, have assigned to A. R. Johnston & Co. and E. M. Yarwood.

Alfred E. Allen has retired from Allen, Wilson & Creighton, tailors, Victoria; Wilson & Creighton continue.

The engineering firm of Perry, Gray & Davys, Victoria and Nelson, have decided to open an office at Vernon with J. H. Gray, C.E., in charge.

The Fraser River Fruit Canning Co., of Chilliwack, are making extensive additions to their cannery and will in future manufacture pickles.

Dodwell, Carill & Co., of Hong Kong, agents of the N.P.S.S. line, are going to open offices in Victoria and Tacoma, with Alex. Stewart as manager.

The government has appointed the following gentlemen members of the provincial board of horticulture: Electoral district of Westminster north of the Fraser river, T. Cunningham; electoral district of Westminster south of Fraser river, A. C. Wells; remainder of mainland, G. B. Martin, M.P.P.; Victoria, Esquimault, Cowichan and islands, G. A. McTavish; remainder of Vancouver island, J. P. Booth, M.P.P.

T. R. Jones, Northfield, has assigned. The union coal mines at Comox are closed down.

Connor & Lennon, plumbers, Vancouver, have dissolved.

Lots in Eldorado city, Slokan Lake, are to be sold July 15th.

Hanmill & White intend erecting a \$200,000 saw mill at Alberni.

Robert Graham is opening a new hotel at Courtenay, Comox district.

H. E. Crossdale and J. H. Brownlee, land agents etc., have dissolved.

Biscowitz & Co, Victoria, shipped \$25,000 worth of furs to England last week.

The Vancouver World is now printed in a two story brick building of its own.

A. M. Beattie has leased the Vancouver market building and has instituted auction sales of fruit.

The sheriff sold the Manor house, Vancouver, last week to Captain Edwards, late of the Leland.

The Central Farmers' Institute of British Columbia was organized in New Westminster last week.

Elliott Bell re-ires from the firm of Chipman, Morgan & Co., shipping and commission agents, Vancouver.

Robert Hamilton, of McMillan & Hamilton, Vancouver, has returned from an extended business trip east.

N. C. Woodward has opened a well equipped boarding and lodging house on Westminster avenue, Vancouver.

The Empress of Japan sailed on Sunday with 42 saloon passengers and 1,700 tons of freight, mainly flour and cotton.

Phillips & Son, soda water manufacturers, Victoria, dissolved, and will be carried on as Phillips Bros. in future.

The Red Cross Brewery, Vancouver, has been transformed into a lager beer concern and reopened last week for business.

W. J. Meakin, proprietor of the Club, Vancouver, has gone to Vernon to take charge of the new hotel there, the Kalimalka.

J. C. Keith has retired as manager of the Vancouver branch of the Bank of British Columbia, and will be banquetted this week.

A valuable strike of silver lead ore has been made in the neighborhood of Fort Steele, also some good gray copper. Samples are being assayed.

J. F. Goldberg, of the Cheapside clothing house, Vancouver, has purchased for \$10,000 cash G. S. McConnell's wholesale dry goods and gents' furnishing business.

R. P. Rithet is starting a palo alto scheme, and for that purpose is clearing land on Saanich road, and is importing thoroughbreds from Australia and the United States.

The steamship Danube from the north reports that on the Naas and Skeena rivers the salmon fishing had commenced, and all the canneries were doing fairly well, McLellan's cannery, on the Naas, leading with 850 cases, last Sunday. At Queen Charlotte's Island, the Skidegate Oil Works have been doing remarkable well, having put up, in less than one month, over 12,000 gallons of oil, of which 10,000 gallons were shipped to Nanaimo and Victoria, on the Danube.

Golden is passing through just such a state of anxiety as Nelson. Mr. Atwood, an English mining expert, has gone with Mr. Hammond, of Toronto, and Mr. Reynolds, of London, accompanied by many townfolk, to the Vermont district and Vermont Creek claim, for the purpose of making a thorough examination of the winter's development work, and to ascertain whether the claim is worth taking up by the syndicate which has a bond on it. Last summer this syndicate bonded the property and put on a large staff to develop it.

A writ of attachment has been issued against the stock of D. C. Coverley, Mount Pleasant Coverley has left the country,

Doering & Morstrand's new lager beer brewery, Vancouver, was opened on Thursday afternoon. They have put in a complete \$50,000 plant.

Fifty-seven vessels are on their way and are chartered to load cargoes on the sound and at British Columbia ports. Their total tonnage is 62,242.

James Young, of the People's store, Nanaimo, has assigned. His liabilities are placed at 17,000 and according to his statement the creditors, if they accept his offer, will receive 80: on the dollar.

Messrs. Port & Winch yesterday shipped five boxes of salmon on ice to Vancouver, for the ss. Empress of Japan. The fish are to be kept in the steamers refrigerators fresh during the whole of the voyage.

Six money-by-laws were passed in Vancouver on Tuesday last aggregating \$570,000—for completion waterworks \$69,000; extension waterworks \$114,000; street improvements \$95,000; school sites and buildings \$150,000; sewerage system \$150,000.

Inspector of Fisheries McNab has received written information from Ottawa that cannerymen will not be permitted to dump offal into the river. The cannerymen are greatly dissatisfied over the regulation, and allege that it will materially affect their business.

An exchange says: Three buildings are on the point of completion at Nakusp—the Nakusp house, Thomas's hotel and Lamon's store. Jack Walsh is building a freight house and has a lot of goods ready to pack into the mines when the trail is finished. The post office will be located on the high ground near the Nakusp house. Of 114,000 feet of lumber and about 80,000 shingles sent down from Revelstoke there is none left, and 25,000 feet will be sent down immediately for another hotel which is to be built for Mr. Rathwell.

Wheat in England.

The London *Miller*, of June 3, in its monthly review, reports the course of the wheat markets during May, as follows: The month's trade began with steady markets. At Liverpool on the 3rd values for foreign wheat were supported, while English wheat was the turn dearer at Leeds, Newcastle and Hull. On the 4th the Scottish markets were unchanged. On the 5th Birmingham was rather dearer for all sorts of wheat, and Bristol reported a good business at full currencies. On the 6th London and Liverpool were both decidedly firm, though neither were notably dearer. On the 7th, 9th and 10th little change took place, but the large deliveries from farmers began to exercise a depressing influence. Thus a telegram from Salisbury on the 10th ran: "Wheat in good supply; slow trade at prices rather against sellers." The 11th brought no alteration to the Scottish markets. The 12th, however, saw a slight fall at Bristol and Birmingham. On the 13th London quoted an average of 32s 4d, while Liverpool was 1d per cental lower on the week. On the 14th Norwich was 61 lower, and a similar fall took place at Mark Lane on the 16th. Californian on the 17th was sold at the Baltic for 36s 61 per quarter, and with fine and warm weather and good home deliveries the markets from this date to the end of the month were steadily against the holder. On the 19th 36s was taken for Californian arrived cargoes. On the 20th Liverpool declined a halfpenny per cental. On the 21st Canterbury, Bedford, Wisbech and Worcester were 61 to 1s cheaper. On the 23rd Mark Lane was 6d down for all sorts of wheat and flour. Liverpool was fairly steady on the 24th, and the Scotch markets of the 25th were stationary. On the 26th Birmingham was 61 cheaper. On the 27th the London average fell to 31s 9d per quarter, and on the 28th nearly all the country markets

were a full shilling lower on the fortnight. Mark Lane on the 30th was 1s lower for both English and foreign wheat; flour was not quite so depressed as wheat, the retail enquiry being fair. On the 31st Californian cargoes sold for 35s 9d per quarter, new crop Calcutta on passage as low as 31s per quarter and arrived Australian at 37s per quarter.

May has not been a "merry" month for either farmers or importers. The failures at Mark Lane and Liverpool have not been serious, still there have been such events, and the knowledge always creates an uneasy feeling. The weather for the first fourteen days was excessively dry and winds were ungenial; but for the last seventeen days of the month very satisfactory conditions have prevailed. The difficulty of the hour has been to know what to do with wheat accumulations on spot, accumulations which an adequate supply on passage shows to be unnecessary in the present situation of the corn trade. We are sorry to say that May has not afforded any solution of the problem.

June accordingly will have to bear the burden of these stored imports, which are apt to be pushed on sale with the least rise in the market. Crop prospects at present seem so far good, that no scarcity is apprehended for the new cereal year. Should farmers' deliveries now become small, as seemingly they are almost bound to do, demand by Midsummer Day should at last have got ahead of supply, and with this the markets should be resuming that steadiness of attitude of which indiscretely large supplies since Easter have deprived them. A level of 31s to 33s for Indian red wheat of the new crop appears to be indicated, and at this low level no great mistakes in buying seem possible.

Reports received from all parts of the province of Ontario, up to the middle of June, and since the publication of the official bulletin, show that the recent rains have on the whole been a benefit to the crops and the prospects of good crops is even brighter than they were reported to be in the bulletin. In some localities where rain was excessive, fall wheat will be rusty and may not fill out well.

At Ottawa last week, on the motion for the third reading of the Dominion Lands act, Davin moved that the bill be not read the third time, but that it be referred back to the committee for the purpose of changing clause three so as to enable cancelled pre-emptions to be homesteaded like an ordinary homestead. The motion carried. The bill as amended passed the committee and was read the third time. This is a good point gained.

The other British Columbia packers, says a Toronto paper, are now asking 20c per case advance on future canned salmon. Jobbers are showing greater interest in the market, and instead of treating the packer's representatives indifferently they are "chasing them." There have been no purchases of futures reported the past day or two. For spot holders will not sell round lots, but are firm at \$1.30 to \$1.50 for small quantities.

Grape vines are not very common in the higher districts of Manitoba, says the Pilot *Mound Sentinel*, but along the shores of the larger rivers are sometimes found. We have noticed very fine wild grapes on the shores of the Red river. The grapes produced are small, exceedingly tart and ripen only when the first frost falls, and for this reason are called frost grapes. The wild vines of Manitoba seem of the same variety as those found along the shores of rivers in the eastern provinces.

No country on earth presents a more varied and inviting field to sportsmen than Canada. The beasts of the forest and field, the birds of the air and the fishes of the water, are in great variety and abundance. "Fishing and Shooting on the Canadian Pacific Railway" is the title of a little book issued lately by the company, which may be obtained free on application. It gives some valuable pointers to sportsmen, as to where they will find the most inviting fields.

(Continued from page 112.)

others declared the increase in the price of food would be a fatal objection. At the afternoon session J. X. Perrault, of Montreal, and P. H. Burton, of Toronto, strongly supported the preferential tariff.

Mr. Medley, of London, made a motion declaring that differential duties were politically dangerous and economically disastrous. Sir John Lubbock's motion was postponed.

On Wednesday Sir Charles Tupper's amendment in favor of preferential trade was discussed. Sir Charles changed his motion so as to declare in behalf of the adoption of a five per cent. differential duty in favor of certain home products as against foreign products.

Mr. Tupper's amendment was disapproved by a vote of 79 against 34 in its favor. Erastus Wiman and two other Canadian delegates voted against the amendment, all the other Canadians voting in its favor.

The congress then resumed the debate on the resolution offered by Mr. Medley, declaring that a fiscal union between Great Britain and her colonies by preferential duties being based upon protection would be politically dangerous and commercially disastrous and that an arrangement that would best conduce to intimate commercial union would be for the self-governing colonies to adopt as closely as circumstances will permit the non-protective policy of Great Britain.

Mr. Tonke, president of the Birmingham chamber of commerce, said that certain members of the congress had become so thoroughly attached to the fossil doctrines of 1841 that they were perfectly impervious to argument. (Cheers.) Mr. Tonke further said that a tariff of five per cent. on colonial products would not cause an industrial war between the colonies and the motherland.

The free traders are in the large majority of the British delegates to the chamber of commerce congress, although many delegates from the manufacturing districts of Lancashire and Yorkshire favor a mild protection. With the colonial representatives the majority are in favor of protection.

Freight Rates and Traffic Matters.

The Montreal *Trade Bulletin* of June 24th says: "In grain freights, engagements of oats have taken place at 2s 4d to Liverpool, but for heavy grain 1s 91 to 2s are the quoted rates. There is very little grain space offering for London, owing to the steamer for that port taking out about 40,000 to 45,000 boxes of cheese. To Glasgow heavy grain is quoted at 2s to 2s 3d, and to Bristol 2s 6d. Bag flour has been taken at 9s 3d for Liverpool. Butter and cheese to Liverpool, London and Glasgow 25s, and to Bristol 30s. Eggs 15s. Deals 42s 6d to 45s to U.K. ports, and cattle 65 to 70s. In lake and river freights the market is quiet, rates on wheat from Chicago to Kingston being quoted at 3c and on corn at 2½c. Kingston to Montreal 2¼c on corn and 2½c on wheat.

The Chicago *Daily Trade Bulletin* of June 27, says: "There were no new developments in the railroad situation the past week. Rates remained steady at 22½c for flour and grain and 25c per 100 pounds for provisions to New York. Through rates to Liverpool were firmer, ocean rates being steadier. Rates were 25½ to 27½c for flour, 20.82c for grain and 35 to 41½c on provisions. Through rates, lake and rail, to New England points remained steady at 9c for corn. To New York, lake and rail rates were 5½ to 6c for wheat and 5 to 5½c for corn. Lake rates were firm with a liberal demand at 2c for wheat, 1½c for corn and 1½c for oats to Buffalo. Rates to Georgian Bay held at 1½c for corn and 1½c for oats.

The third large party of settlers and excursionists from the maritime provinces arrived at Winnipeg on Friday by the C. P. R. The last of these regular cheap excursions will leave the maritime provinces on July 18th.

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

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 Pineapple, Clover Leaf, Grated and Sliced
 Peaches in Glass
 Apples, 3lb and Gallons
 Raspberries, Black and Red
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 Cherries, 1 and 2lb
 Strawberries, 2lb
 Blueberries, 2lb

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 Blackberries, Glass Jars
 Gooseberries, 2lb
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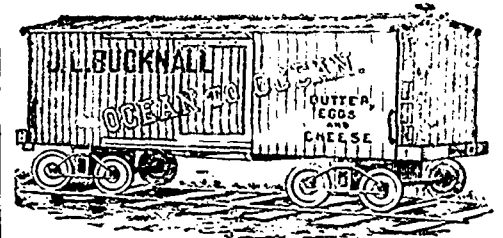
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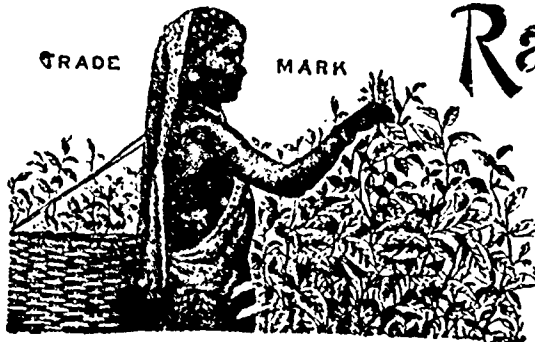
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With its issue of June "The Colonist," one of the oldest and best known of the periodicals of Western Canada, began its seventh year of publication. *The Colonist* is issued monthly and is, as it states on its front page, devoted to the interests of Manitoba and the Territories. It has hitherto been conducted after the manner of a colonization paper, evidently in the belief that population was and is the thing most needed to develop the resources of Western Canada and to place it on an equitable footing with other parts of the Dominion. The object it now sees in rapid process of accomplishment. The new features which appear in this number add greatly to the appearance of the paper. *The Colonist* is published in Winnipeg, at \$1 per annum.

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Lord Salisbury Makes a Suggestion.

Nothing is more annoying to the politician who makes a concrete proposal to find that it is repelled to by a mass of abstract reasoning, and a torrent of invective. Politicians so seldom come forward with definite suggestions that the newspapers press should welcome any innovation in this respect; and endeavour at least to grapple with the proposals which a statesman may draw down from the clouds and set on the solid ground. Until now the friends of fair trade, or reciprocity, have been extremely careful never to formulate their theories. They have confined themselves to the safety which is in abstractions, and not until Lord Salisbury spoke at Hastings, a few days ago, did any one know exactly what the influential friends of the fair-traders really required. In that speech, however, certain clearly defined suggestions were made; and it was only natural to expect fairness and accuracy in the replies which have appeared. We doubt, however, whether the Prime Minister has reasons to feel flattered by the care with which his proposals have been analyzed. The reply has been a sweep of the hand. Now, although his suggestions may be crude and childish, there is no reason why they should be treated unfairly, even though they come from the innermost brain recesses of a Prime Minister. There is an idea abroad, and too often taken for granted, that the remarks of any prominent statesman on commercial matters must necessarily be visionary; while suggestions on the same topics, if they come from a successful middleman, deserve to be inscribed as indisputable practical axioms. This, of course, is a popular delusion.

The gist of Lord Salisbury's speech is contained in one sentence. He would not, he said, shrink in the least from diminishing consumption of such luxuries as wine, silk, spirits, gloves, and lace, if, by so doing, he could force access to the markets of those Powers from whom those luxuries came. There are only two points in connection with this position which require answering, first, whether the foreign markets referred to could be forced open by diminishing our consumption of the articles named; and, second, whether the constituencies would approve of the method of which it is proposed to employ. No one nowadays supposes for a moment that the people of the United Kingdom are influenced by any doctrinaire element in trade affairs. We believe that there is a growing dissatisfaction with the extent to which manufactured articles are imported into this country. Every year we receive, chiefly from the continent and the United States, about 70,000,000L sterling of manufactured goods. There are thousands of small manufacturers in the Midlands who ask themselves whether they could not supply this demand. Every month four pages of the board of trade returns are filled with lists of imports of manufactured goods ranging from clocks, hats, glass, iron, leather, boots and shoes to paper, cotton manufactures, silks, and watches. Efforts are made to check this trade by such devices as the Merchandise Marks Act; and the popularity of that measure among manufacturers is unmistakable; and it is chiefly—not because it encourages honesty, but rather because it checks the consumption and use of foreign goods. We do not find in the constitution of the British manufacturer, especially the small man making for the home market, any natural germ by which, perforce, he becomes a free-trade Rabbi. He looks at the question from a strictly materialistic point of view; and if it can be proved that he will all round be the gainer by a set of protective duties, he will adopt them as readily as the French, German, or American manufacturer. Not even the voice of Cobden, if he could be reproduced speaking to him through a phonograph, would shake that view. The merchant, on the other hand, as an importer, is, above all things, a free trader here as in the colonies, the United States, or on the continent. The traders of London, Liverpool and Glasgow are deeply hurt by Lord Salisbury's suggestion; but a considerable number of manufacturers with a home trade, or

with a trade injured in the foreign markets by high duties will, together with their workpeople, receive the idea with enthusiasm. We think that the country, as a whole, would be equally open to receive the proposal if it could be shown that it is really calculated to attain the desired end; it is just on this point, however, that the premier failed to argue.

It will at once be apparent that duties on gloves, lace, silk and similar manufactured luxuries to be effective must be virtually prohibitive, and therefore strongly protective. A small duty on French silks would be ineffectual. It would not touch the French manufacturer. It would simply result in an addition to the revenue and the price of the article paid by the user. But a duty entirely prohibiting imports of French silks—of which we receive annually some eight million pounds worth—that might induce the French Government to come to terms. We obtained a treaty with France by removing the duty, and it is possible we might obtain another by putting the duties on again. Even were no treaty obtained the exclusion of eight million pounds' worth of manufactured silks would give an impetus to the silk industry in Staffordshire, Cheshire, and London, such as it has never before experienced; and it would also hand over the votes of the workpeople and the manufacturers there to Lord Salisbury's party. Of course, wearers of silk would pay heavily for their dresses; but that we may take it for granted they are prepared to do, especially if they are members of any political and patriotic leagues. Perhaps, also, wearers of gloves and lace, and drinkers of spirits and wines are prepared to pay more for these articles, or are ready to threaten themselves with paying more, if thereby they can benefit the country as a whole. This, we take it, is the premier's scheme reduced to the workaday world. Its essence is power to use, and, if necessary, to enforce a threat. If the threat is effectual foreign duties will be reduced, and prices here untouched; and as nothing succeeds like success, every one will be satisfied. Should the French silk trade, however, be unable to induce their Government to agree to a treaty, or to lower duties against British goods, the consequence to our foreign trade might be so serious that we wonder any political party has the hardihood to run the risk of meeting them. The French could at once put their maximum instead of their minimum tariff in force against us; and they could pay bounties to the silk industry which might compensate their manufacturers for any duty imposed by us. The trades forced into an artificial existence here would be unsettled and dislocated by the removal of the duties. Would a treaty with France be worth such a struggle, such an entire revolution in our mercantile and industrial system? To bring France to terms we should have to be prepared to demoralize our silk, glove, and lace trades; and the important question would arise, can this system be restricted to those industries? Would not every trade with which imported manufactures compete rightly demand similar treatment?

The present government is unfortunate in the fact that its last year of office witnesses the termination of a group of important commercial treaties, among them those with France, Spain, and the Spanish West Indies and Portugal; and that their efforts to negotiate new treaties have, so far, entirely failed. There is no reason to doubt that her Majesty's diplomats have not done all in their power to induce these foreign countries to come to terms; and it must also be admitted that when the British representatives are sitting round the table with the representatives of other powers to play the strict game, the possibility of retaliation—or even of threatened retaliation on their part—must handicap them considerably. It is as though a whist player had adjured the use of trumps. But though this position prevents the successful conclusion of negotiations—a success very dear to the diplomatic heart,—it by no means necessarily follows that the trade of this country, as a whole, is injured thereby. Still

the power to threaten retaliation, the consciousness of a reserve force of protective action in the country, must always strengthen the hands of the negotiator *versus* of commercial treaties; and it is such a mandate as that which the Prime Minister would like to receive from the constituencies. What some of the consequences are likely to be should he succeed, we have pointed out. *British Trade Journal.*

Banana flour, of which we have received a small quantity from Central America, says the *British Trade Journal*, is practically unknown in Europe. In view of the fact that delicious and wholesome puddings of the tapioca, arrow-root, and "corn flour" class, can be made therefrom, this product of the banana should find a large market in this country. If the standard of quality can be maintained equal to the sample forwarded to us, this new colonial product is almost sure of a prosperous future.

In the British House of Commons on Tuesday the Radicals strongly opposed the bill authorizing a loan to British Columbia to enable the Scotch crofters to settle there. The grounds of the opposition was that there were plenty of land in Scotland for all the people, if the game preserves should be abolished. Sir John Troinburne, Liberal, urged that British Columbia ought to pay full interest on the loan in view of the fact that the colony imposed a heavy tax on British imports. The bill passed a second reading by a vote of sixty-six to twenty-two.

Attention is now being directed to lobsters, says the *Toronto Empire*. The market opened lower this season than last, but the fishing was poor and packers have advanced prices 12c. The most popular packers refused to sell at less than this price. New pack is selling here and to arrive at \$1.90 to \$2.10.

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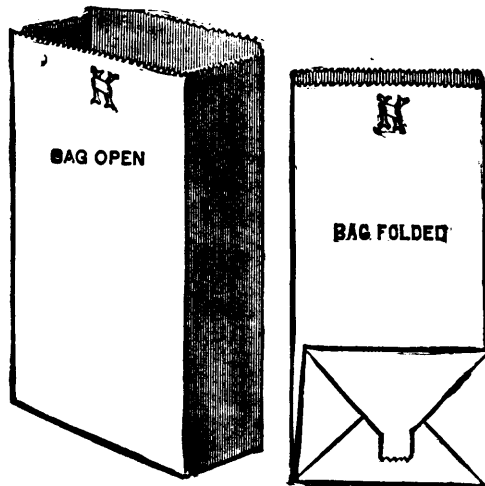
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Ontario Crop Report.

The last bulletin of the Ontario Agricultural Department is up to date of June 1, and is as follows:

THE WEATHER.—April began warm and fine, but from the second week the weather was cold and dry with severe and trying winds. The average temperature for the month was 40.81° as compared with 42.97° in 1891 and an average for ten years of 40.22°. The rainfall in this month was 1.25 inches in 1892, 1.84 inches in 1891 while the average for ten years was 1.91 inches. May has been cold, cloudy and wet, retarding farming operations. In the west and south-west of the province the rainfall has been considerably over double the usual amount. The figures of temperature for May were 51.55° 51.49° and 52.63°, and of rainfall they were 3.48 inches, 1.07 inches and 2.73 inches. The following stations report over six inches of rain for May: Kingsville, 8.03; Ridgetown, 8.40; Cedar Springs (Kent), 7.73; London, 6.74; St. Marys, 6.13.

FALL WHEAT.—This crop is still in very promising condition, very little has been plowed up and the only unfavorable conditions are noted in connection with late-sown grain and that put it upon lowlying undrained lands. The diverse conditions of climate of this province are shown by the reports—one stating that fall wheat was heading out, another that spring seeding had just fairly commenced. The greatest loss appears to have fallen on the extra acreage of last fall which was hastily put in on poorly prepared land. The principal fall wheat counties report as follows: Essex and Kent, suffered most from drouth and frost in April and rains in May, some plowed up, only two-thirds of an average crop promised; Elgin, fair; Norfolk and Haldimand first class, especially where properly put in; Welland, fair; Lambton affected by heavy rains, two-thirds of a crop; Huron, Bruce and Gray, early sown good, late sown poor, crop late, prospects above average; Simcoe, never better except on low lands; Middlesex, crops affected by weather and are backward, prospects fair for good crop; Oxford, Brant and Perth, prospects very good except on low lands; Wellington, Waterloo and Dufferin, prospects good, crops a little backward; Lincoln, very fine; Wentworth, good, except on low land, straw rank; Halton and Peel, very good; York, to Prince Edward, good. On the whole, present conditions point to a first class crop of fall wheat, warm weather however being very desirable and necessary, as a very rapid growth of straw has taken place and a continuance of wet weather would cause great loss from drowning-out and from lodging. An extra good crop may be expected should bright warm weather continue.

SPRING WHEAT.—The Lake Erie counties report much damage from rain in the west, with improvement in condition as we come east, the condition of this section at present is only fair. Lambton and Huron report a backward growth and much loss through rain; Bruce, Gray and Simcoe on the whole give most satisfactory returns, some parts being affected by too much rain and the growth being a little backward. The prospect in the West Midland counties are good, as also they are from Lincoln to Prince Edward county. The eastern and northern sections report spring wheat in very good condition except on low land. While the spring wheat can, on the whole, be considered in hardly as good condition as the fall wheat, the present prospects are up to the average, but the success is now dependent upon continued warm weather.

BARLEY.—The acreage is still decreasing. Essex, Kent, Lambton and Middlesex appear to have suffered most from rain and frost. There is an improvement in condition along lake Erie in going east, and Bruce and Huron give better reports than the counties to the south. As to the rest of the western section the general report is that the high lands look very promising, the lowlands very poor. From Lincoln the eastern boundary of the province, the returns to are quite favorable. The inland and northern regions report backward growth, favorable only on well drained soils. The present condition of barley over the province is fair but backward, with the prospect of a very much decreased total yield unless the weather soon becomes and continues more favorable.

OATS.—As with barley the greatest loss has occurred in the south western portion of the province, many reporting at least one-third of the crop in that section destroyed by water. The condition improves as we go east and north east. The central, eastern and northern sections report a large acreage doing exceedingly well on high land and poorly on low land, the growth, however, being much retarded. On whole the condition of oats is better than that of barley, and should the weather be favorable for the next few weeks a more than average crop may be expected.

RYE.—Very few report rye as being sown at all, most of the reports indicate the probability of a small crop. In many cases it is grown either for early feeding or for plowing under.

PEAS.—The reports as to peas are necessarily incomplete, as owing to the lateness of the season sowing was still in progress in many sections. With the exception of the south-west the pea crop of western Ontario is one of great promise, above the average, the most encouraging reports coming from Grey and Simcoe. From Toronto east the returns are uniformly

very good, Prince Edward especially reporting a large acreage and fine condition. Present indications point to a fine pea crop over almost the entire province.

CORN.—All over the province, but more particularly in the corn-growing counties of the Lake Erie group, the repeated rains of May greatly hindered corn planting. A few fields on high situations were doing nicely, but on low and level land there was much washing out of seeds and yellowing of the young plants, and some replanting will have to be done. The rains have delayed corn planting by a week or ten days, and when the correspondents sent in their reports fully half the corn area remained to be planted. The weather was then more promising, and there is no reason to doubt that the usual acreage will be given to corn.

BEANS.—The planting of this crop, as in the case of corn, has been delayed by weather making it difficult to prepare the soil for the seed. Very little had yet been planted in Kent and adjacent counties, where most of our beans are raised, and some correspondents ventured the opinion that the area grown this season would not be as large as usual.

HAY AND CLOVER.—During the past few weeks the hay crop has made wonderful growth owing to the continuous rains. Since our last report the prospects of the crop have continued steadily to improve, so that now a heavy yield is assured. The appearance of timothy was perhaps never better than at present. Although clover was badly winter-killed and still looks uneven and patchy, yet what survived is making strong growth and looking well.

ROOTS.—Comparatively little has been done with roots. The wet weather prevailing all over the province has delayed the seeding of roots and the planting of potatoes. From the Lake Erie counties there are many reports of the rotting of potato seed in the ground, and more scattered reports of like experience come from other parts of western Ontario.

BEES AND HONEY.—The reports regarding the apiary are far from encouraging. In addition to losses by starvation, chilled brood and dysentery were not uncommon. Foul brood was reported in only a few localities, but the death of queens appears to have been more frequent than usual. The reported losses during winter and spring vary from 3 up to 75 per cent; the average may be placed at about 25 per cent. Just as correspondents wrote, however, fruit blossoms were providing excellent supplies of nectar, and with more seasonable weather bees were beginning to pick up.

FRUIT.—Vegetation appears to be about a week backward. In many places the woods were only in earliest leaf, but the genial weather just ushered in gave promise of a more

Generous foliage. While in some of the northern counties apple blossoms were only just beginning to show, the more southern sections reported the bloom as well advanced, and with but few exceptions the accounts regarding this staple of our orchards were most favorable. It was stated, however, that notwithstanding the abundance of blossom, the heavy rains prevailing at the time of bloom may have washed off much of the pollen, and that imperfect fertilisation may result. Pears where grown promise well. Peaches along the Lake Erie and Lake Ontario counties were more or less injured by the winter. Plums and cherries are still assailed by their enemy the black-knot. A few localities report a profusion of plum blossoms, but in some of the recognised plum sections the yield is not expected to reach that of last year. In eastern Ontario the interest in orcharding appears to be developing. From various points some reports regarding winter injury to grapes, but in the main the remarks of correspondents are hopeful. Strawberries were hurt by frost and "heaving" on a few exposed fields, but the general condition is far from unsatisfactory. Raspberries appear to have sustained more injury than any other fruit. The Cuthbert suffered greatly in many quarters. Other small fruits came through the winter well. The fruit prospect is on the whole encouraging.

LABOR AND WAGES.—Regarding the quality and supply of labor opinions differ. While the greater number of those reporting consider that the right class of hands are available, a strong minority state that good farm laborers are scarce. This is said to be caused by the large emigration of our farmers' sons to Manitoba and the west, their places being taken by "farm pupils" and others from the old country, some of whom are of doubtful quality so far as our agricultural methods are concerned. In some western counties boys from the Barnardo home are being tried in the place of men, but the moiety paid them is not included in the rate of wages herewith summarised: The amount paid for the working season of say seven months runs from \$14 to \$20 with board, the average being \$16.79, an increase of 28 cents over that of the previous year. The amount paid without board ranges from \$20 to \$28, the average being \$24.60, or 59 cents more than in 1891. The wages per day of temporary help average 36 cents with board and \$1.15 without board, both these rates slightly exceeding their respective figures of the previous year.

Indian Wheat Movement.

The imports of Indian wheat during May into the United Kingdom were large, owing to the exceptionally heavy shipments of old crop wheat. The new crop is not coming forward with any extraordinary freedom. May shipments were slightly under 700,000 qrs. against 900,000 qrs last year. This is, of course, a deduction of more than 20 per cent. The rupee, however, remains so greatly the dominant feature in all branches of Indian trade, that now this silver coin of the nominal value of two shilling is down to 1 shilling and 4 pence. Wheat can be sold at 31 shillings, which at a full rupee value would cost us thirty-nine shillings per qr. The fall of a penny in the rupee, cheapens Indian wheat for English buyers by 1 shilling on the quarter. If the rupee recovers to one shilling and seven pence, as there is some hope of it doing, the wheat now on sale off our coasts for 31s will cost us 34s per qr, which is a material difference to the English farmer.—*Mark Lane Express.*

Those who contemplate a trip during the present season, should secure a copy of a recent publication by the Canadian Pacific railway, entitled "Summer Tours." Copies can be had free on application to any of the agents of the company. It describes a number of the pleasant trips which may be taken, or which have been planned by this company for the travelling public, for 1892.

THE
Rigby Waterproof Clothing

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

ORDERS.

Are coming in freely from all parts of the country.

ANOTHER MONTHS SALES

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

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

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

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"La Toscana" is with us. We meet "La Toscana" everywhere. At Clubs, the hotels, in the billiard hall and always in the best society. Who is "La Toscana"? Pay fifteen cents and you have your answer—in smoke. Tasse, Wood & Co., have the honor of introducing "La Toscana," the finest fifteen cent or two for a quarter cigar that was ever lighted.

Pure Highland Scotch Whiskies.

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The Lagavulin Whisky is famous for its fine quality, being made from pure SCOTCH MALT ONLY, and has long been the favorite beverage of Sportsmen.

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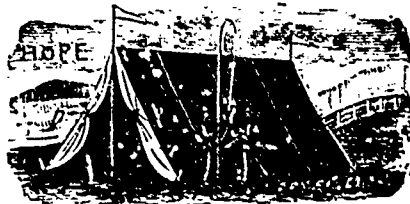
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| NO. | DESCRIPTION | PER DOZEN |
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| 202 | Railway Pen, fine point | 45c |
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| 222 | Queen Pen, fine point | 75c |
| 232 | Ledger Pen, fine point | 70c |
| 242 | Beaver Pen, turned up point | 60c |
| 252 | Commercial Pen, medium point | 60c |
| 262 | Electric Pen, fine point | 60c |
| 282 | Public Pen, fine point | 45c |
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MONTREAL AND TORONTO.
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MONTREAL.



First-class in every Respect.
Appointments Perfect.
Graduated Prices.

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Permit Orders Promptly Executed.

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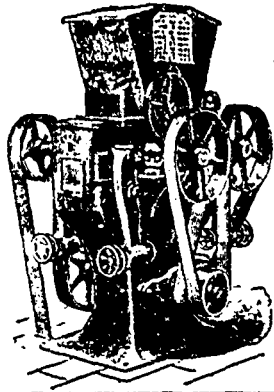
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If you are weary of the Restrictions of a Bound Ledger, write for a sample sheet of my patent

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—MANY TYPES OF—



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HIDES TANNED FOR ROBES, ETC.

Highest Cash Price Paid for Hides and Skins

171 and 173 KING STREET,

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

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

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

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

CONNECTIONS.

Canadian Pacific Railway at Dunmore Junction: East bound train (Atlantic Express) leaves Dunmore at 10.17 a.m.; West bound train (Pacific Express) leaves Dunmore at 5.43 p.m.

Great Northern Railway at Great Falls: South bound train to Helena, Cutte, &c., leaves Great Falls at 10.45 a.m.; East bound train to St. Paul, &c., leaves Great Falls at 3.00 p.m.

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

TIME CARD No. 5.

To take effect June 30th, 1892.

Columbia and Kootenay Steam Navigation Co. Limited.

REVELSTOKE, B.C.

Arrow Lakes and Columbia River Route River Steamers.

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

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

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

ALLAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

From Montreal and Quebec to Liverpool and Londonderry.

SARDINIAN from Montreal July 16
NUMIDIAN " July 23
PARISIAN " July 30

RATES: Saloon, \$45 to \$90; Intermediate, \$30 Steerage, \$20.

SPECIALLY LOW PREPAID RATES.
STATE LINE: New York to Glasgow via Londonderry. Through Tickets to all parts of Europe.

STATE OF NEBRASKA July 14
STATE OF CALIFORNIA July 28

RATES: Saloon, \$40 to \$60; Intermediate, \$30; Steerage, \$20.

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

ROBERT KERR,
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- Excursions to the East
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- Excursions to Nelson, B.C.
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- Excursions to Alaska
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Excursions around the World

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

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

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

ROBT. KERR,
General Passenger Agent,
WINNIPEG.

The Rat Portage and Keewatin Electric Street Railway Company have received their charter. The company have three years in which to commence operations. The power is expected to be got from the Tunnel Island water power.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R. TIME CARD.

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

| North Bound | | STATIONS. | | South Bound | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Brandon Ex. Tues. Th. & Sat. Daily. | St. Paul Express Daily. | Miles from Winnipeg. | | St. Paul Express Daily. | Brandon Ex. Tues. Th. & Sat. Daily. |
| 2.20p | 4.25p | 0 | Winnipeg | 11.10a | 1.10p |
| 2.10p | 4.13p | 8.0 | Portage Junction | 11.19a | 1.20p |
| 1.57p | 3.53p | 9.3 | St. Norbert | 11.53a | 1.36p |
| 1.45p | 3.45p | 15.3 | Cartier | 11.47a | 1.49p |
| 1.28p | 3.26p | 25.5 | St. Agathe | 12.06p | 2.08p |
| 1.20p | 3.17p | 27.4 | Union Point | 12.14p | 2.17p |
| 1.08p | 3.06p | 32.5 | Silver Plains | 12.26p | 2.28p |
| 12.50p | 2.48p | 40.4 | Morris | 14.45p | 2.45p |
| | 2.33p | 46.8 | St. Jean | 1.00p | |
| | 2.13p | 56.0 | Letellier | 1.24p | |
| | 1.50p | 65.0 | Emerson | 1.50p | |
| | 1.35p | 68.1 | Pembina | 2.00p | |
| | 9.45a | 168 | Grand Forks | 5.50p | |
| | 5.35a | 223 | Winnipeg Junction | 9.50p | |
| | 8.35p | 470 | Minneapolis | 6.30a | |
| | 8.00p | 481 | St. Paul | 7.05a | |
| | 9.00p | 883 | Chicago | 9.35a | |

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

| East Bound. | | STATIONS. | | West Bound | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Freight Mon. Wed. & Fri. | Passenger Tues., Thur., Sat. | Miles from Morris. | | Passenger Mon., Fri. | Freight, Tues., Thur., Sat. |
| 12 20p | 2 20p | | Winnipeg | 1.10p | 3.00a |
| 7 00p | 12 40p | | Morris | 2.55p | 8.45a |
| 6 10p | 12 15p | | Low Farm | 3.18p | 9.30a |
| 5 14p | 11 43p | 10 0 | Myrtle | 3.43p | 10.19a |
| 4 43p | 11 37a | 21 2 | Roland | 3.53p | 10.39a |
| 4 00p | 11 18a | 25 9 | Rosebank | 4.05p | 11.13a |
| 3 80p | 11 03a | 33 5 | Miami | 4.25p | 11.50a |
| 2 45p | 10 40a | 39 6 | Deerwood | 4.48p | 12.38p |
| 2 20p | 10 25a | 49 0 | Altamont | 5.01p | 1.05p |
| 1 40p | 10 08a | 54 1 | Somerset | 5.21p | 1.45p |
| 1 13p | 9 53a | 62 1 | Swan Lake | 5.37p | 2.17p |
| 12 43p | 9 37a | 68 4 | Indian Springs | 5.52p | 2.48p |
| 12 19p | 9 22a | 74 6 | Marieapolis | 6.03p | 3.12p |
| 11 46a | 9 10a | 79 4 | Greenway | 6.20p | 3.45p |
| 11 15a | 8 53a | 86 1 | Balder | 6.35p | 4.18p |
| 10 29a | 8 30a | 92 3 | Belmont | 7.04 p | 5.07p |
| 9 52a | 8 12a | 102.0 | Hilton | 7.36p | 5.45p |
| 9 16a | 7 57a | 109.7 | Ashdown | 7.53p | 6.25p |
| 9 02a | 7 47a | 120.0 | Wawanesa | 8.06p | 6.38p |
| 8 15a | 7 24a | 129.5 | Rounthwaite | 8.28p | 7.27p |
| 7 38a | 7 04a | 137.2 | Martinville | 8.48p | 8.05p |
| 7 00a | 6 45a | 145.1 | Brandon | 9.10p | 8.45p |

West-bound Passenger Trains stop at Belmont for mail

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

| East Bound. | | STATIONS. | | W. End. | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|-----------|--------------------|----------------------|-------|
| Mod. daily except Sunday. | Mif. Tr. in Winn. per. | | | daily except Sunday. | |
| 11.35a | 0 | | Winnipeg | | 4.30p |
| 11.15a | 3.0 | | Portage Junction | | 4.41p |
| 10.49a | 11.5 | | St. Charles | | 5.13p |
| 10.41a | 14.7 | | Headingley | | 5.20p |
| 10.17a | 21.0 | | White Plains | | 5.45p |
| 9.29a | 35.2 | | Eustace | | 6.33p |
| 9.06a | 42.1 | | Oakville | | 6.56p |
| 8.25a | 55.5 | | Portage la Prairie | | 7.40p |

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

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

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G. P. & T. A., St. Paul. General Agt., Winnipeg.
H. J. BELCH, Ticket Agent, 468 Main St., Winnipeg.