

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages detached/
Pages détachées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Showthrough/
Transparence |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la
distorsion le long de la marge intérieure | <input type="checkbox"/> Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Blank leaves added during restoration may appear
within the text. Whenever possible, these have
been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées
lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte,
mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont
pas été filmées. | Title on header taken from: /
Le titre de l'en-tête provient: |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additional comments: /
Commentaires supplémentaires: | <input type="checkbox"/> Title page of issue /
Page de titre de la livraison |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Caption of issue /
Titre de départ de la livraison |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Masthead /
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison |

Pages 956-957 are incorrectly numbered pages 856-857.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below /
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
									/		

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.
 Capital Paid Up, \$6,000,000. Rest, \$3,000,000.
 BOARD OF DIRECTORS—Andrew Allan, Esq. (of H. & A. Allan) President, Robert Anderson, Esq., Vice-President; Hector Mackenzie, Esq. (of J. G. Mackenzie & Co.), Jonathan Hodgson, Esq. (of Hodgson, Sumner & Co.); H. Montagu Allan, Esq. (of H. & A. Allan), John Cassels, Esq. (of Shaw Bros. & Casella); J. P. Dawes, Esq. (of Dawes & Co., Lachine); T. H. Dunn, Esq., Quebec; Sir Joseph Hilkson.

Geo. HAGUE, Gen'l Mgr. JOHN GAULT, Asst. Gen'l Mgr.
 New York Agency—52 William Street.

WINNIPEG BRANCH.

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

ARTHUR WICKSON, MANAGER

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital authorized..... 2,000,000.00
 Capital Paid up..... 1,950,790.00
 Reserve..... 1,100,835.00

DIRECTORS.

H. S. Howland, President. T. R. Merritt Vice-Pres.
 William Ramsay, Robert Jaffray, Hon. John Ferguson.
 Hugh Ryan, T. Sutherland Stayner
 HEAD OFFICE, Wellington St., TORONTO.
 D. R. Wilkie, Cashier.

B. Jennings, Asst. Cashier. E. Hay, Inspector.

BRANCHES IN ONTARIO.

Essex..... O. S. White..... Manager
 Fergus..... S. D. Raymond..... "
 Galt..... John Cavers..... "
 Ingersoll..... J. A. Richardson..... "
 Niagara Falls..... J. A. Langmuir..... "
 Port Colborne..... E. C. F. Wood..... "
 Rat Portage..... W. A. Weir..... "
 Sault Ste. Marie..... J. M. Weinyss..... "
 St. Catharines..... C. M. Arnold..... "
 St. Thomas..... M. A. Gilbert..... "
 TORONTO—
 Yonge & Queen Sts..... O. F. Rice..... "
 Yonge & Bloor Sts..... C. H. S. Clarke..... "
 Welland..... G. C. Easton..... "
 Woodstock..... S. P. Fuller..... "

BRANCHES IN THE NORTHWEST.

Winnipeg, Man..... O. S. Hoare, Manager.
 Brandon, Man..... A. Jukes..... "
 Calgary, Alta..... S. Barber..... "
 Portage la Prairie, Man..... N. G. Leslie..... "
 Prince Albert, Sask..... J. E. Young..... "
 Edmonton, Alta..... G. R. F. Kirkpatrick..... "

AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

CANADA—Bank of Montreal and Branches.
 GREAT BRITAIN—Lloyd's Bank (Limited). Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Co. (Limited).
 UNITED STATES—New York, Bank of Montreal; Buffalo, Bank of Buffalo; Boston, National Bank of the Commonwealth; Chicago, First National Bank; Detroit, Detroit National Bank; Duluth, First National Bank; Philadelphia, Farmers' and Merchants' National Bank; St. Paul, Second National Bank.
 Agents in Canada for the CHIEF BANK, (Limited.)
 Cheques issued to tourists and others, available in any part of the world.

—THE—

Western Loan and Trust Co., Ltd.

Executive Office: 94 St. Francois Xavier St.

MONTREAL - QUE.

DIRECTORS.

HON. A. W. OGILVIE, PRESIDENT.
 ROBERT BICKERDIKE, VICE-PRESIDENT.
 Lt. Col. J. A. L. STRATHY, J. N. GREENSHIELDS, Q.C.
 HON. THOS. GREENWAY.
 JAMES E. STEEN, Esq. ALEXANDER MCBRIDE, Esq.
 A. S. PATTERSON, Esq. R. W. KNIGHT, Esq.

MANAGER.

W. BARCLAY STEPHENS.

S. A. D. BERTRAND, OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE

For the province of Manitoba, under the recommendation of the Board of Trade of the city of Winnipeg, Insolvent and Trust Estates Managed with Promptness and Economy.
 Special attention to Confidential Business Enquiries.
 Corner 2nd Avenue and 2nd St. North,
 WINNIPEG, MAN.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Paid-up Capital..... £1,000,000 Stg.
 Reserve Fund..... £275,000 "

HEAD OFFICE - 3 Clements Lane, Lombard St. London.

COURT OF DIRECTORS—J. H. Brodie, John James Caster Henry R. Farrer, Gaspar Ferrar, Richard H. Glynn, E. A. Hoare, H. J. B. Kendall, J. J. Kingsford, Frederico Lubbock, Geo. D. Whatman.

Head Office in Canada—St. James St., Montreal.
 R. R. Grindley, Gen. Mgr. H. Shikeman, Asst. Gen. Mgr.
 E. Stanger, Inspector.

BRANCHES IN CANADA:

Brandon. Hamilton. Ottawa. Toronto.
 Brantford. Kingston. Parla. Vancouver.
 Fredericton. London. Quebec. Victoria.
 Halifax. Montreal. St. John.

Winnipeg, Main Street—D. Simpson Manager.

AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

New York, 62 Wall St., W. Lawson and F. Brownfield.
 San Francisco, 124 Sanson St., H. M. I. McMichael, and J. C. Welch.

London Bankers—The Bank of England—Messrs. Glyn & Co.
 Foreign Agents—Liverpool, Bank of Liverpool. Australia, Union Bank of Australia. New Zealand, Union Bank of Australia.
 India, China and Japan—Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, Agency Bank (Limited). West Indies, Colonial Bank. Paris, Messrs. Marcuard, Krauss et Cie. Lyons, Credit Lyonnais.

BANK OF OTTAWA

HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA.

Capital Authorized & Subscribed, \$1,500,000.00
 Capital Paid up..... 1,478,910.00
 REST..... 843,538.75

DIRECTORS:

CHAS. MAGEE, President. ROBERT BLACKBURN, Vice-President.
 Hon. Geo. Bryson, sr., Alex. Fraser, Geo. Hay, John Mather, David MacLaren.

BRANCHES.

Arnprior, Pembroke, Carleton Place,
 Hawkesbury, Keewatin, Winnipeg.
 Parry Sound, Rideau St., Ottawa.

GEO. BURN, General Manager.

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

WINNIPEG BRANCH.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

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. This Branch has special facilities for making Collections in Manitoba and North West Territories. Lowest rates are charged, and remittances promptly made.

J. B. MONK, Manager.

The Western Canada Loan & Savings Co.

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

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

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

YOU WILL FIND

BOECKE'S BRUSHES and BROOMS

In every first-class store from

OCEAN TO OCEAN.

Because they are always reliable and as represented.

CHAS. BOECKH & SONS, TORONTO.

J. E. Dingman, Agent, Winnipeg.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

HEAD OFFICE - - - TORONTO.

Paid-up Capital..... \$6,000,000
 Rest..... 1,100,000

DIRECTORS—Geo. A. Cox, Esq., President.
 JOHN I. DAVIDSON, Esq., Vice President.
 George Taylor, Esq. W. B. Hamilton, Esq.
 Jas. Crathorn, Esq. Matthew Leggat, Esq.
 John Hodkin, Esq., Q.C., L.L.D. Robt. Kilgour, Esq.
 B. E. WALKER, General Manager.
 J. H. PLUMMER, Asst. Genl. Manager.
 A. H. Ireland, Inspector G. de C. O'Grady, Asst. Inspco'r
 New York—Alex. Laird & Wm. Gray, Agents

BRANCHES.

Allan Craig, Ayr, Barrie, Belleville, Borlin, Blonheim, Brantford, Cayuga, Chatham, Collingwood, Dundas, Dunnville, Goderich, Guelph,	Hamilton, Jarvis, London, Montreal, MAIN OFFICE, 167 St. James City Bchs 2034 Notre Dame, 276 St. Lawrence, Orangeville, Ottawa, Paris,	Parkhill, Peterboro, St. Cath rno Sarnia, Sault Ste. Mar., Ser Jeth, St. coe, Staford, Strathroy, Thorold, Toronto, Waterloo, Windsor, Winnipeg, Woo'stock	City Bch's 712 Queen E 460 Yonge St 79 Yonge St 247 College 616 Queen W 445 Parl m t 128 King E Toronto Jct. Walkerton, Walkerville, Waterloo, Windsor, Winnipeg, Woo'stock
--	--	---	---

BRANCHES AND CORRESPONDENCE.

GREAT BRITAIN—The Bank of Scotland.
 INDIA, CHINA AND JAPAN—The Char't'd Bank of India, Aus'tria & China
 PARIS, FRANCE—Lazard, Freres & Cie. (Paris & Lyons)
 AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND - Union Bank of Australia.
 BRUSSELS, BELGIUM—J. Mathieu & Fils.
 NEW YORK—The Amer Exchange Nat'l Bank of N.Y.
 SAN FRANCISCO—The Bank of British Columbia.
 CHICAGO—The Amer Exchange Nat'l Bk of Chicago.
 BRITISH COLUMBIA—The Bank of British Columbia.
 HAMILTON, BERMUDA—The Bank of Bermuda.
 KINGSTON, JAMAICA—Bank of Nova Scotia.

Commercial Credits issued for use in all parts of the world. Exceptional facilities for this class of business in Europe, the East and West Indies, China, Japan, South America, Australia and New Zealand.
 Travellers circular Letters of Credit issued for use in all parts of the world.

Winnipeg Branch.

A General Banking Business Transacted.
 F. H. MATHEWSON, Mgr.

UNION BANK OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, - - - QUEBEC.

Capital Paid up..... \$1,200,000
 Reserve Fund..... 250,000

DIRECTORS:

ANDREW THOMSON, President. Hon. E. J. PRICE, Vice-President.
 John Breakey, D. C. Thomson, E. Giroux, E. J. Hale,
 Jas. King, M.P.P.

E. E. WBBB, Gen. Mgr. J. G. BILLETT, Inspector

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Alexandria, Ont. Bossevain, Man. Carberry, Man. Chesterville, Ont. Iroquois, Ont. Lethbridge, N.W.T. Merrickville, Ont.	Montreal, Que. Morden, Man. Moosomin, N.W.T. Neejawa, Man. Ottawa, Ont. Quebec, Que. (St. Louis St.)	Smith's Falls, Ont. Souris, Man. Toronto, Ont. Warton, Ont. Winchester, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.
---	--	--

Foreign Agents: London, Parr's Banking Co. and The Alliance Bank, Ltd. Liverpool, do. New York, National Park Bank. Boston, Lincoln National Bank. Minneapolis, First National Bank. St. Paul, St. Paul National Bank. Great Falls, Mont., First National Bank. Chicago, Ill., Globe National Bank. Buffalo, Queen City Bank. Cleveland National Bank. Detroit, First National Bank.

Winnipeg Branch, Main Street;

F. L. Patton, Manager.

Interest allowed at current rates on Savings Bank Department and Special Deposits.

LYMAN BROS. & CO.,

WHOLESALE

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

Every requisite for the Drug Trade promptly supplied.

TORONTO, ONT.

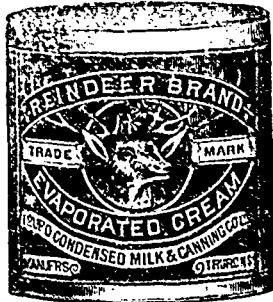
Wm. Ferguson,

—WHOLESALE—

Wines, Liquors and Cigars

8th Street, Brandon.

**Fasten to
This Fact
DURING THE
Summer Months.
It Will Pay You**



CREAM.

CREAM.

To Carry in Stock.
**REINDEER BRAND
EVAPORATED CREAM.**

CONDENSED

**MILK
COFFEE & MILK
COCOA & MILK
TEA**

They are Sure Sellers. Your Wholesale Grocer will Supply you.

W. F. HENDERSON & CO, WINNIPEG
Wholesale Agents.

**Thompson,
Codville & Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,**

26 McDermott Street,
WINNIPEG.

PORTER & CO.
DIRECT IMPORTERS OF
**CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE,
CHINA,
LAMPS,
SILVERWARE,
CUTLERY,
AND FANCY GOODS.**

330 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG.

WINTER SUPPLY.

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

Full Line Fluid Extracts, Elix-
irs, Syrups and Pharmaceutical
Preparations always on hand.

Write for quotations.

BOLE, WYNNE & CO.

WINNIPEG, - - MAN.

MILLER MORSE & Co

—WHOLESALE—

**Hardware, Cutlery,
Guns, Ammunition,
Du Pont Gun Powder,
ETC.
Princess St., WINNIPEG.**

J. H. ASHDOWN,

**HARDWARE IMPORTER,
AND MANUFACTURER.**

WINNIPEG, MAN.

—DEALER IN—

**Iron, Steel, Hardware, Paints,
Oils, Glass, Varnishes, Fire
Brick, Fire Clay, Portland Cement,
Sewer Pipes, Etc.**

**MACKENZIE & MILLS,
WHOLESALE GROCERS**

Special attention given to

**Teas, Coffees, Canned Goods,
DRIED FRUITS, Etc.**

**CORNER KING AND ALEXANDER STREETS
WINNIPEG, MAN.**

E. F. HUTCHINGS'
GREAT NORTHWEST
Saddlery House

opposite the City Hall, Corner
Main and Market Sts.,

519 Main St. & 191 to 195 & 126 Market St.

The Largest Stock and Best Equipped Establishment in
Canada. Lowest prices and Best Goods is our Motto.

TRUNKS, VALISES, LEATHER AND SHOE FIND-
INGS, SADDLERY HARDWARE, WHIPS, &c.

Don't forget the new premises.

E. F. HUTCHINGS, Proprietor, WINNIPEG.

Send for our new Illustrated Catalogue.

Mackenzie, Powis & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

JUST ARRIVED.

First direct shipment of New Season
Prime Selected Valencia Raisins and
Imperial Selected Layers from Denia.
Also two cars choicest Evaporated
Apricots, Peaches and Prunes.

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

Cor. McDermott & Princess Sts., WINNIPEG.

Plate Glass!

For Shop Windows and Private Dwellings.
A large stock now on hand ranging up to 96
inches wide, by 160 in length. Orders filled
promptly.

Window Glass.

Single and Double Strength.

Enamelled, Muffled, Tuscan, Cathedral and
other patterns of ornamental glass in large
variety of Tints and Colors.

**Leaded, Transom and
Door Lights.**

G. F. Stephens & Co.
WINNIPEG.

J. W. PECK & CO.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

**CLOTHING,
SHIRTS**

—AND—

FUR GOODS

And Wholesale Dealers in Men's Furnishings

WAREHOUSES.

WINNIPEG, Man. VANCOUVER, B.C.
Factory—MONTREAL.

The Commercial

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

**Twelfth Year of Publication
ISSUED EVERY MONDAY**

SUBSCRIPTION, \$2.00 PER ANNUM (in advance.)

ADVERTISING RATES MADE KNOWN ON APPLICATION.

Fine Book and Job Printing Departments.
Office, 168 James St., East.

JAMES E. STEEN,
Publisher

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

WINNIPEG, JUNE 18, 1894.

Manitoba

Chas. Brown is opening in hardware at Hilton.

Miss B. Blackwell is opening in millinery at Strathclair.

Duncan Christie is opening a stationery store in Winnipeg.

Thomas C. Thurman is opening a jewelry store in Winnipeg.

Dade & Bannister, hotel, Portage la Prairie, succeeded by James Bell.

John Kaskey, blacksmith, Rosenfelt, burned out; loss, \$300; no insurance.

Lloyd & Co., lumber, St. Boniface, are succeeded by Lloyd & McCutcheon.

Sidney E. Hobbs, hotel, Brandon, is succeeded by P. J. Flanagan from Oak Lake.

Chas. McKenzie has opened a watch and jewellery repairing shop at Pilot Mound.

The Deloraine cheese factory commenced receiving milk and making cheese June 4th.

William Simpson, hotel, Carman, is out of business, and succeeded by Angus Campbell.

Geo. Hamilton, hardware, Deloraine; admitted J. J. Cochrane; style Cochrane & Hamilton.

Lang, Strachan & Co., dry goods, Winnipeg, have dissolved; Strachan & Redmond retire; H. H. Lang continues.

The prize list for Brandon exhibition, to be held on July 11, 12 and 13 can be had by addressing Jas. A. Smart, sec. treasurer.

H. W. A. Chambre, real estate, etc., Winnipeg, has admitted F. S. Young into partnership, under style of Chambre & Young.

John Marshall and Daniel McFarlane, blacksmiths, Carberry, have dissolved partnership. John Marshall continues the business.

"A number of young men in the city," says a Winnipeg daily, "have been swindled by purchasing bogus lottery tickets." We wonder how much less the swindle would have been providing the tickets were "go uino?"

J. J. Cochrane has been admitted to partnership with Geo. Hamilton, hardware dealer of Deloraine, the new firm being Cochrane & Hamilton.

James Watt & Co. have purchased the retail tobacco business on the corner of Main and Bannatyne streets, Winnipeg, formerly conducted by Kent & Co.

The grand rains of the last few days, says the Virden Advance of June 14, have rejoiced everybody, as the crops are now in splendid condition throughout this whole district.

The firms of Thos. B. Greening & Co., of Hamilton, Ontario, and Greening, Balfour & Co., of Winnipeg, give notice that they intend concentrating their business in Hamilton under the name of Greening, Balfour & Co., Hamilton.

Green, a partner in the firm of Laidlaw, Green & Co., Brandon, says the Times, has withdrawn from the firm, and will probably go into business in Virden. The business will be continued under the name of the Brandon Machine Company.

The Winnipeg branch of the Union Bank has moved into the premises lately occupied by the Commercial Bank. The new premises have been completely renovated and handsomely fitted up, making one of the most convenient banking houses in the city.

The very warm weather felt recently has been a great thing for the manufacturers of summer beverages. The Commercial staff have to acknowledge many courtesies these trying days from O'Kelly Bros., who manufacture a large list of summer drinks, in close proximity to this office.

Assiniboia.

L. C. Rogers, men's furnishings, boots, shoes and groceries, Regina, reported sold out to Fair & Maguire.

G. N. Annable, of Moose Jaw, who in company with R. H. Holt started for the coast a short time ago with three cars of fat cattle, has disposed of the lot at Golden and returned. His experience in the flooded district has been varied, having struck the first wash-out while westward bound at Paliser. After moving the cattle from one place to another to obtain feed they were finally sold at Golden.

A telegram from Wapella on July 13 says: A very severe hailstorm five miles in width passed over this locality at six o'clock yesterday afternoon, destroying garden crop and causing some damage to grain. In town all the windows on the west side of buildings were smashed, and part of the roof of the English church was lifted and blown away. Atkinson & Co's grain warehouse was also blown over.

The Moose Jaw board of trade has issued a circular to boards of trade, municipal councils and agricultural societies in Manitoba and the Territories on the question of prairie fires, with a view of having some concerted action taken to lessen the danger from such fires. The board thinks that the railway companies should be compelled to make fire guards along their lines; that the government should make guards through the unsettled country.

Fire broke out in Gourley & Rankin's large general store at Maple Creek on June 12, and the store with entire stock was burned down. The building and stock were partly insured. Insurance on the stock was held in the companies below. The building was owned by a firm at Calgary who placed the assurance with representatives of companies there: The National, \$1,700; the Manchester, \$1,000; the Caledonian, \$1,750; the North British & Mercantile, \$1,750; the Royal, \$2,250; the Guardian, \$1,000; the United Fire, \$2,000; total, \$11,450.

Northwest Ontario.

Col. Ray, banker, Port Arthur, has been acquitted by jury of the charge of a social crime.

M. J. Haney, the partner of Hugh Ryan in the construction of the Sault canal, says the firm is just now engaged in cleaning up about the canal. The masonry is entirely complete, and seven lock gates are already on the ground. It is expected that water will be let into the canal about July 10, when the gates will be swung. They are to be operated by electricity.

Lumber Trade Notes.

The Kewatin Lumber Co's big mill at Kewatin has resumed operations for the regular summer's work.

The log drive of D. Sprague's lumber mill has arrived at Winnipeg. This drive, consisting of three million feet of timber, mostly white pine, has been brought over a distance of 500 miles. The trip was more than usually fortunate, as regards percentage of loss, and considering the distance travelled, the timber being nearly all cut from the Lake of the Woods district, the result is most satisfactory.

Alberta.

Coal is being distributed by steamer from Edmonton to all points along the Saskatchewan river. This is likely to eventually become a very large trade, as the water route permits of cheap transportation. Coal should be sold very cheaply all along the Saskatchewan at considerably less than half present prices, by the development of the river route.

Grain and Milling News.

Talking about low grain prices, an Ontario paper says that a dollar and a half will purchase as much store goods now as fifty bushels of oats would purchase twenty-five years ago.

The Lake of the Woods Milling Co. has instructed the company's agent at Vancouver, British Columbia, to distribute a car load of flour, containing 410 bags, for the relief of the flood sufferers.

The foundation for the new flouring mill at Prince Albert, Sask., has been completed, and the superstructure will be erected at once. It is hoped to have the mill fully equipped and ready for the new crop.

An offer has been received from a reliable man to build and run a 50 barrel mill at Elk-horn, Man., says the local paper, for a substantial bonus, and it is likely a new by-law will be submitted to the ratepayers, reducing the size of the mill to be built.

The steamship Selwyn Eddy, says the Duluth Market Reporter, took out a cargo of 121,000 bushels of No. 1 northern wheat this morning from the Superior Terminal elevators. This beats the best previous record, also held by the Eddy, by 6,000 bushels. It would take over 10,000 acres of last year's crop to make up this cargo.

Insurance and Financial Notes.

Offers for the purchase of \$15,000 debentures of Portage la Prairie, Man., are advertised for, to June 25.

The annual meeting of the Winnipeg Clearing House was held on June 7. The report of its operations for the six months, since inauguration, was most satisfactory. For that period, the dullest half of the year, the clearings amounted to \$22,000,000, which showed a volume of trade considerably ahead of what was expected. It is thought that the aggregate for the year, when the full business is included, will show the sum of \$50,000,000. The following board of managers was elected for the ensuing twelve months: A. Kirkland, manager of the Bank of Montreal; F. H. Mathewson, manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce; F. G. Nichols, manager of the Molson's Bank; F. L. Patton, manager of the Union Bank; and J. B. Monk, manager of the Bank of Ottawa.

SILVER PLATED SPOONS FORKS etc. STAMPED

1847 ROGERS BROS. A.I.

ARE GENUINE "ROGERS" GOODS.

—And Guaranteed by the—

MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.

If you want genuine Goods that will wear and stand the test of Time, insist upon having **"1847 ROGER BROS. A.I."** For Sale by all Responsible dealers.

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

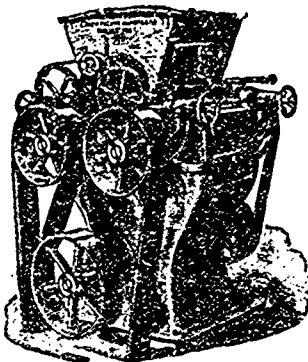
Pure Gold Mfg. Co., Toronto.

Fancy Goods, Toys, and Xmas Novelties.

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

H. A. NELSON & SONS.
TORONTO AND MONTREAL.

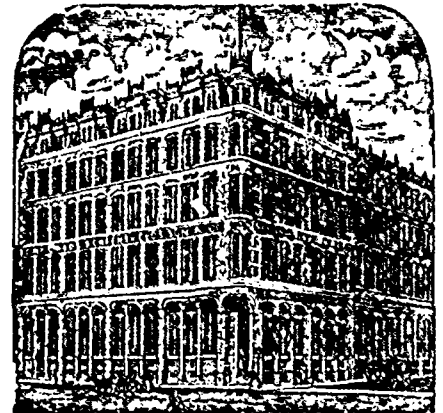
Stuart & Harper.



Engines, Boilers, Steam Pumps,
Flour Mill and Grain Elevators,
Agents for North American Mill Building Co.
Dodge Wood Split Pulleys and Rope
TRANSMISSIONS.
Electrical Machinery and Supplies.
Second Hand Machinery of Every Description
P. O. Box 693.

Office and Works, 758, 760 and 762 Main Street, **Winnipeg.**

S. Greenshields Son & Co.
General Dry Goods Merchants,
MONTREAL.



SPECIAL VALUE IN CANADIAN PRINTS.

We have just made a large clearing purchase of the two leading cloths from the Glasgow Mills which we offer below Manufacturers' prices.

Send for Samples.

C. J. Redmond Donaldson Block, **Winnipeg.**

E. C. S. Wetmore,

—REPRESENTING—

McMaster & Co. of Toronto.

Address all mail matter for Manitoba & N. W. T. care Leland House, Winnipeg, Man. British Columbia, care Hotel Vancouver, Vancouver, B. C.

JAS. McCREADY & CO.,
WHOLESALE
Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,
MONTREAL.

W. WILLIAMS, AGENT.
SAMPLE ROOM—Room 11 McIntyre Block,
MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

AUSTIN & ROBERTSON,
WHOLESALE STATIONERS,
MONTREAL

Dealers in all Classes of
Writings and Printings,
Linens, Ledger and Bond Papers.
Quotations and Samples on Application.

SPONGES
EXCEPTIONAL VALUES.
LYMAN, KNOX & CO.,
MONTREAL & TORONTO.

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, JUNE 18, 1894.

"WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH HANNAH?"

(Continued from last week.)

In the last two issues we have made a fruitless search for the cause of the present stringent and otherwise unsatisfactory state of trade among our country merchants, and in the field of freight rates either into or out of the country, we are satisfied no direct cause can be found.

A search in another field, in which the country merchant himself holds the control of matters, throws much more light upon the question at issue, and may be looked upon as the main cause of all the trouble. That field is the reckless system of credit, which has been the custom throughout the country. In the report of our investigating representative the reader could note that anywhere in the province, outside of Winnipeg and perhaps Brandon, the merchant offered ten per cent. discount off his prices for cash, and in not a few instances fifteen per cent. was the discount. Such a bait is a loud protest against credit as it is at present given, for no mercantile profits at the present time will stand a shave of fifteen per cent. for cash, and the profits of our country merchants certainly will not. The offer is therefore a powerful proof of the rottenness of credit in Manitoba, and the state of rottenness can only be comprehended by those who have had an opportunity of closely inquiring into its workings.

A few facts and figures supplied by Mr. Bertrand, the official assignee for the province, throws strong light upon this state of rottenness. In almost every case of insolvency which occurs now a-days, the great shrinkage in the winding up of estates is to be found in the book debts, which in many instances have been almost valueless. When a merchant reaches insolvency or is forced to assign in trust, and the bulk of his assets are unsold stock on his shelves, his estate invariably pays quite a heavy composition to creditors. When, however, the stock is low, and the book debts heavy, the opposite is the result. Mr. Bertrand's figures show that of the insolvent stocks sold en bloc during the eight months ending May 31st, 1894, the lowest figure realized was 46 cents on the dollar, while the highest realized 70½ cents on the dollar. In fact stocks thus sold averaged all over in the neighborhood of 60 cents on the dollar. These are certainly the rightest figures of the records of insolvency, for the sales of book debts furnish a Rembrandt-like depth of shade. One outfit of book debts did bring 45 cents on the dollar, but it furnished an oasis in the desert of depreciation. Other outfits sold at from 9c to 15c on the dollar, and for some no purchaser could be found at any money. Insolvents' assets on their shelves were worth on the average 60 cents on the dollar; those in their books were not worth on the average 15 cents.

It is pretty safe to assume that the stocks

and book debts of our solvent country merchants would, if fairly valued, show a contrast almost as striking. Both, no doubt, would grade higher in value than those of insolvents, but a comparison would be just as powerful a proof of the comparative depreciation of the book debts.

We have no hesitation in saying that right in this credit system lies the main and only great cause of Hannah's ailment, and until a complete revolution in the system takes place, the ailment must remain chronic, breaking out in more violent symptoms as each wave of depression sweeps over the country, and lying dormant, sapping the vitals in periods of prosperity. It cannot be purged from the body commercial until a complete revolution takes place.

Without reference to any of the foregoing facts and figures, a calm view of the situation as it exists in the West should convince any business man of the folly, the ruinous folly of the credit system, carried on by our country merchants during the past ten years. The country merchant has all along been the unsecured creditor of the farmer, and it is hard to see how he can devise a system which will secure him. While he has been giving credit without security, the mortgage company, the farm machinery agent, and the local money lender, as well as other shrewd operators, have been securing liens and mortgages on all the farmer possesses. Such concerns have all their machinery organized for the work in a state to which it would be impossible for the country merchant to attain. Under such circumstances he is simply running in a race in which he has no chance of coming out ahead, or even securing a place. He is in the race in one sense, but entirely out of it so far as a state of safety is concerned. Even this view, without any quotations of facts and figures of results, should convince any merchant, that his system must undergo a radical change, or the trading community of the country must, with few exceptions, come to ruin.

This credit system is a question for the immediate attention of our country merchants, for legislation has now placed the farmers even further beyond the reach of the country retailer's collector. It is a burning question, and should be discussed and settled with as little delay as possible. There is quite a little talk about a second convention of retail merchants being held in Winnipeg during the holding of the Industrial Exhibition in the end of July. There never was more urgent need of such a convention, and there never was a question of more importance to merchants to discuss. Let a move be made therefore at once in this matter. Let each town in the West set to work to select representative merchants to go there as delegates, and all preparations will be made for the gathering in the city, as was done for a similar gathering a few years ago. The staff of The Commercial will undertake to make all the arrangements here, if each town or district will only select its delegates and send their names to this office. All arrangements about a place of meeting, and if possible reduced railway fares, will be made from this office, if the different mercantile communities will only set to work and make their prepara-

tions. We hope, therefore, to have communications from all districts within two weeks from this date, after which the arrangements in the city will be announced in this journal in detail.

This is a matter which should not be let slip. The question of the hour is a burning, if not a vital one. In this credit system lies the dangerous part of Hannah's ailment. Freight rates may cause her slight pains at times, and poor crops may bring temporary sneezing or coughing fits, but remove the credit complaint, and every chronic symptom will disappear in a short time, and our commercial Hannah will be husky and strong.

A BIG "SCHEME."

A United States Congressman, who is also a member of the committee of railways and canals, has brought forward a scheme to open a water-way through to Hudson bay connecting the Mississippi river with the great bay of the north. If carried out, this would give water communication right through the centre of the continent, or from the Gulf of Mexico to Hudson bay. His plan is to use the Mississippi river, as far as the juncture of the Minnesota river with the former, near the city of St. Paul. The Mississippi river is of course already navigable from its mouth to St. Paul. The Minnesota river rises in big stone lake and flows southeastward to the Mississippi. The Red river rises in Traverso lake, and flows about due north into Lake Winnipeg, and thence through the Nelson river into Hudson bay. The only break in the water connection now, from the Mississippi to Hudson bay, is the space between the sources of the Red and Minnesota rivers. The two lakes which form the sources of these two rivers, however, are quite close together—so close that in high water they overflow and form practically one lake. It is said that boats of some size have passed from one lake to the other, in high water periods. Thus it appears that in high water there is really and unbroken water course from the Gulf of Mexico to Hudson bay.

The conclusion must not be jumped at that because this water connection exists, it would be an easy matter, or even at all feasible, to make this connection a highway of commerce. Even if practical, it could only be accomplished at great expense, and until we have an estimate of cost, based on actual survey, the scheme can hardly be considered as practicable. The Mississippi river, we have stated, is already navigable, and the same may be said of the Red river, while lake Winnipeg adds another 300 miles of unimpeded deep water navigation. Congressman McCleary, of Minnesota, who is responsible for bringing up the scheme at Washington, speaks about the obstruction in the Red river below Winnipeg as though it were the most serious difficulty to overcome, while in fact this is only a trifling obstruction. These rapids near Winnipeg do not impede navigation at all except in low water, and according to surveys made an expenditure of less than \$500,000 would be sufficient to establish deep-water navigation for lake steamers over the rapids. The real obstacles to overcome would be met with in the rapids of the Nelson

river, and the Minnesota river connections. We know little about the Minnesota river beyond the fact that it is a small stream. Representative McCleary, who no doubt is quite familiar with the latter river as well as the upper waters of the Red, believes that that part of the route is quite easy of construction. There are many serious rapids in the Nelson river, and the country traversed is rocky. The Hayes river probably affords the most feasible route between Lake Winnipeg and the bay, and comes into close connection with the Nelson river at the upper end. If Congressman McLeary is clear about the feasibility of the Minnesota connection, it might be advisable to make a survey, and perhaps eventually a feasible route may be found through the rougher region to the north of Lake Winnipeg. At any rate it would be a matter for satisfaction to have a rough survey of the district made, with a view of giving some official information as to the possible water routes of the future through the region.

BUILDING THE HUDSON BAY RAILWAY.

Senator Bolton has introduced a bill at Ottawa (which has since been thrown out) to enable the Territorial government to unite with the government of the province of Manitoba to secure the construction of a railway to Hudson Bay. As at present constituted, the Territorial government has not the power to enter into any undertaking of this nature. The bill first proposes to confer this power upon the Territorial government, and then goes on to give the outlines of a plan to build the railway. The proposed railway is to be made a public work, under the joint control of governments of the province and the territories. It is proposed that it shall be constructed under the management of four commissioners and a chief engineer, the latter to be under instructions from the commissioners. Members of the legislatures are disqualified from accepting any position as officers or contractors in connection with the work. It is further provided that the governments interested shall have power to jointly raise a loan for the construction of the work, by the issue of debentures, which are to be met by a special levy upon property; but no such levy is to be made until the road is completed.

We did not expect that very much would come of Senator Bolton's bill at Ottawa, and we were not aware that any movement had previously been inaugurated to secure the building of the road in this way. At the same time the energetic Senator is deserving of thanks for the efforts he is making in the interest of this important work. Even the additional advertising the Hudson bay route has received through the introduction of this bill, will not be without its influence.

While the construction of a railway to Hudson bay as a public work has not been seriously considered here, it might become a matter for future consideration. Some years ago a proposal was made to ask for the extension of the boundaries of Manitoba to Hudson bay, with a view to the construction of a railway to the bay, by the province, so that the proposed

road would be entirely within the province. The matter, however, was allowed to drop, and the advisability of building the road in this way was never very seriously entertained.

If the question of constructing a railway to Hudson bay as a provincial public work is ever taken into serious consideration, the extension of the provincial boundaries to the bay should be an important part of the "scheme," and next, the province should demand the handing over of all Dominion lands within its boundaries to the provincial government. With the control of the public lands within the province, and the extension of the boundaries of Manitoba to Hudson bay, some basis would be formed upon which to enable the provincial government to undertake the work. If the western provinces owned the public lands within their boundaries, which appears to be their right, it would place them in a very different position in the matter of undertaking public works of an extensive character. Manitoba may eventually be obliged to consider the construction of a railway to Hudson bay as a public work, and the first step in the matter should be to acquire the public lands, including timber and minerals, and secure the necessary extension of the provincial boundary to the bay. If a demand to this effect were made with the object of building the railway, the Dominion could hardly refuse.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It looks as though the English language is to become dominant in Africa, as it has in North America. The Dark Continent is now divided amongst the powers, and a vast slice of it has fallen to the British. The native population of Africa, however, is much larger than that of North America was at the time of its early colonization, nor is it likely that the native races in Africa will fade away and give place to the invaders as the Indian has done. The wonderful change which has taken place in America is therefore hardly likely to be repeated in Africa. Though under British rule, the British portion of Africa will not become so thoroughly an English speaking community as is the case in America. The natives will retain their languages, and no doubt continue to form a large portion of the population. The recent negotiations by which Great Britain has acquired control of a strip of territory from the Congo State has directed considerable attention to African affairs, owing to the opposition of France to the British treaty with Belgium, by which the territory was acquired. The acquisition gives Great Britain a highway under her own control, directly through the centre of Africa, from south to north, the principal object of which is to form a connection between the vast British possessions in southern and northern Africa. Heretofore the British interests in northern and southern Africa have been separated by the German possessions on the east and the Belgian possessions on the west coast, which extended to a common boundary in the centre of the great continent. France, however, has put on her war paint, and declares most emphatically that she will not allow the agreement to go into effect, claiming that a portion of the territory affected is subject to French rule. Thus Great Britain has

another African question to settle with France, in addition to the long standing one regarding Egypt.

A LOCAL system of grading butter was established a couple of years ago at Birtle in this province. An inspector was appointed, who graded all butter before it was purchased by the local merchants. Three grades were established, and prices were fixed according to grade. No. 2 was valued at two cents under No. 1, and No. 3 at three cents per pound under No. 2. This made a direct incentive to make good butter, under which the quality produced in the district decidedly improved. Those who could not or would not take the pains to produce good butter, stopped making it altogether, much to the relief of the local merchants, who were obliged to handle the poor stuff, usually at a loss. This spring the plan of butter inspection has been allowed to lapse and as a result the quality of the butter has already begun to deteriorate. This indicates what has often been stated by The Commercial, that the custom of buying butter at one price regardless of quality, is very detrimental to the country, as well as unsatisfactory to the merchants. It encourages the production of an average poor quality of butter, and reduces the profit which the producers as well as the merchants should receive from making and handling the commodity. At the same time, merchants find it almost impossible to make any distinction in buying butter, without a system of inspection which will relieve them of the responsibility of classifying the commodity according to grade, as they would certainly lose the custom of any one whose butter would be given a second or third classification. Nevertheless an effort should be made, wherever it can be carried out, to establish a system of classifying butter, and paying a price for it in keeping with its quality.

ONE change in the tariff regulations which will meet with general approval from merchants is, that goods entered while changes were under consideration, will not be subject to any increase in the duty afterwards made. As first proposed when the new tariff was introduced, goods entered were to be subject to any changes made before the tariff was finally adopted. Quite a number of changes were subsequently made, most of which were increases, and according to the regulations, importers would be called upon to pay the increase upon goods entered after the new tariff was introduced, but before the increase was adopted. This plan, however, has been changed, and all entries since the new tariff was introduced, will stand as first made. There will therefore be neither rebates nor calls for additional duty.

ONE session at Ottawa last week was devoted to a discussion of the Tay canal, which is said to have cost half a million dollars, and a member declared that only one tug, one yacht and one sail boat had navigated the canal last year. Place this in comparison with the Red river, which, if improved at about the same expense, would be navigated by hundreds of craft.

(Continued on page 958)

KIRKPATRICK & COOKSON

Established 1860.

MONTREAL,
Commission Merchants,
Flour, Grain, Butter, &c.

Advances made on Consignments to British or
Continental markets

James Hall & Co.

BROCKVILLE, O. T. WINNIPEG, MAN

Manufacturers and Wholesale
Dealers in

**Gloves, Mitts,
Moccasins,
Arctic Socks, &c.**

In addition to our regular line we have the
exclusive control of the Celebrated Chester &
Workers Suspenders for the Dominion. Neat-
est, Strongest and Best Suspender in the
market at popular prices.

Customers may have sorting orders in any of our lines
filled promptly from stock at our
Winnipeg Branch, 150 Princess St.

W. R. Johnston and Co.

(Late Livingston, Johnston & Co.)

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS

OF READY MADE

CLOTHING.

Cor. Bay & Front Sts, TORONTO.

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

COCHRANE, CASSILS & CO.

Wholesale Boots and Shoes

Cor. Latour & St. Genevieve Sts.,

MONTREAL.

Manitoba and N.W.T. Agency: J. M. MACDONALD
McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

British Columbia Branch, WM. SKENE, Van. Horne
Block, Vancouver.



MATTHEWS, TOWERS & CO.

NOTICE!

Our Mr Matthews is prevented from taking his trip owing to serious illness in his family. Mr. Towers will therefore visit our Western friends in his place with Magnificent Range of New Samples, complete in all departments for Fall Trade. Kindly await his call.

WHOLESALE MEN'S FURNISHINGS,

Board of Trade Building. - **MONTREAL.**

*** BELTING * OAK TANNED "EXTRA" BRAND.**

MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

THE J. C. McLAREN BELTING CO.

The Largest Factory of its kind in the Dominion.

LION "L" BRAND.

PURE VINEGARS

Manufactured Solely under the Supervision of the
Inland Revenue Department.

Mixed Pickles, Jams, Jellies and Preserves

—PREPARED BY—

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

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



REGISTERED TRADE MARK

GALT BLEND

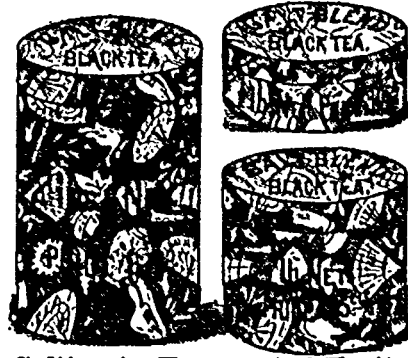
BLACK TEA.

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

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

THE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.

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



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

Hudson's Bay Company,

Fort Garry Mills, - Winnipeg.

Registered Brands:

Hungarian and Strong Bakers Flour

Chopped Feed, Oats, Bran, Shorts, etc.

Sole agents in Manitoba, Northwest Territories and British Columbia for

MYERS ROYAL HORSE AND CATTLE SPICE

In use for a quarter of a century. For full particulars, circulars, &c., address Chas. H. Steele, Manager, Winnipeg.

LARD!

Ask your grocer for our Red Cross Brand of PURE LARD. Also our fine Flavored Sugar-cured HAMS and BACON.

Ship us your BUTTER and EGGS, and obtain highest market prices.

Egg Cases for Sale.

ORDERS AND CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

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

Butter and Eggs Wanted!

—AT—

Allen's, Pork Packer,
McDERMOT STREET.

Try our Sugar-cured Hams, Bacon, Boneless Hams and Pure Lard. Egg cases for sale. Orders and Correspondence solicited.

DAIRY UTENSILS.

We manufacture the most improved styles in

Milk Can Trimmings, and other Dairy Utensils
Pans, Pails,

Thos. Davidson & Co.,
MONTREAL.

CIGARS!

For a Pleasant Smoke try REPUBLICS.

For Perfect Satisfaction try LA HISPANIA

—MADE BY—

Bryan & Co

WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

JAMES McDUGALL & CO.

Wholesale Domestic and Imported

WOOLLENS

Always on hand a Full Line of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC CLOTHS, TWEEDS, &c., &c., AND TAILORS TRIMMINGS.

ST. HELEN ST., MONTREAL.

Northwestern Agent:

T. I. BURRELL, McINTYRE BLOCK.

Winnipeg.

James Carruthers & Co.

GRAIN EXPORTERS,

BOARD OF TRADE CORN EXCHANGE.

TORONTO, MONTREAL.

The Barber & Ellis Co'y,

Nos. 43, 45, 47 and 49 Bay Street,

TORONTO, Ont.

Manufacturers of ACCOUNT BOOKS, ENVELOPES, PAPER BOXES.

Importers of all Grades of Staple Stationery.

—DEALERS IN—

PRINTERS' SUPPLIES,
BOOKBINDERS' MATERIALS AND
BOXMAKERS' REQUISITES

HO! IMPROVED Compressed Mince Meat.

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

HORSERADISH—Put up in 16 oz. bottles 2 doz. in a case. Price per doz. \$3. Patronize home industry.

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

WINNIPEG WANTS

PRODUCE I BUTTER AND EGGS.

We are always open for

At Highest Market Value. Write for full market Quotations to

PARSONS PRODUCE COMPANY,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

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

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

WINNIPEG, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 16.

The weather and crop situation has been the most interesting feature of the week, and much relief was felt as reports of rain in various sections of the country were reported. The weather and crops is dealt with under the head of wheat. The blockade on the railways in Pacific coast traffic is being revived. A mail came through from the coast to day, and next week it is expected that freight traffic will be moving regularly again. The effects of the blockade to traffic has been felt in several branches of trade here, particularly in lumber, supplies of cedar shingles and lines of British Columbia finishing lumber, being exhausted. The produce trade has been seriously interfered with. Business is generally quiet and without much change.

Winnipeg Markets.

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

DRY GOODS—Trade is generally reported to be quiet. A good many small mail orders are being received, which shows that retailers are buying in a hand-to-mouth way, but the aggregate of business is light. Stocks in the country must certainly be light. Warehouses will soon be filling up with fall goods, in imported as well as domestic lines, and travellers are showing fall samples. Reports from the east are somewhat contradictory as regards cottons, one report saying that grey cottons are still easy, while another report, from a source generally "bullish," to use a wheat term, says that the bargain days in cottons are over, and the mills are now looking for firmer prices. The debate in the United States Senate on the new tariff bill has reached the textile list. The rate fixed on cottons averages 40 per cent., which is 15 per cent. lower than the McKinley bill. On linen goods, shirts, etc. the duty decided upon is 50 per cent., and higher on some lines. The woolen list is still a subject for debate.

WOOL—There is no improvement in wool. United States markets continue dull and weak. In the tariff discussion at Washington this week, the wool and woolen list was reached. The debate covering several days on these lines alone. A very strong effort is being made to have a part of the duty restored on wool. The new tariff bill places wool on the free list, but it seems quite possible that this item will be changed by restoring wool to the duty list, though of course it is not likely that duties anything like as high as those now in force will be fixed upon in the proposed new tariff. Bradstreet's report of wools in the United States says:—"The market shows no improvement in demand, trade ruling slow, with prices generally weaker under more liberal offerings of new wool. Prices are quoted about 1c lower on combings and delaines, with a limited demand for any kind. Quarter and three-eighths blood wools are offered more freely to arrive, and combings are quoted at 17 to 19c, with clothing at 15 to 18c, the latter for Kentucky lots. Territory wools are dull." A Montreal exchange says:—"The wool market is demoralized, travellers just in from the country stating that it is impossible to sell, as most of the mills are closed, and those working are on half and three-quarters time. It seems that the chief demand will run more on the medium grades, as manufacturers are turning out a cheaper class of goods, a mixture of shoddy and cotton. Very few mills have commenced on their spring orders yet." The tendency locally is to buy rather lower than was paid earlier in the season. Up to 10c was paid here this week, but this was for a couple of hundred pounds of fine down, selected out of a large

lot. The full lot, which was decidedly finer than the average Manitoba quality, only brought 8 1/2c, and 2 to 8 3/4c is the figure paid for the bulk of offerings, with the extreme range at from 6 to 10c per pound. Only straight fine wools would come and over 9c buyers are sorting more of this season than usual, taking burry and chaffy or cotted fleeces at 6 to 7 1/2c, and demanding tare for tags and dirt. This indicates that they do not think there is much margin for profit at current prices.

GROCERIES—The situation in sugar is firmer, and both London and New York have advanced. This, with the advent of the busy season close at hand, has a tendency to cause strength in Canadian markets. 4c is still the quotation at eastern refineries for granulated and yellows 3 1/2 to 3 3/4c as to grade. The local quotation is 5 1/2 to 5 3/4c for granulated and 4 1/2 to 4 3/4c for yellows. Molasses is stronger. Prices have advanced east. The washouts and consequent long delays to traffic on the Pacific coast lines, has detained the teas which arrived on recent steamers, but they will no doubt be arriving soon, as traffic is now getting into better shape. China teas are reported to be opening about 10 per cent. lower than last year, but Japans are rather higher, which, however, may be partly owing to the alleged better value this year. Canned corn is scarce east, and packers are holding firm at 90c. The floods on the Pacific coast will have a great influence upon canned salmon, and the pack will certainly be curtailed in consequence. On the Columbia river the canning industry is said to be practically destroyed for the present, while the Fraser river pack will be greatly interfered with, on account of the floods.

GREEN FRUITS—Strawberries have not been any too plentiful and are rather firmer. The hot weather has caused bananas to ripen up too fast, and it has been more difficult to keep fruit on hand fit to ship to the coast, though there is a supply of good fruit on hand. Cherries firmer. Lemons are the strongest thing on the list, and the tendency is to advance more. Cheap stock is about exhausted and the better keeping varieties are held very firm. Tomatoes are plentiful and prices easier. Cheaper varieties of California oranges, which have sold at \$4 to 4.50, are also about exhausted, and new stocks of St. Michael variety are held firm at the top quotation below. Very fine pineapples are in the market. The first lots of California peaches, plums and apricots are arriving to-day, and hereafter further receipts of these fruits will be frequent. Prices are:—California oranges \$4 to 4.50; St Michael oranges \$5; Lemons, new Messina, \$3.75 to 4.50. Bananas, \$2.75 to \$3.50 per bunch. Pineapples, \$2.50 to \$3.00 per dozen. Strawberries, \$3.50 to 3.75 per case of 16 boxes. California cherries \$2.25 to \$2.50. Pie plant, 2 to 3c per pound. Tomatoes, \$3.00 per crate of four baskets. California comb honey, \$9.50 per case of 48 sections. New maple sugar, 12 to 13c per pound in 1-lb. cakes. Maple syrup, 75c to \$1 per gallon in wood, and \$1 to 1.25 in tins, as to quality.

FLUID BEEF, ETC.—Following are prices of the goods put up by the Johnston Fluid Beef Company of Montreal:—Johnston's Fluid Beef—No. 1, 2-oz. tins, per dozen, \$2.70; No. 2, 4 oz., \$4.50; No. 3, 8 oz., \$7.88; No. 4, 1 lb., \$12.83; No. 5, 2 lb., \$24.30. Staminol—2 oz. bottles, per dozen, \$2.55; do, 4 oz., \$5.10; do, 8 oz., \$7.65; do, 16 oz., \$12.75. Fluid Beef Cordial—20 oz. bottles, \$10. Milk Granules—In cases of 4 dozen, \$5.10. Milk Granules with Cereals—In cases of 4 dozen, \$4.25.

FISH—The supply of fresh fish has been limited, as no supplies can be brought in from the Pacific coast. Fresh whitefish are quoted at 5 to 6c lb, trout at 9c, pickerel 3 to 4c, gold-eyes 20c per dozen. Smoked whitefish 8c lb, do. herrings 5c lb; red herrings 20c box.

NUTS—Soft shelled almonds are quoted at 16 to 18c, walnuts, 14 to 16c, peanuts roasted, 14 to 15c, filberts, 12 to 15c, pecans, 16 to 17c. Brazil, 14 to 15c. Figs, 14 to 18c; dates, 10c

CANNED MEATS:—

Corned Beef	1 lb tins, per case of 1 dozen	\$2 05
Roast Beef	1 " "	2 75
Drawn	1 " "	2 05
Pigs Feet	1 " "	2 25
Lunch Tongue	1 " "	7 05
"	1 " "	7 80
Ox Tongue	1 1/2 " "	6 70
Chipped Dried Beef	1 " "	5 25
Compressed Ham	1 " "	5 50

BINDER TWINE—Binder twine is offering low. The Manitoba Patrons of Industry (the farmers' society) are arranging to supply their members through the association. Following is a clipping from a late issue of the official organ of the patrons: "Members are notified not to give orders for binding twine outside of the association. There is a great lot of last year's make on the market which manufacturers are naturally desirous to work off, and they do not care whether purchasers are Patrons or not so that they get rid of it. Listen to no agents, especially those whose prices appear low. An useless article is dear at any price. Rely on Patron twine, prices for which will be 9 1/2c or less."

RAW FURS—We gave prices realized at the London June sales last week, on most lines. Following are a few additional furs not quoted last week. Badger advanced 10 per cent. compared with prices obtained last March; muskrat declined 7 1/2 per cent.; skunk declined 7 1/2 per cent.; wild cat advanced 25 per cent, and house cat declined 20 per cent. Quotations below will about cover the range of prices in Winnipeg. The value of a skin varies as to size, color and condition of fur. The top price is for large skins, of prime quality. Occasionally an extra large, fine skin is received which will bring even more than the top quotation:—

Badger, per skin	\$ 05 to \$ 60
Rear, black	50 to 20 00
Bear, brown	50 to 20 00
Bear, grizzly	1 00 to 15 00
Beaver	2 00 to 7 00
Beaver castors, per pound	2 50 to 5 00
Ermings, per skin	01 to 02
Fisher	50 to 7 00
Fox, cross	75 to 6 00
Fox, kit	10 to 00
Fox, red	25 to 1 50
Fox, silver	5 00 to 70 00
Lynx	25 to 3 00
Marten	75 to 2 50
Mink	25 to 1 50
Musquash	02 to 10
Otter	1 50 to 9 00
Raccoon	50 to 85
Skunk	05 to 50
Timber wolf	25 to 3 00
Prairie wolf, large	25 to 75
" small	25 to 55
Wolverine	50 to 3 50

LEATHER—Quotations are unchanged:—Spanish sole, best No. 1, per lb, 23 to 30c; Spanish sole, No. 1, per lb, 26 to 28c; Spanish sole, No. 2, 24c; slaughter sole, heavy, 30c; slaughter sole, light, 27c; harness, heavy, best, 28 to 30c; harness, light, best, 28 to 30c; harness, No. 1, 26 to 28c; upper, heavy, best, 35 to 45c; upper, light, 50; kip skins, French, \$1 to 1.10; kip skins, domestic, 75 to 85c; calf skins, French, premier choice, \$1.25 to 1.50; calf skins, domestic, 75 to 85c; splits, senior, 25 to 35c; splits, junior, 30; cowhide, 35 to 45c; corduan, per foot, 17 to 21c; pebble, cow, 17 to 21c; buff, 17 to 21c; russets, saddlers, per doz., \$12.50; linings, colored, per foot, 12c.

WOOD—There is very little business in car lots. Tamarac is held at \$4.50 to \$4.75 per cord on track here in car lots as to quality. Oak about \$4, mixed pine, spruce, etc., can be had at \$3.50 to \$3.75. Poplar has sold at from \$2.50 to \$3.00 on track as to quality, green cut poplar brings the top price.

COAL—Coal is unchanged, and quoted at \$10.50 for Pennsylvania anthracite, \$9.00 for western anthracite and \$8 per ton for Lethbridge bituminous. These are retail prices, delivered to consumers in the city. Souris or Estevan coal sells at \$4.25 retail, and \$3.75 on track Roche Percees mine, Souris coal, is quoted

Continued on Page 947.

Live Stock Market.

The cable from Liverpool, on June 11, says: The advance in prices noted in our last has been maintained, while in London the market is reported stronger and values higher at 12c for finest steers, 11½ for good to choice, 10½ for poor to medium, and 8 to 9½ for inferior and bulls. We quote:—Finest steers, 11½; good to choice, 11c; poor to medium, 10c; inferior and bulls, 7½ to 9c.

The Montreal Gazette of June 11 says:—The feature of the live stock market since our last has been the advance of ½ to ¾c per lb on export cattle, which is due to the improved demand from shippers and the light run of the class of stock suitable for this trade. Purchases have been made freely at 4½ to 4¾c per lb. In the west the market has also ruled stronger, and it is reported that as high as 5c has been paid for some lots. Cable advices to-day were somewhat conflicting. Private cables from Liverpool were easier in tone, but did not show any material change in values. A private cable from London says: Trade is a little worse. Choice Canadian cattle, 5¾d; sheep, 6½d. However, notwithstanding the above, it is satisfactory to note that since the improvement in prices in the home market our shippers have been letting out with a small margin. The next drawback to the trade here will be the warm weather in England and heavy supplies, which may have its usual effect. Another lot of 500 head of United States sheep arrived at the Canadian Pacific Stock yards yesterday and will be shipped on the steamer Sarmatian for Glasgow. The exports of live stock from New York for the week ending June 9th were: Cattle, 3,055; sheep, 667, and beef 16,156 quarters, as against 2,050 cattle and 9,498 quarters beef for the same week last year. The demand for space is good, there being thirteen steamers sailing this week, and we understand they are all engaged. Rates are steady at 40s to 45s to Liverpool and London, and 35s to 40s to Glasgow and Bristol."

The arrivals of live stock at the Montreal stock yards at Point St. Charles for the week ending June 9, were 2,380 cattle, 773 sheep, 1,067 hogs and 541 calves. Owing to the light run of sale cattle for the past two or three weeks and the improved demand from shippers, the tone of the market has ruled stronger and values for choice export stock are fully ½ to ¾c per pound higher. The demand on June 11 was good and all the offerings met with a ready sale, in fact, considerable more would have been done if the stock had been on the market. The demand from butchers and speculators was good also, and trade on the whole active, the market being well cleaned up of stock. Export cattle sold at 4½ to 4¾ and it was stated that sales were made at the latter end of last week at 4¾ to 5c. The latter figure we understand has been paid freely in Toronto for some large lines. Butchers' cattle sold here at 3½ to 4c for choice; 3 to 3½ for good; 2½ to 3c for fair, and 2c per lb. for inferior, live weight. In sheep and lambs business was dull, there being no stock offered for sale on this market. The market for hogs was stronger and values in consequence were higher. The receipts were small, for which the demand was good and sales were made freely at 5 to 5½c per pound. Calves were scarce and in good demand at \$8 to \$10 each as to size and quality.

Erastus Wyman, of New York, has been found guilty of forgery.

One hundred and twenty-four delegates, representing 20,000 miners in the Pittsburg district have voted unanimously in favor of resuming work on June 18. The action of the Columbus convention was ratified and the action of the National officers endorsed.

At the regular meeting of the board of directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway company held at Montreal on Monday a half-yearly dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum was declared on the common stock, payable August 17.

Greene & Sons Company,
Manufacturers and Importers of

Gentlemen's **FURS.**

Fall, 1894. & Fall, 1894.

HATS, **Furnishings.**

Our Travellers are
NOW ON THE ROAD.
517 to 525 St. PAUL ST. - MONTREAL.

THE DOUBLE MATURITY POLICY

— OF THE —

MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Double Maturity Policy of this Company embraces some of the most desirable features in Life Insurance, maturing as it does in full at death or age 65, or at period when reserve and surplus combined shall amount to the sum assured. It is without restriction as regards residence, travel or occupation; it is INDISPUTABLE AFTER THE FIRST YEAR, and is the best and most convenient form of accumulation for old age ever devised.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

E. McDONALD,
Provincial Manager, Winnipeg.
P. O. Box 409, Room 16 Mc-
Intyre Block.

GEORGE GOODERHAM,

President.

To the Trade.

We have bought out all the Overalls, Cottonade Pants, Jackets, and piece Cottonade from the Williams, Greene & Rome Co'y., (Berlin, Ont.) and offer them to the trade at cut prices. Write for sample order

Geo. H. Rodgers & Co.,

WHOLESALE JOBBERS,

217 McDermot St., - Winnipeg, Man.

BUNTIN, GILLIES & CO.

WHOLESALE

STATIONERS,

AND PAPER DEALERS

— HEADQUARTERS FOR —

Office, School & Society Stationery

PRINTERS' STOCK

Bookbinders' and Box Makers' Materials
Wrapping Paper, Paper Bags and Twines.

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

In 1890 in United States had population over a million—New 3 Cities York, Chicago, Philadelphia and The North-Western Line is Best Line Minneapolis and St. Paul to these Cities.

Redwood Brewery

Fine Ales, Extra Porter and Premium Lager.

Most Extensive Establishment of the kind in Western Canada.

AGENT FOR ARMOURS FLUID EXTRACT OF BEEF.

ED. L. DREWRY,

PROPRIETOR,

WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

↗ Highest cash price paid for good malting Barley.

MILL FOR SALE.

Sealed tenders for the purchase of the Roller Process Flouring Mill at Arden, Manitoba, will be received by the undersigned until noon on Tuesday, May 22nd, 1894.

The Municipality does not undertake to accept any tender.

The mill was erected in 1890 and is now running. Capacity, 125 barrels. Abundance of water, cheap fuel, in one of the best grain districts of the Province. Purchase to be subject to the conditions of a municipal by-law.

Particulars on application.

M. E. BOUGHTON,

Sec. Treas. Lansdowne Municipality.
Arden, Man., April 17, 1894.

25c higher per ton than from the Estevan mines, or \$4 50 to consumers and \$4 on track.

DRUGS—Following prices are for small parcels and will be shaded considerably for full package orders: Alum, per pound, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c—etc.; alcohol, \$4.75; bleaching powder, per pound, 6 to 8c; blue vitrol, 5 to 8c; borax, 11 to 13c; bromide potash, 55 to 75c; camphor, 75 to 85c; camphor ounces, 80 to 90c; carbolic acid, 40 to 65c; castor oil, 11 to 15c; chlorate potash, 28 to 35c; citric acid, 60 to 75c; copperas, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4c; cocaine, per oz, \$8.50 to \$9.00; cream tartar, per pound, 28 to 35c; cloves, 20 to 25c; opson salts, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4c; extract logwood, bulk, 14 to 18c; do., boxes, 18 to 20c; Gorman quinine, 30 to 40c; glycerine, per pound, 20 to 25c; ginger, Jamaica, 25 to 40c; do., African, 20 to 25c; Howard's quinine, per ounce, 50 to 60c; iodine, \$5.50 to 6.00; insect powder, 35 to 40c; morphia sul., \$1 90 to 2.25. Opium, \$4.50 to 5.00; oil, olive, \$1.25 to 1.40; oil, U. S. salad, \$1.25 to 1.40; oil, lemon, super, \$2.75 to 3.50; oil, peppermint, \$4.00 to 4.50; oxalic acid, 13 to 16c, potash iodide, \$4.25 to 4 50; saltpetre, 10 to 12c; sal rochielle, 30 to 35c; shellac, 45 to 50c; sulphur flowers, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5c; sulphur roll, per keg, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5c; soda bicarb., per keg of 112 lbs, \$3.75 to 4.25; sal soda, \$2.00 to 3.00; tartaric acid, per lb, 45 to 55c.

PAINTS AND OILS.

PAINTS, OILS, ETC—Eastern trade reports say that cutting in prices is still going on. If half that is said is true, the Eastern jobbing trade must be quite demoralized in some quarters. Notwithstanding reported cutting, linseed oil was again advanced East, the advance being 1c per gallon, due to strong foreign markets and scarcity of domestic supplies. Turpentine is also 1c higher at Montreal, with stocks light and primary markets strong.

Prices are:—White leads, pure, ground in oil, Association guarantee, \$6 per 100 lb kegs; white lead, No. 1, per 100 lbs, \$5 50; white lead, No. 2, \$5.00; assorted, 1 to 5-lb tins, per lb, 10c.

PREPARED PAINTS—Pure liquid colors, per gallon, \$1.35 to \$1.40; second quality, \$1.10 to \$1.20.

DRY COLORS—White lead, per lb, 8c; red, 7c; yellow ochre, 3c; golden ochre, 5c; Venetian red, French, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; Venetian red, English, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; English purple oxides, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; American oxides, per lb, 4c. These prices for dry colors are for broken lots. $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb less when full kegs or barrels are taken. Zanzibar vermilion, kegs; 18c; less than kegs, per lb, 20c; English vermilion, in 30 lb bags, 90c per lb; less than bags, per lb, \$1.00.

VARNISHES—No. 1 furniture, per gal, \$1; extra furniture, \$1.35; elastic oak, \$2; No. 1, carriage, \$2; hard oil finish, \$2; brown Japan, \$1; gold size, Japan, \$1.50; No. 1, orange shellac, \$2; pure orange shellac, \$2.50. These prices are for less than barrels, and would be shaded for full barrel lots.

SUNDRIES—Glue, S.S., in sheets, per pound, 15c; glue, white, for kalsomining, 20c. Stove gasoline, per case, \$3.50; benzine, per case, \$3.50 benzine and gasoline, per gallon, 50c. Axle grease, per case, \$3.75; gem axle grease, per case, \$3.20; imperial axle grease, per case, \$2.50. Coal tar, per barrel, \$8; Portland cement, per barrel, \$4.25; Michigan plaster, per barrel \$3; plasterers' hair, \$1.10 per bundle; putty, in barrels per pound, 3c, less than barrels 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; whitening, barrels, per 100 lbs, \$1.25 to 1.35; alabastine, per case, 20 packages, \$7; asbestos, per case, of 100 lbs, \$7; resin, in barrels, 3 to 5c per lb. as to quality; pine tar, per barrel, \$7; do pint tins, \$1.50 per dozen; $\frac{1}{2}$ pints do, \$1.00 per dozen.

WINDOW GLASS—1st break is nominally quoted at \$1.90, but cut prices are made for fair-sized orders.

LINSEED OIL—Raw, per gal, 62c boiled, per gal, 65c.

TURPENTINE—Pure spirits, in barrels, per gal, 65c; less than barrels, per gal, 70c.

OILS—Range about as follows: Black oils, 25 to 30c per gallon; clear machine oils, 30 to 40c; cylinder oils, 45 to 75c, as to quality; castor oils, 10c. per lb; lard oil, 70c gallon; tanner's or harness oil, 65c; neatsfoot oil, \$1.25; steam refined seal oil, 85c; pure winter bleached sperm oil, \$2 per gallon.

REFINED PETROLEUM—Quotations here, delivered from tanks, are as follows: silver star, 18c, crescent 20c, oleophene 22c. In barrels, for shipment to country points, add 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per gal. for silver star and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per gallon for other grades to above prices. Canadian oils are now sold retail in the city at 20c for ordinary grade, and 25c for crescent. United States oils in barrels are quoted at 28c for cocene and 24c for sunlight.

HARDWARE AND METALS.

Tin, lamb and 56 and 28 lb ingots, per lb, 25 to 26c.

Tin plates—Charcoal plates, brand Alloway, I. C., 10 by 14, 12 by 12 and 14 by 20 per box, \$4.75 to \$5; I. X., same sizes, per box, \$6 to \$6 25; I. C, charcoal, 20 by 28, 112 sheets to box, \$9.50 to 9.75; I. X., per box, 20 by 28, 112 sheets to box, \$11.50 to 11.75.

Terne plates—I. C., 20 by 28, \$9.50 to 9.75.

Iron and steel—Common iron, per 100 lbs, base price, \$2.90 to \$3; band iron, per 100 lbs, \$3.50 to 3.75; Swedish iron, per 100 lbs, \$5 25 to 6; sleigh snoc steel, \$3.25 to 3.50; best cast steel, per lb, 13 to 15c; Russian sheet, per lb, 12 to 13c.

Sheet iron—10 to 20 gauge, \$3.50 to 3.75; 22 to 28 gauge, \$3.75 to 4.

Canada plates, Garth and Blains, \$3.50 to 3.75.

Iron pipe—50 to 55 per cent off list.

Galvanized iron—Queen's Head—22 to 24 gauge, per lb, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ c; 26 gauge, per lb, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6c; 28 gauge, per lb, 6 to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Chain—Best proof coil, 3 16 inch, per lb, 7 to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, per lb, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ c; 5-16 inch per lb, 6 to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, per lb, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6c; 7-16 inch, per lb, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ c; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, per lb, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.

Sheet zinc, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.

Lead—Pig, per lb, $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Solder—Half and half (guar) per lb, 18 to 20c.

Ammunition—Cartridges—Rim fire pistol, American discount, 35 per cent; rim fire cartridges, Dominion, 50 per cent; rim fire military, American, 5 per cent advance; central fire pistol and rifle, American, 12 per cent; central fire cartridges, Dominion, 30 per cent; shot shells, 12 gauge, \$6 to 7.50; shot, Canadian, soft 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; shot, Canadian chilled, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Axes—Per box, \$6.50 to 15.50.

Axle grease—Per gross, \$10 to 14.

Wire—Galvanized barb wire, plain twisted wire and staples, \$4.25 per 100 lbs.

Rope—Sisal, per lb, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 10c base; manilla, per lb, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 13c base; cotton, 3-16 and larger, 20 to 22c per lb.

Nails—Cut per keg, base price, \$3; common steel wire nails, 5 to 6 inch, \$3.65 per keg; 3 to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, 3.90 keg; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, \$4.15 keg; 2 inch, \$4.40 keg.

Horse nails—Pointed and finished, oval heads. List prices as follows: No 5, \$7.50 box; No 6, \$6.75 box; No 7, \$5 box; No 8, \$5.75 box; No 9, 10 and 11, \$5.50 box. Discount off above. List prices, 50 to 50 and 10 per cent.

Horse shoes—Per keg, \$4.50 to 4.75; snow pattern horse shoes, \$4.75 to 5.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT—Prices have not varied so widely this week as last, but there has been a considerable range to the markets, with some bullish spots. The weather and crops have continued to be the principal feature in influencing prices. The monthly official crop report for the United States was published on Monday, and made the crop outlook better than was expected

but prices advanced nevertheless. On the basis of the official report, the crop would aggregate about 278,000,000 bushels of winter, and a total of winter and spring wheat of 410,000,000 bushels. Wheat on ocean passage decreased 2,403,000 bushels. The visible supply statement for last week showed a decrease of 1,183,000 bushels, the aggregate supply being 58,211,000 bushels, as compared with 68,662,000 bushels a year ago. The English visible supply increased 2,600,000 bushels last week. Tuesday was quite a strong day in United States markets, mainly owing to dry weather reports from western and northwestern states. Minneapolis, Duluth, and interior elevators tributary thereto have 20,530,000 bushels of wheat, and a year ago had 29,316,000 bushels. On Wednesday the markets were irregular and lower, with contradictory crop news, but generally not very satisfactory. On Thursday cables were lower, and though bad crop news was received from the Northwest states, prices declined in United States markets $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ per bushel, under free selling. United States markets continued to decline on Friday, the feeling being easier on reports of rain in Minnesota and Dakota, and reports of good progress of harvest in the south. The wheat harvest is completed in Georgia and about completed in Oklahoma, is in progress in Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia and Maryland and will begin in Illinois in a week or ten days.

Bradstreet's report of to day says:—An examination of recent statistics regarding available supplies of wheat in the United States in this and preceding years points to the probability of the United States having at least 140,000,000 bushels of wheat available for export for the year ending July 1, 1895, compared with about 168,000,000 exported in the preceding twelve months, 186,000,000 in 1892 3, and 225,000,000 in 1891 92. Exports of wheat (flour included) both coasts, United States and Canada, amount to 2,254,000 bushels this week, against 2,742,000 bushels last week, 3,834,000 bushels in the second week of June last year, 3,336,000 bushels in 1892 and 2,398,000 bushels in 1891.

There has been some business in Manitoba wheat this week at a range of from 61 to 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per bushel for No. 1 hard, delivered afloat at Fort William, and a round lot of No. 2 Manitoba hard sold at 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ c at Duluth. The top price for a round lot appears to have been 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for No. 1, though it is said 63c was paid for a few cars to make up a shipping lot. On the other hand Sales were made earlier in the week at lower prices, generally ranging from 61 to 62c, and some odd car lots were picked up at 60c. Stock in store at Fort William on June 11th were 1,294,000 bushels. Receipts for the week were 115,104 bushels and shipments 180,710 bushels. A year ago stocks were 2,136,000 bushels, being a decrease of 189,429 bushels for the week that year.

The Manitoba crop situation has been one of some anxiety this week, and the week has been perhaps the most critical one for the crop. Following the hot weather of the closing days of last week, the weather was excessively warm for the season all this week up to Friday, when the temperature became moderately warm, and to-day is quite cool. Threatenings of electric storms or rain have been almost constantly present until to-day, but the indications are now for fair weather. Rain has fallen in nearly all sections since our last report, but it has come in the form of showers and thunder storms, and not in a general and prolonged rain, though the showers were fairly general one or two days. As a usual consequence in the case of showers, the moisture has not been evenly distributed. Some districts have received abundant rains, and are in shape to withstand a considerable dry spell. Other sections only had enough rain to relieve immediate wants, while in still other districts the showers were not equal to requirements. The Red river valley needs more rain at once. At Winnipeg there was a nice show-

HOT, Isn't it ?

Yes, but you can keep cool

By using a LITTLE WONDER ICE CREAM FREEZER, the quickest and Best on the market. Ice cream in two minutes. Cheaper than last year by two dollars. Don't fail to have one. We can supply you with Home Wall Colors, Glass, Paints, Oils, Leads, Varnishes, Brushes, Artist Materials, Tinware, Stoves, Furnaces, etc.



If you want to increase your trade write us for quotations at once.



WILSON & CO.

Box 1406, or
180 Market St., East.

A Total Eclipse!

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF

—ECLIPSES—

ALL MEAT EXTRACTS.
AND HOME MADE BEEF TEA.

It is Fifty Times as Nourishing

And Makes a Strengthening and Invigorating Beverage. Prepared by

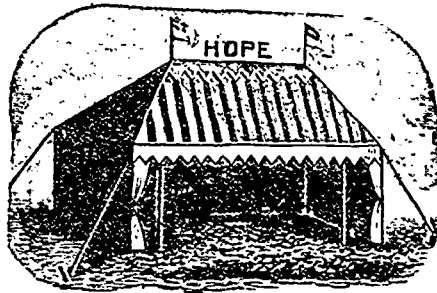
The Johnston Fluid Beef Co'y.

MONTREAL.

HOPE & CO.,

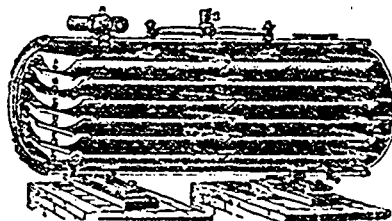
—Manufacturers of—

TENTS,
AWNINGS,
PAULINS,
WAGON & CART
COVERS,
MATTRESSES,
WOVE WIRE
SPRINGS,
BOLSTERS,
Etc., Etc.,



Shirts and Overalls a Specialty.
Prices Right.
Standard Goods.
Orders by Mail Promptly Attended to. We Guarantee Satisfaction.

EMERSON & HAGUE, Props. Box 306. Telephone 679.



Live Steam Feed Water Purifier.

Will remove Alkali, Carbonates, Mud, Sand and all impurities. You will save fuel and the expense of repairing your boiler by using pure water.

WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., LTD., - Winnipeg, Man.

DICK, BANNING & CO

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lumber, Shingles and Lath,

DOORS AND SASH.

MILLS AT KEEWATIN. OFFICE: OPPOSITE C.P.R. PASSENGER DEPOT, WINNIPEG

RUBLEE, RIDDELL & CO.

Commission Merchants

AND IMPORTERS OF

Green and Dried Fruits.

15 OWEN STREET,

WINNIPEG

JOHN L. CASSIDY & COMPANY,

—IMPORTERS OF—

China, Crockery and Glassware,

Offices and Sample Rooms:

339 and 341 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL

Branches { 62 Princess St., Winnipeg, Man.
Government St., Victoria, B.

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

A. RAMSAY & SON

MONTREAL.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

UNICORN BRANDS



ESTABLISHED 1842

Get Them.

Mixed Paints,
White Lead,
Coach Colors,
Oil Colors,
Varnishes,
Kalsomines,
Oil Stains,
etc., etc.

COMMERCIAL JOB DEPT

Awarded First Prize for Job Printing
Winnipeg Industrial '01 and '02.

or Saturday evening and a sprinkle on Tuesday, but not enough to relieve actual needs. Some other districts are similarly situated, but in most districts the rain was sufficient for immediate relief, while large sections received a thorough soaking. Hail was reported in one or two districts, being severe at Wapolla in the west.

The Manitoba official crop report is published this week and will be found in another column. It shows a slight increase in the wheat area.

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

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

OATMEAL, ETC.—Rolled oatmeal is quoted at \$2.25 lots for 80 pound sacks; standard, in 98 pound sacks, \$2.40 and granulated, \$2.40.

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

OATS—There is very little movement in oats, and the only sales are on local account. We quote feed grade at 32 to 32½c per bushel of 34 lbs. on track here. We learn of sales at 32½c, though the nominal quotation is sometimes higher.

BARLEY—No transactions reported. Nominal value about 45c per bushel of 48 pounds.

FEED WHEAT—Feed wheat would readily bring 40c per bushel of 60 pounds, but there is none offering here or in the country, the supply having evidently been used up. Choice hard wheat is being sold here for chicken feed, etc., in the absence of inferior grades.

FLAX SEED AND MEAL—Good clean seed has been selling at \$1.25 per bushel, but the season is now about over. The area sown to this grain is expected to show a considerable increase this year. Ground oil cake meal is quoted at \$24 per ton in sacks, with small lots at \$25.

BUTTER—The market is very slow so far as sales are concerned. The city retail trade is so largely supplied by farmers, that such dealers are buying very little, and 15c is about the best price obtained. From 1 to 2c more has been obtained for small shipping lots to Northwest Ontario points, but the shipping demand is very light.

EGGS—Receipts have fallen off considerably, but there has not been much change in prices, though purchasers are inclined to buy a little better. Round lots are taken at 8c per dozen, and retail dealers are able to buy one or a few case lots at from 8 to 9c per dozen.

CURED MEATS—Meats are steady, and prices remain as a week ago. Prices are: Hams, 10½c for heavy and 11 to 11½c for ordinary sizes; breakfast bacon, backs, 11½c; bellies, 12½c; dry salt long clear bacon, 8c; smoked long clear, 9c; spiced rolls, 8½c; boneless hams, 12c; mess pork, \$15.00 to \$17.00 per barrel. Sausage is quoted: Fresh pork sausage, 8c; bologna sausage 9½c per pound; German sausage, 8½c; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 10c per half lb. packet. Pickled hogs tongues, 5c lb. Pickled pigs feet, \$1.40 per pail; pickled hocks, 3c lb.

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

CHEESE—Quiet. Old held at 12 to 13c per pound in a small way.

DRESSED MEATS—Beef is down to 5½c and we quote 5½ to 6c for fair to choice,

sides or carcass. Mutton is held at 9c for fresh, though this price has been shaded. Cold storage offered at 7c. Hogs, 5½c for country dressed, with city dealers selling at 6c. Veal 6 to 7c.

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

VEGETABLES—Potatoes are steady. We quote: Potatoes firm at 45 to 50c; turnips 25 to 30c; carrots scarce at \$1 to \$1.50 per bushel; beets, 40 to 50c; parsnips, 2c per lb; onions, now, 3 to 3½c per lb. Cabbage, new, 4 to 5c per pound; pie plant, 25c per dozen bunches. Cucumbers, 80c to \$1 per dozen; tomatoes, \$3 per crate of four boxes.

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

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

SENAGE ROOT—There is some variation in quotations; 27c per lb has been paid for choice root, though this price is above the general view of buyers, who quote 25 to 26c for fair to good dry root. Green root has been taken at 10 to 12½c per lb, as to quality.

LIVE STOCK—There were shipments eastward last week of hogs and cattle, principally the later. We quote local prices as follows: cattle 3 to 3½c for butchers' cattle; hogs 4 to 4½c, the top price for choice medium fats, weighing from 160 to 200 pounds. Sheep 4½ to 4¾c per pound live weight.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

On Monday trading in wheat was brisk, with prices unsettled, opening at a wide range of ½ to 1½ under Saturday, advanced 1½, declined ¾, advanced ¾c, declined again about 1c and closed about ¾c over Saturday. The monthly government report, which was more favorable than expected, led to considerable buying. Oats continued strong, the high price of oats being the principal feature of the market. The poor hay crop causes strength in oats. Closing prices were:—

	June.	July.	Sept.
Wheat.....	68½	59½	61½
Corn.....	40½	41	41½
Oats.....	41	37½	29½
Pork.....	—	12 10	—
Lard.....	6 65	6 70	6 82½
Short Ribs.....	—	6 27½	6 25

Wheat was active on Tuesday, with frequent fluctuations and a wide range in prices. The opening was 1½ to 2c higher, sold down ¾c, advanced ¾c, declined the same, recovered and closed about 1½c higher. Oats were strong and higher, owing to the dry, hot weather. Closing prices were:—

	June.	July.	Sept.
Wheat.....	60	61½	63
Corn.....	41½	41½	42
Oats.....	41½	38½	30½
Pork.....	—	12 60	12 52½
Lard.....	6 80	6 82½	6 92½
Ribs.....	—	6 51½	6 50

On Wednesday the market was quiet for winter wheat, and the few sales of car lots reported were at about yesterday's prices, but the closing was about 1½c lower. No. 2 red sold at 60½ to 60¾c and closed at about 58¾c. No. 3 red sold at 55½c. No. 4 red sold at 50c. Spring wheat was quiet, no round lots reported sold to-day. Feeling weaker and prices 1½c lower. No. 2 ranged at 60½ to 63¾c, and closed at about 60½ to 61¾c. Spring wheat by sample in moderate request on milling account. Offerings light and market easier. No. 4 quotable

at 45 to 48c, and No. 3 at 53 to 60c, according to quality. In the option market there was active trading in wheat at irregular prices, the range being about 2c, and at the close prices were 1½c lower. Closing prices were:—

	June.	July.	Sept.
Wheat.....	68½	60½	61½
Corn.....	41½	41½	41½
Oats.....	41½	38½	30½
Pork.....	—	12 35	12 40
Lard.....	6 72½	6 75	6 87½
Ribs.....	—	6 45	6 42½

Wheat was lower on Thursday, unor free selling by speculators, though crop news reports of dry weather were received. Closing prices were:—

	June.	July.	Sept.
Wheat.....	—	59½	61½
Corn.....	—	41½	41½
Oats.....	—	38	30½
Pork.....	—	12 25	—
Lard.....	—	—	—
Ribs.....	—	—	—

On Friday wheat was still declining, with more favorable crop news, rain having fallen in the spring wheat sections, and harvesting was making good progress in the south. December wheat closed at 63¾c. Closing prices were:—

	June.	July.	Sept.
Wheat.....	—	68½	60½
Corn.....	—	40½	41
Oats.....	—	38½	29½
Pork.....	—	12 17½	12 20
Lard.....	—	—	—
Ribs.....	—	—	—

On Saturday, June 16, wheat closed at 57¾c for July, 60c for September and 62¾c for December. A week ago July wheat closed at 59½c and 61c for September.

Duluth Wheat Market.

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

Monday—July, 60½c; Sept., 59½.
Tuesday—July, 62½c; Sept., 61½.
Wednesday—July, 6½; Sept., 60½.
Thursday—July 61½; Sept., 60½.
Friday—June, 60½; July, 60½; Sept., 59½.
Saturday—June, 60½; July, 60½; Sept., 59½.

A week ago prices closed at 60¾c for July delivery per bushel, and 59½c for September. A year ago July wheat closed at 62½c, and September at 67½c per bushel.

Minneapolis Wheat.

No. 1 Northern wheat closed on Saturday at 59½c for June and July. September delivery closed at 57½c. A week ago July wheat closed at 59½c and Sept. at 56½c.

New York Wheat.

On Saturday, June 9, wheat closed at 60¾c for July. A week ago July wheat closed at 61¾c and September at 63¾c.

Winnipeg Clearing House.

Clearings for the week ending June 14, were \$727,899; balances, \$129,209. For the previous week clearings were \$817,178.

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

	Clearings.		
	May 31st.	June 7th.	
Montreal.....	\$9,372,788	\$11,344,544	
Toronto.....	3,187,600	5,571,825	
Halifax.....	1,014,523	1,146,738	
Winnipeg.....	765,532	817,178	
Hamilton.....	659,006	726,750	
Total.....	\$16,999,449	\$19,607,035	

A Great Bridge is the Stone Arch Viaduct across the Mississippi at Mnneapolis and **The North-Western Line** runs 16 First Class Fast Express trains across this bridge every day to Chicago, Duluth, Omaha, Kansas City.

WILLIAM L. KEENE & CO

(Successors to Chipman, Morgan & Co.)

SHIPBROKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

632 Cordova St., Vancouver, B.C.

Importers of Rice, Sacks, Japan, Indian and China Teas, Steel, Iron, Rope, Cement, Oils, Fruit, Canned Goods, Etc., Etc.

For Sale**A BARGAIN.**

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

STUART & HARPER,

Machinery Dealers, Winnipeg, Man.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.**Vancouver Business Review.**

May 29, 1894.

There is little to report since last week. Money is not so tight and the perfect weather has stimulated trade somewhat. There is a large fleet loading lumber at the mills, and vessels constantly coming. Canneries are all preparing for the run. And so much machinery is being turned out for the mines that the foundries can scarcely handle it. Roads are to be repaired. Numerous large building blocks are to be erected and tram tracks extended. The immediate future for Vancouver is promising. [EDITOR'S NOTE—Delayed correspondence.]

B. C. Market Quotations.

BUTTER—Eastern creamery butter 26c; California cheese, 15c; California butter, 22 to 26c.

CURED MEATS—Hams, 13c; breakfast bacon, 14c; backs 13c; long clear 10c; short rolls, 11c. Lard is held at the following figures: In tins, 12½c per pound; in pails and tubs, 11½c, pure 12c; mess pork, \$18; short cut, \$22.

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

VEGETABLES—Potatoes, \$20 per ton; Ashcroft potatoes, \$23; onions, red, 2½; cabbage, 2c; carrots, turnips and beets, ½ to 1c a lb.

EGGS—Fresh Eastern, 15c; ranch, 18c; Oregon, 14c.

FRUITS—Lemons, California, \$2.75 to 3.50; oranges, navals, \$3.50; seedlings, \$2.25 to 2.75; Mediterranean sweets, \$4; Australian apples, \$2.50; bananas, Honolulu, \$1.50 to 2.00 per bunch; pineapples, per dozen, \$4; cherries, per pound, 1c; strawberries, per box, 20 to 22c.

FLOUR—The Ogilvie Milling Co. and Keewatin Milling Co. quote, in car load lots at Victoria, and Vancouver: Patent, per barrel, \$4.00; strong bakers, \$3.75. The Columbia Flouring Mills quote Enderby flour in car-load lots at Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster: Premier, \$3.90; XXX, \$3.75; strong bakers or XX, \$3.40; superfine, \$3.10; Oregon, \$2.75; Oak Lake, patent Hungarian, \$4.10; strong bakers \$3.90.

GRAIN—Manitoba oats, per ton, \$31; United States oats, \$30; wheat, \$30; hay, \$10; California malting barley, f. o. b., San Francisco, \$20.

MEAL—Oatmeal—National mills, Victoria, 90-lb sacks, \$2.60. Cornmeal, per 98 lb sacks, \$2.15; per 10-10, \$2.55.

Every Mackintosh

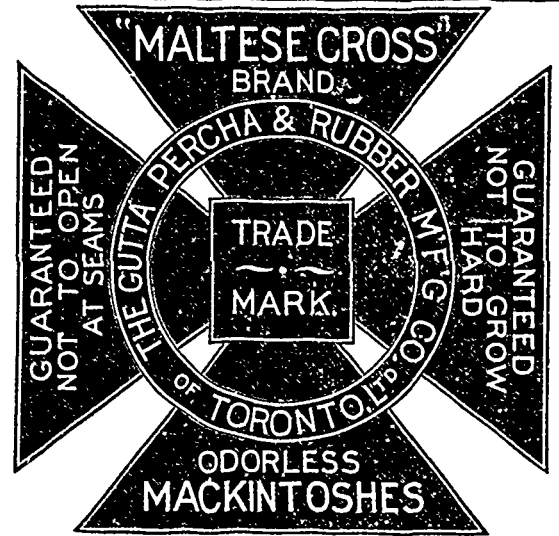
Bearing this Trade Mark is

Thoroughly Guaranteed.

These are not merely "dew proof" or "shower proof" goods they are THOROUGHLY WATER-PROOF and will absolutely withstand all changes of climate.

For Sale by all the Leading Wholesale Houses.

Try them and you will Buy Again.



GROUND FEED—Manitoba chopped feed, \$28 per ton; feed wheat, United States, \$14.50 per ton; Canadian chop barley, \$21; California chop, \$20.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$21.60; shorts, \$23; oil cake, \$32.

DRESSED MEAT—Beef, 9½c; mutton, 8½c; pork, 8 to 10c; veal, 10 to 10½c; lamb, per head \$4.

LIVE STOCK—Calves, 7½c; steers, 4½ to 5c; sheep, 4c; hogs, 6 to 7½c.

SUGARS—Remains steady. Powdered and icing, 6½c; Paris lump, 5½c; granulated 4½c; extra C, 4½c; fancy yellow, 4½c; yellow, 4c; golden C, 3½c.

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

Brief Business Notes.

Ralph Craig, blacksmith, Nanaimo, is dead. Hamilton & Ford, grocers, Vancouver, sold out.

F. Forrester, hotel and store, Sicamous, burned out.

Henry Marsden, butcher, Vancouver, is giving up business.

G. H. Cross, commission agent, has opened at New Westminster.

A. Ashfield & Co., produce and commission, Vancouver, dissolved.

Wilson McKinnon has taken over the Richmond hotel, Vancouver.

B. C. Iron Works, Vancouver, was slightly damaged by fire last week.

Wm. Finlayson, general store, Sicamous, stock and premises destroyed by fire.

The B. C. Milling and Feed Co., New Westminster, have closed down their mill.

Mowat & Cossonica, Sunnyside hotel, Vancouver, succeeded by Coanonica & Seaton.

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

An effort is being made to organize a joint stock company to revive the Nanaimo Telegram.

The Benmore arrived at Sayward's mill, Victoria, on Thursday, and will load lumber for Adelaide.

The Olympic arrived at Vancouver on Thursday. She is loading lumber at Hastings mill for Callon.

M. C. Brown, saloon, Victoria, sheriff's sale advertised for 29th inst., under landlord's distress warrant.

Royal City Planing Mills Co., Ltd., New Westminster, burned out, loss \$100,000, three quarters insured.

Estate of James Atkinson, butcher, Northfield, meeting of creditors called for the 29th inst., at Nanaimo.

The Westminster News, a daily four page morning paper, has commenced publication at New Westminster.

McLellan & McFeely, house furnishings, hardware, stoves, etc., Vancouver, have sold out plumbing department.

Estate of Green, Warlock & Co., bankers, Victoria, R. Beaven appointed a trustee in place of Heisterman & Coitort.

Geo. Mallory, late manager of the Central Drug Store, Victoria, has sold out his fifth interest to Fred. J. Hall, who is now sole proprietor.

Late Western Business Items.

Gordon & Ironside, of Pilot Mound, Man., cattle exporters, last week shipped 1,000 hogs and 100 head of cattle to the old country. Another shipment will be made this week, all cattle from along the line of the M. & N. W. railway.

G. O. Woodman and Howard Wright, Winnipeg, have entered into partnership in the insurance line. Mr. Woodman was previously connected with G. W. Girdlestone & Sons, and Mr. Wright with the firm of Wright & Archibald, formerly Wright & Jukes. They have secured the general agency for Manitoba and the Territories of the Imperial Insurance Co. and the Phoenix Insurance Co. of Hartford.

J. Y. Griffin & Co., produce and provision dealers, Winnipeg, have put in a cold storage apartment in their warehouse on McDermot street, for the storage of butter during the warm weather.

The first of the series of four farmers' excursions from the east arrived on Friday at Winnipeg. There were 108 in the party. The remaining three excursions are scheduled to leave Ontario points June 19th, June 26th, and July 17th. The latter is expected to bring large numbers who will take advantage of the excursion to attend the industrial exhibition, where there will be a grand opportunity of viewing the products of the Northwest.

Heavy freight traffic will be resumed over the mountain division of the Canadian Pacific railway Sunday, June 17. The passenger service through the mountains is now going on, with the exception, of course, that a few transfers have to be made.

Crows Fly

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



A Common Error.

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

THIS IS WRONG - -

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

A RESIDUE. So with COCOA.

-IN COMPARISON-

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

—THE—

Western Milling Co., Ltd.

**STRONG BAKERS
AND
HUNGARIAN
PATENT FLOUR.**

Awarded medal and
Diploma Columbian
Exhibition, Chicago,
1893.

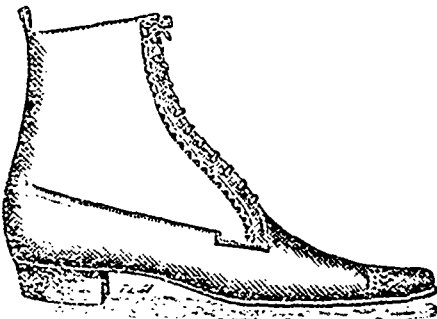
Manufacturers of Flour, Feed,
And dealers in Grain.
Best Hard Wheat only used.
REGINA, N.W.T.

St. Lawrence Hall

MONTREAL, - - P.Q.

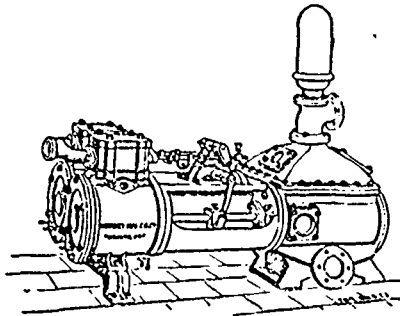
Every Attention paid to Guests. First-class
in every Respect. Appointments Perfect.
Graduated Prices

THE J. D. KING COMPANY, Ltd



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

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



Northey Mfg. Co., Ltd.

Steam Pumps

FOR ALL PURPOSES.

—Sole Agents—

Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Peace Pipe Is enjoyed by Indians but the
traveler who likes comfort en-
joys smoking best in the Buffet
Smoking Coach on the **North-Western
Limited.**

Andrew Allan, President. John McKechnie, Supt
F. H. Brydges, Vice-President. W. R. Allan, Soc. Treas

THE VULCAN IRON COMPANY,

OF MANITOBA LIMITED

MILL ROLLS GROUND & CORRUGATED.
Architectural Iron Work.

ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS,

GENERAL BLACKSMITHING.

POINT DOUGLAS AVE., WINNIPEG.

MUNROE & CO,

Wholesale Dealers in

Wines, Liquors and Cigars

OF THE BEST BRANDS

9th STREET, - BRANDON

Only 14 In United States in 1870 had
Cities. population over 100,000, but
in 1890, 98, and **The North-**
Western Line is Best Line from Minnea-
polis and St. Paul to a large number of them.

Victoria Rice Mill

VICTORIA, B.C.

CHINA and JAPAN RICE,

RICE FLOUR AND BREWERS' RICE.

WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY.

HALL ROSS & CO. - Agents

Stewart, Lewthwaite & Co.

WHOLESALE—

Commission and Fruit Merchants,
Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Flour,
Grain, Fruit.

Consignments Solicited.

VANCOUVER, B. C.

B. C. Milling & Feed Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

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

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

MAJOR & ELDRIDGE,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Vancouver, - B.C.

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

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

The Brackman & Kerr Milling Co.,

(LIMITED)

Oatmeal and Ground Feed Millers.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

VICTORIA, - - B.C

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 Skidegate Oil Works, B.C.; D. Richards, Laundry Soaps,
Woodstock, Ontario; Teller, Rothwell Co., Montreal, Partisan
Washington, D.C.
We have a large cool warehouse with good facilities for handling
Butter and Produce in quantities.
Consignments Received in all Lines. Correspondence
Solicited.

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. 286.

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

MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST MILLERS!

WRITE US FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES OF

INDIAN CONTRACT. Cotton and Covering Sacks.

We can Supply you with Sacks for Every Purpose

WHEAT SACKS our **SPECIALTY**

W. F. Henderson & Co, Winnipeg

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

LEITCH BROS. OAK LAKE

"Anchor Brand"

FLOURS

—FROM—

No. 1 Hard Wheat.

BRAN, SHORTS

AND ALL KINDS OF

Chopped Feed and Grain.

—ADDRESS—

OAK LAKE
MANITORA.

A. GARRUTHERS WOOL PULLER.

Dealer in Hides, Skins, Furs, Wool,
Tallow and Senega Root.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

Office and Warehouse, 178, 180 King Street,
WINNIPEG, - MAN.

McINTYRE, SON & CO.,

MANUFACTURER'S AGENTS

AND

SPECIALTIES:

LACES,
DRESS GOODS.
KID GLOVES.
SMALLWARES.



IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS.

MONTREAL.

Northwestern Representative, J. M. McDONALD, McIntyre Block, Winnipeg

"MONSOON"

PURE INDIAN TEAS.

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

STEEL, HAYTER & CO.

Growers' and Importers,
TORONTO.

Write for Samples,
GEO. PARR, Agent, 316 Edmonton Street,
WINNIPEG, - MAN.



TRADE MARK

Sell at a Profit.

One of the legacies of the business depression from which the country is gradually recovering is a standard of low prices. When the demand for implements again assumes its wonted volume the difficulty with which many manufacturers will have to contend in making profits is likely to be the inability to command prices. The buyer is pretty sure to make the goods and prices of 1893 the standard upon which to determine the price he should pay for not materially different articles in 1894 and 1895. He will argue that "if you made and sold that wagon for, say, \$40 then, you can make it for the same price now. You are asking me more than a fair profit." And the manufacturer is likely to dissent. If he refuses to make the old price the chances are the customer will go elsewhere, possibly pay a higher price for the same article, or the same price for a poorer article. Of such unreasoning material are some retailers composed.

The rage has been for cheap goods. It has dominated in the western implement trade for a long time, and the business depression has caused the manufacturer—by necessity rather than choice possibly in some cases—to cater to the demand, by slaughtering prices.

The bargain seeker has been able to drink his fill—to gorge himself, if you please, and if the warerooms of retail dealers all over the country are not filled with goods purchased below cost it is because the retailer had neither the nerve, the credit nor the money to take advantage of the times. The retailer in turn has offered bargains in an effort, more or less futile, to maintain the volume of trade. The consumer is less discriminating, less critical, perhaps, than the retailer, and therefore the retailer has a less difficult problem before him than the manufacturer in the restoration of prices.

After more than six months of depression has it not been demonstrated that it is next to impossible to increase trade by any system of slaughtering prices? That is one of the lessons of the hard times. Why not begin now and demand a price for whatever is sold which insures a profit? It is the only factor of business safety after all, is this matter of profit. Is not that so? And has it not also been demonstrated to manufacturer and retailer alike that a moderate profit, when the volume of trade is large, and business running along evenly and smoothly, with light losses, is not a factor of sufficient safety during times like the ones through which we have been passing? Is that not another of the lessons of the hard times? How many men in the trade are going to profit by these lessons?

Gov. McKinley in remarks recently made at Minneapolis, said that the present crisis through which the country is passing is educational. True. The business men of the present generation are few who have passed through any similar experience. Let us hope that the present generation will have no opportunity to turn all their experience to account again soon. But they can profit by their experience in the hard school of business depression by resolving to sell goods only at a profit and living up to the resolution. The manufacturers who have refused to slaughter prices are surer to be in better condition to hold their trade when trade is good again than the men who have yielded to the temptation to sell at any price rather than not to sell at all. And they have vastly more of peace of mind before them than the other fellow who for months to come is likely to be struggling with the problem of how to get a decent price for the goods he has still on hand.

The time is opportune to brace up prices and get away from the cheap lines. There is no indication that we are to have a "boom" period very soon again with its shame, and frauds and craze for the things that are cheap and shoddy.

We are going to get back to prosperity slowly. The prosperity of the immediate future is going to be substantial and decorous. We are going to do things upon a better basis, and this means that the public is going to want better implements—better in construction, better in design, better in workmanship. It has learned among other things that it is the good implement that has served them best during a period when it is possible they have been able to buy nothing at all. And so they are going to want good things when they buy again and unless the buyers have been utterly demoralized by the low prices which have prevailed they are going to pay a fair price for a good article. The worst is over. There is to be no panic. Failures are growing fewer and less important every day. Now let the foundation be laid for real prosperity by making a cardinal point that everything should be handled at a profit—and do not let the profit be uncertain, or indefinite or doubtful. Vale the era of low prices and cheap goods, enter the era of good goods and remunerative prices!—Minneapolis Farm Implements.

Irrigation Delegation.

The delegation who went to Ottawa on Irrigation matters appear to have been well received, and the result of their mission seems to open up a more promising prospect for the western plains. Sir John Thompson and Mr. Daly both expressed themselves, as might have been expected, as being deeply alive to the importance of the question, but the Minister of the Interior spoke even more to the purpose when he said that he expected to be able to take a sufficient amount out of the estimate for surveys to make a general hydrographic survey of the Territories. If he does this, as there is no reason for doubting he will do, a great step towards irrigation will have been taken. Before any irrigation is done a thorough survey of the country should be made by the Government, and all ditches should afterwards be constructed subject to their approval. This would prevent the waters from being diverted from tracts where they can be utilized to the most advantage. This survey will also enable companies or individuals proposing to construct ditches to form an idea of the cost of the projected enterprise without spending money on a preliminary survey. This will undoubtedly give a stimulus to the construction of irrigation canals even if the efforts of the government were to stop here.

If the government enter into the irrigation question to the extent of having a survey of the country made, it will show that they are really alive to the importance of the question. To have awakened them to this consciousness will indeed be a great step in advance, and having done this we may confidently hope to be able to enlist their sympathies in the question to a still greater extent. If they do make this survey we shall not despair when the greater knowledge of our irrigation facilities is afforded them by the survey, of seeing the government really anxious to see the vacant Dominion lands improved in value by having water brought to them, in which case they will have as deep an interest in the question as we now have. When the government is educated to the point of seeing how important irrigation is to themselves the greatest obstacle to the construction of the canals that now exists will be removed, and we shall hear of no more irrigation schemes falling through because promoters cannot construct ditches through their own lands without first traversing, at their own expense, large tracts of government lands.—The News, Lethbridge, Alberta.

S. C. Matthews, who has for many years made his periodical trips through the west, latterly in the interest of the firm of Matthews, Towers & Co., wholesale furnishings, of Montreal, is giving place this season to another member of his firm. Mr. Towers will do the West this trip. He is now on the way west.

The World's Wheat Production.

In recent years there have been some striking instances of inability to approximate the year's production of wheat, in various countries, at a time soon after harvesting, the estimates then offered being subject to important modification by the subsequent evidences furnished by the recorded movement. Among the trade journals which have displayed care and enterprise in collecting data calculated to give intelligent comparisons of such supplies is the Liverpool Corn Trade Journal, which has recently published revised estimates in detail of the wheat crop for six years—its estimates showing important increases in comparison with earlier calculations for the United States, Argentina, Russia, Hungary, Italy, Germany and Spain; and decreases of more or less importance in Austria, Canada, Chili, Uruguay and India. The net addition to estimates last September is 136,000,000 bushels, or six per cent—the early estimates being 2,213,000,000 bushels, now increased to 2,449,000,000. The total for six years are shown in the following:—

	Bushels,
1898	2,294,000,000
1899	2,174,000,000
1890	2,272,000,000
1891	2,452,000,000
1892	2,413,000,000
1893	2,449,000,000

The Corn Trade News has not adhered to official estimates, as for instance the crops of the United States for 1890 to 1893 are stated as 410,660,550 and 460 millions respectively (aggregating 157 millions in excess of official estimates), the last two estimates conforming to the basis adopted by the Price Current, while the previous two years are 35 million below the 430 and 675 millions recognized by the Price Current as the probable production for those years. The notable feature of the exhibit by the Corn Trade News is its estimate of the crop of Argentina, placed at 90,000,000 bushels for 1893, and 55,000,000 for 1892. While we cannot deny the approximate accuracy of these figures they reflect an enlargement over estimates for previous years which are difficult to reconcile with the probable increase in wheat culture in that country in recent years.

We copy the following totals from the detailed exhibit of yearly production, the figures representing millions of bushels:

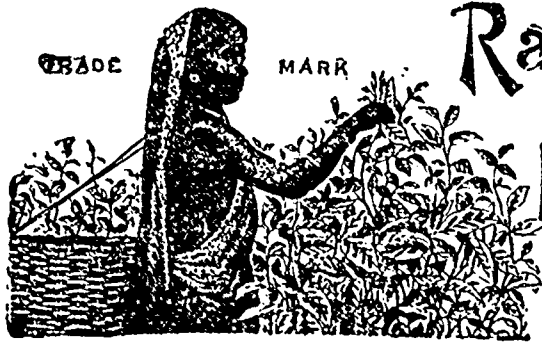
	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.
Europe	1,430	1,367	1,222	1,361	1,216	1,385
N. America.	515	615	727	466	532	457
S. America.	108	76	60	51	37	47
Asia.	319	279	364	306	310	338
Africa	36	39	47	49	37	41
Australia	41	37	32	39	42	26

Aggregate .2,449 2,413 2,452 2,272 2,174 2,294

This statement is for crops harvested prior to September 1 of the years indicated, excepting in the instances of Argentina, Uruguay and Chili, which are crops "harvested in December and February following," the month of January being generally recognized as the harvest period for these countries.

It is interesting to note that the average yearly production indicated for the first three years of the period shown in the statement was 2,247,000,000 bushels, while for the last three years the average rose to 2,438,000,000, or 191,000,000 increase, which is suggestive of the cause of the world's plentifulness of wheat during the past two or three years—Cincinnati Price Current.

Only 14 In United States in 1870 had population over 100,000, but **Cities.** in 1890, 28, and **The North-Western Line** is Best Line from Minneapolis and St. Paul to a large number of them.



Ram Lal's
PURE
INDIAN TEA

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE
AS MANUFACTURED ON THE
GARDENS IN INDIA

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

J. & T. BELL
FINE
BOOTS & SHOES
MONTREAL.

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

GRANULAR **OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN** CREAMY
FLOUR. HAS NO EQUAL.

STANDS unparalleled in its
Distinctive Qualities and
Peculiar Advantages. We are
aware others are attempting to
imitate our Brands, which is the
Strongest Guarantee of the Su-
periority of
"OGILVIE'S FLOUR."

WINNIPEG, Oct. 5th, 1893.

Messrs. Ogilvie Milling Co.,

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

—IN HANDLING—

OGILVIE'S FLOUR

YOU HAVE

THE BEST

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

OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN,

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

J. M. CAMMERON,
General Travelling Agent.

R. M. SIMPSON,
President.

JACKSON HANBY,
Mgr. Sheet Music Department.

H. C. BRICE,
Manager.

Schaeffer Piano Company,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Pianos and Organs.

Sheet Music and Musical Merchandise.

P. O. Box 676. Donaldson Block, S.E. Cor.
Main St. and Portage Ave.

FARMERS !

DO NOT be led astray by reports circulated throughout
the country that a shortage in Binder Twine is
probable. We will have ample Supplies to meet all require-
ments.

We Guarantee . . .
Low Prices,
Standard Brands,
Liberal Treatment.

Blue Ribbon and Redcap are still Unequalled.

CONSUMERS CORDAGE Co., Limited.

New York Life Building, Montreal.

Freight Rates and Traffic Matters.

The Montreal Trade Bulletin, of June 8 says: The shipping trade continues in the same bad shape as reported last week, ship agents having been obliged to accept 6d to Liverpool and Glasgow and 9d to London, with not sufficient grain to fill all the space offered. The export movement is very light all round, except in cheese for London, considerable quantities of which have been engaged for this week's steamers at 20s, the Liverpool and Glasgow rates being 15s. Provisions to Liverpool have been taken at 7s 6d. Deals are quiet at 32s 6d to 35s, by regular liners. Hay 30s to Liverpool. Cattle, 40s Liverpool, 30s to Glasgow. In lake freights corn has been taken from Chicago to Kingston at 2½c, and from Kingston to Montreal at 2½c.

The Duluth Market Report of June 7 says: Charters on grain have been made during the week at 2½c, also at 2½c per bushel Duluth to Buffalo. There is but little inquiry for tonnage and not much tonnage offered. The nominal rate is now 2½c, although it is said that charters made at that were effected with special conditions. Open boats were offered at that. The rate for Kingston business is nominally 3½c per bushel. The rate on lumber is strong at \$1 75 per 1,000. Some vessels are holding out for \$2, and it is thought will get that figure if the situation remains firm.

The Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin of June 9 says:—Business with the railroads the past week was slow, but rates steady at 20c per 100 lbs for flour and grain, 30c for provisions to New York. Through business to Liverpool was slow, but rates steadier at 17½ to 19½c per 100 lbs for flour, 9c for wheat and 8.35 per bushel for corn, and 3½ to 4½c per 100 lbs for provisions. Glasgow and Antwerp were about 1c over Liverpool rates. Through rates to New York were steady at 6½c for wheat and 6½c for corn. The rate on flour via lake and rail advanced 2½ to 15c per 100 lbs. New England rates were steady at 8½c per bushel for wheat and 5½c for oats. There was no demand for wheat room to Buffalo, but a good business was done in corn at 1½c and oats at 1½ to 1½c.

Grain freights to the east were advanced 2½c per 100 lbs at Minneapolis last week, and the premium over July on cash wheat was forced down 1c per bushel on account of it. Open rates now are 20c per 100 to New York, 2½c to Liverpool and 2½c to London from Minneapolis.

Discriminating Freights.

There is a good deal of talk here about Canadian railway freights discriminating against Manitoba and the Canadian West, and in favor of Minnesota, Dakota and other states to the south of us reached by Canadian roads. The following letter from an Ontario manufacturer to a Toronto paper, indicates that a similar complaint is felt in Eastern Canada:—

"Sir,—It is a common saying that 'there is no friendship in business,' but among Canadians it can well be said there is neither friendship nor patriotism in business. Manufacturers in this country know that the Canadian merchant, as a result too often of political bias, will give the preference every time to the American manufacturer. In the United States our American cousins prefer their own countrymen every time. Just now, when the fellow from over the line offers to do a little 'slaughtering' to raise ready money, he finds a ready listener in every jobber, and when the latter cannot make anything for himself he not infrequently helps consumers to buy special lines direct, in order if possible to beat out the Canadian manufacturer or thwart a rival dealer.

This sort of cut throat business seems to be the field in which jobbers delight to revel, to judge from the letter in your last from Iron-monger. Everyone of them is trying to get the better of the others without regard to profit, and all of them unite in beating out the unfortunate retailers and manufacturers. It may

be necessary for the latter to come more closely together than they have done in the past and leave the jobbers out.

But while all this is true, there is another phase of the question which is operating seriously against manufacturers in this country. Our railroads, by the system of through freights, are laying down goods at Canadian points from 30 to 50 per cent. cheaper than the local freight rates given to us. Goods delivered at Niagara Falls or Detroit from American manufacturing factories are carried at rates so much below what are given to Canadians as to "practically nullify the protection given by the tariff." We may wonder, but we have no right to object to Americans selling goods below cost. That is their business. But we have a right to ask for equal freight charges, and when we do not get fair play in this way we are warranted in saying that they are assisting our competitors to crush us out of existence. We have to pay the Grand Trunk freight on our raw materials and are then handicapped on the sale of our goods. How long can we stand with railroad corporations fighting against us?

United States Pig in Montreal.

The fact that the agent of a Buffalo house was in Montreal last week offering No. 1 United States pig iron at a very low figure, has directed considerable attention to the Canadian pig iron situation at the big Canadian port. This is the first time in over fifteen years that Canadian buyers of pig iron as far east as Montreal have ever been made an offer on the American material. With regard to the possible results, the consensus of opinion among the trade, as gleaned by Hardware's correspondent, was that though the offer was low comparatively, the Buffalo people would have to come still lower if they wished to compete with Canadian pig in the Montreal market with any hope of success.

The reasons for this belief are easily understood. The American agent's offer was \$12.50 f.o.b. in bond on the cars in Montreal. This, when the duty is paid, is equivalent to \$17 per ton; and as the want of ready cash is the reason for the low American offer, the terms are certain to be net 30 days. Now these terms cannot be compared for an instant with the cost of Canadian pig iron in Montreal. There is no doubt that at a pinch, and if it was a question of keeping the market, either the Irons or the Siemens Nova Scotia irons would be sold at \$16, and as the Canadian terms are usually 4 months or 3 per cent, the advantages possessed by the domestic article in a case of serious competition are obvious at a glance.

It is figured also that the two concerns in question must have 15,000 tons of iron lying idle awaiting a buyer, so that if American sellers really want to get into the Eastern Canadian markets, they will have to be content with selling their iron for much less than it costs them to manufacture it, and they can hardly do business permanently on any such basis. In this connection it may be interesting to note also that the market at Montreal is positively bare of all grades of Scotch pig iron, a thing which has never happened before.

This, in itself, is an evidence of how thoroughly the Canadian furnaces have secured control of the market there. Of course a certain quantity of the superior grades of Scotch iron will probably always be imported, but when it is a question of supplying the rank and file of the demand the domestic goods have it practically to themselves. At present the British pig iron markets are easy in tone, and with declining prices negotiations are pending between sales agents and Montreal importers for the future delivery of a round quantity of Scotch iron.—Toronto Hardware.

John Kaslaw Key's blacksmith shop, at Rosendale, Man., including a new outfit of tools and material, was burned on June 8.

Excluding "Lumpy-Jawed" Cattle.

The Chicago Live Stock Exchange has adopted a rule regulating the sale of lumpy jawed cattle. The salient points in the new rule are: No member of this Exchange shall buy or sell or weigh to any purchaser any animal apparently affected with actinobacillosis, commonly called lumpy jaw, until the said animal has been inspected by the State veterinarian. Only such animals as the veterinarian shall pronounce to be free from the said disease shall be accepted and paid for by any members who may have purchased the same. Members of this Exchange having possession of any animal apparently affected with the disease shall call on the State veterinarian for inspection of such animal.

It shall be the duty of one member of the board of directors to be present at all times when any infected or diseased animal is slaughtered and personally see that all portions of condemned animals, except the hide, go into the tank and are rendered unfit for food.

Directions for Salting Hides.

During warm weather it is necessary to have green hides salted promptly or they will spoil. To cure a hide properly it is first necessary to trim it by cutting off what does not belong to the hide, such as horns, tail bones and sinews, then spread the hide on the floor and sprinkle salt evenly and freely over the flesh side. In this way pile one hide on the other, flesh side up, head on head, tail on tail. It will take a week or more to cure hides thoroughly.

When hides have lain over a week in salt, they will then do to tie up and ship, after having shaken off the surplus salt.

For a heavy hide it will take about a pail of salt, and a less quantity for a smaller hide or calfskin in proportion to size.

Green butcher hides shrink in salting from 10 to 15 per cent.

Special reports to the Ontario Packers' Association report the condition of fruits and vegetables in Ontario as follows; Apples, excellent; strawberries, excellent; raspberries, uncertain; plums, an average; pears, an average; cherries, badly damaged; peaches, promising in some localities and badly damaged in others; peas are looking fairly good. Corn was nipped by recent frosts, and seed rotted by recent rains. A large proportion of replanting will be necessary. Tomatoes are looking poor.

The Delineator for August is called the "Summer Holiday Number," and in every respect is a worthy representative of this popular magazine. Summery fashions are pleasing to the eye, and will be found very satisfactory by those who have delayed the completion of their warm weather wardrobes. The papers on Knitting, Netting, Tatting, Crocheting, and Fancy Work generally, have also special interest this month. There is in addition a suggestive and useful article on Dressing for Stout Ladies. Of the serial subjects, Edith Child, Bryn Mawr, '89, contributes a very interesting paper on A Girl's Life and Work at the University of Bryn Mawr, and F. E. Parrish a practical article on Typewriting and Stenography as an employment for Women. The contributions on Venetian Iron Work and Crope and Tissue Papers provide further instruction in these fascinating and profitable home occupations, and Eleanor Goergen's article on the Cultivation of the Voice will be found valuable both by teachers of elocution and singing and their pupils. The housekeeper will be pleased with the suggestions contained in A Few Useful Pockets and Hints on serving Fruit, and the mother will find much serviceable advice in the chapters on Mother and Daughter and How to Live Wisely. A Midsummer Night's Dream and a Mutual Improvement Club offer suggestions for summer entertaining. The subscription price of The Delineator is \$1.00 a year. Single copies, 15 cents. Address orders to The Delineator Publishing Co., Ltd., 33 Richmond Street West, Toronto, Ont.

O'LOUGHLIN BROS. & CO.,

SOLE AGENCY

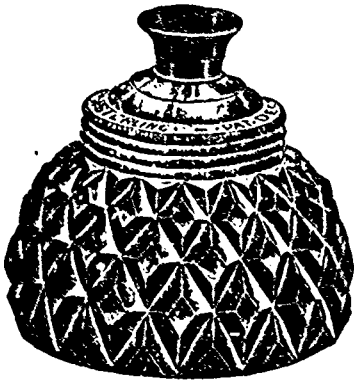
Sterling Automatic Inkstands.

For Manitoba, Northwest and British Columbia.

Low in Price. Evaporation Impossible. Economical, Durable, Simple.
High in Efficiency and Quality. No one can afford to use the old open stand
Overcomes all weak points of similar ink stands.

Wholesale Paper, Stationery and General Jobbers and Printers.

41 Princess St., Winnipeg.



Montreal Markets.

Flour—During the past week some very low prices have been made for strong bakers, choice grades of city brands having been delivered to bakers at \$3.40 per bbl, with sales of Manitoba brands at \$3.25 to 3.35. A line of good straight bakers was sold at \$3 12½ and we quote \$3.10 to 3.40; but since the advance in wheat \$3 50 is asked for choice city brands. Regarding straight rollers, some pretty low sales were effected at the close of last week. Western millers now have decidedly enhanced ideas, but so far they have got no further than ideas. Some business in patents and low grades have been put through for export by western men, and it is thought Montreal millers will be able to do something for English account. We quote:—Patent, spring, \$3.35 to 3.50; Ontario patent, \$3 25 to 3.40; straight roller, \$2 85 to \$3; extra, \$2.40 to 2 60; superfine, \$2.20 to 2.40; city strong bakers, \$3.35 to 3.50; Manitoba bakers, \$3 25 to 3 40; Ontario bags, extra, \$1.30 to 1.35; straight rollers, \$1 40 to 1.50.

Oatmeal—Some sales are reported by western mills for English account at prices said to be equal to 10c per bbl lower than the same meal would be delivered here for. Here the market is steady. Rolled and granulated, \$1 25 to 1.35; standard, \$ 3.90 to 4 10. In bags granulated and rolled are quoted at \$2.10 to 2.20, and standard at \$1.90 to \$2.00.

Bran, etc.—The market for bran continues easy at a decline of about 25 to 50c on the week, with sales of car lots reported on track at \$17, and more offered at the same figure. Shorts are quoted at \$18 to 19.

Wheat—Here No. 1 hard is quoted at 75 to 76c, with sales of car lots to western millers at 70 to 71c. It is said that considerable Manitoba wheat is being disposed of in this way. A lot of No. 2 red winter wheat is held in store here at 63c.

Oats—Sales for local account have been made at 34½ to 39c per 34 lbs, and 36½ to 37½c for No. 3.

Barley—Feed barley is reported sold at 43 to 44c. Malting grades are quoted at 50 to 53c, but brewers are by no means anxious buyers.

Pork, Lard, etc.—The steady reduction of stocks to a small compass causes holders to be very firm, and sales of choice heavy short out have been made at \$18 50. Thinner qualities could be had at \$17.50 to \$18. Chicago brands of short cut continue to come in, and are quoted at \$18 to \$18.25. Regular mess would cost about \$16 75 laid down here. In compound lard there is a fair business reported, sales of 500 pail lots having occurred at \$1 42½ per 20 pounds, and we quote \$1.42½ to \$1.50, although some refiners refuse to sell at the inside figure. Hams, per pound, 10 to 11½c; bacon, 11 to 12c; shoulders, 8½ to 9c.

Butter—The market is quiet but steady, with sales of the last half of May creameries at 17½c and 18c at the factory. We quote prices as follows: Creamery, fresh, 17½ to 18c; eastern townships dairy, 16 to 17c; western, 14½ to 16c. Add 1c to above for single packages of selected.

Cheese—Several thousand boxes have been purchased on this market at 9½c for finest western white and 9½c for finest western colored, while finest Quebec white and colored, was sold 9½ to 9½c, and under grades, at 8½ to 9c. The English market continues to recede steadily.

Eggs—Although receipts have commenced to fall off, the market is still easy, and prices are fully ½c lower than a week ago, with sales at 9c in jobbing lots and 8½c in round quantities, while stocks not strictly choice have fetched lower prices.—Trade Bulletin, June 8.

Montreal Grocery Market

The feature of the sugar market during the past week has been the strength in raw sugar both in London and New York, and prices have advanced 3d to 12s for beet in the former place, and 1 16c to 1 8c per lb in the latter. In consequence of the above there is a better feeling in the refined article, and values, although not any higher, were firmly held. Granulated has been shaded to 4 1 16c for round lots early in the week, but it is doubtful if refiners would accept this figure to day, and we quote 4½c. There has also been a good enquiry for yellows at 3½ to 3½c as to quality at the factory. In New York granulated is quoted firmer at 3½c.

The market for syrup has continued to rule quiet, there being only a small jobbing demand, and business on the whole is dull with prices steady at 2 to 2 1 8c for bright grades, and 1½ to 1½c for dark.

A stronger feeling has prevailed for molasses, and the decline noted last week has been fully recovered. The recent cutting in prices has ceased, as an agreement was arrived at early in the week among wholesale grocers, which resulted in a combination being formed, and their prices to-day are 29c for car loads and 30c for single barrels, while the wholesale figure for round lots is 28c.

Since our last quite an improved demand has sprung up for teas, and the market has ruled more active, with a large volume of business doing both on local and country account. Latest cable advices from Japan note an advance in prices of \$2 per picul, but on the other hand cable advices from China state the market opened about 10 per cent. cheaper than last season.

A fair amount of business has been accomplished in coffee, and the market rules fairly active and steady. Sales of round lots of 100 bags of Maracaibo have transpired at 18½c for New York account. Since the tariff of 10 per

cent has been placed against all coffees coming from all points, except the place of growth, and from countries that impose a duty, Maracaibo coffees have been offered in Montreal in bond in New York at 1½ to 2c per lb less than previous to the new tariff. This is owing to the Maracaibo coffees paying a duty of 3s per lb in the States, and consequently this has completely knocked the jobbers out as the Americans have been very quick in seeing the misalteration in the coffee tariff. Although other coffees imported into the States pay no duty, these cannot be imported here without a 10 per cent duty is paid, while Maracaibo comes in free. We quote: Java, 24 to 28c; Mocha, 25 to 28c, Maracaibo, 19 to 21c, Jamaica, 19 to 21c, and Rio, 18 to 21c.

The tone of the rice market continues to rule steady. The demand is fair and a good business is reported. We quote: Standard, \$3.50 to 3.75, Japan, \$3.75 to 4.25, and Patna, \$4.25 to 4.75.

There has been little change in dried raisins during the week. Small supplies and a moderate demand restrict business, but prices are firm. Prime off stalk Valencia cannot be laid down for less than 4½c, but spot prices are unchanged but firm at 4½ to 4½c, according to quality. Currants continue dull and unshaded. Stocks held are large, but advices from Greece are calculated to afford more encouragement to holders of the fruit here. With regard to spot values we quote the range as before, 3½ to 3½c, according to package. Prunes are scarce. Round lots of Bosnia have changed hands at 5½ to 5½c, and very few dates are offering. They are held firm at 5c. There is nothing doing in figs, business in them being about over. We hear of no transactions sufficient to bass a price upon.

Spices are steady and unchanged as follows: Singapore and Penang black pepper quiet at 6 to 7½c; white pepper dull at 10 to 12½c; cloves quiet at 7½ to 9c; and Cassia firm at 9 to 10c, nutmegs, 60 to 65c, and 70 to 90c; Jamaica ginger, 15 to 18s.

The demand for canned goods continues slow, and the market is dull with no new feature to note. The volume of business doing is very small, in fact, dealers say they never experienced such times as at present. We quote:—Lobsters at \$2 to 6 50 per case; sardines at \$3.50 to 9 50; salmon, at \$1.15 to 1.30 per doz; tomatoes at 80 to 85c per dozen peaches \$2 to 2.10 per dozen, corn at 85 to 90c per dozen, and marrowfat peas at 85 to 90c per dozen.—Gazette, June 8.

Montreal Iron and Hardware Market.

There is no change or improvement in the iron market, which continues dull. Buyers are only taking in a hand-to-mouth way and prices are as before: Summerlee, pig iron, \$19; Eglinton, \$18; Carnbro, \$18;

Ferrona, \$17; Siemens, No. 1, \$16.50 to 16 75; wrought scrap No. 1, \$15 to 16; bar iron, \$1 70 to 1.75. Tin plates, cokes, \$2 95 to 3 10; IC charcoal, \$3.35 to 3.65; Canada plates, \$2 25 to 2.30; terno plates, \$7.25 to 7 50; galvanized iron, 4½ to 5½ as to brand. Orford copper, 9½ to 10c; ingot tin, 18 to 19c; lead at \$2.60 to 2 75, and spelter at \$4.50 to 4.75; cut nails, \$1.80 to 1.85.

PAINTS, LEADS AND OILS.

The cutting in prices is still going on, and in some cases bigger cuts are being made and the general impression is that affairs will become worse before they improve any. In regard to oils the market for linseed has ruled stronger and we note an advance of 10 per gallon on outside figures, which is mainly due to the stronger advices from abroad and the recent steady upward tendency for the past three weeks on account of the scarcity. Recent sales on spot have transpired at 54 to 55c for raw and 57 to 58c for boiled. Seal oil has been offered around the trade pretty freely of late, but buyers do not show any inclination to take hold at present on account of the unsatisfactory condition of affairs, consequently we do not hear of any transactions in new, but sales of small lots to the jobbing trade of old have transpired at 42½ to 45. The market for glass rules quiet and steady. We quote: Choice brands white lead Government standard, \$4.75; No 1, \$4.50; No 2, \$4 25; No 3 \$4; No 4, \$3.75; dry white lead, 4½; red lead, pure, 4½; do No 1, 4; zinc white pure, \$7.25, No 1, \$6 25; No 2, \$5 25; glass, \$1.25 first break; \$1.35 second break, per 50 feet; \$3.25 for first break per 100 feet; linseed oil, round lots, raw, 54 to 55c; boiled 57 to 58c; purty in bulk, \$1 85.

Cement—We quote spot prices at \$2.00 to \$2 10 for English brands, and \$1.85 to \$1.95 for Belgian, and to arrive, English brands \$2.00 and Belgian \$1.80 to \$1.90. The demand for firebricks continues good, and the market rules active, with a brisk business doing at \$15.50 to \$19.50 per 1,000 as to brand.

In turpentine the feeling is firmer, and prices are 10 per gallon higher, which is due to the continued scarcity and the small arrivals of new up to date. Of late there has been some differences between Montreal and Toronto houses in regard to prices, that is so far as buyers are concerned. Local houses allow 3 per cent. off for cash in thirty days on turpentine, and besides give an allowance of one gallon on each barrel, while in Toronto their prices are net cash in thirty days, and do not allow anything. The recent advance in rope here has been maintained. We quote: Turpentine, 47 to 48c; rosin, \$2.50 to \$5.00, as to brand; coal tar, \$3.25 to \$3.75; cotton waste, 5 to 7c for colored and 7 to 10c for white; oakum, 5½ to 7½c, and cotton oakum, 10 to 12c. Cordage, sisal, at 7 to 7½c for 7 16 and upwards, and 14c for deep sea line. Pure macilla, 9½c for 7-16 and upwards, and 9½c for smaller sizes.

Crude Petroleum oil in Petrolia is quoted at 93c per barrel, and refined oil in bulk at 5½ to 6½c per gallon, and in barrels at 5½ to 9c f.o.b. Petolia. We quote: Canadian refined at 11c in shed in Montreal for round lots, and 12c for small quantities. United States petroleum, 14 4 5c in car lots, 15½c in 10 barrel lots, 16½c in 5 barrel lots, and 16c for single barrels, net cash. United States benzine, 23 to 25c; Canadian benzine, 10½c Petrolia; 12½c Montreal.—Gazette, June 8.

Toronto Markets.

Wheat—The feeling was firmer especially for Manitobas. White wheat on the Northern sold at 59c and 59½c, and 60c was asked for more. No 1 Manitoba hard sold, Montreal freights, at 73 to 74c. No. 1 hard was held west at 72c. No. 2 hard was wanted east at 71c. Spring in the Midland was quoted at 61c.

Flour—Feeling rather firmer, but demand is still slow and offerings liberal.

Oatmeal—Prices unchanged, but the feeling is stronger. An advance is looked for shortly.

Mill Feed—Good local demand, at \$15 for two lots of bran and \$16 for shorts.

Oats—Firmer. White sold at 38 to 38½c.

Barley—The movement is confined to a few cars of feed, which are quoted at 33½c, west and 40 to 40½c east.

Grain and Flour—Car lot prices are:—Flour (Toronto freights)—Manitoba patents, \$3.70 to \$3.75; Manitoba strong bakers, \$3.45 to 3 50; Ontario patents, \$2.00 to \$3 00; straight roller, \$2.60 to 2 70, extra \$2 40 to \$2 50; low grades, per bag, 85c to \$1. Bran, \$14 00. Shorts—\$17.00. Wheat (west points)—White, 59c; spring, 60c; red winter, 58c; goose, 56c; No 1 hard, 71 to 72c; No 2 hard, 70c; winter wheat on the Northern, 59 to 60c. Peas, 53 to 57c. Barley (outside)—No. 1, 40 to 41c; feed, 40½c. Oats, 34c. Buckwheat (east)—40c. Rye (east)—45c. Corn, on track, 51c.

Eggs—Round lots sold at 8½c, ten case lots at 9c, and single cases at 9½ to 9¾c.

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

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

Dressed Meats—Quotations are: Beef, fore, 4 to 5c, and hinds, 6 to 9c; mutton, carcass, 5½ to 7c; yearling lamb carcass 8 to 10c; spring lamb, per lb, 12 to 15c; veal, 7 to 8c; pork, \$6.50 to 6.75 per cwt. Supplies of beef are ample and prices easier. Good veal is in light supply and firmer. Pork is scarce and firm.

Cured Meats—Quotations are as follows: Mess pork, Canadian, \$17 00; short cut \$17 00; shoulder, mess, \$14.50; clear mess \$15 00; bacon, long clear, case lots 7½c; ton lots 7½c; lard, Canadian tierces, 8½c; tubs, 9c; pails, 9½c, and compounds in pails, 13½c and tubs, 7½c; smoked hams, 10½c; bellies, 11c; rolls, 8½c and backs, 10 to 10½c; picnic hams, 8½ to 8¾c; green hams, 9½c.

Butter—Supplies of all grades are large and prices easy. Quotations are: Dairy tubs, choice to extra choice, 13½ to 14c, good to choice 13 to 13½c; store packed tubs choice, 12½ to 13c; inferior to medium, 11 to 12c; large dairy rolls, 12 to 14c; pound rolls, 13½ to 16c; creamery, pounds, 18 to 20c; creamery, tubs, 17 to 19c.

Cheese—Prices easy. Quotations are:—Factory-made full creams, September and October, 11½ to 12c; April make, 10c; private dairy full creams, 9½c, and choice small Stiltons, 12½ to 13c.—Empire, June 9.

Toronto Live Stock Market.

There was a good market for all lines. Receipts were heavy—close on 100 loads. The attendance of buyers was unusually large, and offerings, though large, disappeared rapidly under the most active buying of the season.

Export Cattle—Free buying was continued up till noon to day, when all offerings, except a few rough lots or odd bunches held by exacting drovers, were cleared out. Prices show a gain of from 10 to 15c over Tuesday's range. Medium loads sold at 4½, good brought \$4.30 to 4.40, choice from 4 50 to 4.65, and a few extra choice bunches sold at 4½. About 100 head brought top figures. The run showed a large proportion of prime beef cattle, mostly stall fed bullocks.

Butchers' Cattle—About a dozen loads were taken for outside points, including nine loads for Montreal and odd lots for Sudbury and Kings-on. Prices were firm at a shade better than Tuesday's range. Anything at all desirable fetched 3½c and up.

Sheep and Lambs—A number of bunches at 33c per lb for ewes and wethers, wool on or off,

and at 3c for rams, were purchased for export. Spring lambs were in better demand at \$2.50 to 3 75 each. One bunch of 46, averaging 50 lbs, sold at \$2.80 each; a bunch of 16, extra, averaging 58 lbs, at \$2 0½ each. Yearlings and butchers' sheep were in moderate demand at \$4 to 4.25 a head.

Hogs—Prices were firmer for choice bacon hogs in consequence of a light supply of a desirable sort. On an average about 15 to 25 are sorted out of a double deck, which meet the ideas of packers doing an export trade. For these, which are required to be long and half fat, weighing from 160 to 220 lbs, \$5 10 to 5.25 is being paid. Medium short fats are quoted at \$4.00 to \$5; thick fats at \$4 75 to 4 80; stores at \$4.75; sows and rough heavy hogs at \$4 25 to 4 40; and stags at \$2 50 to \$3. Orders were in for eastern packers for more than the entire run, and the demand was active at firm prices. All were taken early in the day.—Empire, June 8.

On Dead Beats.

The following is from the Moosomin Spectator:—Judge Ross, of Ottawa, has sent a government clerk to prison for refusing to pay his debts. The Regina Standard's suggestion that this judge should be transferred to Regina, though not very practical, is a reminder that, whatever may be the reason, the Northwest capital is blessed with a certain class of civil servants whom it is no exaggeration to class as dead beats of the first water. The local papers at the capital, whether from motives of delicacy or timidity we know not, have hitherto referred to the financial proclivities of these ornaments of "society," but the Spectator's idea is that no more sentiment of delicacy should stand in the way of putting down a heavy foot on people who have systematically, year after year, made a practice of spending on wine, women and clubs, gambling, sporting and high collars, money which honestly belonged to hard working tradespeople. There are men who deliberately make this species of robbery a study and a fine art, young bloods (and old ones too) receiving good salaries and working short hours, but whose debts run up into the hundreds, and sometimes into the thousands. Judge Ross' prison is none too bad for criminals of this class, be they government clerks or only ordinary mortals—for it is not necessary to be on the civil service list to be a dead beat. Not by a large majority.

The man who gets goods from a tradesman, knowing that he cannot, or intending that he will not, pay for them is a dishonest rascal, though his manners and education be those of a "gentleman." If the law against petty larceny could be made to apply to those light-pocketed gentry, and more of them sent to that bourne to which the Ottawa judge sent his impetuous prisoner it would be a direct benefit to society. It is no disgrace to a man to be poor, but it ought to be a disgrace of the deepest kind for a man to rob his fellowman by "buying" goods with no probability of paying for them.

It may not be out of place to recall the fact that a former lieutenant-governor of these territories, though not a Daniel comes to judgment in all matters, was a public benefactor in the way he dealt with officials of tardy pay. When it came to his knowledge that a clerk was not acting squarely with tradespeople he had the trembling culprit summoned in his august presence, where a severe reprimand was followed by a plain hint that the delinquent could choose between paying his bills and vacating his position. In some respects things have changed since those autocratic days, but the Spectator cannot help thinking that a dose or two of the former governor's medicine, judiciously administered by those now in authority, would go a long way towards removing from the body social and commercial in the Northwest a sore that has for many years afflicted it.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

(Continued from page 942.)

nually. But then the Tay ditch passes through a ministerial constituency, and it is unkindly alleged, by an Opposition member of course, that this apparently unnecessary work largely increased the value of the mill property of a member of the government.

FURTHER alleged discoveries of pleuro pneumonia among Canadian cattle are reported by cable from Britain, and the prospect of the removal of restrictions upon Canadian cattle in British ports is 'herefore uncertain at the moment.

Manitoba Crops.

The first official crop bulletin issued this season by the Manitoba department of agriculture, was published on Thursday, June 14. It is compiled from reports received from correspondents up to June 1. A considerable time had therefore elapsed between the receiving of the reports and the publication of the bulletin, so that so far as showing the condition of the crops now, it is not of much value. It contains valuable statistical and other information, however, as to acreage, etc. Some seeding of late grain, particularly barley and flax, and roots, has been made since reports were returned, owing to the lateness of the present seeding season, but these were probably allowed for in returns. Following is a summary of the interesting portions of the bulletin:—

STATEMENT OF CROP AREA BY DISTRICTS.

District	Wheat. acres.	Oats. acres.	Barley. acres.
North Western....	65,938	72,648	13,522
South Western....	395,500	123,516	21,600
North Central....	214,736	73,874	25,468
South Central....	280,612	99,648	39,738
Eastern.....	50,400	44,000	19,200

Province..... 1,010,186 413,636 119,528

The total acreage of potatoes was 13,300 and roots 7,880.

	Acre.
Total area under peas.....	3,122
" under flax.....	23,540
" under peas and corn....	1,102

The area under flax is much greater than in past years.

The total area under all crops is 1,592,394 acres, while that of last year was 1,553,262 acres, an increase of 39,132 acres.

The subjoined statement gives comparisons with 1892 and 1893:—

	1892.	1893.	1894.
Acres under wheat.....	875,990	1,003,640	1,010,186
" oats.....	332,974	388,529	413,686
" barley.....	97,644	144,762	119,528
" potatoes.....	10,003	12,387	13,300
" roots.....	17,498	20,919	7,880

There is a falling off in the root crops. As these were not all sown at the date of reporting, it is supposed that a great many blanks were left on account of uncertainty.

The amount of wheat held for sale by farmers is not more than 149,000 bushels, of which nearly one half is held in the south central and one fourth in the north central districts.

The number of cattle fed for beef during the winter is shown to be 8,909.

There are now employed as farm help in the province about 5,800 men at wages averaging \$18.12½ for those employed for the summer months only, and \$13.30 for those who are engaged by the year. This latter includes herd boys, who, as the wages paid them are small, reduce the average considerably.

There is still a demand for female help, not likely to be supplied. A thousand girls could

be supplied with work at wages ranging from \$8 per month in the N. W. district to \$9.59 in the N. C. district. There are now employed at these wages 1,438 girls as household help.

To question: "Whether a creamery or cheese factory exists in the township?" Over twenty districts are considering the advisability of starting a factory or creamery.

ARBOR DAY

Many farmers devoted considerable time in planting trees for wind breaks.

To question: "How do crops compare with average years?" The S.W. district reports most favorably, such as, "Better than average," "A week earlier," "Never saw wheat better." In other districts about one half report "Early sown crops all right," "Grain sown after May 15th wants rain."

United States Crop Report.

The official report of June 1, consolidated from the returns of the correspondents of the Washington agricultural department, makes the acreage of winter wheat sown compared with that which was harvested last year 99 per cent., being a decrease of one point. There is an increase in but ten states, the principal of which are Kansas and Illinois. The percentage of winter wheat acreage of the principal states is:—

Ohio 95; Michigan 85; Indiana 91; Illinois 122; Kansas 120; California 103. The percentage of spring wheat area for the whole country is 87.08 per cent., being a reduction from last year's average of 12.2 points. The percentage of spring wheat acreage of the principal states is:—

Minnesota 87; Nebraska 81; South Dakota 85; North Dakota 90.

The average percentage of acreage for both spring and winter wheat for the whole country is 95.3, making a total area in round numbers of 33,000,000 acres. The condition of winter wheat has improved since the last report a little less than two points, being 83.2 per cent., against 81.4 on May 1. The percentages of the principal states are as follows: Ohio 96; Michigan 89; Indiana 93; Illinois 84; Missouri 82; Kansas 57; California 60.

The condition of spring wheat presents an average for the entire country of 83 per cent., and for the principal spring wheat states as follows: Wisconsin 96; Minnesota 99; Iowa 90; Nebraska 44; South Dakota 79; North Dakota 97; Washington 99; Oregon 96.

The preliminary report places the average of oats at nearly one point less than last year. The general average for the whole country is 99.1. Returns show the condition to be 87, against 88.9 last June.

The preliminary returns of acreage makes the breadth devoted to barley 98.5 per cent. of that last year. The average condition June 1 was 82.2 against 88.3 on the same date last year, and 92.1 in 1893. The average in rye is 95.3 per cent. of that of last year. Average condition June 1, 93.2.

A very decided increase in the average of rice is shown by June returns. The breadth seeded in 1894 is but 76.4 per cent. of last year's acreage. The average condition is 97.1.

The peach crop commercially considered is practically a failure. The condition of apples is rather better than that of peaches. Conditions are high in northern districts, but relate principally to blooms. No fruit is expected in the Piedmont and Ohio valley belts and but little in the Missouri valley. Prospects are brighter in the mountain and Pacific states.

The area of clover decreased 3.9 per cent. below that of last year. Condition reported at 87.8 with the general average of spring pasture 82 against 97.7 last month.

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

Condition of Winter Wheat.

The condition of winter wheat depreciated slightly during May, owing to unfavorable weather conditions. In the middle States the outlook favors a good average crop, though some damage was sustained in New York and Pennsylvania from excessive rain and hail storms. In Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia, the prospects indicate a good average crop. In Ohio the reports invariably are very favorable, though the cool and wet weather did a little damage, especially in the northern part of the State. Advices from Indiana are generally very favorable—some slight damage reports from cold weather. In Illinois, the indications are less favorable. Early sown looks bad, while late sown is in rather good condition. Scattering complaints of damage by chinch bugs and flies, and also from cold weather. In Kentucky, advices indicate an irregular crop—some damage by cold weather and from frost. In Tennessee, the result of the March freeze is more apparent, and the yield will probably be further reduced. In Texas, the harvest is in progress, with prospects of a very good yield. Reports from Missouri are less favorable. The plant in some sections is thin on the ground, and some damage from drouth and chinch bugs is reported. In Kansas, a material reduction in condition is reported. Drouth has virtually killed the plant in some sections, and damage from frost and bugs is reported in other quarters. Very few counties will have an average crop—the bulk not more than half of a full yield. In Iowa and Nebraska, the same condition of affairs prevail, and the yield will be small, especially in Nebraska. In Wisconsin, the yield will be moderate—some damage by cold weather. In the spring wheat sections, the prospects are quite good, with reports of a decreased acreage. In Colorado and Utah, the outlook is very promising. Advices from California indicate a little improvement—more particularly in the counties which raise the greater portion of the crop. In Oregon and Washington, the prospects are regarded favorable for a good yield. In Canada, the winter wheat is looking fairly well, while spring wheat is backward, owing to unseasonable weather. —Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin.

British Grain Trade.

The weekly cable report from London on June 9 says.—The weather continues dull and cold. Sunshine is needed, but the crops are making fair progress. The wheat market has been fairly active, with prices decidedly strong at from 61 to 1s advance. The rise was due to a reduction in the quantity afloat, light shipments, and the substantial advance in American futures. Holders were very firm. Buyers were reserved, being checked by the higher rates, but a shilling advance was paid for a Russian cargo. The parcel trade was moderate. There was a fair spot business. An Australian cargo sold at 23s 4d. A parcel of red winter, June, sold at 21s 91. The country markets were firm and dearer. Flour was firm at from 6d to 1s higher.

Available Supply of Breadstuffs.

According to the report of the Liverpool Corn Trade News, specially cabled to the Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin, the aggregate supplies of breadstuffs afloat for and in store in Europe on June 1, 1894, were only 910,000 bushel less than reported on May 1, and are still 5,960,000 bushels in excess of the aggregate supply on June 1, 1893. The supplies afloat were enlarged 2,400,000 bushels, of which 1,000,000 bushels was credited to the United Kingdom, 1,000,000 bushels to the continent and 400,000 bushel "for orders"—the latter representing the grain held for speculation or resale. The quantity afloat on June 1 was the same as that reported one year ago. The stocks in store were reduced 3,340,000 bushels. In the United Kingdom supplies

were enlarged 1,360,000 bushels, and in Belgium, Germany and Holland 700,000 bushels, while in France a reduction of 1,100,000 bushels and in Russia of 4,300,000 bushels was reported. The aggregate supplies in store are 5,960,000 in excess of those one year ago—larger in the United Kingdom and Russia, and smaller in France, Germany, Belgium and Holland.

Reports to the Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin indicate that the supplies of flour and wheat in the United States and Canada were reduced quite materially during the month of May—in the aggregate about 10,210,000 bushels. The decrease in April was 9,232,000 bushels, and the decrease in May, 1893, was 13,221,000 bushels. The aggregate supplies of flour in the United States and Canada decreased 190,766 barrels against an increase of 65,611 barrels in April, and a reduction of 101,019 barrels during May, 1893. Stocks were reduced quite liberally in New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Illinois, Missouri and in the Northwest.

The return of the stocks of wheat in the United States and Canada exhibit a reduction of 9,342,200 bushels against a reduction of 3,526,400 bushels during April, and 12,762,300 bushels during May, 1893. The reduction was quite general throughout the country, but more marked in the Northwest than elsewhere.

Compared with one year ago the stocks of flour in the United States and Canada are 367,207 barrels less, and of wheat 12,683,202 bushels less.

The aggregate supplies of breadstuffs in America and Europe and afloat therefor on June 1, 1894, were 195,783,000 bushels against 206,914,000 on May 1, and 205,039,000 bushels on June 1, 1893. Supplies are now 11,151,000 bushels less than one month ago, and 5,276,000 less than one year ago.

Pacific Coast Floods.

The damage from floods has been more severe in the Pacific coast states than in British Columbia. The Columbia river valley in Washington and Oregon states has suffered particularly, very severely. The fertile bottom lands along the Columbia river from the Rocky mountains to the sea, a distance of 600 miles, were all inundated. Crops were ruined, houses washed away and stock drowned. The salmon-canning business has been almost annihilated. The government locks at the Cascades were in danger. Many buildings were lifted from their foundations. Of the ten large steel bridges which spanned the Spokane river in Spokane all but two were gone or closed as unsafe. Reports from the Cœur d'Alene country show that there was still from ten to twenty feet of snow in the mountains, and that the St. Joe and St. Mary's rivers and Cœur d'Alene lake were rising. Farmers along the river are destitute, having lost houses, barns and stock.

The Great Coal Mining Strikes.

The tendency of striking coal miners and their sympathizers to resort to mob violence in order to accomplish their purpose of preventing mining or transportation of coal has become marked during the week. That this course is ill advised is evident at first sight. That it indicates a fear on their part that merely peaceful opposition will no longer be successful seems evident from the number of atrocious outrages against life and property which have occurred, calling for active interference of the militia in several states. In Indiana, Ohio, Illinois and Maryland it has been found necessary to employ the national guard to prevent interference with the running of railroad trains and the destruction of mining plants.

On the part of the operators action taken to break the strike by the importation of negro and other outside labor into the coal regions have been discussed. The net result of the week's operations have been small gains by coal operators in widely separated districts. At a

number of points, notably Leavenworth, Kan., Alliance and Gallipolis, Ohio, and at one or two points in Illinois, miners have returned to work. At Birmingham, Ala., the strike of coal miners is said to be a practical failure, and the production is about one-third of the average. A sign of weakness on the part of the miners is shown in the adoption of the miner's committee of a resolution reciting that a national convention of operators and miners for the purpose of settling the strike cannot be held. The committee declares its willingness to meet the operators of the mines of the various districts to attempt a settlement of existing trouble. As the whole fight has been based on the line of a national settlement, this action on the part of the miners' committee is naturally looked upon as an evidence of weakness. The date set for the meetings of the representatives of the miners and operators of the different districts is June 9.

The failure of the operators to materially increase the supply of coal has had a depressing effect on manufacturing industry and railroad transportation. The shutting down of railroad car shops, the taking off of freight trains, and the use of wood as fuel on a number of roads are reported. On the great lakes supplies of soft coal are steadily diminishing. At Chicago there is complaint of want of coal for lake steamers, and similar reports come from nearly all large lake ports. The heavy stock of soft coal held at Duluth has been pretty nearly disposed of owing to the heavy demand from other points. A large business has been done by rail and lake in carrying coal from Duluth to where supplies were needed.

Scarcity of coke is causing the gradual shutting down of a number of furnaces and other industrial establishments in Pennsylvania. Supplies of West Virginia coal for Cleveland and other points in Ohio have been interfered with by strikers. In the east the trouble for the lack of soft coal has not become acute. The New York & New England railroad Co. is reported buying Nova Scotia coal. Special telegraphic advices to Bradstreet's show that the number of people, not miners, rendered idle by the coal strike is 88,000, which, added to the total of miners on strike, gives an aggregate of 263,000 idle as a result of this great labor disturbance. In other industrial lines large numbers of people are idle as a result of strikes, including the Cripple Creek trouble, where disorder necessitates the employment of large numbers of deputy sheriffs and the entire Colorado national guard. At McKeesport, Pa., about 5,000 iron and steel workers are reported idle and rioting. At Pullman, Ill., 4,000 car shop hands are idle, and at Cincinnati, Ohio, 5,000 building hands in that city and vicinity are on strike. In all, the total out of work in these and similar smaller strikes will probably exceed 35,000, making the grand total of industrial workers idle as a result of strikes certainly not less than 300,000.—Bradstreet's.

Anthracite Coal at James' Bay.

Canada is supposed to possess some rich mineral territory in the Hudson bay region, including coal. It is said that a company is being organized at Ottawa to develop the anthracite coal deposits of the James' bay region, the southern division of Hudson bay. The intention of the promoters is to subscribe and expend \$10,000 or \$15,000 in prospecting, and if the explorations prove successful, as expected, to organize a joint stock company with a large capital. Since 1875 hard coal has been known to exist in the James' bay region, but it is only lately that its existence has been brought into prominence. In 1875 Dr. Robt. Bell, F.R.S.C., of the Geological Survey, went to James' bay. On his return he reported he had discovered the presence of anthracite which under examination proved to contain 94.91 per cent. of fixed carbon, and only .25 per cent. of ash. The deposits discovered by Dr. Bell are in the East Main district, and not far from the coast of James' bay.

Toronto Hardware Market.

Business is a little better than a week ago, although the improvement is only slight. The improvement in trade has extended to table cutlery of the better class, and oil stoves are showing more inclination to move. Foraythes, a brisk enquiry is reported. Demand is not so good for barb wire, and there is still the same scarcity to note in oiled and annealed wire. Rope, green wire cloth, screen door and windows are among the articles in which a falling off in the demand is reported. Prices are steady all around.

White lead is dull and easy at 4½ to 4¾. Turpentine is still advancing in the South, another gain of ½ per gallon being announced Wednesday, but there is no change here beyond a firmer tone. It now costs within a small fraction of 41c per gallon, net spot cash, to lay turpentine down here, but jobbers are still selling at 41 to 42c f.o.b. Toronto, and there is not much demand at these figures. Lined oil is quiet and unchanged at 53 to 53½ f.o.b. for raw and 56 to 56½ f.o.b. for boiled. Prepared paints are going out in a small sorting up way, at \$1.05 for pure. Stocks of English Paris green have arrived and jobbers are well supplied, but there is not much demand. We quote: Ordinary, 12½ in drums and 14½ in packages; English, 112-lb. drums, 14c; ditto, 56-lb. drums, 14½c; ditto, cases, 16c. Putty is quiet at \$1.90 to \$2 in bladders, and \$1.50 to \$1.90 in bulk.

Consumption of Wheat

The consumption of wheat per capita in various European countries and the United States is reported as follows by the Swiss Society of Commerce and Industry:—

	Pounds.
United States.....	357
France.....	705
Switzerland.....	405
Spain.....	418
Belgium.....	378
Hungary.....	361
England.....	352
Italy.....	310
Holland.....	283
Austria.....	187
Portugal.....	176
Denmark.....	165
Germany.....	*143
Norway.....	*66
Sweden.....	*66
Russia.....	*99

* Small consumption of wheat due to large consumption of rye.

Liverpool Wheat Prices.

Following were prices of wheat, per 100 lbs., at Liverpool on May 29, in shillings and pence:

Oregon.....	4s 11d to 5s 1d
Call, white.....	4s 6d " 4s 8d
" Fleetwood.....	4s 6d " 4s 8d
Chilian No. 1.....	4s 10d " 5s
Walla Walla.....	4s 2d " 4s 4d
Amer Winter Western.....	4s 3d " 4s 6d
" Hard Kansas, '92.....	4s 5d " 4s 9d
" " '93.....	4s 2d " 4s 5d
" Spring No. 2.....	4s 8d " 4s 11d
" " No. 3.....	4s 5d " 4s 7d
" No 1 Northern Duluth.....	4s 9d " 4s 11d
" No 1 Hard Manitoba.....	4s 10½d " 5s 4d
Caribbean Winter Red.....	4s 3½ " 4s 6d
" Spring old.....	4s 3d " 4s 7d
Kurrachee White.....	4s 1d " 4s 3d
" Choico.....	4s 3d " 4s 5d
River Plate.....	3s 11d " 4s 5d
Azima.....	4s 2d " 4s 6d
Ghirka.....	4s 2d " 4s 6d

Duncan McIntyre, the well known railway magnate, died at Montreal on June 13.

The British Columbia legislature has been dissolved and nomination day set for June 23.

A Water Route to Hudson Bay.

Representative McCleary, of Minnesota, who is a member of the committee on railways and canals, at Washington, has laid the foundation of a scheme to connect the Gulf of Mexico with the Hudson bay. This is a project which has caused more or less discussion in the west, and surveys for other purposes have been used for making computations as to the feasibility of the plan. Mr. McCleary now proposes that the United States government shall in conjunction with the Canadian government make a preliminary survey to ascertain whether in the first place the scheme is feasible, and if so what the probable cost will be. Mr. McCleary's plan is to have the survey made by way of the Minnesota river, whose head waters and those of the Red river of the north nearly join through the Big Stone and Traverse lakes. He says that in high water boats of considerable size have crossed from one lake to the other, and it would not require a very large canal to connect the waters of the Red and Minnesota. While the difficulty of connecting the Red and Minnesota rivers is not great, it is claimed that the rapids in the Red river, near Winnipeg, have always discouraged the Canadian government from the undertaking. Now that a proposition has been agreed to by the committee on railways and canals to survey a canal to connect the Ohio with the great lakes and another has been favorably talked of to survey a canal connecting the great lakes and the Hudson river, he thinks that it is but just that another project of interest to the west shall be considered and he will urge it before the committee.

The Great Northern Ry.

THE POPULAR ROUTE
TO THE
EAST,
SOUTH
AND
WEST.

St. Paul, Minneapolis, Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Halifax, Portland, Hamilton, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, and all points in Ontario and United States, also Kootenai Mining Country, Spokane, Nelson Kaslo, Seattle and all Pacific Coast points.

BAGGAGE BOUND TO CANADIAN POINTS.

Your Choice of Six Lines Between St. Paul and Chicago.

Write or ask for complete time table, rate sheet and sailing list of ocean steamships. Through tickets to Liverpool, Glasgow, London and the continent.

Agency for all steamship lines. Trains leave C. P. R. depot at 10 a.m., daily. For further information apply to

J. A. DONALDSON, Gen. Agent
508 Main St., Winnipeg.
or F. I. WHITNEY, G.P. & T.A., St. Paul.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

LOWEST RATES

To all Points on the

Atlantic & Pacific

COASTS.

DIRECT CONNECTION WITH STEAMERS FOR

Europe and
Cape Town,
South Africa,
China, Japan,
Sandwich
Islands and
Australia.

Lake Steamers

From Fort William.

Alberta..... Tuesday.
Athabasca..... Saturday.

Connecting trains leave Winnipeg Monday and Friday at 12.20 o'clock.

A USTRALIA

From Vancouver to Honolulu and Sydney.

S. S. Arawa June 16
S. S. Warrimoo July 16
and every month thereafter.

China and Japan

From Vancouver to Yokohama and Hong Kong.

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

ROBERT KERR,
General Passenger Agent.
WINNIPEG.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME CARD.

Taking effect on Monday, March 5, 1894.

Read Up.		Read Down	
North Bound	South Bound	North Bound	South Bound
Freight No. 168. Daily	St. Paul Ex. Press No. 107. Daily	St. Paul Ex. Press No. 108. Daily	Freight No. 164. Daily
1.20p	4.00p	0	0
1.05p	3.49p	8 0	11.00a
12.42p	3.35p	9 9	11.15a
12.22p	3.21p	16 3	11.26a
11.54a	3.03p	23 6	11.58a
11.31a	2.54p	27 4	11.54a
11.07a	2.49p	32 6	12.02p
10.31a	2.25p	40 4	12.13p
10.03a	2.11p	46 8	12.09p
9.23a	1.51p	56 0	12.45p
8.00a	1.30p	65 0	1.07p
7.00a	1.15p	68 1	1.30p
11.05p	9.15a	163	1.46p
1.30p	5.25a	223	2.25p
	3.45p	453	2.35a
	8.30p	470	2.30a
	8.00p	481	7.00a
	10.30p	583	8.35p

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

East Bound.		West Bound	
Ft. No. 130. Mon. & Fri. Wed. & Sat.	Ex. No. 123. Tues. Thur. & Sat.	Ex. No. 127. Mon. Wed. & Fri.	Ft. No. 122. Tues. Thur. & Sat.
1.20p	4.00p	0	0
7.50p	12.25p	0	2.30p
6.53p	12.02p	10 0	2.55p
5.49p	11.37a	21 2	3.21p
5.23p	1.28a	25 9	3.32p
4.39p	11.08a	23 6	3.50p
3.58p	10.54a	29 6	4.05p
3.14p	10.33a	49 0	4.28p
2.51p	10.21a	54 1	4.41p
2.15p	10.03a	62 1	5.00p
1.47p	9.49a	68 4	6.15p
1.19p	9.35a	74 6	6.30p
12.57p	9.24a	79 4	6.42p
12.57p	9.10a	80 1	6.58p
11.57a	8.55a	92 2	6.15p
11.12a	8.38a	102 0	7.00p
10.37a	8.16a	100 7	7.18p
10.13a	8.00a	117 3	7.35p
9.49a	7.53a	120 0	7.44p
9.39a	7.45a	123 0	7.55p
9.05a	7.31p	129 5	8.08p
8.28a	7.13p	137 2	8.27p
7.50a	6.55a	145 1	8.45p

Number 127 stops at Baldur for meals.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

W. End		East Bound	
Read up Mixed No. 143. M., W. & F.	Mil. in Winnipeg	STATIONS.	Read Down Mixed No. 144. M., W. & F.
4.00 a.m.	0	De. Winnipeg	11.30 a.m.
4.15 a.m.	3.0	Portage Junction	11.12 a.m.
4.40 a.m.	11.5	St. Charles	10.40 a.m.
4.45 a.m.	18.5	Headingley	10.30 a.m.
5.10 a.m.	21.0	White Plains	10.00 a.m.
5.55 a.m.	35.2	Eustace	9.02 a.m.
6.25 a.m.	42.1	Oakville	8.35 a.m.
7.30 a.m.	55.5	Ar Portage la Prairie	7.50 a.m.

Stations marked -t- have no agent. Freight must be prepaid.

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

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

CHAS. S. FEE, H. SWINFORD,

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

H. J. BELCH, Ticket Agent, 486 Main St., Winnipeg.