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ESTABLISHED 1832.

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

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The Western Canada Loan & Savings Co.

CAPITAL, \$1,500,000.
RESERVE FUND, \$850,000.

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Branch Offices: Winnipeg, W. M. Fisher, Manager.

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

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Fresh New Cured Hams, Breakfast Bacon, Spiced Rolls, Long Clear Bacon, Boneless Ham, Pure Lard, Sausage Casings, etc., etc.

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The Commercial

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

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WINNIPEG, JULY 25, 1892.

British Columbia Matters.

[The following budget from our British Columbia office arrived too late for publication in last week's COMMERCIAL.]

- Geo. Lester, grocer, has opened in Victoria.
- Smith & Hayes, bakers and grocers, Nanaimo, estate for sale by tender.
- Inland revenue returns at Victoria for 1891-92 amount to \$147,733.80.
- A. F. Turner contemplates opening in stationery and toys in Victoria.
- The Hamilton Powder Company will start a branch warehouse in Vancouver.
- Kelsall & Cotton, fish dealers, Nanaimo, have sold out to Forrester & Scott.
- A. J. Hill and J. A. Kirk, engineers and surveyors, Westminster, have dissolved.
- Count D'Euram, Northfield, has taken Chas. D. Stedman as partner in the Parisian store.
- Hill & Norgate, general store, Northfield, have been closed by mortgagees, Cowan & Wilson.
- Evans, Coleman & Evans, Vancouver, shipping and commission agents, are building a 300 foot wharf.
- W. H. Vianen, the pioneer fisherman and fish dealer, has amalgamated his business with C. E. Pretty & Co.
- The business of the late firm of T. L. Brown & Co., Nanaimo, has been taken over by the Box Clothing Co.
- McMillan & Hamilton, commission merchants, Vancouver, are erecting cold storage in their warehouses.
- Mathews & Milligan, produce and commission agents, Westminster, have dissolved. W. J. Mathews continues.
- Green & Blackie purchased the stock of Geo. Ritchie, grocer, New Westminster, 50c on the dollar at sheriff's sale.

Capt. Shorts, W. J. Armstrong and C. Brewer and others have located mineral claims on the east shore of Swan Lake.

The machinery for Smith's saw mill, near Okanagan landing, has arrived and the mill will be running in a few weeks.

A. C. Shaw, electric light works, Nanaimo, whose liabilities amount to \$40,000, has been granted an extension of time for one month.

W. S. Hampson & Co., dry goods, Victoria and Nanaimo, advertise closing out Nanaimo branch and confining attention to Victoria business.

Mexican dollars, which were formerly accepted in the custom house at a valuation of 84 cents, are now appraised 9 cents lower, and go for just 75 cents.

Hill Bros. intend starting a saw mill with a capacity of 20,000 to 30,000 feet per day on Wilson Creek, near Eldorado City, West Kootenay. The price of lumber there at present is \$100 per M.

Shipping in B.C. ports is as follows:

Port.	No.	Tonnage.
Vancouver	4	3,893
Victoria	1	1,036
Nanaimo	6	7,840
Chemalms	1	960
Total	12	13,729

The total revenue of the custom house in Vancouver for 1891-92 was \$331,955; for last year it was \$330,038.65. The loss of sugar duties and the transferring of the Chinese tax to Victoria affect this year's returns considerably. For Victoria the revenue this year was \$1,033,691.13 against \$957,675.14 last year.

The customs collections at the port of Westminster for the year ended June 30th were: Duties collected \$155,558.39; other revenues \$2,058.04; total \$157,513.43. The collections for the year ended 30th June, 1891, were: Duties collected 97,658.56; other revenues \$1,114.89; total \$98,538.45. Increase for 1892 \$58,976.98.

It was generally supposed that fortune hunting was a thing of the past, one of those pursuits which fiction had immortalized in endless tales of the ocean, but which had passed out of the sober minds of a practical, unimaginative nineteenth century age. It seems that there is still a trail of the buccaneer spirit left yet and that we are to experience a revival of the "hidden treasure" craze. The Argonauts are still with us. The "Golden Fleece" is in the Southern Seas. It is hardly possible to believe that a hard-headed old timer like J. Van Bramer, of Vancouver, would seek to play in that role, but so it seems. He, and it is understood that some leading business men of the city are associated with him, has chartered the Eliza Edwards to go to the Indian Ocean to hunt on one of the Keeling group of islands, latitude 12° 5' south, and longitude 96° 53' east, for treasure to the amount of \$60,000,000 more or less. This treasure was "cached" there by pirates, nobody knows when. The steamer Eliza Edwards was built for sealing purposes, then transferred into the halibut fishing business, and is now steering for gold. The inauguration of the pursuit was somewhat ill-omened, as she was seized at San Francisco on suspicion of being a smuggler, but was released. To cap it all another captain in San Francisco got wind of it and now it is a race for the treasure, both, it is understood, having secured possession of old charts with the location of the treasure marked on it. Van Bramer's friends are presuming on his good luck to find the wealth, because, as one of them remarked, "he is one of the luckiest men in the world, and if anybody gets there he will." They may succeed, but it is a queer expedition for business men to undertake.

Exports for the Crop Year.

The crop year of 1891-92 will long be a memorable one in the history of our export grain trade and especially of our export wheat and flour trade. The value of the breadstuffs exported was \$288,925,000, against \$123,156,520

for the preceding crop year. The breadstuffs exported during the six months ending with June were valued at \$132,935,807, against \$68,350,307 for the same months of 1891. The exports during June were valued at \$16,442,977 against \$13,199,536 for the preceding June.

The amount of wheat exported was 152,803,086 bushels. This amount has been exceeded only once. In 1879-80 153,252,795 bushels were exported and the next crop year 150,565,477 bushels were exported. The record of these two crop years had not been approached until 1891-92 was closed. In 1890-91 only 54,201,282 bushels were exported. The amount of wheat exported in the form of flour during the crop year just closed exceeds all previous years. Granting that 4½ bushels of wheat are used to make a barrel of flour our wheat exports for 1891-92 are swelled to 221,685,228 bushels, or 35,209,977 bushels in excess of the amount exported during any previous year.

The corn exports were also heavy, but not as large as during several crop years that preceded it. During the crop year 73,770,002 bushels, valued at \$40,623,632, were exported, against 29,894,380 bushels, valued at \$17,124,370, during the preceding crop year.

Of Barley we exported 2,799,729 bushels, valued at \$1,751,257, against 966,079 bushels, valued at \$664,708, during the crop year of 1890-91.

The exports of oats were also much larger than usual, 9,018,404 bushels, valued at \$3,679,109, being exported during the crop year, against 916,323 bushels, valued at \$339,078 during the preceding crop year.

The exports of rye were a surprise for every one connected with the trade, 11,827,044 bushels, valued at \$11,264,693, being exported, against 332,739 bushels, valued at \$212,161, the preceding crop year.

Although the export business was good from the start, few of these connected with the trade have derived much profit from their year's business. Since last harvest the price of wheat has been continually declining, so that any who held that cereal, even for a short time, suffered a loss. British importers have probably suffered greater loss than any others, but American dealers have also suffered.—*American Elevator and Grain Trade.*

United States Crop Report for July.

The July report of the United States Department of Agriculture has been trimmed down to meet the exactions of a few speculative souls, who fear the effects of dissemination of too much information. Such details as are available in the synopsis are to be found in another article.

It is not in order to apply the ratio of condition of wheat and ultimate returns of yield last year in this season's reckonings. Conditions were exceptional last year, leading to surprises; this year, disappointments will be the rule.

As compared with a month ago the official estimate is slightly improved for winter wheat and slightly reduced for spring wheat, making the general average about the same—pointing to approximately 335,000,000 bushels of winter and 170,000,000 bushels of spring grain, or 505,000,000 for the entire crop. The chances are more in favor of a smaller result than otherwise.

The condition of corn is shown to be very close to what should have been expected—as outlined in the *Price Current's* comments last week. The indications as to area and condition point approximately 1,650,000,000 bushels—and it would undoubtedly call for extraordinarily favorable conditions to produce a result in excess of this.

The oats crop appears to be rated rather high. Conditions are irregular—in many localities the yield is good, but there is such an area of deficient conditions that it seems doubtful if the official estimate, which suggests about 650,000,000 bushels, can be realized in the final returns.—*Cincinnati Price Current.*



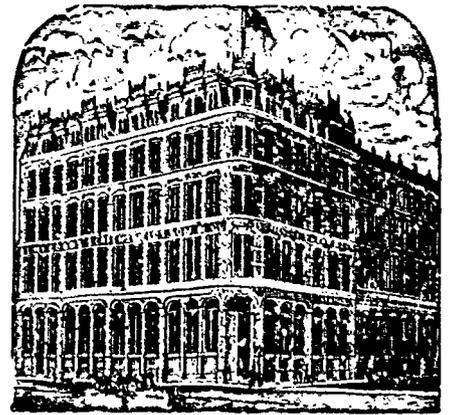
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Fall and Winter Samples.



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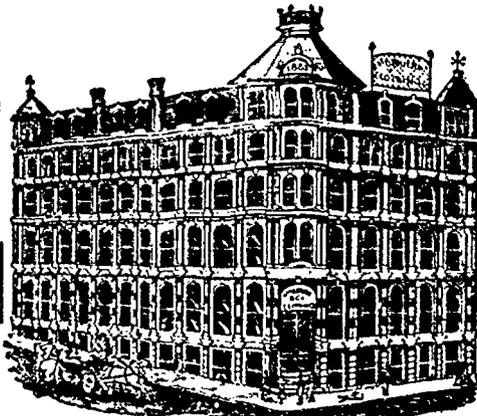
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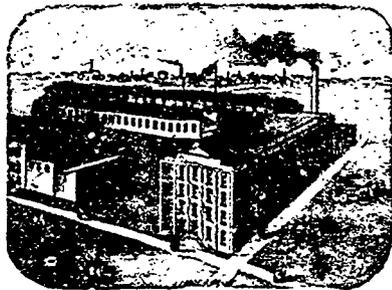
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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, JULY 25, 1892.

BRITISH TRADE POLICY.

The British people at home may be as strong believers in free trade now as they were ten years ago, but at the same time there seems to be a growing dissatisfaction with their present trade policy. Ominous mutterings have come from leading men and from leading trade centres and commercial bodies, which show that there is much unrest in the public mind upon this question. It is a prevailing belief that public opinion in Great Britain is moulded very slowly, and we do not look there for such rapid changes in public policy as we have been accustomed to on this continent. Nevertheless, this feeling of dissatisfaction with the trade policy of the country seems to have spread abroad in a remarkable short time. A most remarkable event has recently transpired in England, which has brought this feeling prominently to the surface. We refer to the action of the tariff committee of the chamber of commerce of the important city of Birmingham, in recommending that the government be urged to increase the duties on Spanish productions imported into the United Kingdom. This resolution did not go any further than the committee with whom it originated, as it was not concurred in by the council of the chamber, but at the same time it shows the new trend of opinion. It is a number of such occurrences as these which show a strong undercurrent of dissatisfaction with the present trade policy of the country. Birmingham has heretofore been known as a free trade stronghold, and now a special meeting of the chamber of commerce is to be held to discuss the whole tariff question, growing out of the resolution of the tariff committee. Incidents of this nature two or three years ago would have taken all England by surprise, and the people would have been wondering if a lunatic asylum had been let loose. Now they are of quite common occurrence.

The direct cause of the discussion brought about in the Birmingham chamber, is the termination of the commercial treaty with Spain and her colonies. Until the first of July last, Great Britain and colonies traded with the Spanish dominions under as favorable terms as any other country. It will be understood that most European countries have varying tariffs, and British products were admitted into Spanish dominions under what is known as the most favored nation clause. This treaty terminated on the first of July, and British agents who went to Madrid, have failed to negotiate a new treaty with Spain. At the same time, it will be remembered that Spain has made a treaty with the United States, which gives the latter country great advantages in the Spanish dominions, particularly in Cuba and the other Spanish West Indian possessions.

Great Britain has been very unfortunate of late in her endeavors to negotiate treaties of commerce with other nations, and one has not far to look to discern the cause of this. All

the principal nations of the world have adopted the high tariff plan. Great Britain alone stands as a free trade country. When two high tariff countries meet to negotiate a treaty, each has to make concessions. Each country has certain products which it wants to sell to the other on as favorable terms as possible, and in order to obtain favorable terms, mutual concessions must be made. But when Great Britain goes to a high-tariff country to ask for a commercial treaty, she has no concessions to make, for the reason that in her free trade policy she has already conceded everything. High tariff countries, like Spain, are therefore very independent in the matter. Spain did not give the United States such a favorable treaty on account for any love for the republic. The Spaniard does not regard the United States with favor, on account of the supposed longing the latter country has for the possession of Cuba and Porto Rico. But Spain was obliged to make great concessions to the United States, in order to obtain an admittance for her sugar, tobacco, etc., into the republic. Spain is in need of revenue, and since her loss of revenue on her imports from the United States, she is all the more in need of revenue from other sources. Accordingly she is not likely to give up her revenue upon British goods, unless there is some strong inducement to do so.

It is not with free trade as a principle that the British people are becoming dissatisfied. They no doubt still believe that free trade is the right principle. But while admitting the principle, the fact that British goods are everywhere being locked out, while the most strongly protectionist countries are, by means of their high tariff, forcing favorable treaties from other countries, is something which is calculated to make even free traders resort to some move in self defence. The British people are not likely to adopt a policy of protection for any reason of love of the principle of protection at home, but what may be called a policy of tariff retaliation, may be a matter of serious consideration in the near future.

POLITICS IN THE WEST.

The West now returns a solid and unbroken support to the present party in power at Ottawa. Robt. Watson, member for the electoral division of Marquette, Manitoba, was the only opposition member of parliament from the West, in the present house. He resigned his seat a short time ago, to accept a portfolio in the local government of Manitoba, and now N. Boyd, a supporter of the Ottawa government, has been elected in his old constituency, by acclamation. Thus the only constituency held by the opposition in the Dominion house, west of Lake Superior, has been lost to them, and another name has been added to the large and growing majority for the government. Manitoba, the Territories, and British Columbia now send only supporters of the government to Ottawa.

Why is this: is a question which may be asked. Is it because the policy of the government is particularly favorable to the West? Well, hardly. There is one direction in which the policy of the present government has been

viewed with favor in the West, in comparison with the policy of the opposition. It has been less pessimistic. The West is not pessimistic. It sees a great future before the country. It has faith in the future, and is buoyant and sanguine. So much pessimistic whining has come from leaders of the opposition (except Liberals in the East, that it has nauseated the West perhaps with the whole policy of the yclept Liberal party.

But to return to the question, is the policy of the government particularly favorable to the West? Most emphatically we say NO. Protection is the distinguishing policy of the party in power. Now, whatever may be said in favor of protection in the older provinces of the East, these arguments lose their force when we come West. Here protection is a heavy burden to be borne, from whatever side it may be viewed. It may benefit Eastern manufacturing centres, but it does so by increasing taxation upon the West. Owing to our geographical position, and to other causes, the high tariff tax presses most heavily upon the West, and the people here, though limited in means, are obliged to contribute more than their share of taxes to the national treasury. It has frequently been urged, that owing to the pressure of tariff taxation upon the West, the government should allow this portion of the Dominion some compensating privileges in some other direction, but this claim has never been recognized at Ottawa.

Why then, we may ask again, this solid support of the government in power? One principal reason we may give is the more complete organization of the government forces. The opposition, it may be said, has been practically without organization here. The opposition party has received little, in fact we may say no assistance from the east, and there has been nothing like a general organization of the party. The fact that a government supporter has just been returned unopposed in an opposition constituency, proves this. The government party naturally has better facilities for organization in the newer and more thinly populated districts, which make up the western constituencies. There are the large number of government officials who give valuable assistance in the work of organizing the political forces. Besides, in a small population, these very government officials count for considerable in the matter of votes alone, in an election contest.

It is also supposed that the country being new and in special need of the patronizing care of the government, that it is an advantage for the newer districts to send supporters, rather than opponents of the party in power. This is no doubt a mistake. Docile followers are less likely to receive special attention than active opponents, under our system of government.

If the opposition as a party wish to gain some footing in the West, the first thing necessary will be to behead some of their more pessimistically inclined leaders, then stop prating continually about an alleged exodus, and give less time to the invention of statistics to prove that the country is going to eternal smash. This could be followed up by fully renouncing the foolish policy of commercial union, and adopting a true Liberal policy of free trade. The

party would then be in a position to appeal to the West. If the opposition can reconstruct their party in this way, and follow it up by sending a number of their best men up from the east to organize the party here, and talk free trade and sound principles to the people, they might score something better than a blank after the next general elections.

CANADA AND THE WEST INDIES.

In another editorial article in this issue of THE COMMERCIAL, under the heading "Britain's Trade Policy," reference is made to the proposal of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce to increase the duties on Spanish products. Canada enjoyed the privilege, as a condition of the treaty between that country and Great Britain, of trading with Spain and her possessions under the most favored nation provisions. The termination of this treaty on July 1st last, terminated our favorable arrangement for trade with Spanish countries, and gives the United States great advantages over Canadian products in the Spanish West Indian possessions. While the proposal has been made by an English chamber of commerce to place an increased tax on Spanish products, the Canadian government has apparently actually decided upon such a course. In THE COMMERCIAL of last week reference was made to the tariff resolutions introduced into parliament at Ottawa, a few days before the house was prorogued. These resolutions, among other things, give the government the authority to impose duties upon or increase the duties upon certain products coming from countries which do not accord the most favored nation treatment to Canada. Sugar, molasses, tobacco are understood to be the products to which this will apply. Now, it would appear that our government has the Spanish West Indies in view in asking parliament for this authority. Our imports from Cuba and Porto Rico, principally consisting of sugars, molasses and tobacco products, amounted to about \$2,000,000 last year. If Spain cannot be induced to give us the same treatment as it extended to the United States, the government may use its power to enforce the discriminating duties against the Spanish islands. If we do not secure equitable treatment in this way, the result will be to give our trade to the British West Indies, which accord Canada the same terms as the republic, notwithstanding that it is understood the United States brought strong pressure to bear upon the British West Indies to prevent Canada from securing equal treatment.

What the British people at home have merely broached, Canada is likely to undertake. The result will be awaited with interest. Should we succeed in bringing Spain to time, it would give the preachers of retaliation in the Old Country much courage. Our market, however, is a small one, and it is possible that the Spanish people may conclude that it will not be worth while making any concession to us. Though our claim is a just one, we may, therefore, find it impossible to enforce it. It was absolutely necessary to obtain access to the large market of the United States, but the Spaniards may be able to get along without Canada.

Here is where the best argument in favor of a British trade union would come in. A trade union of the different divisions of the British Empire would be able to dictate terms to other countries. The empire possesses such vast resources within itself, that it would be independent of other countries in many respects, but few countries would be independent of the empire. Such a union of British countries upon a free trade basis, or as near free trade as possible among themselves, with a tariff policy against such nations as refused reasonable treatment to British products, would undoubtedly lead most of the countries to seek a liberal trade arrangement with the empire.

POTATO CROP AND PRICES.

A letter of inquiry which THE COMMERCIAL has received from a party in Minnesota, together with the present high prices for potatoes, has drawn our attention to the subject of potatoes. Potatoes should be a profitable crop in Manitoba, even at a low price. We have heard a successful farmer in this district declare, that he would rather grow potatoes to sell at 20 cents per bushel, than wheat at 80 cents. Be this as it may, the potato crop of the province for 1892, according to the government reports, shows a decrease of over 20 per cent as compared with last year.

At present potatoes are bringing a high price here. At the time of writing, early in the week, potatoes have sold as high as 80 cents per bushel from farmer's wagons, while retail dealers are getting higher prices. The quality at that is very poor. The old crop is practically exhausted, and as the season is late this year, it will be some time before there is any considerable supply from the new crop, of good quality. There were no potatoes exported from the crop of last year, and it will be seen that the crop was barely sufficient for home requirements. With the reduction in the area planted this year, the crop will require to be a large one to equal the home requirements.

The yield, it may be remarked, was poor last year, being only 180 bushels per acre, as compared with 235 bushels per acre in 1890, according to the government report. A considerable quantity of potatoes were destroyed in pit or otherwise, owing to the extremely wet weather last fall and this spring. This is the cause of the present scarcity, the area having been large enough, with a good crop, to more than meet local wants. With the reduced area this year, a poor crop would necessitate the importation of potatoes before another crop came around, but if the crop turns out good, the supply will be equal to home requirements, even allowing for reduced acreage and increased population.

FORGOT IT WAS LOADED.

In a lengthy article in THE COMMERCIAL of a week ago, under the heading "Manitoba Wheat Inspection," the opposition of the Dominion Millers' Association of Ontario to the inspection of Manitoba wheat was discussed. In that article the reason was shown why the Ontario millers are raising so much opposition to our wheat inspection system. An amusing occurrence has been related to THE COMMERCIAL, as bearing out our remarks of last

week. A western grain man, whose name for the present will be Mr. Blank, sold a car of wheat on sample to an Ontario miller. Later he received the ominous telegram: "Car arrived; away below sample; what will I do with it?" This, of course, came from the Ontario miller, and we may here remark that western grain men are quite accustomed to telegrams of this nature. Mr. Blank, who was fully assured that the wheat was up to sample, wired back: "Draw sample in presence of Canadian Pacific agent and submit to his judgment." Mr. Ontario miller again wired: "Agent refuses to allow car to be opened." Mr. Blank wires: "How do you know car below sample. Pay my draft." Draft paid. This miller, in his eagerness to beat the westerner, clearly gave his case away by thoughtlessly acknowledging in his second telegram that he had never seen the wheat which he had declared was "away below sample." Wonder how many millers of this stamp are among those who are agitating for the destruction of the system of inspecting Manitoba wheat. If these millers could destroy the inspection system, so they could buy wheat on sample, what a fine thing it would be for them, but rather unhealthy for the western grain men.

Nebraska Delegates.

The party of delegates from the state of Nebraska, who are looking over Manitoba and the Canadian Territories, with a view to selecting a future home for themselves and friends, visited the experimental farm at Indian Head recently, where they met Angus McKay, the manager, who showed them over the farm. They were much pleased to witness the advanced state of the different kinds of grain and other cereals, the wheat being headed out several days before their arrival. They were highly gratified to observe the excellent quality of the stock. Before leaving the experimental farm they were presented by the manager with various samples of grain which they take with them to their respective homes in Nebraska to exhibit to intending emigrants to our fertile lands. Two carriages were provided in order to take them out a distance of six miles to view the land and crops, both of which they much admired. They left later for Edmonton and Prince Albert. That their mission will result in a large exodus of people from different parts of Nebraska to Manitoba and the territories there is every reason to expect.

The Wheat Crops of India.

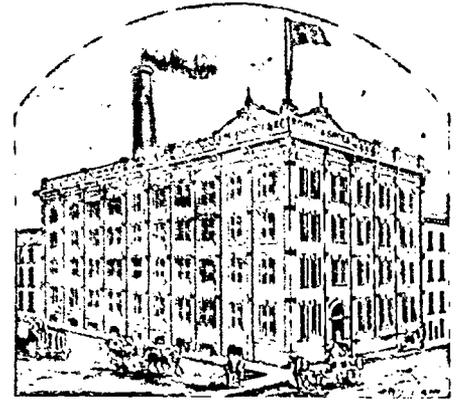
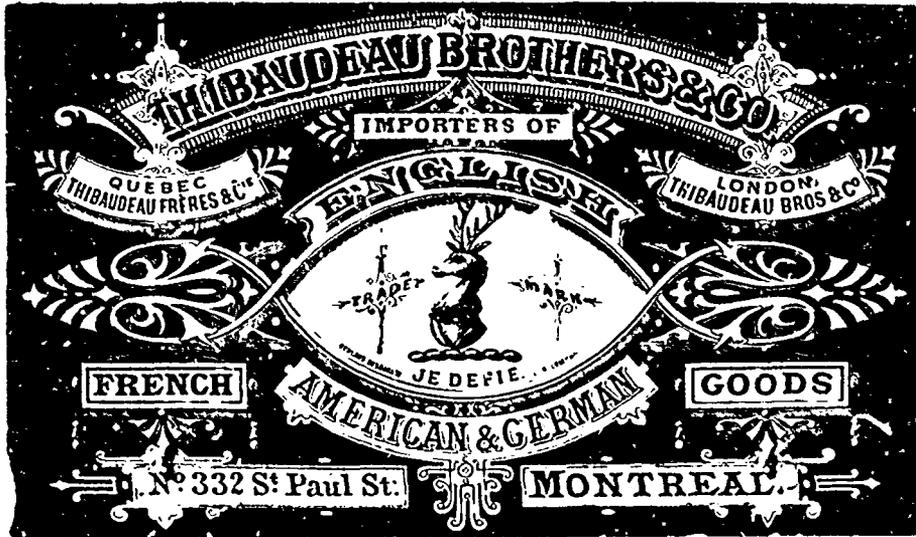
The final official reports have now been received from most of the Indian wheat growing districts, the figures coming out as follows:

	1892.	1891.
N.W. Provinces and Oudh	7,410,000	8,200,000
Punjab	6,496,000	9,665,000
Central Provinces	3,442,000	4,460,000
Bombay	2,286,000	3,500,000
Bengal	1,166,000	1,368,000
Other districts estimated	4,200,000	5,340,000

Total 24,950,000 33,031,000

According to the above, there is the very great deficiency of 8,081,000 quarters compared with last year, and as the exports, stimulated by comparatively high prices during the early part of this year, have been almost as large since the 1st of April as they were during the same time last year, viz., 2,043,000 quarters, against 2,241,000 quarters, it is only to be expected that they will show a very considerable falling off during the rest of the season.

C. D. Rand has returned to Vancouver after a year's business stay in London, Eng.



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Imperial Congress of Chambers of Commerce.

The *Canadian Gazette*, of London, England, has the following report of the Imperial Congress.

The sight presented at the opening of the Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire on Tuesday was a most impressive one. The magnificent hall of the Merchant Taylors' Company, in Threadneedle Street, well lends itself to a gathering of the kind. It is full of historic memories, and it would have needed little imagination to have pictured the assembly on Tuesday morning as the opening session of the first Imperial Senate. In the chair was the Right Hon. Sir John Lubbock, and supporting him, Lord Knutsford, the colonial secretary, representing the Imperial Government, Sir Reginald Hanson representing the Lord Mayor, Sir Charles Tupper, Sir Saul Samuel, and the other representatives of the self governing colonies, Lord Brassey, Sir Edmund Drummond, Sir Robert Gillespie, Sir Frederick Young and a crowd of other well known friends of the Colonies. The delegates were no fewer than 270 in number, representing 139 chambers, of whom 108 were delegates by associations outside the United Kingdom. Geographically dividing the associations there were eight acceptances from Western and Southern Africa; eighteen from the various colonies of Australasia; five from the West Indies; twenty five from Canada; eight from India and the East, one each from Gibraltar and Malta; and the remainder from all parts of the United Kingdom. The Canadian delegates were placed well to the front. Sir Donald Smith and Mr. Peter Redpath represented the Montreal board of trade, Messrs. J. X. Perrault and C. E. Delorme the Montreal chamber of commerce; Messrs. P. H. Burton, M. C. Ellis and Edgar A. Willis the Toronto board of trade; Mr. Sandford Fleming the Ottawa board of trade; Messrs. A. P. Silver, Geoffrey Marrow and W. Stewart the Halifax board of trade, Messrs. James Booth and L. Clayton the Halifax chamber of commerce, the Hon. James I. Fellows the St. John board of trade; Mr. Robert Ward the Victoria (called the British Columbia) board of trade; Mr. John Hendry the Vancouver and New Westminster boards of trade; the Hon. Thomas Bannatyne the Woodstock board of trade, etc., etc. Ill health, unfortunately, prevented the attendance of the Hon. John Robson, the premier of British Columbia, who had fully intended to take part in the proceedings as a delegate specially appointed by the organising committee.

As became a business gathering the congress lost no time in getting to work at its assembly on Tuesday morning. Sir John Lubbock welcomed the delegates to the heart of the Empire and spoke the feelings of all when he expressed the hope that by coming into close, friendly and personal relations they might do something to knit together those bonds of sympathy and kindly feeling which were the links that held the Empire together. Lord Knutsford was warmly received on rising to give a word of welcome on behalf of the Government, and to express the hope that the discussion at the present congress would lead to results as beneficial as those following from the colonial conference of the Jubilee year. Her Majesty's Government believed with him that such Congresses and Conferences tended materially to strengthen the links between the Mother Country and her dependencies, and to promote that union and that integrity which all those present so earnestly desired. Sir R. Hanson then followed on behalf of the Lord Mayor, who was unavoidably prevented from attending, to welcome the delegates, and then the real business commenced.

Lord Brassey led the way by moving. "That in the opinion of this Congress it is expedient that arrangements should be devised to secure closer commercial union between the Mother Country and her colonies and dependencies," and he made an eloquent and forcible plea for

larger inter Imperial trade on the lines of free trade. The resolution was seconded by Sir Malcolm Fraser, the agent general for Western Australia, in a speech as clearly directed to an Imperial protective policy, and having thus had two partisan speeches of opposite tendencies, the Congress unanimously adopted what was a purely non-committal resolution.

The battle royal really began with the second resolution, moved on behalf of the London Chamber by Mr. Neville Lubbock, as follows: "That a commercial union within the British Empire on the basis of free trade would tend to promote its permanence and prosperity." Referring to Canada he admitted that loyalty, sympathy and affection with the Mother Country had ever been shown by that colony, but he asserted that one thing was wanting, and that was material aid and commercial advantage. He evoked loud cheers when he described as heroic the manner in which Canada had refused the offer of the United States of free admission of her products to the markets of the republic at the expense of the Mother Country. But Mr. Lubbock went on to point out that facts and interests were stubborn things, and that what Canada gallantly refused today she might be compelled by the need of self preservation to accept tomorrow. He was mindful of the existence of a strong feeling on the part of the colonies that their liberty to fix their tariffs must not be interfered with, but he reminded the Congress that there was nothing contained in the resolution that would prevent the colonies from levying any customs duty they pleased, provided that the customs duty was levied upon a commodity produced by the colony, and that an equivalent excise duty was also levied.

Mr. R. R. Dobell (Quebec Chamber) seconded the resolution, and said the time was past when any consideration of the position of Great Britain would be complete which did not embrace also the relative position of her colonies, and all future treaties could only be entered into after due reference to the interests of the colonies also. The colonies were, therefore, necessarily warranted in criticising the past policy of Great Britain, and they were also obligated to guard jealously not only their own interests but also the interests of Great Britain in all future negotiations involving changes in our common trade and our navigation laws. Continuing, Mr. Dobell said. It is not generally known that at the time when Canada felt herself forced to adopt protection she would have discriminated in favour of Great Britain by placing higher duties on the manufactures from other countries, but this course was prevented by Great Britain herself. Therefore, when the press of Great Britain charged Canada with taxing British manufactures, they wrote often in ignorance of this fact. He asked, might it not be expedient for Great Britain to make some change with the object of drawing closer the trade relations with the colonies? Would it not also strengthen the efforts of countries desirous of adopting free trade? Would it not bring some pressure on those countries who now take advantage of the free trade of Great Britain but deny her all reciprocal return? Would it not increase the settlement of our colonies and, therefore, extend their buying power, and in some measure recoup the temporary sacrifice which might have to be made? Should some sacrifice be involved in a change, would it not be merely temporary and result in a universal and lasting benefit to all, and would it not offer such advantages to our West India and Australian colonies as would compensate them for any loss which they might experience by stopping their special agreement with the United States. Lastly, would it not disarm the advocates in Canada of unrestricted reciprocity with the United States, and make the Empire more united, contented, and permanent?

Mr. P. H. Burton (Toronto board of trade) made a vigorous free trade speech, and may be said to have been the first speaker in the whole congress who infused anything like life into the

proceedings. He ridiculed the idea of a commercial union between Great Britain and Canada. It would, he insisted, be impracticable, because Canada raised her revenues in a different way. Great Britain raised £30,000,000 by stamps and dues and taxes, but how much poorer would she be if, instead of that £30,000,000 being raised in that way, it were raised by small imposts upon those manufactured goods which competed with their own, or upon agricultural products which competed with their own agricultural classes? He disclaimed any desire to merely voice the claims of the Toronto board or of Canada generally, but with considerable warmth he declared that he was there to pronounce his personal conviction that the best policy of the Empire as a whole, and the policy which would keep it together, would be a preferential trade arrangement within the Empire—so that they could trade upon better terms amongst themselves than they would with outside people. It was not by a *laissez faire* policy, but only by a policy inspired by the old British pluck that they could hope to succeed. Concluding Mr. Burton said: "I think the time has come for a change, and we in Canada perhaps because we are alongside of the United States we get rubbed up more vigorously on this point than you at home do—feel perfectly strongly on this point. We cannot remain as we are; and we feel there must be some arrangement between these little islands and the colonies by which we shall trade upon better terms amongst ourselves. But at the back of all, there is the national feeling—that we are proud of belonging to the British Empire. The policy we enunciate can alone have the effect of perpetuating the union of which we are proud."

Mr. Perrault (Montreal Chamber), amid expressions of general sympathy from the Colonial delegates, said he thought it would simplify the discussion if those in favor of the preferential tariff should at once move in opposition to motion, because he thought if a resolution favoring free trade were passed, they in Canada who are unanimously in favor of a preferential tariff would be deprived of their chance of discussing their resolution.

The chairman endeavored to satisfy the Canadian delegates, but without effect, that their resolution would be discussed later on, and at length, and that the present motion only dealt with the relations between the colonies and the mother country, not with foreign powers.

Sir Charles Tupper here intervened and reminded the congress that the consideration propounded in the resolution was a simple proposal of free trade within the Empire. But he believed that it would be found utterly impracticable to deal with the merits of that resolution without travelling over the whole ground.

Lord Brassey admitted that there seemed to be a general desire for a broad discussion of the subject at once. He suggested that the resolution should be passed and that the debate on the colonial question should take place upon the next resolution.

Sir Charles Tupper, with considerable emphasis. I say there is not a gentleman in this room from the Colonies who is not interested in saying "No" to this resolution, and I will in a few words, without going into the Colonial question at all, say why. It is not that we would not be glad, if it were possible to have free trade for the British Empire, but, Sir it is fatal to the growth, it is fatal to the progress, it is fatal to the prosperity of every colony in the Empire to adopt a policy of free trade. Then I say that there is no gentleman in England who regards the progress and prosperity of the Empire who is not interested in saying "No" to this resolution if I am right in stating that it means that the stability of those colonies—whose credit now stands so high, and upon whose credit the interests of Englishmen who have expended their millions to develop those colonies, very largely depend—rests upon the negating of this proposal of free trade within the Empire—not that we would not desire it as ardently as the mover and seconder,

but because we feel, situated as we are, that it is simply impracticable and impossible.

Sir Frederick Young appealed to Mr. Lab-
bock to withdraw the resolution, and eventu-
ally, after some further discussion, the Con-
gress agreed to the postponement of the
further consideration of the motion.

Mr. Medley (London Chamber) then moved:
"That in the opinion of this congress any fiscal
union between the Mother Country and her
colonies and dependencies, by means of prefer-
ential duties, being based on protection,
would be politically dangerous and economi-
cally disastrous; and that the arrangement
which, more than any other, would conduce to
an intimate commercial union, would be by our
self-governing colonies adopting, as closely as
circumstances will permit, the non-protective
policy of the Mother Country." In the course
of his address, Mr. Medley evoked ironical
laughter from the Canadian delegates when he
sighed for the uprising in Canada of a states-
man such as Peel, whose advocacy would en-
able Canada to shake off the shackles of pro-
tection, and to do as England had done—to
open their ports, urging that if that policy
were adopted by the colonist, we should be an
Empire which would be commercially impreg-
nable.

Sir Charles Tupper, who was received with
loud and general cheering, regretted that the
occurrence of the general election should have
deprived the Congress of the presence of so
many public men; but, looking at it from an
Imperial standpoint; he felt there was no ques-
tion of more absorbing interest to the Empire
than that now under discussion. Now it had
been argued that England had prospered under
free trade. Well, when he practised as a mem-
ber of the medical profession, his great diffi-
culty was to ascertain whether he had cured
his patients or whether they had got well in
spite of his treatment. But even if the histor-
ical argument in favor of free trade prevailed,
there was no reason why forty or fifty years
after the adoption of the policy in this world
of change, it might not become the
duty of statesmen to consider how far it
was necessary to ascertain whether at any
period in the country's history our at one time
wise and judicious policy might not be amended.
But what was the argument on the side of pro-
tection? They had seen France and the United
States—countries that had been both struck
down by gigantic wars—overwhelmed by debt
and completely prostrated by the blows they
had sustained, and by what policy had those
countries been restored to the proud financial
position they occupied to-day? It was protec-
tion that had swept off the incubus of their
gigantic debts, and that had placed them in
positions of pre-eminence among the financiers
of the world. In the same way the progress
and prosperity of the colonies had been secured
by the fact that through the policy of free
trade, while beneficial and advantageous to the
mother country, was one through which it was
practically impossible for them to attain that
position which in the interests of the Empire
they were all rejoiced to know that the colonies
had attained. Under these circumstances he,
with the leave of the Montreal Chamber, pro-
posed to move an amendment which would
raise a complete and straight issue upon this
momentous question. The amendment, which
was on the paper, read as follows: "Whereas
the British Empire, covering one-eighth of the
inhabitable globe, with a population of three
hundred and fifty millions, can amply supply
the home market with the productions of every
clime at the lowest possible cost, and whereas
a national sentiment of mutual interest and
brotherhood should promote more extended
commercial relations between the mother coun-
try and its many colonies and possessions,
Resolved: That in order to extend the ex-
change and consumption of the home staple
products in every part of the British Empire,
a slight differential duty should be adopted by
the imperial and colonial governments in favor
of the home productions against the imported
foreign articles." Continuing, Sir Charles

Tupper said he was proud to think that the
Montreal chamber represented the French-
Canadian element in Canada—a very important
section of their countrymen. He denied that
the adoption of the policy of fair trade was es-
sential to the retention of Canada by the Crown,
and said that he had no hesitation in asserting
that if matters remained as they now stood he
believed the people of Canada would remain
true to the flag and true to the sovereign. But
he did not despair of being able to convince
even such a high authority as Lord Salisbury
that he might extend this policy to food pro-
ducts as well as to luxuries. There would be no
risk to increase the cost of food to the consumer
if he obtained a larger market for the products
of his industry. He contended that the strong
logic of facts conclusively showed that what
had been tried in France, Germany and the
United States was no theory or hypothesis, and
those countries having put a much higher tariff
on food products than would be proposed by
any person in this country, had shown to the
world that the price of bread was not increased
and did not increase. Statistics clearly proved
that proposition. The question of protection
did not arise. No man could contend that
when the United States had a tariff of 60 per
cent. against the products of this country, that
the imposition of a duty of 5 per cent. on
foreign products coming into this country was
protection. Such an idea would be ridiculed.
And yet, after a close examination of the
question that impost would be all that would
be needed to vitalise the Empire and to build
up its outlying portions, which could sustain
countless millions. Such a question demanded
the most careful consideration. He felt hum-
iliated when he heard it said that Eng-
land dare not adopt the policy. There was
no discrimination proposed. It was a policy
which would leave intact the most favored
nation clause in any treaty, and it was
a policy which would bind the Empire to-
gether, while ceasing to treat our colonists
as strangers and foreigners. And besides, Eng-
land was not entirely a free trade country. He
believed she obtained more revenues from cus-
toms duties than the United States did in pro-
portion to population, and that was regarded as
the very highest type of protectionism. The
United States was like an octopus which had
extended its tentacles over South America, the
Antilles and the West Indian Islands; and the
most recent action of that country had had in
view the increasing of its monopolies in the
hope of bringing Canada to her knees. He
would fail in the duty he owed to England, as
well as to Canada, if he did not point out that
in this policy England possessed the means of
building up a great and powerful community in
British North America.

Sir Donald Smith (Montreal board of trade,) in
seconding the amendment, said that it was
the last thing that Canada would think of to
place herself in the hands of her neighbors,
however much she would desire to be friendly
with them. Canadians were not very loud in
their professions of loyalty, but they were all
the same loyal to the core, and what they asked
from England was very little indeed, and that
they should be put upon a fair footing as
against the rest of the world; and that not
only Canada, but the colonies generally, should
be regarded not as strangers—not as followers,
but that we should all be united together, and
that there should be such fair trade resolutions
as would enable them to stand together hand
in hand, shoulder to shoulder, so as to make
this Empire even greater than it was to-day.

Mr. Wood (Hamilton, Ontario, board of
trade) said that though it needed some courage
to oppose Sir Charles Tupper, he was strength-
ened in the action he was about to take by the
reflection that they had to deal not with ora-
tory, but with facts. He (Mr. Wood) was
thoroughly in accord with the resolution moved
by the London chamber of commerce, and fur-
ther in his judgment the true commercial policy
to be followed by the mother country was that
of free trade. The practical effects of free
trade had long since ceased to be an unsolved

problem, and—after at some length quoting
statistics in support of his contention that even
as compared with America England had pro-
spered under a policy of free trade—he declared
that he would regard a retrogression from that
policy almost with as much concern as he
would a return to human slavery in the West
Indies.

The proceedings for the rest of the day were
left largely in the hands of British delegates,
though one of the Jamaica representatives, the
Hon. W. B. Espeut, gave a much appreciated
support to what he termed the brilliant speech
of Sir Charles Tupper. A Bradford delegate
urged free trade upon Canada, and warned the
Canadian representatives that neither Lord
Salisbury nor Mr. Gladstone were powerful
enough to impose a duty upon food in Great
Britain. Mr. Williams, of the London chamber,
also held that no Englishman dare stand up on
a platform and advocate a duty on corn—a
challenge at once met by one or two of the de-
legates. Then came a Nottingham delegate in
eloquent appreciation of the Canadian position.

It was close upon four o'clock, and the con-
gress adjourned till Wednesday morning, after
a good day's work.

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THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE.—C., St. P., M. & O. Ry.
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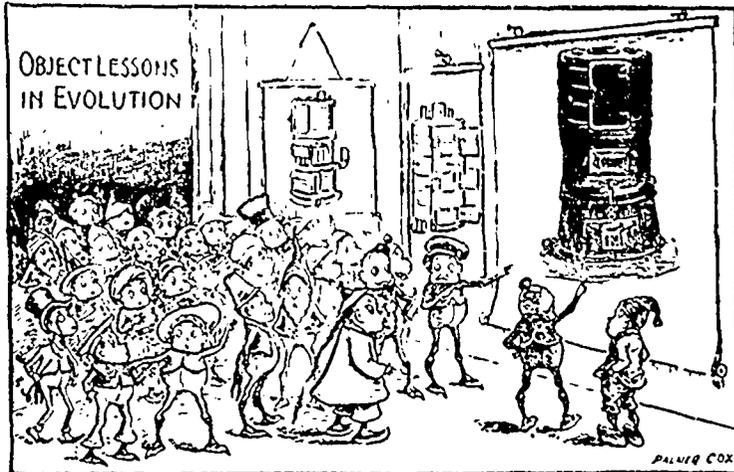
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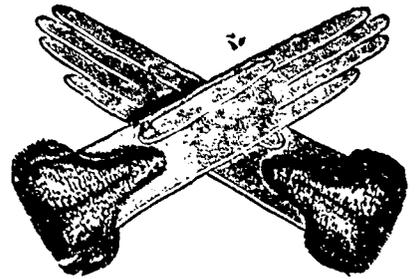
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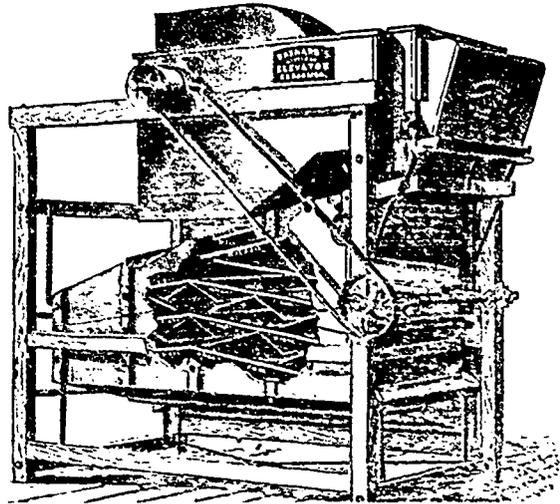
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WINNIPEG MARKETS.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, July 23.

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

The week was a quiet one in the city wholesale trade, but it is expected that the coming week will be somewhat brisk. The exhibition is expected to draw a large number of persons to the city, among whom will be many merchants, who will do more or less buying while they are in the city. There has been very little feature to trade, and few matters of interest to note, the midsummer quiet prevailing.

LOCAL WHEAT—The crop outlook is now the principal feature of interest, and this may be said to have improved, as compared with a week ago. The weather has been very warm and forcing all the week, and this, following the rains of the previous week, is just what was wanted. The crop outlook is therefore improved to this extent, that we have been favored with a week that has brought the crops on rapidly, thus lessening the dangers which always surrounds a late harvest. With a continuation of favorable weather, the harvest will not be as late as was at one time expected, and in fact may be almost as early as usual. Reports from the country generally indicate a short straw crop, but with a fairly good prospect for yield. There are some districts, however, where the yield at best will be rather light, owing to drought in June, the rains having come too late to ensure a good crop. In some cases late sown grain is being plowed up. Local thunder storms at the close of the week.

The wheat movement from country points is gradually decreasing, but is still large in comparison with past years. For the week ended July 16, there were 166 cars inspected at Winnipeg, as compared with only four cars the same week last year. Stocks in store at Fort William increased slightly, the total in store for the week ended July 16 being 1,018,302 bushels, an increase of 3,839 bushels. There is considerable wheat held by farmers yet, much of which, however, is not saleable, or only saleable at very low prices—too low to suit the views of holders. We hear of farmers who stored their wheat in farmers' elevators last winter, who are now hauling the stuff home again.

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

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

OATS—There is still great complaint of low quality, most of the offerings being damp or musty, and not fit to grade. We quote 17 to 19c. per bushel of 34 pounds, for ordinary feed quality.

BARLEY—Dull and hard to sell locally. We heard of one car being offered here for cost of freight, being heated. Quoted 13 to 20c. per bushels of 48 pounds for feed quality.

GROUND FEED—Fair to good qualities held at \$12 to \$14 per ton.

MEAL, BEANS, ETC.—We quote jobbers prices to the retail trade at \$2.00 to \$2.05 for rolled and granulated oatmeal, standard, \$2. Cornmeal \$1.65 to \$1.70 per 100 lbs. Split peas, \$2.60 to \$2.65 per 100 lbs. Beans, \$1.60 to \$1.65 per bushel. Pot barley, \$2.60 to \$2.65 per 100 lbs. Pearl barley, \$4.15 to \$4.20.

BUTTER—The hot weather has shut off receipts, as country dealers are unable to ship. The trade is described as dull and tendency easy. We quote ordinary dairy 11 to 13c. per lb., the top price for selections in lots.

CHEESE—Unchanged and selling in a jobbing way at 9 to 9½c.

EGGS—Jobbers are selling about 14c., and paying 12 to 13c. as to quality.

CURED MEATS—Prices are firm and the demand rather brisk. Dry salt long clear bacon, 9½c; smoked long clear, 10½c; spiced rolls, 11c; breakfast bacon, 12½ to 13c; smoked hams 12½c; mess pork \$16 to \$17 per bbl. Sausage quoted: Pork sausage 10c per pound; bologna sausage 8½ lb; German sausage 9c per pound; ham, chicken and tongue sausage 9c per half lb packet.

LARD—Compound held at \$1.70 per pail. Pure at \$2.20 per 20-lb. pail.

DRESSED MEATS—No change to note this week in prices. Quotations as follows: Beef, 6 to 7c; dressed hogs, 7 to 7½c; mutton, 12½ to 14c; veal, 6 to 8c.

VEGETABLES—Old potatoes scarce at 75 to 80c. New potatoes, native and imported \$1.50 to \$1.69 per bushel. Native are poor yet. Onions 3½c per lb. New home-grown green stuff and vegetables are becoming plentiful, quality improving, and prices declining.

POULTRY—Chickens unchanged at 50 to 75c per pair. Spring chickens are offering, and bring 40 to 50c per pair. Turkeys, 11 to 12½c, live weight.

HIDES—There is no change locally. We quote: No. 1 cows, 3½c; No. 2, 2½c; No. 3, 2c; No. 1 steers, 4½c. Real veal, 8 to 13 lb skins, 4 to 5c per pound or about 40c per skin. Kips about same as hides. Sheepskins—Sheerlings, 10 to 25c each. Tallow, 4½c rendered; 2½c rough.

WOOL—From 10 to 10½; still covers the range of quotations here for ordinary unwashed fleece.

HAY—There is abundance of new loose hay offering at \$4 to \$5 per ton. Baled hay at \$5 to \$8 as to quality.

Duluth Wheat Market.

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

Monday—July 79; September 78.
Tuesday—July, 79½c; September, 78½c.
Wednesday—July, 80c; September 79½c.
Thursday—July, 80c; September 79½c.
Friday—July, 79½c; September 79c.
Saturday—July 79½; September 78½.

A week ago July closed at 78½c and September delivery at 77½.

Geo. Stewart, of Methven, has just returned from the coalfields, where he has started a branch store.

Cochrane & Co., implement dealers, Deloraine, have sold out to Jones & Redmond, both of whom were connected with the old firm.

The last recruit to the journalistic ranks in Manitoba is the *Hustler*, which has made its appearance at Hamiota. It is a newsy and neatly printed paper.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

(Quotations below are per bushel for regnair No. 1 wheat, which grade serves as a basis for speculative business. Corn and oats are per bushel for No. 2 grade mess pork quoted per barrel, lard and short ribs per 100 pounds.)

Wheat prices opened steady on Monday, but advanced and closed 1c higher than Saturday. Corn was 1½c higher, oats ¾c higher. Closing prices were:

	July.	Aug.	Sept.
Wheat.....	79½	77½	77½
Corn.....	50½	49½	48½
Oats.....	31	30½	30½
Pork.....	12 00	—	12 12½
Lard.....	7 17½	—	7 80
Short Ribs.....	7 65	—	7 65

On Tuesday there was very little change in wheat. Prices fluctuated within a ½c range and closed the same as on Monday. Closing prices were:

	July.	Aug.	Sept.
Wheat.....	79½	77½	77½
Corn.....	50	49	48½
Oats.....	31	30½	30½
Pork.....	11 92½	—	12 02½
Lard.....	7 12½	—	7 25
Short Ribs.....	7 57½	—	7 57½

Wheat opened a fraction higher on Wednesday, and later advanced ½ to 1c, closing about 1c higher. Closing prices were:

	July.	Aug.	Sept.
Wheat.....	79½	78½	78½
Corn.....	50	49½	48½
Oats.....	31	30½	30½
Pork.....	11 92½	—	12 02½
Lard.....	7 15	—	7 27½
Ribs.....	7 55	—	7 55

On Thursday there was an advance of about 1c in wheat, due to buying by shorts. Then a decline followed and prices closed slightly lower. Closing prices were:

	July.	Aug.	Sept.
Wheat.....	79½	—	78½
Corn.....	50½	—	48½
Oats.....	31½	30½	30½
Pork.....	11 80	—	11 92
Lard.....	7 17	—	7 25
Short Ribs.....	7 55	—	7 42½

On Friday wheat was very quiet, closing ½ to ¾c lower. Closing prices:

	July.	Aug.	Sept.
Wheat.....	79½	78½	78½
Corn.....	50	—	48½
Oats.....	31	30½	30½
Pork.....	11 92½	—	12 02½
Lard.....	7 15	—	7 22½
Short Ribs.....	—	—	—

Grain and Milling.

Wheat exports from the Argentine Republic in 1891 were 11,530,000 bushels, against 12,240,000 bushels in 1890; of flour, 7,015 tons, against 12,018 tons in 1890; of corn, 2,180,000 bushels, against 26,400,000 bushels in 1890.

Paul Kane is building a 30,000 bushel elevator at Rathwell.

Kenneth Campbell, of Brandon, and T. D. Macfarland, of Oak River, will build an elevator at the latter place.

California wheat has a greater farm value than the wheat of any of the other states in the Union in which wheat growing is a leading industry. Last year the average price of California wheat on the farm exceeded that of Kansas wheat by more than 30 per cent. The reason why California wheat is worth so much more is because it costs so much less to get it to the foreign market. The state enjoys the advantage of deep water freight, but it should not be overlooked that a large portion of our grain crop is hauled distances of more than 300 miles from San Francisco.

Prof. Saunders reports by wire that he has examined crops in Indian Head and Regina districts and finds them fairly well advanced, good, healthy growth, but shorter straw than last year. Harvest promises to be as early as last season, and on well prepared land good returns may be expected.

A cash bonus of \$3,000 to \$4,000 (according to capacity) will be given for the erection of a roller flour mill not less than 75 barrels per day, in the town of Glenboro, Man.

Inspector Horn reports having inspected 166 cars of wheat at Winnipeg for the week ending July 16, as against four cars for the corresponding week of 1891.

L. A. Tilley showed average sample heads of Lincoln and Welland fall wheat on change today, says the *Toronto Empire*, of July 15. They are the finest they have had there for years. Harvesting will not be general there for a week or ten days.

Practically all of the pack of lobster in flat tins on the Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland shores has been cleaned out and the pack of tall tins is so closely sold ahead that \$1.85 to \$1.90 here have become close prices for other than inferior goods.

TORONTO, July 20.—Following the lead of the wholesale dealers in linseed oil, the Toronto and Montreal dealers in turpentine have formed themselves into a combine under the name of the Ontario Turpentine association. Heretofore dealers have been unable to make more than five per cent. profit on the article in question, and the combine has been formed with the object of increasing the profit to ten per cent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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

British Columbia Business Review.

July 19, 1892.

If business was not overly brisk before, the small-pox scare, owing to which Victoria has been quarantined and communication generally interfered with, has not helped it any. In fact, trade has been seriously injured thereby. The few cases that had existed in Vancouver and Westminster for some time, as a result of imperfect inspection of the steamers from China, whence the disease was imported, were about disposed of, and by prompt measures of the authorities it was thought the disease was stamped out and all danger of infection about over when suddenly news came of an outbreak in Victoria, which developed rapidly from half a dozen cases to over fifty, several of which proved fatal. In Victoria the suddenness of the outbreak produced almost a panic, and the rush out had undoubtedly some effect in disseminating the epidemic, as well as causing sister cities to declare a quarantine. There is an acrimonious dispute as to the cause of it in Victoria, Victoria people and press attributing it to infection from Vancouver, while the latter attribute it primarily to a cargo of Chinese sugar brought in on the steamer Phra Nang from the Orient, and secondly to the negligence of the officials in preventing its spread at the outset. No doubt the latter kept it quiet as long as they could, a poor policy, for fear of hurting the tourist business, which is at its height just now, until it got beyond their ability to cope with it, and then the public generally was aroused, and, if anything, the other extreme was gone to. Whatever its cause or however it originated, it exists according to the latest health bulletin: fifty in Victoria, five in Vancouver, three in Westminster and none in Nanaimo. When compared with the epidemics in some of the eastern cities, the number itself seems insignificant, and with proper health regulations there would seem to be little fear of general infection or communication of disease. Its magnitude has been greatly exaggerated and its evil results intensified by the action of the press, which in some measure has been disgraceful. In a time of common danger the newspapers, which are supposed to represent the enlightened element, have simply added fuel to the flame, and instead of allaying and mollifying sectional feeling and speaking the truth, have done little else than reflect local prejudices, unfortunately already too strong at any time. When Vancouver had small-pox cases and Victoria none, the press of the latter delighted in magnifying it. And when small-pox broke out in Victoria the press of Vancouver, on the strength of rumor, multiplied the number of cases by two or three; and so it goes on all around, each calling the other liars, slanderers and all the rest of it. When Vancouver put a quarantine on Victoria it was simply as a matter of self-defence, whether right or wrong, and without any ulterior object, but the Victoria press construed it as a malicious blow at the capital, actuated by spite and jealousy. The same thing would have been done under any circumstances. It is an open question if a mutual and strict inspection of passengers and baggage and careful supervision all round would not have been better than a quarantine, because the interruption of entire communication is serious and the legal right to order it may fairly be doubted; but in any event the quarantine was not malicious. So all round, instead of the various cities joining hands to protect each other as well as themselves, as a matter of common interest, they have been actuated by local influences to spit at each other, and it would seem that the press of each gloried in the misfortune of the

other. The hard feelings created in this way will do quite as much, if not more, harm than the small-pox. A sample of this animosity appears in an evening paper as follows: "The author of that despatch is a cowardly, malevolent blackguard and a low, villainous liar." That was inspired by a simple statement in the *Victoria Colonist* that so far Westminster had not declared a quarantine against Victoria. In this way, by accepting rumor as facts, by exaggerating and by straight lying a great deal of damage has been done to business in the cities and to the province as a whole, the effects of which will be felt for some time. Another feature to be deplored that unfortunately cannot be prevented very well are sensational, highly colored dispatches which, being paid for by the word, are padded out to make the most. If the cities had acted in concert from the first and agreed on mutually defensive measures, and the newspapers had kept their hands off and told only the truth the present trouble would have been largely avoided.

During the week the world's fair commissioners have been appointed. Chas. E. Law, Kootenay, is commissioner for the mineral exhibit, Jas. C. Anderson, statistician, for Vancouver island, A. H. B. McGowan, secretary of Vancouver board of trade, and E. Hutchinson, Ladner's Landing, commissioners for the mainland. They are all good, practical men and should worthily represent the resources of this province. The government has evidently made as good a selection as it very well could and has avoided the usual custom of giving offices like these to political hacks or hangers on.

The Imperial and Dominion Governments have evidently acted with promptness in the case of the seizure of the Coquitlam in Alaskan waters. She will be released on bonds, an appraisal having already been made of her effects and cargo.

The last week's rains have had a bad effect on hay and small fruit, both of which are excellent crops but liable to be badly damaged if the rain continues much longer.

News from the interior continues of a pleasant and encouraging character, new finds, investments and development are reported from all sides. Some very rich strikes, both in coal and precious minerals, are reported from Kamloops and vicinity, which, if one quarter as good as reported, will bring that section into prominence.

B. C. Market Quotations.

FLOUR AND FEED, etc.—Market is steady and demand good. No changes in staple lines. New hay is beginning to offer, but in small quantities, haying having been arrested by the rains. Hay is still being imported from Washington. Oats are steadying up in price. Following are quotations:—Manitoba patents, \$5.85; strong bakers \$5.45; ladies' choice \$6; prairie lily \$5.75; Oregon \$5.75; Spokane \$5.65; Enderby mills—Premium \$5.85; three star \$5.75; two star \$5.40; oatmeal eastern \$3.40; California granulated, in gunnies, \$4.35; National mills, Victoria \$3.65; rolled oats eastern \$3 to \$3.25; California \$3.75; National mills \$3.75; cornmeal \$3.10; split peas \$3.50; pearl barley \$4.50. Rice—The Victoria rice mills quote wholesale: Japan rice, per ton, \$77.50; China rice, do, \$70; rice flour, do, \$70; chit rice, do, \$25; rice meal, do \$17.50; chopped feed \$33 to \$35 per ton; bran \$24; shorts \$25; oats \$30 to \$32; wheat 35 to \$40; oil cake \$40. Wheat is quoted in car lots for feed No. 2 regular at \$20 to \$25 per ton; oats \$26½; chop barley \$25. California malting barley \$26 to \$27 f.o.b. in San Francisco. California chop \$32 to \$33; hay, \$20; oil cake, \$40; chop barley, \$30.

DAIRY—The demand for eastern creamery is good, and likely to increase. It is slightly on the decline at 25 to 26c. Manitoba dairy is not sought after and has been reduced since last quotations to 19c. Cheese also show a tendency to weaken. Quoted at 12½ to 13c.

EGGS—Eastern eggs are plentiful and low, but steady at 14½ to 15c. Local fresh eggs are scarce and in good demand.

POULTRY—Live chickens are worth \$9 a dozen, are scarce and in almost unlimited demand. Ducks are \$9 and \$10 a dozen.

VEGETABLES—New potatoes are worth \$1.50 per cwt and are likely to reduce steadily in price; onion, are worth \$1.25 to \$1.50; cabbage 2c per lb. The local supply is much improved and vegetables all around are cheaper and better.

LIVESTOCK, DRESSED MEATS, ETC.—The supply of British Columbia fresh meats, with the exception of mutton and pork—the former coming principally from Oregon and the latter from eastern Ontario—is more than ample for our wants and A1 quality. Fine steers are quoted 4c; cows, 3½c; dressed beef, 7½c; lambs \$4.50 apiece, dressed, \$5; sheep, 5½c; mutton, 12c; hogs, 8c; pork, 11c; calves, 7c; veal, 11c.

MEATS—Meats continue firm, and the situation is bullish if anything. Prices are likely to be maintained until cold weather in the east sets in again, when there will be in all probability the same inane attempt to shove bacon and ham down our throats at greatly reduced prices. Quotations are: Hams, 13½ to 14½c; breakfast bacon, 13½ to 15c; backs, 13 to 13½c; short rolls, 11 to 11½c; dry rolls, 11c; green long clear, 11c. Lard is quoted as follows:—In tubs, 12c per lb; in pails, 12½c; in tins, 13c; lard compound 11 to 11½c.

FRUITS, NUTS, ETC.—The wet weather of the past week has given a severe set back to the small fruit now ripening and raspberries, which are plentiful on the vines, are likely to be a failure if fine weather does not set in in a day or two. They are at present selling at 11c. Strawberries are no more. A good crop was harvested and marketed wholesale at between 10 and 12c. The canneries purchased at 7c per lb. Oranges are out of the market until the fall crop comes in. California oranges during the present season have as a rule been inferior. California lemons, \$5; Sicilies, \$6.50; coconuts, \$1 per doz; bananas, \$4 to \$4.25; Turkish figs, 14½c; almonds, 18c; walnuts, 15c; filberts, 15c; pine, 20c; peanuts, 10c; evaporated apples, 11c; evaporated peaches, 11c; evaporated apricots, 11c; evaporated prunes, 11c; California pitted plums, 11c; strained honey, 13c; raisins, \$2 to \$2.75; Oregon cherries, \$1.50; apricots, \$1.35; peaches, \$1.50; tomatoes, \$1.50; plums, \$1.35.

SUGAR.—Granulated 5½; E.C. 5½; fancy yellow 5c; yellow 4½; cube 6½c; powdered, sacks 7½c; do boxes 7½c; syrup 4c.

FISH—Salmon, 7c; halibut, none in and scarce; smelts, 8c; sturgeon, 5c; cod, 7 to 8c; crabs \$1 a dozen and clams 50c a pail. The Sockeye salmon, used by the canneries principally are now running in the Fraser. No large shipments of spring salmon are being made east, but points along the line of the C. P. R. are being supplied by express in boxes. Fish generally is scarce.

CANNED SALMON—The pack this year in British Columbia will amount to 140,000 cases. The ruling rate in London is 22s 6d C.I.F. and in British Columbia \$4.75 a case f.o.b. Prices are likely to remain firm throughout.

The vessels Chili, River Ganges, Frederick and Martha Fisher have been chartered to load salmon for Great Britain for this year's salmon pack.

LUMBER—Prices are low and demand poor. The export trade is not looking up as yet. Saw mill men all say they are not making any money. Schedule prices are as follows for export: Rough merchantable, ordinary sizes in lengths, to 40 feet, inclusive, \$9 per M; rough deck plank, average length 35 feet, \$19; dressed flooring, \$17; pickets, \$9; lath, 4 feet, \$2. Local: Rough merchantable lumber, per M, \$12; double dressed and edged, \$22.50; single, do, \$20; No. 1 tongued and groove flooring, 1 x 4, \$22.50; Rough deck plank, \$14; laths, per M, \$2.25; shingles, common, per M, \$2.25. For contracts, however, dealers make their own prices and it is impossible to quote a regular price.

FREIGHTS—Lumber freights from British Columbia are quoted: Valparaiso for orders, 40s; direct port West Coast South America, 37s 6d; Sidney, 35s to 37s 6d; Melbourne, Adelaide or Port Pirie, 42s 6d to 45s; United Kingdom, calling at Cork for orders, 55s; Shanghai, 47s 6d; and Yokohama, 42s 6d, both nominal. Coal freights: Nanaimo to San Francisco, \$2 to \$2.25; to San Diego or San Pedro, \$2.25 to \$2.50. Salmon freights to the United Kingdom are quoted at 35s, and from Astoria 36s.

SHIPPING—Coast and foreign shipping is good and the value of traffic large. The following shipping is in port.

Port.	No.	Tonnage.
Vancouver	3	5,140
Victoria	1	1,930
Nanaimo	7	9,498
Chemainus	1	960
Total	12	16,528

MONEY—The commercial community has got over the little financial scare of a few weeks ago, and confidence is largely restored again. Collections are slow and credit more limited, but there is plenty of money for legitimate business. Everybody is shy of speculators and the tone of business is generally better.

SEAL SKINS—The sealers are arriving home with a fair catch. Between 10,000 and 15,000 skins have been taken ashore and are being packed for shipment to London, England. The Coquitlam had 6000 skins aboard which will be down shortly. Local offers for skins at between \$14.50 to \$17.50 are not considered satisfactory and so it has been decided to follow the usual course and consign for auction in London, England, advices being favorable in regard to the market there. The cost of skins this year has been greatly enhanced, and owners of small schooners cannot afford to take what is offered. On the whole the season has been a poor one for the sealers.

Brief Business Notes.

Mills & Reosbeck have opened a hotel at Nelson.

Bowen & Jones are opening a soap factory at Nanaimo.

Carter & Tolmie, brewers, Victoria, contemplate dissolution.

W. Wright Dickinson, Westminster, butcher, has assigned.

The Richmond Agricultural and Industrial Society is being formed.

H. P. Johnson & Co., teas and Indian goods, Victoria, have assigned.

J. H. Simpson, tailor, Victoria, has sold his business to J. C. Leask & Co.

The East Wellington Hotel is offered for sale by the trustees of the Peck estate.

Rosenthal & Co., confectioners and cake, Victoria, have gone out of business.

J. M. McLeod, tobacconist and cigars, etc., Victoria, has been closed by creditors.

A movement is on foot to hold a poultry, produce and dog show in Vancouver this fall.

The stock and book debts of A. D. & E. F. Campbell, bards, are offered for sale by tender.

Marshall Wilder Waitt, of M. W. Waitt & Co., booksellers, stationers and music store, is dead.

A. Hasenfratz & Co., Landsdowne brewery, Nanaimo, have dissolved, Leo Bernard withdrawing.

John Earsman and Alexander McKenzie Leitch, Victoria, styled Earsman & Co., have dissolved.

The British Columbia Agricultural Association will be held at Victoria from October 4th to the 8th.

The Dominion Cartridge Company and the Hamilton Powder Company have opened an office in Vancouver.

Alex. M. Leitch, late of J. Earsman & Co., has opened in Victoria as manufacturers' agent and commission merchant.

The Empress of China sailed on Sunday with 1800 tons, chiefly cotton and flour, and 32 saloon passengers and 50 Chinese.

H. A. Bull has been appointed agent for the Municipalities of Richmond and Delta for the Pacific Coast Fire Insurance Company.

F. J. Hall has purchased Thos. Percy's interest in the business of Percy & Renouf, grocers, Victoria, under the name of Hall & Renouf.

The American ship George Skolfield, Vancouver, now on her way to Yokohama, has 27, 675 packages of freight on board, consisting principally of tea.

The British Columbia Fruit Growers Association will hold its fourth annual Exhibition in the Market Hall, Vancouver, Tuesday and Wednesday, Aug 2nd and 3rd.

T. J. Chambers reports a strike on the east side of Kootenay Lake nearly opposite Kaslo. The ore carries free milling gold and silver. An assay gives 116 ozs. silver and \$18 gold to the ton.

During the year ending June 30th, 1892, 553 vessels cleared from Nanaimo, of the tonnage of 470,151 tons. The sick mariners dues collected there were larger than in all the other ports of the province, and were only exceeded in the Dominion by Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., Montreal and Quebec.

The Tulameen Hydraulic Co., at Eagle Creek, have organized and appointed Mr. Wells as superintendent. They are opening their claim in good shape. Their principal object was to obtain platinum, but they got a larger proportion of gold, and it is likely to be more successful as a gold than a platinum mine.

A certificate of incorporation has been issued to the South Fork Hydraulic and Mining Company. The amount of the capital stock of the company is \$150,000, divided into 150,000 shares. The trustees are John R. Barker, Wm. Polleys and John R. Smith, who will manage the affairs of the company for the first three months. The principal place of business of the company is at Quesnelle Forks, B.C.

Major Vaughn, coal expert and mining engineer, after looking over the Guerin prospects near Kamloops, applied for a coal prospecting lease on twelve hundred acres of land, and has set a force of men at work running an incline. He has great encouragement in the little work already done, finding two twelve-inch, one eight-inch, and several smaller veins, which he is following with the belief that they will soon unite in one vein.

D. E. Brown, assistant freight and passenger agent C. P. C. here, who was banquetted Friday night by friends, left Sunday for a six months' business trip to China, Japan and Australia. The following changes, outlined in THE COMMERCIAL some time ago, will occur as a consequence. The freight and passenger business will be divided, Geo. M. L. Brown taking the passenger and Wm. Brown freight department. J. Schlater succeeds G. M. L. Brown as agent.

The general meeting of the shareholders of the Western Investment, Savings & Trust Co., Limited, was held in Vancouver last week. After routine business the following were elected directors for the ensuing year: E. E. Rand, Dr. J. T. Carroll, J. G. Woods and J. W. Wearts, of this city; Dr. G. L. Milne, M.P.P., of Victoria, Mayor Haslam, of Nanaimo, and Henry Elliott, Esq., of Westminster. The following are the officers elected. E. E. Rand, president, Dr. Carroll vice president; J. W. Wearts manager, and McPhillips & Williams solicitors.

Alberta.

M. Laycock, fancy goods, &c, Calgary, advertises selling out.

John Field, drugs, Calgary; reported sold out to J. G. Templeton.

A. Walker & Co., general store, Naniaka, have opened at MacLeod.

Assiniboia.

The first summer exhibition of the agricultural and industrial society of Moosomin district took place on July 15, and which was a decided success, so far as stock was concerned. The number of cattle and horses exhibited nearly doubled any former year and the quality was also superior, as was remarked by the judges at the close of the day.

Sasatchewan.

A carload of cattle has been sent to Regina and another to Winnipeg by W. H. Sinclair, of Battleford.

The Chipewyans from Cold Lake, says the Battleford Herald, have just disposed of a lot of furs, said to be the largest and brightest assortment ever put on this market. It was bought by A. McDonald for three thousand dollars, and consisted largely of peltry traded for with the proceeds of the outfit they sold on their last visit to town. One item in the bill is sixty bears, nearly all of prime quality. These Indians raise cattle as well as engage in hunting and trading, and take home with them two new mowers and rakes.

Manitoba.

Rand & McDonald, millers, St. Leon, advertise dissolution of partnership.

The estate of S. Bere, Winnipeg, offers to compromise at 65c on the dollar.

It is reported that the Emerson Jewelry Co., Emerson, have sold out to J. Kerr.

The new cars for the Winnipeg electric street railway company are arriving.

Manitoba Stove Co., Winnipeg; bailiff's sale advertised to take place the 22nd inst.

Sinclair & Weldon, boots and shoes, Morden, have dissolved partnership; E. Sinclair continues.

F. B. Hugg, Carman, advertises retiring from business and selling out at reduced rates.

The Brandon agricultural society's show opened at Brandon July 19. It was a very fine day and there was a fair attendance of visitors. There were excellent exhibits in nearly every department, and a full display of machinery in motion. Shorthorns were well represented. Smith, Boreford & Shanks, of Rapid City, and Forsyth, of Brandon, showed herds. Hall, of Griswold, and Mansfield, of Brandon, showed Angus Polls, Hanson, of Cannington Manor, showed a Galloway herd, and Keble, of Brandon, showed Ayrshires. Stallions, brood mares and colts were numerous and good in all classes. In shire stallions there were seven very good entries. Fisher's "Bright Eyes" heads the roadster stallions. Head, of Rapid City, shows a very fine thoroughbred stallion. Sheep make a very good exhibit in Southdowns and Shropshires. The grain exhibit is the largest yet seen, and the wheat is superior. The fair is a sure financial success.

Schultz & Hansen, general store, Gretna and Morden, have closed their Plum Coulee branch and sold their Rheinland business to K. Krocker & Co.

Injuring Trade.

A telegram from Vancouver to THE COMMERCIAL states that orders placed with jobbers there for fruits and produce, are being cancelled on account of the small pox scare. This, the telegram says is altogether unnecessary, as stocks at Vancouver are received direct from points of production, and do not come in contact with contagion at any place. All infected parts are strictly quarantined, and there is "absolutely no danger." Our British Columbia editor also wires from Vancouver that there is no danger whatever of sending out the disease in this way. The trouble seems to be under control. No new cases of disease are occurring, and all affected parts are strictly guarded.

Winnipeg Wholesale Prices Current.

Table with multiple columns listing various goods such as PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS, DRY COLORS, WOOD, COAL, DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, METALS AND HARDWARE, and IRON AND STEEL. Each item is listed with its price per unit.

IT IS CERTAINLY—

A GREAT TRIBUTE TO MELISSA

THAT SUCH PERSISTENT ATTEMPTS ARE MADE TO PRODUCE IMITATIONS.

Counterfeit money to pass current even among the most ignorant must be made to resemble genuine coin. In like manner it is found necessary to even copy Melissa patterns and styles in the frantic effort to place imitation goods on the market.

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

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

WE NEITHER DEAL IN COUNTERFEITS NOR PLAY SECOND FIDDLE.

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

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

WE HAVE PLACED IN THE HANDS OF

Leading Wholesale Dry Goods, Millinery and Woollen Houses

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

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

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

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

THE MELISSA MANUFACTURING CO.

GREENE & SONS COMPANY

WHOLESALE
F U R N I S H I N G S,
HATS, CAPS,
Etc., Etc.

Manitoba Fall Trade, 1892.

MEN'S
FURNISHINGS

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

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



Home Production

WE MANUFACTURE

BARB WIRE,
PLAIN TWISTED WIRE, WITHOUT BARS.

And are Agents for the
Woven Wire Fencing.

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

Manitoba Wire Company.

LIME JUICE.

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

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

Bole, Wynne & Co.

132 Princess Street, Winnipeg.

RUBLEE, RIDDELL and CO.

Commission Merchants

AND IMPORTERS OF

Green and Dried Fruits.

15 OWEN STREET,

WINNIPEG

W. R. Johnston and Co.

(Late Livingston, Johnston & Co.)

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS

OF READY MADE

CLOTHING.

44 BAY STREET, TORONTO

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

JAS. MCCREADY & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,

MONTREAL.

SAMPLE ROOMS 498 MAIN ST. WINNIPEG
V. WILLIAMS, AGENT

BINDER TWINE!

MANUFACTURERS OF THE FOLLOWING FAVORITE BRANDS, VIZ:

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

SILVER COMPOSITE.

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

Merrick, Anderson & Co., Winnipeg.

CONSUMER'S CORDAGE COMPANY, LIMITED,

MONTREAL.

J. & A. Clearihue,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

—DEALERS IN—

FRUITS AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

Special attention to consignments of Furs and
Skins, Butter and Eggs.

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

AGENTS Skilgate Oil Works, B.C.; D. Richards, Laundry Soaps,
Woodstock, Ontario, Teller, Rothwell Co., Montreal Parilian
Washing Tite.

We have a large cool warehouse with good facilities for handling
Butter and Produce in quantities.

Consignments Received in all Lines. Correspondence
Solicited

Victoria Rice Mill

VICTORIA, B.C.

CHINA and JAPAN RICE,

RICE FLOUR AND BREWERS' RICE.

WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY

HALL, ROSS & CO., - Agents.

CROWDER & PENZER,

FEED, PRODUCE AND

Commission -:- Merchants,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

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

The Oldest Established Business in Town.
Correspondence and Quotations Solicited

VANCOUVER, B.C.

The Brackman & Kerr Milling Co.,

(LIMITED)

Oatmeal and Ground Feed Millers.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

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VICTORIA, - - B.C.

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

BECKWITH, THOMPSON & KING,

CONSIGNEES, BROKERS,

General Commission and Mercantile Agents.

51 Wharf Street, Cor. Fort,

Special Attention given to Consignments.
Prime Creamery Butter.

CORRESPONDENCE
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VICTORIA, B.C.

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Toronto Markets.

Flour Steadfast, with more enquiry. Bids of equal to \$3.50 were made for straight roller Toronto freights and of \$3.25 for extra. The tone of the market has improved materially this week.

Milled—Local and eastern demand is dull, but there were several enquiries from the States. In one instance \$10.30 was bid for bran, Toronto freights, for export and \$11.00 asked.

Wheat—Firm, with more enquiry. Some white was purchased at 75c straight north and west. Later there were buyers of white at that price. Red offered at that price. Spring held at 73c north and west. Manitoba wheat held higher. No. 1 hard offered at 95c lake and rail. No. 2 hard sold at 85c Montreal lake and rail: 80c was asked afloat Port Arthur. No. 3 hard nominal at 72 to 73c lake and rail.

Barley—An enquiry was reported but the prices talked of was too low to tempt holders to part with any of their stock.

Oats—Dearer on export account but locally they were unchanged. There were sales on track at 31c for white and mixed. White sold north and west at 29 and 30c for export.

Grain and flour—Car prices are. Flour (Toronto freights), Manitoba patents, \$1.80 to \$4.00; Manitoba strong bakers', \$4.25 to \$4.40; Ontario patents, \$3.00 to \$1.10; straight roller, \$3.50 to \$3.75; extra, \$3.20 to \$3.25; low grades, per bag, \$1 to \$1.50. Bran—\$11.50 to \$12. Shorts \$13 to \$14. Wheat—straight west and north points)—White, 74 to 75c; spring, 72 to 73c; red winter, 74 to 75c—goose, 61 to 62c; No. 1 hard, N. B., \$1.01; No. 2 hard lake and rail, 82 to 83c; No. 3 hard, 72 to 73c; No. 1 regular, 59 to 60c. Peas—58 to 59c. Barley—No. 1, 52 to 54c; No. 2, 48 to 49c. No. 3 extra, 45c; No. 3, 42 to 43c; two rowed, 54 lbs averaging about No. 3 extra in color, outside, 45 to 50c. Corn—55c. Buckwheat—Nominal. Rye—Nominal. Oats—31 to 32c.

Apples, dried—Dull. Dealers are jobbing small lots at 4 to 4½c; evaporated are held at 6 to 6½c.

Beans—Quiet. Small lots sell out of store at \$1.10 to \$1.20 per bush.

Eggs—Market easy with heavy receipts. Firsts sold to day at 10 to 10½c and seconds at 9c.

Hides, etc.—Steady. Cured sell at 5c; green 4c; No. 2 at 3½c; No. 3 at 2½c. Skins—Receipts fair; prices steady; lambskins sell at 40c; pelts 25c; calfskins 5 to 7c for city inspected.

Tallow—Offerings liberal, prices easy. Rendered is taken at 5c and rough at 2c. Dealers sell round lots of the former at 5½ to 5¾c.

Wool—Quiet; offerings of new continue heavy. New combing is taken at 17c; new clothing 20c. Pulled wools dull, supers sell at 22 to 22½c; extras 25½ to 26½c; pulled combing 18c.

Meats—The demand for long clear is dull, but what little business was done to-day appears to have been chiefly on an 8c basis for small lots. Smoked meats sold well at 11c for hams and bacon and 9c for rolls. (Quotations are Mess pork, United States \$13 to \$14; do American or Canadian (new) \$14.75 to \$15.50; short cut \$16 to \$16.50; bacon, long clear per lb 7½ to 8c; lard, Canada, tubs and pails 9½ to 9c; compound do 7 to 9c. Smoked Meats—Hams per lb (new) 10½ to 11c; bellies per lb 10½ to 11c; rolls per lb 8½ to 9c; backs per lb 10½ to 11c.

Butter—Receipts are moderate, and the market keeps well cleaned up, with an active demand. Good to choice grades of tubs and pails, store packed butter, sell at 12 to 13c, and common at 11 to 12c. Dairy tubs are being offered more liberally; they sell at 14 to 15c for the best selected, with lower grades held at from 3½c up. Creamery tubs have an active enquiry, selling at from 21 to 23c.

Cheese—Quiet. Good stock was offered here to-day in 50-box lots at 8½ to 8¾c. Dealers are jobbing at 9½ to 9¾c.

Cattle—A few loads of extra choice picked shipping steers were reported sold at 4 to 5c higher than on Tuesday, but most of the cattle offered changed hands at about the prices paid on Tuesday, viz., 4½ to 4¾ for good and 4¾ to 5c for choice. Shippers were apparently buying with the sole idea of filling space, as cables from Great Britain showed little or no improvement and Montreal sent up a bad report of trade there last night. Local butchers appeared to be well supplied, although there was apparently no difficulty in selling the best cattle, some very choice stall fed lots bringing high figures. Grass fed cattle were weak, at about 3½c per lb for good to choice, and 3½c for extra choice loads. Inferior stall sold from 2½c up. A few loads of extra choice stall fed cattle were reported sold at 4 to 4½c per lb.

Sheep and lambs—The run was heavy and prices were again weak; export sheep sold at 3½ to 4c per lb choice lots, and occasionally bringing as high as 4½c per lb. A large number of spring lambs were offered; these sold at \$2.75 to \$1 per head.

Stocks—Trade quiet, prices ranging at from 3½ to 3¾c per lb for anything good. One lot of seven, averaging 1,000 lbs, sold at 3½c per lb.

Hogs—A few loads of extra choice hogs sold at \$7.00 per cwt, weighed off car. This we believe was the top price paid to-day. Good loads sold at \$5 to \$5.30 per cwt, and common and rough at \$4 to \$5.25 per cwt, an occasional sale being reported, however, as high as \$5 per cwt. All were wanted and the market closed firm.—*Empire*, July 16.

Montreal Market.

Flour The only new feature worth noticing in the flour trade is the demand for flour for Newfoundland, sales being reported of about 4,000 to 5,000 bbls of straight trollers at \$3.90 to \$4.00, as to brand. In strong bakers it is reported that choice City strong bakers has been sold at \$4.00. In fact, one dealer said that it was not so much a matter of price as of getting rid of the flour. Manitoba strong bakers has been placed at \$4.00 to \$4.30. Extra has changed hands at \$3.20 to \$3.25 for good sized lots. In bag flour sales of extra have transpired at \$1.45 to \$1.50, straight rollers at \$1.95 to \$2.00, superfine at 1.30 to \$1.35, and fine at \$1.15 to 1.20.

Oatmeal—Prices would be materially shaded for round lots. We quote rolled and granulated \$1.00 to \$1.05, Standard \$3.90 to \$3.95. In bags, granulated \$2.00 to \$2.05, and standard \$1.90 to \$1.95.

Wheat—Now that the new crop promises to be a good one, farmers are becoming more anxious to sell, and business in red and white winter have taken place west of Toronto at 72c to 74c f.o.b. No. 2 hard Manitoba is still quoted at 80c to 85c, but there is no export demand at these figures. No. 1 regular is quoted at 63c to 65c, No. 2 at 53c to 55c, and No. 3 at 43c to 45c.

Oats—A few sales have been put through since our last on the basis of 34c per 34 lbs. afloat for No. 2, and 33c to 33½c for No. 3. The new crop is looking well in most districts in this province.

Bran—Sales of car lots have transpired at \$11.50 on track, and we quote \$11.50 to \$12.50, the latter figure for broken lots. Shorts \$13.50 to \$14.50, middlings \$15.00 to \$15.50, and moultrie \$16.00 to \$20.00, as to grade.

Barley—The export enquiry has fallen off, and business is less active. Last sales were reported at 40c to 42c for good feeding qualities, inferior grades 36c to 33c. Malting barley is quoted at 48c to 55c, the sale being reported of two cars at 52c, said to be of good malting description.

Butter—An easier feeling obtains in creamery butter, although there is as yet no material change in values, which we quote from 19c to 19½c, as to quality. Eastern Townships dairy

sells to the city trade at 17c to 18c, a lot of choice Morrisburg bringing the outside figures. In Western, prices range all the way from 13½c to 15c. The export demand is not by any means brisk, although a few lots are going over.

Cheese The market, although decidedly easier, has not given way as much as was expected, the cheese going out by this week's steamers costing 8½c to 9c for finest Western colored, 8c to 8½c for finest French colored, 8c to 8½c for finest Western white, and 8½c to 8c for finest French white. Underpriced goods have sold at 8c to 8½c. At present low prices, the consumption is naturally increased, and the general opinion in the trade is that prices will not go to 8c for finest. There is a good cable enquiry, but at prices that holders are not inclined to accept.

Eggs There has been an improved enquiry for export, and sales have been made in this market by cable at f.o.b. price here for Liverpool and a c.i.f. price there. The local demand, however, is rather slow with sales of good candled stock at 11c, but choice shipping eggs are quoted firm at 11½c a dozen. Several shipments are going forward this week to England. *Trade Bulletin*, July 15

Wool Markets.

Brooklyn: New York report says The markets are now fairly supplied with all grades, and buyers are about able to obtain what they want. Prices, however, are not in their favor as heretofore. The supply of Montana and Michigan wools is not as large as it generally is at this season. From other states wool is coming forward rapidly. The London sales closed Thursday. About 18,000 bales are said to have been bought for this country. The advance on all wools suitable for this country was maintained to the close. Manufacturers are buying freely of Australian wools. Dealers have not yet advanced prices, though they are lower here than in London. With the wool bought at London the supply here will not be large, and holders are well satisfied with the situation and more confident of an advance. Fleeces are in better demand, and sales are quite large. Manufacturers are finding that these wools are put up better than they have been for several years. They are, therefore, willing to pay better prices. Unwashed and unmerchantable wool is selling well. Combing wools are said to be in better demand. Large sales of Texas wools are again reported. Fine medium territories are active, and prices are high and firm. Pulled wools are still rather quiet, but dealers have only light stocks and are firm in their demands. The receipts of lambs' wool will soon show a large increase, and then trade will be better. There is more doing in carpet wools, particularly in Cordova wool.

Annual Meeting Victoria Board of Trade.

The Victoria, (British Columbia), board of trade held its annual general meeting Friday afternoon, July 8. The annual report is quite exhaustive, dealing largely with facts and statistics recorded from time to time in these columns.

The following portion of the report is almost precisely on the lines of THE COMMERCIAL'S suggestions from time to time: "The short pack of salmon, followed by exceptionally low prices, the peremptory closing of Behring Sea in the middle of the hunting season of 1891, the collapse of the South American lumber markets and the slackness of the Californian coal trade have all combined to injuriously affect the trade of the year under review. However, notwithstanding these adverse conditions, it is satisfactory to add that the customs returns for the province exceeded those of the previous year, which were the most favorable on record. The action of the Federal Government in disregarding the almost universal de-

sire of the people to open up other railway communications with the south for the expansion of trade in its natural channels, can hardly be too severely criticised, because, as the capabilities of the province become better and more widely known, its attractions to capitalists seeking legitimate investments increase, and the material interests of the country are hereby advanced. Your committee submit that the time has arrived when the board should firmly discountenance speculative operations in real estate, referred to in the board's previous annual report, especially sales made on the instalment plan, which divert capital from legitimate enterprises. Another matter deserving attention is the easy credit and open account system prevailing amongst the wholesale merchants and retailers throughout the province, and your committee suggest that a stricter mode of collections should be enforced, and accounts should be more generally closed by notes. Meantime a great advantage is given to eastern merchants who supply goods to retailers in this province, and it too frequently happens that drafts drawn against these retailers are protested at maturity, to the exclusion of local creditors whose claims are more justly due. The outlook for continued prosperity within the province is encouraging, especially in the Kootenay mining districts; but although some years must elapse before the mines can be fully developed, the marvellous wealth of the country is already assured. The preliminary survey of the Canada Western railway is a matter worthy of notice, if the project is carried out, this line will open up vast tracts of rich grazing, agricultural and mining lands, which are at present inaccessible. The enterprise will require immense capital, skill and ability, and its importance to Vancouver Island can hardly be over-estimated."

Freight Rates and Traffic Matters.

Since our last report, says the Montreal *Trade Bulletin* of July 15, the freight market for grain has ruled easier, an engagement having been made as low as 1s 3d per quarter to Glasgow; but it is said that 1s 6d is the lowest figure at which further business could be worked. Liverpool rates are quoted at 1s 6d to 1s 9d. To London the rate is nominally quoted at 1s 6d to 1s 9d, and to Bristol 1s 9d. Sack flour has been taken for Liverpool at 8s 9d and provisions at 15s. Cereals have been booked at 25s for Liverpool, London and Glasgow, and at 30s for Bristol. Deals to U. K. ports are quoted at 40s to 45s, and cattle a 60s to 65s. Lake freights, Chicago to Montreal, 6½c

The Chicago *Trade Bulletin* of July 16, says: "There was a moderate business with the railroads, but no change noted in rates. Flour and grain rates to New York were 22½c, and provisions 25c. Through rates to Liverpool were firmer, ocean rates being higher. Rates were 23 to 24½c for flour, 20½c for grain and 35 to 41½c on provisions. Through rates, lake and rail, to New England points were steady at 9½c for corn. To New York, lake and rail, rates were 5½ to 6c for wheat, 5½ to 5½c for corn and 5c on oats. A better demand existed for vessel room and a good business transpired. Rates were steady at 2c for wheat and 1½c for corn to Buffalo. Georgian Bay rates were firm or at 1½ to 2c on corn and 1½c on Oats.

Experiments in Growing Tea

Late experimental operations in the Carolinas make it reasonably sure that during the next few years the United States will add a high grade of tea to its already long list of home productions. Enough will be raised to supply a large demand for home consumption, and American raised tea for export is among the possibilities of the future.

South Carolina and California are the basis of operations. So far tea-growing in this country has not advanced beyond the experimental stage, which began under governmental tutelage as far back as 1860. In that year the

government caused a small growth to be started on the Summerville plantation, which is really the center of the tea growing district of the South. During the same year quite a tea-garden was planted at Fayetteville, N.C., under managements of a progressive Southerner, and there tea was made in a rude way. From this garden wild tea plants have been scattered about the adjoining sections, and on small garden patches the farmers grow enough to keep their tables supplied. The only garden at Fayetteville has long since been neglected, but among the dense thickets of briars and bushes, huge tea plants are found. Upon this farm the widow of the original tea planter lives, and from the leaves of those wild tea plants makes enough tea to supply her neighbors. True enough, the tea is made after a rude fashion, but it has a flavor which promises much for successful tea growing. The opinion of expert tasters pronounces the article of a superior quality.

"And it is for this reason, said Thomas Winston, of Raleigh, N.C., to a reporter of the Chicago *Laborer*, that a high grade article can in time be successfully placed on the market. An Assam, China, export has given it as his opinion that with negro labor tea can be successfully grown in the South and that with modern improvements for curing and cultivating the plants it will prove a money making crop. India coolie labor would be cheaper, but negro labor would be more satisfactory. Dr. Shepard, who has a fine country seat near Charleston, has a number of tea gardens in successful operation, where everything is in good order. The plants have all been raised from seed obtained chiefly from a hybrid made by crossing an Indian variety with one from China. There are six gardens in all and each one consists of about an acre of fine young plants.

"So far, Dr. Shepard's garden has been chiefly experimental. A nursery is attached to the gardens, and young plants are being raised there on a large scale. The plants are still too young to be picked and cured for market. Other seeds of tea plants have been ordered from Ceylon, India and Japan, and these will be planted in other beds until there will be fifteen or sixteen acres devoted to tea raising.

"The government at Washington has received samples from Dr. Shepard's garden, and they have been pronounced the very best quality. Experiments to date have shown that black tea thrives better than the green.

"The widespread demand for a cheap grade of tea has caused a deterioration in the quality shipped to this country, and so much trash has been dumped on our shores in consequence that a home grown product of high grade would prove a boon to lovers of the article even at a higher price. The early government supervision has been neglected, but at this time a little substantial encouragement would give the budding industry a great impetus.

Transferring Grain by Compressed Air.

A company is being formed in London to demonstrate the practicability of using compressed air as an agent in the transferring of large quantities of cereals from a vessel or a car to the warehouse, or from one carrier to another, and to do it with great economy of labor. The apparatus by which the air is generated may be located on a dock or elsewhere, and the grain, during its transportation, is automatically weighed. A plant erected at Birmingham, England, and equipped with the compressed air system, was recently inspected by a large number of millers and representatives of grain warehouses and dock companies. With tubes of various dimensions it has a capacity of from 25 to 60 tons per hour.

The principal feature of the system lies in the peculiar shaped nozzles through which the grain is sucked and forced, so to speak, at an enormous rate. On the occasion in question, the appliance was operating on maize and bar-

ley, which were lifted 40 feet (under a pressure of 40 pounds), and shot into a bin at that height. From here it descended into a weighing device. The engineer in charge of the plant states that the cost of unloading grain cargoes by this method is about 4 cents a ton, and that the company guarantees the expense of working not to exceed 6 cents a ton, which is about one-half of the cost with existing elevator systems at that port. — *American Elevator and Grain Trade*.

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 Tomato Pulp, Gallons
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Pineapple, Grated, Sliced and Whole
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 Peaches in Glass
 Apples, 3lb and Gallons
 Raspberries, Black and Red
 Raspberries in Glass
 Cherries, 1 and 2lb
 Strawberries, 2lb
 Blueberries, 2lb
 Pineapples, 2 and 3lb Yellow
 Plums, 2lb and Glass Jars
 Pears, 3lb Bartlett
 Blackberries, Glass Jars
 Gooseberries, 2lb
 Red Currants, 2lb
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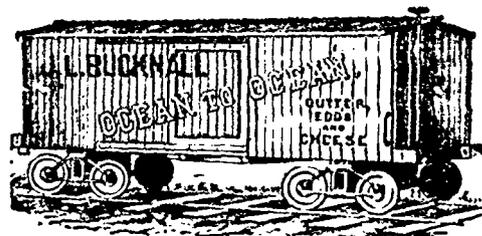
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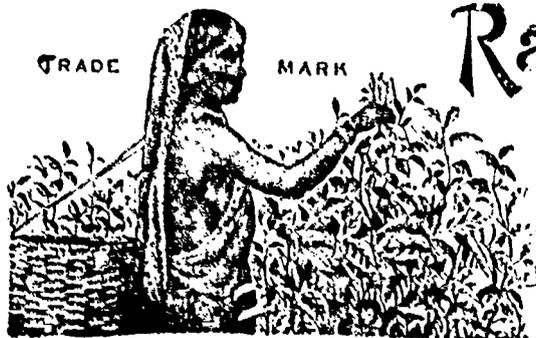
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Trade Within the Empire.

The following speech was delivered by R. R. Dobell, of Quebec, at the Imperial trade congress in London, in accordance with the resolution of Neville Lubbock for a commercial union on the basis of closer trade relationship within the empire, which was carried unanimously.

Sir John Lubbock, My Lords and Gentlemen I am very glad that I have an opportunity of taking part in this conference, because one of the leading questions for discussion is one that I have for many years taken a deep interest in. It gives me, therefore, pleasure to second the resolution which has been proposed by R. N. Lubbock. I regard this as one of the most important questions of the day. It is of such vital interest that I consider that any attempt to elaborate the subject by saying one word more than is necessary would be out of place. In speaking in favor of it and as to the practical arrangements for attaining the objects we desire, viz., a closer commercial union between the mother country and her dependences, I may from necessity encroach somewhat on the subject matter of some of the other resolutions which follow on the notice paper.

I would have preferred the resolution if it had had a few additional words to have indicated that the union would only be confined to Great Britain and her colonies or to countries that would offer friendly fiscal arrangements. However, I intend to offer a number of suggestions and queries which, sir, I would propose should be taken up later, in detail, when the other resolutions are discussed. (Hear, hear.) I understand that we meet to-day as delegates from various chambers of commerce to exchange our views, our aim being to further the well being of the whole empire. It would be disloyal for any delegate to attempt to gain any petty or temporary advantage for one section, if it should tend to the injury of the remainder. We should look carefully into the results of the last forty years of our commercial life and consider whether the fiscal policy, so nobly maintained by Great Britain in spite of the hostile tariffs raised against her by almost every foreign nation in the world, is tending to the welfare of this country herself and to the development of her colonies, and to enquire, is it likely to weld closer the bond between her and her colonial empire? I think the time is past when any consideration of the position of Great Britain would be complete which did not embrace the relative position of her colonies. All future treaties of commerce could only be entered into after due reference to the interest of the colonies also. (Hear, hear.) The colonies are therefore necessarily warranted in criticising the working of the past policy of Great Britain, but they are also obliged to guard jealously not only their own, but the interest of Great Britain in all future obligations involving changes in our common trade or our navigation laws. And now, speaking more particularly on behalf of one of the Canadian chambers, I have to say that we claim that from our standpoint the influence exercised by Great Britain has not tended towards the advancement predicted by her leading statesmen forty years ago, viz., universal free trade. We would, therefore, with the greatest deference, point out some of the conclusions that we have had forced upon us by the working of her ultra free trade policy. We claim that by Great Britain treating countries which endeavor to follow her free trade principles on exactly the same terms as others which raised a barrier of hostile tariffs against her, in other words, treating friend and foe alike, she has placed her followers in a disadvantageous position. To instance the position of Canada: for years she has tried free trade, and we all wished it. We only raised a revenue duty which averaged about 7 per cent. The United States about the year 1861-5 adopted a strictly protective policy, actually discriminating against Great Britain and Canada. She abrogated the reciprocity treaty with Canada in 1853, and from that time to

the present day has maintained a severe course of fiscal isolation. For some years Canada recovered in her free trade, and it was not until 1870 that the country by an overwhelming majority adopted what is known as the National Policy. There are few in Canada to-day, even of the free traders, that dispute the necessity of the step, at least, the Government who initiated it has been maintained in three general elections. Great Britain alone could have extended the means to obviate the necessity, but at that time she felt secure and unassailable in her fiscal policy. She continued to take the products of the United States, who, on their part, placed duties on British goods averaging 30 per cent. or more, on the same terms as the products from Canada, who at that time was struggling with free trade. Now, the queries I desire to submit to the congress are in these terms:

1. Is it desired that the United States or other foreign countries should admit the manufactures of this country free or at a low rate of duty?
2. Is the present policy of Great Britain likely to induce them to do this?
3. Was it, and is it not, as great a necessity for the United States to find a market for her surplus products in this country as it is for Great Britain to take them?
4. Would the volume of shipments from the United States have been much lessened had Great Britain adopted a retaliatory policy?
5. Would not revenue derived from such a source have gone to lighten the burdens of the people by the removal of other duties, and without raising the cost of food products materially?
6. If a discriminatory duty had been put on the American products when they adopted a hostile tariff against Great Britain, would not the western farmer have agitated for a change and forced the legislature to grant reciprocal trade?
7. Would not the price of food products be dependent upon the ability of our colonies to send in sufficient and the necessity of foreign countries to export their surplus?
8. Does not the exaction of an extreme duty by any foreign country tend to force the manufacturers to lower their prices, and may not this account for the absence of profit for the past few years?

Now Canada is not unappreciative of the benefits extended to her by this country when she helped to found the Dominion of Canada. We are actuated by a deep sense of gratitude for the past, for there is no prior example in history of any country giving up such wealth, such a territory free and untrammelled, without asking back even the cost of the parliament which gave us these gifts.

She gave up everything, and it was on this account that some years ago the Dominion of Canada passed a resolution urging the desirability of closer relations between Great Britain and her colonies, and that if that could not be granted efforts should be made to have a closer arrangement between the colonies themselves.

A deputation was sent to London and at that time there was no Chamber of Commerce to approach, and we had the greatest difficulty in getting a representative meeting, and I have no hesitation in stating that it was the want that was felt when that deputation reached London which led to the formation of this Chamber of Commerce. (Hear, hear.) We had a most interesting discussion, and after three days of hard fighting we only got to the first resolution. We could not get a hearing for our reciprocal trade notions; but from that time to the present I think we have seen a gradual advance made toward the establishment of the idea of a commercial union between the various portions of the empire. Everything that has occurred in the way of progress—the rapid development steam communication, the system of telegraphs—everything that has occurred in that way has been attributed to the adoption of a free trade

policy. (Hear, hear.) Well, I will not say that Great Britain has not prospered, but I do say that the United States relatively has prospered far more. She has lightened her debt so that now she can fight with forces that she could not face us with after the American war. I do not think that those discriminating duties should ever have been allowed to pass unchallenged. I think it would have been to the benefit of this country if she had faced the Americans and combated their aggressive policy. In Canada we have suffered exceptionally, and still suffer, from what we think is a narrow, selfish policy, after what this country has done for the United States.

I do think we can heartily join in this resolution that it will be advisable to see the colonies and Great Britain forming a great empire between the different parties of which there shall be free trade, no matter what their attitude towards outside nations may be.

The Canadian Canal Tolls.

It seems that the whole controversy between this government and that of Canada on the alleged discrimination in rebates on canal tolls, against this country, originated in a mistake. Now that the mistake has been discovered the Canadian Government has expressed its entire willingness to remove any semblance of discrimination against Americans or American vessels. The discrimination complained of by President Harrison in his message to the Senate was this: Grain entering the Welland Canal and passing down the St. Lawrence on its way to Montreal was not given the rebate of 18 cents per ton. Grain breaking bulk at Ogdensburg was thus discriminated against to the extent of 18 cents per ton, as compared with grain transhipped at Kingston. Any fair construction of Clause 27 of the Washington Treaty would treat all grain passing through the canals down to Montreal on precisely the same terms.

It now appears that by some oversight the order in council of the 4th of April last, which renewed the rebates granted the previous years on Welland Canal grain tolls, has been printed so as to make one of the clauses read "The right to this rebate shall extend to any portions of cargoes lightered at Port Colborne and re-shipped at Port Dalhousie and also shipments of the above named products made from any Canadian Lake Ontario port." The word "Canadian," the Ottawa government admits, was inserted by mistake; and the only contention now made by the Canadian authorities is their right to discriminate in favor of grain destined to a Canadian port, which right, of course will hardly be called in question. So the whole difficulty may be regarded as settled. *American Elevator and Grain Trade.*

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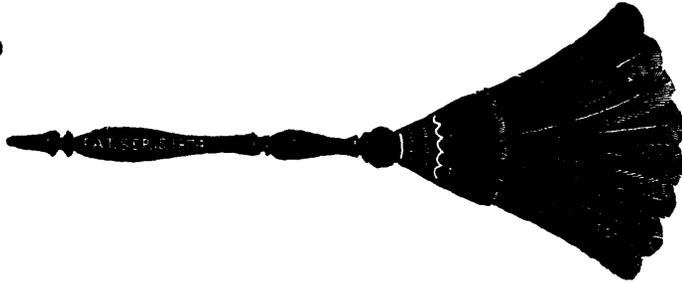
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The Commercial Congress.

It is no exaggeration to say that the second Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, now sitting in London, has met to discuss a series of resolutions embodying, so far as Federation is concerned, impracticable proposals. Those among the proposals which are acceptable are vague; and those which are clearly defined are not acceptable. The meeting has become a battle-ground for discussions on free trade, protection, reciprocity, and differential duties, to say nothing of a miscellaneous collection of questions affecting colonial trade. It is on these side questions, however, that most unanimity seems to prevail, and that progress may be made towards the attainment of greater uniformity in the laws relating to shipping, bills of lading, weights and measures, and commerce generally. In that direction the meeting promises to produce useful results. On the main question for which it was called together, that of Imperial Trade Federation, the disagreement promises to be increased by the discussions which have arisen. Several of the speakers exhibited a lack of knowledge of the elementary facts of the question. One argued in favor of free trade within the Empire, but objected very strongly to any duty, even a nominal one, upon the imports of raw material from America! One of the Leicester delegates referred to the case of wool from the River Plate, which, he argued, a 5 per cent. duty would drive to Germany and France, enabling those countries to compete successfully with the woolen manufactures of Great Britain. As a manufacturer of woollens, he was opposed tooth and nail to any duty upon raw materials from foreign countries. Another speaker, a manufacturer who obtains his raw materials evidently entirely from the home and colonial markets, was very earnest in advocating a protective duty on the manufactures of France and other foreign countries, now imported free of duty. He said, putting the whole case in a nutshell, that, as a manufacturer who required protection against foreign countries, the whole object of the Congress was to ask the British colonies to help them against foreign competition. Some amusement was created by the evidently too optimistic remarks of a speaker from Keighley, who prophesied the early downfall of the United States by reason of the McKinley tariff; while another speaker strongly advised the Canadians to lower their duties all round, and in this way to draw within their borders the immigrants now settling in the United States. What the Canadian manufacturers and farmers would say to this proposal can be readily imagined.

Throughout the congress there seemed to be a strong antagonism to any duty on raw materials of whatever kind, or from whatever countries. Within an hour there were at least a dozen different schemes proposed, each one diametrically opposed to the other. Probably, since

the Tower of Babel, there was never brought together so numerous a body of conflicting interests. One waited for a speaker who should strike the magic note and produce harmony, but, as the meeting went on, the divergence of views and of interests between manufacturers, merchants, farmers, growers of wool, importers of wool, shippers of raw produce, importers of tea and coffee, who wish the duties to be removed on those products, shippers of partly manufactured goods to foreign markets, who fear additional retaliation from foreign countries, was so great the practical outcome of the congress promises to be *nil*. We searched in vain through the whole series of resolutions for any proposal which the country is likely to accept, and which is at the same time deserving of the attention of practical statesmen. The bulk of the delegates from the United Kingdom appeared entirely opposed to any restrictions upon imports of foreign raw material; and, this being the case, what can it avail the Colonies, who are—with the exception of cotton—their chief producers?

Another striking feature of the congress was the feeling expressed by British manufacturers that, as producers, they should be protected, while as importers they should be free. One or two declared that in the end the British working-man, whose mind is not entangled by theories, will, when he finds the shoe pinch, step in and settle the question in favor of duties on manufactured goods. The Australian delegates, who did remarkably little of the speech-making, were opposed to the imposition of a differential tariff as against goods from outside the Empire, and ultimately the amendment, moved by Sir Charles Tupper, advocating such a tariff, was lost by 55 votes against and 34 for it. One gentleman expressed surprise that so many "connoisseurs of commerce" should hold so many divergent views. Mr. Dan Rylands in a very able speech discounted much that had been said as to the advantages of free trade, by showing that the progress of foreign commerce since 1861 was greater proportionately than that made by Great Britain during the same period. Among the most affective points were those made by Mr. Frederick Brittain of the Trade and Treaties Committee, a man of facts and figures, who described the effect of foreign tariffs upon English trade, and especially the results of differential treatment. Mr. Brittain almost succeeded in raising the tone of the discussion to a level worthy of the subject. He expressed himself as a free trader, and declared that not until this country was in a position of despair would he advocate retaliation by duties on raw material and food products. There is evidently another course open which will not require any desperation before it can be adopted; but on this the speaker was discretely silent. The president of the Leeds Chamber started a chimerical proposition to the effect that the colonies and the mother country should endeavor to obtain free trade

within the Empire, the colonies imposing duties against foreign goods but admitting English products free. What England was to do as regards foreign wools and wheat was not made clear. Another delegate, Mr. Frith, of Heckmondike, argued strongly in favor of free trade in Canada, as though it is at all likely that the Canadian farmers and manufacturers will consent to an abolition of their present protective duties to the advantage of the United States. There appeared less and less probability of any practical result of the deliberations when it was time to adjourn, and the differential duty proposition was put and lost. As it is evident that we cannot compel the colonies to adopt free trade, and the home country refuses to try a preferential duty system as an inducement for the colonies to give our manufacturers even preferential treatment, it follows that this imperial commercial federation idea falls to the ground, at least for the present.—*British Trade Journal*.

Migration of Animals.

The annual moving of herds of bison, wrongly called the buffalo, at once suggests itself. The buffalo range once extended from Great Slave Lake to the northeastern provinces of Mexico, from the Rocky Mountains to the highlands six hundred miles west of Hudson Bay. In the United States the remains of buffaloes have been found west of the Rockies; for example, in Oregon, and also in the Great Salt Lake Basin. In days gone by, tribes in the north and in the south, in the east and in the west, were entirely dependent upon the migrations of the buffalo. The natives used to look forward to the coming of these animals with great anxiety and much joy. Perpetual warfare kept each tribe well within its own territory, so that, if the coming of the buffalo was for one reason or another delayed it meant ruin and perhaps starvation.

Oldly enough, the old buffalo trails have marked out the best and most accessible paths over the prairies. In their winter travels for the herbage which was least covered with snow, thousands and thousands of buffaloes beat with their hoofs a pathway that has been followed since by the march of civilization.

The buffaloes travelled "on the run," and in great herds. It was always at a halter-skelter dash at full speed, heads down, long, shaggy hair tossing over gleaming eyes, and every one for himself. If an animal fell it was trampled to death by the thousands pressing on. The annual migration was simply a wild dash for food. The leaders were not always so wild and stupid as the rest of the herd which they led in the awful scramble. They would scent danger, but that often availed little with the galloping, bellowing ones behind them. So the hunters used to frighten the leaders into taking a direct line for a ravine, where, if the front rank halted, they would be pushed over by thousands.

It was a reckless wholesale slaughter of noble animals, and accounts partly for the scarcity of the buffalo in later years.

What the buffalo was to the Indian the reindeer is to the Lapps. At the present day the wealth of a Lapp is calculated in reindeer. Thus, when the people speak of a man's estate, they say: "He is worth so many deer." Those who have only fifty or sixty head are poor servants and their deer are put with those of their "betters." To have any kind of social standing in Lapland one should possess at least 500 of these animals. A Lapp is considered well off when he is the happy owner of not less than 1,000 reindeer.

The annual migration of the reindeer in search of food has now become a serious matter. In the first place, it necessitates the migration of man, for, if owners want to keep their deer and their property, they must follow them wherever they wander. Secondly, the migrating animals travel in such great herds that they do not a little damage to the meadows, plowed lands and forests. There seems to be no stopping it. The deer migrate with more or less regularity, and within a week or two of the usual time a 100,000 reindeer come to Tremsoe, which is the meeting point.

We may conclude with a curious example of migration on foot from the extreme southern zone. The springboks of South Africa migrate in vast herds, moving in a compact body, and carrying everything before them. If a flock of sheep be in the line of march (as sometimes happens), it is surrounded, enveloped, and becomes willingly or unwillingly, part of the springbok army. An African hunter tells the strange story of seeing a lion in the midst of the antelopes forced to join in the march. It is supposed that the lion had sprung too far for his prey, that those upon whom he alighted recoiled sufficiently to allow him to reach the ground, and then the pressure from both flanks and the rear prevented him from escaping from his strange captivity.

If the springbok travels in such armies, how can those in the middle and in the rear find food? In this wise: those in the front ranks, after they have eaten greedily of the pasture, gradually fall out of the ranks to rest and chew the cud, while the hungry ones in the rear come up, and so the columns are all the while changing.

The "trek-bokken," as the Boers call these pilgrimages, has been very vividly described by Capt. Gordon Cumming. "I beheld," he says, "the ground to the northwest of my camp actually covered with a dense living mass of springboks, marching steadily and slowly along, extending from an opening in a long range of hills on the west, through which they continue pouring like a flood of some great river, to a ridge half a mile to the east over which they disappeared. The breadth of ground which they covered might have been somewhere about half a mile. I stood on the forechest of my wagon for nearly two hours, * * * * * during this time their vast legions continued streaming through the neck of the hills in one unbroken, compact phalanx.—J. L. Vance, in *Our Animal Friends*."

French Weed.

At a recent meeting of the Brandon Farmers' Institute a lively interest was manifested and many matters of interest were disposed of. French weed received considerable attention, a committee being appointed to wait on the Brandon city council regarding noxious weeds growing within the city limits.

Another committee was appointed to urge the weed inspectors throughout the county to do their duty in suppressing noxious weeds, and particularly the French weed. This weed is only just appearing in this district, and it is felt by the clean farmers of this county that such a pest should be vigorously fought against and kept out of this section of the country. The provisions of the "Act" respecting the matter were read to the meeting, and it is desired that farmers be educated as to the intense trouble caused by allowing the French weed to get a start.

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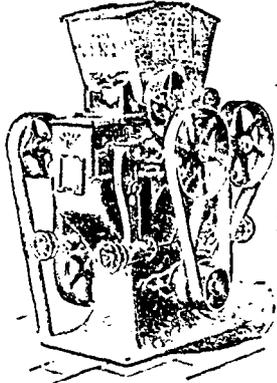
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6 45		Vaughan	5 40	
6 00		Steel	6 15	
4 15		Collins	7 45	
2 30		*Pondera	9 30	
1 00		Conrad	10 45	
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10 50		Rocky Springs	12 55	
10 00		Kevin	1 45	
9 10	De	Sweet Grass (Internat'l bound.)	2 35	Ar
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8 10	Ar	Coutts	8 20	De
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6 30		Brunton	5 00	
4 50		Sterling	6 40	
3 30	De	Lethbridge	8 00	Ar

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

CONNECTIONS.

Canadian Pacific Railway at Dunmore Junction: East bound train (Atlantic Express) leaves Dunmore at 10.17 a.m.; West bound train (Pacific Express) leaves Dunmore at 5.45 p.m.

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

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

TIME CARD No. 5.

To take effect June 30th, 1892.

Columbia and Kootenay Steam Navigation Co. Limited.

REVELSTOKE, B.C.

Arrow Lakes and Columbia River Route River Steamers.

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

Kootenay Lake and Bonner's Ferry Route.

STEAMER NELSON connects with Columbia & Kootenay Railway at Nelson and calls at all points on Kootenay Lake.

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

ALLAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

From Montreal and Quebec to Liverpool and London-derry.

NUMIDIAN from Montreal July 23
PARSIAN " " July 30
CIRCASSIAN " " Aug. 6

RATES: Saloon, \$45 to \$80; Intermediate, \$30 Steerage, \$20.

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

STATE OF CALIFORNIA..... July 23
STATE OF NEVADA Aug. 11

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

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

ROBERT KERR,
Genl. Passenger Agent, WINNIPEG



- Excursions to the East
- Excursions to the Old Country
- Excursions to Banff
- Excursions to Nelson, B.C.
- Excursions to Spokane
- Excursions to the Coast
- Excursions to California
- Excursions to Alaska
- Excursions to Japan
- Excursions to China
- Excursions around the World

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

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

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

ROBT. KERR,
General Passenger Agent,
WINNIPEG.

The Calgary customs office has been advised that Kamloops has been made a port of entry from July 1, under the survey of the port of New Westminster. Up to this time all dutiable goods for Kamloops have been entered at Calgary, leading to so much delay and inconvenience to the owners.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R. TIME CARD.

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

North Bound				South Bound			
Brandon Ex. Tues. Th. & Sat.	St. Paul Ex. Tues. Daily.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	St. Paul Ex. Tues. Daily.	Brandon Ex. Mon. Wed. & Fri.	Winnipeg Ex. Tues. Daily.	Chicago Ex. Tues. Daily.
2.20p	4.25p	0	Winnipeg	11.10a	1.10p		
2.10p	4.15p	8.0	Portage Junction	11.19a	1.20p		
1.57p	3.55p	9.3	St. Norbert	11.33a	1.36p		
1.45p	3.45p	15.3	Cartier	11.47a	1.49p		
1.28p	3.20p	23.5	St. Ags the	12.00p	2.08p		
1.20p	3.17p	27.4	Union Point	12.14p	2.17p		
1.03p	3.05p	32.5	Silver Plains	12.26p	2.28p		
12.50p	2.43p	40.4	Morris	14.45p	2.45p		
	2.33p	46.8	St. Jean	1.00p			
	2.13p	56.0	Letellier	1.24p			
	1.50p	65.0	Emerson	1.50p			
	1.35p	68.1	Pem bina	2.00p			
	9.45a	108	Grand Forks	5.50p			
	5.35a	223	Winnipeg Junction	9.50p			
	8.35p	470	Minneapolis	6.30a			
	8.00p	481	St. Paul	7.05a			
	9.00p	893	Chicago	9.35a			

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

East Bound.			West Bound		
Freight Mon. Wed. & Fri.	Passenger Tues. Thur., Sat.	Miles from Morris.	STATIONS.	Passenger Mon., Wed., Fri.	Freight Tues., Thur., Sat.
12 20p	2 20p		Winnipeg	1.10p	3.00a
7 00p	12 40p		Morris	2.55p	3.45a
6 10p	12 15p		Lowe Farm	3.18p	9 30a
5 14p	11.48a	10 0	Myrtle	3.43p	10.10a
4 43p	11.37a	21 2	Roland	3.53p	10.39a
4 00p	11.18a	25 9	Rosebank	4.06p	11.18a
3 30p	11.03a	33 5	Miami	4.25p	11.50a
2 45p	10.40a	39 6	Deerwood	4.48p	12.28p
2 20p	10 28a	49 0	Altamont	5.01p	1.05p
1 40p	10.08a	54 1	Somerset	5.21p	1.45p
1 13p	9 53a	62 1	Swan Lake	5.37p	2.17p
12 43p	9 37a	68 4	Indian Springs	5.53p	2.48p
12 19p	9 26a	74 6	Mariespolis	6.03p	3.12p
11 46a	9 10a	79 4	Greenway	6.20p	3.45p
11 15a	8 53a	86 1	Balder	6.35p	4.18p
10 29a	8 30a	92 3	Belmont	7.00p	5.07p
9 52a	8 12a	102.0	Hilton	7.36p	5.45p
9 16a	7 57a	109.7	Ashdown	7.53p	6.25p
9 02a	7 47a	120.0	Wawanesa	8.06p	6.33p
8 16a	7 24a	129.5	Rounthwaite	8 29p	7.27p
7 38a	7 04a	137.2	Martinville	8.48d	8.05p
7 00a	6 45a	145.1	Brandon	9.10p	8.45p

West-bound Passenger Trains stop at Belmont for meal

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

East Bound.		W. Bnd.	
Mixed daily except Sunday.	Miles from Winni-peg.	STATIONS.	daily except Sunday.
11.35a	0	Winnipeg	4.30p
11.15a	3.0	Portage Junction	4.41p
10.49a	11.5	St. Charles	5.13p
10.41a	14.7	Headingley	5.20p
10.17a	21.0	White Plains	5.45p
9 29a	25.2	Eustace	6.33p
9 06a	42.1	Oakville	6.56p
8 25a	55.5	Portage la Prairie	7.40p

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

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

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