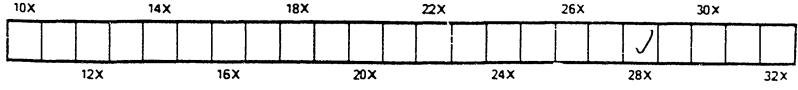
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WINNIPEG, AUGUST 18, 1890.

Manitoba.

Cyr & Sons, contractors, St. Boniface, have assigned to S. A. D. Bertrand.

The amount of money taken by robbers from the Neepawa bank recently was \$1,000.

Robert Merron, general storekeeper, Gladstone, contemplates moving to Cypress River.

Kennedy & Hopper, of Rapid City, shipped a consignment of butter to Victoria, B. C., recently.

Portage la Prairie has at last purchased a new fire engine which will arrive in a few weeks.

W. H. Hooper, grocer, Brandon, has sold his stock in trade to W. J. Harris of Rapid City.

The effects J. P. Lytton, hotelkeeper Treherne, have been seized by the baliff under a chattel-mortgage.

Montgomery & Co. are out of the carriage business at Winnipeg and are now conducting the Sherman house.

G. L. Stone is fitting up the old post office store at Rapid City, and it is said will put in a general stock of goods.

Work on the foundations for the Northern Pacific & Manitoba railway depot buildings, at Brandon, is being prosecuted.

Tenders will be received by the city of Brandon to the 30th of August, for the erection of a city hall and market buildings.

R. E. Broadfoot is opening a general store at McDonald station, on the Manitoba & Northwestern railway, near Portago.

The Rapid City Spectator has been purchased by Will. J. Shaughnessay & Co., and he name has been changed to the *Reporter*. Plans for the Electric Light Company's building at Brandon have been prepared. The building will be selfed brick, dimensions 42x100 feet.

Edward Robert., of of Roberts & Crawford, Lake Dauphin, had his right foot cut off at the ankle while atte upting to jump on a train at Minnedosa last week, from which accident he has since died.

The property, known as the Higgins-Harvey property, being about 80 feet on Main street, Winnipeg, between the Andrews and McIntyre properties, has been bought by F. L. Patton, of the Union Bank, for eastern capitalists.

The first issue of *The Rupert's Land Gleaner* has made its appearance. It will be published in connection with *The Church Mission Gleaner*, and the two combined make a neat publication of about the same size and form of THE COM-MERCIAL. *The Ruperts Land Gleaner* is dated at St. John's College, Winnipeg, and it will be published in the interests of the Church of England in the diocese of Rupert's Land. The *Gleaner* will give information as to the progress of mission work among the Indians, and matters of interest generally to adherents of the church in the ecclesiastical province.

The Pilot Mound Sentinel of Aug. 13, has the following to say of the crops in that district: In Rock Lake district a considerable quantity of barley and some wheat was cut last week, and this week the work of harvesting will be proceeded with in all portions of the country. Hundreds of binders are ready and the wheat on hundreds of fields is ripe. With the exception of an odd spot on farms, here and there, where weeds have sprung up on old ground, the crop is all that could be desired. In every direction immense fields of ripe grain and moving binders are visible and every one believes that in this portion of Southern Manitoba, as well as elsewhere, a large and rich harvest is well past the numerous dangers that threaten the growing crops.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition was held last week for the election of a permanent board of directors. The result of the balloting was that Ald. Mather, Ald. Black and J. H. Ashdown, W. B. Scarth, S. Nairn, W. Martin, W. Risk, G. R. Crowe and A. Macdonald were elected as the permanent board of directors. It is the intention to have another by-law submitted to the electors at the time of the next civic election to raise the necessary funds to prepare for an exhibition next year. At a subsequent meeting of the directors the following officers were elected: President, J. H. Ashdown; vice-president, S. Nairn; treasurer, J. H. Brock; secretory. C. N. Bell; solicitors, Hough & Campbell.

T. J. McBride, manager of Massey & Co., Winnipeg, is conversant with the feeling among the farmers of the province, through the information sent in by the agents of the company, located in every agricultural district in the province. He says the farmers would welcome a system of hail insurance, under the direction of the Government, and that the farmers will not go in to any extent for any other system. A municipal system, he thinks, would not work. To be successful we must have a provincial system. Another point mentioned by Mr. Mc-Bride is, that under a provincial system of hail insurance, if based or the area in crop, accurate returns could be procured each year of the

crop acreage. The present official crop statistics, while valuable, are at best but approximately correct.

It has been charged against the Manitoba-& Northwestern railway that the company is charging differential freight rates to shippers by the Northern Pacific and Manitoba railway, as compared with the Canadian Pacific. That is, that on freight received from or to be for, warded over the Northern Pacific connection' with the Manitoba & Northwestern at Portage la Prairie, the latter company charges a higher rate than when the freight is received from or to be shipped over the Canadian Pacific from the same place. The Winnipeg board of trade has addressed a very strong communication on this matter to the Dominion Minister of Railways, and also to the Manitoba Premier. The communication states that the board considers the company is violating the law in so doing; that the custom is a great disadvantage to ship. pers, and deprives shippers along the line from availing themselves of the competing route: that it will prevent the shipment of grain from northwestern points to Duluth. Reference is made to the fact that the road has been heavily bonused and otherwise assisted by Manitoba, and on this ground its discriminating action against the wishes of the people is considered unjustifiable.

Alberta.

Dr. Lafferty, Calgary, has formed a partnership, taking in Dr. Mackid.

The Calgary Agr cultural Society has decided that the exhibition should be held on the 9th and 10th of October, the same dates as last year.

Application is being made for a charter for a company which is being formed at Lethbridge, to supply the town with w_ter works and an electric light system.

A Mr. Stephenson, of Fish Creek, near Calgary, has been trying the experiment of sowing oats and barley in the fall with great success. This fall some barley is three feet, nine inches high and was ready to cut while the spring sown grain of the same class was quite green, and promised a lighter yield.

The Edmonton Bulletin says : Colin Fraser, trader, who arrived from Chipewyan, Lake Athabasca, on Monday has sold out his business and furs at Chipewyan to the Hudson's Bay Company. The Hudson's Bay Company are now sole traders at Chipewyan and in all the north country, except that P. Pruden of Lac la Biche has a small outfit there. Fur was abundant last winter in the Athabasca district and there was little or no starvation among the Indians, although fish was scarce towards spring. The grippe epidemic did not reach so far north and the general health of the Indian was good. The early part of the winter was mild, but the latter part was severe and the spring was very late. Indeed the boats coming from the Mackenzio could scarcely pass the ice in Great Slave lake when coming south and the last of the ice only left Lake Athabasca about July 1st.

Saskatchewan.

W. May, mechanical engineer, has arrived in Prince Albert and commenced business in that line with W. J. Campbell, for the repairing and fixing of steam engines, boilers, mowers, binders, etc.



Eastern Business Changes. ONTARIO.

T. Kearney, hotel, Mattawa, has assigned. B. Lancey, dry goods, Petrolia, has assigned. O'Leary Dennis, hotel, Petrolia, has sold out. Wiggins & Ogden, coal, Sarnia, have sold out. Hendry Express Co., Toronto., has assigned. G. B. Crozier, grocer, Chatham, has sold out. W. T. Tanner, baker, Guelph, has sold out. Joseph Thompson, hotel, Tilsonburg, has sold out.

A. J. McMahon, dry goods, Kingston, has assigned.

J. T. Swinton, merchant, Niagara, has assigned.

- Wm. Hogg & Co., grocer, Ottawa, have assigned.
- H. P. Rafter, clothing, Pembroke, has assigned.
- John Downic, merchant, Windsor, has assigned.

John Mattice, blacksmith, Exeter, has assigned.

Taylor Bros, general store, Burk's Falls, have assigned.

Spencer & Wood, contractors, Toronto, have assigned.

- Geo. Dunster, contractor, Woodstock, has assigned.
- W. J. Minore, manufacterer, Peterboro', has assigned.
- Chas. Symmonds, drugs, Tilbury Centre, has sold out.
- R. Murphy, grocer, Stratford, was sold out by bailiff.

P. M. Daly, hotel, Port Arthur, has been burned out.

P. M. Lawrason, oils, London, was burnt ont; insured.

Robert McLeod, flour, seeds, etc., Woodstock, has assigned.

Wm. Keith, general storekceper, Comber, was burned out.

P. G. Green, general storekeeper, Copper Cliff, has assigned.

Mrs. J. E. Boyden, drugs and grocery, Mount Brydges, is selling out.

McClung, Houston & Co., wholesale woolens, etc., Toronto, have assigned.

Henry Chandler (late Dewis & Chandler) plumber, Ottawa, has azzigned. Emery, Poustie & Co., dry goods and groceries, Aylmer, have dissolved; style now Husband, Poustie & Co.

QUEBEC.

M. Masse, tanner, Joliette, has assigned.

F. Cohen, tailor, Montreal, has assigned.

A. Morency, tailor, Quebec, has assigned. M. D. Clairoux, dry goods, Hull, has as-

signed. Wm. Grant, general store, Chicoutimi, has assigned.

Wm. Beattie, general store, Melbourne, has assigned.

Lauzon & St. Jean, grocers, Montreal, have dissolved.

E. O'Reilly, general storekeeper, Aylmer, has assigned.

F. Bourgoing, general storekeeper, Tadousal, has assigned.

Kelso Tweed Co., Montreal & St. Timothe, have dissolved.

Lesperance & Perrin, jewelers, Montreal, bavo assigned.

Jos. Cousineau & Co., butchers, Montreal, have dissolved.

Browning & Jennings, manufacturers of wagons, Montreal, have dissolved.

Dawson, Bros., books, etc., Montreal, have dissolved; Wm. V. Dawson continues under same style.

Isad. Thibaudeau & Co., w .olesale dry goods, Montreal, have dissolved; Oliver Thibaudeau continues under same style.

NOVA SCOTIA.

A. B. Morrison, general store, Englishtown, is dead.

J. W. Lewis, grocer, Yarmouth, has hold out to Caleb Cook.

Jas. J. Kcefe, grocer, Halifax, is out of business and away.

R. J. Turner & Co., grocer and hardware, have dissolved ; R. J. Turner continues.

Jas. A. Frazer, pt .sher, New Glasgow; Business transferred to S. M. McKenzie.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Jos. S. Lacasse, hotel, Campbellton, is dead. W. Parks & Son, (Ltd), cotton manufacturers, St. John, have suspended

Chipman Woodworking Co., sashes and doors, Chipman, were burned out; no insurance. Manufacturer and Importer of Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Clocks, Etc. TOOLS, Material, Etc., Etc., You and House in Canada. Write for quotations. Call

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Wm. Dunlop, grocery and feed, St. John, admitted Wm., Geo. and Thos. A. Dunlop, partners; style now Wm. Dunlop & Sons.

Our Thriving Western City.

The Brandon Times tells of the progress of its city as follows :--

The way in which Brandon is growing this summer is above, and far beyond, the casual conception of the inattentive passer-by. On every street can be heard the sound of the stone hammer and chisel, the clinking of the trowel, and the busy tooth-work of the carpenter's saw. Dr. Fleming's block, on Rosser avenue, would do credit to any city in the Dominion of Canada, or out of it.

Go a full mile south on 12th street and you will find the growth principal in active operation. Turn and go east from 12th street and, for another mile, you will be greeted by the same medley sounds. The buildings are also well designed, both for outward appearance and inward comfort.

Our city can boast of well graded and gravelled streets which are also being drained as our funds will admit. Twelfth street, from Rosser to the station, has lately not only been thoroughly drained but neatly levelled and gravelled.

Prof. Robertson, Dominion Dairy Commissioner, is west lecturing on dairy mat-The following is his programme of ters. meetings :-- Winnipeg, August 13th; Manitou, August 14th; Glenboro, August 16th; Brandon, August 19th; Portage la Prairie, August 20th; Shoal Lake, August 21st; Minnedosa, August 22nd, 2 p.m.; Rapid City, Aug. 22, 8 p.m.; Moosomin, Aug. 25th; Broadview, Aug. 26th; Wolseley, Aug. 27th; Indian Head, Aug. 28th; Regina neighborhood, Aug. 29th; Regina, Aug. 30th; Maple Creek, Sept. 1st; Modicine Hat, Sept. 2nd; Calgary, Sept. 4th; Calgary neighborhood, Sept. 5th; Kamloops, B.C., Sept. 9th; New Westminster, Sept. 11th; Victoria, Sept. 13th: Saanich Hall, Sept. 15th; Comox, Sept. 18th. The latter places are in British Columbia.

T. T. Bailey, confectioner and baker, Portage la Prairie, is burned out.



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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, AUGUST 18, 1890.

HAIL INSURANCE.

The annual agitation for some system of insurance to provide ag. lust the damage or destruction of crops by hail, has again been revived in Manitoba. It may be expected that some damage will be done every year by storms and hail. This year the damage done has been much more serious than usual, and the question is therefore being discussed with renewed vigor. It is to be hoped that before another year goes around, some offective system of hail insurance will be adopted. There would be no more legitimate subject for insurance than that of the growing crops. A system of insuring crops against damage by hail would be even more legitimate in its nature than fire insurance, for it is a well known fact that fire insurance leads to the destruction of a great deal of property, through the attempts of the insured to sell out to the insurance companies ; and through such acts many innocent persons are made to suffer. In a system of hail insurance there would be neither room for nor encouragement to commit unlawful acts. As to the necessity for such a system, it will be admitted without argument, that hail insurance is just about as necessary as fire insurance.

It seems strange that the combined talent of the provincial legislature has not ere this successfully dealt with this question. The bill introduced into the Legislature last session was not suitable to the case, because it provided for a municipal fund only, to be drawn upon in case of damage to crops. A successful system of hail insurance must be provincial, and not local in nature. While the damage done in the province by hail in any year is very slight, in comparison with the total are under crop, it is often very serious in single municipalities. Hail storms are local in their nature, and one municipality might suffer very severely, while the rest of the province would be entirely untouched. Thus under a municipal system of insurance the municipality which had suffered the total loss would be obliged to make up the total amount to cover the damage. Under a provincial system the amount to be raised would be spread over the entire province, and it would be so small as not to be felt by any individually.

This year the damage by hail has been the most severe in the history of the province, yet a small tax on the land under cultivation in the province, would cover the full damage done. The plan generally proposed is to place a small tax on the land under cultivation, to provide a fund for recouping those who may have their crops destroyed. This money could be collected along with the mulicipal taxes, without any extra expense. It is questionable, however, if it would be best to confine any tax for this pu pose to land under cultivation. Why should not absentee land-owners and speculators be made to pay a share of the tax? A great deal of land is being withheld from cultivation by speculate s and absentee owners, which in the first place is an injury to the country. These

parties are interested in the progress of agriculture in the province, and the prosperity of the farmer means the advancement in values of uncultivated land. The progressive farmer who puts a large area under crop is adding to the "alue of the vacant lands around him, and therefore he can justly claim that the owners of these vacant lands should bear a portion of the proposed hail insurance tax. It may be said that only those having land under cultivation are interested in hail insurance, and further that they are interested just to the extent of the quantity of land which they have under cultivation, therefore cultivated land should be compelled to bear all the tax. But this is only partially true for the reason stated that the owner of vacant lands is benefitted by the prosperity of the farmer, in the increased value of his vacant and unproductive lands. Besides, these vacant lands are the breeding places of the destructive gopher, while they also afford a place for the starting of prairie fires which sometimes cause serious loss to the settlers. Therefore in any system of hail insurance, on a basis of an acreage tax, it would be well to consider the taxing of vacant as well as cultivated land.

If anything is to be done in the direction of an official system of hail insurance, it might be arranged so as to provide for the losses of the present year. An estimate could be made of the amount of damage done and an assessment levied in proportion. The same plan could be continued each year, an estimate being made of the damage done after each harvest, and the rate fixed in time to be collected with the ordinary municipal taxes for the current year. Why should not the sufferers this year be relieved in some way, as well as providing a system for future years ?

Objection will no doubt be taken by some to a government system of insurance. Insurance. however, is materially different in its nature from other business enterprises. In Great Britain and Germany there are government systems of life insurance, and many eminent men who have made this question a study, believe that life insurance should be done entirely by the government. Hail insurance would partake of the nature of life insurance, in that it would be a trust fund, and the first essentials are security and cheapness. Ac any rate, the farmers seem indisposed to avail themselves of the insurance offered by the companies, believing that the rates are excessive and perhaps also doubting the security. Only an official system could be made general.

As the case stands at present, a number of farmers have been placed in very straightened circumstances through the destruction of their crops. If a system of hail insurance is contemplated, it might be arranged in some way to relieve those who have suffered loss this season. Objection might not be taken to a levy on either the cultivated screage or the total assessed area of the province, in time to bencfit those who have suffered this year. If an official system is to be enacted for future years it might be made to apply to this season. There is every reason to believe that a move of this nature would not only be readily complied with, but that it would be welcomed by the farmers. The legislature would also certainly ratify any action the government might take between the present time and the meeting of the house. Something at least should be done to relieve those who have suffered from the storm. With fine weather for a few days longer, Manitoba farmers will have completed harvesting a most bounteous crop in good shape, and with overflowing granaries and signs of plenty on every side, we would indeed be an unworthy people should we forget those who met with serious loss by the recent storms.

CANNED SALMON.

There is not likely to be as light a pack of canned salmon this year as was expected at the commencement of the season. Last year the pack of British Columbia was phenomenally large, and with the markets heavily supplied, low prices were the rule. There is a theory among cannerymen that the year following a heavy run of fish will invariably be marked by a very light run, and that the fish will go on increasing until the fourth year, when they will again appear in large numbers.

According to this theory it was proclaimed with the greatest assurance that the pack on the Fraser river would be very small this year. This statement frequently made was apparent ly borne out by the fact that the fish were very late in putting in an appearance. The sockeye salmon are the principal variety packed on the Fraser, and several weeks after the fish are timed to arrive in the river, they had not put in an appearance. So late were they in coming that it was even feared the pack would be a total failure this year. However, they have at last arrived in such large numbers that the canners have been taxed to their utmost to handle the fish, and if they hold out at this rate for a short time, a fairly large pack may be made on the Fraser after all, especially as there are one or two new canneries operating on the river this year. This large run of fish will upset the theory that a light year should follow a heavy season. It is said that the salmon always come back to their native river, and perhaps the influence of the fish hatchery on the Fraser is being felt in British Columbia waters.

On the Columbia river the canning season is now practically over, and the pack on that stream is placed at over 400,000 cases, which is a very large pack for that river, and very considerably in excess of last year. One authority places the Columbia river pack at 430,000 cases, while others put it at about 400,000 cases.

The Fraser river pack last year was 303,875 cases, put up by sixteen cannories. This year not over half this amount was counted upon earlier in the season, and the result will depend on the run of fish for the next few days, or weeks at the most. On the Skena river about 90,000 cases have already been put up, against 58,165 last year. This probably closes the pack on the Skena.

Latest advices from Alaska are more favorable, and a large pack may be made there. The Alaska pack has recently been estimated at "90,000 cases.

This prospect of a fairly large pack again this season leaves the statistical position of salmon rather bad for holders. The large pack

and low prices on last season's goods may be followed by further declines in value. San Francisco advices a short time ago spoke of Alaska fish being sold as low as 70 conts por case for last fall's pack, though 90 cents and \$1 per case was then quoted for Alaska and red salmon.

COBN AND OATS.

There is likely to be a lively demand for oats this year from some sections of the continent which produce enough for local requirements in average years. The hot, dry, weather experienced throughout the central and western states during the past few weeks, has been very hard upon the oat crop, and from all accounts there is likely to be a shortage. The corn crop throughout the same region has suffered severely from the same cause, and high prices for corn will increase the demand for and add to the value of oats.

Corn and oats suffered much more severely than wheat from the drought and excessive heat, from the reason that throughout a large portion of the region covered by the unfavorable weather, wheat is a winter crop. It was consequently harvested and out of the way before the other crops were ready to cut and the later crops were caught by the unfavorable weather conditions. In Minnesota and Dakcta the oat crop is reported to be fairly good, though in some parts of Dakota the crop suffered from the drought. But these states are more given to wheat than oats. Throughout all the principal oat growing states the crop is decidedly poor. The last report of the United States department of agriculture reported a decline of over eleven points in the condition of outs during July, leaving the relative condition at 70 1 on the first of August. The report says: "The crop is certain to be one of very low yield and probably poor quality." According to the same official report corn declined twenty-six points in condition during July, leaving it at 73.3 on August first. '2 leso declines in the figures showing the conditions of the crops, inalcate very serious damage. Hot winds scorched the crops in the lower Missouri and Ohio valleys, Kentucky, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Arkansas, Michigan and parts of Wisconsin, Ohio, Indiana, and, Illinois suffered severely from drought. The crop of the various corn states, is estimated by a Chicago authority to vary from 30 to 70 per cent of last year's crop in different states. The same authority estimates the corn crop of the United States at 1,400,000,000, o. a decrease of 725,000,000 as compared with 1889.

This enormous estimated decrease in the corn crop, together with a light yield of oats, means high prices for both these cereals. Prices have already advanced sharply for corn and oats in all United States markets. At Chicago corn has advanced about fifteen cents per bushel from the first of July to the time of writing, and within the same time oats have advanced twel-e cents per bushel. This very heavy Lot var se in prices shows the damage to the crops is generally considered by the trade to be of a very serious nature. While wheat has not suffered so much as the other cereals menticzed, the shortage in the corn and oat crop will not he without its influence upon whear,

Manitoba has 235,534 acres in oats this year, being an increase of about 17,000 acres over 1889. This, though not a vory large acreage, will give quite a surplus over the requirements of the province. The yield of oats in Manitoba will be enormous this year, and with fine weather for the balance of the harvest time to nermit of gathering the crops in good shape we should be able to ship quite a quantity of oats out of the province at a profitable price.

ADVERTISING THE COUNTRY.

Our British Columbia exchanges .will accept thanks for the many kind notices extended to this journal. THE COMMERCIAL, in consort with the press of the province, has been endeavoring to do a little to make the resources of British Columbia known to the outside world, and we are pleased to see that our efforte are appre ciated, by the press at least. THE COMMERCIAL believes that the press is the main source through which the country can be advertised abroad. Every issue of every journal is an aid in this direction. Though the press often does not get much credit, it is nevertheless certain that it accomplishes inflaitely more than can ever be hoped to be done through the issue of books, pamphlots and such like literature. The wide circulation of THE COMMERCIAL throughout all Canada, as well as to a considerable extent in Great Britain and the United States, makes a single issue of this journal alone as valuable as an ordinary issue of a pamphlet would be, and this goes on quietly every week the year around, while the book or pamphlet would have but one issue during the year. What is true of this journal is also true of the press generally, in proportion to the circulation and standing of the different papers. There is no better way to advertise the country than through the press. Every issue of every journal is in itself an advertisement of more or less value. To make known the resources of the country, the work done by books and pamphlets is not for a moment to be compared with that which is being done quietly and unostentatiously every week by the press.

A TRIP EASTWARD WANTED.

A great many of the business men of British Columbia would like to visit the prairie country and its trade metropolis. On a recent visit of a representative of THE COMMEPCIAL to the Pacific province, quite a number c1 the business men spoke of their desire to visit Manitoba, and several intimated that they thought the Canadian Pacific Railway Company should give a cheap return excursion from the coast to Winnipeg. They say that Manitoba has been given chesp excursions to the coast, but the coast people have never been given a cheap trip eastward. No doubt if such an opportunity were given, a large number of the business men of the coast cities would avail themselves of it. A visit of the business men of British Columbia to Manitoba would no doubt help to promoto inter-provincial trade. Desirable connections could be formed and those in Manitoba and British Columbia who are now doing business with each other, would be given an opnartunity of beogming personally sequainted. Pogele in beth Manifolia and British Columbia

are looking for large exchange of commodities between the two provinces, as each is developed, and there would be no better way to promote this expectation than to have the business men of the respective provinces become acquainted with each other. The railway company would, therefore, be promoting interprovincial trade by giving the coast people a cheap trip to Winnipeg and return.

Apple Products Booming.

The Montreal Trade Bulletin says: "Owing to the short crop of apples in the United States, American buyers have recently bought up most of the available lots of dried apples, latest sales of round lots being reported at 6 to 61c per pound, although about two weeks ago they were offered at 5 to 51c per pound, showing an advance of 2 to 1c per pound. One round lot is now held at 7c per pound. Buyers for Cincinnati, Cleveland, Chicago and St. Louis firms have been visiting the principal Canadian contres and have secured all the dried apples available. Nearly three car loads have been shipped from this city to St. Louis alone. The parties above referred to have also picked up all the evaporated apples they could find as well as gallon apples, which are now very scarce and quoted firm at \$2 75. The same scarcity is said to apply to strawberries, raspberries and greengages. There have been a number of sales of dried apples in different parts of Ontario for shipment to the United States, and several contracts have been made for the new crop product.

Canned Fruits Advance.

There has been a big advance in canned fruits, says the Minneapolis Trade Bulletin, and it is not certain that the end has been reached. Many buyers are unable to get their supplies, even at the advanced prices. Within the last few days, since the advance became strong, a million and a quarter of cans have been purchased in California by eastern jobbers. Peaches are entirely out of the California market. Apricots are about sold out, and firm prices are demanded for the balance of the stock. Pears are practically out of the market. Plums are selling high. Cherries are away up out of sight. It is an extraordinary situation, and, on the coast at least, without a parallel.

In the east canned apples have advanced nearly a dollar a dozen. The Baltimore Trade says: "Fruits, excepting a reduced amount of berries, will be noted most for absence this year, and the acreage of vegetables is below that of last year, which was less than an average. The major portion of the packers have only corn and tomatoes to work on, and even corn will be so greatly reduced in acreage that it will not fost up much above 60 per cent of last year, so tomatoes will have to pay the main expenses of running the factories. The demand promises to be immense for these, but the saddling of all expenses on them, even among the peach packers of this city and section, will make their first costs much higher than for several years past."

Dried fruit will be affected, as a scarcity of the green fruit will limit the dried product.

Mr. McBride, of Massey & Co., Winnipeg, has a sample of cats in his office, measuring six feet in the straw. A sample of millet goes several inches over the six feet,





WINNIPED WHOLESALE TRADE.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Implement men were of course as busy as they could be getting out harvesting machinery. Ordering has been late this year, and stocks have been late in coming in, so that there has been a great rush at the end of the season. The binder twine situation is still interesting. Some delay in the arrival of stock was caused by the blockade at the Sault canal, but not to a serious extent. The feeling in twine is very firm. It is said that pure manilla twine has been advanced at the factories east 1 to 14c, and this makes prices here very strong. Retail orders for small lots were being filled as before at 17c, but there was some talk of advancing to 1Sc. Any new stock brought in, if required, will certainly be higher, owing to the increased cost east, and to the fact that it would be necessary to bring it in by the all rail route, at an increased cost on freiget charges.

DRIED FRUITS.

The great strength in dried fruits continnes, in fact everything in fruits is strong. In Eastern Canada markets parties from the States have been buying up all the dried and evaporated apples procurable for shipment to that country. Prices have accordingly advaned there 1 to 2c. Meditorranean fruits are getting well cleaned up, and are looking strong for new fruit when it arrives. California fruit of all kinds is particularly strong. The situation in California amounts to a regular "boom" in prices. Peaches, apricots, plums, pears, cherries, in canned goods, are all up, and dried fruits are proportionately strong. Prices are : California London layer raisins, \$3.00 per box, do. 1 boxes, \$1.00; Valencia raisins, \$2.80 to \$2.90 per box; Valencia layer raisias, \$3.25 per box; currants, 7c per 1b.; dried apples, 71 to Sc per 1b., evaporated apples, 144c; choice new Elemo figs in 10 lb. boxes, 16c per lb.; choice figs, 13c per lb.; fancy Eleme layer tigs, 20 1b boxes, 1Sc per lb.; figs in 1 lb cartoons, per doz., \$1.75; golden dates, in 50 lb. boxes, 9c per lb.; California evaporated fruit-apricots, 22 to 24c per 1b.; peeled peaches, 27 to 30c per lb.; pitted plums, 13c; raspberries, 35c; prunes, 71 to 11c per lb. as to quality, the higher quotation for choice of best varieties; nectarines, 21 to 23c.

DRUGS.

Business is keeping fairly brisk in this branch, but without change of prices in staples. Quotations here now are as follows : Howard's quinine, 60 to 75c; German quinine, 50 to 60c; morphis, \$2.25 to \$2.50; iodide of potassium, \$4.25 to \$4.75; bromide potassium, 65 to 75; English camphor, 80 to 90c; glycerine, 30 to 40c; tartaric acid, 65 to 75c; cream of tartar, 35 to 40c; bleaching powder, per keg, \$6 to \$8; bicarb soda, \$3.75 to \$4.50; sal soda, \$2.50 to \$3; chlorate of potash, 25 to 30c; alum, \$4 to \$5; copperas, \$3 to \$3.25; sulphur flour, \$4.50 to \$5; sulphur roll, \$4.50 to \$5; American blue vitrol, 10 to 12c.

FISH.

The market is well supplied with fresh B.C. salmon and an abundance of Lake Winniper whitefish. These are about the only fresh varieties in the market. Oysters were expected last week, but owing to warm weather did not come to hand. The season, however, will soon open. Fresh salmon holds at 15c per pound, and Lake Winnipeg whitefish at 6c per lb. Smoked goldeyes 40c per dozen, salt whitefish, \$5 per keg of 100 lbs.

OROCRRIES

Sugars are steady. Advices on teas are gencrally firm. Black teas are higher in London. British Columbia salmon is reported to be offering, to ship, at Toronto at \$1 35 to \$1.40, for new pack. The heavier run of fish than expected on the Frazer, has a weckening tendency. The situation in canned goods is attracting attention, especially owing to the firmness in canned fruits. In the United States overything in canned fruits is away up, all California sorts advancing. The pack of vegetables is also reported to be very light in the States. Eastern Canada advices are also strong on canned fruits. Small fruits, it is claimed by packers, will be scarce. Prices here are : Sugars, yellow, 61 to 7 as to quality; granulated, 72 to 8; lumps, S7 to 9c. Coffees, green,-Rios, from 24 to 25c; Java, 27 to 29c; Old Government, 29 to 32c; Mochas, 33 to 35c. Teas: Japan, 23 to 46c; Congous, 22 to 60c; Indian teas, 35 to 60c; yound hyson, 26 to 50c. T. & B. tobacco, 56c per pound; lilly, 7s, 52c; diamond solace, 12s, 4Sc; P. of W., butts 47c; P. of W., caddies, 474c; Honeysuckle, 78, 55c; Brier, 78, 53c; Laurel Bright Navy, 3s, 56c; Index d thick Solace, 6s, 487; Brunnette Solace, 12s, 48c. McAlpine Tobacco Co's plug tobacco: Old Crow, 46c; Woodcock, 52c; Beaver, 63c; Jubileee, 60c: Anchon, 59c; cut tobacco: Silver Ash, 65c; Cut Cavendish, 70c; Senator, S0c; Standard Kentucky, light, S5; do dark, 80c. Special brands of cigars are quoted: Reliance, \$50; Gen. Arthur, \$50; Mikado, \$40; Terrier, \$30 per 1000. Mauricio, \$42.50; Soudan Whips, \$40.00; Turkish Caps, \$35.00; Commercial Traveller, \$25. Lion "L" brand mixed pickles, in kegs, are quoted: Three gallons, \$2.50; do five gallons, \$3.50; do 10 gallon kegs, \$6.50.

GREEN FRUITS.

Large direct importations of California fruits arrived last week. Apples are arriving freely. There was again something of a glut in watermelons, and prices were down, but are expected to come up again as soon as the heavy surplus is cleared out. Oranges and lemons are still scarce and firm. Quotations are as follows :-Rodi oranges, 200 size, \$9; 300size, \$10.50 per box : Messina lemons, \$9.50 to \$10.50 per box; bananas, yellow, \$2.50 to \$3.50; tomatoes, 90c to \$1 per box; Minnesota tomatoes, per bushel basket, \$2.75 to \$3; watermelons, \$4 to \$5.00 a dozen. California fruits are quoted: Peaches, \$2.75 per box; pears, \$4.50 per box; plums, \$2.75 to \$3.00 per box as to variety; southern plums, \$1.25 per eight pound basket; grapes, eight pound baskets, \$1.25. California grapes, \$3.75 per half crate; new apples, \$4.50 to \$5.50 per barrel. In native fruits, arrivals of blueberries dropped off very suddenly, and they were scarce, leaving dealers with orders unfilled. On the market a few were offering at 60 to 75c per pail. Saskatoon berries are also nearly over for the season, though some are obtainable at about 40c per pail. Raspberries are also getting scarce, and held at about \$2 per pail by private parties offering on the market.

HARDWARK.

The feeling is strong, in sympathy with the general situation. A Glasgow cable the first of last week reported Scotch warrants active, excited and higher, on the rumor of a corner. This is likely in connection with the story reported recently that a party of New York speculators were organizing a corner in Scotch pig. A better demand is reported in pig iron, with some advance in Scotch, but other prices

are generally steady at latest British advices and in some cases favored buyers. Tin plates were the strongest article on the list. Prices here are as follows:-Cut nails 10d, and upwards, \$3.25; I. C. tin plates, \$5.75 to \$6.25 as to grade; I. C. tiu plates double, \$11.75 to \$12.50; Canada plates, \$4 to \$4.15; sheet iron, \$4.25 to \$5.50, according to grade; iron pipe, net prices, 1 inch, 101c.; 11 inch, \$134c; 14 inch, \$164c; 2inch, 254c per foot; ingot tin, 30c per lb; bar tin, 31c per pound; sheet zinc, 71 and 8c per 15.; galvanized iron, 28 guage, 71 to 84c lb; bar iron, \$3.50 per 100 lbs ; shot, 6 to 64c per lb.; tarred felt \$2.30 to \$2.40 per 100 lbs.; barbed wire, 61 nett.

NOTS AND SUNDRIES.

Nuts-S.S. Taragona almonds, per lb. 20c; Grenoble walnuts, 19c; Sicily filberts, 15c; peanuts, white Virginias, green, per lb. 15c; do., roasted, 17c; hickory nuts, 10c; pecans, large, polished, per lb. 17c; cocoanuts, per hundred, \$9; candies in pails, 13 to 16c per lb.; Cal. comb honey, per lb. 22c; new maple sugar, in small cakes, per lb. 13c; new maple syrup in wine gall. cans, 10 to the case, per case, \$12.50.

LEATHER. LEATHER GOODS AND FINDINGS.

There is a very strong feeling in the local Owing to the continued leather market. advances cast, new stock could not se laid down to sell at ruiling prices here. Hides are away up in United States and eastern markets, South American having been quoted as high as 15c at Boston. Leather is very strong in sympathy with hides, and higher prices than have yet been obtained are expected to rule. Prices have recently advanced Ic all around at Montreal. Boots and shoes are advancing sharply in sympathy with leather. In the Winnipeg market, harness leather has been marked up le and further advances are expected soon in this article, as well as on other lines. Sole leather is very strong; trade is active. Prices are as follows: Spanish sole, 26 to 2Sc; slaughter sole, 26 to 30c; French calf. first choice \$1.25 to \$1.50; Canadian calf, 75c to \$1.00; French kip, \$1 to \$1.10; B Z kip, 85; Bourdon kip, 70c; slaughter kip, 55 to 65c; No. 1, wax upper, 40 to 45c; grain upper, 50c; harness leather, 26 to 30c for plump stock. English oak butts, 60c; buffe, 17 to 21c a foo.; cordovan, 17 to 21c; pebble, 21c; colored linings, 12c; shoe uppers, from \$1.25 to \$2.75.. Horse collars-Short straw, \$22 der dozen; long straw, \$33 per dozen; long straw bodies, \$22; Boston team (thong), \$27 per dozen.

PAPER AND STATIONERY.

The feature in this branch is the large number of small orders. Orders received for some time back have been for unusually small amounts, but their frequency has made the total trade aggregate nearly up to an average. Fall stocks of fancy and holiday goods are nearly all in and the balance are on the way, except X mas cards, which are a little later. Ordering holiday stocks is later than usual.

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.

The market was entirely bare of linseed oil for a while last week, but new stock is hourly expected. The Sucz canal trouble delayed shipments on the road. Quotations here are as follows: Turpentino in barrels, 76c per gallon; in 5 gallon cans, 81c gallon; linsced oil in barrels, raw 81c; boiled 84c; benzino and gasoline, 50c; pure oxide paints, in barrels, 90c per gallon; coal tar \$6 a barrel; Portland cement, \$4.90 a barrel; Michigan plaster, \$3.25 a barrel; putty, in bladders, 31c a pound, bulk in barrels, 3c; whiting in barrels, \$1.50 a cwt; Crown pure white lead, \$7.25; Royal Charter, \$6.75; Railroad, \$6.25; Elephant pure white lead, \$7.25; Elephant No. 1. do., \$6.25; Bulls head do., \$5.75; Calsomine, \$6 per 100 pounds ; Alabastine, \$7.25 per case of 20 packages. Window Glass, first break, \$2.10.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

Quotations are unchanged and as follows : Canadian rye whiskey, five year old, \$2.40; seven yearold, \$2.80; old rye, \$1.85; Jules Robin brandy, \$4.50; Bisquet Debouche & Co., \$4.50; Martel, vintage 1885, \$6.50; vintage 1880, \$7.50; Hennesy, \$6.50 to \$7.50, for vintage 1885 to 1880; DeKuyper gin, \$3.50; Port wine, \$2.50 and upwards; Jamaica rum, \$4 to \$4.50 DeKuyper red gin, \$12.06 per case; DeKuyper green gin, \$7.00 per case; Tom gin, \$9.00 to \$10.00; Martel and Hennesy's brandy, one star, \$15.00 per case of 12 bottles; v. o., \$20.00; v. s. o. p., \$22.50.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

WINNIPEG.

WHEAT

Wheat maintained a firm tone in leading markets last week. The sharp advance at Chicago, on Saturday, Aug. 9, owing to the frost scare on account of reports from Dakota, wa- centinued on the following Monday. On Monday the publication of the United States official crop report was another bull card. This report showed a decline of eleven points in condition of spring wheat during July, leaving the condition on August 1st represented by 83.2. However, on the basis of the government re port, as compared with last year, Minnesota and Dakota would have a crop of about 100,-000,000 bushels of wheat. There is probably something wrong in the figuring somewhere. There were sharp advances in prices on Monday, and figures were well maintained for the balance of the week. On Thursday, Minneapolis was about 5c higher than a week ago, and on Friday Chicago was about 6c higher than a week ago.

FLOUR.

The outside situation in flour is strong. Advances were reported from Minneapolis last week. Stocks at Montreal on the first of last week were on the light side, being placed at 59,000 barrels, or 11,000 barrels less than a year ago. A feature in the Montreal market was the clearing out of the stocks of flour held there by the Portage Milling Company at a cut price. Locally prices are firm and high grades have advanced 15c. Low grades were more irregular. Jobbing prices to the local trade are as follows: Patents, \$2.75; strong bakers', \$2.55; XXXX, \$1.25 to \$1.40; superfine, \$1.15 to \$1.20; middlings, \$2.75; Graham flour, \$2.55 per 100 pounds.

MILI STUFFS.

The feeling continues firm and prices have advanced \$1 to \$2 per ton. Bian is now quoted at \$13 to \$14, and shorts at \$15 to \$16 per ton.

GROUND FEED.

⁴The feeling is very strong. There is very little in the market, and this is held away up in price, so much so that the demand has been practically shut off for the present. What little is in the market is held at \$2? to \$29 per ton.

MEALS.

Cornmeal is very firm and must soon be higher. Oatmoal is also firm, and the high prices of oats, with a prospect that they will continue high, will mean high prices for oatmeal in the future. Quotations are as follows: Oatmeal, standard, \$2.50; granulated, \$2.55 per 100 lbs.; rolled oats, \$2.75 per sack of 90 lbs. Rolled oats are also obtained in 80 lb sacks at \$2.65. Cornmeal is held at \$1.50 per 100 lbs. Pot barley, \$2.75 per 100 lbs.

OATS

Oats hold firm on spot with stocks light and only taken from hard to mouth, in view of lower prices as soon as new come to market, which will not be long. Some stocks blought in earlier are being sold at a lower figure than they could now be laid down for. Only small lots are moving, at 56 to 60c per bushel. Oats lots are moving, at 56 to 60c per bushel. Oats are now bringing a price in castern Carada which would admit of shipping from Manitoba at a handsome profit to growers, being quoted at 45 to 46c at Toronto and 48 to 50c at Montreal, but these prices may not hold until our new crop is ready.

BEANS AND SPLIT PEAS.

v. aite beans are jobbing at \$2.25 per bushel in small lots. Split peas are held in the same way \$2.75 per 100 pounds.

BUTTER.

There appears to be an easier tendency still prevailing. From 12 to 124c perilb. is now about the price which is being obtained from the city trade, and 13c is about the very outside price obtained for any dairy, and from 10 to 12c is the usual range of values for common to good.

CHEESE.

Jobbing as before at 10 to 101 per 1b. EGOS.

Continue strong; 18c per dozen was obtained freely for choice fresh last week, though in some cases 17c was accepted.

LARD.

Held at \$2.15 per 20 lb. pail.

CURED MEATS.

The general tendency is firm and prices are well held. Prices are: Dry salt bacon, 10c; smoked long clear, 11c; spiced rolls, 121 to 13c; boneless breakfast bacon canvassed, 131 to 14c; smoked hams, 144 to 15c. Mess pork \$18 to \$18 50 per barrel German sausage, 9c per lb.; Bologna sausage, 8c lb.; ham, tongue and chicken sausage, 9c per 4 pound package.

DRESSED MEATS.

Have held fairly steady. It is doubtful if anything in beef brings over 6c per pound though it is quoted a from 5 to 6 dc. Mutton is unchanged at 11c, and lamb holds at 12 dc. Pork brings S to 8 dc, and veal 5 to 7c per pound as to culity pound, as to quality.

LIVE STOCK.

There has not been much doing in live stock on local account, the rage being now for ship-ping castward. The country is being scoured for stockers, and additional shipments of this class will be made. They are being picked up in the country at about \$20 to \$22 per head, or equal to 2 to 21c per pound live weight. About 3c is the top price but-chers' cattle would bring for local usa. Hogs are not moving to any extent, and are worth 5 to 51c. Only extra choice would bring the top price, and that would only be when they are wanted badly. Sheep are worth \$4 to \$5 per head and lambs \$3 to \$4 per head.

SENACA ROOT.

Dull and some only offering 20 to 22c per pound.

VEGETABLES.

The quality continues to improve, and offerings are large of first-class gality in everything. Prices are steadier, but any changes are in the direction of lower values. New potatoes are now of good quality, and are 10c lower. An order has been received for a car lot at 40c, but not filled yet. Cucumbers are 5

to 10c dozen lower. Green corn has declined nearly one-half. Green peas have dropped con-siderably. Onions are easier. Minnesota tomatoes of fine quality are offering in bushel baskets. Prices are : New potatoes, 40 to 50c per bushel. Cauliflower 75 to \$1.25 per dozen head for good to choice, poor as low as 40c. Cabbage 40 to 60c per dozen. Cucumbers, 20 to 25c per dozen. Tomatocs, 905 to 81 per 20 to 25a per dozen. Tomatoes, 905 to \$1 per box; Minnesota tomatoes, per bushel basket, \$3; green tomatoes per bushel, \$1.50. Onions, 4a lb. Green beans, 50 to 75a per bushel; peas in pod, 60 to 80c per bushel; celery, 30c por dozen heads; vegetable marrow, 75c to \$1.00 per doz. Citron, \$1 per dozen. Green stuff in bunches is quoted : Radishes, 20c per dozen bunches; beets. 20c: lettuce. 10c: green onions. 20c: beets, 20c; lettuce, 10c; green onions, 20c; rhubarb, 25 to 30c; turnips; 20c; carrots, 20c. Green corn is worth 7 to 12 ju per dozen cars.

HIDES.

Eastern markets are very firm, due to scarcity of hides in the United States. South American hides have gone away up at eastern importing points. Eastern Canada markets have ad-canced. Prices by grade in Winnipeg market are: No. 1, 5c; No. 2, 4c; No. 3, 3c per pound. Calfskins, No. 1, 5c; No. 2, 4c. Sheep pelts, are now worth 30c each for fresh killed; lambskins, 40c each for new. Tallow, 21c for rough and 41 to 5c for rendered.

WOOL

Nearly all in prices hold their own. Ordi nary unweshed is quoted at 101c and up to 11 and 12c for fine downs; washed 13 to 15c.

POULTRY.

Good spring chickens will bring 40 per pair. Good older chickens will bring 50 to 65c per pair. Turkeys will bring 121c per pound, live weight.

Personal.

A. A. Atkinson, the popular grain man, has returned to Winnipeg from his long visit east, and is receiving the congratulations of his friends over his matrimonial venture.

S. A. McGaw, of the Lake of the Woods Milling Co., returned from his extended western tr.p a week ago, and made a visit to the Gretna and Thornhill sections of Manitoba last week, returning on Friday. He reports three-quarters of the wheat cut in the Greina region.

S. Robertuon, Selkirk, Man., has sold out to F. W. Colcleugh.

E. Holland, fruits and confectionery, Brandon, Man., has sold out to T. L. Orchard.

Manitoba farmers having barley to dispose of should make an effort to market it early as possible. The McKinley bill, which proposes to greatly increase the duty on barley, will likely come into force in the United States within too months; and this will have a bad effect upon barley prices in Canada.

In the last issue of Bystander the announce ment was made that the publication will be withdrawn and the series will close with the next number. Bystander was resuscitated as expressly stated at the time, to uphold the cause of "Commercial Union" then deserted by the Toronto Mail. With the transfer of Edward Farrar from the Mail to the Ulobe the latter paper is expected to come out straight for commercial union, hence the withdrawal of the Bystander. Mr. Goldwin Smith, by his fearless and independent criticism, has made some enemies, but even many of these wai regret the withdrawal of the little publication while the readers of Bystander generalis will | be loath to part with it.

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Manitoba Crop Outlook.

The frost scare which existed in some quarters on the closing day of our last weekly report, passed over without any damage being done. In the Winnipeg and eastern sections of the province, the lowest readings of the thermometer were a good many degrees above the frost line. At some western points, how ever, it was a rather close shave, but no authen tic reports of any damage have been received from any part of the province.

The week commenced with a drizzling rain which extended over the greater portion of two days, covering about all the province and west into the territories. This injured hay to some extent and interrupted harvesting. It clear-ed up with a brisk wind on Wednesday morning, and the balance of the week was fairly favorable to harvesting, though there were some light local showers. The weather averaged rather cool for the early maturing of late grain, though some days were quite favorable. To-day (Saturday) there is a strong, cold wind, with heavy clouds passing over and generally unsettled appearance.

A good deal of wheat was cut during the , week, harvesting being well advanced in some districts. In the Gretna district a competent authority estimates three-quarters of the grain cut. In some other districts, notably about (Filot Mound, harvesting was general. In some other sections it will not be general for a few (days, while some rather geeen crops are yet noticeable. Harvest hands are scarce. Application was made at the city offices for about 1 500 men for harvesting. Where harvesting is early there are some reports to the effect that the sample is not turning out as good as was . country makes, 72 to Sc., cable, 10s.

expected, some damage having been done by the very hot weather a short time ago.

E. S. White will open a grocey and clothing store at Carberry, Man.

On the first of September J. L. Meikle will open a musical bazaar at Port Arthur.

At Montreal last week the egg market ruled firm at 15½ to 16½c, with a very fair demand.

W. H. Ashley has issued the prospectus of a weekly newspaper to be published in Boissevain, Man.

Morgan & Commerford have purchased the tailoring department of Davies & Beveridge, Nanaimo, B.C.

J. R. Costigan and J. C. F. Bown of Calgary, have formed a partnership for the practice of the legal profession.

R. Hindmarsh has disposed of his half interest in the Palace Hotel, Nanaimo, B.C., to Gus Steffin. Thos. Peters and Steffin will continuo the business.

The store lately occupied by Carbonneau, at Cypress River, Man., has been leased by S. F. Pearce who is putting in a stock of dry goods and groceries.

Logan & Co. and J. B. Henderson have started to build a large brick block at Car berry. Man. It will have 100 feet frontage on Main street and will be two stories high.

Cheese at Montical was quoted as follows on Wednesday last .- Finest western colored, Sł to Sic, facest western white, Si to Sic, town ships white and lower grades, S to Ste , French

During last week the salmon continued to run in the Fraser river, B. C. in large numbers. The canneries, however, intended closing down at the end of the week, as they do not care to pack beyond their orders, in the present unsatisfactory state of the market.

There was an increased demand for smoked hams to day says the Toronto Empire of Aug. 13, and values are stronger; in a small way a few sold at 12c, but most of them brought 121c; for green 102 to 11c was asked. Backs are steady at 11c, but bellies were offered freely at 101 to 11c.

The probabilities of a very light pack of peaches, says the Toronto Empire, is directing more attention to the 1889 pack of this goods. Usually dealers will shade prices of these at the tail end of the season, but this year they are firmly held at \$3,25 for 3's and \$2.25 for 2's. There is also a good demand from jcbbers for canned peas, and further sales were made to-day at \$1.

Produce prices at Toronto are quoted as follows by the Empire: Beans are scarce and higher. There has been a good export demand, and a lot of 500 bush was made up by purchases of local stocks at \$1.65; for small lots \$1.75 and, \$1.55 is asked. Dried apples are scarce and firm, with values somewhat uncertain. Evaporated sold sold at 91c for 200 boxes, fair quality; fine are held at 114c on spot. Eggs are coming forward freely, and are selling at 140-in-lots and 15c in small quantities. Potatoes plentiful and easy at \$1.50 per bbl. Hides, green, 63c for No. 1 cows. Wool, 21 to 23c., sheep and lambs skins, 65 to 70c.



Ohicago Board of Trade Prices.

Wheat opened with a big spurt on Monday, Aug. 11. The reports of frost which came from North Dakota on the previous Saturday started a "boom," which was increased on Monday by the publication of the official crop report, showing a serious decline in the condition of wheat during July. Wheat gained 2c on Saturday, and opened 21 to 3c higher again on Monday. September option ranged from 981 to 991c per bushel, and December from \$1.021 to \$1.031. May opened at \$1.071 and closed at \$1.07¹/₈. All other commodities advanced in price on both Saturday and Monday, except pork, which declined on Saturday, but recovered on Monday. Closing prices for fature delivery were :

	Aug.	SepL	Oct.	Dec.
Wheat.	08-1	991	-	1 03
Cora	501	509	512	519
Oats	393	393	39	391
Pork	10.75	11.20	10.90	
Lard	0.22]	6.30	6.45	6 72)
Short Ribs	6.42}	5.55	5.67]	

On Tuesday wheat opened $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1c lower, but had an upward range, and closed $\frac{3}{2}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c higher. September option ranged from 98c to $\$1.00\frac{1}{2}$, and December from $\$1.01\frac{3}{2}$ to $\$1.04\frac{1}{2}$. May wheat ranged from \$1.96 to $\$1.08\frac{1}{2}$, closing at $\$1.08\frac{1}{2}$. Corn, oats and provisions closed lower. Closing prices for futures were:

	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Dec
Wheat	99]	1.00]		1.041
Corn	433	493	50	503
Oats	387	381	33	333
Pork	11.05	11 10	10.75	
Lard	6.17	$6.27\frac{1}{2}$	6.40	6.623
Short Ribs	5.37	5.47]	5.60	[•]

Wheat opened fractionally lower on Wednesday, advanced 1 to 1½c, and declined to about the opening figures near the close of the session. May closed ½c lower than yesterday, at \$1.07³. Closing prices for futures were :

. .	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Dec
Wheat	991-1	1.003		1.04
Corn	481	483	49}	49}
Oats	373	373	371	374
Pork	11.05	11.10	10.85	
Lard	$6.12\frac{1}{2}$	6.20	6 35	6.55
Short Ribs	5.30	5.40	5.50	

Wheat closed firm and 12 cents higher on Friday. Closing prices :

	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.
Wheat	\$1.003	-	81.013
20m	483	40f	-
Oats	36}	363	
Fork	11.85	_	
Lard	6.15	6.SO	
Short Ribs	5.371	5.50	

Minneapolis Market.

Following were wheat quotations on Aug. 14 :--

•	Aug.	Sept	Dec.	On track
No. 1 hard	1 04	-	-	1.06
No. 1 northern	96]	97	993	1.01-2
No. 2 northern	95	_	_	03-93

Flour—This market was slow but stiff, the prices being forced up by the advance in wheat. Patents were held at \$5.40 to \$5.50. Bakers' sold at \$3.85 to \$4 with some held above it. The advance has been smaller on bakers' than on patents. Red dog was held at \$1.75 to \$1.85.

Bran and shorts—This market was quiet at \$12.50 to \$18 for bran \$13.75 to \$14.25 for shorts, and \$14.75 to \$15.50 for middlings,

Corn-More corn offered to arrive as about 47 to 490, Spot held at 48 to 490,

Oats - There was a weaker feeling in the oats market. More new grain is offered with the range of prices of new at 34 to 37c and old at 35 to 38c.

Feed-Sales moderate at about \$19 for No. 1 mixed feed and coarse meal about \$19.

Westminster Markets.

Daily Truth, of New Westminster, B. C., says : "New hay is beginning to make its appearance upon the market in large quantities, the tendency being to cause a drop in the prices of a couple of dollars or so per ton on account of the heavy yield throughout the province. The hay this year is of a very superior quality, no damage having been done to the crop by the local showers. Potatoes remain at a steady price, it not being likely that they will go much lower during the rest of the season. The shipment of fresh salmon on icato New York, Montre al, Toronto and Winnipeg during the past week have been larger than ever they were before, the local shippers having expressed over the Canadian Pacific over 30.000 pounds during that period. This quantity is something enormous, and simply shows that Freser river salmon is becoming more and more popular as a delicacy in the eastern homes. Plums are beginning to appear on the market, and a more delicious fruit one could not possibly wish for. The prices are fair with a downward tendency. The lumber shipments still continue to be large, and so also is the local demand. The following is a revised list of ruling prices : Hay, \$10 to \$12 per ton. Oats, \$40 per ton. Bran, \$25 per ton. Hungariau flour, \$6.25 per barrel. Oregon flour, \$5 25 per barrel. Butter, wholesale, 25c per lb; retail at 65c per roll. Eggs, retail, 40 to 50c per doz. Potatocs, 11c per lb retail ; wholesale, \$20 per ton. Mutton, wholesale, 121c per lb.; retail, 15c per lb. Veal, wholesale, 10c per lb.; retail, 124c per lb. Beef, wholesale, Sc per lb. Salmon, for shipment, 5 to 6c per 1b., wholesale. Sturgeon, wholesale, 3c per 1b.; retail, 5c per 1b. Local Plums, 5c per 1b. Cordwood, retail, \$3.50 to \$4 per cord delivered. Coal, retail, per ton, \$\$.50. Wool, wholesale, 10 to 12c per lb. Hides, \$3 per 100 lbs. green ; \$4 per 100 lbs. dry.

Montreal Stock Markets.

monorear proof mar.		
Closing quotations on Aug. 15 v Banks	vere as f Sellerr.	ollows: Buyers
Bank of Montreal	234	233
Ontario	120	115 <u>1</u>
Molson's	 `	$163\frac{1}{2}$
Toronto	225	223
Merchants	1475	146
Union		
Commerce	130	129}
Miscellancous.		
Montreal Tel	101	99 <u>j</u>
Rich. & Ont. Nav	611	60
City Pass. Ry	195	$192\frac{1}{2}$
Montreal Gas	. 2115	210 <u>j</u>
Canada N. W. Land Co	857	S24
C. P. R. (Montreal)	83 1	831
C. P. R. (London)		
Money-Time	_	_
Money-On call	5 <u>1</u>	-
	-	

Montreal Stock Market.

Largo shipments of Manitoba cattle from Montreal to Britain have gone forward. Freight rates are held at 60 shillings, without Insurance, to Glasgow and Liverpeel. Ro-

ccipts at Montreal show a falling off, due to the bad turn in the market. Export cattle were quoted at 4½ to 4{.; butchers' stock, 3½ to 4½ c for medium to good, and poor as low as 2½ to 3½c. It is evident that the export business in stockers has been overdone. Advices early last week noted a continued easy feeling in British markets, and the demand light in proportion to offerings. Liverpool cables quoted 12 to 12½ c for good to finest steers, medium about 11c, and inferior S} to 10c.

Advance in Rubber Goods.

An exchange says : There has been a steady advance in the prices of cude rubber since the middle of last year, and the top does not yet appear to have been reached. The rise has been due to a shortage in the supply. There is also an artificial rise owing to speculation, some large London operators having control of a large amount of stock. The world's supply of crude rubber has decreased, while there has been a large increase in the demand. This is not because the trees are giving out or that there are not enough trees to supply the demand. There are millions of trees that have never yet been tapped in South and Central America and Mexico, not to mention the extensive Congo forests discovered by Stanley. The trouble is that the natives employed to get out the rubber are indolent. Perhaps there is a scarcity of them.

In Canada the manufacturers of goods into which rubber chiefly enters have withdrawn regular quotations. They have advanced prices in sympathy with the advance in crude, but will only quote for present sale.

Eastern Cheese Markets.

At the cheese market at Ingersoll, Ont., on Aug. 12, thirteen factories boarded 4,000 cheese last half July make; sales reported as follows : 1,060 at S₃c. Market dull, neither factorymen or buyers being very anxious to do business. About 4,000 cheese were represented by salesmen, who did not board on account of the general depression in prices.

Butter was quoted at Montreai last week as follows: Late made creameries, 16 to 17c; finest townships, 14 to 15c; western makes, 12 to 13c.

Grain prices at Montreal were quoted as follows last week : Wheat—No. 1 hard Manitoba, \$1.24 to \$1.25; No. 2 do., \$1.22 to \$1.23. Peas.-S1 to 83c per 66 pounds, in store. Oats -48 to 50c. Feed barley—53 to 55c; good malting, do., 70c.

At Belleville, Ont., on Aug. 12, twenty-six cheese factories offered 1,145 white, \$35 colcred, total, 1,980. The sales were: White, 420 at Sic; colored, 45 at Sic. Most of the balance refused Sc to Sic on the board, but will accept the latter figure after the board. The amount boarded represented the balance of July cheese.

The Empire of Aug. 13 reports the Toronto wheat market as follows: No. 2 white was held at 94 to 95c with buyers at 93c. Northern railway points, while spring was held on Midland points all the way from 92 to 95c. Sellers of Manitoba wheat were also higher in their views, but buyers would not meet them. There were reports of offers of 50,000 hyphols now wheat at St. Catharings.

British Columbia Trade.

Since writing last your correspondent had an opportunity of visiting some of the most important farming sections in the Westminister district and so far as the outside public is concorned has pleasure in exploding the fiction that British Columbia has no farming lands. Every where on the north arm, on sea and Lulu island, in the Delta and along the Frazer on both sides as far as Chilliwack, were evidences of agricultural prosperity, such as is paralleled in few places in the Dominion of Canada. It is true that of the 500,000 acres odd of arable lands, many thousands are still uncultivated, principally owing to the high rate at which landholders place values, and perhaps nothing else is retarding this province so much as the fact that so many persons hold their lands and while they do not improve their holdings themselves, will not sell at any reasonable prices to those who will. Apart from that, however, land is rapidly coming into cultivation with promise of great success. A steep tax on unimproved property would tend to force the owners to either sell or improve and thus make the whole available area of good land productive. When it is considered that last year the province imported over a million dollars worth of goods that should have been produced within our limits, the necessity for such is apparent.

So far as crops are concerned, they are the very best. As previously stated in these columns. small fruits were limited, though giving great promise at the outset, owing to the wet weather in June, just at the season of maturity. All other fruits look exceedingly well, and especially in the newer orchards, just beginning to bear, which as a rule are much better attended to than the older ones. Pear and plum trees are very heavily laden and it is the rule to see their branches supported by numerous props. Apples will be a larger crop than over before. Hay, oats, wheat, peas and other crops are prodigious. On the Delta hay is yielding three to four tons to the acre; oats will go from 75 to 100 bushels to the acre, and wheat from 35 to 50 bushels and so on. Roots and vegetables generally are equally fine. These results are not peculiar to any one section, but characterise the whole of the Frazer river valley. So, therefore, from a farming point of view, the Province is exceedingly prosperous and the returns of this season will, from all experiences exceed the record of all provious years. That British Columbia does not raise more in fruits and cerials, than it does is no reflection on its capabilities, but is due to the fact that farming is only just beginning as an industry. Hitherto it has been desultory in character and very much hap hazard. It is surprising to observe how many settlers are coming in and how quickly farms are being put into cultivation. These new arrivals are all enterprising farmers and bound to succeed in a new country, and a great deal of individual effort is being put forward for which the province does not get credit. Ten years more will show what these pioneers are doing. It is true that the importation of natural products is on the increase, but the home consumption has increased much more rapidly and relatively speaking foreign produce is being steadily displaced by the domestic article. Two years ago the citics of British Columbia looked largely to California and Oregon for its supply of produce. Now, with the exception of such fruit as grapes and peaches,

which the province is only starting out to grow, a large proportion is supplied at home. At present wheat and barley are grown principally for "chicken feed" and are sold at so much a ton. There is no flouring mill in the province outside of Okanagon county; hence there being not enough wheat grown for export, and there being no mills in which to grind it, there was no other use for it. Besides, there has been an impi mion generally existing that the wheat grown in this district was too soft for milling purposes. Perhaps, in a few instances, this would be true, but certainly British Columbia is in as good a position to grow wheat as Oregon. Inaddition to this the milling analysis made at Montreal of a number of samples of wheat sent out by Mr. Macgowan, secretary of the Vancouver Board of Trade, to the Ogilvie Milliug Company, sufficiently proves that our wheat is excellent for milling purposes. There is besides every reason to believe that large mills for export trade will be built at Vancouver before long, which will depend upon Manitoba until the yield is large enough at home, and for mixing purposes. There are nearly a million acres of wheat land in the Okanagon country that will have an outlet as soon as the railway from Sicamous is completed. A Victoria firm who contemplate the erection of a flouring mill im that city sent out quantities of red fife seed wheat to a number of farmers in the district last spring offering to buy the crop at \$30 a ton. Barley grows well but the weather is not always propitious for harvesting. All the malt is imported for brewing rurposes.

THE COMMERCIAL.

Your correspondent had also an opportunity to see the canneries in full blast and it is a most interesting sight. The run this years has been equal to that of last year which was celebrated. The river from the mouth was covered with fisbing boats and the fishermen were simply hauling in salmon as fast as they could handle them, a single haul often filling a The cannerymen were unable to boat. handle them as fast as they were being fished. Treble the number of the cannerics could have been supplied, and as it is, the pack will be a full one, though perhaps not as large as last year, the market not justifying it. The fishermen are mainly Siwashes and the canning is done by contract by Chinese, so that little white labor is employed, and the scene that is presented, hundreds being employed, has a mixture of savagery about it, which is the least desirable feature about the industry. The cannery men look for two good years to be followed by two bad years, and the next year is likely to diminish the pack materially unless indeed the hatchery at New Westminster shall have altered the usual course of affairs.

There is nothing special to report in the way of business. It is generally good. Shipping is heavy, both through and local. Another China ship has arrived, which is three within as many weeks, denoting that trade is assuming large proportions. Real estate is better Butter is arriving in the market. California fruit is very plentiful and grapes are arriving; fresh eggs are high. There is very little fish other than salmon offering. Meats have advanced. Potatices are still on the decline.

The grocers, butchers, fruiters, etc., of Winnipeg, will hold their annual picnic on Thursday.next. Stores in these lincs will be closed, and the day will be almost a holiday in the city.



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7 50 18 00	Stony Mountain and Stonewall Kildonan, Parkdale, Lower Fort Garry and West Selkirk.	12 35 b 20 35)
7 00	Nivervillo, Otterburne, Dominion City and Emerson.	21 30 c	:
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New Westminster, B. C.

The city of New Westminster, or Westminster, as it is sometimes called for short, is situated on the north bank of the Fraser river, about fifteen miles from its mouth. The river is navigable for ocean vessels, thus giving the port every advantage as a shipping point. Steamers run to Victoria, Vancouver, Nanaimo and other posts in the province and the United States. Steamers also run up the Fraser river to the farming settlements above. This makes the finest agricultural settlements in the province tributary to the city. A large quantity of native produce, fruits, etc., is handled here. A branch from the main line of the Canadian Pacific reaches the place, and gives Westminstor every facility for railway communication enjoyed by any place in the province. A railway is also being built from the city to the United States boundary. This company is known as the Westminster Southern. The road will connect at the boundary with the Fairhaven Northern. The latter road is being built from Fairhaven north to the boundary, and also has an extension southward from Fairhaven to Seattle, and another extension castward to Spokane Falls. This road will give New Westminster connection with Puget Sound cities and the railway system of the Pacific Coast states. The grading has been about completed on the Canada side, the distance to the boundary by the road being 274 miles. It is expected the road will be completed to Fairhaven this fall, and 30 or 40 miles are completed southward from the latter place. The Spokane Falls extension will connect with the Great Northern. The Westminster Southern is controlled by local men; R. Douglas is president, John Hendry vicepresident, and T. J. Trapp secretary.

FISHING INDUSTRY.

Westminster is one of the principal industrial points in British Columbia. A large lumboring interest is centered here; this industry was dealt with in a previous article. The fishing interest on the Fraser is also an important item in the trade of the province. Last season the salmon pack on the Fraser reached 303,875 cases, out of a total for the province of 414,294 cases, the total pack being valued at about \$2,270,000. It will thus be seen that the fishing interest is a very important matter, and the city derives considerable trade from this source. There are about seventeen canneries on the river. There is also a considerable business done in shipping fresh fish. In this line D. W. Port & Co. do a large trade in shipping fresh salmon to all points along the railway eastward between the coast and Montreal, and also to New York and other cities in the United States and Eastern Canada. Wm. Viance is also engaged in the same business.

OTHER INDUSTRIES.

Fishing, lumbering and the cultivation of the soil are the three important interests contering at New Westminster, but there are a number of local industries of importance. One of these is the woollen mill, the only one in the province. This is a one-set mill, and its manufactores are blankets and flannels principally. This industry was started about three years ago, by local parties, and it has been a success. In blankets it can compete well with eastern goods. The local supply of wool is about sufficient to keep the mill going, but some Anstralian wool has been imported as an experiment.

1

The mill is operated by the Westminster Woollen Mill Company, of which H. Elliot is president and J. N. Draper secretary. The output of the mill is all turned over to Lenz & Leiser, wholesale dry goods dealers of Victoria, and the success of the mill is largely due to the enterprise of this well known firm in placing its manufactures upon the market.

Another industry is the Mainland Cigar Factory, conducted by Wm. Fietjen. The proprietor of this business makes it a point to turn out the best class of goods, and his "Mainland" and "British Lion" brands are well known all over the province. The smokers of the Pacific province are discriminating in their tastes, and they will have only choice goods. On the coast, as a rule, all cigars are sold at the same price, regardless of quality, hence the smoker might as well have a good as a poor cigar. The trade in home cigars has largely increased of late, at the expense of castern brands.

Another important industry is the foundry and machine shop of Reid & Currie. This establishment has been gradually extended to its present capacity. A new building has been erected, size 132 by 35 feet, for the foundry, and the old building, same size, is used for blacksmith and pattern shop, etc. The foundry has two brass furnaces and one iron furnace. About thirty men are employed, and general work in engines and machinery is turned out, for steamers, canneries, etc. The establishment of boiler works is contemplated. In the amount of skilled labor employed, this is one of the most important industries in the place, outside of the lumbering and sash and door industry. In addition to home work, Reid & Currie are agents for a number of eastern machinery manufacturing concerps, and they carry a full stock of carriages, wagons and general machinery.

Another leading industry is the tannery, established a dozen or so years ago by J. Rousseau. This tannery has done a good business, and has been gradually increased in capacity. Five new vats were put in this spring. The manufactures are : Sole leather, harness leather, skirting and sad lle leather, harness leather, etc., a specialty being made of belting leather, which is claimed to be the best on the coast. Mr. Rousseau also carries on a boot and shoe store, and employs from seven to ten men in the custom department, manufacturing new work from leather turned out in his tannery.

In the furniture and upholstering line there is quite an important industry carried on by Wintemute Bros. This firm carries a large stock, and manufactures on the premises quite a variety of furniture from native woods. The woods principally used are fir, cedar, spruce, birch, alder, the latter resembling cherry, also maple, of which there are several varieties. The factory is supplied with a full line of machinery for working in wood, such as brackets, turning, scroll sawing, office and store fittings, etc. Some of the native woods, such as cedar, for instance, make a very nice article of furniture, and take a fine finish in oil.

The British Columbia Monumental Works is an industry carried on by Alexander Hamilton. Work is done in American and Italian marble, Scotch, Swedish and New Brunswick granite. Mr. Hamilton is kept busy supplying orders from all parts of the province.

In addition to the establishments specified,

there are quite a number of other industries, such as shipbuilding, broweries, arated water works, harness shop, Law's foundry, etc. In connection with the fisheries, the fish hatchery should have been mentioned. This is located near Westminster, and is under the immediate care of Thos. Mowat, fishery inspector for the Dominion, who has his headquarters at New Westminster. The hatchery turned out 6,640,000 fry the past spring. Mr. Mowat estimates that from 40 to 50 million pounds of salmon were taken out of the Fraser river last season. Every effort is being made to preserve the fisheries of the province, so that they will not become depleted, as has been the case in the United States.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS.

All lines of business are well represented. In hardware there are several large houses. In this line H. T. Read & Co. carry on business in the fine Oddfellows block, with a large stock of general hardware, paints, oils, metals, etc. The business of this firm is increasing, and to accommodate this a warehouse has been crected on the railway track and river front. Campbell & Anderson are a new firm, carrying on an old business. They bought out the business of Jas. Cunningham, which was established in 1868, and was one of the oldest in the place. They carry a large stock, their large building, size 33 x 70, three flats, and a warehouse, being filled with goods in the hardware line. Mr. Anderson was formerly agent for the C. P. R. at Westminster, and is an old railroad man, having been at a number of points along the railway during construction. Mr. Campbell was six years with Jas. Cunningham. Still another large hardware establishment is that carried on by Cunningham Bros. This firm bought out Jas. Cunningham's store and tinware department some time ago, and recently they bought out E. S. Scoular & Co., in the same line. They carry on business in stoves, tinware, plumbing, heating, etc., in their old stand, and in the Scoular stand they now carry a full stock of general hardware.

In liquors E. Brown & Co. do a large jobbing trade, also in cigars. Mr. Brown is one of the old timers of the place. The goods handled are imported direct by water around Cape Horn, except in Canada whisky, which, of course, comes by rail from the East.

In textile lines, H. B. Shadwell & Co. have a fine store, and carry a good stock of dry goods and clothing. Ogle, Campbell & Freeman also have a large store-one of the apartments in the Oddfellows block-which they have filled with a fine stock of goods. Gordon & Cu. carry on business in boots and shocs, in which line they embarked early this year. Mr. Gordon came from Ottawa and bought out A. B. Wintemute, who carried on the shoe business at Westminster. In the stationery and news trade H. Morly & Co. and D. Lyall carry on business, with good stocks. Among the grocers are M. des Brisay and McLean & Morrison. The last-mentioned firm bought out Marshall , Sinclair the past spring. They also carry a line of crockery. Wm Dashwood-Jones makes a specialty of handling native fruits and produce.

Westminster has two chartered banks, the Bank of Montreal and the Bank of British Columbia. The city is well supplied with hotols, the principal commercial houses being the Queen's and the Colonial. The Colonial is kopt by R. Raymond, It has good sample

rooms and other conveniences for travellers, and has long been favorably known among commercial men, having enjoyed a large trade of this class for years. The Queen's is kept by H. G. Walker. It is a comparatively new house and is nicely furnished. The building is three storeys, with 75 feet frontage on the main street. A building has recently been erected for sample rooms. Mr. Walker is an old commercial man himself, and he will know how to take care of the boys.

The press is well represented in New Westminstor, there being two lively daily papers, the Columbian and Truth. The Columbian is published by Kennedy Bros. The daily edition is now in its ninth year. Truth is a later venture in the journalistic line, and it has not yet passed its first milestone under the present management. The editorial chair is occupied by Mr. Bailey, formerly of the Calgary Tribune, and J. M. McGregor, formerly of Winnipeg, is business manager. New Westminster's papers are in every sense a credit to the place; and those who understand the labor and expense involved in publishing a paper, will wonder how they can be profitably kept up to their standard of excellence, considering the size of their constituency.

The business places noted of course only include some of the leading establishments and industries. The total number of such institutions would be in the neighborhood of 175.

New Westminster has long ranked as the second place of importance in British Columbia, though that position is now given to Vancouver. The site of the future city was selected in 1858 by a party of Royal Engineers, with the intention that it should be the capital of the mainland province. It has a number of

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Among these are the Dominion penitentiary for British Columbia, the Central Prison for the mainland, the provincial asylum, Dominion land office, registry office, provincial land office, court-house and resident judge, sheriff, etc., provincial inmigration office, Dominion fishery inspector's office, etc. There is also a board of trade, free public library and reading room, building society, Y. M. C. A., and numerous other social societies, two hospitals, high school, Catholic college, eight churches, opera house, etc. The city is lighted with gas, and has an efficient fire department. An improved system of water-works will soon be established, the contract for the construction of the works having been let recently. A system of electric lighting and an electric street railway are also contemplated, and a company is being formed to carry out these works. The city has good natural drainage, being built on ground rising gradually from the rivor. An electric railway to connect the city with Vancouver is projected.

The place has grown steadily and has held its own from the start, while the last few years it has grown quite rapidly. Victoria capitalists have shown their faith in the place by investing in real property and buildings. Real estate has advanced steadily, and recently rapidly in value, and now stands at pretty high figures. The best business property on Columbia street is held at \$300 to \$400 per foot frontage. Dwelling houses rent for from \$15 to \$35 per month. Being one of the oldest places in the province, a number of the business men have been established many years, and as a rule the old timers are in good circumstances. Business appears to be on a satisfactory basis, though there is considerable complaint about credit. Here, as in other parts of the province, the credit 'system has been allowed to run to extremes, and there is need of reform in this direction. Local business men should combine to remedy this very serious ovil.

Westminster has the largest agricultural trade of any place in British Columbia. There is a considerable population engaged in agricultural pursuits all along the Fraser river, from the rich delta lauds up to the noted Chillivhack country and beyond. This agricultural district is largely tributary to New Westminster, and contributes greatly to the trade of the place.

Items About Trade.

Hides and leather are very firm in eastern markets and prices are looking up.

Canadian refined oil has advanced another cent in the east on account of the activity in crude, for which in various applications there is now a very sharp demand.

The Toronto Canada Grocer says there has been an advance in starch. Canada Laundry is now 43c, and Canada Corn is 62c, each having gone up 4c. The advance in the price of corn is supposed to be the basis of this upward movement.

A Toronto exchange notes that almonds, Brazil nuts. peanuts, Grenoble walnuts, have all gone up, in some cases as much as 2c above previous prices, owing to the condition of stocks at outside points. The advance in New York has caused the advance elsewhere.

Currants at Toronto were easy, says the Empire. Prunes are pretty well cleaned up. Valencia raisins are in demand from outside points; one car sold yesterday for shipment to Montreal. In jobbing lots dealers are getting 73 to Sc for off-stalk and 9c for select. Sultanas are moving at 104c for common to 12c for choice.

There has been quite an advance in dried apples at Montreal, says the *Bulletin*. Sales having been made for foreign account at 53c to 63c in round quantities, and for the few left in this market holders are firm at 7c per lb., one lot being placed at that figure. Evaporated apples have followed in the advance and prices are considerably higher at 135c to 14c per lb.

The Toronto Empire says: "W. Boulter, Bay of Quinte Canning Co., was in town and sold eight cars canned goods. He got \$2.25 for atrawherries, red and black raspberries; 95c for corn, \$1 for peas, \$2.60 for currants and gooseberries. He also reported two cars sold at Kingston yesterday, and two for Winnipeg to.day. Tomatoes sold in Kingston at \$1.02½. He says all small fruits will be scarce. It is hard to say what tomatoes will be like, but they are looking well. Corn suffered from the wet spring and is still backward."

Northwestern Ontario.

The Port Arthur breakwater will be completed this fall. It will be about 5,500 feet in length, and will give the port an excellent harbor.

Rat Portage people are so disgusted with the delay in completing the reduction works, and with the way the thing has been managed, that they are objecting to the payment of the bonus

to the company establishing the works. A petition has been circulated asking the council to declare the bonus forfeited.

Mr. Sullivan, of this town, says the Port Arthur Sentinel, is the happy possessor of five or six young apple trees, of about as many different varieties, which are all bearing fruit this year. They came principally from Owen Sound, and one of them, of the hard Russian variety, has no less than 25 large size apples on it at present. This is a practical test which clearly proves that apples can be successfully grown in this country, even when the trees only receive ordinary attention.

Assiniboia.

Nichol, of Medicine Hat, will shortly ship 200 fat sheep to the Winnipeg market.

The second annual meeting of the Territories Medical Association will be held at Medicine Hat on Friday, Aug. 20.

II. S. Scratcherd has again taken charge of his hardware business at Medicine Hat. The party to whom he sold out, having failed to come down with the cash.

It is reported that an amicable arrangement has been arrived at between the Canadian Pacific and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, in consequence of which the former company will withdraw its steamships from California ports, and the latter company will abandon its intention of sending its steamers to Victoria. This will again cut Victoria out of the hope of immediately becoming a direct port in the trans-Pacific trade.



As Red Cedar is the proper name for the timber of this province that has been commonly called cedar, without the qualifying word RED, I will hereafter designate my shingles and lumber manufactured from this timber as



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Heintzman Pianos, Karn Organs and Raymond Sewing Machines

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Some Victoria Industries.

Victoria, B. C., is not behind in industries. some of the manufacturing establishments being conducted on a large scale. In iron works there are three or four establishments, the most important of which is the Albion Iron Works. This is the largest industrial concern in British Columbia, and it is carried on ou a scale of magnitude which would be a surprise to many. The works are complete in every department, and are capable of turning out almost anything in iron, heavy or light. Some of the manufactures are engines, boilers, stoves, etc. Railway, shipping, mining, saw mill and other classes of work keep the establishment busy. The works are capable of building an iron ship throughout, including the muchinery, which means that machinery can also be supplied for wooden steamers. The repairs to the British war ship Amphion, were done by the Albion Iron Works costing \$150,000. The works cover four acres, and give employment to 300 men. Work is often kept up night and day, the shops being lighted by electricity for night work. W. F. Ballen is the business manager of the establishment.

There is quite an industry in lumber, sash, doors, blinds and wood-working. The establishments in this line number five or six. They were recently referred to in an article on lumbering in this journal.

An important industry is the bis uit factory, carried on by M. R. Smith & Co. A large business is done in sea bicsuit, pilot bread, etc., which is supplied to sealers and other ships. Bread, crackers, biscuits, etc., of all kinds are manufactured. A fine new factory was erected about a year ago in the James Bay section of the city. Mr. Smith, sr., is an old timer, and he has built up the business to its present importance. The factory has a capacity of fifty barrels of flour per day, and employs between fifteen and twenty hands. The industry has some disadvantages to contend with, such as

the duty on flour, high freight rates on shipments to interior points, and to the fact that some local dealers continue to purchase east, in preference to supporting a home industry which could do just as well by them. This, however, is a feature of trade the world over.

The Victoria rice mill is another important industry, conducted by Hall, Ross & Co. There are only two rice mills in Canada, and this is one of them. This mill supplies the trade with rice as far east as Winnipeg. The mill was established in 1885, and is now quite an extensive business, over 3,00C tons of rice being handled annually. The buildings are of stone. A fine large wharf and sheds extend down to the water front into deep water. The power for the machines is generated by a 160 horsepower Corliss er gine, supplied with steam by two large boilers. Rice meal, rice flour, chit rice and granulated rice for malt, are prepared. The later is used for malt in the manufacture of la ,ar beer, and large quantities are exported to San Francisco for this purpose. The value of the plant is over \$75,000, and thirty five men are employed. The company owns its own ship, named the Thermopula, a 1,000 tons vessel, and one of the fastest sailers on Pacific waters. This ship is engaged coustantly in bringing rice from Japan and Siam principally, for the mill. The prohibiting of exporting rice from China prevents bringing rice from that country to any extent. A large brick warehouse 90x45 feet is being erczted for storing the manufactures of the mill A roller flour mill is also being established by the company, and this will be operated in connection with the rice mill. The flour mill is a solid stone building 45x120 feet, and the mill will have a capacity of 200 barrels of flour per day. It will be full roller process. The mill will be completed in September. The company imported a quantity of hard wheat from Manitoba last spring, and distributed this free among the farmers of Vancouver Island anu the neighboring mainland, with the object of inducing them to grow wheat. If the experiment proves successful, it will be a great advantage to the province. It is the idea to send the company's ship to Asia loaded with flour, when on her trips after rice. This would give her a cargo each way. T. B. Hall, manager of this important industry, is a pleasant and unassuming gentleman, with whom it is a pleasure to do business.

Brackman & Ker own and operate an oatmeal and grist mill at Saanich, a fine agricultural settlement a short distance north of Victoria. The mill has a capacity of four tons of oatmeal per day, also rolled oats, cracked wheat, split peas, etc., are manufactured. Flour is made principally for farmers of the district. The mill is 45x100 feet, three stories high. The firm carries on a general grain, flour, feed and produce business in Victoria, in addition to operating the mills at Saanich. A large business is done in the city, and in order to accommodate this a large brick building was erected last fall by this firm, at a cost of \$10,000. It has a frontage of thirty feet, by 100 deep, with three stories and basement. The city business is of a wholesale nature, and supplies are brought in from the east and from the United States, in addition to the manufactures of the local mill. A large quantity of potatoes were imported last spring by this firm, some coming from as far as Chicago and solling as high as \$50 per ton. This was due to the great scarcity of potatoes on the coast last winter, and is not a usual price. They have at times sold as low as \$5 to \$10 per ton, and usually job at \$15 to \$20 per ton.

In furniture there is quite an extensive local industry, there being three or four establishments in this line. John Weiler carries on an extensive manufacturing business in furniture, and his factory gives employment to about forty men. Furniture is turned out for local use and export. His trade oxtends all over the province and shipments are made to China, Japan and

other points. The factory is a large, three story building, and it is supplied with modern machinery, enlargements are constantly being made. Besides the factory Mr. Weiler has a large warehouse and show rooms in the business portion of the city. The ware rooms are on an extensive scale, and afford 40,000 square feet of floor room. An addition to the warehouse, 50x100 feet. three storey's, has been built. These extensive premises are filled with furniture of all kinds, carpets, oil cloths and house furnishings generally. Lines not manufactured are imported direct. Furniture is manufactured from such nativo woods as maple, cedar, fir, pine, spruce, alder, etc. Some hardwood lumber is also brought in for use in the factory. This factory, started at first almost as an experiment, has proved that furgiture can be manufactured successfully at Victo.ia.

Henry Short, manufacturer of guns, etc., is an old timer, and has been established in Victoria since 1862. Mr. Short is a thoroughly practical man himself, having learned the business with the Richardson's and Allshorts, of Cork, Ireland. Besides his mechanical department, he carries a large stock of sporting goods of all kinds. British Columbia is the sportsman's paradice, and it is but natural to find a large demand for sporting goods.

In clothing considerable work is done in Victoria. T. B. Pearson & Co. started in this line some time ago, commencing at first with shirts, but now they manufacture clothing generally. They have a large establishment, the machines being operated by power, and employ thirty hands. J. Piercy & Co. are also engaged in the manufacture of clothing, including pants, overalls, etc. They also do a jobbing trade in dry goods, and are agents for McMaster & Co., wholesale dry goods, Toronto They employ about thirty to forty men.

There are several brewerics and two establishments engaged in the manufacture of wrated waters, syrups, essences, etc. These are carried on by A. Phillips & Son, and C. Morley, respectively.

The shoe factory carried on by The Ames Holden Company, is an important industry, giving employment to a considerable number of men. A. C. Flummerfelt is the resident manager of this business. A general wholesale trade in boots and shoes is done, in addition to locally manufactured goods.

Kellar & Burris carry on the pottery works near the Esquimalt road, a short distance out of the city. They were burned out some time ago, but have replaced their buildings and plant on an extended scale. The manufactures are sewer pipe, terra cotta work, chimney tops, drain tile and general pottery work. They have four kinds of clay on their property, suitable for use in the works. The bed of clay is forty feet deep, in four layers, each layer suitable for a different kind of pottery work. One layer is a fine blue clay. Plaster Paris ornamental work is also made, some very fine work in this line being turned out. The establishment covers nearly three acres, and gives employment to thirty men. About \$25,000 is invested in the enterprise.

In wagons and carriages there is strong comretition from goods brought in from the east. However, there is considerable local work done in these goods. Many require a better article than is usually offered ready-made, and when this is the case they go to the local maker. There are several carriage shops. R. T. Williams, 'book-binder, blank book and rubber stamp manufacturer, has an extensive establishment, employing about twenty hands, Mr. Williams is publisher of the British Columbia 'directorics, which he has issued at regular intervals for a number of years.

These include some of the principal industries. There are many others, such as three or four cigar factories, Pendray's soap factory, brickyards, tanneries, shipyards, ice works, and numerous smaller concerns.

British Columbia.

William Harrison, stationery, Vancouver, is about to re-open.

Bentley & Swan, general store, Comox, have dissolved partnership.

G. C. Sauer & Co., wholesale liquor, Victoria, Conver appointed.

Two, a vessels were recently leading coal at Neuaimo and Departuro Bay.

Mr. Elworthy has been installed as secretary of the Victoria board of trade.

Hon. C. H. Tupper will visit the province to look into "... o fishery question.

Jowett al Haig have commenced business at Revelstoke as mining, timber, and real estate brokers.

A fine display of mineral specimens from the Kootenay district will be made at the Toronto exhibition.

Robert Mathison, Jr., has disposed of his job printing business at Vancouver to E. W. Evans and J. W. Hastings.

Norris & Flummerfelt have purchased the Heathorn tannery at Victoria for \$3,000, and will put the plant in operation at once.

Customs returns at Victoria for July show imports of \$264,064, and total collections of \$66,901, against collections of \$59,249 a year ago.

A. Lawrence, manufacturer of confectionery, Victoria, has taken a partner in the person of Geo. A. McCulloch. The firm will be known as Lawrence & McCulloch.

The prospectus of the Black Jack Quarts Company of Barkerville. Caribo, has been issued. The capital stock of the company is \$120,000, divided into 60,000 shares of \$2 each.

On his recent visit to i oris, Hon. Mr. Dewdney was interviewed .e. /e to a grant for the improvement of the Victoria harbor. The hon. gentleman promised that the request would be considered.

Lyman Banks, who represents Eastern capitalists, has bonded 7,000 acres of coal lands, at Fort Rupert, Vancouver Island. He has purchased a diamond drill and an outfit of mining machinery. Boring will be commenced at onco.

The lockout at the Wellington coal mine continues. Great indignation has been caused by the sending of troops to the scere of the trouble as it is claimed their presence was altogether unnecessary, no unlawful acts having either been committed or contemplated.

The stone-cutters of Victoria have organized a union, and notified contractors that on and after the 23rd of October next they will work only eight hours a day, wages to remain as at present. Stone-cutters' wages are from \$4.50 to \$5 per day for nine hours work.

The following are coal shipments in tons from the Vancouver island mines for July :-- New Vancouver Coal Company, 27,845; Wellington, 296; East Wellington, 2,572; Union Mine, 13,650; total tons, 44,363. The strike at Wellington greatly decreases the output.

The British Columbia Fruit Growers' exhibition which was opened at New Westminster, by Lieutentant-Governor Nelson, has been pronounced a great success. A magnificient display of the various fruits grown in the province was m.udo, and these showed great progress over the first exhibition held last year. The display was indeed a revelation to those not acquainted with British Columbia as a fruit growing country.

The Vancouver board of trade is protesting energetically against the crection of another solid bridge without swing across Falso Creek, holding that the creek is valuable for purposes of navigation. The C.P.R. Company has already a bridge without swing across the creek which is a serious impediment to navigation, and now the city council has undertaken to build another bridge. An injunction has been served restraining the construction of this bridge. A strong communication has been sent to Ottawa on the subject. False Creek is simply a tidal basin. Saw mills and other industries are located on the creek, and it is now navigated to a considerable extent by stcamers of light draft. The creek is a valuable adjunct to Vancouver's facilities as a port, and it should be improved with this end in view, rather than to allow its usefulness to be impaired.

Victoria business men are chuckling over the turn of events in connection with the Asia stcamers. Victoria has tried hard to induce the powers that be to allow the Asia steamers of the C. P. R. line to call at that place, but without avail. The steamers have gone direct to Vancouver and passed by Victoria. Now, owing to competition between the C. P. P. line and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company of San Francisco, the latter line has decided to establish a permanent calling station for the north coast at Victoria. Victoria, therefore, gets direct connection with the Orient. President Rice, of the San Francisco line, recently visited Victoria, and while there stated that Victoria had been determined on as the best place for a terminus of the steamship line on the north coast, and that hereafter all passengers and freight from China would be booked for Victoria direct. Mr. Rice said to the president of the Victoria board of trade that arrangements for coaling, etc., had been made, and the calling of the steamships would be a permanent thing.

At the recent half-yearly meeting of the Bank of British Columbia, held in London, England, a dividend on the paid-up capital of the Bank at the rate of six per cent per annum, and a bonus of one per cent, free of income tax for the half-year ending Juno was declared. The chairman gave a most satisfactory account of the business of the bank. For the half-year ending June 30, 1890, the net profits have been say $\pm 36,750$. For the same period during 1889 they were $\pm 29,800$ while in 1889 they were during the corresponding period $\pm 33,369$. We propose, said the chairman, that we should again strengthen our reserve by adding $\pm 5,000$ to it; and we propose to liquidate the expenses incurred in connection with our new premises. About $\pm 8,147$ will be carried forward. The increase in the capital of 5,000 shares have all been placed, with very fow exceptions among the shareholders; every penny of the capital has been paid'up, and the premium has been placed to the credit of the reserve fur l. That fund will now amount to $\pm 200,000$.



February 1st, 1890, the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway and Branches became the

GreatNorthern R'yLine

With 3,300 miles of steel track it runs through 62 com-ties in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Mon-tana, reaching all principal points srom St. Paul, Minne-apolis, West Superior and Daluth. It furnishes through close connections, the best and cheapest route to all points in Idaho, Utah, California, Oregon, Washington, British Colambia, Alaska, the Lana-dian Northwest and Manitoba. It is the only American line west of Chicago having a track laid with 75 pound steel rail and owning its entre magnificent equipment of elegant Dining and Sleeping Cars, handsome Day Coaches and Free Colonist Sleepers. It is the only line running through the great Milk River Reservation, with solid trains without change to Chinook, Benton, Great Fail, Helena and Butte. It has three henes in the Red River valley, is the only hne to the Turtle Mountains and has three lines in South Dakota.

to the T Dakota.

It reaches the largest area of free Government land of

It reaches the largest area of free Government land of agricultural value now remaining in the country. It is the principal line to Lake Minnetonka and the of Minnesota. It is the direct route between St. Paul, Minneapolis, Anoka, St Cloud, Duluth, West Superior, Fergus Falls, Crookston, Moorhead, Pargo, Grand Forks, Gratton, Winnipeg, De ils Lake, Eliendale, Abertleen, Huron, Watertown, Sioux Falls and Sioux City. pleasure, fishing and hunting resorts of the Park Region

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CHICAGO, OMAHA AND KANSAS CITY. The ONLY like to Chicago running Pullman and Wagner Vestibuled Trains. APThese Vestibuled Trains are limited as to time but not limited as to number of passengers. All classes of Pas-sengers carriel, with separate apartments for each class, and NO EXTRA FARES. Trains Eastward will run as follows: Leave Minnea-polis 6.50 p.m.; St. Paul 7.30 p.m. Arrive Milwaukee 7.40 p⁴m; Chicago 6.20 a.m. The Sleeping Cars on these trains have been prepared especially for this scritec, and together with the Vestibu-led Dining Cars, Ceaches and Baggage Cars are the finest equipped trains of their class in the world. Treater at Low srit RATE, and good on these Vestibuled Trains, can be secured at the following offices: St. Paul, 159 East Third Street; Minneapolis, 13 Nicollet House Block; Duluth, 112 West Superior Street; also at St. Paul and Minneapolis Union Depots and at offices of connecting lines Steeping car accommodation secured an advance. NOTE—The above advertised time is the actual running

NOTE—The above advertised time is the actual running time, and the motto of the Northwestern Line is "AL-WAYS ON TIME."

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North	Bound			South	Bound
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i £≘g	Classical Series	es r		118 Class	1285
For	201	E.	Central Standard Time.	20 H	202
1.15p 1.00p	5.27p	3.0	A Winnipeg b Portage Junction . St. Norbert Cartier St Agatho Silver Plains	10.05a 10.13a	5.15p 5.45p
12.33p	5.13p	9.3	St. Norbert	10.27a	6.04p
12.00p 11.29a	4.35p	23.5	St Agathe	10.41a 11.00a	6.55p
11.00a 10.35a	4.300	27.4	Union Point	11.10a	7.10p
9 58a	4.00p	40.4	Union Point Silver Plains Morris Letellier West Lynne D. Pembina Winnipeg Junction Brainerd Duluth Uluth Minneapolis D. S. Faul	11 40a	7.27µ 7.54p
9.27a 8.44a	3.45p 3.23p	46.8		11.56a 12.18p	8.17p 844p
8.00a	3.03p 2.50p	65.0	West Lynne	12.40p	9.30p
7.005	2.50p	163.1	Grand Forks	4.45p	9.35p
	6.253	267	Winnipeg Junction	9.10p	
	8.00p	464	Duluth	7.00a	
	8.35a 8.00n	481	D St. Paul A	6.35a 7.05a	
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Prof.	e le le		Main Line. Northern Pacific	No. 1. Pecific Mail.	prei a
844	No. Mula		Railway	252	N d H
4.162	9.45a	267			
8.05p	2.051	487	Winnipeg Junction Bismarck Miles City Lavingstone Helena Spokane Falls Pascoo Junction Pascoo Junction	9 27a	11 30p
10.00p	4 055	1012	Lavingstono	8 00a	8.15p
4 45p	10.55p	1172	Spok me Felle	1.50p	1.303
5.25p	12.452	1699	Pascoo Junction;	11.2%a	10.50p
7.00a			via Cascado div)		20.000
			Portland	6 39a	6.30p
0 CCp	7.005	2050	(via Pacific div.)		· · ·
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10,13a 9,40a	18	••••	Portage Junction	• •• •••••	5.17p 6.04p
9.17a 8.52a	21 29	•••	White Flains Gravel Pit	•••••	6 27p 6.53p
831a	S5 ·		Eustace		'714p
8.08a 7.41a	42 f0		Oakville	· · · · · · ·	7.37 8 05p
7.250	55		Portage la Prairie		8.20p
	3	IORI	IS-BRANDON BRANCH		
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xed.	E a E		STATIONS.	1	225
222	253				325
3.45p	40			!	12 20p
3.11p 2.33p	61		Lowe's		12.53p
2 18p	66		Roland		1.45p
1.52p	73 S0	••••	Roschank Miami † Deerwood		2.15p 2.40p
12.34p					
12.15p 11.47a	102	••••	Alta	•••••	4.17p
11.264	108	•••••	Scherset		4 38p 4,59p
10 4Sa	119 '		Maricapolis		5.15p
10.04a	126	••••	Greenway		5.37p 5.57p
9.31a	149		Balder		6 30p
9.05a 8 20a	160 '	•••••	Wawanesa f	!	17.45p
7.49a			Rounthwaite	1	-8.20D
7.24a 7 00a	185	••••	Martinville Brandon		9.30p
t Mea	ls.				
Nos.	117 and	d 118 d 1∞	run daily. will run daily except S	under	
Nos.	5 and () run	dally except Sunday.		
No.	7 will r	un X	dally except Sunday. ondays, Wednesdays and icsdays, Thursdays and S	t Frida torda:	TR
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Nos. 11	7 and 1	18.			
			be carried on all regular f H. SWIN		trains.
J. አ. (Ge	ncral)	ana	cr, Genera	N Agei	jt,
	1	Winn	ipeg.	<u>የ</u> ቤ	inipeg

Manitoba and Northwestern Ry. TIME CARD

Taking Effect Monday, June 16th, 1890.

PASS Tuesday Thursday and Saturday	Miles from Winni- peg.	STATIONS.	PA58 Monday Wednesdy and Fridays
LEAVE 11 00 ar 12 50) do 13 00) 14 45 15 50 16 45 ar 17 45	0 56 91 117 135 150	Winnipeg. Winnipeg. Portage la Prairie f Gladstode. Neepawa. Minnedosa Rapid City	ARRIVE 17 20 15 30 de 15 20 ar 13 65 12 28 11 45 10 10 de
$ \begin{array}{r} 18 24 \\ 19 45 \\ 20 25 \\ 21 55 \end{array} $	130 171 194 211	Thr Binscarth	9 57 8 55 de 7 55
$\frac{ar 21 05}{21 32}$	223 236	Thr) c Langenburg D	7 15 de 6 48
22 30 24 00 ARRIVE	262	Thr } c Saltcoats D	5 50 de LEAVE

t Meals. A Thursdays and Saturdays. B Wednesdays. C Thurs-days and Saturdays. D Mondays and Fridays. If any passengers for stations between Winnipeg and Portage in Prairie, train will stop to let off, and when fiaryed to take on passengers. W. R. BAKER,

A. M'DONALD, Asst.-Gen. Pass'gr Agent. Gen. Super't.

N. W. C. & N. Co's Railway TIME TABLE.

Read Down.		Read Up.
GOING RAST.	STATIONS.	GOING WEST.
No. 1 Daug.		No. 2 Daily.
14 00 De	Lethbridge	Ar 1 30
15 55	Woodpecker	
No. 1 Dauy. 14 00 De 15 55 18 50	Purple Springs	
17 45 Ar }	4 Creases Inka	01 /E
18 00 Do 7	r orassy nake	
13 00	- Unerry Coulce	
20 00	Winnifed	J De 20 00
		·····] Ar 19 55
20 55 22 10 Ar	.Seven Persons	
22 10 Ar	Dunmore	De 17 30
	† Mcals.	
E. T. GALT,	J. BAILEY.	
Manager.		Supt.
Lothbridge.		Supt., Lethbridge.

THT-

Northern Pacific And Maniteba Railway.

Can now give passengers the choice of going to Eastern Danada or the United States by either

ALL-RAIL OR LAKE AND RAIL.

According to recent changes in time tables, passengers can now make a continuous trip to the East what the all-rail route, making better time than by any other route. It is the only line by which connection can be made with the magnificent steamers of the Lake Superior Transic Co. and Northwest Transportation Co. five days out of the week. "ording passengers a pleasant trip through the lakes. All Baggage dettined for Points in Canada checked through, doing away with Customs troubles.

Ocean Passage and Berths Secured To and from Great Britain and Europe. All first-class Steamship Lines represented.

Round Trip Excursion Tickets To Pacific Coast, Good for Six Months.

For fuil information call on or write to any of the Company's Agents.

H. J. BELCH, City Ticket Agent, 456 Main Street, Winnipeg.

H. SWINFORD, General Agent, General Office Building, Water Street, Winnipeg. J. M. GRAHAM, General Manager.

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