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(Opposite Queen's Hotel.)

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Attention this summer is largely directed to the Sunset Province of the Dominion. All those desirous of obtaining information regarding its mines, farm and fruit lands, timber, real estate, or any other subject connected with its resources, are invited to communicate with C. WHETHAM & CO., real estate, insurance, mining, financial, mercantile and commission agents, Vancouver, who will take pleasure in replying fully and promptly to all inquiries.

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The Commercial

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

Eighth Year of Publication.

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

WINNIPEG, JULY 21, 1890.

Manitoba.

A. W. Bailey, dealer in harness, Rapid City, has added boots and shoes to his business.

Thos. Spence, second-hand dealer, Brandon, has closed out and removed to Wawanesa.

J. A. Rogers, dealer in furs, hats and caps, Winnipeg, has closed out his business here.

M. Banks, formerly of Winnipeg and late of Miami, has opened a drug store at Carman.

The Morden Farmers' Club has received a cartload of binding twine from the Dartmouth Mills, Nova Scotia.

The well-known firm of Abrams & Esau, Gretna, are making a change in the name as follows: "Esau & Loewen."

P. Gallagher & Sons, of Winnipeg, have purchased from Wm. Usher, of Carman, 30 head of cattle for the sum of \$1,600 cash.

Thirty houses, says the *Portage Review*, have been built this summer or are in course of construction west of the Grand Pacific Hotel.

A Winnipeg employment agency reports that the demand for labor is very largely in excess of the supply. Farm and railway laborers are very scarce.

W. R. Ross, of Pentland & Co., is building a stone store at Hollaad. It will be two storeys high, and when finished will be a handsome and substantial edifice.

W. J. Mitchell, formerly of the Mitchell Drug Company, Winnipeg, took his departure last week for Toronto. He was presented by his late employees with a handsome cane before leaving the city.

G. Hector Clames, representing the *Canadian Grocer*, published at Toronto, was in Winnipeg

last week. He will go as far west as the coast in the interest of his journal, which the trade will find a valuable publication.

The list of Manitoba journals continues to increase. The latest is the *Carman Weekly Standard*, published at Carman by E. A. Burbank. The *Standard* has an excellent constituency, and we wish it success.

The Winnipeg exhibition committee met Hon. Mr. Dewdney when in the city last week and made him an offer of \$20 per acre for the 80 acres of Dominion Government land just north of the C.P.R. track. Mr. Dewdney said he would recommend the offer for acceptance.

As a result of the dry season and scarcity of wild hay last year, a good many farmers have this year undertaken to experiment with cultivated grasses. A good deal of millet and Hungarian grass has been sown. One retail seed dealer in Winnipeg, who only sold a couple of hundred bushels of this seed last year, had his sales of this article increased this year to over 1,500 bushels.

An electric light company has been formed at Portage la Prairie. It is to be called the "Portage Electric Co.," and possesses a capital of \$20,000. A station will be erected on Tupper St. and a plant consisting of a 650 light Huston & Thompson dynamo run by a 65 horse-power high speed engine. The system is alternating and the wires will extend from Garland St. east to T. A. Garland's west, and as far north as the C.P.R. track. The wire used will be all of the best K.K. insulated copper and will be otherwise efficiently protected according to law. The dynamo used will be of the Huston & Thompson manufacture and will supply a maximum current of 2,000 volts. The work it is estimated will be finished and the Portage lighted by electricity within two months.

Assiniboia.

R. H. Williams and A. D. Ferguson are erecting a brick block at Regina.

The report contradicted in last week's *COMMERCIAL* that Macaulay, Higginbottom & Co., general merchants, Whitewood, were dissolving partnership, arose from the fact that Mr. Macaulay is at present in Vancouver, where he is disposing of some produce, and doing business for some eastern manufacturing concerns. He has no intention of withdrawing from the Whitewood business, and expects to return thither in the fall.

Shearing is over in this district and though the wool has not been all weighed, enough has been handled to enable a fair estimate to be made. This estimate places the amount at something over 100,000 pounds. Thyne & Hole, who sold this week to Hallam, of Toronto, for 13c, had a total clip of over 15,000 pounds. The total clip on the C.A.C. & C. Co.'s Dunmore farm is estimated at 70,000 pounds. One of the bands averaged 7½ pounds throughout. The weights of some of the fleeces are remarkable. One four year old wether clipped 20 pounds and two others 15 pounds each, while numbers produced all the way from 9 to 12 pounds of wool.

The Keewatin Lumbering Co. have been awarded the contract for supplying the lumber for the new elevator to be built by the Assiniboine Milling Company at Portage la Prairie, Man.

Alberta.

Mr. Gillespie, tea dealer, Calgary, has assigned.

W. A. Allan, of Octawa; Henry Lejeune, J. H. Secretan, A. F. Eden, and H. Archibald, of Winnipeg, have been incorporated by letters patent as the Crowfoot Coal Company, limited, with a capital of \$250,000.

Dr. Lafferty, mayor of Calgary, has received a telegram saying that the Hon. E. Dewdney, Minister of Interior, will visit that place on Monday, the 21st inst., and turn the first sod of the Calgary and Edmonton railway.

Northwestern Ontario.

Letters patent have been issued incorporating the Silver Centre Mining Company of Ontario (limited), with a capital stock of \$300,000.

The Northwest Transportation Company's new boat Monarch, which will run between Sarnia and Port Arthur, is one of the largest on the lakes. She will cost when completed between \$150,000 and \$200,000.

A petition has been prepared and is to be circulated along Rainy River to ask the Dominion Government to improve the rapids on the river so that boats will not have the same amount of danger to contend with as they have now and to enable the boats to make better time.

A Port Arthur telegram says: "A new vein has been struck in the Porcupine location lately purchased by the Badger Company, which even excels in richness that on which they are now mining. Argentiferous galena carrying 700 ounces of silver per ton has been discovered 150 miles east of Port Arthur. This opens an entirely new silver belt."

The Exhibition.

Notwithstanding the defeat of the exhibition by-law in Winnipeg, the projectors will go right on and complete the organization of the association, so that everything will be in readiness for an exhibition next year. It is so evident that the last by-law was defeated merely through carelessness, that in all probability another by-law will be submitted to the electors at the time of the next municipal elections.

Grain and Milling.

John Dilworth is building an elevator at High Bluff, Manitoba.

A heavy breakdown occurred at the Assiniboine Mills, Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, recently. The nut had worked from the end of the piston rod and the piston was displaced causing a general break up in the cylinder and breaking the ponderous crank. The machinery has been dissected and the parts sent to Winnipeg for repair.

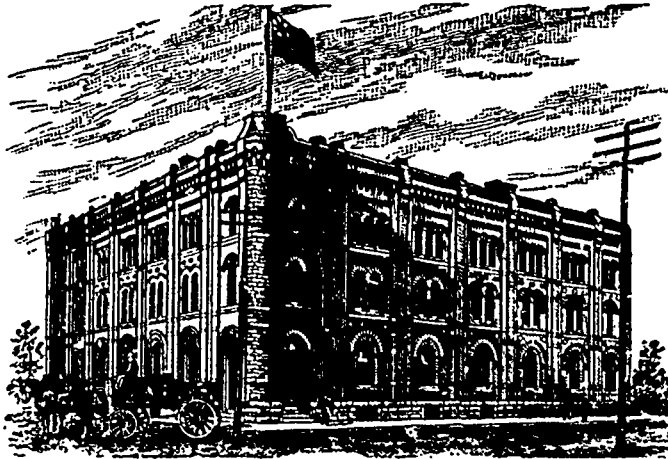
British Columbia.

The Depot hotel, a new house, has been opened at Westminster by P. Bilodeau.

N. C. McKeen & Son, grocers, Westminster, have dissolved partnership. N. C. McKeen will continue the business.

A Victoria dispatch says the Cariboo stago was "opped" by highwaymen near Ashcroft, B.C. It is not known how much booty they secured, as particulars are not yet obtainable.

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TRADE ONLY.



GOODS SOLD TO THE
TRADE ONLY.

G. F. & J. GALT,
DIRECT IMPORTERS
TEAS, SUGARS, WINES, LIQUORS and GENERAL GROCERIES
CORNER PRINCESS AND BANNATYNE STREETS, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Canadian Pacific Telegraph.

This system is becoming an important one throughout Canada. In an interview with a reporter, Superintendent Jenkins, of the C.P.R. system, gave the following statement of the operations of the company:—

"Construction operations are very brisk with us in Eastern Canada and the Maritime Provinces. Our system there is being much enlarged between important centres and is otherwise being greatly extended. On the western division considerable work is already in hand, or arranged for this year. The line along the Regina and Long Lake railway, about 70 miles of which was put up last season, will be completed to Prince Albert, 245 miles, in six weeks or two months time. This will be a strictly standard line. Connection will be had at Saskatoon with the Government lines to Battleford and Edmonton, instead of at Qu'Appelle as at present. That part of the Government system between Qu'Appelle and Clarke's Crossing, and Clarke's Crossing and Prince Albert will be abandoned, having served its purpose. The Government may operate, as a telephone line, a portion of the line between Clarke's Crossing and Prince Albert, connecting certain stations which are some distance from the railway.

"It is expected that one hundred miles or more of new and standard line will be put up along the Calgary and Edmonton railway this year. Work will commence in a few weeks. The line along the Scuris branch is now building. A line will also be put up along the railway extension from Glenboro to Souris. An additional wire will be strung between Souris and Brandon. This will give us another and sixth wire to Brandon and place Brandon as well as Winnipeg in direct connection with all offices on these branches; "direct wires" mean "prompt service," you know. Should the crop outlook continue bright an additional wire on the Southwestern will be necessary and will be strung. We also have a gang on the line between Winnipeg and Port Arthur, effecting certain improvements and doing general repairs.

"We will shortly start the stringing of a fourth through wire to the coast to enable us to properly care for the enormous press of

transcontinental business, which is steadily increasing, coming to us from the Pacific coast as far south as San Bernadino, Cal., and from Eastern Canada, the Middle and Atlantic states. This wire will be a heavy one, No. 6 gauge, and will be duplexed. The wire is being imported from Germany, and a portion of it is now on the sea. Work will commence about August 1st. We are for the present well provided with wires east from Winnipeg.

"Manitobans, and especially Winnipeggers, may be surprised, and I think, I think, be pleased to know that Winnipeg is now one of the most important telegraph centres existing anywhere. All transcontinental business passing over our system is, in addition to the local and Canadian business passing east and west, relayed or repeated in our city office here. Direct duplex circuits are daily worked with Vancouver and San Francisco in the west, and Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal and New York in the east. From twelve to fourteen hundred messages are daily handled in our Winnipeg office, exclusive of thousands of words of press report. Our staff at present numbers, outside the messenger force and branch offices, over thirty operators.

"When do you expect a visit from Mr. Hosmer?"

"I don't know. I guess he is pretty busy. Mr. Hosmer, besides being manager of the Canadian Pacific system, is general manager of the Pacific Postal Telegraph Company, of which Mr. John W. Mackay is president, and Mr. Van Horne vice-president. He will shortly be elected a director of the Postal Telegraph Cable Co., of New York, which is our principal American connection. He is also, along with Mr. Van Horne, a director of the Commercial Cable Co., the Canadian Pacific having recently acquired a large interest in these splendid cables. We connect with the Commercial cables at New York and Canso, Nova Scotia. Our line at Canso was recently completed in order to make this connection. This gives Canadians a practically independent cable service. Canadian cablegrams are flashed back and forth entirely through British and Canadian territory. The Canadian press will no doubt soon receive their own despatches from Britain and Europe and will not be obliged to use, as is often the case now, news matter specially compiled and doctored to suit the American public."

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Jewelry, Clocks, Etc.

Tools, Material,

Etc., Etc.

Prices guaranteed as low as any House in Canada. Write for quotations. Call and see us when in the City.

433 and 435 MAIN STREET.

W. F. DOLL,

Lumber Cuttings.

Products of the forest to the amount of \$2,041,095 were exported from Canada during May.

J. A. Christie, of Brandon, is adding a planer to his saw-mill with a capacity of 90,000 feet daily.

The sawmill at Millwood, Man., is running full time with a staff of forty-five men. They are turning out about 25,000 feet of lumber per day.

The Toronto board of trade has finally adopted the rules for the inspection of pine and hardwood lumber as published in these columns a few weeks ago.

The Western Lumber Company are building a new tug at Fort Francis for Rainy Lake. About 40,000,000 feet of logs are to come down from Rainy Lake this season and about the same from the Minnesota Rivers.

Canadian grey elm is meeting with an increased demand in the Eastern States. It is rather soft wood and will not warp, and is used for furniture, imitation walnut. It usually sells for from \$18 to \$20 on the cars at Buffalo.

The Dominion Government has approved of the tariff and tolls to be charged by the Sable and Spanish Boom and Slide Company, of Algoma, on saw logs, timber and lumber passing through the booms and other works on the Spanish river.

A bill to regulate the management of lumber rafts upon the great lakes is being discussed in the House at Washington. The provisions of this bill are that rafts shall not exceed 550 feet in length, and not less than two tugs shall be employed in handling each. Any buoys that have been dragged from their place are to be replaced and proper lights must be carried. Heavy penalties are prescribed for violating the provisions of the bill.

The report of the Minister of Crown Lands recently issued, states that there are 25 saw

ills in the province of British Columbia, with daily capacity in the aggregate of 170,000 or about 275,000,000 per annum. The acreage of timber leases held from the Provincial Government amounts to 8,135,063 acres, and on Crown Lands, 10,930,400; timber leasehold, 9,420,555; private property, 3,342,352, total, 31,878,284; royalty collected, \$12,575.59; rebate on timber exported, \$3,051.48.

W. D. PETTIGREW & CO.

WHOLESALE

—DEALERS IN—

**Plaster of Paris,
Plasterer's Hair,
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First-Class in every respect! Re-fitted! Re-furnished
Good Table! Good Floors! Three best Sample Rooms
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LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO.

The most perfect Flouring Mill in Canada. CAPACITY 1,600 BARRELS A DAY.

Barrel Factory at the Mill and Grain Storage Capacity of 550,000 bushels in addition to which a system of handling Elevators are now being constructed throughout the Northwest.

All Grades of HARD WHEAT FLOUR in Barrels and Bags.

FOR QUOTATIONS AND OTHER INFORMATION APPLY TO THE MILLS,

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Stephens' Pure Liquid Colors—Various Shades for Interior and Exterior House Painting.

Stephens' Prepared Carriage Paints—In Scarlet, Black and Maroon. These Paints dry with a Rich Gloss and do not require Varnishing.

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Window Glass—Ordinary Glazing and Crystal Sheet. Single and Double Strength.

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MARKET STREET EAST, WINNIPEG.

READ, PONDER AND INVESTIGATE. **MILLERS!** READ, PONDER AND INVESTIGATE

To the Millers of Manitoba and the Northwest:

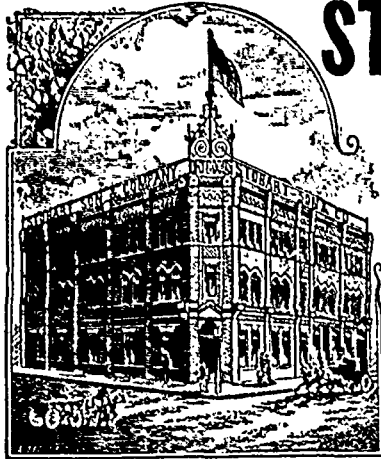
GENTLEMEN:—The Hercules Manufacturing Co. of Petrolea, Ont., beg to announce that Messrs. Robert Muir & Co. of Winnipeg have been appointed our Agents for Manitoba and the Northwest, who are prepared to give estimates on all kinds of MILL MACHINERY manufactured by us, and also on the remodeling of old mills to our latest improved system.

THE COCHRANE ONE BELT DRIVE, CONTINUOUS TRAIN OF ROLLS, which are now at the head of all others. A saving of 50% in power doing 35% more work. Can not be put out of Train. A more even granulation, giving a larger percentage of Patent Flour, thereby increasing the capacity of the Bolts. This is the mill of the future; all others have to give place to it. Why spend you time and money on Rolls which the millers of the United States and Canada have tried and found wanting and are replacing with the COCHRANE ONE BELT DRIVE.

THE HERCULES WHEAT CLEANING MACHINERY—Guaranteed to do better work in ONE operation than any other will do in FIVE. Removes fuzz entirely from end of berry—something unattempted by any other Scourer.

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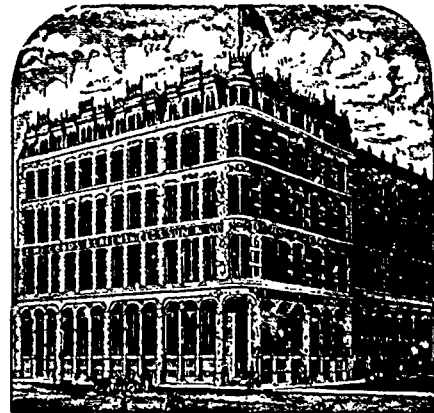
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FALL, 1890.

Travellers are now out with Fall and Winter Samples.

ALL NEW IMPORTATIONS.

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GENERAL

DRY GOODS,

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Complete Set of Samples with

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CANADIAN WOOLENS, IMPORTED WOOLENS AND TRIMMINGS.

Represented in Manitoba, Northwest and British Columbia by MR. G. H. SIMPSON.

GOLD, WHALES & HONEY.

Honey in Manitoba,
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Gold in British Columbia
And rich nuggets all through

The Colonist.

A mine of curious and interesting reading.
Have you seen it? A 32-page illustrated magazine on fine paper. A perfect guide to Western Canada from Lake Superior to the Pacific Ocean.

SEND TEN CENTS FOR SAMPLE. STAMPS TAKEN.

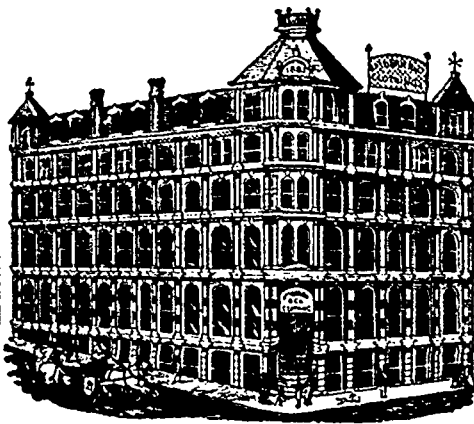
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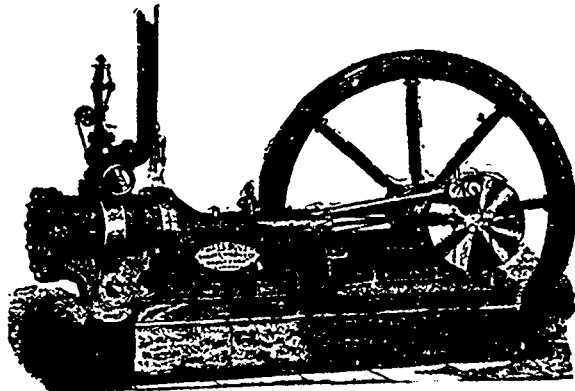
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	DAILY CAPACITY		DAILY CAPACITY
ROYAL—Montreal	1800 Barrels	POINT DOUGLAS—Winnipeg	1000 Barrels
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SOLE AGENTS FOR

BARNARD & LEA'S ELEVATOR SEPARATORS.

WRITE FOR CIRCULARS.

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, JULY 21, 1890.

FIRE PROTECTION.

The question of fire insurance is one of general interest to business men, and anything new in this direction is always worthy of attention. Fire insurance in the West has long been a burning question. Insurance rates have and are still very high here. While there has been a good deal of grumbling against the insurance companies on the one hand, the latter claim that rates are as low as they can be made considering the risks which must be taken, and the general lack of appliances in many country towns for coping with fires.

It is not at present the intention to discuss rates. The matter of providing fire protection is of as great, if not of greater, importance than that of insurance rates. In conjunction with the discussion of rates, this journal has always urged the necessity of providing every possible protection against fire. Business men as well as insurance companies are interested in preventing the destruction of property from fire. A new plan of fire protection, proposed by a Winnipeg insurance man, will therefore be of interest to merchants throughout the country.

Mr. A. Holloway, of this city, has recently published a circular giving particulars of a plan of fire protection which he proposes for small towns, where other modes of protection cannot be conveniently applied. His plan is to have fire walls erected at stated distances, to serve as a break in the long rows of wooden buildings. Our smaller prairie towns are made up almost entirely of wooden buildings, and as a rule these buildings are strung along in a row, close together. A good fire wall erected here and there, would no doubt serve as an excellent break, and would save a great deal of property from destruction. Once a fire gets fairly started in one of these wooden towns, it means the destruction of all the property within its reach. This has been the experience of many western towns in the past. The cost of procuring efficient fire protective appliances is considerable, while in some instances the cost of providing a supply of water would be so great as to be beyond the means of the smaller towns. Another important matter is keeping fire protective appliances in repair, and it is often the experience that when they are needed they are not ready for use. The fire-wall would have this advantage, that it would not get out of order, and would be always on guard, and "ready for business."

Mr. Holloway claims for his system that the fire-walls can be erected "at infinitely less cost than the purchase of fire appliances." This we are not able to dispute, as we have not the necessary knowledge of building to prepare an estimate of the cost of the walls. The cost, however, would vary in different towns, according to the supply of material at hand, &c. The proposal is to have walls erected of a thickness of nine inches for two story buildings, thirteen inches thick at the base and nine inches thick on the upper story for two story buildings,

and eighteen inches thick for the two first and nine inches thick for the third story of three story buildings. The walls would extend some distance above the roof and sufficiently in the rear to protect adjoining buildings. The walls could be used by parties building on either side, thus decreasing the cost of such buildings. This is the plan proposed, and we give it for the consideration of those interested.

A plan of the town of Oak Lake, Manitoba, has been prepared by Mr. Holloway, showing insurance rates with and without the fire-walls. The rate of \$7.20 on the hotel he proposes to make \$4.50 with the fire walls. The rate of \$6.45 on the business places of the town he would reduce to \$3.15 to \$3.50. A proportionate reduction would also be made on the contents of buildings.

REFUSING BUTTER.

A little feeling has been raised between the merchants and farmers of the Morden district because the dealers of that place have decided to discontinue the custom of taking butter in trade. That the business men of Morden should come to this decision, is not at all to be wondered at. It is a well-known fact that handling butter has been the cause of a great deal of loss to merchants of late years. In fact it has been a most unprofitable business all through, and the outlook for the future is not any better. Butter values are low in all markets, and a good deal of the stuff which country merchants are obliged to take is practically unsaleable except for grease. With abundance of butter and low prices, consumers will take nothing but the choicest article, and the balance is a drug everywhere.

But aside from this aspect of the case altogether, why should merchants take butter in trade or on account any more than they should take any other article which the farmer wishes to dispose of? The farmer who wished to fill the merchant's cellar up with turnips in exchange for goods, would have as good reason to grumble at a refusal to do business on these lines, as would the farmer who was refused goods in exchange for butter. Wheat is an article of far more staple value than butter, and why should not this be taken in exchange as a matter of course?

The sooner this truck-and-trade business is done away with the better it will be for all concerned. The merchant pays legal tender for his goods, and he should dispose of them as nearly as possible in the same way. If he takes all sorts of truck in trade he is certain to lose occasionally, as he cannot be expected to know the value of produce thoroughly and attend to his other business at the same time. The best way to handle butter would be for farmers to dispose of it for cash to parties who would make a business of buying it in that way, the same as grain, cattle, meats, &c., are now bought and sold. The farmer could then take his cash to the merchant and buy goods and he would probably do better than under the exchange system.

So far as butter is concerned the truck-and-trade system has worked a great injury. It has been found practically impossible for dealers to discriminate as to quality when taking butter in trade. For fear of offending custo-

mers they have been obliged to take all qualities of butter at about the same price, and this meant that they had either to pay too much for poor butter or two little for choice. On an average the price generally paid has been in excess of real value, as many merchants have found out to their sorrow. By the refusal of merchants to take butter in exchange for their goods, the trade would be thrown into the hands of produce dealers who would buy it according to quality for what it was worth, and the result would be to place the butter trade of the country on a better footing than it ever can attain under the present system. By paying cash for butter according to quality the production of choice butter would be encouraged, and the country would be the gainer thereby. THE COMMERCIAL has more than once stated ere this that the best way to solve the butter question would be for merchants to give up taking the article in trade, and allow produce dealers to purchase it for cash for what it was worth.

[NOTE.—The article above was written on the strength of an item which appeared in the Morden Monitor. We learn from a Morden merchant that the report in the Monitor is misleading. What the Morden merchants have refused to do is to accept butter in payment of book accounts. They still take butter in trade at its cash market value when packed in new tubs, and they have also refused to supply customers with tubs free, as has been the custom in some parts of Manitoba heretofore. The Morden merchants in making this move are simply carrying out the resolution unanimously adopted at the merchants' convention held in Winnipeg last winter. The Morden merchant referred to above, says there is no bad feeling between the farmers and merchants upon the butter question.]

THE BEHRING SEA TROUBLE.

That there has been something of a back-down on the part of the United States Government from the absurd position taken on the Behring Sea difficulty, seems to be generally understood. Though there is a good deal of official secrecy as to the actual state of affairs, enough has leaked out one way and another to convince the public that such is the case. It is stated on apparently good authority, that the British Government determined that further seizures of British vessels in Behring Sea would not be tolerated, and notified the Washington authorities to this end. This report coming from London is apparently borne out by certain naval movements, such as the strengthening of the British fleet in the North Pacific and other American waters. At the same time reports come from Washington that the authorities there have flunked on the Behring Sea question. The Detroit Free Press, for instance, sarcastically remarks that Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Minister at Washington, is not now negotiating with Mr. Blaine upon this question, because "he doesn't have to," intimating thereby that the Government had backed down from its pretensions as to jurisdiction in Behring Sea. It seems to be generally conceded that Canadian sealers will not be molested this season. This would go to show that if the British Government had used a little firmness on the start and undertaken to protect British ships in pursuing a lawful avocation in Behring Sea, the question would have been satisfactorily settled long ago.

THE NORTHWESTERN MAIL.

"The mills of the gods grind slowly," says a well-known chestnut, and evidently the people along the Manitoba & Northwestern railway think there is more truth than poetry in this oft-repeated quotation. Weeks have run into months, and the months may perhaps go on to make up years, before their cry for better mail facilities is heeded by the authorities at Ottawa.

One would suppose that in such an important service as that supplied by the post office department, no time would be lost in taking advantage of every occurrence to improve the service. Such evidently is not the case. No matter what the exigencies of the situation may be, a long routine of red tape must be gone through with before a matter can be brought before the notice of these slow-going postal officials. The department must be kept up with all due dignity, and it would be very undignified to at once take steps to remedy an existing evil, simply at the prayer of the plebeian masses.

In the case of the Northwestern railway mails, it is difficult to see why there should have been any delay whatever in adapting the mail service to the altered conditions. There is every reason why the change should have been made at once, and apparently no reason for the unreasonable delay which has occurred.

The mails for the country served by the Northwestern railway are taken from Winnipeg to Portage la Prairie by the Canadian Pacific, and there transferred to the Northwestern train. The returning mail is transferred in the same way at Portage to the Canadian Pacific for Winnipeg. Formerly the passenger train service of the Northwestern railway had its eastern terminus at Portage la Prairie, and close connection was made there with the Canadian Pacific to and from Winnipeg. Some months ago, however, the Northwestern railway secured a running arrangement over the Canadian Pacific, between Portage and Winnipeg, so that its trains now run right into the city. This arrangement broke the connection at the Portage with the express on the Canadian Pacific, and the Northwestern trains are not now run so as to make connection at Portage with the mail and express service on the former road. The result is that the Northwestern express leaves the city ahead of the mail train on the Canadian Pacific, and proceeds on to the end of the road. The Canadian Pacific train, carrying the Northwestern mail, leaves the city some time later. The Northwestern mail is dumped off at the Portage, but the express on the Northwestern road has already passed on, and the mail is left over for twenty-four hours at Portage. To remedy this state of things it would only be necessary to send the Northwestern mail direct from Winnipeg by the train running over this road, instead of sending it part of the way by a later train on the Canadian Pacific, and the balance of the way by the Northwestern train the following day. The change would have involved no extra work and would have caused no inconvenience to the local postal employees. The only thing necessary is that the department should order the change, and it would be accomplished. But the thing

still goes on in the old way, ridiculous as it is, while the people are obliged to submit to great inconveniences as a result of the unnecessary delay. A change, such as that made necessary by the running of the Northwestern trains into the city, should have been made within a very few days at least, and it shows supreme disregard for the public welfare, on the part of the Ottawa postal authorities, that this matter has been allowed to go on so long in this way.

UNITED STATES CATTLE.

A very strong effort is being made in the United States to improve the conditions under which cattle may be exported to Great Britain. This effort is directed mainly to impress the British public with the belief that there is no cause for alarm as to the existence of disease among cattle in the United States. The Washington authorities have decided to station three veterinary inspectors at the principal British ports, to examine cattle coming in from the States.

Unfortunately, just at the time that an extra effort was being put forth to prove the healthfulness of United States cattle, a cargo landed in Liverpool from New York, is found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia. Under these circumstances and in the face of the actual existence of the dreaded disease among cattle imported from the United States, neither the newspapers nor the politicians of the latter country are likely to have much influence upon popular opinion in Great Britain.

The object of our neighbors to the south, of course, is to secure the removal of the restrictions placed upon cattle imported into Great Britain from their country. The fact that Canadian cattle are admitted into Great Britain free from the restrictions which have been placed upon importations from the United States, is a very sore point to the shippers of the latter country. That Canadian shippers should have an advantage not accorded themselves is very distasteful to them. Canada enjoys this exemption not as a favor shown here by Great Britain, but as an act of justice. Our cattle are free from the plague which devastates herds in the United States, and it is not only unnecessary, but it would be unjust to place restrictions upon cattle imports from this country, the same as upon cattle coming from countries affected with disease.

The advantages which we enjoy in this matter should stimulate our cattle men to even greater care in preventing the existence of disease among their herds, while shippers should use every precaution in making up their shipments. These individual efforts can be further seconded by the Government, in keeping up an efficient system of official inspection, and continuing strict quarantine on cattle brought into the country from the south.

GETTING EVEN WITH THE EAST.

Truth, published at New Westminster, B. C., endeavors to justify the imposition of a tax upon commercial travellers on the ground that it is an effort to get even with Eastern Canada on the tariff issue. *Truth* says:—

"On general terms, and as an abstract proposition, we agree that the tax complained of

is bad. If trade were free in this Canada of ours the thing would be wholly indefensible. But trade is not free, and the restrictions that exist in the general law are such that foster commercial and industrial trade of some kinds in the east while they are a hindrance to commerce here. This province is so highly taxed by the tariff that living is rendered dear, and prices of all commodities are immensely increased by it. If we are to have protection, as it is called, let us have it all round. The eastern merchant and manufacturer can carry on their operations much more cheaply than can those in the west, simply for the reason that the tariff compels us to purchase our supplies in a distant market and at much higher prices than would be the case if trade were free. This is to the advantage of the east and to the disadvantage of the west. Why, then, should things not be evened up a little by putting a local tax on the eastern man when he comes here to do business. The tax on commercial travellers is simply another form of so-called protection, and what is sauce for the goose should be sauce for the gander."

Evidently *Truth* believes that two blacks will make a white, or at least that the perpetuation of one wrong is excuse for imposing another. Would it not be better for British Columbia to make an honest effort to remedy the existing evil? The people of British Columbia have made very little effort to throw off the tariff burden, and if we mistake not, the whole body of representatives of that province in Parliament have supported protection.

While the commercial travellers' tax is an evil, it is a puny one in comparison with the greater injustices inflicted upon sections of the country through the working of our great National Policy. British Columbia, together with Manitoba and the rest of Western Canada, feels severely the burdens of protection, and it is not to be wondered at that an effort to strike back should be made.

The Tea Trade of India.

The *London Colonies and India* says that the past year was one of the greatest in importance that the Indian tea industry has ever seen. The efforts made to introduce Indian tea into other countries had been carried on on a larger scale in the past year than they had ever tried before. In United States and in Canada British-grown tea was the topic to which almost everywhere the trade was turning the most serious attention, and it was generally admitted that the future for Indian tea in those countries was assured. The statistics given in the report showed most extraordinary results. From January 1 to May 31 the figures were literally astounding, and they had almost entirely reversed the relative positions of the India and China tea that they held three years ago. The imports of Indian tea last year represented as nearly as possible £5,000,000. The imports during 1889-90 of Indian tea were 101,052,264 pounds, and of Ceylon tea 34,216,224 pounds, compared with 93,203,927 pounds of China tea. In 1884-85 the imports of China tea were 142,476,000 pounds, compared with 2,481,910 pounds of Ceylon and 61,472,112 pounds of Indian teas. The deliveries for home consumption of Indian tea had increased from 69,108,930 pounds in 1884-85 to 101,167,868 pounds in 1889-90, while Ceylon had increased from 2,046,560 pounds to 31,916,972 pounds, compared with a decrease in the same period of China tea from 116,662,279 pounds to 55,335,572 pounds.

Sugar Beets in the West.

A correspondent at Whitewood, Assinibola Territory, writes as follows:—

"The Count de Rossinao, of Whitewood, has left for France on business connected with the establishment of a beet root sugar factory at Whitewood. The Count has succeeded in getting the farmers here thoroughly interested in the scheme and three hundred of them have sown an average of five acres each with beets as an experiment. The crop promises to turn out better than anticipated, and the Count is satisfied that the finest quality of beets can be grown here, and he has also satisfied himself that the market for sugar in the West is large enough to support a home factory. He has secured statistics which show that 9,000,000 pounds of sugar are consumed in Manitoba and the western territories yearly, and that the trade is worth \$500,000. The Count says those figures alone will be sufficient inducement to decide the gentleman who propose to start the factory to proceed with the work this season. The Count will return with this gentleman in September, and he hopes that the factory will be ready for operation before the end of November. The machinery is already purchased, and the gentleman in question, who has one factory in Germany and another in South America, has \$200,000 ready to invest in the enterprise.

Articles of incorporation have been filed for the National Electric Ice Machine Company, Chicago, to manufacture ice and ice machines; capital, \$1,000,000.

... TO THE ...

Lumber * 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

Red Cedar Shingles --
 -- **Red Cedar Lumber.**

... NOW IN STOCK: ...

3,000,000 . . . **RED CEDAR SHINGLES**
 100,000 Ft. **RED CEDAR LUMBER**
 FOR SASH AND DOOR FACTORIES.

⊕ PROMPT ⊕ SHIPMENTS. ⊕

G. F. Slater,
VANCOUVER, B.C.

GREENE AND SONS COMPANY

WHOLESALE

Furs, Hats, Robes,

GLOVES, MOCCASINS,

Etc., Etc.

Manitoba Fall Trade, 1890



Men's Furnishings.

Sole Agents in Canada for

Dr. Jaeger's Woolen Underwear. MONTREAL.

WHITEMOUTH LUMBER MILLS

David Ross,

—MANUFACTURER OF—

Spruce, Tamarac

AND

Cedar Lumber.

A Specialty made of Tamarac and Cedar Bill Stuff.

WHITEMOUTH, Man.

CAMERON & KENNEDY

LUMBER
 MANUFACTURERS.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Dressed Lumber,

SHINGLES AND LATH.

Norman, - - Ontario.

DICK, BANNING & CO

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lumber, Shingles and Lath,

DOORS AND SASH.

MILLS AT KEEWATIN. OFFICE: OPPOSITE C.P.R.

PASSENGER DEPOT, WINNIPEG

NORMAN Lumber Mills

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MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER

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NORMAN, Ont.

KEEWATIN LUMBERING & M'T'G CO'Y

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Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Flooring, SIDING, SHEETING, MOULDINGS, CASINGS, ETC.

Saw Mills, Planing Mills and Factory at

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JOHN MATHER, Manager.

G. F. SLATER,

MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Red Cedar Shingles

—AND—

Red Cedar Lumber

NOW IN STOCK.

3,000,000 - RED CEDAR SHINGLES.

I make a Specialty of the Manufacture of Red Cedar Lumber for Sash and Door Factories.

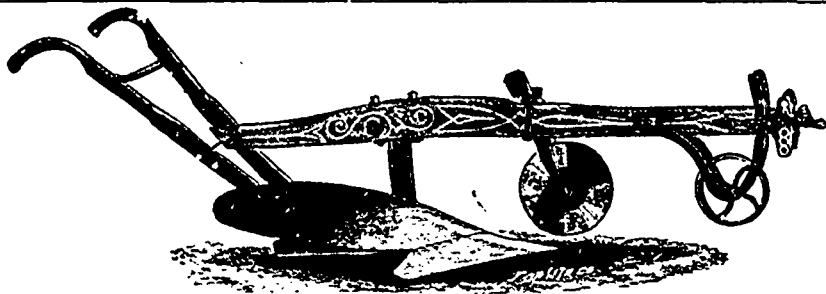
VANCOUVER, - B. C.

PLOWS

There is neither sense nor reason in buying United States made Plows, and paying duty on them, when we can furnish them of Canadian make.

BETTER, CHEAPER AND MORE DURABLE.

See ours before you buy any others.



WAGONS

WE ARE NOW SELLING

Contractors & Teamsters

WAGONS

FITTED WITH THE CELEBRATED
**STUDEBAKER WROUGHT
STEEL SKEIN**

The same as used in the Finest American Wagons.

We have always on hand a large Stock of BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, BUCKBOARDS and other Wheeled Vehicles of the Finest Makes.

R. COCHRANE & Co.

39 and 41 Market Street West, **Winnipeg.**

Pure Highland Scotch Whiskies.

THE FAMOUS
LAGAVULIN DISTILLERY,
ISLAND OF ISLAY,
SCOTLAND.

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

It contains no grain spirit, or other Whiskies one knows nothing of, and the most eminent Physicians of the day prescribe it where a stimulant is acquired.

ASK FOR THE LAGAVULIN.

**MACKIE'S
PURE OLD BLEND
10 YEARS OLD.**

GOLD LABEL

AS PATRONIZED BY ROYALTY AND THE LEADING
PHYSICIANS.

ASK FOR IT.

JOHN McPHERSON & CO.

MANUFACTURERS

FINE SHOES

HAMILTON, ONT.

MACKENZIE & MILLS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

Special attention given to

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

CORNER KING AND ALEXANDER STREETS
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W. GRANSTON,

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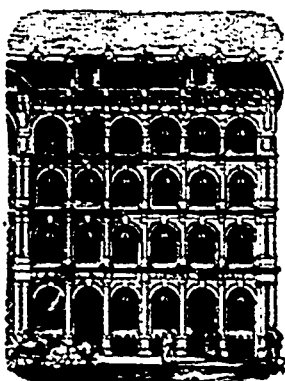
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Winnipeg, Man.

WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

In the money market the same features prevail, namely; general scarcity of cash and slow payments. So far as these features are concerned, there is no improvement to note. However, as the time passes away, every week brings us nearer to that future for which all are anxiously waiting. The harvest time is gradually drawing nearer, and the crop outlook is still good. Every week that passes by without an impairment of the crop prospect increases the feeling of confidence, and renders the outlook for the future more certain. The situation is thus one of hopefulness, though there will be more or less anxiety until the harvest is actually assured. In the meantime, there is no change to note in the interest rates, etc.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

As the harvest time draws near the activity in the agricultural machinery trade increases, and the prospect is that the season will be a heavy one for houses in this branch. The binder twine situation is interesting, and fears of a coming scarcity of twine are increasing. There may be some great hustling for twine before the season is over. This seems to be the belief among dealers. The trade in building material is only fairly active, and in some departments is dull. Fruits are in good demand. The weather conditions have been favorable for the jobbing trade, as the warm summer has been such as to encourage a large consumption, but at the same time it has been unfavorable for shippers, who have had many lots come in in bad condition. Cured meats have a firmer tendency, while fresh beef continues to decline in price. Grains, flour, meals, feed, etc., are steady. Farmers produce, with the exception of eggs, are increasing in supply and tending lower in price. The supply of home grown vegetables, green stuff, etc., is very abundant and includes all varieties, and the quality good. Native wild fruits are offering freely on the market.

FISH.

The variety in the market is still limited, as the warm weather makes dealers cautious about bringing in stocks. Stocks of fresh fish are confined to the following varieties, and jobbing as noted: Whitefish, 8c lb.; Lake Superior trout, 10c lb.; B.C. salmon, 15c lb. The latter article is scarce and firmer in price at present. In cured fish, smoked goldeyes are quoted at 40c per dozen; salt whitefish, \$3 per keg of 100 pounds.

GREEN FRUITS.

There is some improvement in the variety in the market, and trade is brisk. Oranges are very scarce and the market was bare of this fruit at the close of last week. Some small lots are expected in a day or two, and prices for these will be fully as high as last week's quotations, which were \$3 to \$9.50 per box, for Redi variety. Lemons are firm and in brisk demand. Melons continue to decline. Strawberries are now about done for this year. Blueberries commenced to arrive last week, but only a few very small lots. A few other varieties of native wild fruits are offered on the market. Quotations here are as follows:— Messina lemons, \$9 to \$9 per box; Bananas, yellow, \$3 to \$3.75; do., red, \$2.75 to \$3.50; tomatoes, \$2 to \$2.50 per crate of 25 pounds or \$1 per box; watermelons, \$5.50 to \$6.50 a doz.

California fruits are quoted: Peaches, \$3.50 box; apricots, \$3.25 per crate; pears, \$6 to \$7 per box; plums, \$3.25 to \$4.25 per box as to variety; new apples, in barrels, \$7.50; do., in boxes, 75c per box.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Interest is now largely centered in binder twine. Our remarks of last week under the head of "Binder Twine Outlook," will apply with greater force. Orders have been coming in briskly for twine, but a large percentage of farmers have not yet ordered. Dealers are already becoming alarmed that the supply will be short, and a lively scramble for twine, with higher prices before the season is over, is now considered certain. In the meantime there has been no actual change in prices.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

WINNIPEG.

WHEAT

There was very little change in wheat prices in leading markets last week, prices ruling 1/2 to 1c. lower toward the close of the week. The statement on Monday, July 14, showed the visible supply had decreased 1,049,000 bushels during the week and now stands 18,589,180 bushels, against 12,711,139 bushels a year ago. On the corresponding date in 1888 the total was 22,418,293 bushels, in 1887 it was 31,517,734 bushels, in 1886, 23,567,718 bushels, and in 1885 it was 40,044,772 bushels. Stocks of wheat in northwestern States country elevators decreased 170,000 bushels and now foot up 910,000 bushels against 1,400,000 bushels a year ago. Reports to the St. Paul Pioneer Press from 350 points in Minnesota and North Dakota, covering a district that last year shipped 62,000,000 bushels of wheat, justify expectations of a crop of 100,000,000 bushels, and some estimates are as high as 115,000,000 bushels.

The official statement of exports from the United States of breadstuffs and provisions for the month of June and the fiscal year ending June 30 were published last week. The total exports of wheat and flour for the full year equal 107,576,175 bushels, against 86,577,198 bushels the year before, an increase of 20,998,977 bushels. Exports of corn amounted to 100,905,494 bushels against 69,215,104 bushels in 1888-89. The total value of breadstuffs exported during the year is placed at \$150,690,033 against \$120,211,185 the preceding twelve months. The value of breadstuffs exported during the first six months of the calendar year is \$82,039,682 against \$57,229,709, the corresponding six months of 1889.

Crop reports were coming in freely, and generally of an unfavorable nature. In Great Britain excessive rains have done a vast amount of damage, and cables to the end of last week reported no improvement. It is feared that British crops will be almost a total loss unless there is an immediate change in the weather. Other countries in Europe were represented as also suffering from excessive moisture. Rains followed by excessively hot weather have not improved prospects in the United States north-west, and Minneapolis advices last week speak of the damage from this cause, though there is still promise of a large crop. Harvesting has commenced on barley and winter wheat in southern Minnesota.

FLOUR.

The outside feeling is steady and fairly firm. Locally the situation is unchanged, prices to the local trade being quoted as follows, in jobbing lots: Patents \$2.70; strong bakers, \$2.50; XXXX, \$1.30; superfine, \$1.15; middlings, \$2.70; Graham flour, \$2.50 per 100 pounds.

MILLSTUFFS.

The demand is rather quiet. Prices hold at the decline of last week, bran being held \$9 and shorts \$11 per ton.

MEALS.

Prices are unchanged as follows: Oatmeal, standard, \$2.60; granulated, \$2.65 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.

OATS

The local call is rather quiet. Dealers are becoming a little cautious about stocking up, though it will be some little while yet before there will be a supply of new oats to affect prices. Jobbing lots still sell at 48 to 50c, and cars on track here are held at 45 to 47c per bushel.

GROUND FEED.

Ground corn and oat chop is jobbing in small lots at \$20.50 to \$21 per ton, and at \$20 per ton in larger quantities.

BEANS AND SPLIT PEAS.

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

CHIEF.

Jobbing prices are still held at 10 1/2 to 11c per pound, with offerings in round lots at 9 1/2 to 10c.

BUTTER.

The butter market is very dull and discouraging to holders, and prices continue to have a downward tendency. From 12 to 13c is now the usual range of quotations for good to choice new dairy, with medium selling down to 10c per pound. Up to 14c is sometimes asked for extra choice in single tub lots for city trade, but 13c would not be refused for mostly anything in stock. There is not much outside demand, and the outlook is not favorable to holders. There are increasing indications pointing to very low prices for the future.

EGGS.

The supply of country eggs has not increased, but rather the contrary, and importations are still coming in from the south to supplement local supplies. Prices are stronger, and closed firm at the end of last week at 15c. per dozen.

LARD.

Unchanged at \$2.50 per 20 lb. pail. 60 lb. cases of tinned lard held at \$6.75 per case.

CURED MEATS.

There is something of a firmer feeling in meats, in sympathy with the situation in Eastern Canada and the United States. Some slight advances are already being asked here. Dry salt bacon, 10c; smoked long clear, 11c; spiced rolls, 12 to 12 1/2c; boneless breakfast bacon canvassed, 13 to 13 1/2c; smoked hams, plain, 14c; canvassed, 14 1/2c. Mess pork \$18 to \$18.50 per barrel. German sausage, 9c lb.; Bologna sausage, 8c lb.; ham, tongue and chicken sausage, 9c per 1/2 pound package.

DRESSED MEATS.

The tendency continues decidedly easier in beef, and prices indicate another decline of about 1/2c. From 6 to 7c per pound is now the range for good to choice beef by the carcass, and only the very best offering would bring the top price, with probability of further declines in values. There is still room for improvement in the average quality of beef, but this is steadily taking place. Mutton is firm at about 12c per pound, with offerings, especially of good not too plentiful. Pork holds at 8c, real plentiful at 6 to 7c per pound.

POULTRY AND GAME.

Chickens are worth 50 to 60c per pair.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle continue to decline, and prices were again lower last week. About 3c is now the top quotation for such as are offering, really choice animals being still very scarce, but offerings of common to fair abundant. The range may now be placed at 2½ to 3c per pound live weight. Parties having cattle in last week were not inclined to accept offers, as they had paid too high for their stock. Buying to sell on a declining market is always unsatisfactory. A rail lot of hogs was offered last week at 5½c, but the highest bid at the time our report closed was \$5.40 per 100 pounds. It is likely the 5½c would be obtained. Packers would not bid over 5c live weight, but they are not getting anything.

HAY.

Considerable old hay is still selling, and such is offering on track as low as \$8 per ton, which means a considerable loss to shippers. The quantity still held on track is not very large, amounting to about ten cars, and this will easily be disposed of at these figures, as new hay is not suitable for all purposes. New hay is offered on the market at \$6 to \$7 per ton.

SENEGAL ROOT.

Dealers who bought quantities earlier in the season are afraid they have not done a very paying speculation, owing to the decline in this article in the United States. One dealer offered 29c per pound for a large lot a short time ago, but the bid was refused, and now he is thanking his stars he did not get the stuff, while the holder is sorry by this time he did not sell. The price is irregular, but 24c is probably the top, though some are not bidding over 23c.

VEGETABLES.

The market is now largely stocked with home grown green stuff and vegetables of fine quality, and the crop from market gardens in the neighborhood of the city will be abundant. New imported potatoes were 50c higher at the close of last week, owing to temporary scarcity, and were quoted at \$2 per bushel. Old potatoes hold at 40 to 50c per bu. and very good quality are still obtainable. Good native cabbage are offering at 60 to 65c per dozen, while some imported is still held at 6c per pound, but no more will be brought in. Cauliflower is offering at \$1 to \$2 per dozen, as to quality, with a lower tendency. Tomatoes, imported, are worth \$2 per crate of 25 pounds, or \$1 per box of 12 pounds. Imported southern onions are held at \$3.25 per barrel or 4½c per pound. Green beans are quoted at \$1.50 to \$2 per bushel; cucumbers, 75c per dozen; celery, 50c per doz. heads. Green stuff in bunches is quoted: Radishes, 20c per dozen bunches; beets, 25c; lettuce, 10c; green onions, 20c; rhubarb, 25c; turnips, 25c; carrots, 25c; asparagus, 75c; all by the dozen bunches.

HIDES.

In the local market prices are unchanged. Heavy steers are still quoted at 5c per pound for No. 1, and cows at 4½c for No. 1. For No. 2, 3½ to 4½c is quoted, and 2½ to 3c for No. 3. Calfskins, No. 1, 5c; No. 2, 4c. Sheep pelts, 10 to 15c; lambskins, 30c. Tallow, 2½c for rough and 4½ to 5c for rendered.

WOOL.

Ordinary unwashed is quoted at 10½c and up to 11 and 12c for fine downs. As high as 15c is still paid for fine washed, though some are not bidding over, 13½ to 14c. Large purchases from western ranches are reported at about 13c per pound, delivered at railway there. Local wool prices, it may be noted, are relatively higher than eastern markets, and dealers are therefore inclined to gamble.

The burning of 526 tons of binding twine at Minneapolis last week will cause a sharp advance in twine there. The amount burned represents about seven-eighths of the entire amount in the Twin Cities, and prices will go up from ½ to 4 or 5 cents per pound.

Manitoba Crop Outlook.

Last week was marked by the publication of three or four crop reports covering all parts of the province, but the information given is very much in a line with that already known. The actual condition of the crops shows a marked improvement since the first of July. This is due to the frequent showers which made a decided improvement in the central sections of the province, where the crops suffered from drought during June. A fair wheat crop is now expected from the least favored sections, though in some fields weeds got the start of the grain during the dry weather.

The crop reports of last week, which cover almost every section of the province, place the average yield of wheat at from 15 to 35 bushels per acre. Fifteen bushels per acre is the lowest yield expected in any section, while the principal grain districts are placed at above 20 bushels. About 25 bushels is the usual estimate of wheat per acre. Allowing for the general tendency to look at things on the big side, it will be perhaps safe to make a liberal discount, and place the prospective yield for the province at 20 bushels per acre. This on 746,058 acres under wheat, as per official report, would give the province a total crop of nearly 15,000,000 bushels of wheat. This we are inclined to think is as much as can be reasonably counted on, with the desire to be on the safe side. This is a low estimate, and we hope it may be exceeded.

The reports last week place the harvest later than has previously been counted upon. From the 10th to the 25th of August is given as the commencement of harvest in the different sections. This would leave a full month yet before harvest will become general, and during this time it must be remembered that the condition of the crop may be considerably reduced, while on the other hand it may improve. What is required now is fairly warm and dry weather. Since our report of last week there have been further heavy showers, and a continuation of showery weather is not now desirable.

No further serious damage has been reported by hail, and it is stated that the grain which was cut down about the first of the month in a section of Southern Manitoba is making a rapid second growth, and may yet prove a good crop if frost holds off long enough. No damage is reported from gophers, insects, rust or other causes.

Hay has greatly improved and there will now be a fairly good crop. Haying has commenced, though on Government lands permits to cut will not be issued before July 25. Vegetables promise a fine crop. In the Winnipeg district, the principal vegetable section, vegetables have attained a fine growth, and the market is now supplied with everything in the vegetable line of this season's growth of good quality.

As to the date of grain harvesting it may be said that a great deal depends upon the weather. Warm dry weather would probably bring it on considerably earlier than the date fixed by crop correspondents.

British Columbia.

THE COMMERCIAL has arranged for a weekly trade letter from British Columbia. This letter will be prepared by one of the best writers in that province, and our readers may rely upon the accuracy of the information imparted by our B.C. correspondent.

Hudson's Bay Company.

A meeting of the above company was held in London, on July 15. Sir Donald Smith, governor, presented the report, which expresses their regret that the results of the trade have been seriously affected by the exceptionally heavy fall in the price of furs, which took place at the last spring sales.

A table shows that the decline in prices extended to every description of fur brought to market by the company, except fur seal and sea otter, of which the company obtain only very small quantities. The decline in all other furs ranged from 5 per cent. to 50 per cent.

This great fall was mainly due to the mildness of the past winter, and to changes in fashion which reduced the demand for most of the finer kinds of furs. The profits of outfit 1888 have thus declined to £40,309 7s 10d, as compared with £85,924 5s 5d for outfit 1887.

In accordance with the resolution adopted by the shareholders in June, 1887, the commissioned officers are entitled to the guaranteed sum of £200 per share for outfit 1888, amounting to £19,800 now charged in the company's profit and loss account for the year ending 31st May, 1890, leaving net profits amounting to £24,316 14s. 8d.

The land account shows the cash receipts and disbursements for the year ending 31st March, 1890. The receipts amount to £37,071 8s., as compared with £30,488 8s. 9d. for the year ending 31st March, 1889, while the charges show a reduction of £5,940, arising from the absence of any payment this year for the Company's share of Government surveys, and from a considerable saving in the expenses of the management.

The sales of farm lands and town lots by the company during the past year have been as follows:—

Farm lands—34,733 acres \$199,636, averaging \$5.75 per acre.

Town lots—Victoria, B.C., 3 lots, \$24,250; Winnipeg, 1 lot, \$1,100; Portage la Prairie, 1 lot, \$50; Fort Qu'Appelle, 3 lots, \$250; Edmonton, 11 lots, \$1,090; Rat Portage, 75 lots, \$15,010; Rosemount, 25 lots, \$1,175; Newdale, 1 lot, \$25; Millwood, 1 lot, \$125; Nipigon, 1 lot, \$50; making a total of \$43,125, as compared with \$187,974 for the year ending 31st March, 1889.

The sales after July last were unfavorably affected by a partial failure of the crops, in consequence of the drought which prevailed in Manitoba and the Territories.

Deducting sales cancelled, the total quantity of farm land sold by the company to the end of March last was 226,292 acres. The unpaid instalments on running sales at that date amounted to \$495,603, of which \$143,830 were in arrear, and \$351,773 not due.

The sales in April and May, since the accounts were closed, amount to 4,515 acres for \$25,820.

Reports from Selkirk, Man., say the lumber business is picking up.

John Black has purchased the flour and feed business of W. D. Craig, of Virden, Man.

W. N. Hayter has opened a store at his residence, a short distance from Alamo, Assiniboia.

John Decker & Company, hotel keepers, Nanaimo, B.C. have dissolved partnership. John Decker will carry on the business.

- : - WE HAVE BEEN APPOINTED AGENTS - : -

—FOR—

Manitoba and the Northwest Territories

—FOR—

Upjohn's Pills.

THE MOST READILY SOLUBLE PILL MADE IN THE WORLD.

Put up in bottles of 100 and 500 each. Pill lists sent to druggists on application.

Our Stock of Patent Medicines is also very complete.

D. A. W. S O N , B O L E & C O . ,
60 Princess Street, - WINNIPEG.

General Notes.

L. McPhail has opened in the bakery business at Boissevain, Man.

John Sheppard has opened a watchmaking and jewellery shop at Pilot Mound, Man.

A movement is on foot to construct an immense fire break along the entire line of the C.P.R. in the Territories.

The June fire loss of the United States and Canada will not exceed \$5,000,000, or about \$2,000,000 less than the same month of 1889.

The partnership existing between Elliot H. King and Stanley James, under the style of King & James, Vancouver, has been dissolved.

S. Fairbairn, the well known furniture dealer of Minnedosa, Man., has formed a partnership with H. L. Coote. They are extending the business so as to include sash, doors, and finishing material for buildings, etc.

Sulley & Bryson, carriage works, Westminster, B. C., were burned out early last week, with a considerable portion of the stock. Insurance, \$6,800 on the stock and building. Wintemute Bros. lost \$500 on goods stored in the building. A number of Chinese shacks were burned also.

It is stated that an Australian gentleman claims to have discovered a soro specific for rust in wheat. He is about to submit his process to a series of experiments to be conducted at his own cost, in the presence and under the control of agents of the Australasian Colonies. Should the result of these trials be favorable, he is willing to sell his secret to the United Governments of Australia for \$10,000, and it is reported that in such a case the price would be forthcoming. —Daily Bulletin.

The rice crop throughout the world is short, and some sections which have hitherto exported largely, are importing to supply their own wants. In view of the great shortage, values are already enhanced, and further and radical advances are anticipated, especially in the better grades.

No less than 57,416,055 pounds of canned beef were shipped from the United States to England during the eleven months ending May 31st. Shipments to other countries aggregate 16,626,141 pounds, making a total of 74,042,196 pounds, against 49,067,893 pounds exported during the corresponding period last year.

Wm. Nicoll, of the Merchants' Bank, Winnipeg, is moving to Plum Creek, Manitoba, where he will have charge of the private banking business of A. M. Law & Co. Mr. Nicoll was a favorite with the customers of the bank in Winnipeg, and he will be a decided acquisition to the business community of Plum Creek.

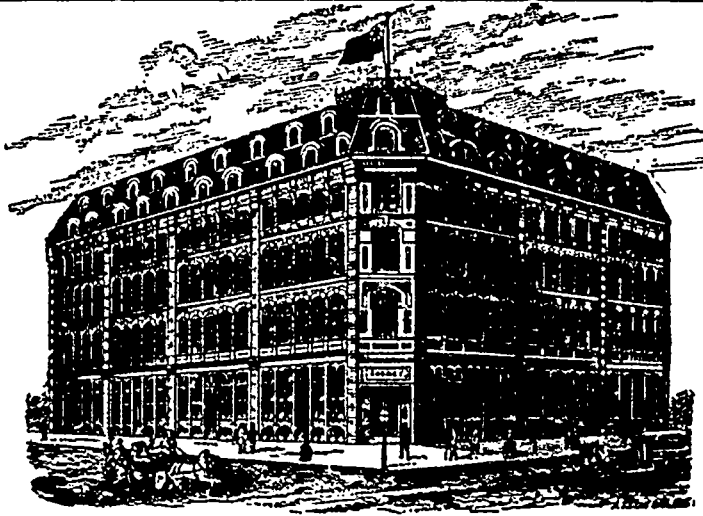
Reports have been received by jobbers lately stating that the quality of the second picking Japan teas has been unfavorably affected by heavy rains, says the *Montreal Journal of Commerce*, and that the crop is unlikely to turn out as satisfactory as did the first picking. This is construed as indicative of a large amount of low grade stock for the near future and a possible scarcity of really choice qualities, with prices of the latter likely to hold their own independent of how the inferior grades may sell. At present there seems to be a good seasonable distribution of the general line of teas by jobbers, but nothing in the nature of large buying or tendency to stock up ahead is manifested by the retail trade.

A bill is before the British House of Lords to limit the amount of children's insurance so as not to exceed \$20 for children under five years of age, \$30 between five and ten years, and \$40 for boys over 10 and under 14, and for girls over 10 and under 16. The money can be paid to no one but the undertaker, under a certificate stating the amount claimed, the name of the insuring society, and the cause of death.

A Washington dispatch says: The Treasury Department has received a letter from Col. A. D. Shaw, of Watertown, N. Y., saying he has obtained a concession for utilizing the water-power on the Canadian side of the river at Niagara Falls and asking if electricity transmitted by cable to the United States side of the Niagara river for lighting purposes would be subject to duty. Assistant Secretary Tichenor has replied that the department has decided that as electricity is an invisible, subtle agent or power possessing no substance as a merchantable commodity, it is not liable to duty.

The national debt of Canada is now \$236,236,865. For the eight months of the fiscal year just passed the revenue has been \$23,833,946 and the current expenditure \$21,518,189, showing a nominal surplus of \$4,315,756 for the year so far. However, as against this there has been during the same eight months an additional expenditure on capital account of \$3,847,779. So that in reality the Dominion revenue is less than half a million ahead of expenditure to date. It must not be forgotten, however, that the capital expenditure has been principally on railways and public works of a permanent character. Altogether the Dominion is in a good financial health.

MEN'S BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING A SPECIALTY.



Our Samples for the Autumn and Winter Season, 1890, are now on view at No. 18 Rowand Block, cor. Portage Ave. & Main.

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1866, 1868 and 1870 Notre Dame and 36, 38, 40 and 42 St. Henry St., MONTREAL.



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Manufacturers of
Fine Cigars,
MONTREAL.
Our Brands: { Rollance Terrier,
Mikado and General Arthur.
Are unsurpassed by any in the Dominion
Ask your Wholesale Merchant
FOR THEM.

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—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—

FURNITURE
CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.
REED AND RATTAN.
298 MAIN STREET, { CATALOGUES AND PRICE LIST SENT ON APPLICATION. } WINNIPEG.

MUNROE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers
Wines, Liquors and Cigars
OF THE BEST BRANDS
9th STREET, - BRANDON

Allen & Brown,
PORK PACKERS,
For Fine Hams, Bacon, Rolls, Long Clear, Mess Pork, Lard, Bologna and Pork Sausage Casings, &c., &c.
ALL GOODS GUARANTEED.
70 MODERMOT STREET, • WINNIPEG.

J. Y. GRIFFIN & CO.
Pork Packers and Wholesale Provision Merchants,
137 Bannatyne St. East, - - WINNIPEG.
Mess Pork, Long Clear Breakfast and Roll Bacon, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Etc.
Cash paid for Eggs (egg cases supplied) Consignments of Butter or other Farm Produce solicited and carefully handled. Ample Storage Capacity. Correspondence Invited.

OUR IMITATORS.

Owing to certain dealers attempting to palm off on the public the products of other makers, and representing them to be ours to the injury and reputation of our goods, we have issued the following :-

CAUTION TO THE TRADE
Merchants are respectfully advised that hereafter all gloves of our manufacture will be STAMPED or bear a SILK WOVEN label as below



TRUE BUSINESS PRINCIPLE,
Buy and Sell for Cash!

Provisions and Staple Groceries
Lower than any House in the Trade.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

SEND FOR QUOTATIONS.

A. McDONALD AND CO.,
228 Main Street, WINNIPEG.

Joseph Carman,
—WHOLESALE DEALER IN—
Fruits, Vegetables, Butter,
EGGS, CHEESE, HONEY, Etc., Etc.
Will be receiving car weekly new Vegetables of all kinds. California and other Fruits by express three times a week. Write for prices 21 Alexander Street West, - - WINNIPEG.

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NORRIS & CARRUTHERS,
WHEAT EXPORTERS,
TORONTO and MONTREAL

Open to buy Wheat f.o.b. Cars at any Station or delivered at Port Arthur on Sample or Inspector's Certificate.

J. S. CARVETH & CO.,
PORK PACKERS
Sugar-Cured Ham, Breakfast Bacon, Spiced Roll, Pure Pork Sausage, Long Clear Bacon, Bologna Sausage, German Sausage, Ham, Tongue and Chicken Sausage.
Pigs Feet, Bologna and Sausage Casings.
PACKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
23 Jemima St., WINNIPEG.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

Wheat opened $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ higher on Monday, but later broke $\frac{1}{8}$, again recovered, and closed near Saturday's prices. September ranged from $89\frac{1}{2}$ to $90\frac{3}{4}$, and August from $88\frac{3}{4}$ to $89\frac{3}{4}$, December wheat closed at $91\frac{1}{4}$. Closing prices for futures were:—

	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Wheat.....	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Corn.....	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	39
Oats.....	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{3}{4}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Pork.....	11.90	11.10	11.80	—
Lard.....	5.82 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Short Ribs.....	5.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.27 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.35

Wheat opened easier on Tuesday at a decline of $\frac{1}{8}$ on improved weather conditions in the northwest. During the day another drop of $\frac{1}{8}$ was experienced, but this was partially recovered. A heavy feeling prevailed all day. The improved cash demand for lard caused a steady feeling in futures. Closing prices were:—

	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Wheat.....	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Corn.....	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats.....	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{3}{4}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Pork.....	11.70	11.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	11.75	—
Lard.....	5.82 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.00	6.10
Short Ribs.....	5.05	5.15	5.25	—

On Wednesday spring wheat was rather dull and weak for lots in store and to go to store. No. 2 sold in store at $86\frac{3}{4}$, and the close was nominally $86\frac{1}{4}$. Spring wheat by sample was very dull to-day and little business was transacted. Prices were weak most of the day. Free on board and switched lots sold as follows: No. 3 at $78\frac{1}{2}$ to $80c$ for good. Futures ranged at from $86\frac{1}{2}$ to $87\frac{1}{4}$ for August, $87\frac{1}{2}$ to $88\frac{3}{4}$ for September and $89\frac{1}{2}$ to $90\frac{3}{4}$ for December. Closing quotations for futures were:—

	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Wheat.....	86	87	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Corn.....	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats.....	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{3}{4}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Pork.....	11.75	10.90	11.40	—
Lard.....	5.80	5.82 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.97 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.07 $\frac{1}{2}$
Short Ribs.....	5.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.10	5.20	5.27 $\frac{1}{2}$

On Thursday wheat started firm on strong cables, less favorable crop reports and a more bullish estimate on the total crop by the *Price Current*, but Hutchison, was such a persistent seller that the $\frac{1}{2}$ of a cent gained early was lost before the close. Closing prices were:—

	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.
Wheat.....	—	86	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn.....	—	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats.....	—	29	29 $\frac{3}{4}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork.....	—	11.60	10.90	10.40
Lard.....	—	—	5.85	5.97 $\frac{1}{2}$
Short Ribs.....	—	5.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.10-12 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.20 $\frac{1}{2}$

On Friday wheat was strong all day and closed $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ higher on bullish crop advices from Europe and the Northwest. Closing quotations for futures were:—

	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.
Wheat.....	—	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn.....	—	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats.....	—	33	30	29 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork.....	—	11.25	10.70	10.35
Lard.....	—	5.80	5.82 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.95
Ribs.....	—	5.05	5.10	5.20-2 $\frac{1}{2}$

Ontario Cheese Markets.

At London on July 12, ten factories offered 1,670. Sales, 125 at $8\frac{1}{2}$ c, 230 at $8\frac{3}{4}$ c, 1,805 at $8\frac{1}{4}$ c. Junces about all sold in the section; market firm.

The total value of beef, hog and dairy products exported from the United States from January 1, 1890, to June 30, 1890, inclusive, is given at $\$63,222,651$ against $\$53,377,459$ during the corresponding six months of 1889.

Minneapolis Market.

Following were the closing wheat quotations on Thursday, July 17:—

	July	Aug.	Sept.	On track
No. 1 hard.....	88	88	—	92
No. 1 northern.....	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 2 northern.....	81	81	—	81-83

Flour—Patents were going at $\$4.55$ to $\$4.75$ while millers sold well ahead asked more, reaching up to $\$4.90$. Bakers' went at $\$3.40$ to $\$3.85$ and low grades at $\$1.30$ to $\$1.75$.

Bran and Shorts—Business was stiff at $\$11$ to $\$11.50$ sacked, with sacks included, while there was no inquiry for bulk. Some dealers quoted bulk bran at $\$9.25$ to $\$9.50$. Shorts quoted at about $\$10$ to $\$11.50$ bulk for fine and coarse with $\$1.50$ more for sacked lots.

Corn—The demand was slow for corn at 31 to $34\frac{1}{2}$ o. t. and f.o.b.

Oats—The demand was fair at 27 to $31c$ for dark mixed to choice white o.t. and f.o.b.

Barley—Feed barley went at 29 to $33c$. Feed—The demand was fair for mixed feed made of oats and corn ground together by home mills. Sales of No. 1 were made at $\$13.25$ to $\$13.50$ f.o.b. Coarse corn meal quoted at about $\$13$ for good sound stock with some fair lots going at a fraction under.

Eggs—There is no change in the market price, which is from 12 to $12\frac{1}{2}$ c per dozen, including cases. Holders are anxious to sell quickly after arrival and are rather inclined to press goods on to buyers but no sales appear to be making under $12c$.

Potatoes—New potatoes, $\$3.75$ per barrel, or $\$1.25$ to $\$1.40$ per bushel.

Montreal Stock Markets.

Quotations on July 18 are given as follows:

Banks.	Sellerr.	Buyers.
Bank of Montreal.....	223 $\frac{1}{2}$	222 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ontario.....	120	116
Nolson's.....	167 $\frac{1}{2}$	160
Toronto.....	216	213 $\frac{1}{2}$
Merchants.....	146 $\frac{1}{2}$	144 $\frac{1}{2}$
Union.....	—	—
Commerce.....	128 $\frac{1}{2}$	128
Miscellaneous.		
Montreal Tel.....	96	97 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rich. & Ont. Nav.....	61	59 $\frac{1}{2}$
City Pass. Ry.....	195	193
Montreal Gas.....	206 $\frac{1}{2}$	206
Canada N. W. Land Co.....	75	74 $\frac{1}{2}$
C. P. R. (Montreal).....	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	82
C. P. R. (London).....	—	83 $\frac{1}{2}$
Money—Time.....	7	—
Money—On call.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—

Prices of Canned Goods.

The Canned goods situation in the East is causing much interest. Following is a letter which appeared in the *Toronto Empire*, from W. A. Ferguson, of the Delhi Canning Company, with a reply thereto by the commercial editor of the *Empire*:—

To the editor of the *Empire*.

Sir,—In your issue of the 10th, I notice in the commercial column under the head of "Canned Goods," your remarks on the demoralized condition of the canned goods market, which I must take exception to, as it does not in any sense represent the true condition of affairs. There may be a want of confidence among a few small jobbers in canned goods and a race between them to see who can sell for the smallest profit, and at the same time the entire stock held by them does not represent 50 per cent. 50 cases all told. The writer canvassed

the wholesale trade of Toronto on the 9th inst., successfully, and did not hear of a case of strawberries being offered at $\$1.75$. He had frequent enquiries for tomatoes, and could have sold at $\$1.20$ had he had any to dispose of. The canned goods of 1888 and 1889 will be completely used up before the new goods are on the market.

The strawberry crop in western Ontario is now over. The berries were large and of fine quality, but the season was short, owing to the excessive heat during the ripening period. Most growers come short of their estimate, and the writer has good reasons to believe that the greater portion of the strawberries canned has already been sold. One half of Delhi Canning Company sold at $\$2.10$, the balance they prefer to hold, believing that the short crop of apples, pears, cherries and peaches, both in Canada and the United States, will create an unusual demand for the smaller fruits. We have more orders booked for future delivery than ever before at this season of the year, and will not take on any more, except subject to pack.

W. A. FERGUSON.

[We cannot agree with Mr. Ferguson, but on the other hand maintain that we expressed the condition of the market on Wednesday last. The want of confidence is among some of the packers and not among the jobbers. It is a fact that strawberries could have been bought on Wednesday last at $\$1.75$, and that purchases have been made this season at that price. Our readers will notice that we reported an improvement in the market on Thursday. As our advices from packers and the advices received by wholesale dealers indicated a probable lighter pack than was anticipated a firmer tone was imparted to the market. The rain and hailstorm of Tuesday was reported to have done a great deal of damage. This made packers less anxious to contract, fearing that they might not be able to fill their orders. Notwithstanding this improvement packers to-day offered one of the best brands of strawberries at $\$1.85$ to the wholesale trade. It is also a fact that future tomatoes have sold at $90c$. No doubt Mr. Ferguson could get $\$1.20$ for tomatoes if he had any 1889 goods for immediate delivery. If we mistake not he was the only packer who had full confidence in the situation as well as in his goods and sold out about two months ago at that price. He could not, however, get that figure on Wednesday last for the goods offered to the trade by a Montreal broker. A lot of these were sold, as stated, at $\$1.15$ to the retail trade. We may add that THE *EMPIRE* has more confidence in the canned goods situation than some of the packers appear to have. Three months ago we advised packers not to slaughter tomatoes. One of them sold a large lot at $90c$. He could since have got $\$1.20$.

The population of Canada is estimated at 5,000,000, an increase of nearly 700,000 in ten years. A hundred years ago the population of the United States was 3,929,000, of Canada 156,000. In 1861 British Columbia had 6,000 people, in 1881 the population numbered 49,459. These figures show that Canada has grown proportionately at a faster rate than the United States. She has increased thirty-two fold, while the United States has increased sixteen.

General Notes.

The C.P.R. land sales this year have increased at the rate of one hundred per cent. per month. The purchasers have been chiefly farmers.

The Chicago breweries outside of those owned by the English syndicate have declared war on the latter and dropped the price of beer to \$3.50 per barrel.

The Dominion Government have granted the privilege of allowing American horses to enter Canada in bond for feeding purposes, so as to benefit the farmers of the Niagara peninsula who have grazing lands to rent.

Nearly 20,000,000 pounds of dried and evaporated apples were exported from the United States during the eleven months ending May 31st. The total, however, falls 1,000,000 pounds behind that for the corresponding period last year.

Mr. Percy F. Pimm, of the Wandsworth Mills, near London, England, is on a visit to Canada making observations of the flour milling interests of the country. Mr. Pimm, who is one of the Ogilvies of England, will visit the principal mills of Manitoba, Minnesota, etc.

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Eastern Business Changes.

ONTARIO.

Wm. McWaters, baker, Fenelon Falls, has sold out.

Smith & Richardson, tailors, Chatham, have assigned.

J. A. Brackett, marble cutter, Dresden, has assigned.

W. P. Giles & Co., clothiers, Hamilton, have assigned.

Wm. McCullough, grocer, Toronto, has assigned.

W. A. Townley, tailor, Toronto, has assigned.

S. McCormick, carpenter, Kingston, has assigned.

Jas. Gray, grocer, Forest, has sold out to A. Adamson.

Fetterly & Sons' sawmill, Bear Brook, has been burned out.

Gillean McLean, grocer, St. Mary's, is now in the hotel business.

D. H. McLean, general storekeeper, Richwood, has sold out.

C. H. Appleton, dry goods merchant, Toronto, has sold out.

I. Laird & Co., general storekeepers, Hillsdale, have assigned.

Kenley & St. Jacques, hotelkeepers, Ottawa; Mr. Kenley is dead.

A. Aird, livery keeper, Brantford, has been burned out; insured.

Mrs. Wm. Tolton, dealer in crockery, Toronto, has sold out.

Rhoda Hancock, dealer in wall paper, etc., Toronto, has assigned.

J. E. Elliott & Co., hardware merchants, Brampton, have sold out.

Clark & Thompson, dealers in dry goods, etc., Guelph, have assigned.

John A. Rutherford, general storekeeper, Coffin township, has assigned.

W. A. McCallum, dealer in fancy goods, Sault Ste Marie, is selling off.

W. E. Anderson's sawmill, Sundridge, has been burned out; no insurance.

The London Medical Dispensing Company, London, have gone out of business.

W. W. Hutchins, produce merchant, Sarnia, has had his grain elevator burnt out.

Sanderson & Co. (Jos. Sanderson), brush manufacturers, Toronto, have assigned.

H. Meadows & Co., hardware and stove merchants, Ottawa; H. Meadows is dead.

R. J. Laughrey & Co., saddlery hardware merchants, Brantford; sheriff in possession.

McLean & Griffiths, dealers in groceries and shoes, Port Elgin; now doing business as McLean & McKay.

A meeting of the creditors of S. and J. Armstrong, sawmill and general storekeepers, McKellar, has been held.

The premises of Wm. Berry, dealer in furniture, etc., Windsor, have been damaged by fire to the amount of \$1,500; insurance, \$800.

Sutherland & McMurray, dealers in tins, etc., Essex Centre, have dissolved; business continued under the name of Butler & McMurray.

G. E. Tuckett & Son, manufacturers of tobacco, Hamilton, have dissolved; the business

is continued under the old style by G. E. Tuckett & G. T. Tuckett.

The lithographic and printing business of Weld & Orr, London, has been organized into a joint stock company, under the name of The London Printing and Lithographic Company, Limited.

QUEBEC.

Martel & Co., painters, Montreal, have dissolved.

Lovett Alphonse, jr., grocer, Montreal, has assigned.

James Thomson, cabinet maker, Montreal, has assigned.

L. G. Arpin, manufacturer of shoes, Montreal, is dead.

Gariepy & Desmarceau, painters, Montreal, have dissolved.

Smith & Quipp, dealers in tins, etc., Montreal, have dissolved.

Mullin & Thompson, general storekeepers, Hudson, have dissolved.

McGarry, Bland & Co., pork packers, etc., Montreal, have dissolved.

A. Poulin & Co., mineral water merchants, Montreal, have dissolved.

J. E. Houde, general storekeeper, St. Monique, are offering a compromise.

W. E. Potter, dealer in pants, etc., Montreal; demand of assignment made on him.

The stock, etc., of B. Whiteford, jeweler, Three Rivers, is advertised for sale by the curator.

A meeting of the creditors of Geo. Stewart, furniture dealer, Montreal, was held on the 18th inst.

A meeting has been held of the creditors of F. N. Vezina, manufacturer of furniture, etc., Vercheres.

A meeting of the creditors of the Dominion Safety Boiler Company, Montreal, was held on the 10th inst.

Glover & Brais, wholesale gent's furnishers, Montreal; N. E. Brais has been admitted under the same style.

Gauvreau & Simard, dry goods merchants, Montreal, have dissolved; Geo. H. Gauvreau continues the business.

R. Jellyman & Co, manufacturers of paper boxes, Montreal, have dissolved; A. E. & J. S. Jellyman continue the business under the same style.

NOVA SCOTIA.

D. W. Carter, Parrsboro, has assigned.

C. C. Atkin, doctor, Caledonia, has assigned.

E. Albro, hardware merchant, Halifax, has assigned.

J. Power, dealer in carriages, Dartmouth, has assigned.

J. L. Crosby, dealer in men's furnishings, Yarmouth, has assigned.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Frank Smith, tea merchant, St. John, has assigned.

M. Birmingham, liquor merchant, St. John, has assigned.

Russell Bros., confectionery manufacturers, Moncton, have assigned.

Estey, Allwood & Co., dealers in rubber goods, St. John, has assigned.

Six Months' Failures.

Bradstreet's report of the number of failures in the United States and Canada during the first six months of the year has been issued, and while it is not what might be called satisfactory, is somewhat reassuring. Comparing the total number of failures with those of the same period last year, Canada does not make as good a showing as the neighboring republic, the decrease only being 3-10ths per cent. compared with the latter's 7 per cent.; but while we are able to show an increase of over 5 per cent. in the value of assets, the United States is compelled to note a decrease of 8 per cent. In the comparison of assets to liabilities, the analysis also reveals results favorable to the Dominion, the percentage being nearly 50 per cent. to our neighbor's 47 per cent. A year ago the percentage in both countries was equal, at about 47 per cent. Compared with those of the like period last year, liabilities show a decrease of four-fifths per cent. in Canada, and of 7 per cent. in the United States. The totals as given by *Bradstreet's* are: Failures in the United States, 5,466, against 5,918 last year; in Canada, 869, against 872 last year. Value of assets in the United States, \$30,025,110, against \$32,803,940 last year; in Canada, \$3,610,172, against \$3,424,613 last year. Liabilities in the United States, \$62,667,960, against \$67,411,711 in 1889; in Canada, \$7,224,503, against \$7,283,571.

The most satisfactory feature in the report bearing upon Canada, is the improvement in the percentage of assets to liabilities. This we take as an evidence that the greater part of the weak and insolvent firms were crowded to the wall during the depression last fall. We trust results will prove such to be the case.—*Toronto Merchant.*

Our Ultima Thule.

Hudson's Bay receives upwards of fifty rivers, Lake Winnipeg and Lake Winnipegosis seventy-four rivers, some of them thousands of miles long, with innumerable tributaries. Great Slave Lake, which is one hundred and seventy-two miles in length and one hundred and thirty-eight miles broad, receives many large streams. Lake Athabasca, Great Bear Lake, and a multitude of other lakes, form the head waters of immense rivers that, like Great Fish River, Coppermine River and McKenzie River, drain an almost boundless territory and flow into the Polar Sea. The vast region comprising nearly half a continent is, in many parts, not much different from Manitoba. The same trees, the same birds, the same fish, and the same flowers. Taking the country as a whole there is much more wood than in the southern portion of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, and although wheat may not ripen in every part, barley, rye, and many vegetables grow, and grass is abundant everywhere, except on the sea coast where the reindeer moss is found. Even at York Factory, on the coast of Hudson's Bay, so far back as 1832, forty cattle were kept, and there were good gardens, where turnips, radishes, potatoes and many flowers flourished. In fact, cattle, horses and sheep can be kept in unlimited numbers nearly all over the vast region that lies north of the present settlements in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.—*Colonist.*

British Columbia Trade.

(Special Correspondence of THE COMMERCIAL.)

Business everywhere is steady and good. A peculiarity of business in this province is that nobody makes any fuss about it, no matter how large the transactions are, and for this reason strangers are very apt to be deceived by appearances. On the American Pacific coast, it is very different, there being the usual amount of spread eagles and consequently the great outside public hear a good deal more of Seattle and Tacoma than of Vancouver, Victoria or Westminster. People in this province seem to act on the principle of not letting the right hand know what the left is doing. They very rarely get down to their offices before 10 or half past 9, although Vancouver is much more American in this respect than our sister cities, and these do, "on the quiet," what the programme of the day calls for. The newspapers find the greatest difficulty in obtaining the particulars of the various deals consummated. Therefore, it is hard to say when business is quiet or not from what appears on the surface. For the four years in which Vancouver has been growing into a city of 15,000 there has never been more than a ripple of excitement, and without the slightest trace of boom. At the present time the situation differs but little from the usual condition of things. Trade continues to increase unabated. Eighteen hundred and ninety is regarded as a quiet year, but the customs collections of last month compared with the corresponding month of 1889 show the greatest expansion ever experienced.

Building goes on as though it was settled that there was no limit to the growth of our cities. This is true of all British Columbia, but particularly so of Vancouver. There are any number of residences going up all over the city, which are being leased as fast as they are completed. There are over a dozen large brick blocks under construction in the business centre, including a one hundred thousand dollar opera house by the C. P. R. Among the buildings projected for this season are the new public buildings to cost about \$150,000 and the central C. R. R. offices, the excavations for the foundations of which have been completed. A peculiarity of this year's improvements is that they are chiefly confined to the west end, that is, west of Carrall street, if we except the sugar refinery. Last year the west end lagged, at least the residential portion of it, and the east end had about all the boom there was. This year residence property south of False Creek, in what is known as Mount Pleasant, and adjoining properties in the west end, have been the favorite investments. Next to that, inside business property is the best. Real estate, a very important "industry" in Vancouver, however, has suffered one of its severest periods of depression for the past two or three months. Not that property has receded in value, but on the other hand, speaking generally, it has made a considerable advance, but the volume of transactions is not nearly so great, and the number of real estate agents is out of proportion to the business to be done. An important event in real estate recently, was the Government sale of property in English Bay, some of it several miles from the centre of the city. Nothing has done so much to establish values in the city itself. At public competition, blocks brought at this sale

from \$350 to \$500 an acre, most of it decidedly wooded at that, while single lots were proportionately high. Another event of even greater importance is looked forward to in a few days, and that is the sale of a portion of the C. P. R. grant, just south of False Creek, adjoining Mount Pleasant. It has been cleared and a fine traffic bridge leads to it, so that it is in every way a desirable investment. It is understood the C. P. R. Co. has offered a handsome bonus to the Electric Street Railway Company to extend its tramway, which now joins Granville street with Westminster avenue bridge, up Mount Pleasant and along Ninth avenue to Granville street bridge, thus completing the circle and surrounding the land grant to be placed in the market. These circumstances will tend to make values high. The C. P. R. and Government sales over, it is expected that the two elements of suspense having been disposed of, speculation will be more active, although it is evident that there can never be again the same profits in mere real estate business, the future having to depend on business and industry which are steadily progressing, catch up to the speculative values, the result of prospects. This is equally true of Victoria and Westminster. Real estate in both the latter cities was very brisk for a few months but now shares the general quietness there as here.

Coming to trade, generally speaking it is good and the volume large. The cold winter and backward wet spring delayed building operations. The prospects for the lumber trade a few months ago were not very bright, that is in respect to the foreign market. Freight rates were high and ships scarce and the large mill owners had few contracts as a consequence. Matters have improved very much lately on account of a strong foreign demand and Burrard Inlet mills have been well supplied with ships lately. The McLaren-Ross Company is building another large mill on Burrard Inlet for foreign business. Two others, the Vancouver Lumber Mills and the Fader Bros. have both been placed on a strong financial basis and have been laid out to do a big business.

The fruit trade so far as the province is concerned, has not been a large one, though certainly very profitable for those fortunate enough to have a supply. The wet weather has been very unfavorable to small fruit and the supply has been limited though prices and quality are good. As usual, the market is full of foreign goods. Prices are high and expensive to consumers. There is a better supply of vegetables and competition much keener. Prices in produce generally remain the same as during the winter and spring. Canned salmon is depressed owing to the large supply still on hand from last year, and the pack this year is not likely to be large. The following are current jobbing prices:—

Oatmeal, granulated, \$3.50 per sack and standard \$3.40. Flours are quoted as follows: Manitoba patents, \$6.50 per bbl.; Manitoba bakers', \$6; Oregon, \$5.25; California, \$5.50; Premier, \$5.90; 3 Stars, \$5.35; Graham, \$6. Bran, \$25; shorts, \$27 and \$28; wheat, \$37; corn, \$35; oats, \$45; chopped feed, \$35 per ton; rolled oats, \$7 per bbl.; cornmeal, \$2.85 and hay \$18 per ton.

In the vegetable market, prices as a rule, have declined. Peas are worth 6c, rhubarb 4½c, asparagus has risen and is worth 12½c, carrots and turnips 25c a dozen. New potatoes

are worth \$45 a ton with a likelihood of a decline. Onions, 2½c per lb.

In fruits bananas are scarce and of very poor quality, worth \$4.50 a bunch. The only oranges in the market are Tahitian, and they are very scarce and of an inferior quality, selling at \$4.50 per box. Apricots, \$1.40 and peaches \$1.85. Strawberries have been poor this week, owing to the rain, and are just about out. They are worth from 10 to 12½c. The Oxhart cherry has just into the market, the finest cherry grown on the Pacific coast, and, in consequence, there is a good demand, 12½c. Raspberries are plentiful from 10 to 12c. Plums, \$1.40 per box. Currants: white, 5c per lb.; red, 6 to 7c; black, 7 to 8c.

Dairy produce is plentiful, but the quality of the fresh butter is still very poor as a rule and most of it will not keep more than a week, the price is 20 to 25c. New creamery is worth from 23 to 25c and is excellent butter. Old dairy is worth 10c, new dairy from 15 to 18c. A carload of case eggs was received and sales were made readily at 19c wholesale. Fresh eggs are 25c. The fish market is fair; salmon is more plentiful at 7c; halibut, very scarce, 9c; a small quantity of cod, 8c; and small kinds, 8c.

The market is well supplied with chickens, broilers being worth from \$6. Spring chickens, \$8, and old hens from \$8.50 to \$10.

In meats the prices are: Hams, 16c; bacon, 12½ to 13½c; smoked clear side, 12½c.

Opening a New Railway.

Another Manitoba railway is now ready for operation. Last week J. A. Codd and W. Murdoch, C. E., made a trip over the Great Northwest Central railway. Mr. Codd is the financial representative of the English stockholders of the road, and Mr. Murdoch on behalf of these gentlemen made an inspection of the work done so far. The train left the C. P. R. station at Brandon with a first class coach and the chief engineer's car. The party consisted of J. H. E. Secretan, chief engineer; Mr. Charlebois, the contractor; and others. The progress made was not rapid, as every culvert had to be inspected. The train stopped at every station and was many times delayed in passing construction trains. About three miles remains to be ballasted, but the rest of the track is in excellent condition for a new road, the train attaining a speed of forty miles an hour several times, without inconvenience to passengers. Neat little stations have been built at Rapid City, and Forrest. At Hamiota a number of settlers were gathered on the platform and gave a hearty cheer on the arrival and departure of the train. Among their number the municipality of Oak River was represented and an address from that body was read to the officials of the road. Mr. Codd and Mr. Murdoch both replied at considerable length, assuring the settlers of their certain co-operation in the work of settling and improving the district through which the Great Northwest Central will run.

Some trouble has arisen between the Duluth & Winnipeg Railway Company and the United States Government in regard to the crossing of the Wiunebagoshish Indian reservation by the railway line. All work on the road has been suspended and will not be resumed until the difficulty has been adjusted.

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BUTTER, EGGS, CHEESE, ETC.

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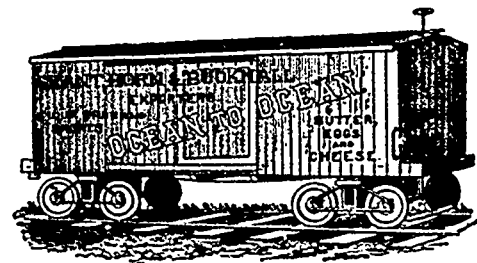
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British Columbia.

Wishart & Burton, grocers, etc., Vancouver, are out of business.

Jones & McNeil, livery stable keepers, Victoria, have sold out.

H. L. Campbell, tobacconist, etc., Vancouver, has assigned.

Carter & Ferris, brewers, Victoria, have dissolved partnership.

W. L. Johnston & Co.'s sawmill, Gambier Island, has been burnt out.

G. Goodmurphy has opened a hotel in Vancouver called the Russ House.

The electric light service at Vancouver is a success, and gives general satisfaction.

J. Fraser has purchased the Oriental Hotel, Victoria Crescent, Nanaimo, from J. Phillips.

Jas. Rousseau, dealers in boots and shoes, etc., New Westminster, has disposed of his tannery.

Articles of incorporation of the British Columbia Brewing Company, Victoria, have been filed.

A workingwomen's union is to be started in Victoria, composed of dressmakers, typewriters, etc.

H. M. Cunningham & Co., hardware merchants, etc., New Westminster, are now doing business under the style of Cunningham Bros.

J. Hastie & Co., furniture dealers, Victoria; R. Erskine has been admitted a partner, and the name of the firm is now Hastie & Erskine.

G. Y. Crookshank, Assistant Financial Inspector of the Finance Department, has closed up the Government Savings Bank at Nanaimo.

The Island Mountain Company, of Cariboo, are busy putting their machinery in order for crushing rock, and expect to commence work shortly.

The ship Meccator arrived at Vancouver on July 10th from London, with a full cargo of general merchandise, being the first vessel of a direct line from England.

Fish are fairly plentiful on the New Westminster market at present, but the constant demand from outside sources keeps the stock somewhat limited. Salmon is plentiful so far as the supply of the local demand is concerned, but the run of fish is rather small and unsatisfactory. = *Columbian*.

The partnership existing between Utrick Evans Dickinson and James Bateman Thorpe, trading as Dickinson & Thorpe, general storekeepers, Nanoose Bay, Vancouver Island, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All outstanding accounts will be received and paid by U. E. Dickinson, who continues the business.

Six new canneries are going up in British Columbia this year. One of these is on the Skeena, one on Gardener's Inlet, one at Bute Inlet and probably two on the Fraser. The canneries at Gardener's and Bute Inlets are experimental, none having been operated there before. The one on Gardener's Inlet will be situated about 80 miles from the mouth.

The New Westminster agricultural society has been incorporated. Hereafter it will be known by the name of the Royal Agricultural and Industrial Society of British Columbia.

The date selected for holding the exhibition is September 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th, a week prior to the provincial exhibition, which is to be held in Victoria on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th of October.

The Nanaimo *Free Press* says the recent find of an eight foot seam of coal at the Union colliery is more than confirmed, for a second bore at 700 yards distant from the first bore also struck the seam, and a third bore at about equal further distance also struck the coal within 16 feet of the surface. This is looked upon as a rich strike, and secures the permanency of the Union mines.

The Government will be called upon very shortly to pay over the subsidy to the Kootenay railway, judging from the reports received. Although the line, which is being built by the

C.P.R. to connect the Arrow lakes with the Kootenay lakes by means of a railway from Sproat's Landing to Nelson, was only subsidized last session, five miles out of the forty are already ironed.

An exchange says: Kwong On Tai, one of the largest opium dealers in Victoria, has closed his store on account of the dullness of business, which is attributed to the large decrease during the last few years of the Chinese population, and also to the fact that not so much of the drug is being smuggled into the States. The firms of Sing Wo Chang and Lung Chung are also contemplating going out of the business on the same account. These three firms are about the largest, with the exception of Tai Yune, in Victoria, and have all invested large sums of money in their trade. Tai Yune, the largest dealer in the province, said that during the last four years the Chinese population of Victoria had dwindled down from 7,000 to less than 3,000. He also said that the large dealers would sooner pay the \$500 license than \$100, as, if the latter sum was instituted for the \$500 tax, a large number of small firms would spring up.

The *Montreal Journal of Commerce* says: Details of the scheme to establish new stock yards in Chicago and freeze out the English syndicate which has just purchased the Union Stock yards for \$19,000,000 are made public. When the new yards are established, the latter will not be worth one-fifth of the amount paid for them, as the projectors of the new yards control the packing houses. When the packing houses are removed from the old yards to the new, as they will be, the property of the Englishmen will be rendered comparatively worthless. The sale of the Chicago stock yards was one of the dirtiest tricks an English syndicate ever ran afool of, and the experience will cost our British cousins many millions of dollars. Uncle Sam ought to be proud of Chicago.

Products of Our Mines.

The annual statement of the Geological Survey Department respecting the mineral production of Canada for 1889 shows a total output for metals to the value of \$19,900,000.

This compares favorably with previous years, the production having been in 1886, \$10,530,000; in 1887, \$13,000,000; and 1888, \$16,500,000.

It would thus appear that in four years the production has increased over 85 per cent. Part of the increase may be due to increased success in the procurement of the statistics, and in the inclusion in latter years of articles not included in 1886. But after all allowances are made it does seem that the Dominion is coming rapidly to the front as a mining country. Some of the minerals show a fine steadiness in growth. Thus coal shows an increase of 30 per cent. in the output of 1887 as compared with that of 1886. The output of copper has gone up from 3½ million pounds in 1886 to 6 4 5 million pounds in 1889, an increase of nearly 95 per cent. Gypsum shows in the same period an increase of 27 per cent. in the output. Iron an increase of 22 per cent. Steel has risen from 7,326 tons in 1886 to 36,833 tons 1889, showing a manufacture over three times greater as the result of increased activity. Silver shows an output in dollars in 1889 which is 80 per cent. of an increase over 1886 and which probably does not represent the real increase owing to the depreciation in value during recent years. The development of the manufacture of sulphuric acid is very marked the output in 1889 having been 10,998,713 pounds against 5,476,900 pounds in 1887. Gold shows an unkindly disposition to remain stationary. This ought not to be the case. It is likely caused by the fact that gold mining in the Province of Quebec, which under happier conditions would rival the best days in California gold mining, has been so handicapped by monopolies that capital fears to go to the necessary expenditure for profitable working.

The new mineral asbestos, in the quality of which Canada leads the world, shows a satisfactory condition of development, the quantities mined having increased from 3,458 tons in 1886 to 6,014 tons in 1889, with every prospect of a large increase in the current year. The other new metal nickel has not as yet had a place given to it in the return of the Geological Survey, but the present year will undoubtedly show a large output, as all reports from Sudbury indicate that the first expectations are being more than realized.

As already indicated the growth of our mining industries is becoming rapid, and it looks as if Canada had fairly started in what must be a wonderful career as a mining country. From every quarter the evidences accumulate that capital has at length discovered in Canada enticing remuneration.—Port Arthur *Sentinel*.

Some time ago the city papers stated that a large number of cattle, comprising a portion of a lot which were being brought from the East to Manitoba to stock a ranche were found to have been crushed to death when the cars were opened here. This may have occurred from some unavoidable reason, but the case seems worthy of investigation. The statutes of Canada provide regulations against cruelty to animals by shippers while in transit.

A Worthy Object.

THE American Public Health Association recently offered a prize for the best essay on "Practical Sanitary and Economic Cooking." Seventy competitors entered for this, and the first prize has been awarded to Mrs. Mary Hinman Abol. The work is a very comprehensive one, and is adapted specially to persons of small means. It teaches how to cook so as to preserve health, and at the same time with the least expenditure. If our women would give more attention to these important questions, and devote a little less time to ribbons, feathers and dress, there would be a great deal less poverty, equalor, misery and vice in the world. There would be fewer people grown up to old age without having made any provision in their youth for the future; there would be less dyspepsia and its long train of kindred ills, and the number of premature graves would be vastly decreased. Health is above all other earthly blessings, and the first thing to attain this is sanitary cooking. The book mentioned above has 182 pages. It can be obtained by sending thirty five cents to Essav Department, American Public Health Association, drawer 289, Rochester, N.Y. In cloth binding, forty cents.

California Mackerel.

The decline in the mackerel catch on our Atlantic coast is met by the announcement of the establishment of a mackerel industry on the California coast. An enterprising jobber of Los Angeles, according to the *Times* of that city, saw the opening which existed and began catching mackerel off Catalina Island and salt them, as is done at the east. The twenty barrels put up were utilized as samples, and made such an impression that it was determined to put up a supply for the trade this year. The season's pack already has commenced at Catalina, and it promises to be very successful. The only trouble with the fishes is an embarrassment of riches. The schools of fish encountered are so vast that it is impossible to draw a net around one, and, as only a portion is included in the sweep, they get started on a run like a flock of sheep, and the major portion escape. When a small school is encountered the seining is more successful. This season's pack will be from 500 to 1,000 barrels of fish, and it is expected to supply orders as far east as Denver, and possibly Kansas City. The fish are said to be very fine, ranking with the imported brand.

Thread and Needle Trees.

On the plains of New Mexico are forests of a growth known as thread and needle trees. The tree partakes of the nature of the gigantic asparagus, and has large, thick, fleshy leaves, resembling one of the cactus family, known as the "Prickly pear." The "needles" of the needle and thread tree are set along the edges of these thick leaves. In order to get equipped for sewing, it is only necessary to push the thorn or needle gently backward into its fleshy sheath, this to loosen it from the tough outside covering of the leaf, and then pull it from the socket. A hundred fine fibres adhere to the thorn-like spider webs. By twisting the needle during the drawing operation this fibre can be drawn out to an almost indefinite length. The action of the atmosphere toughens these minute threads amazingly, to such a degree as to make a thread twisted from it no larger than a common No. 40, capable of sustaining a weight of five pounds, about three times the tensile strength of common six-cord thread. The scientific name of this forest wonder is *Pentstemon muscadilla*.—*Canada Lumberman*.

General Notes.

La Chambre de Commerce of Montreal passed, the other day, the following resolution:—"Whereas the trade relations of the city of Montreal with France, Spain, and Italy are larger than those of any other city of the Canadian Confederation; and whereas these trade relations have suffered from the absence of the general consuls of these countries from Montreal; resolved that the Government of the aforesaid countries be respectfully prayed to favor the city of Montreal as the residence of the general consuls in order to give greater impetus to the mutual trade relations."

The *Dominion Illustrated* seems to be devoting an unusual amount of attention to the western part of Canada. Its publication of three weeks ago was wholly given up to Victoria and contained a number of excellent views of that capital city. Immediately following that came the Calgary number. It would hardly be expected that much could be said about so young a place, but the *Dominion Illustrated* have managed to get together a collection of interesting articles and engravings that will go far towards dispelling the ignorance which exists in eastern Canada of this important ranching centre.

The *Toronto Empire* of Monday last says:—"Travellers in town to-day say that trade to the north and north-west of Toronto is much better, with payments satisfactory and crop prospects good. In the west, however, business is still quiet, but crops are looking well. While there is a better feeling among the canned goods packers, this feeling has not been in any way imparted to the wholesale trade. Packers now say, and with a good deal of reason too, that crop prospects are not as bright as they were, but the early sale of futures at low prices prevents any sales now at the advances asked by packers. Jobbers may buy at old figures, but prefer waiting to paying an advance."

The *Toronto Empire* of July 12 says:—"The canned goods situation has improved the past few days, although the buying has not been so active. Some packers are not inclined to quote. The Delhi Co. will offer nothing but strawberries and would not book orders for future delivery of corn, peas and tomatoes excepting at open prices. In other instances packers who have sold corn and peas ahead have asked buyers to reduce their purchases by one-half, as the damage by the hailstorm was more serious than first appeared. Advices from eastern packers say that the pack of strawberries will not be nearly as large as a year ago. One firm say they will not have a fourth of a pack."

A Toronto telegram says: A combine of distillers recently notified wholesale druggists of an advance of twenty per cent. in the price of alcohol with a discount of five per cent. for 25 bbls. per month and ten per cent. for 50 bbls. per month. The latter is no discount at all. It is claimed that no dealer can purchase so much. Wholesale druggists think of making an anti-combine and to that end letters have been sent to leading wholesale druggists. They are asking advice and opinions, and suggesting the possibility of two or three joint stock companies being formed here to manufacture alcohol for the drug trade, and alcoholic preparation in bond with a far better rate of profit than the drug trade now offers.

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Head Office: - TORONTO.

Combined Authorized Capital - - \$5,000,000

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Full Government Deposit.

Absolute Security Offered in a Live, Prosperous and
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-William Bell, Esq., Manufacturer, Guelph.
-S. F. McKinnon, Wholesale Merchant, Director of the Traders Bank.
JOHN F. ELLIS, MANAGING DIRECTOR.

WM. SCOTT, Provincial Manager, Winnipeg

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For the Province of Manitoba, under the recommendation of the Board of Trade of the City of Winnipeg.

Insolvent and Trust Estates Managed with Promptness and Economy.
Special attention to Confidential Business Enquiries.

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TO BUTCHERS?
S. Walker & Co.
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Axle Grease Works
Pays the highest price for Fat and Tallow
All the Year Round.

PROMPT CASH PAYMENT

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The most conveniently located Hotel in Toronto.
One Block from Union Railway Depot.
A first-class Family and Commercial House.

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DAVID WALKER, PROPRIETOR.

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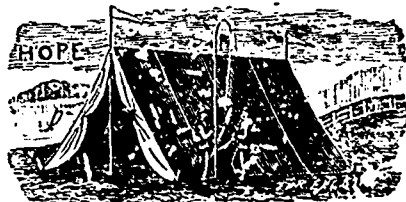
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CONVENIENT TRAINS to and from Eastern, Western,
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For tickets, sleeping car reservations, time tables and
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February 1st, 1900, the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway and Branches became the

Great Northern R'y Line

With 3,500 miles of steel track it runs through 62 counties in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana, reaching all principal points from St. Paul, Minnesota, west Superior and Duluth.

It furnishes through close connections, the best and cheapest route to all points in Idaho, Utah, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia, Alaska, the Canadian Northwest and Manitoba.

It is the only American line west of Chicago having a track laid with 75 pound steel rail and owning its entire 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 Fall, Helena and Butte.

It has three lines in the Red River Valley, is the only line to the Turtle Mountains and has three lines in South Dakota.

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 west of Minnesota.

It is the direct route between St. Paul, Minneapolis, Anoka, St. Cloud, Duluth, West Superior, Fergus Falls, Crookston, Moorhead, Fargo, Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnipeg, Devils Lake, Ellendale, Aberdeen, Huron, Watertown, Sioux Falls and Sioux City.

For pleasure, fishing and hunting resorts of the Park Region. For rates, tickets, maps and guides apply to H. G. McMICKEN, General Agent, 376 Main St., Corner Portage Avenue.

F. I. WHINNEY, Gen. Ticket and Pass. Agt., St. Paul.

THESE VESTIBULED TRAINS go in service May 15th.

Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Ry THE NORTHWESTERN LINE,

The best equipped line to CHICAGO, OMAHA AND KANSAS CITY.

The ONLY line to Chicago running Pullman and Wagner Vestibuled Trains.

These Vestibuled Trains are limited as to time but not limited as to number of passengers. All classes of Passengers carried, with separate apartments for each class, and NO EXTRA FARES.

Trains Eastward will run as follows: Leave Minneapolis 6.50 p.m.; St. Paul 7.30 p.m. Arrive Milwaukee 7.40 p.m.; Chicago 6.20 a.m.

The Sleeping Cars on these trains have been prepared especially for this service, and together with the Vestibuled Dining Cars, Coaches and Baggage Cars are the finest equipped trains of their class in the world.

Tickets at LOWEST RATES, 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. Sleeping car accommodation secured in advance.

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

E. W. WINTER, General Manager. F. B. CLARKE, General Traffic Manager. T. W. TEASDALE, General Passenger Agent

Canadians, Attention!

Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway

Albert Lea Route

In connection with the Northern Pacific and St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railways, will during the months of November, December, 1899, and January, 1900, run a series of

CHEAP EXCURSIONS

To Ontario and Quebec Points.

\$10 - FOR THE ROUND TRIP - \$4 TICKETS GOOD 90 DAYS.

Avoid delays and detentions in Chicago and other points by purchasing your tickets via the "Albert Lea Route."

For detailed information call upon your nearest railway agent or write to

C. H. HOLDRIDGE, Gen. Ticket and Pass. Agt., MINNEAPOLIS.

Northern Pacific And Manitoba Railway.

TIME CARD.

To take effect at 6 a. m. Sunday, June 15, 1890. (Central or 90th Meridian Time.)

Table with columns for North Bound, South Bound, Stations, and Time. Includes stations like Winnipeg, Portage Junction, St. Norbert, etc.

Table for Portage La Prairie Branch with columns for Eastward, Westward, Stations, and Time. Includes stations like Winnipeg Junction, Bismarck, Miles City, etc.

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

Table for Morris-Brandon Branch with columns for Mixed, Stations, and Time. Includes stations like Morris, Low's, Myrtle, etc.

Manitoba and Northwestern Ry.

TIME CARD

Taking Effect Monday, June 16th, 1890.

Table with columns for Pass Thursday and Saturday, Miles from Winnipeg, Stations, and Pass Monday Wednesday and Fridays. Includes stations like Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie, Rapid City, etc.

Meals. A Thursdays and Saturdays. B Wednesdays. C Thursdays and Saturdays. D Mondays and Fridays.

If any passengers for stations between Winnipeg and Portage la Prairie, train will stop to let off, and when flagged to take on passengers.

W. R. BAKER, Gen. Super't. A. McDONALD, Asst.-Gen. Pass'gr Agent.

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

Table with columns for Read Down, Stations, and Read Up. Includes stations like Lethbridge, Woodpecker, Purple Springs, etc.

E. T. GALT, Manager, Lethbridge. J. BAILEY, Sup't., Lethbridge.

Northern Pacific And Manitoba Railway.

Can now give passengers the choice of going to Eastern Canada 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 via 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 Transit Co. and Northwest Transportation Co. five days out of the week, affording passengers a pleasant trip through the lakes.

All baggage destined 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 full 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. J. M. GRAHAM, General Manager.