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IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

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Capital Paid up..... 1,954,525.00
Reserve..... 1,162,252.00

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Capital Paid up..... 1,478,910.00
REST..... 843,536.75

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For Shop Windows and Private Dwellings.
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 Single and Double Strength.
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The Commercial

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

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

WINNIPEG, JULY 2, 1894.

Manitoba

J. Nation, billiard parlour, etc., Brandon, opening.

Thomas & Mowat, general store, Elkhorn, assigned.

Leland Hotel Co., Winnipeg, seeking incorporation.

Thomas Fry, watchmaker, has opened at Winnipeg.

Ashcroft & Co., butchers, have opened in business at Winnipeg.

J. Russel, fruit and confectionery, is opening in business at Winnipeg.

A. W. Davis & Co., fish, game, etc., Winnipeg, sold out to J. H. Davis.

E. E. Barber, of Winnipeg, has leased the Commercial hotel at Neepawa.

The sheriff is in possession of the premises of W. Allen, pork packer, Winnipeg.

J. W. Flatt, general store, Greenway, is adding insurance and real estate to his business.

Nation & Schaub, of Brandon, have formed a partnership to carry on business in dry goods.

The dry goods stock of Geo. Wood & Co., Brandon, has been purchased by Fred Nation.

The Hudson's Bay Co. have sold out their branch store at Russell to N. M. W. McKenzie.

R. K. Steven has been appointed representative in Manitoba for the firm of Greening, Balfour & Co.

A partnership has been formed under the style of Ewer & Hamilton to conduct the Palace livery at Neepawa.

The estate of Jasper Nation, men's furnishings, etc., Brandon, has been sold at 55 cents on the dollar to Fred Nation.

J. A. Hobbs, drugs, Pilot Mound, has sold out to Mr. Scarlett, of Manitoa. Mr. Hobbs intends going into business at Morden where he has purchased the drug business of R. F. Greer.

A shipment of hogs has been made from Manitou by Jos. McFarlane. The cargo was forwarded to Ironside & Gordon, Montreal.

It is reported that Banister & Dade will build a \$15,000 hotel in the vicinity of the Canadian Pacific railway station at Portage la Prairie this season.

Three Winnipeg dry goods firms, Carsley, J. Robinson and Wright Bros., have determined to set aside Friday afternoon as a half holiday for the employees of their establishments.

Mr. Hughes of Hughes & Son, undertakers, Winnipeg, is dead. Deceased has been connected with the furniture and undertaking business in Winnipeg for many years, and was well known in the city. He died suddenly, the primary cause being bilious fever.

Following are the successful tenderers for supplies for the Manitoba penitentiary: Flour, Ogilvie Milling Co.; drugs, J. F. Howard & Co.; lumber, D. E. Sprague; dry goods, Wright Bros.; coal oil, Imperial Oil Co.; leather, G. S. Hubbell & Co.; groceries, Hudson Bay Co.

The new creamery at Chas. Cuthbert's farm, Portage la Prairie, began operation on June 18. Mr. Robinson, the secretary treasurer of the company or association, feels confident that a creamery is just what that district requires. The factory has a very complete plant, including a 12 horse power engine. It has also a first class storage room, where the cheese will be cured.

Alex. Logan, an ex mayor of Winnipeg and well known resident, is dead. Deceased returned to his home about noon, retired to his room while lunch was being prepared, and was found dead a few moments later. Apoplexy is supposed to have been the cause. Mr. Logan was a native of Manitoba, and was regarded as one of the leading links between the old days and the present.

The Winnipeg citizens' committee on the Southeastern railway project met the members of the local government on Tuesday and discussed the proposals formulated by the committee and endorsed by a public meeting of citizens. Ald. Gilroy acted as chairman of the committee and introduced the question. A general discussion then took place, the members of the government as well as the members of the committee participating. After the salient points of the whole subject had been passed under review, it was stated on behalf of the government that they would consider the matter as presented on its merits, and would give their answer in writing, but in the meantime if any new facts were forthcoming they would be willing to meet the committee again. The question of guarantees was the point on which the ministers appeared to lay special weight. It is probable that another meeting with the government will be held shortly.

Assiniboia.

James Crerar, hotel, Yorkton, has sold out to C. Abbott.

Tweed & Ewart, general store, Medicine Hat, have dissolved. Thos. Tweed continues.

A joint stock company has been formed at Saltcoats to start a weekly newspaper, and on July 2 "The Assiniboine" will make its debut.

Fire broke out in the rear of the Assiniboia hotel, at Indian Head on June 25, occupied by Asa McIntosh, spreading to the following buildings:—A. G. Orchard's drug store; W. J. Lee's butcher shop; Geo. Thompson's implement building, occupied by Cowan & Edwards; W. H. Bell's shop, occupied by F. Lockwood, stoves and tinware. All the buildings were frame and were consumed in less than an hour. The loss and insurance is as follows:—Assiniboia hotel—stock and building, \$3,000; insurance, \$600. A. G. Orchard—stock, \$2,000; insurance, \$1,000. The building occupied by Orchard was owned by W. H. Lee. Lee's loss on the two buildings and part of stock is \$2,400; insurance, \$1,200. Lockwood's loss on stock is

very slight. Bell's loss on building is \$600; insurance, \$200. Thompson's loss is \$700; insurance, \$300. Cowan & Edwards saved all their stock. The fire was checked before reaching the property owned by the estate of G. P. Murray, general merchant. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Alberta.

W. H. Shoppard, hotel and furniture, Macleod, is burned out.

Chas. Ryan has erected and is now occupying a new store at Macleod, immediately opposite the Hudson's Bay Co.

The Canadian Pacific railway hotel at Macleod was burned to the ground on June 22. It was insured.

A party of delegates from Western Kansas, have been prospecting the Beaver district, with a view to settlement.

Glover & Andrews, stationers, Edmonton, have dissolved partnership. The business will be continued by F. H. Andrews.

Mr. Motion, merchant of the new town at the station, will shortly move over to the old town of Macleod and conduct a general mercantile business.

Milne & Turnbull, auctioneers, Edmonton, have dissolved partnership. M. L. McAdam, late of Dunbarton, Scotland, has entered into partnership with Mr. Turnbull to continue the business.

The Edmonton Bulletin has the following fur trade news: Fur Sales—Eusebo Mecredi, Alexis Tourangeau, of Fond du Lac, on Lake Athabasca, three lots to the amount of \$2,293 89, to James Walsh. E. Brosseau, St. Albert, a lot of \$230 to James Walsh. Francois Azzia, J. Lefleur, Baptiste, Savowim, Napoleon Mecredi, of Fond du Lac, Lake Athabasca, several lots to W. B. Stennett, aggregating \$749 25. E. Brosseau, St. Albert, to W. B. Stennett a lot of \$115. A party of traders from Lake Athabasca arrived on Monday with over \$3,000 worth of fur. They are nearly all from Fond du Lac at the east end of Lake Athabasca. They came on the ice from Fond du Lac to Chipewyan, and thence by boat up the Athabasca to Grand Rapids, from which point they took the H. B. steamer to the Landing. They will leave for home in a few days. There was no sickness amongst the Indians of Lake Athabasca last winter, and food was plentiful, as well as fur.

Northwest Ontario.

Cardinal & Charron, grocers, Rat Portage, have assigned to Chas. Chadwick.

Grain and Milling News.

A bonus is offered in aid of a flour mill at Wawanessa, Man. About a score of persons made enquiries as to the capacity of the mill required and the conditions attached to the bonus, but all of them drew back when they found out that a 150 barrel mill is required.

Extensive repairs are in progress to the upper portion of the big Ogilvie mill, Winnipeg.

The flour mill at Arden, Man., is now under the control of Wilson, Moore & Co., who will operate the same.

Lumber Trade Notes.

John A. Christie's large drive of logs reached his mill at Brandon on June 22

Booth's big lumber mill, at Ottawa, Canada, said to be the finest of its kind in existence, was burned on June 26. Booth spoke for the Liberal candidate, near his mill, and some say the mill was fired by some excited partisan. The loss is a quarter of a million. Several hundred men are thrown out of employment by the burning of the mill.

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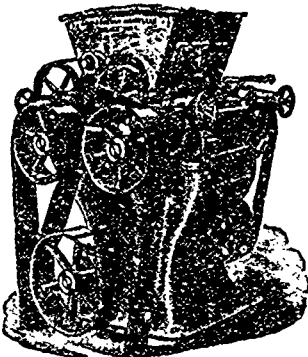
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**Fancy Goods, Toys,
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Our importations for Fall and Xmas Trade will be complete on July 1st, and will be by far the best and most comprehensive line shown in the Dominion. Wait for Our Traveller before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

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TORONTO AND MONTREAL.

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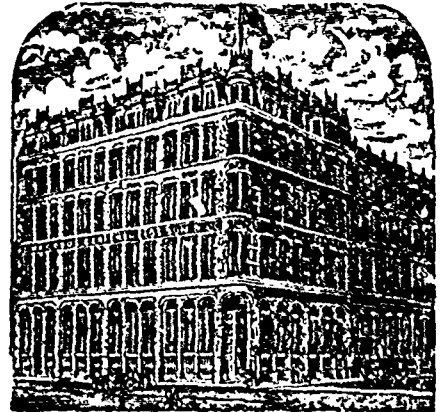


Engines, Boilers, Steam Pumps,
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Agents for North American Mill Building Co.
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TRANSMISSIONS.
Electrical Machinery and Supplies.
Second Hand Machinery of Every Description
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Office and Works, 758, 760 and 762 Main Street, Winnipeg.

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General Dry Goods Merchants,
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**SPECIAL VALUE
IN CANADIAN PRINTS.**

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

Send for Samples.

C. J. Redmond Donaldson Block, Winnipeg.

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—REPRESENTING—

McMaster & Co. of Toronto.

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

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WHOLESALE

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,
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Dealers to all Classes of
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EXCEPTIONAL VALUES.

LYMAN, KNOX & CO.,
MONTREAL & TORONTO.

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, JULY 2, 1894.

THE FRENCH TREATY.

A bluebook recently issued gives the full text of the agreement between Canada and France, with the object of furthering the commercial interests of the respective countries, together with all correspondence in connection therewith. The agreement, it will be remembered, has experienced considerable opposition in Canada, and it was not sanctioned at the last session of parliament. A bill has now been introduced at Ottawa to sanction the ratification of that agreement by the respective governments. The agreement may be terminated at any time by either of the contracting parties, after twelve months notice has been given. Following are the articles of French production, which are to be admitted into Canada under the agreement, and the terms upon which they are to be admitted.

Article 1, Clause 1. Non-sparkling wines, gauging 15 degrees by the centesimal alcoholometer or less, or according to the Canadian system of testing containing 26 per cent. or less of alcohol, and all sparkling wines shall be exempt from the surtax or ad valorem duty of 30 per cent.

2. The present duty charged on common soaps, savons de Marseille (Castile soaps) shall be reduced by one half.

3. The present duty charged on nuts, almonds, prunes and plums shall be reduced by one third.

Article 2. Any commercial advantage granted by Canada to any third power, especially in tariff matters, shall be enjoyed fully by France, Algeria and French colonies.

France has two scales of duties, namely, a maximum and a minimum tariff. The following articles of Canadian origin, imported direct, accompanied by certificate of origin, are to be admitted into France at the minimum tariff rate:—

Canned meats, condensed milk, pure; fresh water fish, eels; fish preserved in their natural form, lobsters and crayfish preserved in their natural form, apples and pears, fresh, dried or pressed, fruits preserved, others; building timber in rough or sawn, wood pavement, staves, wood pulp (cellulose), extract of chestnut and other tanning extracts, common paper, machine made; prepared skins, others, whole; boots and shoes, furniture of common wood, furniture other than chairs, of solid wood, common; flooring in pine or soft wood, wooden sea going ships. It is understood that the advantage of any reduction of duty granted to any other Power on any of the articles enumerated above shall be extended fully to Canada.

At the time this commercial agreement was made, there was some talk of a subsidy to a direct line of steamships to France. As it provided that to secure the advantage of the minimum tariff, French imports from Canada must be direct, the idea of the establishment of a direct steamship route seems to have been entertained when the agreement was under consideration. The Canadian government has, however, recently announced that there is no intention here of subsidizing a steamship service with France, and without the subsidy there is not much prospect of such a line being established. Goods sent from

Canada via the United States ports in bond would no doubt be considered as direct shipments.

ARBITRATION VS. LAW.

A happy feature of the times is the tendency to substitute arbitration for law. It is but the thin edge of the wedge that has entered so far, but we may expect rapid progress in the future in the direction of extending the principle of arbitration. Law is unsatisfactory. It is seldom we hear a good word said for it. Those who have had the most practical experience with law, are the most free to express their dissatisfaction with the system. So far as the will of the people is concerned, the progress in the substitution of arbitration for law would be rapid. Legislation, however, must be obtained, and herein lies the difficulty, as the adverse interests are strong enough in legislative circles to greatly delay the will of the people.

While the principle in law is no doubt sound and good, it is the practical results which prove so unsatisfactory, and this is true to such a great extent that we frequently hear it said that even those who come out ahead in a suit are the losers, as well as the less fortunate ones who are spoken of as having lost the case. The expense connected with even trivial cases is so great, and the technicalities, delays and quibbles are sometimes so annoying, that it is often better to suffer wrong than to go to law about a matter.

The principle of arbitration is now becoming more generally recognized. In Great Britain it has made considerable progress, and there boards of arbitration have been established. Last week we published in The Commercial an article referring to the passage of an act in the province of Ontario, providing for the establishment of boards of arbitration. The effect of the movement in that province will no doubt be watched with interest in other parts of Canada. Certainly so far as disputes of a business nature are concerned, more satisfactory results could be obtained by arbitration than by law. Disputes of a business nature should be, and undoubtedly can be settled more cheaply, expeditiously and satisfactorily in a business way, by business men, than by taking them into the courts.

In Winnipeg we have a system of arbitration established and carried out by the members of a business organization, and the result is a hundred times more satisfactory than it would be if the law were called in to settle such disputes. We refer to the arbitration board in connection with the grain exchange. The system of arbitration established by the grain exchange is of course only by agreement of the members. It has no legal power nor force, and there are no means of enforcing decisions beyond the rules of the exchange. We believe there is room for a legally qualified board of arbitration in Winnipeg, before which business men could take their disputes for final settlement. Such an institution should be able to accomplish much good work, in the direction of settling trouble among business men and saving expense, as well as saving friendship. Arbitration is usually adopted in a friendly spirit, but who ever heard of the law being invoked in a friendly way?

EARLY CLOSING OF STORES.

Winnipeg is to try the experiment of the compulsory closing of retail stores at a fixed hour. Some time ago an act was passed by the provincial legislature, giving municipal councils the power, upon petition of retail dealers in any particular branch of trade, to pass a by-law providing that stores should be closed at a given hour. The act has heretofore been a dead letter, but lately an effort has been made to have it enforced in Winnipeg. The requisite number of signatures has been obtained in several branches of trade, to a petition asking that the act be put into effect, and at the last meeting of the council the necessary by-law was passed. The by-law provides for the closing of grocery, book and shoe, jewelry and hardware stores and tailoring shops. The effect of the working of the by-law will be watched with interest. While there seems to be something harsh about compelling stores to be closed at a certain hour, it is certainly more harsh and unjust to compel clerks to work such an unreasonably long number of hours each day, as is customary in this country. Some may say that the clerks are not compelled to work these hours, as they can give up their jobs; but clerks have to earn their living, and though in theory they are not compelled to accept a position which necessitates their working twelve or fifteen hours per day, they are practically compelled by force of circumstances to fulfill the requirements of this unreasonable system of long hours. If the system of long hours is unreasonable and unjust to the employees in stores, as all admit that it is, it seems justifiable for the state to interfere to correct the abuse. Really the first duty of the state is to provide for the welfare of its subjects, and those who are obliged to earn a living in any capacity as employees, have a right to the protection of the state from a system which is unjust to employees, and which is really an abuse of the power of employers. The great majority of merchants, we believe, are in favor of early closing, but they have been forced into the long hour system by the few. If all close at the same time, business will not be injured in any way, the distribution of custom will not be interfered with, and the general public will not be seriously inconvenienced.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The instructors who are operating the travelling dairy schools in Manitoba report a difficulty in securing salt in many places fit for making butter. One of the dairy instructors states that "the merchants told him that farmers would not buy good salt because it cost a trifle more, while the farmers said they were compelled to buy the poor stuff because the merchants kept no other. Salt should be fine—not dusty—and clean. Common barrel salt was too coarse, and would not all dissolve in butter. Butter salt is made specially for the purpose, and he advised merchants to buy it in barrels, because a barrel kept it cleaner than a sack. Rice's butter salt is as good as any. Salt should not be allowed to come in contact with foul or foreign flavors." Undoubtedly country merchants will keep the proper kind of salt, if there is a demand for it.

The report on the use of petroleum for fuel used at the World's Columbian Exposition which has just been made by C. F. Foster is of timely interest in view of the recent coal strike. The trial was entirely satisfactory. The saving to the exposition by the use of oil fuel was about 27 per cent., as compared by the estimated cost of coal, including the labor of handling. The oil plant worked from start to finish without a break; and the absence of smoke and odor from the chimneys of the boiler house were made a subject of general comment. The question of fuel for steam and general purposes is an important one in Western Canada. The use of petroleum for fuel purposes, may yet prove of value here. Vast petroleum fields are supposed to exist in the country north of the Saskatchewan, at present beyond the reach of economical means of transportation. If these petroleum deposits are approximately as great as they are understood to be, they may yet play an important part in the future fuel supply of the country. Petroleum is more economical in transportation and cost of handling than coal, and experiment has shown that it is a very valuable fuel.

The death of Archbishop Tache removes the most remarkable personage associated with the history of Manitoba and the great prairies of Canada for the last half century. The story of his life would form almost a complete history of this country. He was a man of great energy and endurance, and in the earlier days was known personally all over the country, through which he travelled on snow shoes, by dog train or on foot. He was a great missionary, subjecting himself to all the fatigues of travelling vast distances in an unsettled and uncivilized country. In later years, since the opening up of the prairie region to settlement, he has been intimately associated with nearly every important incident in the history of the country. In his death the Metis and Indians have lost a faithful friend and benefactor, and the Catholic Church in the West has lost an earnest, energetic and able head, while the West has lost one who devoted a long and active life to the interests of its people and the general advancement of the country.

The British board of agriculture has given notice that the special examinations of Canadian cattle which have been proceeding since the middle of May, will cease this week. Eight suspicious cases have been reported, and the lungs have been sent to London for further examination. The result of the final examination will be awaited with interest.

A LARGE number of the banks have recently held their annual meetings. More extended reference is made to the reports presented, in another part of this issue of The Commercial. Considering the general wail of hard times throughout the civilized world, it is certainly gratifying to find the Canadian banks in such a prosperous condition. Many of the banks show increased earnings over last year, and the aggregate earnings, so far as reported, show an increase.

Jno. Hobbs, of Pilot Mound, has purchased the drug business of K. F. Greer at Morden.

Canadian Tweeds.

In periods like the present, when the merchants are watching to ascertain how the current may set, there is always a greater tendency not only to buy conservatively, keep stocks within the narrowest limits—but also to seek out cheap lines of goods either to be used as "drives" to attract customers to the store, or to cater to the prevailing desire to purchase as cheaply as possible. In some lines this tendency does but little harm. The better grades are simply held until the public tires of low priced goods and once more asks for them. But there are other lines where this constant seeking for cheap goods has the effect of permitting outsiders to come in and capture our market, and this is notably the case in the woollen trade.

For some time past buyers have been steadily pushing Canadian mill men for cheaper tweeds and cloths, until, at last, tweeds have been put on the market at as low as 20 to 25 cents per yard. It is hardly necessary to say that these are neither all wool nor full width. In order to produce them with the barest margin of profit, cotton, shoddy and even paper stock yarns, require to be used. The result is that the wearer of them forgets how cheaply he has secured them, classes all Canadian tweeds in the same category, and when he wants good quality turns to England. As there are at least half a dozen travellers, representing English tweed and cloth firms, who visit this country every spring and fall to solicit orders, he has no difficulty in securing in that market the quality he refuses to pay for in his own.

No doubt buying from an English house presents many advantages to a tailor working in a small town, or whose clientele is a limited one. Instead of having a dozen patterns to choose from he can select from a couple of hundred. Thus there is no fear of his customers all appearing in the one livery. Then, again, he is not forced to buy a piece of any one pattern, nor obliged to carry much cloth on his shelves. The Englishman will sell him suit lengths, or even trousers lengths, if he desires, and enables him to show a variety of styles and patterns without loading up his shelves with piece goods. In other words he can show the maximum of assortment with the minimum of stock. This is a great advantage to the smaller tailors who are enabled by it to please the taste of their various customers without cumbering themselves with dead stock. There is the drawback, of course, of the difficulty of repeating an order should any one cloth or shade exactly hit the popular fancy, and in most cases the price, duty paid, is larger than that of Canadian goods. But this, in their opinion is more than offset by the greater assortment they can show, the reduction of the stock they are required to carry to a minimum, and the prestige attached to a tailor who uses exclusively imported goods and can guarantee his customers that no suit will be duplicated. In a small town this counts for very much more than it does in a city. In a metropolis it matters little if a dozen men have suits off the same piece. They are swallowed up in the crowd, and no one recognises the fact. But in a small place it is different. There may be only a few well dressed men in the place, and any duplication of their suits would be noticed instantly, and might cost the tailor their custom. It is for this reason that it is in the smaller places that the British tweed travellers are most successful. In fact, they will sell more in a town of 4,000 inhabitants than they will in a large city; simply because they can guarantee exclusive patterns, and the tailor needs this guarantee to satisfy his clients.

How to remedy this condition of affairs it is not easy at present to say. It would be impossible for Canadian mill men to attempt to compete in variety of pattern with their English rivals. But they certainly might refrain from putting goods upon the market of such low quality as to bring Canadian tweeds

into disrepute. A splendid reputation for style, finish and durability has been built up by years of patient endeavor. Why should this be jeopardised by an attempt to cater to what may prove to be only a short lived demand for some thing cheap? The margin of profit to be secured by putting these low grade cloths on the market, and undercutting ones neighbors is more than offset by its tendency to cause people to turn elsewhere when they want to buy some thing good. If once Canadian tweeds lose their present good name it will take years to rehabilitate them in the popular esteem, and if once the British capture the market for high class goods it will not be long before they will dominate that for the lower grades also. It is for this reason that the tendency to sacrifice quality to cost, in order to secure present business on a reluctant market, forms so insidious a menace to the future of Canadian tweeds. At present they have a strong hold on popular favor; but if the present policy be pursued it will not be long before the British again secure the control of this market.—Journal of Commerce.

The Future of Prices.

Such has been the dullness of trade during the past twelve months that very low prices have been accepted for many classes of goods. In some instances these rates were down to or even below the cost of production under ordinary circumstances. For instance the great staple, which is the foundation of all manufacturing industry, pig iron, was abnormally depressed, values in some cases being forced below the European level, notwithstanding the higher wages paid in this country. Since the coal miners' strike there has been an advance in some parts of the country, and we may say generally that higher prices have prevailed, and still the tendency seems to be upward. It is claimed that the depth of depression has been passed; it is apparently so in wheat and flour, and these markets influence the whole commercial situation so that it is possible that when the fuel situation becomes normal, as it certainly will sooner or later, the price of pig iron will assume a higher plane, but it is not improbable that in common with all manufacturing enterprises the iron market will not revive until there shall be a larger consumption; for the current production, small as it is, seems to be nearly equal to the current wants of the market. Prices have rallied from the lowest point because of the decreased production, enforced by the scarcity of fuel, and it is believed that manufacturers will be able to retain at least a part of the enhanced value. Agricultural productions are on a different basis from manufactures; the supply of the former has not been so continuously excessive as the latter, and seem to have a better chance to recuperate. The recent advance in breadstuffs was partly speculative, but it is in the speculative markets that such things almost always occur, or at least that is where they begin, while manufactured productions seldom are articles of general speculation, and have for years gradually decreased in value, probably because there was an over production, and a vast amount of capital was invested in that direction, which could not be withdrawn without serious loss. Taken as a whole there does not seem to be much encouragement for expecting any material advance in prices of domestic manufactures in the early future. The country is not yet in a condition to absorb a sufficient quantity of goods to cause them to command better prices in any considerable quantity.—Cincinnati Press Current.

Toronto, June 21.—At the annual meeting of the Imperial Bank of Canada held here yesterday a report was presented by the directors recommending the opening of a branch bank in Vancouver, B.C., or at some other provincial center, owing to the growing importance of eastern trade relations with British Columbia.

KIRKPATRICK & COOKSON
 Established 1860.
MONTREAL,
Commission Merchants.
 Flour, Grain, Butter, &c.
 Advances made on Consignments to British or
 Continental markets

James Hall & Co.
 BROCKVILLE, O. T. WINNIPEG, MAN.
 Manufacturers and Wholesale
 Dealers in
Gloves, Mitts,
Moccasins,
Arctic Socks, &c.

In addition to our regular line we have the
 exclusive control of the Celebrated Chester &
 Workers Suspenders for the Dominion. Neat-
 est, Strongest and Best Suspender in the
 market at popular prices.
 Customers may have sorting orders in any of our lines
 filled promptly from stock at our
Winnipeg Branch, 150 Princess St.

W. R. Johnston and Co.
 (Late Livingston, Johnston & Co.)
 WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS
 OF READY MADE
CLOTHING.
 Cor. BAY & FRONT STS., TORONTO.
 Samples at McIntyre } REPRESENTATIVES.
 Block, Winnipeg } A. W. Lasher W. W. Armstrong.

COCHRANE, CASSILS & CO.
Wholesale Boots and Shoes
 Cor. Latour & St. Genevieve Sts.,
MONTREAL.
 Manitoba and N.W.T. Agency: J. H. MACDONALD
 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.
 British Columbia Branch: WM. SKENE, Van' Horn
 Block, Vancouver.



MATTHEWS, TOWERS & CO.

NOTICE !

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

WHOLESALE MEN'S FURNISHINGS,
 Board of Trade Building. - **MONTREAL.**

*** BELTING ***
OAK TANNED
"EXTRA" BRAND.
MONTREAL
AND TORONTO.
THE J. C. McLAREN BELTING CO.



The Largest Factory of its kind in the Dominion.

LION "L" BRAND.

PURE VINEGARS

Manufactured Solely under the Supervision of the
 Inland Revenue Department.

Mixed Pickles, Jams, Jellies and Preserves

—PREPARED BY—

MICHEL LEFEBVRE & CO.,
MONTREAL.

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

GALT BLEND

BLACK TEA.

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

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

THE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.

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

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



Hudson's Bay Company,

Fort Garry Mills, - Winnipeg.

Registered Brands:

Hungarian and Strong Bakers Flour

Chopped Feed, Oats, Bran, Shorts, etc.

Sole agents in Manitoba, Northwest Territories and British Columbia for

MYERS ROYAL HORSE AND CATTLE SPICE

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

LARD!

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

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

Egg Cases for Sale.

ORDERS AND CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

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

Butter and Eggs Wanted!

—AT—

Allen's, Pork Packer,
McDERMOT STREET.

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

DAIRY UTENSILS.

We manufacture the most improved styles in

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

Thos. Davidson & Co.,
MONTREAL.

CIGARS!

For a Pleasant Smoke try REPUBLICS.

For Perfect Satisfaction try LA HISPANIA

—MADE BY—

Bryan & Co
WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

JAMES McDUGALL & CO.

Wholesale Domestic and Imported

WOOLLENS

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

ST. HELEN ST., MONTREAL.

Northwestern Agent:

T. I. BURRELL, McINTYRE BLOCK.

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James Carruthers & Co.

GRAIN EXPORTERS,

BOARD OF TRADE. CORN EXCHANGE.

TORONTO, MONTREAL.

The Barber & Ellis Co'y,

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

TORONTO, Ont.

Manufacturers of ACCOUNT BOOKS, ENVELOPES, PAPER BOXES.

Importers of all Grades of Staple Stationery.

—DEALERS IN—

PRINTERS' SUPPLIES,
BOOKBINDERS' MATERIALS AND
BOXMAKERS' REQUISITES

HO! IMPROVED Compressed Mince Meat.

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

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

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

WINNIPEG WANTS

PRODUCE I BUTTER AND EGGS.

We are always open for

At Highest Market Value. Write for full market Quotations to

PARSONS PRODUCE COMPANY,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

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

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

WINNIPEG, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 30.

The fine weather this week for the crops has greatly improved the situation, and though a heavy wheat crop is not counted upon, the indications now point to a fair crop and an early harvest. The growth of straw has been checked by the dry weather, which will reduce the cost of harvesting and make up to some extent for a moderate yield. Considerable exception has been taken to the report published by a Winnipeg real estate firm, regarding the extent of building operations in the city, which report was referred to in the last issue of The Commercial. While a good many buildings are being erected in the city, principally residences, it is claimed by some who ought to know, that the statistical compilation made by the real estate firm referred to, has been largely over-estimated. Railway communication with the Pacific coast is being gradually resumed, and some traffic is coming through, though there is still considerable delay in handling traffic. The interruption to traffic by the floods has been quite a serious matter, particularly in the produce trade, preventing shipments of butter, eggs, meats, etc.

Bradstreet's says: "There are 957 business failures in the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland reported since January 1, against 897 in a like portion of 1893. The increase in total liabilities in the first half of this year is \$9,509,000 from \$8,215,000 in a like portion of last year. Increases in the number of failures and liabilities are more conspicuous in returns from Quebec and Ontario.

Regarding the situation in the United States this week Bradstreet's says:—While there is no actual improvement in business throughout the country, there are more favorable prospects and a better feeling among merchants, with an increased number of instances where trade has been stimulated. The ending of the great bituminous coal strike is promptly followed by a sympathetic strike of railway employes, which threatens disastrous effects on business by reason of interference with distribution and travel. Losses on perishable freight in transit are already reported. Other unfavorable features include a conference of Rhode Island cotton mill owners as to the advisability of shutting down, owing to the accumulation of stocks; heavy arrivals of wool at eastern markets, where stocks are already large; delay in settling the coke strike, which prevents many industrial establishments from starting up.

Winnipeg Markets.

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

FISH—A little British Columbia salmon has come through, and quoted at 15c. Fresh whitefish are quoted at 5 to 6c per pound. Lake Superior trout at 9c, pickerel 3 to 4c, gold eyes 20c per dozen. Smoked whitefish 8c lb, do. herrings 5c lb; red herrings 20c box.

GREEN FRUITS—The strawberries arriving this week have been entirely unfit to re-ship. In fact some lots were completely destroyed and were carted away as refuse on arriving. Southern berries have ceased coming, and some Oregon berries were useless. Some British Columbia berries have also arrived, but they were likewise in bad condition. Oranges are firm for good stock, at quotations. Lemons are very firm, and have advanced, as intimated last week. Pineapples are easier, \$2.50 being about the best price now. Cherries are also easier. California plums, peaches and apricots are lower. The first lot of water melons are in

this week from the south. California cherries are sometimes received too soft to re-ship, but some good stock has arrived. Tomatoes are again about 50c lower. Prices are: California oranges, Mediterranean sweets, \$4.25 to 4.50; St. Michael oranges \$5 to 5.25; California late Valencia oranges, \$5.25 to 5.50. Lemons, new Messinas, \$6 to 6.50. Bananas, \$2.75 to \$3.50 per bunch. Pineapples, \$2.50 per dozen. Strawberries, \$3.25 to 3.50 per case of 16 boxes. California cherries \$2. California peaches, \$2 to 2.50 box; apricots, \$2.00 to 2.50; plums, \$2.75 to 3.00. Pie plant, 2 to 3c per pound. Tomatoes, \$2.00 per crate of four baskets. Watermelons, \$7.25 to 7.50 per dozen. California comb honey, \$3.50 per case of 48 sections. New maple sugar, 12 to 13c per pound in 1-lb. cakes. Maple syrup, 75c to \$1 per gallon in wood, and \$1 to 1.25 in tins, as to quality.

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

FLUID BEEF, ETC.—Following are prices of the goods put up by the Johnstou Fluid Beef Company of Montreal:—Johnston's Fluid Beef—No. 1, 2-oz. tins, per dozen, \$2.70; No. 2, 4-oz., \$4.50; No. 3, 8-oz., \$7.39; No. 4, 1-lb., \$12.83; No. 5, 2-lb., \$24.30. Staminol—2 oz. bottles, per dozen, \$2.55; do, 4 oz., \$5.10; do, 8 oz., \$7.65; do, 16 oz., \$12.75 Fluid Beef Jordial—20 oz. bottles, \$10. Milk Granules—In cases of 4 dozen, \$5.10. Milk Granules with Cereals—In cases of 4 dozen, \$4.25.

LUMBER—We stated last week that the manufacturers had reduced the price of lumber for delivery at Winnipeg \$1 per thousand. The reduction applies to dimension stuff and common boards, and has been made to meet competition from Minnesota lumber, which can be brought in free for such grades, under the new tariff. Since the reduction by the manufacturers, the Winnipeg dealers have reduced prices \$2 per thousand, on dimension and boards. The reason for the reduction by the Winnipeg dealers of \$1 more than the reduction made by the manufacturers, is owing to an expected cut of \$1 in freight rates from the mills to Winnipeg. Dealers seem quite confident that a reduction equal to \$1 per thousand feet will be made in freights. In fact it is stated that it has been practically promised. If freights are reduced \$1, this, with the recent cut in prices made by the manufacturers, would be equal to a reduction of \$2 per thousand laid down in Winnipeg. This is the way the Winnipeg dealer have looked at the matter, though they may have acted a little prematurely in taking it for granted that freights will be reduced. Trade generally is quiet. Some lumber is coming in from the States, but if the expected cut in freights goes into effect, following the reduction in mill prices here, there will not be much chance for lumber to come in, except perhaps for a little rough stuff in short lengths, which can be had pretty cheap from the Minnesota mills. As for high grade lumber, they can get better prices on the other side than here.

WOOL—The final adoption by the United States senate of the free wool clause of the new tariff bill, has caused a further decline in wool in the States. Those who have all along hoped for a retention of some duty on wool, have now given up hope. The new tariff bill is not finally disposed of yet, but the chances for a duty on wool have now been reduced to a minimum. Regarding wools in the States Bradstreet's says: "The market has ruled dull, with values weaker for most kinds compared with a week ago. Hope of a duty on wool has vanished, and the tendency of operators is to sell, even at concessions in price. Quarter and three-eighths blood wools are about 1c lower and move slow. Territory wools are coming forward more freely and there is pressure to sell, but buyers are not above 30c scoured for fine medium and fine." In the

Winnipeg market prices are the same. Unwashed Manitoba fleece is mostly taken at 8 to 8½c per pound, for ordinary mixed grades, with dealers quoting 7 to 8c for inferior and chaffy or burry wool.

HARDWARE—Some changes are expected as a result of the recent meeting at Toronto of the manufacturers of nails, wire, bolts, etc. Another advance is announced east of the ocean and ½c on manilla rope.

PAINTS AND OILS—Paris green is reported getting scarce in the east, and prices are strong and advancing, with an excited market. Linseed oil continues firm. The local trade is quiet, and the only change is in linseed oil, which is 2c higher, in sympathy with the general advance in outside markets, making the price per gallon 6½ for boiled and 6¾ for raw.

WOOD—There is very little business in car lots. Tamarac is held at \$4.50 to \$4.75 per cord on track here in car lots as to quality. Oak about \$4, mixed pine, spruce, etc., can be had at \$3.50 to \$3.75. Poplar has sold at from \$2.50 to \$3 on track as to quality, green cut poplar brings the top price.

COAL—Pennsylvania anthracite coal has been advanced 15 cents per ton in the States. The local price is unchanged and quoted at \$10.50 for Pennsylvania anthracite, \$9 for western anthracite and \$8 per ton for Lethbridge bituminous. These are retail prices delivered to consumers in the city. Souris or Estevan coal sells at \$4.25 retail, and \$3.75 on track. Roofs Perce mine, Souris coal is quoted 25c higher per ton than from the Estevan mines, or \$4.50 to consumers and \$4 on track.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WHEAT—Wheat has not this week altogether maintained the position assumed last week. On Monday there was a trifling gain in United States markets. The visible supply statement showed a decrease for the week of 1,253,000 bushels, making total stocks at principal points in the United States and Canada, east of the mountains, aggregate 55,852,000 bushels, as compared with 63,031,000 bushels a year ago, and 24,561,000 bushels two years ago. There was a reduction on ocean passage equal to 2,664,000 bushels. On Tuesday United States markets were quiet, and a little lower at the close. Continued heavy rains in the southern harvest fields were reported, as damaging the winter wheat harvest, but cables were lower. The India shipments were reported at 120,000 bushels and Baltic and sundry ports shipments 3,280,000 bushels, a total of 3,400,000 bushels. The American shipments were 1,927,000 bushels, making the total European supply for the week 5,327,000 bushels, against estimated requirements of 6,500,000 bushels, a deficiency of 1,173,000 bushels. The total stocks in Minnesota and Dakota, including supplies in Minneapolis and Duluth and interior, are 18,719,000 bushels, which is some 6,000,000 bushels to 8,000,000 bushels less than last year. The Mark Lane Express said:—"English wheat advanced last week 7d; foreign firm, though supplies are large." Bradstreet's figured a decrease in the world's available supply of 4,518,000 bushels. The decrease east and west of the Rockies was reported at 1,894,000 bushels. On Wednesday United States markets were quieter and lower. British and European cables were all lower, and reported favorable weather on the other side. New winter wheat was offering to arrive in United States markets as far north as Chicago, which had a weakening effect, and favorable weather in the Northwest was reported, while the rail way strikes had a depressing effect upon the markets. On Thursday United States markets continued quiet and with a lower tendency, and cable reports were all lower and depressed, influenced by favorable crop weather on both sides of the Atlantic, though crop reports indicated a poor yield of spring wheat, irreparable injury having been done by the drought. On Friday United States markets continued

(Continued on page 995.)

How the Crops Stand.

(Continued from page 1003.)

Glendale, June 25.—In consequence of the recent heavy rains farmers in this district are now living in anticipation of a good crop this year.

Oak Lake, June 26.—We are happy to say that we have had rain every night for the last week or ten days. Friday was the rain of the season.

Routhwaite, June 27.—A very heavy thunder storm, accompanied by hail as large as hen eggs, passed about two miles north of this place about 2 o'clock this afternoon, and a strip of country about two miles wide and many miles long has been almost cleared of crops. The south side of Brandon Hills and along the Little Souris have been the worst injured. All the windows in track of the storm have been broken.

Sidney, June 28.—The nice rains of the past few days have made a wonderful improvement in the crops.

Poplar Point, June 28.—The frequent showers during the past two weeks have done wonders, and an abundant harvest is assured. Several fields of wheat are in the shot blade.

Griswold, June 25.—Several showers of rain have fallen around here during the past week, greatly refreshing the growing crops. Wheat has been in the shot blade for about ten days, and by present indications the straw will be short and the yield light.

Arrow River, June 25.—For the past week we have had rains almost every day. These rains have greatly helped the crops.

Hartney, June 25.—This district has been visited with several showers lately, almost daily, ending on Saturday with an eighteen hours' downpour.

Sewell, June 27.—Another beautiful shower this morning, which thoroughly wet the ground. The grain is growing wonderfully, and the weather is all that could be desired.

Riding Mountain, Elphinstone, June 27.—During the past week copious rains have fallen, dispelling the gloomy outlook which forestalled poor crops, owing to the continued drought.

Macleod, June 25.—Crops are looking splendid. Abundance of rain has fallen, and the country has not looked so well for years.

Carberry, June 28.—Geo. Hope has one hundred acres of wheat nicely headed out. The straw is of a fair length and the head is well formed. Growth is now very rapid. Rain was almost continuous all day yesterday and throughout last night.

Moose Jaw, June 29.—A trip through the district reveals the fact that the crops generally are much in need of rain. The rains which have fallen have generally been local, and parts of the district have not received enough for the needs of the growing crops. A bountiful rain would be a great boon at present.

Souris, June 28.—The downpour of rain last Friday night and again for seven hours on Saturday, came as a great relief. This was the first rain of any account here for nearly six weeks and though crops in most instances kept their healthy dark green color and continued to grow a little even at the driest time, it is evident now on examination that the wheat is much thinner and lighter than it would have been had this rain come a fortnight or three weeks ago. Much of the wheat too is already beginning to come out in head. With plentiful rains there may still be a good crop, but fields of 25 or 30 bushels to the acre are quite impossible here this year.

Nepawa, June 29.—Crops seldom looked better at this season of the year than they do at present in this district. Last Friday's rain went a long way towards placing them beyond

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Winnipeg.

the danger point. The rain again fell in fitful showers during Wednesday and continued without interruption all the following night and up till noon Thursday.

Late Western Items.

Several additional communications have been received in favor of holding a convention of business men in Winnipeg during exhibition week.

The communication from Calgary on "North-west Farming" in the last issue of The Commercial should have had the signature "J. Creagh" attached, and not "J. Grey" as it appeared.

Mr. Haskett, traveller in the West for Lyman, Knox & Co., wholesale druggists, Montreal, was on the train which went through the bridge west of Fort William. He was coming west on one of his regular business trips, and had the misfortune to lose his three trunks, worth over \$300. The most unfortunate thing for the firm is that the delay caused by the loss of samples has knocked them out of the entire trip. Western customers will from this learn the cause of the failure of Mr. Haskett to reach them this trip.

Advices from abroad to Montreal merchants contain the interesting information that some chemical process has been discovered for turning the bark of the mulberry tree into silk without the instrumentality of the silk worm. If this is correct it means a revolution in the conditions governing the silk trade.

On the insolvency bill, which has been in committee in the Senate for a week or more, there was a long debate on clause 35, in regard to composition and discharge. It was provided by the original bill that one third would entitle a debtor to a discharge, but this was increased by the select committee to two-thirds. Another change was made, when, by a small majority, it was made one half. Some of the other clauses were slightly altered, after which the bill was reported.

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easy, though late in the day prices recovered. Early cables were lower, Liverpool cabling 1d lower, but later cables were firmer, influenced by decreasing receipts. The weather was reported generally favorable for spring wheat.

The Minnesota warehouse commission report a sale of Duluth No 1 hard in London at equal to 73½c on June 11. Taking the price at Duluth on the same day, and adding the cost of laying the wheat down in London, the price realized shows a loss of about 1c per bushel.

Exports of wheat, flour included, from both coasts, United States and Canada equal 1,717,000 bushels, against 1,927,000 bushels last week, 3,971,000 bushels in the last week of June, 1893, and 3,216,000 bushels in 1892.

Locally wheat has been weaker this week, influenced by the splendid weather which has prevailed for the growing crop, and the lower tendency in outside markets. Prices have declined 1½c from the top, 6½c having been realized early in the week for No. 1 hard, but at the close it would be difficult to have obtained over 62½c for No. 1 Manitoba hard, cash, basis afloat Fort William. Buyers were offering 61 to 62c for odd car lots.

An extended crop report will be found in another column of this issue. The week has been the most favorable one for the crops of the season. There has been abundance of rain about all over the country. The rain of Saturday, June 23, which set in just as our report for that week was closed, was general all over Manitoba, and was the best rain of the season up to that date. It lasted about twelve hours at Winnipeg. There was a prolonged rain again on Wednesday and Thursday, lasting about 18 hours at Winnipeg, with lighter showers on other days. The rainfall at Winnipeg for the week ended Thursday was 2.73 inches. So far as moisture is concerned, there is now abundance. The effect on the crops of the dry weather of the latter part of May and first half of June, lasting up to the 20th of June in some districts, is a matter of considerable speculation. The general opinion in best informed circles is that the crop has been permanently reduced in condition, and that with favorable weather for the balance of the season, not more than a moderate crop can be expected. The condition has certainly improved very much during the last two weeks, but it is hardly possible that a complete recovery from the effects of the drought can take place, as a great deal of the crop was well advanced, a good deal being in the shot blade. In some districts, particularly, the northwestern and southwestern edge of the settled districts, the drought was not felt, and crops are good, but in these districts settlement and cultivation is limited. The districts which supply three quarters of the wheat crop, were more or less affected by drought. While with favorable weather for the balance of the season, a fair crop will be secured on an average, the rains came too late to make a large crop possible. A favorable prospect is, that the harvest promises to be early, and the straw will be light in proportion to the yield of grain, if the weather is favorable for filling out the heads, thus making the crop an easy and cheap one to handle. A little smaller yield of grain with a light crop of straw is preferable to a heavy crop of straw, as the expense of harvesting the latter is very great. There is some fear that the crop will not ripen evenly, as it is thought the rains will start a later growth of grain, and if this is the case the sample will be reduced in quality. Several little hail storms have been reported from the west, destroying crops of a few farmers.

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

MILLSUFFS—This market remains about the same. The usual price to local dealers is \$11

for bran and \$13 for shorts, and \$1 per ton higher for small quantities.

OATMEAL, ETC.—Rolled oatmeal is quoted at \$2.25 lots for 80 pound sacks; standard, in 98 pound sacks, \$2.40 and granulated, \$2.40. Though a firmer tendency is noted, there is sufficient competition to keep prices from advancing.

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

OATS—There is very little movement in oats. Prices are firm on local account at about 32½c per bushel of 34 lbs. on track here.

BARLEY—No business doing and prices nominal at 40 to 45c per bushel here.

BUTTER—The market is very dull. Really no business doing. The city retail trade is supplied by farmers; 15c is about the best price obtained. There is only a small shipping demand. The blockade on the Coast railways has interrupted trade with British Columbia in butter and other produce.

EGGS—Prices are firmer, but unchanged. Receipts have fallen off considerably. Round lots are taken at 8c per dozen, and retail dealers are able to buy at about 9c per dozen.

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

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

DRESSED MEATS—Beef is quoted at 5½ to 6½c for fair to choice. Good beef has sold as low as 5½c, and very little is now bringing 6½c, the best price usually being about 6½c. Mut ton is held at 9c for good, but poorer quality has sold as low as 8c. Hogs, 5½c for country dressed, with city dealers selling at 6c. Veal, dull at about 6c.

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

VEGETABLES—Everything in old vegetables are out of the market except potatoes, which latter are firm. We quote potatoes at 45 to 50c; onions, new, 3 to 3½c per lb. Cabbage, new, 4½ to 5c per pound; pie plant, 25c per dozen bunches. Cucumbers, 60c per dozen; tomatoes, \$2 per crate of four boxes. There is plenty of green stuff offering, at about 25c per dozen bunches, and green peas are offering at \$1.50 per bushel. The tendency of prices is lower on green stuff.

HIDES—The feeling is very dull and easy, and dealers say local prices are too high in comparison with outside markets. We quote Winnipeg inspected hides as follows:—No. 1cows, 2½c; No. 2, 1½c; No. 3, 1c; No. 1, heavy steers, 3c; No. 2 heavy steers, 2c; No. 3 steers, 1c. Calf, 8 to 13-lb. skins, 4 to 5c per pound. Kips about the same as hides, sheepskins 40 to 70c for full wool skins as to quality. Shearlings, 5 to 10. Tallow, 4½c rendered; 2 to 3c rough.

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

SENECA ROOT—Up to 27c per pound is being paid for good dry seneca root, and we have heard of ½ and even 1c more being paid in special cases, while 11½c has been bid for green root, though usually quoted at 10 to 11c.

LIVE STOCK—There is not much change. Hogs are offering freely, with an easier tendency, and we quote 4 to 4½c. Sheep quiet at 4 to 4½c. Buyers are trying to get cattle down to 3c, owing to the decline in beef, but it is difficult to buy good stock at 3c.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

Wheat was not very active on Monday, opening ½c higher, declined ½c, advanced 1c, declined again and closed ¼ to ½c higher than Saturday. Oats declined 1 to 1½c. Closing prices were:—

	June.	July.	Sept.
Wheat.....	59½	60	62½
Corn.....	49½	40½	41½
Oats.....	44½	30	27½
Pork.....	—	12 57½	12 05
Lard.....	6 72½	6 72½	6 87½
Short Ribs.....	—	6 55	6 57½

On Tuesday wheat was unsettled, opening ½c higher, declined ½c, advanced ¾c, declined again ½c, and closed ¾c lower for the day. Oats gained ¾c to 1c. Closing prices were:—

	June.	July.	Sept.
Wheat.....	60½	59½	61½
Corn.....	40½	40½	41½
Oats.....	45½	39½	30
Pork.....	—	12 55	12 65
Lard.....	6 67½	6 67½	6 82½
Ribs.....	—	6 52½	6 55

Wheat business was of a local nature on Wednesday. Winter wheat was in only light request and prices about ½ to 1c lower. No. 2 red, sold at 59 and closed at about 59c. Regular closed about 58½c and ranged at 58 to 58½c. No. 3 red sold at 53½ to 55c. No. 3 hard at 55c. In spring wheat there was some inquiry and the feeling was weaker, with prices about ½ to ¾c lower. No. 2 ranged at 59½ to 60½, and closed at about 59½ to 61½c. Spring wheat by sample was easier. The receipts continue small and offerings light. No. 4 quotable at 43 to 43½. No. 3 quotable at 52 to 55c, according to quality. In the option market wheat closed about ½c lower. Closing prices were:—

	June.	July.	Sept.
Wheat.....	59½	59½	61½
Corn.....	40½	40½	41½
Oats.....	45½	39½	29½
Pork.....	—	12 57½	12 62½
Lard.....	6 67½	6 67½	6 80
Ribs.....	—	6 50	6 52½

The wheat market was quiet and easy on Thursday, and trading only of a local nature. Prices tended downward, closing ½ to 1c lower. Closing prices were:—

	June.	July.	Sept.
Wheat.....	57½	58½	60½
Corn.....	41½	41½	41½
Oats.....	44	36½	29
Pork.....	—	12 60	12 70
Lard.....	—	6 70	6 82½
Ribs.....	—	6 50	6 55

On Friday wheat was weak, and lower most of the day, declining ½c. Toward the close prices recovered, influenced by reported sales of cash wheat. There was considerable liquidation of "long" wheat. December wheat closed at 63½c. Closing prices were:—

	June.	July.	Sept.
Wheat.....	57½	58½	60½
Corn.....	41½	41½	41½
Oats.....	43	35½	29
Pork.....	—	12 37½	12 52½
Lard.....	—	6 65	6 77½
Ribs.....	—	6 42½	6 50

On Saturday, June 30, wheat closed at 56½c June, 57½c for July, 60½c for September and 63c for December. A week ago July wheat closed at 59½c and 62c for September.

Duluth Wheat Market.

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

Monday—July, 63½c; Sept., 62
Tuesday—July, 63½c; Sept., 61½c.
Wednesday—July, 63½; Sept., 61½c.
Thursday—July 62½c; Sept., 60½.
Friday—July, 62½c; Sept., 60½.
Saturday—July, 62½c; Sept., 60c.

A week ago prices closed at 63 for July delivery per bushel, and 61½c for September. A year ago July wheat closed at 6½c, and September at 66c per bushel.

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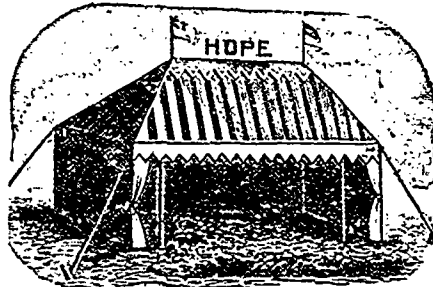
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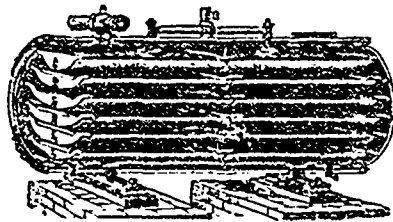
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Minneapolis Wheat.

No. 1 Northern wheat closed on Saturday at 60¢ for July. September delivery closed at 58½¢. A week ago July wheat closed at 62½¢ and Sept. at 60¢.

New York Wheat.

On Saturday, June 30, wheat closed at 63¢ for September. A week ago July wheat closed at 62½¢ and September at —.

Ontario Crops.

The Ontario government crop bulletin, covering the conditions of crops to June 16, shows the prospects of fall wheat slightly above the average. The spring wheat acreage is declining, and the indications for a crop are about two thirds of an average; barley is nearly an average, having suffered from rain and frost, but is now making rapid progress; oats promise a yield fully up to the average; in rye a less acreage was sown, but it promises well; corn is slightly under the average; timothy and clover are fair, probably under the average; roots and potatoes of early varieties are much injured by frost, later varieties coming on well. The weather in June has so far been quite favorable to the growth of crops.

Failures and How Avoided.

To the busy man actively engaged in his hardware store daily, the task of endeavoring to comply with your request for an essay on the above named subject is not an easy one; but as your conditions indicate that it is just by such and not by professional writers you require the competition to be carried out, I venture to send you an article on it.

In starting out to jot down my ideas I have to confess I hardly know how to handle the question, as you admit "Failures in the hardware trade are not numerous," and that being the case, information regarding them is no doubt limited, while the field of enquiry is very wide. I think, therefore, a way to meet my difficulty is to treat the subject in a general way, and no doubt, whatever influences are the cause of failures in general trade, will be found to include our especial trade also.

There are many reasons which may have an influence on a failure, but the direct cause is often hard to determine. Those who compile statistics in regard to failures endeavor to give the cause to which they are primarily due, and we find that insolvents may be divided into two classes—the one "being due to their own faults," and the other "being due to faults they could not control." Suppose we treat the subject for a little along these lines. It will be found without doubt that the large proportion of bankrupts are in the first mentioned class, and the reason is, to my mind, they were deficient in one or more of three great wants, and which it may be profitable to say something on.

I WANT OF CAPITAL.

This is a serious want, and, according to published reports leads the list. No man should go into the hardware business without a sufficient capital. This word of course may mean little or much according to circumstances, but in order to have a fair measure of success he should have at his command a sufficiency of cash to meet his liabilities as they mature, and of that cash he should have actually of his own (except under some special circumstances) certainly 50 per cent. of the total. Less than that will be sure to cause him to feel the "pinch" in the near future, and the more cash he has the greater his chances for ultimate success. Take a case for example of a young man making a start on his own account in the hardware trade. He is say 25 years of age; he has been employed in one of the old fashioned solid towns in Ontario, in one of its hardware stores. He began as the boy, and is now leaving as the managing clerk, and

is as yet unmarried. He has accumulated savings from a salary of \$1,600. He has no bad habits, and the hardware business of the town is not overdone. If that young man works along economical lines, gradually increasing his stock, and being careful of his credit accounts, his chances of success are good. But, on the other hand, suppose that same young man had only \$500 cash capital, and endeavored to attain the same result in given time, his chance of failure would be quite as likely, simply because his cash capital was not sufficient to enable him to conduct his business properly.

2. THE WANT OF EXPERIENCE.

In these days of close competition it is useless to expect success, even with a sufficient cash capital, unless one has the experience only to be gained in the hardware trade by a steady, persevering application in the study of the various lines of goods which go to make up the stock of the regular hardware store. The experience to fit one to enter the lists of the retail hardware men of to day in Canada is much more exacting than was formerly the case, for as years roll on and the country improves, the lists of goods enlarge, and a more general knowledge is needed. Then, in addition to this kind of knowledge, that of book-keeping is absolutely necessary.

It is occasionally the case, when a failure occurs, to hear it said of the bankrupt that he did not keep books, and to that fact alone it could be ascribed without doubt the true cause of his failure.

Here lies the source of many business disasters, and we are quite satisfied that no permanent success is ensured without some system of books. Book keeping should be known, theoretically at least, by every merchant and intending merchant. In these days, when education is to be had so easily and well, in connection with our schools and business colleges, there is no excuse for anyone not having a knowledge of book-keeping. It may not be required in all cases to follow the approved methods, but there should be in every business, large and small, a clear, orderly record of all transactions as they occur. That is the only way for satisfactorily ascertaining the condition and progress of a business. Many a man has come to grief by either being unable to keep books himself, or too careless to have some one do so for him.

In this connection we may say, too, that an experienced man will take stock at least once a year, so as to know exactly how he stands. A close examination of one's business yearly is demanded in the interest of those concerned, be it creditors or simply proprietor. The man who regularly takes stock has a decided advantage over his competitor who does not do so, in finding out the weak spots which are in all businesses. For instance, there will be found, perhaps, some unsaleable stock, or too heavy a line of some goods, or some goods too high in price, all of which have a bad influence and require correction, and in a general way he will find a thoroughturning over in all departments of his business at stated times to be beneficial.

3. WANT OF PRINCIPLE.

Principle embraces everything which goes to make the man. Men fail who probably have a sufficiency of cash and also experience, but are deficient in principle. Their character is without foundation. Money capital alone will not secure confidence requisite in the transaction of business. Principle will keep a man from speculating outside his regular business. Failures often occur through a haste to enrich oneself by speculating in a commodity of which the buyer knows nothing. Principle will keep a business man out of gambling rooms. Neglect of business follows the infatuation of card playing for stakes, indiscreet drinking and other loose habits. Personal extravagance is a rock which wrecks many a man. The fine house, the fast horse, the steam yacht, and other pleasures, without being sure of being able to afford them, has brought men face to face with

bankruptcy. All these and much more in the same line may be classed under the head of want of principle, and experience has shown that many failures can be traced to that cause in every department of trade—the hardware included.

We may now notice briefly the other class—those who fail from causes over which they have no control. The disaster of fire is probably the most common. But no merchant should carry the risk of fire on his own shoulders. It is too heavy a load for one individual or firm to carry. If a merchant has bought stock on credit there is all the more reason for insuring the stock against fire. There are plenty of companies able and willing to carry the risk, and an amount should be included in the trade charges of every hardware merchant for this purpose. There may also be the disaster of bad crops, commercial crisis, and unexpected failures of those considered solvent, which may overtake anyone, and the unfortunate man who has to succumb under any of these circumstances, has a greater sympathy extended to him than if he belongs to the class who fail from causes they had under control.

Then, again, the manufacturers and wholesale trade may be held responsible for the failure of some dealers, by reason of causing undue competition. Not only do they, by their agents and other means, increase the number of dealers in a community more than are sufficient to handle the trade profitably, they also demoralize the trade by the manner in which they dispense credit, and they are usually too ready in the case of an insolvency occurring to make a settlement and hand back the stock to the bankrupt at a price on the dollar much less than is exacted from others in the same locality. This places the hitherto solvent man often in a precarious position. These dispensers of credit, too, are not particular to whom they sell. They take their chances—if unable to sell the legitimate trade—then sell the customer and cause the trader to fail.

This way of doing business has been going on for some years, and it has been found that under the law some creditor smarter than his neighbor succeeded in getting the lion's share of the scramble which follows failure.

Now, there is an agitation in certain quarters to have an insolvency law again in operation; but there is sure to be a great opposition to its enactment, as many people feel that it is largely the case when creditors can rely on the operation of a law to get a pro rata share of the assets, failures increase, as, when no such law is in force these dispensers of credit have to depend on themselves, and from that point of view will exercise more care in giving credit. There are other reasons on which we might enlarge, such as undue competition taking hold in a town amongst its traders and the weaker had to give up; but we cannot well extend.

There are very many rocks to be steered from in the course of a business life, and an extended experience has taught us that "It is not luck but labor that makes men," and with labor comes difficulties. But if there were no difficulties there would be no success; and no one need imagine that mercantile success is easily won. It is well known, notwithstanding all the opportunities afforded to improve in business knowledge, and the many examples of an apparently successful business career which we have in the present age, that only a small proportion of traders (said to be about five per cent.) escape failure, so that to most men the "battle of life" must be fought uphill. But while that is the case one may make the journey easier by being guided by principle, live within his income, don't give or take accommodation paper, never borrow if possible to avoid it, be punctual in payments and everything else, and know that "honesty is the best policy."

So that if a business man starts out with a sufficiency of capital, experience and good principles, he will avoid many direct causes of failure, and his chances of being amongst the few finally successful traders are good.—Henry Taylor, in Toronto Hardware.

WILLIAM L. KEENE & CO

(Successors to Chipman, Morgan & Co.)

SHIPBROKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

632 Cordova St., Vancouver, B.C.

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

For Sale**A BARGAIN.**

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

STUART & HARPER,

Machinery Dealers, Winnipeg, Man.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Vancouver Business Review.

June 25, 1894.

Trade is said to be improving, correspondingly as freight commences to move from the Interior. Little, if any, freight has been handled over the C. P. R. since the flood and stocks are very low. Money is very tight, and two houses are reported in financial difficulties. It is currently rumored upon the street that the Imperial Bank of Canada are going to open a branch of their bank in Vancouver, which illustrates that another wise and carefully managed financial institution has faith in the future of the terminal city. The C. P. R. announces that freight will move this week. The distribution of stocks will make the wholesale trade very lively for a time. The lumber mills are running full time, and a large fleet of vessels is in port loading lumber for foreign ports.

B. C. Market Quotations.

BUTTER—California butter, 24c.

CHEESE.—California cheese, 14½c

CURED MEATS—Hams, 14c; breakfast bacon, 14c; backs 13c; long clear 9½c; short rolls, 11c. Lard is held at the following figures: In tins, 12½c per pound; in pails and tubs, 11½c; mess pork, \$18; short cut, \$22.

FISH—Prices are: Spring salmon, 7c; steel heads, 6c; flounders, 4c; smelt, 6c; seabass, 5c; cod, 6c; halibut, 8c; smoked salmon 12c; smoked halibut, 10c; bloaters, 10c; kippered cod, 10c; oolicans, 6c.

VEGETABLES—Old potatoes, \$24; new, \$25 per ton; onions, red, 1½; cabbage, 2½c; carrots, turnips and beets, ¾ to 1c a lb.

EGGS—Ranch, 23 to 25c; Oregon, 24c.

FRUITS—Lemons, California, \$2.75 to 3.50; oranges, navals, \$3.75; seedlings, \$2.25 to 2.75; Mediterranean sweets, \$3.50; Australian apples, \$1.50 to \$1.75; bananas, Honolulu, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per bunch; pineapples, per dozen, \$3.00; cherries, per lb., 12c; strawberries, per box, 8c.

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

GRAIN—Manitoba oats, per ton, \$31; United States oats, \$30; wheat, \$30; hay, \$10.

Every Mackintosh

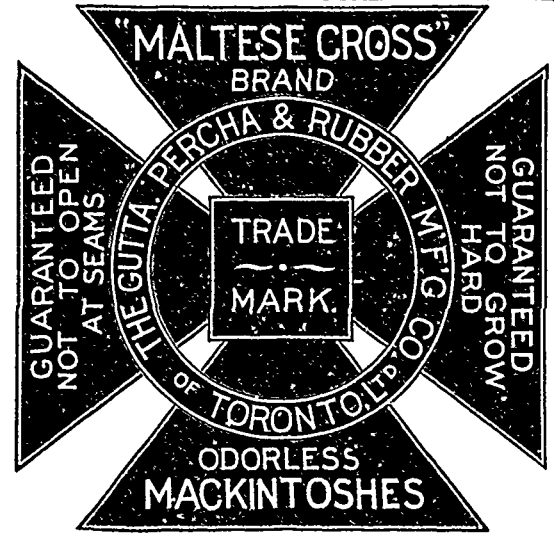
Bearing this Trade Mark is

Thoroughly Guaranteed.

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

For Sale by all the Leading Wholesale Houses.

Try them and you will Buy Again.



MEAL—Oatmeal—National mills, Victoria, 90-lb sacks, \$3.15. Cornmeal, per 98 lb sacks, \$2.15; per 10-10, \$2.55.

GROUND FEED—Manitoba chopped feed, \$28 per ton; feed wheat, United States, \$16.00 per ton; Canadian chop barley, \$28; California chop, \$22.50.

MILLSTUFFS—Bran, \$20.00; shorts, \$21; oil cake, \$32.

DRESSED MEAT.—Beef, 7 to 8c; mutton, 8½ to 9c; pork, 8 to 10c; veal, 9½ to 10c; lamb, per head, \$3.50 to \$4.

LIVE STOCK—Calves, 6 to 7c; steers, 3 to 3½c; sheep, 3½c; hogs, 6 to 7½c; cows, 2½ to 3c.

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

SYRUPS—30 gallon barrels, 2½c per pound; 10 gallon kegs, 2½c; 5 gallon kegs, \$2 each; 1 gallon tins, \$4.25 per case of 10, ¼ gallon tins, \$5.75 per case of 20.

Brief Business Notes.

Byers Hardware Co., Kaslo, loss by flood.

Galena Trading Co., Kaslo, loss by flood.

Eijja Dawe & Sons, tailors, Vancouver, assigned.

W. B. Gladwin, hardware, Ashcroft, deceased.

A. G. Fuller has opened a general store at Vernon.

J. B. Shearing, tailor, Vancouver, loss by burglary.

L. Lawrence, soda water, Nanaimo, reported sold out.

H. McDowell & Co., druggists, Vancouver, incorporated.

Martin & Stewart, men's furnishings, Vancouver, opening.

Wm. Johnstone, boots and shoes, New Westminster, dead.

Greensfelder, jeweller, Northfield, burned out, partially insured.

M. C. Brown, saloon, Victoria, business sold out to T. W. Carter.

J. Kingham & Co., jewellers, Victoria, mortgages in possession.

Collott & Hunter, saw mill, Nicola, dissolved; Thomas Hunter continues.

P. T. Patton, Victoria hotel, Victoria, assigned to W. H. Redmond.

Thomas Dunn & Co., Ltd., hardware, Vancouver, Peter T. Dunn dead.

F. W. Hart, furniture, &c., Vancouver, advertises his retail business for sale.

Crean & Thomas, hotel, Vancouver, sold out bar and restaurant to J. Roxburgh.

J. W. Morrison, tailor, Vancouver, has assigned in trust to James H. MacGill.

Trescott Packing Co., fish, New Westminster, sold out to Fraser River Fish Co.

Newitt Bros., grocers, Vancouver, have assigned in trust to Thomas Williamson.

Wize & LaPointe, butchers, New Westminster, dissolved; L. LaPointe continues.

R. H. Jamieson, grocer, Victoria, partner admitted; style now R. H. Jamieson & Co.

Saskatchewan.

Sydney Hobbs, late proprietor of the Merchants' hotel, Brandon, has leased the Queen's hotel at Prince Albert.

The Lakeside creamery, says the Battleford Herald, is the first of the kind to be put in operation in Saskatchewan, and promises to be a source of great benefit to the community and of profit to the proprietors, Pomerleau & Bourre. It is located at Jackfish lake, in the midst of one of the richest pasturage and best watered sections of the district.

O'Meara, photographer, Prince Albert, offers to sell out.

The Molasses Matter.

As a Montreal broker pointed out to The Grocer last Saturday morning, competition and cutting in new Barbadoes molasses, both to arrive and delivered from the wharf, has been one of the features in general groceries this spring.

The combat has been restricted mainly to the French wholesale houses on the one side and a large and well known operator in molasses on the other. The former, being large direct importers, this spring sold both to jobbers and their own customers, and of course this cut into the trade of the latter materially.

He promptly responded about a month ago by a cut of a cent, and since that time until a week ago the fun was fast and furious, with the result that there was very little money in handling molasses.

When the fight commenced the basis for business in a round way was 31c, car lots being offered at this figure. The French houses at this time lowered their price to 30c. The party of the second part protested, and when it had no effect, shaded his price to 29c.

This was promptly met by another cut, making all prices equal. Then the individual operator offered car lots at 29c, which was cheaper than the others could lay down stocks at. When he proceeded to book orders freely on this basis it proved a settler.

Overtures were made which finally culminated in the agreement which has been already mentioned in our Montreal correspondence. By this agreement all cutting has been stopped, and a uniform price fixed for business accord in to quality.

The basis for car lots is 29c and for smaller quantities 30c.—The Grocer.



A Common Error.

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

THIS IS WRONG - -

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

A RESIDUE. So with COCOA.

—IN COMPARISON—

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

Western Milling Co., Ltd.

STRONG BAKERS AND HUNGARIAN PATENT FLOUR. } Awarded medal and Diploma Columbian Exhibition, Chicago, 1893.

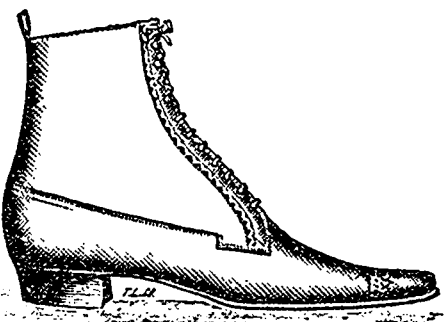
Manufacturers of Flour, Feed, And dealers in Grain. Best Hard Wheat only used. REGINA, N.W.T.

St. Lawrence Hall

MONTREAL, - - P.Q.

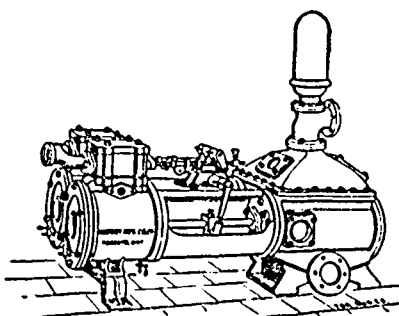
Every Attention paid to Guests. First-class in every Respect. Appointments Perfect. Graduated Prices

THE J. D. KING COMPANY, Ltd



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

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



Northey Mfg. Co., Ltd.

Steam Pumps

FOR ALL PURPOSES.

—Sole Agents—

Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

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

THE VULCAN IRON COMPANY,

OF MANITOBA LIMITED

MILL ROLLS GROUND & CORRUGATED. Architectural Iron Work.

ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS,

GENERAL BLACKSMITHING.

POINT DOUGLAS AVE., WINNIPEG.

MUNROE & CO,

Wholesale Dealers in

Wines, Liquors and Cigars

OF THE BEST BRANDS

9th STREET, - BRANDON

Victoria Rice Mill

VICTORIA, B.C.

CHINA and JAPAN RICE,

RICE FLOUR AND BREWERS' RICE.

WHOLESALE TRADES ONLY.

HALL ROSS & CO. - Agents

BUNTIN, GILLIES & CO.

WHOLESALE

STATIONERS,

AND PAPER DEALERS

—HEADQUARTERS FOR—

Office, School & Society Stationery

PRINTERS' STOCK

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

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

Stewart, Lewthwaite & Co.

WHOLESALE—

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

Consignments Solicited.

VANCOUVER, B. C.

B. C. Milling & Feed Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

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

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

MAJOR & ELDRIDGE,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Vancouver, - B.C.

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

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

The Brackman & Kerr Milling Co.,

LIMITED)

Oatmeal and Ground Feed Millers.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

VICTORIA, - - B.C

J. & A. Clearihue,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

—DEALERS IN—

FRUITS AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

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

Yates Street, VICTORIA, B.C.

P.O. BOX 536.

AGENTS Shidegate Oil Works, B.C.; D. Richards, Laundry Soaps, Woodstock, Ontario; Toller, Rothwell Co., Montreal, Parisian Washing Blue.

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

Consignments Received in all Lines. Correspondence Solicited.

McMILLAN & HAMILTON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—

BUTTER, EGGS, FRUITS AND PRODUCE

A PERFECT SYSTEM OF

COLD STORAGE.

230 ABBOTT STREET, - VANCOUVER,

P.O. BOX NO. 298.

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

WE SELL

BAGS

For Every Purpose.

WRITE US FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.

W. F. Henderson & Co, Winnipeg

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

LEITCH BROS.
OAK LAKE

"Anchor Brand"
FLOURS

—FROM—

No. 1 Hard Wheat.

BRAN, SHORTS

AND ALL KINDS OF

Chopped Feed and Grain.

—ADDRESS—

OAK LAKE
MANITOBA.

A. GARRUTHERS

WOOL PULLER.

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

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

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

McINTYRE, SON & CO.,
MANUFACTURER'S AGENTS

AND

SPECIALTIES:

LACES,
DRESS GOODS.
KID GLOVES.
SMALLWARES.



IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS.
MONTREAL.

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

"MONSOON"

PURE INDIAN TEAS.

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

STEEL, HAYTER & CO.

Growers' and Importers,
TORONTO.

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



TRADE MARK

Montreal Markets.

Flour—The market is decidedly firmer, although it seems a difficult matter to get prices up. The English market seems to be the best to sell in, judging from the large quantities of Canadian flour that are being placed there on a steadily rising market. Each sale is reported at an advance of 3d to 6d per sack. The sale was made of a lot of 1,000 spring patents for the English market at an advance of 6d, which shows that English buyers are far better customers than can be found in the home market, where city strong bakers have been sold during the past few days at \$3.40 delivered, while sales of Manitoba brands have sold at \$3.25 on track, and have been jobbed out at \$3.30. Regarding ordinary straight rollers, millers are offering car lots at \$2.95 on track, which are being resold in a jobbing way at \$3, which prices are an advance of 10c on lowest rates. Some favorite brands are bringing 5 to 10c more money. So that so far as winter wheat brands are concerned they show a rise of about 10c per bbl. A lot of 500 bbls of Ontario straight rollers was sold for Newfoundland account at \$3.15 c.i.f. St Johns. Patent, spring, \$3.50 to 3.60; Ontario patent, \$3.25 to 3.40; straight roller \$3.00 to \$3.15; extra \$2.50 to 2.70; superfine, \$2.25 to 2.45; city strong bakers, \$3.40 to 3.50; Manitoba bakers, \$3.25 to 3.40; Ontario bags, extra, \$1.30 to 1.40; straight rollers, \$1.50 to 1.55.

Oatmeal—The market is firmer, and \$4.15 to 4.20 would have to be paid for car lots of leading brands of rolled and granulated. A fair jobbing demand is reported, and we quote:—Rolled and granulated, \$1.25 to 1.35; standard, \$3.90 to 4.10. In bags granulated and rolled are quoted at \$2.10 to \$2.20, and standard at \$1.90 to \$2.00. Fancy brands of both granulated and rolled are selling at higher prices.

Bran, etc.—Under fair offerings of bran, sales have been made at \$16.50, but buyers are now only bidding \$16.25 for car loads on track. Shorts are scarce and prices hold steady at \$18.18.50.

Wheat—A few weeks ago 53c was the highest bid that could be got from exporters in this market for No. 2 red winter wheat, while today 61c was bid, a clear gain of 8c per bushel for export. No. 1 hard Manitoba wheat is worth 71 to 72c for export, while only 65c could be had a few weeks since.

Oats—There have been sales of car lots of No. 3 oats at 37½c, 37½c, and 38c, with sales of No. 2 at 42c and 42½c.

Barley—The market is firm, with a further sale of 7,500 bushels of choice light Ontario at 45c f.o.b. for account of an American firm of brewers. Here the market is steady at 45 to 46c for feed, and 50 to 53c for malting grades.

Pork, Lard, etc.—The market for mess pork is firm at last week's quotations, sales of choice heavy short having been made in five, ten, fifteen and twenty five barrel lots at \$20, but business is restricted by the limited supply. Thinner brands have sold at \$18 to 19. Chicago short cut mess is quoted at \$18 to 18.25. A fair demand has been experienced for compound lard, with business in car lots at \$1.42½ and \$1.45 to 1.50 for smaller lots. Smoked hams are very plentiful and cheap, lots of 50 to 160 being obtainable at 9½ to 10c as to size.

Butter—Further sales of June creamery have been made at 19 to 19½ and 19½c at the factory, but as these purchases have been made for a future market they are no criterion for spot prices here. A lot of 100 tubs, however, was sold at 19½ to 19½c for immediate shipment to Newfoundland. In dairy butter it is said that as high as 17 and 17½c has been paid in the eastern townships. Western has been placed at 15c for a fine lot.

Cheese—The market is irregular and lower, with sales of finest Ontario for shipment by this week's steamers at 9 to 9½c and finest Quebec at 8½ to 8¾c. Now that the week's business is over, however, it is said that goods

are available at ½c under above prices. The way Napawee went yesterday does not bear this out, as 9 1/16c was paid there; so that while the market is lower, it is also very irregular and unsettled.

Eggs—Sales of round quantities have been made at 8½ to 9c, while single cases have brought 9½ to 9¾c. A few lots have gone forward to England.

Maple Products—Syrup is quiet at 50 to 60c per can and 4½ to 5½c in wood. Sugar quiet at 6½ to 7½c per pound. A lot of old dark sold at 5½c.

Hides—The tug of war continues between tanners and dealers, the former refusing to bid over 3½c for No. 1 light hides, while the latter are hoarding up their stocks rather than sell at less than 4c. In heavy hides there have been sales at 5 to 5½c as to quantity. Calf skins are nearly all sold out, sales being made at 45 to 50c per skin. Dealers are paying 5c per pound. We quote light hides at 3½c for No. 1, 3c for No. 2 and 2½c for No. 3. Heavy hides are quoted at 4½c to 5½c; calf, 5c; lamb-skins, 20 to 25c; and clips 15 to 20c.—Trade Bulletin, June 22.

Montreal Grocery Market

Since our last the tone of the sugar market has continued to rule strong and values have been well maintained at the recent advance. The demand has been good, and now that the preserving season is approaching a decided improvement is looked for in the near future. Refiners are pretty close sold up, one of yellows and the other of granulated, consequently the position of affairs at present are strong and higher prices are looked for. On the whole an active business has been transacted at 4 3/16c for granulated, and 3½ to 3¾c for yellows. In New York the market is firm, with last sales of crystals at 3½c and granulated is quoted at 4 1/16c. A private despatch from London today says: Cause steady and unchanged. Beet dull; June and July 12s 3d, which shows a decline of 4½d from the top this week.

The market for syrup was quiet, which is usually the case at this time of the year, as buyers have ample supplies on hand, and little improvement in consequence is looked for until the fall. We quote: Bright grades, 2 to 2½c, and dark at 1½ to 1¾c.

The market for molasses has been fairly active and steady. The demand is fair and some fair sized lots have changed hands at last week's prices. Advances from the Islands show no change, quoting 10c. On spot sales have transpired at 29c for car, 30c for single puncheons and 28c for round lots.

No change in the rice market. The demand is good for this season and values are steady. We quote: Standard \$3.45 to 3.70; Japan, \$3.95 to 4.25, and Patna, \$4.25 to 4.75.

In teas business has been very quiet and the market is without any feature of importance to note. Several lots of new teas have arrived, but it is stated that importers find it impossible to place them. The market for coffee is also quiet and steady, with no change to note. We quote: Java, 24 to 28; Mocha, 25 to 28; Maracibo, 19 to 21c; Jamaica, 19 to 21c, and Rio, 18 to 19c.

Canned goods have shown no signs of improvement since our last. The demand for all lines is slow and business is dull, with prices nominally unchanged. We quote: Lobsters at \$6 to 6.50 per case; sardines at \$3.50 to 9.50; salmon at \$1.15 to 1.30 per dozen; tomatoes at 80 to 85c per dozen; peaches at \$2 to 2.10 per dozen; corn at 85 to 90c per dozen; and marrowfat peas at 85 to 90c per dozen.—Gazette, June 22.

W. C. Towers, of Matthews, Towers & Co., wholesale furnishings, Montreal, arrived in Winnipeg last week, and is now on his way west. He will go through to the Coast.

Montreal Paint and Oil Prices.

Business in this branch continues to rule quiet, which is due to some extent to the unsatisfactory state the market is in at present. The movement of paints and leads has been very limited, and the cutting in prices is still going on. In oils a moderate amount of business is reported. Some lots of new seal have arrived which met with a ready sale at 35 to 37c. In a jobbing way sales are reported at 40 to 42½c for 5 and 10 barrel lots, and 45c for single barrels. Linseed oil is firm and unchanged. We quote: Choice brands white lead Government standard, \$4.75; No. 1, \$4.50; No. 2, \$4.25; No. 3 \$4; No. 4, \$3.75; dry white lead, 4½; red lead, pure, 4½c; do No. 1, 4; zinc white pure, \$7.25; No. 1, \$6.25; No. 2, \$5.25; glass, \$1.25 first break; \$1.35 second break, per 50 feet; \$3.25 for first break per 100 feet; linseed oil, round lots, raw, 54 to 55c; boiled 57 to 58c; putty in bulk, \$1.85.

The tone of the cement market is steady and values are unchanged at last week's decline. We quote spot prices at \$1.95 to 2.05 for English brands, and \$1.85 to 1.95 for Belgian; and to arrive, English brands \$1.95, and Belgian \$1.80 to 1.90. The arrivals of firebricks for the past week were 55,000. The demand for these continues fair at \$15.50 to 19.59 per 1,000 as to brand.

The firm tone already noted in turpentine continues, but no change in values has taken place. We quote:—Turpentine, 47 to 48c; rosins, \$2.50 to \$5, as to brand; coal tar, \$3.25 to \$3.75; cotton waste, 5 to 7c for colored and 7 to 10c for white; oakum, 5½ to 7½c, and cotton oakum, 10 to 12c. Cordage, sisal, at 7 to 7½c for 7 1/16 and upwards, and 14c for deep sea line. Pure manilla, 9c for 7-16 and upwards, and 9½c for smaller sizes.

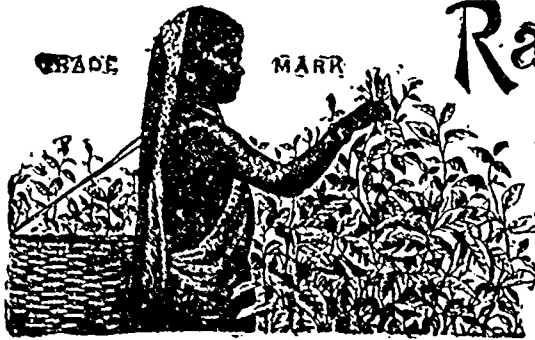
The demand for petroleum has not improved any, consequently the market ruled quiet and steady, with no change to note. We quote:—Canadian refined at 11c in shed in Montreal for round lots; and 12c for small quantities American petroleum, 14 1/2c in car lots, 15½c in 10-barrel lots, 15½c in 5 barrel lots, and 16c for single barrels, net cash; American benzine, 23 to 25c; Canadian benzine, 10½c; Petrolia, 12½c Montreal—Gazette, June 22.

Montreal Drug Prices.

The advance in Norwegian cod liver oil has been maintained, and recent cables report the market firm. We quote: Bleaching powder, \$2.50 to 2.75; bicarb. soda, \$2.25 to 2.35; sal soda, 70 to 75c; carbolic acid, 1 lb bottles, 25 to 30c; caustic soda, 60 per cent., \$2.15 to 2.75; do., 70 per cent, \$2.40 to 2.50; chlorate of potash, 20 to 22c; alum, \$1.40 to 1.50; coppers, 75 to 80c; sulphur flour, \$1.75 to \$2; do., roll, \$2 to 2.10; sulphate of copper, \$4.50 to \$5; white sugar of lead, 7½ to 8½; bich. potash, 10 to 12c; sumac Sicily, per ton, \$75 to 80; soda ash, 48 to 50 per cent., \$1.15 to 1.50, chip logwood, \$2 to 2.10; castor oil, 6½ to 7c; and Norwegian cod liver oil, \$25 to 26.

The W. Boulton & Sons, proprietors of the Bay of Quinte canning factory, Picton, are establishing a new factory in Toronto. The city has granted them exemption from taxes for ten years.

The grounds around the principal Canadian Pacific stations in the west are being beautified by tree planting and floriculture. At Brandon 2,000 yards of sod have been laid, and a large number of evergreen, maple and other ornamental trees set out. At Calgary between 1,000 and 1,200 trees have been planted, and 1,300 new trees have been added to the forestry at Moosejaw. A large quantity of seeds has been shown there also, as well as at other places on the line. These improvements make the stations very attractive, and elicit the admiration of travellers. They also serve as an incentive to settlers to plant trees about their houses.



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INDIAN TEA

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE
& MANUFACTURED ON THE
GARDENS IN INDIA

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

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

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GRANULAR **OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN** CREAMY

HAS NO EQUAL. **FLOUR.** HAS NO EQUAL.

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

“OGILVIE'S FLOUR.”

WINNIPEG, Oct. 5th, 1893.

Messrs. Ogilvie Milling Co.,

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

—IN HANDLING—

OGILVIE'S FLOUR

YOU HAVE

THE BEST

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

OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN,

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

J. M. CAMMERON,
General Travelling Agent.

R. M. SIMPSON,
President.

JACKSON HANBY,
Mgr. Sheet Music Department.

H. C. BRICE,
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Schaeffer Piano Company,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Pianos and Organs.

Sheet Music and Musical Merchandise.

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FARMERS !

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

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

Blue Ribbon and Redcap are still Unequalled.

CONSUMERS CORDAGE Co., Limited.

New York Life Building, Montreal.

Freight Rates and Traffic Matters.

The Montreal Trade Bulletin, of June 22 says: Grain is quiet at 9d to 1s to Liverpool and Glasgow, 1s to 1s 3d to Bristol and London. There is very little grain on the way from the West via the St. Lawrence route, and we do not see how there can be when advices from Chicago state that corn has been taken from Chicago through to New York at the low rate of 40 per bushel. Sack flour has been taken at 6s 3d to Liverpool, 6s 6d to Glasgow and 7s 6d to London. A few lots of provisions have been taken at 7s 6d to Liverpool. In cheese, engagements have been made for Bristol at 12s 6d, for Liverpool and Glasgow at 15s and for London at 20s. Cattle freights have transpired at 42s 6d Liverpool and 35s Glasgow without insurance, and at 37s 6d with insurance for Glasgow. London space has been taken at 45s and Bristol at 35s. In deals, we hear of an engagement at 35s to Liverpool. Hay has been taken at 30s Liverpool. Lake and river freights are very dull. From Chicago to Kingston 2½ per bushel on corn, and from Kingston to Montreal 2½, and ½ charges 4½, being ½ in favor of the Erie route.

The Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin of June 22 says: The regular tariff to New York is 20c per 100 lbs for flour and grain, and 30c for provisions. Through business to Liverpool for the week was slow, but rates steady at 19½ per 100 lbs for flour, 9c for wheat and 8 35 per bushel for corn, and 3½ to 4½ per 100 lbs for provisions. Glasgow and Antwerp were about 1c over Liverpool rates. Through rates to New York were steady at 6½ for wheat and 6½ for corn. Flour rates via lake and rail were 15c per 100 lbs. New England rates were steady at 8½ per bushel for corn and 5½ for oats. There was a little demand for wheat from Buffalo at 1½, and a fair business was done in corn and oats at 1c. Wheat to Kingston paid 2½ to 2½c.

Live Stock Markets.

The cable from Liverpool on June 25 says: The Liverpool cattle market was weak and prices declined 1c per lb since last Monday. The receipts of Canadian and American cattle were heavy, but the general supply was only fair and the demand was very weak, hence the decline in values. We quote.—Finest steers, 10c; good to choice, 9½c; poor to medium, 8½c; inferior and bulls, 5 to 6½c.

The Montreal Gazette of June 22 says:—There has been a weaker feeling in the ocean freight market, which is, no doubt, in sympathy with the weak cattle market, and sales have declined fully 5s per head. We quote Liverpool and London at 40s, and Glasgow and Bristol at 30 to 35s. The receipts of live stock at the Montreal stock yards at Point St. Charles for the week ending June 23rd were 2 751 cattle, 1,936 sheep, 965 hogs and 365 calves. The feature of the market to day was the advance of ½c per lb in hogs which was due to the light supply, consequently the market was cleared up of stock at an early hour, local people securing all the offerings at 5 to 5½c per lb live weight. Quebec buyers were very much disappointed as they had to leave without filling their wants. The market for cattle was quiet, but the feeling is steady and values show no material change. There was a fair enquiry for export stock, and all that were offered were taken by shippers to fill up their space at 4½ to 4½c for choice. The supply of butchers' cattle was small, for which the demand was fair, and a good clearance was made. Choice sold at 4c to 4½c, good at 3½ to 4c, fair at 3 to 3½c, and common at 2½ to 3c per lb, live weight. There was only one lot of 125 sheep offered, which was bought on export account at 3½c per lb, live weight. At the East End abattoir there was a fair attendance. The supply of cattle was larger than it has been for the past few market days, but this had no effect on the market, and values were fairly well maintained.

Shippers picked up quite a few bunches at 4½ to 4½c, but the quality of these was not up to the standard for export cattle, which accounts for the low prices paid. Nelson Bokerdike bought 25 head at 40c per lb, of which 17 head weighed 17,000 lbs, and he sold them at 4½c per lb for export. In butchers' stock business was fairly active. Choice heaves sold at 4 to 4½c; good at 3½ to 4c; fair at 3 to 3½c; and common at 2½ to 3c per lb, live weight. There was a good demand for sheep and lambs both on local and export account. Choice shipping stock sold at 3½ to 3½c per lb, live weight, while butchers paid from \$3 to 4.50 each. Lambs sold well at \$2.50 to 4.00 each.

How the Crops Stand.

Elkhorn, June 21.—The June rains have come in abundance. Heavy rains fell on Sunday, yesterday and to day, flooding the streets, and the farmers north and south report a good rainfall. Yesterday 2½ inches fell.

Moosemin, June 21.—With heavy showers nearly every night and hot growing days the crops in this part of the country are making marvellous progress. Better growing weather could not be desired.

Regina, June 21.—The welcome rains which have fallen during the past week have been pretty general, greatly benefitting the crops. The only district reported as suffering from want of rain is Indian Head.

Baldur, June 21.—Rain has been sadly needed in this district, but yesterday the spell of dry weather was broken by one and a half hours of steady rain and again by good showers all to-day.

Saltcoats, June 22.—The rains during the past ten days have made all grain and vegetables move up fast, and the farmers are looking quite satisfied at the prospects.

Binscarth, June 22.—Crops are looking as fine as any in the country; the late rain storms did a great deal of good towards growth.

Westbourn, June 22.—Had a few showers of rain last two weeks and crops looking much better. Farmers claim crops are about ten days ahead of what they were this time last year.

Gladstone, June 21.—We are now having magnificent growing weather, warmth with occasional rain. It is amazing to see the rapid growth.

Brandon, June 24.—The drought, so far as this district is concerned, is a thing of the past. Heavy rains fell Friday night and on Saturday it rained steadily. Over an inch of rain fell during the twenty-four hours, as indicated by the rain gauge at the experimental farm.

Pilot Mound, June 21.—Two or three thunder showers have very much refreshed the growing crops and grass this week, but more is still wanted.

The rain which fell on Saturday afternoon and evening, June 23, was general throughout the province. At Winnipeg it rained from five o'clock in the afternoon until three or four o'clock in the morning.

Pilot Mound, June 25.—The frequent showers of rain during the past few days have given a freshness and beauty to fields and shrubbery not possessed before. There is now a prospect of a fair yield of grain, and the crop of small fruits will be much larger than in former seasons.

Hamiota, June 22.—Frequent fine growing showers. Crops looking well.

Shoal Lake, June 25.—The crops in this vicinity are looking well and will be out in head by the first of next month.

Saltcoats, June 24.—Rain nearly every day last week. Crops never looked better.

Reston, June 25.—The weather for the past week has been all that could be desired. We have had considerable rain and the crops are in good condition, the farmers all are smiling and although they do not expect forty bushels to the acre still they expect twenty.

Douglas, June 23.—We have had abundance of rain here lately, and the crops are looking splendid.

Gladstone, June 25.—The ground has now got a splendid soaking, and all kinds of vegetation is making great headway. From present appearances there is every prospect of a good crop.

Shoal Lake, June 25.—Some wheat is headed out, also oats. The crops are at least two weeks ahead of any year here. The prospects are splendid.

Cartwright, June 25.—The recent copious rains have fastened a broad smile on the countenances of the farmers, and a fair crop is now assured. Much of the wheat is in the shot blade and some of it is headed out.

Burnside, June 25.—The best shower of the season came on Saturday afternoon, and everything is rapidly going ahead.

Battleford, June 22.—The rains of the early part of the week gave the ground a thorough soaking, and imparted such a growth to the crops as will carry them well on to maturity even should a dry spell set in. Gardens and fruits are doing well, and pasturage and hay are all that could be desired.

Prince Albert, June 22.—The crops, which cover more ground than at any former time, are growing splendidly, and the farmers are correspondingly happy. The percentage of ground to wheat, oats and barley is about the same as last year, or possibly a slight increase in wheat.

Deleau, June 22.—The recent heavy rains have done wonders for the crops. A fortnight since the wheat looked as though it would be a repetition of 1893, but with the rains everything has a different aspect, and prospects seem bright for a good harvest.

Carberry, June 25.—The shot blade has appeared too soon. However the late fine showers in the vicinity of Douglas and Carberry and the generous and general all day outpour of Saturday last, though it cannot make a large yield of straw, may bring what is of much more importance a fair yield of grain. The yield of hay will necessarily be light.

Morden, June 25.—Crops are looking well after the rains and a continuance of showery weather is looked for by all.

Morris, June 25.—Our crops are now assured; we have had several heavy rains lately. The ground is now completely saturated.

Gladstone, June 25.—The past week was the best possible kind of weather for the growing crops and everything looks promising.

Boissevain, June 25.—The recent heavy showers of rain have done a great amount of good to crops in this vicinity. Wheat which would have been a short crop, and oats which would have been almost a complete failure have benefited wonderfully, and the prospects are now good for a fair average crop.

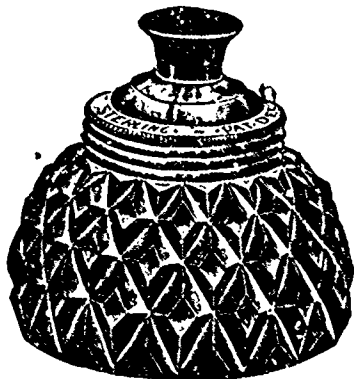
Sewell, June 27.—A small but very disastrous hail storm passed two miles west of here this afternoon. The storm was about one mile wide and destroyed all grain in its path. Fortunately it only passed over a corner of the settlement. Three farms were hailed out so far as heard from.

Hilton, June 25.—The showers of the last few days have improved the crops wonderfully, and the farmers in the vicinity are feeling jubilant over the prospects.

Brandon, June 27.—The abundant rain which fell in this district and pretty generally throughout the province Friday night and Saturday, and the fine showers yesterday, have wrought a wonderful change in the crop prospects. The weather this week is simply perfect for causing rapid growth, and should it continue showery and warm to the middle of July we think the effect of the dry spell at the commencement of this month will be quite overcome. Farmers in from different districts surrounding the city give encouraging reports regarding the growing crops.

Continued on Page 994.

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Overcomes all weak points of similar ink stands.

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Toronto Hardware Market

The manufacturers of bolts, nails, wire, etc., are meeting in Toronto this week, but up to the time of writing no changes appear to have been made in prices. An advance of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ is announced in the price of rope; demand is light. Cut and wire nails are still in good demand, and horse nails show some inclination towards a brisker movement. For green wire cloth and screen doors and windows an active demand has developed.

Wire—Orders are keeping up fairly well for oiled and annealed, galvanized and barb. It is thought that there may be some changes made in plain wire by the manufacturers, who are now meeting in this city.

Rope—Prices have been advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ on sisal and $\frac{1}{4}$ on manilla. We quote as before: Sisal, 7 16 in. and larger, 7c; $\frac{1}{2}$, 5 16; $\frac{3}{4}$ in, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; Manilla, 7 16 in. and larger, 9 to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; $\frac{1}{2}$, 5 16, $\frac{3}{4}$ in, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.

Cut Nails—Prices are still being booked at \$1.80 Toronto, and small lots at \$1.85, with a reduction of 10c per keg when shipped from Montreal.

Wire Nails—Discounts are unchanged at 75, 10 and 5 per cent, shipment in 10 keg lots being prepaid.

Green Wire Cloth—Prices unchanged at \$1.85 per 100 square feet.

Horse Nails.—We quote as before: "C" 60 per cent, and "BB" and "M" 60 and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Negotiations are still in progress with a view to creating a uniform price, as noted in last issue.

Horseshoes—Prices are being firmly held. We quote \$3.80 Toronto, \$3.85 London, and \$3.85 Montreal.

Lead Pipe—Jobbers are still quoting shipments, Toronto and the west 30 per cent off in small lots, and 30 and 10 per cent off in ton lots; points east of Toronto, 35 per cent off in small lots and 35 and 10 per cent off in ton lots.

Clothes Wringers—Trade keeps up well, and prices are being maintained for Royal Canadian at 28.

Tar, etc.—There is a fair trade doing. We quote: Roofing pitch, \$2.50 per bbl.; pure coal tar, \$4 per bbl.; refined coal tar, \$4.50 per bbl.; XXX refined coal tar in quart tins, \$1 per doz.; best Southern pure tar, \$6 per bbl. and 75c per doz. pint tins; pine pitch, \$2.75 per bbl.

Cement, etc.—Business fair. We quote: Portland cement (English), \$3 per bbl.; New Brunswick plaster paris, \$2 per bbl.; Canadian water lime, \$1.25 per bbl.

Firebrick, etc.—Scotch firebrick, \$3.25 per 100; Scotch fireclay, \$1 per 100 pounds.

Pig Iron—Trade is dull and featureless. We quote: Summerlee, \$20 to 20.50; Cambros, \$19.00 to \$19.50; Siemen's, \$18 to \$18.25. United States pig—We quote on the cash basis

f.o.b. Toronto in bond: No 1 foundry strong coke iron Lake Superior ore, \$13.25; No 2 foundry strong coke iron Lake Superior ore, \$12.75; Jackson county silvery, No 1, \$16.80 to 18 30; Lake Superior charcoal, \$15.70; Southern soft, No 1, \$11.50; Southern soft, No 2, \$11.25.

Bar Iron—Business is still quiet, with prices ruling as before at \$1.85 Toronto and \$1.75 Montreal.

Sheet Iron.—We quote 8 to 16 gauge \$2.50; 18 do., \$2.25; 20 do., \$2.25; 22 to 24 do., \$2.35; 26 do., \$2.45; 28 do., \$2.65. Tinned sheet iron, Gorbals, 26 gauge, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb; 22 to 24 gauge, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; 16 to 20 gauge, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Iron Pipe—Large quantities of this article are moving in all sizes from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inch. There is also quite a demand for galvanized pipe, in some sizes of which there is a dearth on this market. Discounts: Iron pipe, 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 70 and 10 per cent; galvanized iron pipe, 47 to 50 per cent.

Galvanized Iron—Prices rule same as before. We quote 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ for 28 gauge in case lots.

Boiler Tubes.—A few small calls are reported at previous quotations. We quote: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, 7c; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, 8c; 2 inch, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, 9c; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; 3 inch, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, 14c; 4 inch, 19c.

Sheet Steel.—There is little demand for the good brands for gas stove ovens particularly. We quote: 8 to 16 gauge, \$2.75 per 100 lbs; 18 to 20, \$2.65; 22 to 24, \$2.85; 26, \$3.10.

Corrugated Iron—Business continues fair at unchanged prices. We quote: "Owl" brand from genuine steel plates, zinc coated, \$4.25 to \$6 per square; painted steel, same brand, \$3 to 4.75, according to gauge.

Ingot Tin—Trade is keeping up fairly well, although but very few large quantities—that is half ton lots are going out. Prices rule at 19 to 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ for ton lots and 20 to 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ for small lots.

Ingot Copper—Business is not quite so lively as a week ago, although a few good shipments have gone forward at prices quoted—namely, 10 to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Sheet Copper—Prices still range from 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 16c, according to weight and quality.

Zinc Spelter—The idea as to price is 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for domestic and 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ c for foreign.

Tin plates—Prices are being maintained and import orders freely booked. Prices for small lots rule from \$3.50 to 3 75 per box for I.C. charcoal and \$3.25 to 3 35 for coke.

Terne Plates—We quote as before at \$6.50 to 6.75 per box for I.C. according to quality.

Zinc Sheets—Cask lots are unchanged at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5c.

Hoops and Bands—We quote base slightly lower at \$2.25 to 2.35. American steel, \$2.

Canada Plates—The principal demand is for plates for cutting into shingle strips. Import

orders are still being booked for delivery August or September. We quote half polished at \$2.45 to 2.55 from stock, and \$2.35 to 2.45 for import.

Solder—No special feature to note. Prices are ruling firm, and quantities moving are moderate; 13 to 14c is the idea as to price.

Pig Lead—Trade has fallen off somewhat, but prices are firm at 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ c for ton lots and 3c for small lots.

Glass—Prices are unchanged, at \$1.20 to 1.25 first break.

Old Material—We quote prices paid by dealers as follows:—Agricultural scrap, 50c per cwt.; machinery cast, 50c per cwt.; stove cast scrap, 30 to 35c; No. 1 wrought scrap, 40c per cwt; No. 2, including sheet iron, hoop iron and mixed steel, 10c; new light scrap copper 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7c; heavy scrap copper 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ c; old copper bottoms 6 to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; light scrap brass 4c; heavy yellow scrap brass, 6c; heavy red scrap brass, 6 to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; scrap lead, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ c; scrap zinc, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ c; scrap rubber, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3c; country mixed rags, 60 to 75c per 100 lbs; clean dry bones, 50 to 60c per 100 lbs; borings and turnings, 10c.

Paints and Oils—White lead is moving a little better if anything, but still business is not active in this line; 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ is the ruling figure with the range being $\frac{1}{2}$ c higher. Linseed oil is in fair demand and firm in sympathy with the English market. There is some probability of the Canadian crushers advancing prices again. There is quite a range in quotations, raw being quoted at 53 to 54c f.o.b., and boiled at 56 to 57c. Demand has fallen off somewhat for turpentine, but there is still a fair business doing notwithstanding; we quote 42 to 43c per gallon f.o.b. Paris green is in better demand with the market firm and excited. We quote as follows: Canadian, 12 to 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c in drums, and 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 15c in packages, Egg fish, 112 lb drums, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; do., 50 lb drums, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; do., cases, 16c. Putty is quiet at \$1.90 to \$2 in bladders, and \$1.80 to 1 90 in bulk. Castor oil is quiet at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ c in case lots, and 7c in single tins. Refined seal oil is unchanged at 58 to 59c per gallon, in barrels. A fair sorting up trade is still being done in prepared paints at \$1.05 for pure. Hardware, June 22.

Toronto Grocery Market.

Canned goods—Demand has fallen off somewhat for tomatoes, a good many of the retailers seemingly holding considerable stock. There is, however, a fair demand at 85c, with 90c being occasionally obtained. Corn is a little slow, but prices are firm at 85 to 90c; stocks of corn on the street are apparently getting low, some of the jobbers having been compelled to purchase from the Packers' Association, which means that they have had to pay 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Up to the present jobbers have either been purchasing from one another or from packers outside

the association. A good many canned peas have been moving during the week, but there is no stiffening of prices in this line, 80 to 85c still being the ruling figures. Canned fruits have been moving fairly well. Peaches particularly are in request, and there is a large call for preserved apples. We quote as follows: Peaches, \$3 to 3.25 for 3's, \$2 to 2.25 for 2's; raspberries, \$1.65 to 1.80; strawberries, \$1.00 to 2.10; apples, 3's, \$1 to 1.10, gallons \$2.75, and preserved fancy quarters at \$1.35 to 1.40. Salmon is in brisk demand. Stocks of first-class red fish are getting light, but the supply of the cheaper grades is abundant. We quote No 1 at \$1.25 to 1.35 for tall tins and \$1.50 to 1.60 for flat tins. Demand is fairly good for lobsters. We quote: Tall tins, \$1.85 to \$2; flat tins, \$2.40 to 2.60.

Coffees—Rio coffees are scarce and hard to get. This is particularly true of the flat bean. Some off in color was offered at 20c, but was not taken. Demand is just fair for the season. We quote green, in bags, as follows: Rio, 21 to 22c; East Indian, 27 to 30c; South American, 21 to 23c; Santos, 21½ to 22½c; Java, 30 to 32c; Mocha, 27 to 28c; Maracaibo, 21 to 23c; Jamaica, 21 to 22c.

Nuts—The following are the quotations.—Brazil nuts, 11 to 11½c a pound; Sicily shelled almonds, 25 to 26c a pound; Tarragona almonds, 12½ to 13c; peanuts, 10½ to 11c for roasted and 8 to 10c for green; coconuts, \$4.50 to \$5 per sack; Grenoble walnuts, 12½ to 15c; Marbot walnuts, 12 to 13c; Bordeaux walnuts, 11 to 12c; filberts, 9½ to 10½c for sacks and 10½ to 11c for small lots; pecans, 12½c.

Rice—There has been quite a call for extra Japan and "B" at quotations. We quote: "B" 3½ to 3¾c; extra Japan, 5½ to 5¾c; imported Japan, 5½c to 6½c.

Spices—We quote: Pure black pepper, 12c; pure white, 18 to 25c; pure Jamaica ginger, 28 to 30c; cloves, 25 to 30c; pure mixed spice, 23 to 25c.

Sugars—There have been two distinct advances in prices since our last review, aggregating in all a gain of from 3 to 4c per lb, and the market is firm at the advance. Demand has improved perceptibly, a good many five and ten barrel lots being called for, while quite a few carload lots are moving. All low grade yellows are scarce, while there is a plentiful supply of higher grade yellows. Granulated is now generally quoted at 4½c, but ½c less is being taken. Yellows are quoted from 3½c up. There are some nice raw sugars on the market which are being quoted at 3½c.

Syrup—Trade is slow and devoid of particular feature. We quote: Dark, 25c; medium, 28 to 30c; bright, 35 to 40c; very bright, 45 to 50c.

Molasses.—Demand has been fairly good for the medium qualities, but business is practically at a standstill in low and high grades of molasses. Ruling prices are: New Orleans, barrels, 28 to 30c; half barrels, 32½ to 34c; Barbadoes, barrels, 32 to 35c; half barrels, 38 to 40c.

Teas—Jobbers have not yet received their shipments of early pick new season's Japan teas owing to the floods, although one house on the street claims to have received a small shipment last week. A few days, however, will probably see all the houses with their shipments in stock. More life has developed in trade during the week. Last season's Japan tea of low and medium grades is going out well at from 14½ to 18½c. In Indian and Ceylon teas there is no special feature to note. Demand for low grade Congous has been fairly good, and a good many Young Hysons have been going out at from 25 to 30c.

Dried Fruits—The conditions in regard to Valencia raisins are much as before—stocks are getting lower and prices higher, while demand is fairly brisk. Layers and selected fruits are practically out of the market, while off-stalk are selling at 4½ to 5c and fine off stalk at 5½ to 6c. Prunes are getting still scarcer

and demand is fair. There is nothing much now to be had but choice "A" and "B" brands at from 7½ to 8c, lower grades being well cleaned out. We quote bags at 3½c and casks at 4½ to 5c. Barrel currants are a little slow, but those in casks are moving out well at 6 to 6½c. There is a scarcity of fine Patras fruit, but there is a supply of other kinds. We quote as follows: Provincials, 3½ to 4c in brls and half brls; Filiatras, 4 to 4½c in brls, and 4½ to 4¾c in half brls; Patras, 5 to 5½c in brls, 5½ to 5¾c in half brls, 4½ to 6½c in cases; Vostizzas 6½ to 7½c in cases, 6½ to 7½c in half cases; Panariti, 9 to 10c. Dom Schiess, of Patras, writing under date of May 24th, reports the currant market there firm and higher. Figs are dull and easy on the local market with quotations nominal. Small boxes, 7½ to 8c; 5 lb boxes, 7½ to 8c; 10 lb boxes, 8c; 28 lb boxes choice Elemc, 8½c; 6-crown, 12½c; 7-crown, 13½c; bags, 28 lb, 6½ to 7c; tins, 4 to 4½c; natural, 5½ to 6c. Dates quiet and easy at 4½ to 5c; selected Hallowee dates, 8½ to 9c.

Dried Apples—It is estimated that there are only about 50 or 60 barrels left in the city, but there is not much doing, and prices are firm at 6½c.

Evaporated Apples—There are a few to be had at 12 to 12½c, and there is some two year old stock that can be obtained at 9c.

Fish—We quote: Skinned and boned cod fish, 6½c; shore herring, \$4 per brl; boneless fish, 3½ to 4c; boneless cod, 5 to 8c.—Grocer, June 22.

Toronto Markets.

Wheat—Two cars of white wheat sold on the Northern at 59c and 53c was refused for a small lot. A sale was also refused at 60c. One car of spring on the Midland sold at 61c, Manitobas were fair. One car of No. 1 hard sold west at 74c, and another at the same figure.

Flour—Straight roller is quoted at \$2.70 to 2.85. Two cars of low grade, in buyers' bags, sold, middle freights, west to day at 85c.

Mill Feed—Bran is quoted at \$13 and shorts at \$15.50, Toronto freights.

Oats—Quiet. Car lots of white sold on track to-day at 40c and west at 37 to 38c.

Barley—Feed in demand at 39c west and 41c east, but offerings are light. One car was reported sold west to-day at 39c.

Grain and Flour—Car lot prices are: Flour (Toronto freights)—Manitoba patents, \$3.70 to \$3.75; Manitoba strong bakers, \$3.45 to 3.50; Ontario patents, \$2.90 to \$3.00; straight roller, \$2.70 to 2.85; extra \$2.40 to \$2.50; low grades, per bag, 85c. Bran, \$13.00. Shorts—\$15.50. Wheat (west points) White, 59 to 60c; spring, 60c; red winter, 59 to 60c; goose, 57c; No 1 hard, 73½ to 74c; No. 2 hard, 72 to 73c; winter wheat on the Northern, 59 to 60c. Peas, 54 to 56c. Barley (outside)—No. 1, 43 to 45c; feed, 39 to 41c. Oats, 37 to 38c. Buckwheat (east)—40c. Rye (east)—45c. Corn, on track, 52c.

Eggs—Firm. Single cases of prime sold readily at 10c, and ten case lots at 9½c. Round lots to picklers sold at 9½c. Checked eggs are sold at 6 to 7c.

Onions—Commission houses are quoting 1½ to 2c per lb for choice yellow Danvers and silver skins.

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

Cured Meats—Quotations are as follows: Mess pork, Canadian, \$17.00; short cut \$17.50; shoulder, mess, \$14.50; clear mess \$10.00; Lacon, long clear, case lots 7½c; ton lots 7½c; lard, Canadian tierces, 8c; tubs, 8½ to 8¾c; pails, 9c, and compounds in pails, 7½c and tubs, 7½c; smoked hams, 10½c; bellies, 11c; rolls, 3½c and backs, 10 to 10½c; picnic hams, 8½ to 8¾c; green hams, 9½c.

Butter—Receipts were light to-day, and, owing to scarcity, prices were rather firmer. Quotations are: Dairy tubs, choice to extra choice, 14½ to 15½c, good to choice 13½ to 14½c; store packed tubs, choice, 12½ to 13c; inferior to medium, 11 to 12c large dairy rolls, 13 to 15c; pound rolls, 15 to 16½c; creamery, pounds, 18 to 20c; creamery, tubs, 17 to 19c.

Cheese—Demand fair; prices unchanged. Quotations are: Factory made full creams, September and October, 11 to 11½c; April make, 9½ to 9¾c; private dairy full creams, 9½c; and choice small Switons, 12½ to 13c.

Dressed Meats—Quotations are. Beef, forecs, 4 to 5½c, and hinds, 7 to 9c; mutton, carcass, 6 to 8c; yearling lamb carcass 8 to 10c; spring lamb, per lb, 12 to 14c; veal, 8 to 7½c; pork, \$5.50 to 6.25 per owl.

Apples—Dried apples, per c, 6½ to 6¾c; evaporated apples, per lb, 10½ to 10¾c.

Toronto Live Stock Market.

Export Cattle—The usual number of buyers were in the yards to-day, and in addition Mr. Ironside, of Gordon & Ironside, was here. Most of the buyers retired, giving as a reason that prices being paid were higher than British markets warranted. Prices were rather better than on Tuesday. Sales of good to choice loads were made at \$1.40 to 4.65.

Butchers' Cattle—Most of to-day's run were of grass cattle. The few stall-fed cattle that were in sold well, but grass cattle were very hard to move. Sales were made from 2½ to 3½c, and choice at all fed steers and heifers brought from 3½ to 3¾c, with rather more paid in some instances.

Sheep and Lambs—We had the largest run to-day for several months. All told, there were 1,397 in, mostly shipping sheep. There was a fair demand for the latter at rather easier prices, and all were disposed of. The bulk of sales were made at 3½; a lb for ewes and wethers, and 2½ for rams. One double deck, averaging 151 lbs, sold at 3½c. Spring lambs were in good demand at \$3.25 to \$4 a head. Butchers' sheep and yearlings were rather slow at \$3 to \$3.25 a head.

Hogs—Prices for choice bacon hogs were firmer on account of light supplies, but mixed lots sold as before. Choice long, lean hogs, of 160 to 220 lbs, sold at \$5.20 to 5.30; choice thick fat brought \$4.80 to 4.85; choice stores, \$4.70; light stores, \$4.50, and mixed lots of pigs and half fats, \$4.70; sows and rough heavy hogs, \$4 to 4.25, and stags, \$2 to 2.50.—Empire, June 22.

He Pays Freight on Sugar.

"Talk about tricks of travelers," remarked a "knight of the grip" to The Grocer, "but what do you think of this one? I know a traveler who is so hard up for orders that he actually pays the freight on sugar. Does his house know anything about it? Well, I can't say for sure. All I know is that he pays it. His modus operandi is so nothing like this: He finds it difficult to get a certain storekeeper to give him an order, and with a view of getting him to do so, in substance says: 'Now, look here, I'll tell you what I'll do. You give me an order for sugar, and pay the freight when your shipment arrives. Then keep your freight bill until I come around again, when I'll hand you over the amount you have paid out.' The traveler keeps his word," said The Grocer's informant. "And I suppose he charges the amount he pays out to his expense account. It is hardly likely that he takes it out of his own pocket. And between you and me and the gatepost, I guess his house is not altogether in ignorance of what is going on. To my mind it is a disgraceful way of doing business," concluded the traveler as he closed his grip, and unceremoniously set it upon the floor.—Toronto Grocer.

Bank Meetings.

An examination of the reports of ten Canadian banks whose meetings have been held since our last issue, shows that five have made more net profits than in the previous year, while five have earned less. Seven of these banks have head offices in Ontario, and three, the Merchants, the Union and the Hochelaga, have head offices in Quebec. The aggregate net earnings have been \$2,234,000 in 1893, against \$2,224,000 in 1892—a gain of \$30,000.

The earnings of the Canadian Bank of Commerce were very nearly the same as in the previous year, and after paying a dividend and increasing the Rest to \$1,200,000, a sum of \$19,000 is carried forward. The report tells us that the preliminary work of preparing a superannuation fund has all been done and that this fund will be in operation in a few weeks. This is a matter which the claims of a large staff render necessary, and it is well worthy the labor bestowed upon it. Reference has been made in suitable terms to the loss of an esteemed member of the board, Geo. Taylor. His death reduces the number of directors to seven, a number which it is not proposed to increase.

In our judgment the matter of greatest importance dwelt upon by the president of this bank in his address, is his reference to the gambling spirit indulged in by too many Canadian merchants. We should be only too glad if we could deny the charge made herein by Mr. Cox, president of this bank. But it is undeniable that heavy losses have been made, not this year or last year only, but any time these twenty years by Canadians who will speculate on margin in American centres. It used to be that only people in our large cities or towns took these gambling risks; but the craze for getting rich quickly has spread to all parts, and it is unhappily true that a large aggregate of Canadian money goes, year by year, to the support of brokers in Chicago and New York. This is bad enough, but it is not the whole of the evil, for, as Mr. Cox says, success, at first, in such ventures impairs habits of industry and steady application, and tends to subvert ideas of morality and slow thrift.

The picture which Manager Walker of the Canadian Bank of Commerce draws of the state of financial affairs in the United States during most of 1893, and of the panic which existed in that country for the four months from May to August inclusive, is striking, and the details with which he fills in the outline are certainly instructive. "The punishment of the nation for unsoundness in political and commercial life has been terrible indeed, and one would think that so clever and resourceful a people would profit by the lesson, and proceed to put their house in order. But, unfortunately, as Mr. Walker points out, the governing party in that country is apt to take sectional rather than general views of fiscal matters. "Surely in no country does such absolute blindness to national interest exist, owing to the habit of viewing all legislation from the geographical standpoint, as in the United States." The fright of the panic helped to get the obnoxious silver bill repealed, but even at the risk of ruin to the national finances the sections interested in silver will continue to agitate for free coinage. For all that has been spoken and written on the reform of the American banking system as a necessary measure, "there appears to be no settled public opinion which does not involve sectional as opposed to national interest."

Mr. Walker warned his hearers to expect a shrunken condition of business for some time to come. The clearing house returns show that transactions in all the chief United States cities shrank from 62 billion dollars in 1892 to less than 46 billion in 1893. Great Britain and other European countries are suffering similarly, in part because the American people are not in a condition to make their usual foreign purchases. The restriction of trade in Canada is shown by the decrease of clearings from \$1,038,-

000,000 in 1892 to \$925,000,000 last year; and though we may take comfort that although our decline is only 11 per cent., while that of the States is 26 per cent., still the figure is serious enough. Inasmuch as our prosperity depends largely on the power of other countries to buy—and the countries with which nine tenths of our trade is done are Great Britain and the United States—we cannot expect that our export trade will now grow as rapidly as in recent years.

In discussing the duty of Canadians to themselves in untoward circumstances, the speaker asks, "Are we turning our attention to the products in which there is apparently the most certainty of a favorable market?" Low prices for wheat, and a low yield per acre, are ominous for the Dominion, and the conclusion is drawn from the experience of the American wheat growing states, that our cultivators "must raise everything for which there is a market other than wheat," and that they must "farm more within their own means both as to capital and labor." Dairying, cattle raising, hog fattening, fruit culture, hay export—all these are urged as branches of the farmer's business which are capable of still further expansion, and as to all these it was truly said, that if we are to secure the British market, we must raise not the second best, but the best.

A paragraph is devoted to lumber, and its tone is upon the whole hopeful. Happily the American buyers, who are important customers, were able to carry out their obligations in spite of the financial storm, and there is reason to think that our cut, reduced as it is by poor winter roads, will be all wanted. Something of this and of the price realized will depend upon American tariff legislation. Our cut of deals has been pretty well sold to Great Britain, and that country is steadily taking more of our thin lumber, but the quantity of square timber made is small.

In concluding his intelligent review, Mr. Walker remind us that reports from forty-five districts show that the acreage under crop in the Northwest is as large as last year, and the general feeling is not at all one of discouragement. In Ontario there has been damage by rain on low lands and some replanting is necessary, but there is no reason to doubt that we will have about as good a crop as usual.

It is not possible this week to do justice to the comprehensive address of Mr. Hague at the meeting on Wednesday last of the Merchants Bank of Canada. We must, however, notice the gratifying result to stockholders of the last year's operations of this bank. The earnings were \$630,900, or half the amount of the paid capital, and the last dividend is at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, instead of the previous seven, the board having decided that the time had at last come for a larger distribution of earnings. The story told by the general manager of the reconstruction of this important bank in a time of depression and difficulty, and the times it has come through to reach its present satisfactory condition, is full of instruction. The authorities of the bank are entitled to congratulations upon its prosperity.

It should not be lost sight of by commercial readers that the Merchants Bank manager is at one with the Bank of Montreal manager on the subject of municipal indebtedness. Said the address of the former: "The indebtedness of some large municipal corporations is approaching the line of danger. If further expenditure on capital account is not kept down with a firm hand, they may drift into the position of certain cities in the United States whose credit has been utterly ruined by imprudent expenditure for so-called improvements."

As in the previous year, the Imperial Bank of Canada divided to shareholders nine per cent. out of more than 12 per cent. earned, and made contributions out of earnings to Officers' Guarantee Fund and to bank premises account. It added a reduced sum, \$50,000 to Rest. The report expresses the gratification of the directors at the prospect of an insolvency law, but strongly deprecates the amendment

to clause 62 of the original bill, "which would in the interest of other classes of creditors, deprive banks of their contract rights, recognized by law as the basis of all banking." It also records the conviction of the directors, that the policy of holding a large share of its assets in the shape of cash and readily convertible securities, has proved for the welfare of the Imperial Bank. A recommendation is made, with apparently good reason, that a branch of the bank be opened in Vancouver or thereabout. The death of Mr. T. A. Wadsworth a member of the board, is mentioned with regret. His successor has been appointed in the person of Hon. John Ferguson.

The most noticeable circumstance in connection with the meeting on Tuesday last of the Ontario Bank is the retirement of Sir William Howland from the presidency, which he has held for fifteen years. It is scarcely to be wondered at that Sir William desires, at his great age, relief from some of the many responsibilities that he has so long and so worthily borne. And his reasons for declining re-election to the board of an institution which he has been connected for nearly thirty-five years, are such as must carry weight. It is something to be able to say, as he does, however, that during the long period of his connection with the bank, while our business community has passed through crises, the stockholders have every year received a fair dividend upon their investments, and that the bank to-day maintains its earning power and a valuable connection throughout the country. The complimentary acknowledgment of his services made at the meeting and the resolution of thanks passed by the shareholders form a fitting memorial of arduous and valuable labors. His successor in the presidency is G. R. Cockburn, M.P. This gentleman, though not having the advantage of a business training, possesses cleverness and tact. Mr. A. M. Smith is re-elected vice president, and Mr. A. S. Irving is added to the board.

As usual, the Bank of Toronto shows a good statement. The earnings were not as large as in the previous year, but were large enough to pay ten per cent. dividend, and to leave a matter of 71,000 at the credit of Profit and Loss, where it is likely to remain for the present, "in view of the prevailing depression and uncertainty," instead of being added to Rest, which is already nearly as large as the capital. Death has removed one of the directors, Mr. Henry Covert, of Port Hope, whose place on the board is taken by Mr. Charles Stuart, of the same place. Well may the directors take pride in their new bank building in Montreal. It is handsome and ought to prove a good investment.

In his address, the president of the Bank of Hamilton does not claim for the report of the bank for last year that it is a brilliant one, but that it is fairly satisfactory considering the state of business in city and country. The earnings were slightly over ten per cent. on capital and almost equalled the average of the last five years. The bank's business is growing and its deposits are growing, and the prospect is regarded as encouraging; while "the returning to normal conditions must necessarily be slow, it is not unreasonable to think that improvement is not far off."

The disposition made of the earnings of the Traders Bank, which were \$45,000, as against \$36,000 in 1892-3, is \$36,400 to dividend, \$10,000 to Rest and the remainder to Profit and Loss. While circulation shows a reduction, in common with other banks, deposits are increased by \$125,000. The losses of the past year, owing to the exceptional depression, have been, the report admits, above the average.

Both the president and manager of the Bank of Montreal take a conservative view of the outlook, and advise caution in business affairs generally. As to the position of this bank, the profits of the year amounted to 11 per cent of the paid up capital, are only \$12,500 less than those of the preceding year, and are fully equal to the average of several years past.

The report presented at the twenty-third an-

dual general meeting of the Dominion Bank disclosed the usual prosperous condition. The net profits of the year amounted to \$214,350. Out of this the directors had paid dividends amounting to ten per cent and a bonus of one per cent, and in addition had been able to carry the sum of \$50,000 to the reserve fund and thus raise that safeguard to \$1,500,000. So confident are the directors in the earning powers of the bank that they have recommended in future the payment of quarterly dividends of three per cent each, or 12 per cent per annum.

The annual statement of the Eastern Townships Bank shows that the net profits of the year, after making all the necessary deductions, amounted to \$131,028. Out of this the directors declared dividends at the rate of 7 per cent per annum and carried \$50,000 to the reserve fund, which now stands at the sum of \$680,000, or within \$70,000 of the desired goal—a reserve of one half the capital stock.

The annual report of the Bank of Hochelaga shows that the year just past was a prosperous one for this institution. During the past year it made net profits of \$93,138 or \$9,000 more than during the year preceding. Out of this the directors have paid dividends of 6 per cent, a bonus of 1 per cent, and carried \$10,000 to their reserve fund which now amounts to 33 per cent. of the paid up capital.

The Banque Jacques Cartier deemed it prudent to restrict the volume of their discounts last year, and the total of yearly profit is consequently less. Still the bank has earned \$53,290, and after paying \$35,000 in dividends, has been able to carry its usual \$10,000 to the reserve fund. This now amounts to \$225,000 and will soon reach 50 per cent. of the bank's capital.

The report presented at the twenty-ninth annual meeting of the the Union Bank shows that the net profits of the year amounted to \$102,354, or 8½ per cent on the capital. This marks an increase, though a slight one, over the figures of the year previous. Out of these profits, dividends to the extent of \$72,000 were paid, and the sum of \$30,000 transferred to rest account. The bank's reserve is now \$280,000. The progress made by the Union Bank of late years is the best evidence that its affairs are in capable and trustworthy hands.

The earnings of the Banque Ville Marie during the past year amounted to \$29,320, a close approximation to those of the year preceding. Out of this \$28,770 was paid in dividends, and the balance carried to the credit of profit and loss.

Insurance and Financial Notes.

A telegram from Halifax, Nova Scotia, says:—Alex. McDonald, R. T. Riley and J. H. Brock, of Winnipeg, arrived in Halifax to-night. They are here in the interests of the Great West Life Insurance Co. It is understood that the concern has concluded the purchase of the Dominion Safety Fund Life Insurance Association, of St. John.

Now are the days for holding the annual meetings of the chartered banks. Reference will be found to the meetings of a number of the banks in another column.

D. M. McMillan, treasurer of Brandon, has resigned. The cause of the resignation is that the Confederation Life Association, for whom he has been agent for several years, has offered him a position worth more money than he is now getting from the city, to engage his entire time. His resignation will not take effect till 1st of September next.

The Toronto Empire has the following paragraph concerning the active western life insurance company: "A meeting of the Ontario board of the Great West Life Assurance company of Winnipeg was held yesterday at the Toronto office of the company, 12 King street east. There were present: J. Herbert Mason,

W. R. Brook and J. J. Kenny; also from the company's head office, Alexander Macdonald, president, R. T. Riley, chairman of the finance committee, and J. H. Brook, managing director. The business of the company having been so successful, they have decided to extend operations to all parts of the province. The executive officers of the company named above purpose visiting the eastern provinces with the view to commencing operations there also. We are pleased to welcome the progressive western financial institution in our midst, and with an Ontario board consisting of gentlemen whose names are a guarantee of financial strength and competent management, they are sure to secure a fair amount of business wherever they go. J. Herbert Mason, the well known president and managing director of the Canada Permanent Loan and Savings company, is the vice president of the Great West Life, and was appointed chairman of the Ontario board.

The Growing Gold Product.

Our Boston bimetallicists will find scant support for their claim that a gold famine is drawing near in the figures just furnished by the United States mint with regard to the gold product of the world. Mr. Preston, the director of the mint, an expert and conscientious statistician, reckons the product at \$155,522,000 for the calendar year 1893. This is an increase of \$16,601,000 upon the figures for 1892, and an increase of \$29,338,000 upon those for 1891. Ten years ago, in 1883, the gold product of the world had fallen to \$95,400,000. Since then there has been an almost continuous growth in the annual yield, till now it stands \$60,122,000 above the level of 1883.

To show the true dimensions of this year's return, we give below the average product, by periods of five years, for the twenty years from 1872 to 1892.

	Average of annual product.
Five years 1872 to 1877.....	\$100,430,000
Five years 1877 to 1882.....	107,900,000
Five years 1882 to 1887.....	103,455,000
Five years 1887 to 1892.....	123,834,000

Twenty years \$103,001,000

It will be seen that this year's product is \$31,688,000 larger than the average yield of the previous five years, \$52,067,000 larger than the average for the five years 1882 to 1887, \$47,622,000 larger than the average for the five years 1877 to 1882, and \$55,092,000 larger than the average for the five years 1872 to 1877. To sum the matter we may add that it exceeds the average yield for the whole twenty years period by \$46,617,200.

Mr. Preston looks for a considerable increase upon the product of 1893 during the current calendar year, and for a still further augmentation in 1895. He thinks that a product of \$183,842,000 is quite possible within two years, and points out that in that event the gold product of the world will come within \$7,000,000 of equalling the value of average production of gold and silver put together during the eight years ending with 1873.—Boston Herald.

Winnipeg Clearing House.

Clearings for the week ending June 23, were \$622,428; balances, \$112,830. For the previous week clearings were \$791,097.

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

	Clearings.	
	June 14th.	June 21st.
Montreal	\$10,792,621	\$10,012,990
Toronto	5,226,485	4,964,892
Halifax	1,008,608	863,028
Winnipeg	727,899	791,097
Hamilton	682,137	599,635

Total \$18,437,810 \$17,231,642

Harvest and Harvest Prospects.

The Market Record reports the situation the first of last week as follows: The wheat harvest is about over in Texas, Oklahoma and Tennessee and progressing well in bordering states to the north of them. The yield in Kentucky, where the harvest is well along, is thought to be better than had been supposed would be probable a few weeks earlier. In Tennessee the crop was good but thin on the ground, and the yield rather light. Wheat cutting has begun in West Virginia and barley is about harvested. Barley is being harvested in fine condition in southern Ohio and wheat harvesting begun as it is in southern Indiana and southern Illinois, with prospects about as had been expected. Wheat has done well recently in Pennsylvania and New York. Michigan also reports wheat, rye and barley in good condition with good prospects, but oats only medium. In Washington small grain has been greatly benefitted by recent warm weather, and the crop is making good progress. Wheat and other small grain is in fine condition. Winter wheat is headed well in Oregon and looking well, and spring wheat is said to be in excellent condition. Idaho expects to harvest more wheat than usual and the crop at last reports was doing well. Wisconsin reports crops doing well except hay, that was damaged in some places by drought. Barley is heading short in Minnesota, with general prospects more or less impaired by drought. The long dry weather in Iowa has compromised small grain very seriously in that state, but corn is very promising. Nothing now can save the wheat crop of South Dakota from a very moderate yield, as much of it is beyond recovery. Many parts of North Dakota show serious effects of the late dry weather, and in large portions of that state it is thought that rains even now would not save it, in some places, while in other parts, particularly in portions of the Red river valley, the outlook is still good. Wheat harvest is in progress in Kansas, and stacking in the southern counties. A good deal of late rain in portions of the state did good to corn, but the wheat was too far along to be greatly benefitted. The yield of the state is reported to be somewhere about 25,000,000 bushels. The yield of small grain in California is said to exceed previous expectations.

British Grain Trade.

The cable from London on June 23 says.—The wheat market was firm. Owing to the broken weather, the decrease in the quantity of wheat afloat, and stronger foreign advices, the market closed with prices 6d to 1s higher on the week. The market was sensitive, consumers worked on low stocks and the "shorts" covering. White wheats were sparingly offered. There was a good demand for La Platas. Otherwise buyers are now reserved and sellers are firm. Californian arrived cargo quoted at 23s 6d. Red winter wheat, parcel, June and July delivery, was quoted at 22s 6d. Flour was steady at 61 to 1s higher. American afloat quoted at 18s 3d.

At Washington the anti option bill has passed the house by a vote announced to be, yeas 150, nays 87, present and not voting, 1. The result was reached after two hours consideration of amendments to the bill under the five minute rule and an hour's speech by Mr. Hatch, the author of the bill, summing up the arguments in its favor. The bill finally passed was the bill that came from the committee on agriculture with the single addition of flour to the list of articles which may not be traded in.

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

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

CONDENSED JOINT TIME TABLE
R'd Up. In Effect September 1st, 1892. R'd Dow

Going South.		STATION.	Going North.	
No. 5			No. 8	
DAILY	9 30a	Ar Great Falls	11 00	
	8 50	Ar Vaughan	11 40	
	8 15	Ar Steel	12 20	
	8 50	Ar Collins	00	
	6 20	Do *Pondora	3 40	
	5 00	Ar Conrad	5 00	
	3 40	Do *Shelby Junct.	6 30	
	2 50	Do Rocky Springs	7 20	
	2 20	Ar Kevlin	8 10	
	1 40	Do Sweet Grass	9 00	
MON, WED, AND FRIDAY	12 55	Do (Intern'l bound.)		
	80	Ar *Coutta	10 50	
	10 40	Ar Milk River	10 40	
	9 50	Ar Brunton	11 25	
	8 20	Ar Sterling	12 55p	
	7 00a	Do Lethbridge	2 10	
Going West.		STATIONS.	Going East.	
No. 2			No. 3	
DAILY	7 00p	De Dunmore	8 55a	10 40p
	10 30p	De *Grassy Lake	12 45p	2 00a
	2 00a	Ar Lethbridge	4 45p	5 40a

Meals.
Through trains leave Great Falls, Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, at 11 p.m.
Through trains leave Lethbridge, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 a.m.

CONNECTIONS.
Canadian Pacific Railway. — Trains leave Dunmore Junction: For Atlantic coast at 10 25 a.m. For Pacific coast at 6 02 p.m.

N.B. — Passengers to and from KallsPELL, Bonnor's Ferry Spokane, etc., will note that close daily connections are made with Great Northern Railway at Shelby Junction.
E. T. GALT, W. D. BARCLAY, H. MARTIN,
Gen. Manager. Gen. Super't. Gen. Traffic Agen

The Great Northern Ry.

THE POPULAR ROUTE TO THE EAST, SOUTH AND WEST.
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Halifax, Portland, Hamilton, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, and all points in Ontario and United States, also Kootenai Mining Country, Spokane, Nels Kaslo, Seattle and all Pacific Coast points.

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DIRECT CONNECTION WITH STEAMERS FOR
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Alberta..... Tuesday.
Athabasca..... Saturday.
Connecting trains leave Winnipeg Monday and Friday at 18.20 o'clock.

A U S T R A L I A

From Vancouver to Honolulu and Sydney.
S. S. Arawa June 16
S. S. Warrimoo July 16
and every month thereafter.

China and Japan

From Vancouver to Yokohama and Hong Kong.
Empress India June 4
Empress Japan June 25
Empress China..... July 16
And every month thereafter.

ROBERT KERR,
General Passenger Agent.
WINNIPEG.



TIME CARD.

Taking effect on Monday, March 5, 1894.

Read Up.		STATIONS.		Read Down.	
North Bound				South Bound	
Freight No. 188. Daily.	St. Paul Ex. Press No. 107. Daily.	Miles from Winnipeg.		St. Paul Ex. Press No. 108. Daily.	Freight No. 184. Daily.
1 20p	4 00p	0	Winnipeg	11 00a	5 30a
1 05p	3 49p	8 0	Portage Junction	11 15a	5 47a
12 42p	3 35p	9 8	St. Norbert	11 26a	6 07a
12 22p	3 21p	15 8	Cartier	11 38a	6 25a
11 54a	3 07p	23 5	St. Agathe	11 51a	6 51a
11 31a	2 54p	27 4	Union Point	12 02p	7 02a
11 07a	2 42p	32 6	Silver Plains	12 15p	7 19a
10 31a	2 25p	40 4	Morris	12 07p	7 45a
10 03a	2 11p	46 8	St. Jean	12 45p	8 25a
9 23a	1 51p	56 0	Letellier	1 07p	9 18a
8 00a	1 30p	65 0	Emerson	1 30p	10 15a
7 00a	1 15p	68 1	Pembina	1 40p	11 15a
11 05p	9 15a	108	Grand Forks	5 2p	8 25p
1 30p	5 25a	129	Winnipeg Junction	9 25p	1 27p
	3 45p	453	Duluth	7 23a	
	8 30p	470	Minneapolis	6 20a	
	8 00p	481	St. Paul	7 00a	
	10 50p	883	Chicago	9 35p	

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

East Bound.		STATIONS.		West Bound.	
Fr. No. 130. Mon., Wed. & Fri.	Ex. No. 128. Tues. & Sat.	Miles from Morris.		Ex. No. 127. Mon., Fri.	Fr. No. 129. Tues. & Sat.
1 20p	4 00p	0	Winnipeg	11 00a	5 30p
7 50p	12 26p	0	Morris	2 30p	8 00a
6 53p	12 02p	10 0	Low Farm	2 55p	8 44a
5 49p	11 37a	21 2	Myrtle	3 21p	9 31a
5 23p	11 20a	25 0	Roland	3 32p	9 50a
4 50p	11 03a	33 5	Rosebank	3 50p	10 23a
3 58p	10 54a	39 6	Miami	4 05p	10 51a
3 14p	10 33a	49 0	Deerwood	4 28p	11 44a
2 51p	10 21a	54 1	Altamont	4 41p	12 10p
2 15p	10 03a	62 1	Somerset	5 00p	1 11p
1 47p	9 49a	68 4	Swan Lake	5 15p	1 27p
1 19p	9 35a	74 0	Indian Springs	5 30p	1 54p
12 57p	9 24a	79 4	Maricapolis	5 42p	2 18p
12 57p	9 10a	86 1	Greenway	5 58p	2 52p
11 57a	8 55a	92 8	Balder	6 15p	3 25p
11 12a	8 33a	102 0	Belmont	7 00p	4 15p
10 37a	8 16a	109 7	Hilton	7 19p	4 53p
10 13a	8 00a	117 3	Ashdown	7 35p	5 25p
9 49a	7 53a	120 0	Wawanesa	7 44p	5 47p
9 39a	7 45a	123 0	Elliots	7 55p	6 04p
9 05a	7 31p	129 6	Rounthwaito	8 08p	6 37p
8 28a	7 13p	137 2	Martinville	8 27p	7 15p
7 50a	6 55a	145 1	Brandon	8 45p	8 00p

Number 127 stops at Balder for meals.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

W. End		STATIONS.		East Bound	
Read Up Mixed No. 143. M, W & F.	Miles from Winnipeg.			Read Down Mixed No. 144. M, W. & F.	
2 00 a.m.	0	De. Winnipeg	Ar	11 30 a.m.	
4 15 a.m.	3.0	Portage Junction		11 12 a.m.	
4 40 a.m.	11.5	St. Charles		10 40 a.m.	
4 45 a.m.	13.5	Headingley		10 30 a.m.	
5 10 a.m.	21.0	White Plains		10 00 a.m.	
5 55 a.m.	35.2	Eustace		9 07 a.m.	
6 25 a.m.	42.1	Oakville		8 35 a.m.	
7 30 a.m.	55.6	Ar Portage la Prairie	De	7 50 a.m.	

Stations marked —†— have no agent. Freight must be prepaid.

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

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

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G. P. & T. A., St. Paul. General Agt., Winnipeg.
H. J. BELCH, Ticket Agent, 456 Main St., Winnipeg.