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# The Commercial Traveller

A JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE FINANCIAL, MERCANTILE AND MANUFACTURING INTERESTS OF THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.

Published by James E. Steen—Every Monday—Subscription, \$2 per annum.

VOL. 5.

WINNIPEG, AUGUST 1st, 1887.

No. 45.

## The Commercial

Journal devoted to keeping a comprehensive record of the transactions of the Monetary, Mercantile and Manufacturing interests of Manitoba and the Canadian Northwest.

ISSUED EVERY MONDAY

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JAMES E. STEEN,  
Publisher

WINNIPEG, AUGUST 1, 1887.

DR. J. B. FRASER, Morden, Man., is dead.

P. M. DALY, hotelkeeper, Port Arthur, Ont., offers to sell out.

H. McINTOSH, hotelkeeper, Winnipeg, has sold out to J. T. Headley.

GEO. HODDER, Jr., liquors, Port Arthur, Ont., is giving up business.

F. WALL & Co., grocers, Winnipeg, have been succeeded by P. J. Hunt.

J. C. HASKINS, hotelkeeper, Port Arthur, has sold out to W. J. Schwigler.

A. PERRY is erecting a building at Stony Mountain, Man., to be used for a store.

West & Co., soda water manufacturers, Winnipeg, have sold out to H. McIntosh.

R. N. DOYLE, of Winnipeg, jeweller, has commenced business at Pilot Mound, Man.

THE Winnipeg tailors closed up their respective places of business on Tuesday last, and all hands picniced down the river.

VAILLANCOU & LAVORE are erecting a portrait gallery at Norman, near Rat Portage, and J. B. Davies has a new store nearly completed.

H. F. POUND, carriage factory, Morden, Man., has taken a partner in the person of Chas. Keane. The firm name will be Pound & Keane.

The plant of the Winnipeg *Siftings* has been sold to the proprietors of the *Industrial News*, and the former paper ceases to exist.

THE contract for the elevator at the Rapid City mill has been let. S. L. Head has the contract for the wood work and Thos. Houlding the stone work.

P. A. COWAN, recently employed in the Winnipeg *Sun* office, has purchased the plant of the *Liberal*, Portage la Prairie, and will continue the publication of that journal.

H. G. HENDERSON, general storekeeper, formerly of Minnedosa and Solsgirth, has located at Laugenburg, the present terminus of the Manitoba Northwestern railway.

G. F. & J. GAULT, wholesale grocers, will have their handsome and commodious new warehouse completed in the course of about three weeks, and will at once commence moving to their new quarters.

THE stock and plant of C. H. Girdlestone, manufacturer of spices, etc., Winnipeg, sold for 37 cents in the dollar. The business will be continued by Girdlestone & Company, and under the same management as formerly.

THE Hudson's Bay Railway Company are opening land and general offices on the corner of Main and Logan streets, Winnipeg, adjoining the Northwestern Railway offices. The premises will be commodious and handsomely fitted up.

RAT PORTAGE municipality proposes to issue debentures to the amount of \$2,500 for fire protection at Norman, which place is situated within the municipality. The intention is that the debentures shall be made payable in ten annual instalments, to be paid by the people of Norman, the municipality as a whole guaranteeing the bonds.

THE contract for the fencing in connection with the R.R.V. Railway, has been awarded

to Mr. Gelly, and the Manitoba Wire Company has received the contract to supply all necessary barbed wire. The contracts for the bridges and laying of the telegraph line will probably be awarded to-day. The necessary telegraph wire has been purchased in the east.

RAILS are expected to commence to arrive for the Red River Valley road about August 10th. Between twenty-five and thirty miles have been graded, and this part of the work will be completed about August 20th. An extra of the *Manitoba Gazette* has been issued, proclaiming the road a public work. The local Public Works Act, it is claimed, will bar any injunctions which may be served to stop the work. So far all reports of action on the part of the Dominion authorities to block the work have only amounted to rumor.

WE have been favored with a copy of volume one, number one, of the *Canadian Traveller*, a "journal published in the interests of the commercial travellers of Canada." The *Traveller* is neatly printed, on fine paper, and gotten up after the style of THE COMMERCIAL, which is a sufficient guarantee of its artistic appearance. No doubt the gentlemen of the road will gladly welcome the publication of a journal in their interests, by extending to it their support. One dollar sent to John Goss, managing editor, 18 Wellington street, Toronto, will bring the *Traveller* for a year.

THE Winnipeg board of trade has issued a pamphlet dealing fully with the disallowance policy of the Dominion Government, as applied to acts of the Manitoba Legislature, to prevent the construction of independent lines of railway to the United States boundary. The question is dealt with in its every aspect. First it is shown that Manitoba possesses the legal right to charter roads. Then follows a mass of information regarding freight rates, which are simply incontrovertible, and which prove beyond the shadow of a doubt, the grinding nature of the C. P. R. monopoly in the Northwest. The pamphlet closes with an appeal to the intelligence and sense of justice of the people of Eastern Canada, for their moral support in the cause of the settlers of the Northwest.

## Our Vacant Lands.

To the Editor of *The Commercial* :

The policy pursued by the Dominion Government and the C.P.R. corporation as an immigration policy, has hitherto been to promote settlement in Northwestern Canada as near to the foot of the Rockies as possible, no doubt with the feeling that the more eastern portions of the great Northwest (and more particularly the fertile Province of Manitoba), would, without any special effort, command a large immigration and be settled with that rapidity which the unquestionable advantages possessed by this part of the Dominion would naturally warrant. Comparisons are said to be odious, and it is not my desire to uphold one part of the Dominion of Canada at the expense of another part. Every part and portion of this vast country has its peculiar advantages and attractions; but, endeavoring as we are in this Province to induce agriculturists from European countries to settle amongst us, I may state an undeniable truth that for mixed farming, the growing of cereals and roots, with the raising and fattening of stock on the rich and varied native grasses with which the prairies abound, Manitoba stands pre-eminent; and when to this is added that in no country in the world can mixed farming be commenced under so small an outlay than in the Province of Manitoba, its attractions become still more prominent for those Old Country farmers who have not been accustomed to place all their eggs in one basket.

To persons with considerable capital, the ranching grounds of the Northwest, where cattle can winter out on the snow-clad prairies, and yet without an ounce of artificial food, with nothing beyond the succulent grasses which they get by scraping away the thin layer of "the beautiful," and yet be fit for the butcher in the early spring. The far Northwest, now so readily accessible since the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, offers an unexceptionable opening of which many Englishmen have already availed themselves. But it is not to the large capitalist I wish to address myself; it is to farmers of from five to one hundred acres, particularly those of the United Kingdom, who, with cows, sheep, poultry and crops, endeavor to meet heavy charges and support their families in respectability and comfort, in latter years to many a difficult struggle. To them I would say, before purse and strength are worn out, come out to Manitoba with your families, invest the small capital which you can command judiciously; continue to exercise the same thrift and industry practised on your Old Country farms, and instead of having little to show for years of toil and care, each revolving year will see you with increased worldly wealth and the fruits of your labor in tangible evidence around you.

The whole of this large Province is adapted for farming purposes excepting the timber districts, which, however, are not of any very considerable extent; but there are at present thousands of acres of as fertile lands as are to be found in the Dominion in the immediate vicinity of Winnipeg, which, from their geographical position, offer more superior advantages than other parts of the Province can to the intending settler.

Winnipeg, the capital of not only Manitoba, but of the whole Northwest, with its unrivalled position, situated as it is at the confluence of the two great waters of the Assiniboine and Red rivers, close to the American boundary, is certain in the not distant future to be the centre of a net-work of railways ramifying over this great continent, with unlimited water-power and unrivalled facilities for the development of manufactories all now lying comparatively dormant, awaiting the advent of capitalists, when, like the action of Aladdin's lamp, this already considerable city will with kaleidoscope rapidity become the Chicago of the Dominion. At the present time all farmers' produce finds a ready market. The agriculturist saves from three to four cents per bushel on the transit of his grain when delivered at the Winnipeg market, which means, at the minimum sum for a crop of fifty acres, a gain of thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents, for which sum he can purchase a good cow. His eggs, poultry, butter—in fact everything that a farmer desiring to succeed should industriously raise, will find a ready market in the prairie city, while the cost of delivery to those resident within reasonable distances will be practically nil.

It may be asked, and not unreasonably: Why are these lands vacant? The answer is that—persons naturally arguing that the land around a great city would be speedily taken up—swarms of speculators eagerly grabbed all they could lay their hands on and have hitherto held them at prohibitory prices, but thousands of acres of these lands around the city of Winnipeg can now be purchased from two dollars (about eight shillings) to five dollars, or a pound sterling, per acre, with liberal terms as to payments; but my advice to all intending settlers who propose to purchase land is only to purchase what they can pay for. A man and his family who properly farm fifty acres of land on the same principle that farms are worked in the United Kingdom, namely, have a little of everything coming under the domain of the agriculturist's care, can live in comfort and save sufficient money to purchase more land when required.

A large proportion of the failures in this country have been due to persons entering on considerable tracts of land—three hundred and twenty acres and upwards—without any means whatever to render the land profitable. Even thus handicapped many have succeeded beyond their most sanguine anticipations, while others, after struggling on until they got their homestead patent, then went into the clutches of the money-lender and launched out into extravagant building and the purchase of machinery, which their means or extent of cultivated land in no way justified, the extent of land cultivated out of three hundred and twenty acres being generally under thirty, so that the settler had thus actually two hundred and forty acres of wild lands which were liable to municipal taxes. True, these are small, but with interest money payable on the mortgage given on the land, with other calls, every cent mounts up, and with nothing to depend upon but the crop, which in this country, as in all other countries, occasionally fails when this occurs, as "the last straw breaks the camel's back," so the im-

provident settler arrives at the end of his tether, and throwing up his land to the mortgagee, he leaves, blaming the country for what was brought about by his own extravagance and want of forethought.

During my seven years' residence in Manitoba similar circumstances have so often come under my notice that I advocate a man taking up at first only as much land as he and his family can handle, unless he has means to hire help, which is both dear and scarce throughout the Province. The prudent and provident man will have abundant opportunities as time goes on of acquiring more land, and paying for it out of the fruit of his labors. He will be free from the millstone of debt, and each season will see him in an improved position.

That this country has not its drawbacks it would be idle to assert, but compare it with the other colonies of Great Britain. Firstly take the distance and means of communication between the two countries: Ten or twelve days at furthest will transport a man from Winnipeg to London, the journey being performed under the most luxurious surroundings from the time of stepping into the palatial cars of the Canadian Pacific Railway, until the traveller disembarks from the magnificent ocean steamship that has carried him across the Atlantic. The distance between the land of one's birth and the land of one's adoption, and the practicability of seeing relations and friends within so brief a period will influence many in their choice of a future home, and there is every probability that the time in which the journey between England and Manitoba can be accomplished, will be still further lessened. Secondly, the low rate at which the through journey can be made. Thirdly, the very small capital on which a settler can commence and the comparative ease with which the virgin soil can be brought into the highest state of cultivation. Its extreme fertility is too well known to require even a passing allusion. Supposing it to be without other advantages, the Province of Manitoba must commend itself to intending emigrants, particularly those of Great Britain, as offering more solid attractions than other dependencies of the English Crown, and the vicinity of Winnipeg must therefore, for reasons before given, be the most eligible locality to settle in.

The day cannot be far distant when the large tracts of land now available for various agricultural purposes around this city, and at present obtainable at very low figures, will seem with a large and prosperous community, and the investments made under existing circumstances prove of a highly remunerative character. The argument is not that the land is better than in other parts of the Province, but that the facility for the disposal of all farm produce is much greater and the expense of shipment from the port of Winnipeg considerably less than from other points in the Province. There are at the present time thousands of acres of land within a radius of twenty miles of the city of Winnipeg on sale, and besides these there is a large tract of what are called swamp lands, which have been handed over to the Local Government to be disposed of by them. The term swamp must not be received in the ordinary acceptance of the word in England. These

lands are nearly all capable of being drained at slight expense, and the Provincial Government are having surveys made for a comprehensive system of drainage, which will convert these so-called swamps into the most valuable lands in the Province.

That the climate is cold in winter—aye, very cold, is undeniable, but it has not the penetrating rawness of a foggy November day in England or a mist in the mountains of Scotland. With the thermometer at its lowest, the sun's rays are bright and warm, and without consulting it, it would be difficult to suppose that such a low temperature was registered. It is necessary to have warm clothing, especially for underwear; thus protected few Englishmen will complain much of the climate. There are four winter months not by any means without their attractions; deduct one out of the remaining eight for June rains, "the farmers' best friend," and there are left, seven months of entirely enjoyable weather. This climatic condition will compare favorably with most countries, and on this ground no person in the enjoyment of moderate health need be deterred from taking up his abode on the fertile prairies of the great Northwest. I speak from over eight years' experience. As a professional man I have had to take long journeys at all seasons and at all hours, but well protected. I never found any great inconvenience from atmospheric conditions, and can call to mind many times feeling far colder driving to cover and shooting ground on a raw morning at home than I have ever felt in Manitoba. Much stock has been attempted to be made by persons unfriendly to this country of cases of frost-bite and deaths from exposure which occur from time to time, but we not unfrequently read of similar casualties occurring in the mountains of Scotland and Wales. There are some days, few and far between, when it would be foolhardy to venture a distance from the house. A ship at safe anchorage does not put to sea in a storm, and if a man is foolish enough to brave the elements on the two or three days which may occur during the winter when neither man nor beast should be out of shelter, any untoward result must be placed to his want of common sense. There are numerous families in England struggling along on small incomes derived from invested money, at low rates of interest. Undeniable security at 6 and 8 per cent. on capital invested is readily obtainable here; and for this class of persons the unsettled lands around the city offer unusually favorable opportunities for largely increasing their incomes and yet remaining within the reach of all the comforts of life to which they have been accustomed, for in Winnipeg everything that is obtainable in the markets of London is to be had at a much less cost; and the three or four hundred pounds a year, which is with difficulty husbanded so as to make both ends meet, will keep a family in more than comfort in this land of promise.

Your obedient servant,  
JOHN P. PENNEFATHER, M.D.

SEVENTY miners arrived lately at Lethbridge, Alberta, from Ohio. On their arrival they refused to go to work at the wages promised them and unless the old miners were taken

back. After hanging out for several days an agreement between them and the company was arrived at, and they started in mining on the morning of the 11th.

THE cattle on the ranges are sleek and fat. The calf crop on the ranges between here and Little Bow is said to be about up to the average. It is believed that 15 per cent. will cover the loss on these ranges. In the Pincher Creek district the calf crop turned out pretty well on the south side of the South Fork, but not so good on the north side.—*Macleod Gazette.*

SOME of the hide dealers take exception to the circular recently issued by the board of trade, regarding the quantity of salt required to cure a hide. The circular placed the amount at 20 to 25 pounds. In an article giving instructions how to handle hides, which appeared in THE COMMERCIAL of July 18th, ten pounds was stated as the amount of salt required. Several dealers spoken to considered that this amount, or twelve pounds at most, would be ample, if properly distributed over the hide.

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# The Commercial

WINNIPEG, AUGUST 1, 1897.

## RUINING OUR CREDIT.

A most determined effort has been put forth by the Ottawa authorities, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and the hireling organs of both, to ruin the credit of Manitoba. As soon as it was perceived that ordinary measures of intimidation would not further deter the people of this province from continuing their movement for the overthrow of railway monopoly, other means had to be devised to "check Manitoba." It was no doubt considered a happy thought when recourse was had to the expedient of ruining the credit of the province. Railways cost money, ergo Manitoba must have money to build the railway, ergo ruin the credit of the province and Manitoba could not get the money, ergo Manitoba would get no railway. This line of reasoning was, no doubt, followed out, for at once the cowardly and outrageous policy of attempting to ruin the credit of the province was entered upon. By fair means or foul means Manitoba must be checked. The key-note was struck by the official organs of the Government and the monopoly railway corporation, and soon the whole pack belched forth in tune,

"Keeping time, time, time,  
In a sort of runic rhyme."

The monopoly organs at Montreal and Toronto, and the Dominion Government's red-tape organ in London, England, were the first to give the cue, and ever since, no stone has been left unturned to accomplish the ruin of the credit of this province abroad in the money markets. A more foul and underhand attack has never been made upon a people, than the attempts which have been made to render the railway legislation of this province inoperative. Under the united assault along the entire line of Government and monopolistic organs, the credit of the province has been forced down a number of points in the world's money markets, and negotiations for the floating of the loan for the construction of the road, have for the time being, been rendered unsuccessful. But happily the provincial authorities have been enabled to make such arrangements as will ensure the completion of the road without the immediate floating of the bonds. The result, however, has been to seriously injure the

credit of the province, and it will likely be some time before the damage will be repaired.

The financial position of the province has been misrepresented in the most startling manner, especially by those organs supposed to be more directly under the influence of the C.P.R. Company, and their unreliable statements have been freely copied into the columns of other papers, including many British journals of standing. It has been represented that Manitoba was rapidly approaching a financial Slough of Despond which would necessitate a very heavy direct tax upon her people. The result of all this cannot be otherwise than to greatly injure the country in the estimation of outsiders. Settlers will not come into a country where they will be obliged to pay outrageously high taxes. We must therefore conclude that the policy pursued by the Ottawa authorities and the C. P. R. Company, will have a great influence in checking immigration to Manitoba. In view of all the damage done this province, it does seem strange that even in Manitoba, there are not wanting journals which will offer apologies for and even seek to shield those who are endeavoring to accomplish such a great harm.

As to the railway, the raising of the funds for the construction of an independent line to the boundary, can never seriously embarrass the province. The construction of sixty miles of railway over a level stretch of country, is not a very gigantic undertaking, and the one million of dollars invested in the road will pay a good dividend from the very start. Besides, as a public work the road will be worth the amount of capital expended in its construction, and the province could easily realize upon the investment, should it be deemed expedient at any future time to dispose of the line. In addition to this, the reduction in freight rates which will be brought about by the construction of the road, will mean a saving to the people of the province to the amount of about the cost of building the railway, on one year's exports of grain alone. As to the provincial aid extended to other railway companies, the province holds ample security on the lands of those corporations, for every dollar loaned them.

What other means may be resorted to, to balk the efforts of Manitoba to obtain release from railway monopoly, remains to be seen. There is a feeling abroad that the provincial authorities will yet have to

contend with serious obstacles, before the final triumph of our cause. But firm in the belief that we have right on our side, we must have every confidence in ultimately securing the desired end.

## THE EMPIRE AND COMMERCIAL UNION.

The question of Commercial Union with the United States, which is now attracting so much attention in some parts of Canada, may be discussed from very many standpoints, but from no point of view is it more worthy of special attention than when considered in its bearing upon the Mother Country. So long as Canada forms a part of the Empire, and enjoys the protection of Great Britain, it is but right and proper that some consideration should be given to Imperial as well as to local interests. When the Canadian people resolve that Imperial interests shall have no weight in their deliberations, then it will be time to decree the separation of this country from the Empire of which we form so important a part. At the present time, however, most Canadians profess an attachment to the Mother Country, and freely acknowledge that it is to the advantage of this country, for the meantime at least, that Canada should remain under the protection of the British flag. If these professions of loyalty to the Empire are genuine, and this belief of the benefits to Canada from British connection well founded, it is certainly not asking too much that Canadians should show some consideration for Imperial interests, in dealing with such an important question as Commercial Union.

In dealing with these Commercial Union proposals, enough attention has certainly not been given to the Imperial aspect of the case, and to the position of this country as a portion of the Empire. Any reference to Great Britain in the matter has usually been in the direction of considering the action which the Imperial Government might take, in the event of Commercial Union coming to a practical issue. In this connection the conclusion has generally been jumped at, that the Imperial authorities would raise *no objection to Canada's burying herself commercially in the United States*. It is argued, that as no interference has been attempted to prevent this country from adopting a strong protective policy, which subjects imports from Great Britain to a heavy tax, no objections would be raised by the British Government to the carry-



ing out of these Commercial Union proposals. But it is by no means certain that the British Government would not object to the conclusion of an arrangement between Canada and the United States, such as has been talked of. Commercial Union and protection are quite different things. In the one case a duty is placed upon imports of certain articles, regardless of the country whence they come. In the other case Great Britain would be directly discriminated against, for the benefit of a foreign nation. In adopting a protective policy in this country, it was represented to the Imperial authorities, that Canada was merely trying to protect her markets from being flooded with United States manufactures, and that the duties were so arranged as to bear lightly upon imports from the United Kingdom, whilst coming heavily upon imports from the United States. These intimations were of course given with the idea of pulling the wool over the eyes of the British people, and they seem to have succeeded to a great extent, for we find statesmen in the British Parliament excusing the protective policy of Canada on the ground that "it was directed against the United States." In view of the attempts made to lead the people of Great Britain to believe that we were only seeking to keep out United States manufactures in adopting a protective policy, the adoption of a policy in favor of Commercial Union would certainly be a great change of front. Such a policy would give the lie direct to all our professions of a desire to encourage trade with the Mother Country, to the restriction of that with the United States. The late increase in the iron duties has drawn a great deal of attention in Great Britain to our trade policy, and although the Imperial Government refused to interfere with Canada, on the ground that it was the policy of that Government to allow the Canadians to exercise full control over their fiscal affairs, yet it was shown that there was a strong feeling throughout Great Britain against the increase in the duties. The attempt to carry out these Commercial Union proposals would tend to further exasperate the British public, and give the Imperial authorities just reason to complain against, if not to interfere in our trade affairs.

Looking at the question from an Imperial point of view, there appear to be good reasons why the British Government should object to Commercial Union

between Canada and the United States. In many ways Canada is a considerable tax to the British people. The Home Government is bound to defend this country from foreign encroachment, and thus a great responsibility is incurred, which may even embroil the Empire in a costly and destructive war. British capital has been invested freely for the development of this country. The Imperial authorities have always been considerate in favoring Canada, especially in matters of trade, and Canadian commerce enjoys the protection and fostering care of the British flag in all parts of the world. We are thus spared the expense which, as an independent nation, we would be obliged to incur, in providing a fleet for the protection of our commerce, and for the maintenance of ministers and consuls in foreign countries. With all the advantages which this country enjoys from political connection with the British Empire, it is but right that we should endeavor to give something in return. To acknowledge our indebtedness to the Home Government by discriminating against the importation of British manufactures, for the sole benefit of a foreign country, would be the height of ingratitude.


The foregoing course of reasoning may be considered as somewhat sentimental, and sentiment as a rule does not count for much in trade affairs. We are not, however, confined to such an aspect of the case. In a more practical sense, Canada has everything to lose and little to gain from the adoption of a policy which must, in the natural course of events, lead to the alienation of that feeling of good will which now prevails between her people and the Mother Country, and which would be all but certain to ultimately lead to the complete severance of the political ties now connecting us with the Empire. Canada, and the Northwest in particular, is almost entirely dependent upon Great Britain for an export market. The United States does not want our agricultural commodities, for the reason that that country has abundance and to spare of about every article which we produce in surplus quantities. Great Britain is our only natural market, and the United States is our great competitor to supply that market. It should therefore be the chief trade policy of Canada to cultivate friendly commercial relationship with Great Britain. The opposite policy is simply suicidal. Supposing that by the adoption of a policy of discrimination

against the Mother Country, such as Commercial Union proposes, we should exasperate the British Government to such an extent as to lead to the placing of restrictions upon imports from Canada, and what would be the result? It would certainly be most ruinous to this country, whilst scarcely affecting Great Britain. The British people could procure about as cheaply elsewhere, almost everything which they now purchase from Canada, and the loss of their export trade to this country would be but a drop in the ocean of the aggregate. On the other hand, Canada would be left entirely without a market for her surplus products, and the increased trade in certain products with the United States would not begin to compensate for the loss of our markets in the United Kingdom. Canadians who are now agitating in favor of Commercial Union, should consider this aspect of the case, and bear in mind, that the Imperial authorities would be fully justified in retaliating upon this country, should Canada adopt a policy of discrimination in trade affairs against the Mother Country. It does not require extraordinarily clear insight to arrive at the conclusion, that Commercial Union with a foreign state, to the discrimination against Great Britain, is altogether incompatible with the relationship existing between Canada and the Empire. The adoption of such a policy could not but result in an estrangement between Canada and Great Britain which would bode no good to this country.

This Commercial Union question is one in which the Northwest, as an important portion of Canada, is peculiarly interested. We have next to nothing which we could export largely to the United States, but we will soon have a large surplus of various agricultural commodities which we expect to find a market for in Great Britain. In fact the hopes of the people of the Northwest are centred upon their ability to export their various products to the British markets. We require British immigrants and British capital to develop the great natural resources of our fertile prairies; British markets to take our exports of wheat and flour and butter and cheese and beef and provisions; and we also require cheap British manufactured goods, to enable our farmers to compete with all comers. This blind Commercial Union agitation, which is being worked to mislead the farmers of Eastern Canada, is hostile and obnoxious to the interests of the Northwest, as is also the policy of the Ottawa authorities in heaping up the duties upon everything which we are obliged to import, thereby increasing the cost of living and rendering our agriculturalists less able to compete with other countries not so heavily handicapped.



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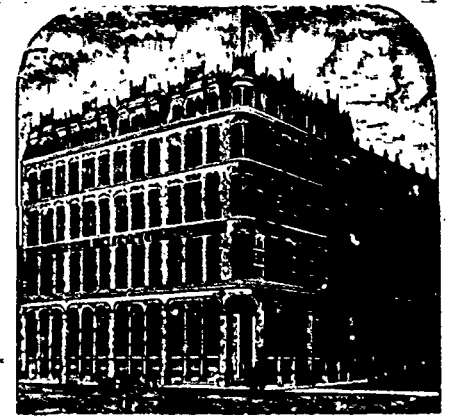
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## WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

The financial situation was generally described as still very close, so far as regarded remittances from the country. Wholesalers generally found collections very slow, and in fact they have given up looking for anything different. It is recognized that very little cash can come into circulation until grain commences to move freely. In the city the complaints of scarcity of the circulating medium were about as general as they have been for the past few weeks. With harvest now on the eve of generally commencing, the feeling of extreme caution in financial circles is gradually slackening, and purse-strings are more readily relaxed to accommodate the seeker after funds who has reasonably good security to offer. Discount rates hold steady at previously reported figures.

## WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

The feeling was generally improved in wholesale circles last week. The feeling of hope regarding the outcome of the crops has now given place to one of confidence. With harvest really commenced at so early a date, it is generally considered that there need be little fear of future injury to the grain. With the improved feeling has come a state of slightly more activity in most branches of trade. Nearly all dealers reported some improvement in the present movement, though of course nothing very active is expected at this season of the year. In some lines fall goods were being received and sent out, and soon this work will be general. The feeling is altogether one of hopeful confidence in the future.

## BOOTS AND SHOES.

There was a gratifying improvement in the call for sorting parcels of goods during last week, and although the amount of business done was not very large, yet it indicated a break in the monotonous state of inactivity which has so long prevailed in this branch. Shipments of fall goods have commenced to go out. Dealers expect a good fall trade, from the reason that stocks held by retailers are considered to be very low. Collections in this line are about as backward as in other branches. In Boston, with more enquiry from the boot and shoe companies, the rubber market is taking on a firmer tone. Advices from Para report more activity, and a little higher and increased sales are reported in English markets. Central American and African grades are stronger, in sympathy with firmness in Para grades.

## CROCKERY.

The wholesale trade to country points is described as being fairly good. The city trade is dull in all departments.

## DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Prices remain as last reported, as follows: Howard's quinine, 75c to 90c; German quinine, 65c to 75c; opium, \$5.50 to \$6; morphia, \$2.50 to \$3; iodine, \$4.25 to \$4.50; bromide potassium, 65 to 75c; American camphor, 40 to 45c; English camphor, 45 to 50c; glycerine, 30 to 40c; tartaric acid, 70 to 75c; cream of tartar 35 to 40c; bleaching powder, per keg, \$8 to \$10; bicarb soda, \$4.50 to \$5; sal soda, \$2.25 to \$2.50; soda ash, \$3 to \$3.25; chlorate potash, 25c to 30c; alum, \$3 to \$3.75; copperas, \$3 to

\$3.25; sulphur, flour, \$4 to \$4.50; sulphur, roll, \$4 to \$5.25; American blue vitrol, 6 to 8c.

## DRY GOODS.

The movement shows some improvement in the call for small packages for immediate wants, but still the aggregate volume of business is on a moderate scale. Travelers on the road are sending in quite a number of good-sized orders. Fall goods are commencing to move more freely.

## FRUITS—GREEN, VEGETABLES, ETC.

Oranges continued scarce, and only a limited quantity and variety were obtainable, with prices firm. More were expected. Blueberries are plentiful and getting cheaper. Native greenstuffs are plentiful. Prices are as follows: Roli oranges, \$9 per box, 200 count; Messina lemons, \$7.50 to \$8.50 per box; bananas, \$4 to \$5 per bunch; apricots, \$3.50 per box; cucumbers, 60c; watermelons, \$7 to \$9 per doz.; new apples, \$5 to \$6.50 per barrel; California peaches, \$3.50 to \$4 per box; California plums, \$3.50 to \$4 per box; California pears, \$6 to \$6.50 per box; blueberries, 5c per lb.; Bermuda onions, \$3.75 per box of 50 lbs.; southern onions, \$4 per 100 lbs.; Egyptian onions, \$7 per case of 100 lbs.; apple cider, \$7 per keg of 15 gallons; cabbages, 40c to 60c per dozen; cauliflower, 60c to \$1.50 per dozen; celery, 35c per dozen bunches; peas, 75c to \$1 per bushel; beans, \$1 per bushel; lettuce, radishes, onions, beets and turnips, 20c per dozen bunches; rhubarb, 2c per lb.

## FRUITS—DRIED, AND NUTS.

Quotations remain as follows: Figs, Turkey, in boxes, 10 to 11c, new Elme figs, in layers, 15c per lb., or \$2 per dozen in 1 lb. boxes; golden dates, 10c; Valencia raisins, \$2.25; London layers, \$3.50; evaporated apples, 15c; dried apples, 7½ to 8c; new Turkey prunes, 6½ to 7c. Nuts are quoted: Peanuts, roasted, 17c to 18c; peanuts, raw, 15c; walnuts 18c; almonds, 20c; filberts, 12½c; Texas pecans, 17c; cocoanuts, \$12.50 per 100; maple syrup, \$15 per dozen cans of 1 gal.; maple sugar, 13c per pound, in cakes, new.

## GROCERIES.

Sugars continue to advance. A Montreal report says: "Without any exception, the existing sugar companies are now reaping a harvest on account of the decreased production, prices having advanced ¼c per lb. The fruit season has stimulated the demand, and business is brisk at 6½c to 6¾c for granulated, and 5c to 6c for yellows. Stocks of syrup are light, and firmly held." Prices show an advance here, particularly in granulated, which is marked up ¼c. Rio coffees are higher. Quotations here are: Dark yellow sugar, 6½c; medium to bright, 6½c to 7c; granulated, 5c; lump sugar, 8½c to 9c. Coffees, Rios, 23c to 26c; Government Java, 33c to 35c; other Javas, 25c to 30c; Mochas, 31c to 35c. New season's teas are now quoted as follows: Japan, season 1886-7, 20c to 45c; Congous, 1886-7, 20c to 60c; Indian teas, 35 to 50c. Old Munge Moyune gunpowder, 25 to 70c; pan-fired Japan 23 to 45c, basket-fired, 25 to 40c; Ping Suey young hyson, 25 to 35c; Moyune young hyson, 25 to 50c; Season's congous, 1885-6, 20 to 55c. Syrups, corn \$2.25 to \$2.60; sugar, cane, \$2.10 to \$2.35; T. and B. tobacco, 56c per pound.

## CANNED GOODS.

A New York report says: "Salmon continues to advance, owing to the influence of active demand and unfavorable information from the Pacific coast. There have been sales here of some 3,000 cases, spot and to arrive, at \$1.65 to \$1.70; but to-day there were buyers of good brands at \$1.70, and sellers were unwilling to entertain bids below \$1.75 to \$1.80. A telegram from the Columbia this morning advises purchases there of 1,600 cases at \$1.50 f.o.b. The advance in the price of Columbia river fish has naturally strengthened the market for outside river stock, and advanced prices have been met by buyers." Prices here are, per dozen: Salmon, \$1.70, mackerel, \$1.50 lobsters \$1.87, sardines (French) ¼ tins, \$1.70, ½ tin, .90, cove oysters, \$3; corn, \$1.65, peas \$2.00, matatoes \$2.00, baked beans \$2.75, corned beef \$3 to \$3.25, lunch tongues, 2 lbs. \$7.00; 1 lb, \$3.50. Fruit in 2 lb tins, are quoted: pears, \$2.50 to \$2.75, strawberries, \$2.60 to \$2.75; plums, \$2.25 to \$2.50, peaches, \$3.75.

## HARDWARE AND METALS.

There has yet been no change in quotations, but prices hold firm. Quotations are: Cut nails, 10d and larger, \$3.75 to \$4.00; I. C. tin plates, \$5.50 to \$5.75; I. C. tin plates, double, \$11 to \$11.50; Canada plates, \$3.50 to \$3.75; sheet iron, \$3.50 to \$5.00, according to grade; iron pipe, 35 to 40 per cent off list prices; ingot tin, 28 to 30c per lb., according to quality; bar iron, \$3.00 to \$3.50 per 100 lb.; shot, 6½ to 7c per lb.; tarred felt, \$2.75 to \$2.95 per 100 lbs.; barbed wire, 7 to 7½c.

## HIDES.

Prices unchanged. Quotations are: Winnipeg inspection, No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 5c; bulls, 4c; calf, fine-haired rea veal, 7 to 13 pound skins, No. 1, 8c; No. 2, 6c; sheep pelts, 30 to 65c; tallow, 3½ to 4c.

## LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

Prices are: Spanish sole, 28 to 32c; slaughter ole, 33 to 35c; French calf, first choice \$1.35 to \$1.50; Canadian calf, 90c to \$1.00; French kip, \$1 to \$1.10; B Z kip, 85 to 90c; slaughter kip, 55 to 75c; No 1, wax upper, 45 to 50c; grain upper, 55c; harness leather, 33 to 35c for plump stock. American oak sole, 45 to 60c; buffe, 17 to 22c a foot; cordovan, 25 to 27c; pebble, 21 to 22c; colored linings, 12c.

## PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.

Prices are as follows: Turpentine, 80c in five-gallon cans, or 75c in barrels; harness oil, \$1.25; neatsfoot oil, \$1.50; linseed oil, raw, 75c per gallon; boiled, 78c in barrels or 5c advance in five-gallon lots; seal oil, steam refined, \$1; castor, 12½c per lb.; lard, No. 1, \$1.25 per gal.; olive oil, pure, \$1.50; union salad, \$1.25; machine oils, black 25 to 40c; oleine, 40c; fine qualities, 50 to 75c. Coal oils, silver star, 26c; headlight, 28c; water white, 30c. American oils, Eocene, 35c; water white, 33c; sunlight, 29c. Calcined plaster, \$3.75 per barrel; Portland cement, \$5 to \$5.50; white lead, genuine, \$7.00; No. 1 \$6.50; No. 2 \$6.00; window glass, first break, \$2.25

## WINES AND SPIRITS.

Business is reported as somewhat improved. Prices do not give indication of change. Quotations are: Gooderham & Wort's five year old, \$2.40; seven year old, \$3; old rye, \$1.75; Jules Robin brandy, \$4.50; Bisquet Debouche & Co.

\$4.50; Martell, vintage 1885, \$6.50, vintage 1890, \$7.50; Hennessy, \$6.50 to \$7.50 for vintage 1885 to 1890; DeKuyper gin, \$3.50; Port wine, \$2.50 and upwards; Sherry \$2.50 and upwards; Jamaica rum, \$1.00 to \$1.50; DeKuyper red gin, \$11.50 per case; DeKuyper green gin, \$6.50 per case; Tom Gin, \$9.00 to \$10.00; Martel and Hennessy's brandy, one star, \$14 per case of 12 bottles; v. o., \$19; v. s. o. p., \$22.

## WOOL.

Prices are: Cotswold and Leicester, washed and in merchantable condition, 12 to 15c; do. unquality. Pure Southdown and Shropshire, washed and in good condition, 15 to 18c; do. unwashed, 10 to 12c. Montana and Oregon fine wools, unwashed, 13 to 15c, when in good condition.

## LUMBER.

The movement to country points is a little quiet at present, and will be so until after harvest. To date, however, trade is generally considered to have been better than last year.

## THE MARKETS.

## WINNIPEG.

The weather has not been favorable for the rapid ripening of grain crops, but it has been most favorable for the production of a large crop and plump berry, the cool and showery weather which has prevailed for the past week being just the thing to turn out a large and fully developed sample. However, reasonably warm, sunny and dry weather would now be preferred for the next two or three weeks, to ripen up the crops and carry the harvest through in good shape. Haying has been about completed and a plentiful supply has been secured, though owing to the prairie fires of last fall, which damaged the roots, a larger area of ground had to be gone over to secure the requisite quantity of hay. Barley, and in a few instances oats, were cut during the week, but these grains have not come on as rapidly as was expected a week ago. Warm, dry weather will make cutting pretty general during the present week. Some wheat will also be cut this week, and if the weather continues favorable for ripening, a considerable quantity will be ready for the binder in a very few days. Reports from the west are not so favorable as earlier in the season. West of Broadview some districts have suffered from hot winds, and gophers have also proved very destructive. In some limited districts not over half a crop will be harvested. The districts affected, however, are of such limited extent as not to affect the aggregate to any noticeable amount. Within the limits of Manitoba crops are universally good. The only serious damage in the province is reported from north of Balmoral, where about twenty-five settlers have had their crops badly cut by hail and some almost entirely destroyed. Reports of hail come from one or two other points, but happily without extensive losses.

## WHEAT.

The only movement going on is in clearing out balance of stock held in country elevators and warehouses, to make room for new wheat. No prices can be quoted, but it is thought the markets will open very low for new wheat.

## FLOUR.

City millers report business fairly active, but low prices tend to reduce profits, and make the trade doing not as desirable as could be wished for. Most of the country mills are idle at present, supplies of wheat having been pretty well run down, and the low prices being no inducement to activity. Manitoba millers will not, as a rule, find the past season a very profitable one, the wheat having been purchased on a higher market than the product can now be disposed of. However, country mills are preparing for operations on new wheat, and several new mills will likely enter the ring as exporters the coming season. Among the additional mills which will probably grind some for export are the Rapid City, Shoal Lake, Regina and Wolseley mills. Prices of flour to the local trade are unchanged as follows: Patents, \$2.25; strong bakers', \$1.90; XXXX, \$1.30 to \$1.40; superfine, \$1.10 to \$1.15.

## MILLSTUFFS.

In good demand and in price unchanged, at \$8.00 for bran and \$10.00 for shorts. Chop feed, \$25 to \$30 per ton.

## OATS.

Prices hold nominally at about 45c on track, but scarcely any moving. Already quotations have been asked for new oats. City dealers are disposing of balance of stocks, in expectation of lower prices as soon as new oats commence to arrive.

## OATMEAL.

Granulated held at \$2.60 per sack, and standard at \$2.45.

## POTATOES.

New native are now offered very freely, and prices have been rapidly on the down grade. About 60c was the quotation at the close of last week, with further reductions expected. A very heavy crop will be gathered this year.

## EGGS.

Receipts have been hardly up to wants, and prices have been firmer. Last week prices ranged from 14c to 15c., the latter price having been obtained on some days for case lots. An increase in receipts is usually expected at about this time of year, and if this occurs prices will not hold up long.

## BUTTER.

There is nothing new to report in this market. There was somewhat of an improved demand from the city trade, caused by the slackening of deliveries by farmers direct to retail dealers. About 12c appeared to be the best price obtained, for small lots to the trade. No large sales reported.

## CHEESE.

Manufacturers now appear willing to accept prices on a basis of eastern quotations. Prices to the trade range from 10c to 11c, according to quantity wanted.

## LARD.

The usual price is now \$2.30 per pail.

## CURED MEATS.

Prices were firmer, and with an advance of about 3c all around. Chicago hams and Ontario hams and bacon are in the market to some extent. Local packers, however, are kept busy. Prices for home cured are: Long clear, 9½c to 10c; smoked breakfast bacon, 12½c; rolls, 11½c; hams, 14c; canvassed hams, bacon and rolls, 3c advance on quotations; mess pork, \$13 per barrel; mess beef \$13 per barrel; bologna sausage, 8c.

## DRESSED MEATS.

Prices continue easier for beef and veal. Beef sides are quoted at 5c to 6c; veal, 7c to 8c; mutton, 10c; pork steady at 6½c.

## LIVE STOCK.

Cattle continue easier in price, and with offerings free. About 2½c was the usual price, with only an extra steer going over that figure, and perhaps as high as 3c. Sales were reported to have been made at less than 2½c. Several small lots of hogs arrived with cattle, and brought 4½c to 5c at the yards. A car lot was

reported to have been purchased at under 4½c. Lambs are in good demand at \$3.50 to \$4.50.

## Grain and Milling News.

The Gladstone, Man., flour mill will be closed down from July 25th last till about the close of September next.

McLauren's elevator at Brandon, Man., which was destroyed by fire a short time ago, will, it is said, be replaced by a new structure.

The tender of Watson Bros., of Portage la Prairie, has been accepted by the Farmers' Elevator Co. for the supply of the machinery required in the new elevator at that place.

The flour and woolen mills at Rapid City, Man., have been furnished with steam power to avoid delays from low water. The construction of an elevator for the mill will be commenced shortly.

Despite the nerve and recklessness of the California wheat ring, the scheme is fast approaching a day of reckoning. The leading markets will soon be receiving new wheat, there is nothing to put prices up, and the huge stocks held by the Pacific gamblers cannot be disposed of except at a heavy loss. Financially speaking, there is no salvation for the California clique. —Northwestern Miller.

The Wolseley grist mill commenced operations a few weeks ago and is now running steadily. W. D. Cook & G. E. Cole are the proprietors. The mill has a capacity of 100 barrels per day, which can be easily increased to 125 barrels, and the elevator in connection has a capacity of 20,000 bushels. Mr. Cook is a practical miller of extensive experience, who has himself originated many improvements in mill machinery, and is carrying out in the mill here a system of his own. A bonus of \$4,500 has been voted for the mill by the Wolseley municipality, and the farmers are reaping the benefit by getting their grain ground for 12c per bushel, while neighboring mills charge 17c. —Regina Journal.

## Change in British Columbia.

A few years since a "bit" was the smallest coin in circulation in this city, while nothing less than 25 cents was to be met with in the country. A little over two years ago the Times finding it difficult to procure change for the newsboys bought up all the 5 cent pieces to be had here, amounting in all to some \$55. These were procured at the banks and elsewhere where they had been done up carefully in \$2.50 packages. They were given to the newsboys and at once went into circulation. For a time the prejudice against them was strong, but as their convenience for making change became known they soon crept into popularity and are now quite plentiful. To-day at the post office a gentleman called for three postal cards and in payment therefor presented three one cent copper pieces. At once wonder took possession of the obliging and affable clerks, some of whom had never before seen a cent piece. As a coin of the realm they are equally as good for their face value as is our paper money or a \$20 gold piece. The railway it was asserted would bring about a great change in the affairs of the Province. The introduction of copper coin as a circulating medium will certainly be a great change. All the same it is bound to come. Victoria Times.

**EASTERN MARKETS.**

**CHICAGO**

The visible supply statement presented on Monday showed an increase of 605,000 bushels, and caused a drop of  $\frac{1}{2}$ c in wheat at once. The visible supply now stands at 32,122,000 bushels, against 32,187,000 bushels one year ago. Exports from Atlantic ports for last week were 2,451,600 bushels. August wheat opened at 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ c and closed at the bottom. July corn advanced from 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ c at the opening to 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Closing prices were:

	Aug.	Sept.
Wheat .....	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	70
Corn .....	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats .....	24	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork .....	—	—
Lard .....	6.60	6.70
Short Ribs .....	8.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	8.20

There was a sharp advance in wheat on Tuesday, due to the natural reaction from shortness of the market. The market opened  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$ c higher and advanced steadily, closing  $\frac{1}{4}$ c higher than yesterday. Closing prices were:

	Aug.	Sept.
Wheat .....	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn .....	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats .....	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork .....	—	—
Lard .....	6.57 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.67 $\frac{1}{2}$
Short Ribs .....	7.95	8.02 $\frac{1}{2}$

All cereals opened strong on Wednesday. Foreigners are not buying wheat ahead, on the belief that they will be able to obtain wheat as cheaply as at present for the balance of the year. Low values in the meantime stimulate the export movement. August opened at 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ c and ranged from 70 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ , closing at the bottom. August corn sold down  $\frac{1}{2}$ c from the opening. Closing prices were:

	Aug.	Sept.
Wheat .....	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn .....	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats .....	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork .....	—	—
Lard .....	6.57 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.70
Short Ribs .....	7.95	8.05

On Thursday there was heavy selling of wheat at the start, and prices fell away  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. When prices got down several large traders started buying, which caused a reaction. Corn was higher on poor crop reports. Pork is nominal at \$11.20 for year. Closing prices were:

	Aug.	Sept.
Wheat .....	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn .....	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	39
Oats .....	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork .....	—	—
Lard .....	6.57 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.67 $\frac{1}{2}$
Short Ribs .....	7.95	8.05

Trading was quiet on Friday in cereals, with the tendency of easier prices. Provisions were stronger. Year pork stood at \$11.45. Closing prices were:

	Aug.	Sept.
Wheat .....	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn .....	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	39
Oats .....	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork .....	—	—
Lard .....	6.60	6.70
Short Ribs .....	8.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	8.27 $\frac{1}{2}$

On Saturday August wheat opened at 68c and had a very narrow range in values, fluctuating between the opening price and  $\frac{1}{2}$ c below

that figure. September ranged from 69 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Closing prices were:

	Aug.	Sept.
Wheat .....	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn .....	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats .....	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lard .....	6.67 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.67 $\frac{1}{2}$
Short Ribs .....	7	—

**DULUTH WHEAT MARKET.**

Closing prices for No. 1 hard on each day of the week were:

	Cash	Aug.	Sept.
Monday .....	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	73	72 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tuesday .....	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	74	73 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wednesday .....	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	74	73 $\frac{1}{2}$
Thursday .....	—	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$
Friday .....	—	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$
Saturday .....	—	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$

**MINNEAPOLIS.**

WHEAT—No. 1 hard ranged from 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 73c. Closing prices on Thursday were:

	July & Aug.	Sept.	On track.
No. 1 hard .....	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	73
No. 1 northern .....	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	72
No. 2 .....	69	70	70

The *Northwestern Miller* says: "Most mills are sold well ahead and are turning out flour as rapidly as possible. The product now going out is distributed over a wide area, showing an accumulation of orders of moderate size rather than a definite demand from any one section. All grades are moving well, indicating a very healthy market."

Flour quotations were as follows: Patent sacks to local dealers, \$4.10 to \$4.20; patent, to ship sacks, car lots, \$4.00 to \$4.10; in barrels, \$4.10 to \$4.20; bakers', \$3.35 to \$3.65; superfine, \$1.75 to \$2.40; red dog, sacks, \$1.40 to \$1.45; red dog, barrels, \$1.60 to \$1.65.

**MONTREAL MARKETS.**

**GRAIN.**

Wheat was quoted about 1c lower. Other cereals unchanged. Prices were: Canada red winter wheat, 82c to 84c; white winter, 82c to 84c; Canada spring, 82c to 84c; peas, 66c per 66 lbs.; oats, 24c to 25c per 32 lbs.; rye, 50c to 55c; barley, 48 to 55c.

**FLOUR.**

Prices were steady and unchanged as follows: Patent, \$4.05 to \$4.65; Canada strong bakers', \$4 to \$4.05; Manitoba do., \$4.35; American do., \$4.40 to \$4.60.

**BUTTER.**

Prices were firm and about  $\frac{1}{2}$ c higher for choice. Prices were: Creamery, 19c to 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; townships, 16c to 18c; western, 12c to 15c; low grades, 9c to 11c.

**CHEESE.**

Cheese has continued to advance, and outside prices were freely paid. At Ingersoll on Tuesday, thirty factories offered 6,400 boxes, first half of July make. Sales were 200 boxes at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, 350 at 11c and 700 at 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Eleven cents was freely offered and refused on account of continued drought. The market was active. A week ago sales were made at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 10c. Prices here were quoted as follows: Finest white, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ c; finest colored, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ c; medium to fine, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

**PROVISIONS.**

Prices were: Mess pork, \$17.00; hams, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 12c; bacon, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 11c; shoulders, 10c; lard, 9 to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; eggs, 14 to 15c.

**Personal.**

MR. E. L. DREWRY was at Rat Portage last week.

MR. RILEY, of the Sandford Manufacturing Company, has returned to the city from the west.

MR. G. F. GAULT, of G. F. & J. Gault, left on Saturday for Ottawa, Ont., to take part in the regatta there.

MR. T. C. MATTHEWS, manager of the Dun, Wiman Mercantile agency here, has returned from the East.

SENATOR JAMES TURNER, of Hamilton, Ont., father of Mr. James Turner, of Turner, McKeand & Co., of this city, is expected to arrive in this city to-day.

MR. J. H. ASHDOWN left on Thursday for a trip west. He was to lecture at an open meeting of the Brandon board of trade, but was delayed by a late train until too late to fulfill the engagement.

MR. F. Y. BUTLER, representing Warwick & Sons, stationers, Toronto, was in the city last week. He has been as far west as Victoria, B. C. He is highly pleased with the Pacific Province and its people.

W. H. ORCHARD, representing D. Ritchie, manufacturer of tobaccos, cigarettes, etc., Montreal, was in the city last week on his way eastward from a business trip through the Northwest and British Columbia.

MR. PETER REDPATH, of Montreal, of sugar manufacturing fame, arrived in the city last week. Mr. Redpath is a director of the Galt Railway and Coal Mining Company, and will visit the headquarters of the company at Lethbridge, Alberta.

MR. JOS. CAMPBELL, of Campbell, Spera & Co., received the sad intelligence on Wednesday last of the sudden death of his wife, at Stratford, Ontario, where she was visiting. Mr. Campbell was west in the Territories when the sad news was received.

MR. W. M. RONALD, of Porter & Ronald, returned from a western trip recently. He describes the crops as looking well all along the line, with the exception of a narrow strip of country between Broadview and Wolsley, Assa., where hot winds have damaged the crops. It is said the damage does not extend any great distance from the railway.

A shipment of 136,000 bales of cotton is now on its way over the Canadian Pacific railway, billed for Fearon, Low & Co., Shanghai, China. This shipment fills 19 cars.

The *Winnipeg Industrial News* says: It appears now to be a settled plan to remove the shops from Winnipeg, for although some alterations which were undertaken a few weeks ago led most people to believe that the threatened removal was all a bluff, these alterations have since been suddenly stopped, and a gradual thinning out process is now evidently decided upon, although there is plenty of work for those who are working there now. It is not at all unlikely that time, and the removal of the present ill-feeling which must take place after the disallowance bill has been digested, might not yet cause a change in this determination.

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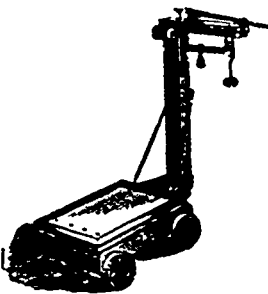
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### Northwestern Crops.

Barley was cut at Medicine Hat on July 20th.

Barley and oats will be ready to cut about August 1st at Pilot Mound, Man.

A report from Emerson says: From all quarters most glowing accounts continue to come in of the growing crops. The harvest in southern Manitoba for 1887 evidently will go far above the average yield.

Heavy local showers, accompanied with hail in some instances, were reported from points throughout the province and territories within the last ten days. So far as learned, no serious damage to crops has resulted.

Manitou Mercury: The harvest promises to be an unusually heavy one, and farmers are beginning to look around for extra help. Some farmers are making preparations for commencing their oat and barley harvest.

A Moosejaw, Assa., correspondent writes on July 20th: Albert Potter will commence cutting barley this week. Crops are looking fairly well but need more rain. Some heavy crops will be harvested in this district.

Ed. Carss, of Qu'Appelle Valley, has just returned from a trip to Prince Albert. He reports crops looking very promising en route, and says the same evidences of a prosperous season are visible all the way to Prince Albert and beyond.

Emerson International, July 22nd: Wm. Brown, of the Central Farm, Mennonite Reserve, was in town lately on business. He reported his 500 acres of grain as look fine, and anticipates a yield of 40 bushels to the acre. He has commenced cutting barley.

Battleford Herald, July 16th: Three good falls of rain since our last issue have given the country all it needed and kept the crops bounding along. Some fields of barley will soon be ready to cut, and potatoes and other vegetables are lightening up the calls of the housewife upon the flour barrel.

Emerson Times: The most cheering accounts come from every part in relation to the present crop prospect. Never was a more abundant harvest promised in this vicinity. A drive north, east or west of Emerson is taken through heavy fields of grain overtopping the carriage wheels, as far on either side as the eye can reach.

Alberta Stock Journal: The crops throughout the country are in a flourishing condition and the farmers are very cheerful. We are informed that the grain crop will be large, and that the yield of potatoes and other roots will be abundant. The hay crop promises well, and we will, no doubt, have plenty of feed for next winter.

Minnedosa Tribune: The growing crops in their present stage delight the eyes and cheer the hearts of all. In no other part of the world can such a magnificent spectacle be seen. It is not as though it were an acre or two, or ten or even one hundred, in a block, with an even growth, long straw, long heads, no thin spots that one sees, but it is one continuation of the same thing as far as the eye can reach.

Rapid City, Man., Spectator: A gentleman of this town who has had occasion this week to

travel the municipality of Saskatchewan and part of Daly, reports the appearance of the crops to be something extraordinary. They are not, as in some years, here and there a good field and here and there a bad one; but every field seems to vie with the other as to which will produce the biggest crop.

### Northwest Trade and General News.

The Port Arthur board of trade is interesting itself in the commercial union agitation.

The hay contracts for the Mounted Police at Regina were tendered for at from \$10 to \$15 per ton.

Mining operations at Port Arthur are said to be looking up. A new and valuable find of iron is reported.

Hull, Trounce & Co., of Calgary, are bringing in beef cattle from British Columbia for the Calgary market.

The open season for snipe commences on Monday next, ducks come in on August 15th, and chickens on 1st September.

Wheat is worth, at the Rapid City mill, from 57c. to 60c. a bushel. Wool is being bought at the woolen mill department at 9c. to 12c. per pound.

Farmers are looking around anxiously for harvest help. For the next couple of months no man need be idle who is willing to work at fair wages.

The Medicine Hat Times says: Thynne & Hole will purchase 2,000 sheep in Montana and put them on their ranche on the Saskatchewan river, in September.

Twenty thoroughbred shorthorn bulls arrived at Calgary by C. P. R. lately for the Powder River Cattle Co. They were from the Binscartl stock farm, Manitoba.

The Alberta Stock Journal says: British Columbia stock still keeps rolling in, four carloads of cattle and seven of horses arrived recently, consigned to various parties.

Laniel Sissons is taking a barge load of merchandise down the Saskatchewan from Medicine Hat to Carlton, where the firm of Hargrave & Sissons has a trading post.

The town of Morris is again troubled over municipal government. Three of the councillors have always refused to act, and now the Mayor has resigned, leaving the council headless and without a quorum.

Mr. Stewart, government engineer, is preparing station plans in connection with the R. R. V. railway. The same plans will be applied to the stations at St. Agathe, St. Norbert, Aubigny, St. Jean Baptiste and Gauthier.

The North Saskatchewan telegraph line is completed to a point seven miles west of Moose Hill creek, or about forty miles west of Onion lake. The contract for re-poling the section between Humboldt and Qu'Appelle has been let.

The contract for supplying the Mounted Police with the 400 tons of hay required for Battleford was awarded to Mahaffy & Clinkskill at \$8.95 a ton. The price paid last year was \$14.75, but this season several times the quantity required could have been secured at prices ranging under \$10.

Eight hundred Icelandic immigrants have arrived at Quebec en route for Manitoba. The Icelanders are an industrious and law abiding people, and as a rule make good settlers. They are destined to form an important element in the population of this province.

The contract price of the extension to the provincial asylum at Selkirk, awarded Mr. Soucisse, is \$30,000, and the nature of the work is a building 40x54 feet to be erected in rear of the present structure. A large staff of men commenced work there this morning, and it is intended to complete the addition ere the cold weather sets in.

The tax sale of the Municipality of Rhineland, held at Schanzenfeld on Tuesday last, was not a success, there being no attendance. In consequence, the treasurer adjourned the sale till Friday, August 5th, to be then held in Dufferin Hall, Morden. About 20 parcels are to be sold, including some of the choicest lands in the district.

According to the Manitou Mercury, the Louise tax sale held at Crystal City lately was a big success. Bidding was lively from the start. Several capitalists from Winnipeg were in attendance. There were about 170 parcels advertised, and about two-thirds of these had been redeemed previous to the sale. Nearly all the lots put up were knocked down at prices ranging from \$200 to \$800. The sum due for taxes amounted to between \$5,000 and \$6,000, and the parcels were bid up in excess of the taxes to about \$14,000.

It is most likely that an agricultural convention will take place in Regina early in autumn. It is proposed to have representatives from all the provincial districts in the territory, including Athabasca. The object of the convention is to secure an interchange of ideas from practical agriculturists actually engaged in the pursuit of agriculture in the Northwest Territories. Of course, it will include stockmen, whose interests, instead of clashing with the farmer, are found by enlightened experience to go hand in hand.—Regina Leader.

Emerson International: Messrs. Patton and Howell, Q. C., representing the Merchants Bank, are expected up from Winnipeg Saturday to interview the councils of Emerson and West Lynne re settlement of financial difficulties. Some consternation was created in town by the report that a writ had been served by Bailiff Williams upon Clerk Fairbanks, giving notice of a special levy to meet the judgement of the Federal Bank for \$108,000. It transpired, upon enquiry, that the paper served was simply a notice of the amount of the Federal Bank's judgment in the hands of the Sheriff, and was served by the Sheriff without instructions from the bank or its agents. The bank has no idea of proceeding against the town, and is anxious to compromise its claim against the town, its agents stating that they will take any rate upon the dollar that the Commissioners to be appointed under the Involved Municipalities Act may decide, providing that the other creditors of the town will do likewise. The Federal Bank is prepared to settle with the town on a generous basis. Its agents have expressed a willingness to take 40 cents on the dollar if the other creditors will.



## Business East.

## ONTARIO.

F. W. West, crockery, Brockville, has closed up.

W. Irwin, tin dealer, Peterboro, has assigned in trust.

W. H. Scott, jeweler, Cobourg, has assigned in trust.

Jas. McGowan, grocer, Lucknow, has moved to Kintail.

R. C. Suttaby, saw mill, Gravenhurst, was burned out.

M. Hayhurst, grocer, Palmerston, has assigned in trust.

Edward Conley, furniture, Toronto, has assigned in trust.

Geo. Willis, grain dealer, Exeter, has assigned in trust.

Geo. Troutbeck, fancy goods, Brockville, has assigned in trust.

Geo. Andrews, dry goods, Acton, has removed to Toronto.

Alex. Young, hotelkeeper, Kintail, has sold out to Jas. McGowan.

Varley & Smith, yarn dealers, London West, have assigned in trust.

B. J. Hickie, general storekeeper, Uxbridge, has assigned in trust.

Tierney & Budd, general storekeepers, Carleton Place, have dissolved.

H. Brooks, hotelkeeper, Fenelon Falls, has sold out to J. Twomey, Jr.

P. T. Robertson, groceries and liquors, Hamilton, has resumed business.

R. Spence & Co., file manufacturers, Hamilton, are closing up business.

Mrs. M. Mackenzie, general storekeeper, Durham, has assigned in trust.

Denton & Decew, grocers, Tilsonburg, have dissolved; E. S. Decew continues.

## QUEBEC.

Laroche & Co., drugs, etc., St. Sauveur, have dissolved.

Hall Bros., tin dealers, Stanstead, have assigned in trust.

Mrs. Win. Fay, crockery, etc., Sorel, has assigned in trust.

J. M. Duval, trader, St. Antonin, has assigned in trust.

J. B. Phenix, trader, St. Theadore d'Acton, has assigned.

H. R. Beveridge & Co., cloths, etc., Montreal, have assigned in trust.

Blanchet & Co., general storekeepers, St. Bridgitte des Sault, have assigned in trust.

Clerk, Terroux & Co., wholesale millinery, Montreal,—Jas. G. Piton admitted partner under same style.

P. E. Paulin & Co., jewelers, etc., Quebec, have dissolved; Peter E. Paulin and P. C. Lacasse continue under same style.

The following were burned out at Sherbrooke:—S. B. Jencks & Son, machinists; Sherbrooke Water Power Co.; Symmes Bros., manufacturers of pulp; C. J. Thompson & Co., manufacturers of spindles; S. Twose, furniture.

The tenders for 300 tons of coal for the Mounted Police at Battleford, lately advertised for, have been rejected by the commissioner, as the price, \$18 a ton, was considered too high.

## British Columbia.

D. C. Culbick, the undertaker, has sold out W. E. Pales.

A large number of tourists have visited the coast this season.

Gifford will open a watchmaker's shop at New Westminster.

The Isabella mine at Illecillewaet, is said to be turning out rich.

James Gray will open a fruit and cigar store at New Westminster.

The whole country is now enveloped in smoke coming from bush fires.

Allan & McPherson, hotelkeepers, Vancouver, have dissolved partnership.

D. Spencer, dry goods, Victoria, had his stock slightly damaged by water.

The new woolen mills at New Westminster, are about ready to commence operations.

Cook & Sweet, contractors, Vancouver, have dissolved partnership, Sweet retiring.

A soap factory in course of erection at Vancouver, will shortly be ready to commence operations.

The new machinery for the Nanaimo coal mines has arrived. It came over the Northern Pacific railway.

The graving dock at Esquimalt has been finished, and H. M. S. Cormorant was the first vessel to enter.

Salmon were plentiful in the Fraser River last week. The canneries are packing to their utmost capacity.

Robt. Grant has commenced the construction of a building at Vancouver, which he will use for a drug store.

J. Shupe, of Shupe & Winch, fruiterers, Vancouver, has gone into the ranching business in the Chilcote district.

The New Westminster board of trade has been interesting itself in the improvement of the navigation of the Fraser River.

English & Hance, general storekeepers and ranchers, Soda Creek, have dissolved partnership. Business continued by O. T. Hance.

The building and lease of the Syndicate Saloon, Vancouver, was sold at auction for \$950 cash. John C. Douglas was the purchaser.

The American barque, Escort, has cleared for China, with a cargo consisting of 450,064 feet of rough and finished lumber, valued at \$5,640.69.

It is said that the SS. Parthia received \$75,000 for carrying her cargo of 3,000 tons of tea and merchandise from China and Japan to Vancouver.

The directors of the Bank of British Columbia have recommended a dividend for the last half year of six per cent. per annum and a bonus of 1 per cent.

Hugh Ferguson, of the firm of Buchanan & Ferguson, contractors for snow-sheds on the west slope of the Selkirks, was drowned in the Illecillewaet on July 22nd.

Lang's store at Golden was entered one night recently and \$100 and some valuable papers taken out of the cash box. Two weeks before the same till was relieved of \$200.

The recent reduction in freight on the C. P. R., from the coast to points in the interior, is a matter of general satisfaction, especially to the wholesale trade of the coast cities and interior traders.

Instructions have been sent to Capt. Lewis to survey the channel of the Fraser River, and when necessary to readjust the buoys without telegraphing the department at Ottawa for permission.

Mr. Taylor, of San Francisco, has arrived at Vancouver, where he will have the management of the Bank of British North America, which will be opened about the middle of August.

A gentleman arrived in the city on Thursday from England with the intention of opening a wholesale tea broking establishment. This will be the first step in what will some day be one of our most important lines of trade.—Vancouver News.

The people of the coast must feel somewhat uncomfortable with twenty-seven cases of dynamite at large. The dynamite was stolen recently from the Hamilton Powder Company's floating magazine, at Deadman's Island. Rather courageous thieves these must have been.

The Hastings saw mill property at Vancouver has been purchased by a joint stock company. The company will have a cash capital of \$150,000, one-half of which is held by Dickson DeWolf & Co., San Francisco, (E. D. Hently), and the other half by the Vancouver Improvement Co. The property consists of the saw mills, timber limits, store and land known as the Mill Point. The new company will increase the capacity of the mill with a view to exporting largely.

The Vancouver News of a late date says: The new steamer for the Canadian Pacific Navigation Co., "The Premier," was launched yesterday in San Francisco. Her upper works are all built and very little now remains to be done now to make her ready for sea. Capt. Irving will go down to San Francisco to make arrangements for bringing her up and other matters in connection with her sailing. It is expected the new vessel will sail under the American flag as the high duty on foreign built vessels would make her total cost about 25 per cent. greater. The extra benefits to be derived would scarcely make up the difference. The steamer will be placed on the Vancouver and Puget Sound route.

A contract has been closed with the C. P. R. Company to deliver at Vancouver for the San Francisco market 1,800 tons of Banff anthracite coal. This is regarded as the inaugural shipment to that city: others will follow in rapid succession. It is believed that a regular fleet of colliers will be established between Vancouver or Port Moody (for it is on the boards to make Port Moody the headquarters for the coal shipping trade) and San Francisco and other coast cities and towns. A thorough test has been made of this coal at the request of the Government of the Dominion, and it has been found to equal many of the best and most popular brands of the Pennsylvania article. Special transportation rates have been agreed upon by both the railway and the owners of the mines at Banff.

IDEAL CUP OF COFFEE ASSURED.

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### General Notes.

James Collins, Brandon, shipped a carload of beef cattle to Medicine Hat last week.

Rowe, Fixley and Whear have purchased the livery and feed stable formerly carried on by W. D. Whitney, at Lethbridge.

The police hay contracts for Lethbridge have been awarded as follows: A. Whitney, 200 tons at \$14.50 per ton; P. Louthier, 150 tons at \$14 per ton.

C. Begin, Lethbridge, Alberta, has purchased the old post office store, which he now occupies, from J. D. Higginbotham. The price paid was \$1,000.

The *Toronto Mail* says: "The refiners have been making a disturbance on account of the large quantities of raw sugars that are being imported. They have themselves to blame. Grocers would rather not handle raws, but they are forced to do so owing to the scarcity of low grade yellows. Refiners will not sell the latter unless purchasers take a certain amount of white sugar also."

Fisher & Fisher, wholesale men's furnishings, Toronto, have suspended payment. Liabilities may be placed at \$20,000, and assets show a nominal surplus of \$5,000. The firm commenced in 1883, the two partners having about \$10,000 between them, and appeared to have been doing moderately well. A short time ago they dissolved, T. E. Fisher retiring and J. C. Fisher continuing the business.

It is something astonishing the number of horses that are brought to this city and dis-

posed of from the place as a centre. There are now no less than a dozen dealing in them one way and another. During the week Trotter & Trotter brought in a carload of fine animals from Ontario. For farm and general purposes, they are well worth seeing. W. Greer, too, who has handled a large number during the year, has another carload of fine animals; and R. Trench and Thos. Harkness are to the front with a carload each of excellent bronchos. There must be money in the business.—*Brandon Mail.*

Fraser & Leonard, Vancouver, have been appointed agents in this province for the Geo. F. Blake Pump Manufacturing Company of New York and Boston.

Miners engaged in sinking a shaft for the Vancouver Coal Company between the South Field Mine and Chase River, Nanaimo, struck coal at the depth of about 60 feet from the surface. The seam is nearly nine feet in thickness and the coal is hard and of excellent quality;

The steamer Port Agusta arrived at Vancouver on Thursday night last from Yokohama, which place she left on July 13th. She has sixteen passengers and twenty-three Chinese and five Japanese; also fourteen bags of mail. She has a cargo of 42,916 packages of tea and general merchandise; 3,000 cubic tons, as follows: Montreal, 6,757 packages; Hamilton, 3,585; Winnipeg, 1,124; Vancouver, 38; San Francisco, 1,972; Chicago, 10,072; Victoria, 316; New York, 10,520; London, Ont., 534; Kingston, Ont., 271; Ottawa, 739; Toronto, 3,159; Quebec, 634.

**Dairy Matters.**

A Belleville, Ontario, dealer has made a shipment of cheese to Japan, via British Columbia.

The Manitou factory claims the second largest output of cheese in the province so far this season.

The Lorette cheese factory is turning out about 150 pounds per day. The butter factory is kept busy.

The first shipment of butter by Prof. Barre, to British Columbia, turned out in such good order that it brought 25c a lb. A new consignment of 5,000 lbs. was made on Wednesday.

Prof. Barre is inspecting the cheese and butter factories of the province. He has with him the standard instruments for testing the accuracy of the lactometers used in the factories. Many of these lactometers have been found to be inaccurate. Several instances of watered milk have also been discovered. In one such at Rapid City, the amount of water added to the milk during three days varied from 10 to 15 per cent. In many cases milk cans were in poor condition, as acid and fomentation were found in all of them. This is due to the carrying of sour whey in the cans and carelessness on the part of the patrons. Such a state of things is detrimental to the quality of cheese, and should be remedied, by closer attention to cleaning the cans. Prof. Barre will undoubtedly be able to accomplish much for Manitoba by these visits, in the interests of scientific cheese-making in this province.

Malcolm's cheese factory near Minnedosa, Man., is a private dairy of 36 cows. From these are made about 90 lbs. of cheese daily. The factory building is about 16x20; it contains two 130 gallon vats, four screw presses, curd sink, milk, etc. A spring of cold water runs through the factory and supplies the vats with plenty of pure cold water. The curing room is in a separate building; being of about the same dimensions as the other. Manufacturing was commenced about the first of April. The product of April and May were sold at 12c per pound, June 10c. Up to within the last two weeks the season has been very favorable both for the protection and quality of fine cheese, since then more or less trouble with floating curds has been experienced. The true cause of this trouble has as yet not been ascertained by scientists; but it is generally attributed to atmospheric causes, swampy grasses, bad water, over-heated cows, etc. Prof. S. M. Barre arrived just as the trouble commenced, and through his experience and skill, succeeded in getting over the trouble remarkably well, so that now even with a porous or floating curd, by his method, a fine cheese can be made suitable for any market.

In a letter to the press, Mr. Malcolm, of Minnedosa, speaks of cheese making in a manner which will be interesting to manufacturers in Manitoba. We reproduce parts of his letter, as follows. "The time is close at hand when we will have to look to a foreign market for our surplus; and too much pains cannot be taken to send abroad the finest article in the start. The first few shipments will, to a large extent, fix the reputation of Manitoba cheese for some time. Already I can see

good results here from Professor Barre's lessons. I am fully convinced that dairying is going to be one of the principal, if not the principal, product of this country, and any expenditure incurred in raising the standard of the product will be repaid one thousand fold. I do not advocate private factories as a rule, for the following reasons: First, it costs nearly as much to manufacture the milk of 50 cows as it does 500; second, it is seldom that a practical cheese maker can be had at a salary a private factory could afford to pay; third, a much more uniform and suitable article can be made at a public factory where a practical maker is in charge than could possibly be made if the same milk was made up in twenty different dairies with probably not a single competent maker in the whole outfit. The latter is probably the strongest argument in favor of public factories, but the great drawback in this country at the present time is the sparseness of settlers, thereby making the cost of drawing the milk to the factory expensive; but this difficulty will be got over in time, as the very thing that is at present a drawback will be an advantage by-and-by as the sparseness of settlers leaves room for the few settlers to keep much larger herds of cows than they could if the country was settled up close. I would rather conduct a factory patronized by twenty patrons, each having from 20 to 30 cows each, than I would another patronized by 100 patrons with 5 to 8 cows each. Thus sparse settlement will not be a drawback as soon as people are in a position to keep large herds. I have unbounded confidence in the country for dairying; the milk here is of a much better quality; a pound of cheese can be made out of a pound less milk than in Ontario; and the same can be said of butter, this being the case, and the skill employed equal to Ontario the product must be richer. With these advantages I see no reason for doubting the success of the business in the future.

THE Winnipeg Brick, Tile and Pottery Company, which commenced operations last spring, has been progressing favorably in the manufacture of the various articles which will be turned out by the company. Included in the list of articles manufactured by the company are red brick, terra cotta ornaments, terra cotta lumber and portable chimneys. The brick are very firm and heavy, and are claimed to be equal to the famous St. Louis pressed brick. Some of the terra cotta designs are very handsome, and they will undoubtedly soon come into general use here for ornamenting brick and stone buildings, etc. The terra cotta lumber is useful for lining buildings, both as a preventative against fire, and for securing warmth. It can be nailed on joist like ordinary lumber, and does away with the use of lath, and primary coats of plaster, as the finishing plaster may be applied directly to the terra cotta. The portable chimneys will be very convenient for farm houses. It is the intention of the company to give attention to the manufacture of pottery later on. A first-class clay, suitable for the best class of pottery work has been discovered. The factory of the company is situated on the C. P. R. track, Point Douglas avenue, west of of Main street,

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Des Moines Passenger.....	a6 30 p.m.	a7.15 p.m.
Excelsior and Watertown.....	a3 10 a.m.	a3 45 a.m.
Arlington and Excelsior.....	a4 15 p.m.	a4 50 p.m.
Mankato Express Accom.....	a3.15 p.m.	a3.50 p.m.
a Ex. Sunday b Ex. Saturday d Daily		

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