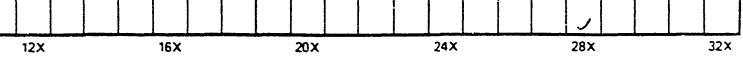
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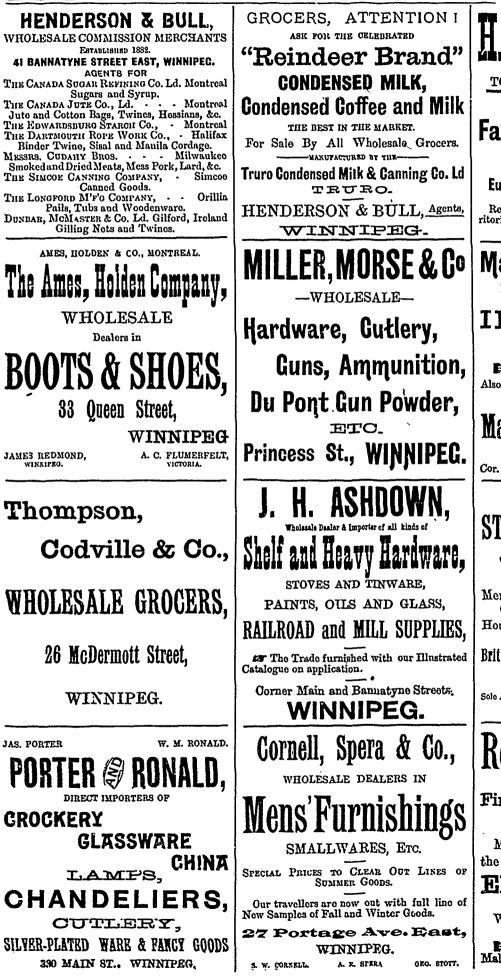
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## The Commercial

A Journal of Commerce, Industry and Finance, spacially devoted to the interests of Western Canada, including that pertion of Ontario west of Lake Superior, the Provinces of Manitoba and British Columbla and the Territorics.

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

WINNIPEG, JULY 28, 1890.

#### Manitoba.

The Brandon council have purchased block 42, for \$16,500, for a city hall site.

The Morden board of trade will consider the question of moving for the incorporation of the town.

Wright & Wright, grocers, Winnipeg, advertise making a change in business and selling off grocery stock.

The summer exhibition, held at Brandon last week, was very successful. The display of live stock was one of the best ever made in the province.

Hon. S. C. Wood, general manager, and John Russell, provincial manager of the Freehold Loan and Savings Company, of Toronto, are making their annual drive through the wheat fields of Manitoba.

A severe hail storm was reported from southern Manitoba, south of Boissevain and Cartwright, on Monday last. The amount of damage done has not been learned definitely, but is placed at 500 to 800 acres destroyed and 1,500 seriously damaged.

A hail storm is reported from Township five, range nine, north of Manitou. The storm covered a very small section of country and only lasted about five minutes, but it was so severe that several farmers had their crops wrecked. Mr. O'Malley, M.P.P., lost about 140 acres of grain.

Hooper & Ca., of West Selkirk, have recently put in a plant for the manufacture of the fish boxes used by the fish companies on Lake Winnipeg. They expect to supply about 25,000 this season. Until this year all the boxes were imported from Toronto, Ont., and Hull, Quebec. Merrick, Anderson & Co., of Winnipeg, have been appointed agents for the Consumers' Cordage Company, for Mauitoba and the Territorics. This is the company which, as previously noted, has absorbed the Canadian binder twine manufactories, including the establishment of A. W. Morris & Bros., formerly represented here by Merrick, Anderson & Co.

Mr. Van Horne, of the C. P. R., spoke as follows recently, in reply to a memorial concerning railway extension in southwestern Manitoba : "As to the present intentions of the company, I can only say that it has only been definitely determined to build the Brandon branch as far as Melita during the present season; possibly something more than that can be done, and I hope and believe the coal fields will be reached some time during the coming year. But I would like it to be distinctly understoed that this is not a promise, but only an expression of my personal opinion."

One of those annoying typographical mistakes which will occasionally creep into a paper, no matter how great the care exercised, occurred in this journal last week. It was the intention to announce that J. A. Rogers, hats and furs, etc, was closing up a branch business in Winnipeg, but the word "branch" was left out by the printer, and the impression was given that the business of the house was being closed. This is not the case. A small branch store in another portion of the city was being closed, but business is still being carried on at the head-quarters of the house on Main street.

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## Alberta.

Calgary brown stone has been shipped to Brandon, Man., for use on Dr. Fleming's building. The cost of dressing this stone is said to be very much less than that of the stone procured in the Winnipeg district.

The Macleod Gazette says: The New Oxley Ranche Co. last week shipped to England 600 head of yearling steers, to mature there for the market. This is a very decided experiment, and is reversing the usual order of things. The result will be awaited with interest, and the Gazette can only express the hope that the venture will prove satisfactory and profitable to the company.

At Calgary on Monday morning Hon. Mr. Dewdney assisted at the laying of the corner stone of the pumping station of the Calgary water works near the banks of the Bow River, which was done with Masonic ceremonies. Mr. Dewdney made an appropriate speech, and an address was presented by George Alexander, president of the Water Works Company. A large gathering attended the ceremony. It was pointed out that this is the only water works system between Winnipeg and the Pacific coast. The engines will pump one million gallons a day and the work will be finished in September. The bulk of the pipe is clready laid. In the afternoon a procession was formed, about a mile long, consisting of four-in-hands, single carriages and mounted horsemen, headed by a dray bearing a roasted ox, and proceeded to a point cast of the Elbow river, where five thousand people assembled. Addresses were presented by the mayor and town council to the Minister of the Interior and to the members of the Calgary & Edmonton railway company, and Mr. Dewdney turned the first se of the railway amid great cheering. The roast ox was carved for the multitude, who were V10 entertained to free bread, cakes, ice cream, lemonade and alo<sup>•</sup> Speeches were delivered by Mayor Lafferty, Mr. Dowdney, James Ross and Nicol Kingsmill, of the Calgary and Edmonton railway, Geo. Gaetz, of Red Deer, Mr. Smith, of Edmonton, D. W. Davis, M.P., Dr. Brett, of Banff, Thos. Tweed, of Medicino Hat, Supt. Niblock and Major James Walker. The affair was a great success. The festivities wound up at night with a promenade concert and a dance for the benefit of the fire brigade band.

R. McKernan, butcher, Edmonton, has sold out to Wilson & Norris.

## Saskatchewan.

Some settlers are going into the Prince Albert district.

Rails are laid on the Regina and Prince Albert railway for about forty miles north of Saskatoon, leaving about 60 miles to complete to Prince Albert.

A pamphlot entitled "Prince Albert and the North Saskatchewan," has recently been published, under the authority of the Lorne Agricultural Society, of Prince Albert. The book has about 75 pages and gives a lot of information in condensed form about this important district; also a map of the section of country tributary to the Prince Albert land office. Copies of the pamphlet can be had on application to J. F. Betts, M.L.A., Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.

## Assiniboia.

The butcher shop owned by Bate & Ferguson, Moose Jaw, is now managed by H. Ferguson.

The estate of Narvolasky & Ripstein, general store, Moosomin, has been sold to H. Ripstein & Co.

Chas. Harley, formerly a well known hotelkeeper of Regina, and well known to commercial men, is dead.

It is stated that the extension of the Manitoba Northwestern railway from Saltcoats to near Yorkton, which was graded last year, will be completed for the running of trains before long.

## Northwestern Ontario.

Coal or lignite has at last been found on the Canadian side of the Rainy River.

Port Arthur's new railway has been completed as far as Stanley station, and will soon be as far as the Beaver Mine. An effort will be made to complete the road to Gunflint Lake this fall. Grading is completed 30 miles beyond the end of the track.

A third vein of manganese iron, says the Port Arthur *Herald*, has been found in our district. The vein is 100 feet wide. The samples show a fine iron ore with a goodly quantity of manganese in it. This will be a valuable adjunct to our future iron ore smelting works.

The Canadian Druggist says: "Now that the season for the sale of Paris green and other insecticides is on, every druggist should make it a rule not to allow anything of this kind to be sold until its sale is registered in accordance with the Act. This we would urge not only as a safeguard to the customer, but also as a protection against any action to which the druggist leaves himself liable for non-compliance with the law.



SEVERAL of our territorial exchanges have endorsed the article which lately appeared in THE COMMERCIAL on the liquor question in the territories. This article condomned most severely the present situation in the western country, but not at all too severely considering the conditions prevailing there. The fact of the matter is that the alleged restrictive regulations are no restriction at all upon the promiscuous sale of liquors, under conditions which are anything but pleasant to contemplate. Prohibition as carried out in the territories is a huge farce, the law is a hollow mockery, and the situation is simply disgraceful to those who uphold it, as well as humiliating to the people of the territories who are obliged to submit to it.

WESTERN people are inclined to look upon the cast as slowgoing, and talk about the country as the "effete cast." But it is just a question if western people are not a little blinded by their own conceit. The people of the City of St. John, New Brunswick, for instance have shr wn enterprise of late not excelled if indeed equalled elsewhere in Canada. The business men of that city seem to be a unit in pushing forward the interests of the place, and every effort is being made to advertise the city and its prospects. Some smart westerners might go down and take a lesson from St. John to advantage. The latest enterprise on hand at St. John is what is named "Canada's International Fair." This is to be open to the world, and will be held from September 24 to October 4 next. By the way the management have gone about it, it is evident that they intend to have a first-class exhibition. A handsome book, descriptive of the fair, has been published, and this is being widely circulated. Considerable information is also given in the book about the city of St. John, in which the board of trade figures prominently. Another feature of the book is a map of Canada, showing the position of the city, its railways, steamship lines, etc. If St. John does not become a great city, it will not be the fault of its citizens.

IT is announced that T. Stone has succeeded Sir Lester Kaye in the management of the Canadian Agricultural, Coal and Colonization Company. Mr. Stone is spoken of favorably as a compotent and theroughly practical man.

It is to be hoped that he will be able to retrieve the fortunes of the company and bring it safely out of the condition in which it has been placed by the scandalous mismanagement of his predecessor. Mr. Stone was manager of one of the companies' farms under Sir Lester Kaye, and he has been acting as general manager since the departure of Kaye some months ago. He has now received the appointment of permane manager. His appointment has created a more favorable impression throughout the territories, and it is reported that already a great change is noticeable in the manner in which the affairs of the company are conducted. By the way, it is understood that the article of two weeks ago in this journal dealing with this company and its management, has caused a good deal of comment throughout the territories. The article in THE COMMERCIAL simply dealt with well-known facts, and it was intended to show that the country is not to blame for the position in which the company found itself. People at home know this well, but abroad the troubles of the company are likely to be considered as due to the disadvantages of the country. The Kaye system of management was radically wrong in its inception, and was carried out in a spirit of reckless extravaganco and experimental ignorance such as no institution could long bear up under. Feilure under such conditions cannot be attributed to any fault of the country, and it is the duty of the press to place the blame where it belongs, and shield the country from the evil repute which it is liable to gain through occurrences of this nature.

It is the same old story. No boom, but a steady advance in values. A. W. Ross is leaving Vancouver for Winnipeg it is said, and in order to prepare for his coming he gets off the following .—" The prospects in Winnipeg are excellent. A general feeling f confidence in the future is everywhere apparent, and while there is not so much of that daring speculation which distinguished the "boom" time, there is now found in its place a feeling, born of experience and certainty, which will make the forward movement not only comparatively rapid but lasting." Just so. No doubt A. W. would like to do a little more real estate speculation here, but judging from past experiso.

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opinion as to advancing values is not worth much. Many people who invested here a few ycars ago on the strength of his advice, would like to get a small portion of the money back again which they have sunk in real estate. There is, certainly, a feeling of confidence here, but it is not among speculators such as A. W. Ross, who deserted the city when it was laboring under the calamity which they had brought upon it. The men who endcavored to do a legitimate business and who stuck to their post all through the hard times, always had and still have confidence in the city. Men like A. W. left the city to its fate when the collapse came, but now they are ready to sneak back and endeavor to bring another speculative craze upon us. There is no danger of a real estate "boom;" of course not. It is only to be a "rapid advance in values" this time, which these gentlemen are to bring about. It will be difficult, however, to persuade people to beheve talk of this kind, and those who invest in real estate in expectation of a "rapid advance" will wait a while for the realization of their expectations. With rents already excessive in proportion to the business to be done, and at the same time not high enough to pay a good interest upon the investment, when the excessive taxes, insurance rates, etc., are taken into account, there does not seem to be much room for a rapid advance in real estate values in the city, despite the talk of boomsters, speculators and land-poor property owners.

The most flattering expectations are entertained of the result of life insurance in the current year. Large as has been the accomplishment of former years, it is confidently anticipated that they will be far exceeded by the achievements of 1890. The extinction of rebate, which it was foretold would be discouraging, has rather promoted than obstructed progress, for those who consumed months in efforts to secure the best terms from various agents no longer see advantage in procrastination, but as sure more freely. Indeed, the perfect equality of terms of acceptance seems to have infused new life into the business and the agents are no longer suspicious of one another. Thus, in an unbounded field of operation, energotic services, prosperous times, and a susceptible people, we see a combination of circumstances which propares us for the receipt of unprecdented roturns at the close of the year 1890,--Exchange,



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## The Commercial

WINNIPEG, JULY 28, 1890.

## RECIPROCITY OF TRADE.

A new fiscal policy is nor being talked of in the United States. This policy, as outlined by Mr. Blaine, is one of "reciprocity of trade," and the idea involved is to purchase from foreign countries in proportion to the purchases of these countries from the United States. Mr. Blaine complains that the trade of his country with the American republics and the West Indics is in a most unsatisfactory condition. This unsatisfactory condition is owing to the fact that the imports from are larger than the exports to these countries. Trade with Brazil is given as an instance. From this country the United States has imported since 1872, goods to the value of \$821,806,000, while during the same period the exports to Brazil have only been \$156,135,000, leaving a balance of 644,671,000 against the United States. The burden of Mr. Blaine's complaint is that this balance has been paid in gold by the United States, and Brazil has expended the money in the markets of Europe.

Just so. United States manufacturers are so heavily protected that they are unable to compete with Europe for this trade. It has frequently been the cry in the United States that what the people wanted was control of their own markets. If they could only hold their own markets and keep foreign goods out they would all get rich trading among themselves. This new cry of reciprocity of trade would indicate that wealth is not rolling in fast enough on the seclusion principle.

Now Mr. Blaine comes forward with a plan to compel these foreigners to buy from the United States in proportion to the purchases of the United States from them, and his proposals have been received with a great hurrah among his admirers. Mr. Blaine would exact the free admission of goods from the United States in return for import from these West Indies and South American countries, and he asserts that on this principle there would not be the balance against his country. He says in effect: "We want \$100,000,000 worth of sugar and \$30,000,000 worth of coffee, and other products from these southern countries. Let us tax these products until these countries are forced to admit our products free." Very nice in theory to be sure, but very hollow. Suppose the United States has nothing which these countries cannot procure to better advantage elsewhere, what then? Will they buy from the United States under these conditions? Certainly not. The result will be that the people of the United States will simply have to pay a tax for the privilege of purchasing cofied and sugar, for these commodities they must have from the southern countries.

This reciprocity of trade cry might very wisely be termed: "an effort to force trade into unnatural channels." But water will not run up hill, and there would be about as much sense in endcavoring to compel the rivers to turn back upon themselves as to compel trade to move in such unnaturel groves. Mr. Blaine says: "Our field of commercial development lies to the south of us." Perhaps so, but his plan of developing the field is somewhat peculiar in its nature.

The United States is practically dependent upon Great Britain as a market for her surplus commodities. Great Britain takes the surplus products of the United States, and sells manufactured goods to Brazil, and Brazil exports her coffee to the United States. Here is trade running in its natural channels, and is not the situation balanced all around? What difference whether the United States export to Brazil or to Great Britain, so long as conditions are evened up? If Great Britain did not export her manufactured goods to Brazil and other countries, she would not be able to buy the produce of the United States, so it is seen that the question is as broad as it is long.

For the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1889, the United States exported goods to the value of \$382,981,674 to the United Kingdom, while for the same time the imports from the United Kingdom were only \$178,269,067. Here is a balance of trade against the United Kingdom of \$204,712,607 in a single year, or more than double the proportionate balance against the United States in its trade with Brazil. Here is a fine chance for the reciprocity of trade idea. It is a poor rule that will not work both ways. Now if Mr. Blaine is sincere in his reciprocity proposals, he should at once move to have the duties taken off British goods. Failing this, Great Britain could follow Mr. Blaine's illustrious proposals, and undertake to "exact the free admission of her wares into the United States," in return for her purchases from that country.

A few more figures. During 1889 Canada imported from the United States goods to the value of \$57,411,887, and for a like period exported to the same country goods to the value of \$43,009,473. Here is a balance of trade against Canada of \$14,402,414. Nor is this the experience of a single year alone. For the years 1850 to 1889 inclusive our imports from the United States were \$1,405,752,215, and our exports to that country were \$1,153,634,303. This period of consecutive years shows a balance of trade against Canada of \$252,117,912. What a fine opening for the reciprocity of trade idea is presented to the United States in this picture ! But is the United States taking advantage of this opening to put the theory into practice? Not by a long way. The McKinley bill, now pending, on the other hand places additional taxes on almost every article imported to any extent from Canada.

These examples show up the reciprocity of trade cry in the United States in its true light. It is evidently not reciprocity of trade which Mr. Blaine is after, but the sentiment is one of hoggish aggrandizemen., which would exclude other countries from the markets of the United States, while endeavoring to monopolize the trade of the countries to the south.

## CROP ESTIMATES.

For the multiplicity of crop reports, Manitoba can down the world. Crop reports have been flying around this season as thick as flies in dog days. From the very commencement of the season there has been a plehtora of such alleged

reports, nearly all of which have probably been more or less misleading in their nature. Crop reports during the coming season are the great feature of life in Manitoba, and to a certain extent they serve a good purpose. But when it comes to going wild over the situation, as Manitobans have been so prone to do in the past, and flood the country with "boom" crop literature, it is questionable if a very useful end is served. In some past years the reports sent abroad have led people to expect a perfect tornado of wheat from Manitoba, but it has usually happened that the actual output of wheat has been away under these extravagant estimates. Hence it has come about that this country is frequently held up to ridicule by the outside press, and that crop reports sent out from here are frequently regarded as very unreliable. From the experiences of the past, it is no wonder that such is the case.

The reason for the great attractiveness about crop reports to the average Manitoban is, that the country depends almost entirely upon its agricultural resources, and when crops are good business is expected to be likewise. There are no other great industries to take our attention, and to which we can look for prosperity. Then there is just enough of the "boom" snirit remaining in Manitobans to cause considerable of this commodity to be injected into the crop reports. At any rate, it cannot be denied that the general tendency of crop reports is to present the situation in too glowing a manner, hence it is well to discount to some extent nearly all such reports. Another reason why crop reports are usually overdone on the bright side is sectionalism. Sectionalism is carried to the extreme all over the west. The residents of almost every district are ready to claim that their particular locality is the very garden of the country, and there is no other like it. This is a very commendable spirit in itself, and one which shows that the people are contended with their lot. But this feeling of sectionalism is often carried to extremes, and it no doubt shows itself in the crop reports. The people of course with their return to show up well in comparison with other parts of the country, in the crop reports, and as the reports from the different sections are usually furnished by residents of the various localitics, it is quite easily imagined that the report will be made as favorable as it can. Then there is the fear that an unfavorable report will keep settlers away from the district.

Though there is less tendency now than formerly to overdo this matter of crop reporting, yet there is reason to believe that to some extent the same disposition to look only on the bright side has provailed this reason. This is evident from the crop estimates already sent out. Crop estimates at best are but mere guesses, which may or may not be approximately correct. It is a very difficult matter to estimate closely how grain will turn out while in the straw, and the only safe estimate previous to marketing is based on returns from the thresher. Nevertheless, the number who are ready to give an estimate of the Manitoba crop is truly surprising The majority of these estimates, some of which have gained publicity abroad, as we notice by our eastern exchanges, are placed at pretty big figures, 20,000,060 bushels of wheat for the crop of 1890 being quite a common "guess." Now, 20,000,000 bushels is a protty big estimate, and to be on the safe side it will be well to discount it liberally. It means in round numbers, 27 bushels per acre for every acre of wheat grown in Manitoba this year, on a basis of the official report of 746,058 acres sown to wheat last spring. Twenty-seven bushels per acro would be a very heavy yield, and it is hardly likely that Manitoba will reach it this year. The latest crop reports place the average yield for localities at fifteen to thirty. five bushels per acre. The average medium would, therefore, be twenty-five busels per acre, and this medium it will be safe to reduce considerably to allow for the general tendency to overdo crop estimates. If, therefore, we place the average for the province at twenty bushels per acre, we will have 14,921,160 bushels of wheat, and if Manitoba turns out a crop of this size, we will have no reason to grumble. While we hope it may reach the larger estimates, we will feel satisfied if it amounts to the figures given above. At any rate, with the good prospects ahead, there is no reason to overdo things. Better be on the safe side, and if we underestimate the crop for once, it will help to counteract the impression abroad that Manitoba crop reports are unreliable and are made solely for the purpose of enticing people to the country.

## VEGETABLES AND FRUITS.

People who imagine fruits and vegetables cannot be grown to advantage in Manitoba, should visit the Winnipeg market on any good market day. The display made there is often such as to astonish the visitor from abroad. A couple of farmers from the neighborhood of Hamilton, Ontario, who arrived here a short time ago and took a look through the market, declared that the vegetables here were further advanced for the time of year than they were in Ontario. And this in what is considered a late year in Manitoba.

In the vegetable line almost everything usually grown in a Semperate climate can now be procured at very moderate prices in the Winnipeg market, and all these things are grown in the immediate vicinity of the city.-Grown right here, all within a few miles of Winnipeg, the district which has often been talked about as an uninviting an inhospitable one. Some of the best market gardens are entircly or partly within the city limits. New cabbage and couliflower of good quality have been on sale in abundance for some time ; new potatoes are now offering at a moderate price ; green stuff such as asparagus, rhubarb, lettuce, beans, peas, have long been in the market in quantities; the colicy cucumber can be had for the asking and in the same variety of plant is the summer squash, both attaining remarkable size; of onions there are wagon loads, some of them almost as big as your two fists placed together, though yet scarcely half grown; of roots there is a large display of turnips, carrots. beets, et ..., all showing good growth, but not nearly is large as they will be before they stop growing; as for celery, the fame of the Winnipeg article for crisp tenderness and flavor, is well-known to the travellers who put up at the principal hotels here. These are some of the varieties of vegetables now obtainable in the |

markets here, and as the season advances the list is being increased, while in size the vegetables continue to grow.

But the traveller will find more than vegetabies in the Winnipeg market. Ho will find an abundant display of native fruits, notwithstanding the belief abroad that fruits cannot be grown in Manitoba. A popular delusion, but a delusion all the same. These fruits of course are not cultivated fruits, but better still they are the natural product of the country without cultivation, and when a country produces such a prolific crop of wild fruits, there should be no question about growing cultivated varieties. Strawberry season is now passed, but a short time ago wild strawberries were offered almost in wagon loads, the natives came in with them in their carts, sometimes with a dozen large pails in a single cart. Now easkatoon borries are being offered in large quantities, and a large pail of these tasty berries can be had for 40 cents. Blue berries have also commenced to come in, and tons of them will probably be handled in the city before the season is over. Raspberries and gooseberries are also offering freely. Later on black and red currants. plums, cranberries, and other varieties, will be offering in large quantities. These are all native Manitoba fruits, which grow wild and produce abundantly. A list of twenty or more varietics could be named, but only those which are offered on the market in large quantities are mentioned. In cultivated fruits some strawberries were offered in season and currants are now offering.

There is another product of the country—s dainty morsel to many an appetite—which must not be forgotten. Mushrooms. Manitoba can beat the world in musbrooms. This peculiar article of diet delights in the rich soil of these western prairies, and it can be gathered by the cart load in the neighborhood of the city. No trouble about cultivating them; they are a spontaneous production of the soil. What would the lover of mushrooms, who is used to paying a fancy price for the tasteless preserved article, think of fresh mushrooms, right from the prairie, at ten cents per peck? And they have sold at this price in Winnipeg in some seasons.

Fruits and flowers are associated together, and it is a belief in the east that flowers also cannot be grown in Manitoba. This is as great adelusionasis the case concerning fruits. Why, the prairies are a natural flower gard/m, where innumerable varieties bloom all the season through, from the delicate carly spring crocus to the numerous yellow sorts which appear in the fall, and mingle their colors with the tinted leaves of autumn. Oh, but these are all wild flowers ! Yes; but in the Winnipeg market you will be able to purchase a boquet containing all the familiar varieties which bloom about the old homes in Ontario, and you will not pay a fancy price for it either.

## ANOTHER IMPORT CUT OFF.

Sheep raising has been making steady progress in Manitoba, and gradually the imports of sheep for mutton have fallen away, in consequence of the increasing supply at home. Last year it was evident that the days of importing mutton were nearly at an end. The number of sheep brought in last season was comparatively small, and these even was very slow sale. This year, though the season has been a very unfavorable one for stock, owing to the long winter, late spring and scarcity of feed, the market has been entirely supplied with native Manitoba mutton. It is true that the supply is not as large as could be desired, and that prices are high, but it is some satisfaction to know that the country is now supplying itself with mutton. Some sheep may be imported this summer, but the number will be very small, if any are brought in at all, while next year there will, no doubt, be an abundant supply at home, and perhaps a surplus over home requirements for export.

Gradually this new country has been cutting off its imports and supplying itself with commodities which were formerly purchased abroad. But this is not all. Once production overtakes home consumption it does not stand still, but on the other hand, goes right on increasing until commodities which were a few years ago largely imported, are now annually shipped from the province.

The growth of the production of mutton, though steady, has been very slow in comparison with many other industries for which the country is no better adapted. Considering the advantages which the country offers for raising sheep, the importation of mutton should have been cut off by the home supply years ago. However, it is better now than later.

Raising sheep should be a very profitable industry in Manitoba, and one or two instances may be given to show the profits made in sheep. Last winter a farmer at Maniton, in this province, invested \$600 in a flock of 100 sheep. He sold the wool from these sheep this summer for \$65, and he has sold 65 lambs at \$4 to \$5 per head, thus realizing over one-half the first cost of the sheep within a few months, and he still has the sheep. Another farmer told a city wool-dealer when disposing of his wool here recently, that he had realized \$6 per head from his sheep, in the sale of wool and lambs this spring. This represented \$5.25 per head clear profit for the year, as he reckoned the cost of wintering at 75 cents per head, and in the summer he did not count that they cost him any. thing. Even the cost of wintering did not represent a cash outlay, but was merely his time and expense in putting up hay. Sheep give a double return each year in their wool and lambs and when they pay nearly 100 per cent. on their value each year, as in the instances given above, it would be difficult to find a more profitable investment.

## TRADE WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Trade returns between Great Britian and Canada for the first six months of the current year have been published. The figures show imports from Great Britain amounting to  $\pounds 2, 158,$ 323, or a decrease as compared with the same period of !ast year of  $\pounds 52,747$ . On the other band our exports to Great Britain are placed at  $\pounds 1,567,761$ , or an increase of  $\pounds 653,443$ . Following are exports from Canada to the United Kingdom for the first six months of 1890, as compared with the same period of 1889:—

	Six months ended June,		
	1889.	1890.	
Animals-	£	£	
Oxen and Bulls	308.373	420,887	
Cows	0,208	17,694	
Calves	24	120	
Sheep and Lambs	780	801	
Swino			
Articles of Food-			
Wheat	35,099	52,010	
Wheat Flour.	\$6,320	65,900	
Butter	560	2,993	
Cheeso	125.780	158,984	
Fish, cured or salted.	165.177	345.177	
Metals-Copper Ore		2,000	
Raw Materials-	59,958	85 107	
Wood-Hewn.		55,467	
u Sawn.	011,202	430,728	

£1,303,225 £1,567,761

Our imports from the United Kingdom come principally under the head of toxtiles and haberdashery, and hardware, metals, cutlory and machinery. Earthen and china ware, paper, oils, spirits, salt, cement, alkali, are also important articles of import.

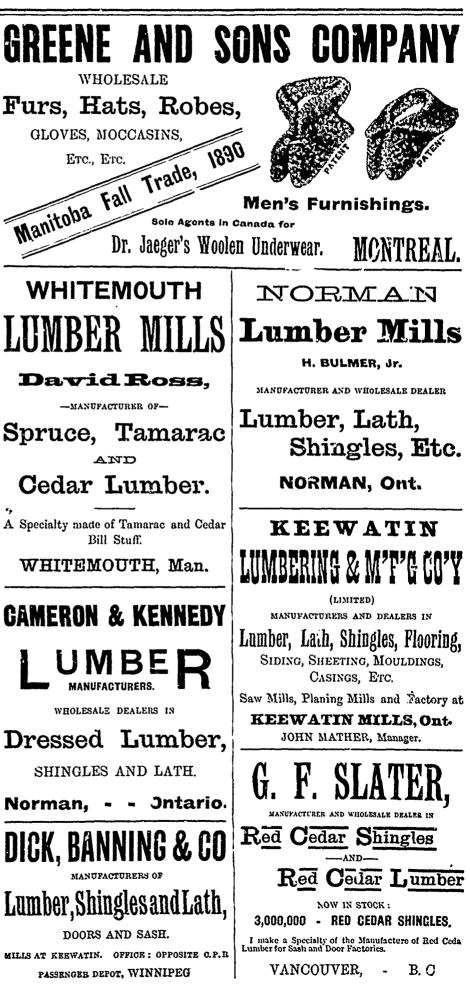
## WHERE THE BRITISHERS GO.

United Kingdon. emigration returns for the first five months of 1890 show a decrease of 23,787 persons leaving the country, as compared with the same period of 1889. The following table shows the destination of the people leaving the United Kingdom for the first five months of 1889 and 1890 respectively :

Emigrants to	1890.	1889.
United States	97,186	110.43
British North America		19,40
Australasia	8,078	11,58
Cape of Good Hope		5,56
All other places		8,03

## A NOTABLE EVENT.

A notable event was the gathering in Winnipeg last week of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, said to be the strongest labor organization in the world. This organization covers the continent of North America and has a membership of 27,000 men. The meeting of the powerful Brotherhood in Winnipeg is chiefly of importance in that it recognizes this city as a railway centre. Ten years ago Winnipeg was given its first railway connection with theoutside world. Now there are nearly three thousand five hundred miles of railway in Ganada west of Lake Superior, and of this railway system Winnipeg is the central point. In addition to this there are railways running north through Minnesota and Dakota which really have their terminal and chief objective point in this city. Ten years ago the ox cart was first exchanged for the railway centre, with three great transcontinental roads and a number of local and branch roads centering here. The meeting here last week of the great Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, coming as they did from all parts of the continent, emphasizes the fact that Winnipeg is an important railway centre. Great things have been accomplished in ten years, aud the close of another decade will no doubt show further wozderful results.





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## WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

The month is winding up without any improvement in the situation. In fact, as the days go by, the closeness is apparently on the increase. This, however, is what has been looked forward to for some time, and the same features are expected to continue until the grain movement sot. in. Discount and interest rates are steady at all quotations.

## WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

Trade has been characterized by the same steady features, and though the volume of business has not been large there has been a fair movement in most branches. Considerable caution still characterizes the situation. Dealers recognize that the harvest is not certain until it has been gathered, and they know that should any calamity occur to the crops, the prospect ahead would be decidedly gloomy. It is therefore best to move cautiously in the meantime. Changes in prices are confined mainly to flour, feed grains, etc, meats and produce. Vegetables are lower all around, and fresh meats have declined, while provisions are firm. Oats, feed, millstuffs, etc. have advanced sharply.

#### DRUGS.

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

#### dried fruits.

Prices hold steady. Some minor changes in quotations will be noted this week. Prices are: California London layer raisins, \$3.00 perbox, do. 1 boxes, \$1.00; Valencia raisins, \$2.80 to \$2.90 per box; Valencia layer raisius, \$3.25 per box; currants, 7c per lb.; dried apples, 71 to Sc per 1b., evaporated apples, 144c; choice new Elemo figs in 10 lb. boxes, 16c per lb.; choice figs, 13c per lb.; fancy Eleme layer figs, 20 lb boxes, ISc per lb.; figs in 1 lb cartoons, per doz., \$1.75; golden dates, in 50 lb. boxes, 9c per lb.; California evaporated fruit-apricots, 22 to 24c per 1b.; pecked peaches, 27 to 30c per lb.; pitted plums, 13c; raspberries, 35c; prunes, 71 to 11c per lb. as to quality, the higher quotation for choice of best varieties; nectarines, 21 to 23c.

#### FISH.

The variety in the market is still limited, as the warm weather makes dealers cautious about bringing in stocks. Stocks of fresh fish are confined to the following varieties, and jobbing as noted: Whitefish, Se lb.; Lake Superior trout, 10clb.; B.C. salmon, 15clb. The latter article is scarce and firmer in price at present. In cured fish, smoked goldayes are quoted at 40c per dozen; salt whitefish, \$5 per keg of 100 pounds.

#### GREEN FRUITS.

Trade in fruits is fairly brick, but the scarcity of fruit this year and consequently high prices retards business. Oranges and lemons are away up in prices and hard to get even at that. Reports from all over the continent are

as a rule, unfavorable as to the fruit crop, and from all quarters the complaint is of short crops, so that prices are likely to continue high. The latest advices from Ontario are less favorable than earlier reports, and it is now understood that the apple crop will be a light one. The apple crop in the Montreal district is reported to be a complete failure. It is worthy of note that while the fruit crop of the continent as a whole, is very poor this year, the crop of wild fruits in Manitoba is unusually heavy. Manitoba has no cultivated fruits to speak of, but one of the features of the Winnipeg market this season, is the heavy offerings of native wild fruits. The strawberry season is now past, but offerings of wild strawberries were very large while the season lasted. Now saskatoon berries and wild gooseberries of good quality are offered in excess of the demand, and the supply of native blueberries is already large, though the season for these berries only opened last week. Native wild raspberries are also commencing to come in, and an abundant supply of these is also expected. Later other varieties of wild fruits will come into the market. In imported stuff watermelons are again lower, but stocks are down pretty low. Handling melons has not been profitable to dealers owing to the loss occasioned by the very warm weather. Apricots are now about done for the season. Some early grapes have arrived but not of very choice quality. Pears are lower. Apples are easier. The first full car lot of the season is expected to-day. Prices are : - oranges, \$9 to \$9.50 box : Messina lemons, \$8 to \$9 per box; Bananus, yellow, \$3 to \$3 75; do., red, \$2.75 to \$3.50; tomatoes, \$2 to \$2.50 per crate of 25 pounds or \$1 to \$1.10 per box; watermelons, \$5 to \$5.50 a doz. California fruits are quoted: peaches, \$3.50 box; apricots, \$3.25 per crate; pears, \$6 per box; plums, \$3.25 to \$4.25 per box as to variety ; grapes, Ives variety, \$1.35 per 10 lb. basket; new apples, in barrels, \$6; do., in boxes, 75c. per box. In native fruits the season opened lively last week in blueberries, and prices declined rapidly to Sc. per pound at the close of the week, under free arrivals considering the early date. If the supply increases, prices will go considerably lower. Saskatoon berries were selling on the market at 40 to 50c. per 10 quart pail, and native gooseberries at \$1 to \$1.15 per pail. Red currants were offering at \$1.50 per pail.

#### GROCERIES

The local situation is steady. Willett & Gray of New York, in their weekly review of the sugar market, say : Raws advanced 1-16c. Refined advanced 1-16c, declined 1-16c, closing same as last week, with a light demand. In raws a good business has been done, and an improving tendency is to be noted. The supplies of sugar in the United States are large, and refiners carry about two thirds of it at low cost. Total stock in all the principal countries, at latest uneven dates is 1,007,65S tons, against 623,643 tons at the same time last year. Prices here are: Sugars, yellow, 61 to 7c as to quality; granulated, 72 to S; lumps, S2 to 9c. Coffees, green,-Rios, from 24 to 25c; Java, 27 to 20c; Old Government, 29 to 32c; Mochas, 33 to 35c. Teas: Japan, 23 to 46c; Congous, 22 to 60c; Indian teas, 35 to 60c; yound hyson, 26 to 50c. T. & B. tobacco, 56c per pound; lilly, 7s, 52c; diamond solace, 12s, 4Sc; P. of W., butts 47c; P. of W., caddics, 474c; Honeysuckle, 7a, 55c; Brier, 7s, 53c;

Laurel Bright Navy, 3s, 56c; Index d thick Solace, 6s, 4Sc; Brunnette Solace, 12s, 48c. McAlpine Tobacco Co's plug tobacco: Old Crow, 46c; Woodcock, 52c; Beaver, 63c; Jubileee, 60c: Anchon, 59c; cut tobacco: Silver Ash, 65c; Cut Cavendish, 70c; Senator, 80c; Standard Kentucky, light, 85; do dark, 80c. Special brands of cigars are quoted: Reliance, \$50; Gen. Arthur, \$50; Mikado, \$10; Terrier, \$30 per 1000. Mauricio, \$42.50; Soudan Whips, \$40.00; Turkish Caps, \$35.00; Commercial Traveller, \$25. Lion "L" brand mixed pickles, in kegs, are quoted: Three gallons, \$2.50; do five gallons, \$3.50; do 10 gallon kegs, \$6.50.

#### HARDWARE.

Local trade is fairly good, but leading houses are still inclined to be cautious about selling, until the harvest is more thoroughly ensured. Railway building stimulates business in this brach considerably. The foreign situation in iron is improving according to late advices, and generally the condition of eastern and British markets may be said to be looking up. In the local market a general revision has been made in prices, and quotations now are as follows:-Cut nails, 10d, and upwards, \$3.25; I. C. tin plates, \$5.75 to \$6.25 as to grade ; I.C. tin plates double, \$11.75 to \$12.50; Canada plates, \$4 to \$4.15; sheet iron, \$4.25 to \$5.50, according to grade; iron pipe, net pieces, 1 inch, 10.20c; 11 inch, \$13.20c; 13 inch, \$16.80; 2inch, 25.80c per foot; ingot tin, 30c per lb; bar tin, 31c per pound: sheet zinc, 71 and Sc per lb.; galvanized iron, 28 guage, 71 to Sic Ib; bar iron, \$3.50 per 100 lbs ; shot, 6 to 61c per lb.; tarred felt \$2.30 to \$2.40 per 100 lbs.; barbed wire, 61 nett.

LEATHER, LEATHER GOODS AND FINDINGS.

The situation in outside markets is strong and prices are very firm and in some instances higher. The recent advances in hides would indicate still higher prices for leather, unless there is a change in the situation. In the local market no changes have been made and prices are as follows: Spanish sole, 26 to 2Sc; slaughter sole, 26 to 30c; French calf, first choice \$1.25 to \$1.50; Canadian calf, 75c to \$1.00; French kip, \$1 to \$1.10; B Z kip, 85; Bourdon kip, 70c; slaughter kip, 55 to 65c; No. 1, wax upper, 40 to 45c; grain upper, 50c; harness leather, 26 to 29c for plump stock. English oak butts, 60c; buffe, 17 to 21c a foot; cordovan, 17 to 21c; pebble, 21c; colored linings, 12c; shoe uppers. from \$1.25 to \$2.75.. Horse collars-Short straw, \$22 der dozen; long straw, \$33 per dozen; long straw bodies, \$22; Boston toom (thong), \$27 der dozen.

#### PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.

There is great strength in linseed oil, but prices locally are unchanged. Turpentine also is strong, and higher prices are being asked locally. Generally the situation is firm. Prices are as follows : Turpentine in barrels, inscribed gage 7Sc per gallon; turpentine in barrels, guaranteed measurement, or in 5 gallon cans, S3c gallon; linsced oil in barrels, raw S1c; boiled Sic; benzine and gasoline, 50c; pure oxide paints, in barrels, 90c per gallon; coal tar \$6 a barrel; Portland cement, \$4.90 a barrel; Michigan plaster, \$3.25 a barrel; putty, in bladders, 31ca pound, bulk in barrels, 3c; whiting in barrels, \$1.50 a cwt; Crown pure white lead, \$7.25; Royal Charter, \$6.75; Railroad, \$6.25; Elephant pure white lead, \$7.25; Elephant No. 1. do., \$6.25; Bulls head do., \$5.75; Calsomine, \$6 per 100 pounds;

Alabastine, \$7.25 per case of 20 packages. Window Glass, first break, \$2.10.

## WINES AND LIQUORS.

Quotations are unchanged and as follows : Canadian ryo whiskoy, fivo year old, \$2.40; soven year old, \$3; old ryo, \$1.75; Jules Rohin brandy, \$4.50; Bisquet Debouche & Co., \$4.50; Martel, vintage 1885, \$6.50; vintage 1880, \$7.50; Hennesy, \$6.50 to \$7.50, for vintage 1885 to 1880; DeKuyper gin, \$3.50; Port wine, \$2.50 and upwards; Jamaica rum, \$4 to \$4.50 DeKuyper red gin, \$12.06 per case; DeKuyper green gin, \$7.00 per case; Tom gin, \$9.00 to \$10.00; Martel and Hennesy's brandy, one star, \$15.00 per case of 12 bottles; v. o., \$20.00; v. s. o. p., \$22.50.

## WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

#### WINNIPEG.

#### WHEAT

The situation in wheat was of an exceedingly uneventful nature in leading markets last week. Dulness was the main characteristic ; and there was very little change in values. The only active feature was a speculative bulge at Chicago on Friday, due apparently to a local speculative movement. The future of prices is uncertain and the bulls have by no means the best of the argument as to conditions. Of course the situation may yet be very materially altered before the harvest is completed. There is a large area of spring wheat yet to be harvested on this continent and in Europe, and until this is safely consummated, the existing conditions are liable to be very materially changed, for so long as the crop remains out it is susceptible to dam ve, or to improvement. Crop reports from the spring wheat states have been quite conflicting, and reports of damage are unusally contradicted, but it seems to be admitted that the bright crop prospects in Minesota and Dakota have been impaired by blight and rust, though fine weather recently has again improved the outlook. European crop reports have been very conflicting, due to changeable weather. A few bright days would revive hopes, but wet weather quickly following would again start gloomy reports. Under these conditions the actual situation is uncertain.

The visible supply statement on Monday last showed the very small decrease of 32,000 bushels. The visible supply now amounts to 18,557,155 bushels against 12,194,704 bushels a year ago, 21,680,315 bushels two years ago and 32,122,208 three years ago. The quantity on ocean passage shows a decrease of 2,152,000 bushels on the week, and the total world's available supply is now figured at 40,389,156 bushels against 28,154,704 bushels a year ago.

#### FLOUR.

There was a decline of 10c last week in the local price of patent and bakers' grades. With the improved feeling in outside markets, this reduction in prices is apparently due to local competition. Jobbing prices to the local trade are now quoted as follows. Patents \$2.60; strong bakers, \$2.40; XXXX, \$1.25; super-fine, \$1.15; middlings, \$2.60; Graham flour, \$2.40 per J00 pounds.

#### MILLSTUFFS.

There was a strong feeling, due to the fact that bran and shorts are both below a parity with prices in other similar commodities, and also below prices in outside markets. The comparatively low price of bran and shorts here is attributed to local competition. Throughout last week bran sold at \$9 and shorts at \$11 per

ton, but at the close some were asking \$10 for bran and \$12 for shorts.

#### GROUND FEED.

A sharp advance has been experienced in ground corn and out chop, which is about the only article in the market under this head. This is due to the sharp rise in prices of both corn and oats arising from the drought, which is said to have seriously damaged these crops in a number of the western States. The local jobbing price was advanced last week to \$23 per ton, and higher prices still are looked for, if outside markets maintain the advance already made, as prices here are below a parity with prices south.

#### MRAIS.

Prices are unchanged as follows: Catmeal, standard, \$2.60; granulated, \$2.65 per 100 lbs.; rolled cats, \$2.75 per sack of 90 lbs. Rolled oats are also obtained in S0 lb sacks at \$2.65. Cornmeal is held at \$1.50 per 100 lbs.

#### OATS

The steady and sharp advance in oats in outside markets has been felt here, in a sharp advance in local prices. Prices have advanced briskly both in eastern Canada and in Minnesota markets, due in the later case to unfavorable crop reports from a number of the western States —here the crop has suffered severely from drought in some sections. Local jobbing prices were irregular, and were given at 50 to 55c, per bushel, though it is claimed that they cannot be laid down here now at the lowest quotation. A further advance on lowest quotation is looked for.

#### BEANS AND SPLIT PEAS.

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

There has been no material change in the situation and about the same prices are obtained. There is very little selling on local account retail dealers being supplied to quite an extent by country customers. When they want a package or two they will pay from 12 to 14c. per lb. for good to choice dairy, as to quality, and sometimes 15c. is obtained for a choice Solected package, but this is an outside figure. Occasional small shipments are made westward, but the weather is too hot for shipping to advantage. Receipts of good butter are not very heavy, but stocks of course are accumulating in the country, and there will be a heavy influx later on, when the weather is more favorable for shipping. Reports from outside butter markets are satisfactory and note a distinctly easier tendency and declining prices.

#### ROGS.

Receipts of country eggs are very light, and growing less. Prices have again advanced le and now 16c is the regular jobbing quotation. The hot weather renders the importation of eggs from the south rather unsatisfactory, and lots brought in are liable to be off quality.

#### LARD.

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

#### CURED MEATS.

The situation is strong both locally and outside. Prices are firm at the following quotations: Dry salt bacon, 10c; smoked long clear, 11c; spiced rolls, 12 to 122c; boncless tong cicar, 11c; spiced rolls, 12 to 124c; boneless breakfast bacon canvassed, 13 to 134c; smoked hams, plain, 14c; canvassed, 144c. Mess pork \$18 to \$18.50 p+r barrel. German sausage, 9c lb.; Bologna sausage, 9c lb.; ham, tongue and chicken sausage, 9c per 3 pound package.

#### DRESSED MEATS.

The casier tendency continues, beef again being quotable  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1c lower. From 5 to 6 je per lb is now the extreme range of values, as to quality, with 5 j to 60 the usual range for fair to good beef. The quality has stoadily im-proved and is now very fair. The weakness in beef has now spread to other lines, and mutton is quoted be lower at the per line, and mutton is quoted 1c lower at 11c per lb., and lamb at

124c. Pork is easier at 8c, and veal unchanged at 6 to 7c.

#### LIVE STOCK.

Receipts of stock were light last week but this did not effect the situation, as the supply of the previous week was large. A mixed car of cattle, hogs and lambs was reported. The range of prices for cattle, live weight, is the same but it would be more difficult now to obtain the top price. Hogs are nominal at \$5.40 to \$5.50 per 100 pounds, with probably an easier tone. Sheep are quoted at \$4 to \$5 per head, and lambs at \$3 to \$4 per head, average prices.

#### ITAY.

Hay is again away down, and new was selling on the market at \$3 to \$5 per ton, the supply being large. Rail lots of new hay are being offered, and are worth, bailed, about \$7 to \$8. The duality is generally good this year, upland hay having been greatly improved by the rains. There is very little old hay left, and what little remained on track was selling at about \$6 per ton. ton.

#### SENACA ROOT.

The bulk of the spring gathering is probably now in. Prices are given at 22 to 25c per pound. VEGETABLES.

The supply and the variety keeps on increas-ing, and now everything is being effered by local growers, with the quality usually good. The vegetable crop still promises to be abundant. Uld potatoes are getting about used up, and prices took an up turn last week, being quoted at 60c a bushel. New native potatoes are offering on the market at \$1.50 to \$1.75 per bushel. Cauliflower are lower at 75 to \$1.25 per dozen head, and cabbage hold at 60 to 65c per dozen. Cucumbers have dropped to about half last week's price, and are now worth 40c per dozen. Tomatoes are unchanged at \$1 per box of about 121bs, or \$2 to \$2.50 per crate, Tomatoes are the only thing on the list not of native growth, except southern onions which are held at \$5.25 per barrel or 44c per pound Green beans are lower at \$1.50 per bushel; peas in pod, \$1 per bushel; celery, 30 to 40c per doz. heads; asparagus is now done; vegetable marrow are offering at about \$2 per dozen Green stuff in bunches is quoted: Radishes. 20c per dozen bunches; beets, 20c; lettuce, 10c; green onions, 20c; rhubarb, 20c, tarnips, 20c; carrots, 20c.

#### HIDES.

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

#### WOOL.

Ordinary unwashed is quoted at 104c and up to 11 and 12c for fine downs. As high as 15c is still paid for fine washed, though some are not bidding over, 13½ to 14c.

## Manitoba Crop Outlook.

The weather has continued favorable for the growing crops. Last week the weather was decidedly more settled than the previous week, and was only broken by one or two very light The week was characterized by showers. steady and decidedly warm w ther, and was in every way favorable for the rapid maturing of the crops. A continuation of the same conditions will certainly bring on the harvest considerably earlier than the dates reported in crop correspondence of a week or ten days ago.

Further damage has been reported from hail in Southern Manitoba, along the Dakota boundary south of Cartwright and in the neighbor hood of Boissevain. At Boissevain 500 to 800 acres are reported destroyed, and 1,500

## JUST TO HAND PER S. S. OCEAN KING,

221 Packages Fine English Confectionery.

ROWNTREE'S & JUBES & AND & PASTILES

----AND----

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JUST THE THING FOR HIGH CLASS DRUG AND CONFECTIONERY TRADE.

We are also Headquarters for Heavy Drugs, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Toilet Soaps, Cigars and Tobacconist's Goods,

# DUNSON, Bole blo. WINNIPEG.

damaged 25 to 50 per cent. Though the loss is serious to those affected, the total damage is very slight. Several hail storms are reported from the territory of Assiniboia, between Moosomin and Regina, but in each instance the amount of damage done is said to be light.

About the first of last week there was some talk of rust, resulting from the rains, followed by hot weather, which took place during the previous week. However, no authentic reports of damage from this causo have been received, and the talk probably arose more from apprehension than from actual results. Some fields have been noticed affected with rust, but not to injure the ear. With the more favorable weather of last week, apprehension on this account ceased. As to hail it may be noted that no further damage is expected of this nature, as the stormy period has apparently passed.

Haying is now brisk. Permits to cut after July 25 on government lands, have been issued. The hay crop has greatly improved, and is now a good one. A large quantity of hay will be put up this week.

The fruit crop of Manitoba is phenomenally large this year. Manitoba has no cultivated fruit crop to speak of, but this applies to wild fruits, which are a very important factor in our crops. Cultivated fruits such as atrawberries, raspberries, currants, are grown to a limited extent, and are producing well. The crop of wild strawberries, raspberries, blueberries, saskatoon berries, gooseberries, currants, plums, cranberries, is very abundant, and large quantities of the earlier varieties have already been brought to market. The crop of wild hops and hazelnuts is also reported to be very large.

## The Tea Trade.

R. Martin, of the firm of G. F. & J. Galt, wholesale grocers of Winnipeg and Vancouver, has returned to Vancouver from China and Japan, where he has been on his annual visit in the interest of the extensive tea trade of the firm. It is understood that Mr. Martin was the only buyer in the tea markets of those countries this season. He reports having been very successful in securing a fine line of teas at good values. A small portion of his purchases arrived at Vancouver by the ateamship Batavia, and larger shipments will follow later.

The Vancouver branch of the firm of G. F. & J. Galt promises to become quite an important factor in the tea trade of Canada. Vancouver possesses great natural advantages as a tea centre, and this was one object of establishing the house there. The firm is now well known throughout Canada, and may be classed among the solid houses of the Dominion, so that the establishment of a business in British Columbia is a decided acquisition to the trade of that province.

## Montreal Live Stock Market.

The live stock market is reported active. High prices have induced very large receipts of cattle but a large portion of the offerings were poor quality, and this had a bad effect upon the market, values having declined. Stockers have been in best demand for export. Ocean freights have advanced to 45 to 50 shillings. Prices are quoted as follows: Good to choice export cattle 5 to 52c, stockers 4 to 43c, butchers', fair to good, 4 to 5c, poor 3 to 33c.

The Montreal butter market remains dull and at present is without any indication of improvement. Business is confined purely to a movement for filling local wants and is very small in the aggregate, while from the country reports are to the effect that stocks are beginning to press slightly. This is the case in Ontario especially, where up to the present there has been a fairly good local demand sufficient to maintain prices pretty well, but now even this is falling off, and there is more disputation as to quality and price as time progresses. For dairy 13c is what holders want in the country, but buyers' views are below this on dairy, while the very extreme on creamery may be set at 174c, and even it is not a fair basis, as it is unlikely that it would be allowed, except under special circumstances. Prices are : New creamery, 161 to 171c; townships, choice to finest, 15 to 16c; do., fair to good, 13 to 14c; western, new, 12 to 13c.-Gazette.

Following were quotations for stocks at Montrral on July 25:

Banks.	Sellerr.	Buyere
Bank of Montreal	2273	2271
Ontario	120	116
Molson'z	170	162
Toronto	220	217
Merchants	147	1451
Union	-	
Commerce	1287	128}
Miscellancous.	-	-
Montreal Tel	982	951
Rich. & Ont. Nav	614	60
City Pass. Ry	1949	1941
Montreal Gas		208Ī
Canada N. W. Land Co.	81ž	- SO
C. P. R. (Montreal)	802	80 <del>1</del>
C. P. K. (London)		<u>- 841</u>
Moncy-Timo	. 7	_`
Money—On call		



## Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

Wheat opened on Monday, July 21, at about Saturday's closing prices, but was about le lower at the close. September ranged from 89 to 90c, and December from 91 to 91 Je. Cables were strong. Closing prices were :--

	July.	Avg.	Sept.	Oct.
Wheat	87	878	89	_
Corn	377	871	381	389
Oats	321	201	29	291
Pork	11.25	11.30	10.15	
Lard	5.75	5.75	5.90	6 00
Short Ribs	4.95	5.00	5.10	5 15

On Tuesday wheat started at a point or two higher, but prices varied little during the day. September option ranged from S9 to S9 c, closat the top. Closing prices for futures were :--

	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Uct.
Wheat	871	88	80 J	
Corn	373	371	383	3S 🛔
Oats	32	259	291	291
Pork	11.25	10.10	10.05	
Lard	5.75	5.75	5.90	6.00
Short Ribs	4.973	5.00	5.12}	5.17}
Wheat opened	a po	int or	two lo	ower on
dnesday, and	nad a n	arrow ra	inge. Se	ptember

Wednesday, and had a narrow range, September selling between 893 to 893c, and December between 913 and 913c, the latter option closing at 913. Cables were stronger but the local feeling was aluggish. Closing prices for futures were:-

10	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Wheat	873	881	89}	-
Corn	<b>SS</b> 3	384	39	30]
Oats	32	301	203	201
	11.20	10.25	10.65	
Lard	5.77	5.771	5.92]	6.02]
Short Ribs		5.00	5.12	5.17
		-		

Wheat closed strong and two cents higher on Thursday. Reported large export business in New York and Baltimore, a good foreign and domestic demand for flour, and the belief by many in the trade that the damage to the spring wheat fields have been underestimated, were the main causes for the advance. Futures closed as follows :--

	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Dec.
Wheat	88	90	913	932
Com	_	393	<b>39</b> Z	-
Oata	31 <b>]</b>	30ğ	202	
Fork	11.50	10.35	10.20	
Lard	5.80	5.80	5.95	
Short Ribs	5 05	5.02 <del>]</del>	5.15	

The wheat market on Friday made a considerable advance. September opened §c higher at 91§c, advanced to 94§e and closed at. 92§c. During the last half hour there was a general selling out of long wheat, many of the buyers on the advance taking profits. The boom was entirely attributed to the scare upon the part of the local shorts. Corn was fully as excited as wheat. Light crop talk was heard on all sides. Oats shared in the general firmness and closed §c higher. Provisions advanced generally. Closing prices were:

• • • •	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Dec.
Wheat	007	911	921	91]
Corn		401	403	
Oats	821	311	S0]-	
Pork	12.10	11.00	10.25	
Lard	_	5.90	6.02]-5	
Ribs	-	5.073	10 5.17]-20	

## <u>Minneapolis</u> Market.

Closing quotations on wheat on Thursday, July 24, were 1 to 3c higher than a week ago, as follows:

	July.	Aug.	Sept	On track
No. 1 hard	91	91	-	793
No. 1 northern	871	871	80}	87 <b>]</b> -88 <b>]</b>
No. 2 northern	82	82	-	82-84
Flour-The flour	nariaets	wore	stea	dy with

moderate request for stocks for shipment. Prices continued steady with more patents offered than required by the demand, at \$4.60 to \$4.85, and there were sales said to have been made at \$4.50 to \$4.55. Bakers' were steady at \$3.50 to \$3.90 and low grades at \$1.40 to \$1.85 the latter grade in bags.

Bran and Shorts-Were as unsettltd as ever, with bran held at \$9.50 to \$10.50 in bulk; shorts at \$10.50 to \$11.50 and middlings at \$11.50 to \$12.50.

Corn-Movement slow with corn offered from store at 35c for fair No. 3 with some not so good at 34½ with choice No. 2 yellow held a fraction above 35½. The figures quoted are on track, free of elevator or other charges than price of grain.

Oats-Were very firm with sales of choice around 34 to 35c and some mixed at about 32 to 33c.

Feed—A steady trade was noted at \$14.50 to \$15 for good feed from choice grain. Coarse meal quiet at \$14 to \$14.50.

## Canadian Securities in England.

The following are the prices of the leading Canadian securities as reported by the Canadian Gazette, of July 10:-

,,,	Price.	Rise.	Fall.
Canada 4 per cents., 1874-1879	. 106	-	1
Ditto 31 per cents		-	-
Ditto 4 per cents, 1885	110	-	-
Ditto. 3 per cents	94	~	-
British Columbia 6 per cents., 187	7. 119}	1	
Ditto 41 per cents	··· 1137d	-	_
Quebec Province 5 per cents,, 1874	109	-	1
Ditto 4 per cents	104xd		
Montreal 3 per cents	83	-	-
Quebec City 6 per cents. 1878	. 119xd	-	-
Toronto 4 per cents		-	_
Ditto 3} per cents		-	1
Winnipeg, 6 per cents., 1883		-	-
Winnipeg, 5 per cents		-	_
Canadian Pacific shares			ŝ
Ditto first mortgage bonds		7	-
Ditto Algoma branch first mortg			
bonds		-	-
Ditto 31 per cents land grant be	inds. 963	. –	1
Ditio 4 per cent. debenture stoc			
Grand Trunk ordinary stock			1-16
Ditto first preference		1	-
Ditto second ditto		1	
Ditto third ditto		ê	-
Ditto 4 per cent. guaranteed	, 743	1	7
Ditto 5 per cent. dehenture +too	k . 125xd		-
Ditto 4 per cent. deberture sto		-	-
Ditto second equipment bonds.		-	1
Grand Trunk Junction 5 per			
bonds (£220,000)		-	1
Midland of Canada bonds			1
New Brunswick first mortgage bo	nds., 109	4	_
Ontario and Quebee shares	185	-	1
Ditto debenture stock		_	1
Bank of British Columbia			-
Bank of B. N. A			-
Manitoba Mortgage		-	-
Trust and Loan, £5 paid		-	-
Ditto £3 paid	31	-	-
British American Land		-	-
Canada Company			-
Canada North-West Land		-	_
Hudson's Eay	20]		_
Dominion Brewery ordinary share	res 4	łł	
1		-	

## Toronto Markets.

Flour-Was quiet, and quoted as follows :--Mantitoba patent \$5.35 to \$5.65; Manitoba strong bakers \$5.00 to \$5.25; Straight roller \$4.40 to \$4.50; Extra \$4.15 to \$4,25.

Bran-Steady and in demand at \$11.50. Wheat-Considerable quantity offering,

Prices somewhat irregular. A lot of 58½ lb. white sold on the Northern at 97c. Sales of spring were made on the Midland at 92 to 95c. for 58 to 59 lb. wheat and at 97c. for N. 1 spring; for No. 2, however, 95c. scems to be about the actual value. There was more enquiry for Manitoba, but no sales were reported. Quoted: No. 1 hard \$1.16 to \$1.17; No. 2 hard \$1 l4 to \$1.15.

Oats—Were strong and higher. There was quite an active demand for them, especially from the district lying south of the Grand Trunk main line between here and Sarnia. The demand is due to unfavorable reports of late crops and present light stocks. On the track mixed sold at 43 to 44c. and to arrive at 44c.

Butter-Receipts were light, but there is a fair supply on hand and a good deal likely to come forward or waiting an opening here. Values were easier. More good butter sold at 12c.; choice went at 14c. and a few selected lots at 15c. for dairy tubs. Old dairy unchangat 5 to Sc.

Cheese quoted at 9 to 91c.

Provisions—Demand for hams and other smoked meats was good and prices were firm. Hams sold at 12 to 124c.; mess pork \$16.00 to \$17.50; bacon, long clear, per lb. 84 to 83; lard, Canada, tearce<sup>4</sup>, tubs and pails 94 to 93; smoked meats—rolls, per lb. 94 to 93c.

Produce—Fggs firm at 14c. dozen; beans \$1.50 to \$1.80; dried apples 5 to 5½c. lb; evaporated apples, old, 10 to 11c.; new do 11 to 12c. lb.; wool 21 to 23c. lb.—*Empire*.

## Toronto Canned Goods Market.

The scarcity of spot salmon has advanced prices, though it is not likely they will hold long, as a despatch to-day announces the shipment of the first carload for this market. Holders were asking \$1.60 to \$1.65 for horse shoe and maple leaf, and \$1.40 to \$1.55 for other brands of pink, and white was offered at \$1.20. It looks as if the spot market would be completely bare before the arrival of new pack. There is now a better supply of lobsters, and there is a good demand, with sales at \$2.20 for star and \$2 for other brands. New strawberries are offered at \$2.10 to \$2.20. There is some enquiry for gallon apples, but there are very few here. There is a good case enquiry for tomatoes at \$1.20 to \$1.30; corn at 95c. to \$1.10, and peas at \$1 to \$1.10. Sales by packers have been light the past few days.

•	Salmon, l's	\$1 35 to	ŞI 65
	Lobster, clover leaf	2 50	0 00
	Lobster, other 1's	1 90	2 25
	Sardines, French 1's	0 09	0 11
	Sardines, French 1's	0 14	0 22
	Sardines, American 1's	0 06	0 08
	Sardines, American J's	0 09	011
- '	Fruits and vegetables-		
	Apples, 3's	0 85	1 10
-	Apples, gals	2 05	225
	Corn, 2's	90	1 10
	Corn, cream 3's	1 75	1 50
	Peaches, 3's	220	240
	Peaches, pie	1 35	1 60
-	Peas, 2'.s	1 00	1 15
3.	Plums, greengages, 2's	2 40	255
<b>r</b>	Plums, blue, 2's	2 25	240
	Strawberrics, 2'8	2 25	2 35
	Tomatocs, 3's	1 20	1 30
		4	Impire.



WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

Arrive.

16 30

Daily

MONTREAL

WINNIP G

WINNIPEG.

## Eastern Business Changes. ONTARIO.

Wm. Lozo, London, sold out by bailiff. T. Wagner, tailor, Hamilton, has assigned.

J. E. Duffy, Elgie House, Orangeville, is dead.

J. H. Evans, dealer in harness, Strathroy, has sold out.

H. Bingham, merchant, Williamsburgh Tp., has assigned.

L. Lamping & Co., foundrymen, Kemptville, has assigned.

J. M. Hunter, dealer in groceries, Port Hope, has assigned.

Green Bros., dealers in jewellery, Parkhill, have sold out.

J. Buckly, dealer in furniture, Cornwall, have assigned.

Jas. B. Garrett, dealer in groceries, Wellington, has assigned.

C. W. Stevens, general store-keeper, Courtright, has sold out.

Taylor Bros., general storekeepers, Burks Falls, have dissolved.

Dodwell & Saunders, machinests, Claremont, have been burned out.

A. T. Harshaw & Co., dealer in dry goods, Napance, have assigned.

S. & J. Armstrong, general store-keepers, McKellar, have assigned.

J. Milligan, dealer in musical instruments, St. Thomas, has assigned.

The estate of J. H. Dufton, Stationer, &c., Stratford, has been sold out.

London Wall Paper & Picture Frame Co., London, are out of business.

McCaffrey & Dow, general store-keeper, Kinglake, have been burned out.

R. Kennedy, dealer in groceries, Toronto, has been damaged by fire; insured.

J. O. Guy & Son, dealers in coal and grain, Oshawa, 1 tyle now Oshawa Coal Co.

C. M. Eddington, dealer in stationery, &c., Thamesville, has moved to Courtright.

R. H. Kilpatrick, dealer in furniture, Blenheim, stock sold out to P. Labadie & Co.

J. L. Dunn & Co., dealers in varnish, Windsor, store house burned; partially insured.

M. Springer & Co., dealer in drugs, Strathroy, has dissolved; and W. H. Stepler continues alone.

Parkhill Banking Co., Parkhill, have dissolved; and R. A. Rogers retires; L. T. Rogers continues under old style.

Chas. Lightfoot, dealer in Hardware ; Harry Scott, general storekceper ; Eastman & Co., general storekcepers, Wheatley, all have been burned out.

#### QUEBEC.

H. Cawthorn, dealer in fish, "Montreal, is dead.

J. Carrol, dealer in cigars, &c., Montreal, has assigned.

J. Leblanc, dealer in flour, Carlton, has assigned.

J. C. Beauvais, tailor, Montreal, has compromised.

C. Lemarche, dealer in carriages, Montreal, has assigned.

Napoloon Larivee, dealer in dry goods, Montreal, is dead.

W. E. Potter, dealer in paints, Montreal, have assigned.

Montreal Waterproof Clothing Co., Montreal, have dissolved.

Muntz & Inglis, manufacturers agents, Montreal, have dissolved.

A. Frigor & Co., manufacturers of biscuits, St. Henri, have dissolved.

J. Hoolahan, dealer in fancy goods, Montreal, demand of assignment made on him.

NOVA SCOTIA.

J. W. McCormick, Clements, has assigned. C. Siefert, general storekceper, Westchester, has assigned.

J. Monaghan & Sons, masons, &c., Halifax, Jas. Monaghan is dead.

R. A. Nisbet, dealer in drugs, Halifax, auction sale of stock advertised.

T. J. Weatherby, dealer in tinware, &c., Springhill, sold out Pugwash business to McLeod & Ross.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

F. Cassidy, dealer in dry goods, Chatham; sheriff in possession.

## A New Railway.

THE first sod of the Calgary and Edmonton railway was turned at Calgary on Monday last by Hon. Mr. Dewdney, amid much enthusiasm on the part of the people. This important event marks a new era in the history of Calgary and the great territory of Alberta. The first great event in the history of that territory was the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway. The construction of the Calgary and Edmonton railway is a matter of little less importance so far as the territory of Alberta is concerned, than was the building of the great transcontinental road. While the Canadian Pacific crossed the territory from east to west, the new railway will open up the country from north to south. There is a grand country awaiting settlement between Calgary and Edmonton through which this road will pass, while the contemplated southern extension of the road from Calgary to Macleod will also be through an excellent country. The entire region north and south is a country where stock raising, farming, dairying, etc., should reach the climax of perfection, while the territory is not without mineral and timber wealth, there being great opportunities in both of these industries. The road from Calgary to Edmonton will at once become the highway to the great Peace River country, and along this highway in time will flow the great commerce which will eventually be built up in these vast northern regions. The COMMERCIAL wishes that the flourishing young city of Calgary and the rich territory of Alberta will gain every expected advantage from the construction of this railway. The business men of Calgary have worked hard for the road, and they are to be congratulated upon the movement now made to carry out their desires. The people of Edmonton and northern Alberta generally are also to be congratulated upon the fact that their isolation will soon be broken. Those who had the courage to go into these northern regions with the belief that the value of the country would soon attract settlement and bring in a railway to them, will soon have their hopes realized. Flourishing settlements will grow up all along the line of the railway, and general development may be expected to follow the building of the road.

## The Far West.

THE COMMERCIAL has secured the services of one of the ablest writers in British Columbia, and hereafter the readers of this journal will be kept posted upon the commercial situation in the Pacific province, by a writer on the spot, who is in every sense competent to furnis interesting and trustworthy information, free from political bias and sectionalism.

## Items About Trade.

Chase & Sanborn have advanced prices lc on all their coffees.

The severe drought throughout the southwest has damaged the corn crop and is causing strength in this cereal.

Oats are stronger in the States owing to the damage from drought in the west. In Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Illinois the crop is said to be very poor.

The Waterous Engine Works Company of Brantford have received the gold medal and two certificates of merit from the Melleourne Exhibition held last year for their sawmill exhibited there.

The Toronto Empire of July 19 says : Most of the orders for foreign dried fruit have gone forward. They are larger than usual, and buyers placed them with more spirit. The past season has been a most satisfactory one to the local trade. All of them made money. The market is now bare, or almost so, while in former years there was usually considerable stock on hand. Prunes are now almost entirely cleared out, while it is probable that the market will be bare of currants, Valencia and Sultana raising before the new crop arrives. Late mail advices give favorable reports on the condition of Valencia raisins and currants, and the reports of a poor crop of Sultanas are confirmed. The Smyrna fig crop will not be as good as was anticipated.

## Berry Bushes.

The woods of Manitoba and the Northwest at present show a remarkable, delightful and interesting appearance on account of the wonderful profusion of berries that everywhere enriches the forest. The woods in every direction are purple with ripe, beautiful and delicious fruit; the bushes bending down beneath the load of berries that cluster every twig on every branch of every tree. The saskatoon is found all over the Northwest and extends to the north as far as the forest belt branches. The tree is clean, beautiful, without thorns, the leaves much resembling those of a pear tree, and in spring the saskatoon bushes add much to the beauty of the forest by the multitude of white blossoms with which the trees are beautified. When the buffalocs inhabited the country, saskatoon berries were much used in the manufacture of pemmican. The tree is one of the hardiest found in the country, and although it does not grow to a large size, it makes a beautiful shade tree owing to the delicacy of the leaves, the abundance of the blossoms and the profusion of fruit which it wrries in good seasons. It is, however, doubtful if the berries could be improved by cultivation. The tree is in every sense a wild one, and the largest and best fruit is always found on bushes that grow in the shade .-- Pilot Mound Sentinel,

ARGUTH

Specie

## Union Bank of Canada.

The twenty-fifth annual general meeting of shareholders of this institution was held at the banking-house, in Quebec, on Monday, July 14th, 1890.

There were present :- Andrew Thompson, Esq., E. J. Hale, Esq., D. C. Thompson, Esq., Hon. Thomas McGreevy, M.P., Hon. E. J. Price, Edmund Giroux, Esq., Hon. Geo. Irvine, Ceo. H. fhompson, Esq., John Breakey, Esq., Hon. John Hearn, J. W. Henry, Esq., C. P. Champion, Esq., P. A. Shaw, Esq., J. H. Simmons, Esq., M. O'Brien, Esq., D. McSweeny, Esq., John Sharples, Esq., and John Laird, Esq.

The president, A. Thompson, Esq., took the chair, and requested Mr. J. G. Billett to act as secretary, and Messrs. C. P. Champion and P. A. Shaw as scrutineers, which was agreed to.

The chairman read the report of the directors, which was as follows :--

The directors beg to submit the following statement of the result of the operations of the bank for the year ending 30th June, 1890:-

\$122,381.71

36,000.00 50,000.00 381 71

8122,381.71

It is satisfactory to find that the net carnings exceed those of the previous year. And this is the more gratifyiny, as it may fairly be assumed that the additional profits are to be attributed to the increased and improved business of the bank, inasmuch as the result of the general trade of the country was not as favorable in the past as in the previous year.

The usual dividend of six per cent, has been paid to the shareholders during the year, and \$50,000 added to the rest account, which now amounts to \$200,000.

The branches of the bank have, as customary, been inspected during the year.

The directors have pleasure in testifying to the ability and energy bestowed upon the interest of the bank by the cashier, the managers of branches and other officers of the bank.

A. THOMPSON, President.

\$1,430,260.31

\$6,248,622.64

### Quebec, July 14th, 1890.

GENERAL STATEMENT, 30TH JUNE, 1890.

LIABILITIES.
Notes of the bank in circulation \$ \$77,782.00
Deposits not bearing interest 932,065.93
Deposite bearing interest 2,810,071.62
Reserved for interest accrued on
deposits 43,454.19
Balances due other banks in
Canada
Balances due agents in Great
Britain 103,785.90
Dividends unclaimed 2,950.01
Dividend No. 46
Total liability to the public

8,362.33 200,000.00 29,878.00 381.71

31,875.55 329,698.00 minion Government notes.... Notes of and cheques on other ... banka 245,207.71 Balances due by other banks in Canada Balances due by other banks in 23.334.69 United States ..... 48,410.83 Assets immediately available...... 678,520.71 Loans and bills discounted cur-the bank Real estate other than bank pre-mises. Bank premises and furniture.... 9.000.00 180,000.00 72,515.56 Other assets ...... 85.570.095.93

\$0.248,022.64

E. E. WEBB, Cashier.

Quebce, 30th June, 1890.

It was then moved by the president, seconded by Hon. E. J. Price,

"That the report submitted to this meeting be adopted and printed for distribution among the shareholders."-Cavried.

Moved by John Breakey, Esq., seconded by John Sharples, Esq.,

"That the thanks of the shareholders be given to the president and directors for their valuable services during the year."-Carried.

Moved by J. H: Simmons, Esq., seconded by J. W. Henry, Esq.,

"That the thanks of this meeting are due and are hereby tendered to the cashier, managers and other officers of the bank, for their careful attention to its affairs."-Carried.

Moved by John Laird, Esq., seconded by Hon. John Hearn,

"That the meeting now proceed to the election of directors for the ensuing year, and that the ballot box for the receipt of votes be kept open until one o'clock, or until five minutes have elapsed without a vote being offered, during which time proceedings be suspended."-Carried.

The scrutineers appointed at the meeting reported that the following gentlemen were elected directors of the bank for the ensuing year:-Sir Alexander T. Galt and Messrs. E. Giroux, E. J. Hale, Hon. Thos. McGreevy, Hon. E. J. Price, A. Thomson, D. C. Thomson.

A vote of thanks to the Scrutincers was moved by Hon. E. J. Price, seconded by E. J. Hale, Esq., and carried.

Mr. Thomson having vacated the chair, and Hon. E. J. Price being called thereto,

Hon. E. J. Price moved, and Mr. D. C. Thomson seconded a vote of thanks to the president for his impartial conduct in the chair, which was carried.

J. G. BILLETT,

Secretary,

At a subsequent meeting of the new board of directors, A. Thompson, Esq., was re elected president, and Hon. E. J. Price, vice-president.

## Northwest Ontario.

The Rat Portage News says that the management of the reduction works being established at that place has been a botch from the start.

Capt. Lewis' new boat the Shamrock is nearly completed and will soon be running on the Lake of the Woods. She is 80 feet long and 20 wide.

## General Notes.

It appears, says the North British Agriculturist, that a domand for Canadian hay has sprung up in Glasgow, about nine or ten carloads of fine timothy being shipped on the steamer Sarmatian for Glasgow in nico large bales, and it is expected that more will follow.

The Toronto Trades and Labor Council protests against the practice of dry goods merchants fleecing their employees by the imposition of fines for infractions of rules, and cites a case in which a girl receiving \$1 50 a week was fined so often in one week that she only got 30 cents on pay night.

The latest issue of the Dominion Illsutrated is in variety of subject and in quality of artistic treatment one of the best yet published. There is a superb view on the Assiniboine river at Winnipeg. Old Nor'westers will prize the fine likeness of Sir George Simpson, now thirty years in his grave, but once the ruler of a sovereignty almost as large as Europe. In connection with it is given a view of Isle Dorval, his former residence, now that of Mr. W. G. Eadie. The rest of the number is largely devoted to yachting in Lake St. Louis, to lumbering and to the "Monument National" Celebration in Sohmer Park, Montreal-a gay scene, made charming by clusters of beauty. One of Hom's pictures serves as frontispiece. Address: Dominion Illustrated, 73 St. James St., Mon. treal.



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

**Red Cedar Shingles** 



• • NOW IN STOCK : • •

3,000,000 .:. RED CEDAR SHINCLES 100,000 Ft. RED CEDAR LUMBER FOR SASH AND DOOR FACTORIES.

⑦ TROMPT ⑦ SHIFMENTS. ⑦





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Agents Wanted in Unsccupied Territory.

ADDRESS:

## JAS. HADDOCK & CO., 271 Main Street, - WINNIPEG, Man.

## British Columbia.

B. Goulding, fruit, etc., Victoria, is dead. Richardson, physician, Revelstoke, has removed to Victoria.

A movement is on foot to establish a university for the province.

London Bros., gereral storekeepers, Ladner's Landing, contemplate selling out.

Sulley & Bryson's carriage works burnt out at New Westminster, will rebuild at once-

The real estate firm of King & James, Vancouver, has been dissolved by the withdrawal of King.

Harrington & Hasell, physicians, Victoria, have dissolved partnership; Hasell now in England.

Wm. Templeton, grocer, Vancouver, advertises stock for sale; closing out on account of ill health.

C. H. King, commission agent, Victoria, has taken G. C. Thompson into partnership under style of Thompson & King.

The Hamilton Powder Co. is erecting works near Nanaimo, to supply the B.C. trede. Part of the machinery for the works have arrived.

Steps are being taken for the incorporation of the Vancouver Loan, Savings and Trust Company, Limited, with a capital of \$500,000.

The contract for the construction of the New Westminster Water Works has been awara.d. The building and plant will cost about \$60 000.

A rool and unusually wet season has done some injury to crops, but the weather has been more favorable of late, and a good harvest is looked for.

The firm of Wright & Jamison, browers. New Westminster, has been dissolved; Wright retires f. om the business and R. Cochrano becomes a member of the firm. The business will be conducted under the pame of Jamieson, Cochrane & Co, The first large shipment of scrap iron from Vancouver to San Francisco is ready to be loaded on the vessels. Before the arrival of the next steamer about twice as much will be ready for shipment. The most of it comes from the various car shops along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The contract for the ferry steamer to ply on the Fraser river at Westminster, has been awarded to Reid & Currie and C.pt. Terhune, who put in a combined tender for the job. Reid & Currie will build the engines and Capt. Terhune the hull. The contract price was in the neighborhood of \$15,000.

The Vancouver News Advertiser says:-Mr. Miller, the owner of the Golden Slipper, on Texada Island, sent eight ounces of gold to Vancouver last week, which he had panned from his claim. The value of the gold is said to be over two hundred dollars, and was gathered in the course of four weeks.

Charles Bunting, customs inspector at Esquimalt, died recently. The deceased was one of the oldest residents on the Island, being among the first to engage in business at Victoria. He afterwards moved to Esquimalt where he received the appointment which he held till his death. He was a native of St. Johns, N.B.

The demand for fresh salmon for shipment easi ward has been in excess of the supply. The run of spring salmon in the Fraser river has dwindled away to small dimensions. Sockeye salmon usually arrive about the middle of July or carher, but they have not yet put in an appearance. This is the variety which makes up the principal pack of the canneries.

The strike at the Wellington collicries continues. The cottages occupied by the miners belong to the proprietors of the mine, and the tenants are to be evicted. The court has given a decision that the miners must vacate. An appeal is being made for ho<sup>1</sup>p in the nature of tents, etc., to shelter the people. Single men

were given three and married men ten days to vacate their dwellings.

The Fruit Growers' Association of British Columbia has issued a neat pamphlet, containing a list of premiums offered by the association for the exhibition to be held in the city of New Westminster on the 6th and 7th of August next. The list of prizes is more extensive than last year, and it is hoped to make this, the second exhibition, superior to anything of the kind over held in British Columbia.

The London, England, Financial News reports that C. D. Rand, of Vancouver, has succeeded in organizing and floating a strong financial corporation, to be known as the Vaucouver Land Securities Corporation. The share capital of the company is  $\pm 500,000$ , in 100,000 shares of  $\pm 5$  each, of which 33,000 shares, credited with  $\pm 1$ , as paid upon each share will be allotted to owners of part of the properties to be acquired by the corporation, as stated in the prospectus. The prospectus sets forth that the corporation has been formed for the purpose of purchasing and making advances upon the security of freehold properties in British Columbia.

## Union Bank of Canada.

This prosperous institution has now stood the test of time for a quarter of a century. The twenty-fifth annual meeting, held recently, shows that the affairs of the bank are still being attended with success. The net carnings exceeded those of the previous year, and when it is considered that last year was generally unsatisfactory throughout Canada from a business standpoint, this information will be specially pleasing. It shows that the business of the bank has increased during a poor year, and on a solid basis at that as a deduction has been made for doubtful dobts before the amount of net earnings was struck. The sum of \$50,000 has been added to the rest account, making this fund \$200,000. The Winnipeg branch of the Union, under the management of Mr. Patton, has onjoyed a prosperous season, and is steadily widening its influence.

## Nanaimo, B.C.

Nanaimo is located on the east coust of Nancouver Island, seventy-three miles north of Victoria. It is connected with the capital city by the Esquimalt and Nanaimo railway, over which there is a daily service. Steamers also run to Vancouver and New Westminster, thus giving direct communication with the two principal mainland ports. There are, also, occasional steamers to the local ports, and a regular steamer to Comox, a settlement and mining point farther north on the Vancouver Island. The line of steamers between Portland and Alaska also stop at Nanaimo, at well as steamers from Paget Sound ports. These regular steamers, together with steamers which come in to coal, and ships engaged in the export coal trade, make Nanaimo a shipping point of importance. There are always vessels in port 'sading coal.

#### COAL MINING.

To write about Nanamio without mentioning the coal mines, would be like writing a history of the United States without mentioning Washington. Nanaimo is a coal town, and the place owes its importance if not its existence to the coal mines. Nanaimo is the centre of the coal trail of British Columbia, in fact, until the Union mines were opened at Comox a year or two ago, it was the only point where coal mining development had been carried on to any extent.

Coal mining was inaugurated at Nanaimo by the Hudson's Bay Company in the early days. Later the Company sold out its interest to the Vancouver Coal Company. The mines have been worked for thirty or forty years, and there are now three companies operating in the district. The new Vancouver Coal Company succeeded to the property of the Vancouver Coal Company. This Company is mainly composed of British stockholders, aud Samuel M. Robins is superintendent of the mines and works. The Wellington Collieries are operated by R. Dunsmuir & Sons, of these mines John Bryden is the manager on the spot. The third company is the East Wellington Coal Company. The headquarters of the Vancouver Company is right in Nanaimo. The Wellington collicries have their headquarters at Wellington, six miles beyond Nansimo, where the Company has its own stores and shops and there is the terminus of the railway. The East Wellington Company's mines are located between Nanaimo and the Wellington mines. There is a fine double harbor, the portion extending to the We'lington mines being mown as Departure Bay. The average number of men employed in the mines is about 2,500. The coal is largely exported, San Francisco being the principal outside market.

The output of the British Columbia coal mines last year, according to the Government Inspector's report, is as follows: Nanaimo, 223,870 tons; Wellington, 273,383; East Wellington, 51,372; and Union mines at Comox, 31,204 tons; the total production for 1889 being thus 579,839 tons. The amount exported by these collieries was 443,675 tons, of which 417,-904 tons were shipped to California; and there were used for local consumption 124,574 tons. The coal mining interest will be dealt with in a separate article, and this brief reference will suffice at present.

## SAND STONE.

Coal is not the only export from the district. A very fine quality of sand stone has been discov red and recently the exportation of this article to the United Stat 7 has commenced.

Nauaimo does not now depend upon the mines alono. Quito a number of industries of one kind and another have grown up. These include a sawmill and sash and door factory owned by A. Haslam, a reference to which will be given in another article. There is also a foundry and machine shop owned by T. & N. Dobeson. This is a comparatively new industry, started about a year ago. A good deal of work is done for the mines and shipping.

An important industry is the British Columbia Tanning Company. This is a new company formed by local business men. The officers are J. Abrams, president and manager; A. Haslam, M.P.P., secretary; J. Pawson. treasurer; directors, J. W. Stirton, S. Brightman, E. Quennell, T. W. Glaholm. The tannery building has recently been completed and operations on menced. The main building is 48 t 80 feet in size, with four flats. Heavy stock mill be made principally. Sheepskin tauaing will also be done, and the company will make a specialty of tanning buckskin from the abundant local supply of deer skins obtainable. It is also the intention to establish a shoe factory 'a onnection, where shoes will be manufactured wholesale for the provincial trade. The manufacture of gloves and mitts will also be undertaken.

Among the other industries is a brewery, operated by J. Mahrer. Mr. Mahrer is endeavoring to work up a local company to manufacture lager beer. There are also soda water works, brickyard, marble works, harness shop, cigar factory, and other local industries. The Hamilton Powder Company is creating powder works near by, to supply the large quantity of powder used in the mines, and for the provincial trade. In furniture and upholstering there is considerable work done. In this line John Hilbert carries on business, in which he has been established six years. He has a very large stock. Mr. Hilbert is mayor of the place, to which office he was elected by a large majority. J. Hoskin, jr. also carries on business in furniture, crockery, house furnishing goods, stc. There are a large number of stores in all lines of trade, there being about 150 business institutions of one kind and another in the city. Among the principal business places are : Alex. Meyer & Co., general merchants; A. R. Johnson & Co., general merchants; S once. & Perkins, dry goods dealers and milluory. The latter firm carry a fine stock of goods.

Nanaimo has an unusually large number of hotels for a' town of the size. The Windsor House, kept by H. Dempsey, is the principal commercial house. The financial business of the town is looked after by a branch of the Bank of British Columbia. Nanaimo has a daily paper, the Free Press, published by Geo. Norris. A semi-weekly is also published. The Free Press is the old stand-by of the district. It has held the fort for the past sixte in years and has grown up with the place. Opposition papers have been started on several occasions, but they have each succumbed in turn, leaving Bro. Norris in undisputed possession of the field. Among the professional men of the place, E. M. Yarwood, barrister, will be found an agreeable and sociable gentleman, who is always pleased to give what information he can about the district to visitors, and in this direction he posesses quite a fund of knowledge.

#### PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Nanaimo has a board of trade of which the following are the officers: S. M. Robins, president; John Hilbert, vice-president; Marcus Wolfe, secretary-treasurer. Council: T. W. Glaholm, J. H. Pleace, Jas. Abrams, E. Pimbury, J. Mahrer, A. Haslam, G. Norris and J. Schl. The board was formed about a year ago.

The city has water works, and is lighted with gas. Electric light works are also being established. All these are owned by private companies, and they are paying institutions. At the last annual meeting of the gas company a dividend of ten per cent. was declared, and it was decided to increase the capital stock to \$100,000. In addition to the water works which can be used in case of fire, "here is a fire brigale, equipped with steam and hand engines, so that the city is well prepared to cope with fire.

A fine opera house has been erected by J. Mahrer, at a cost of \$35,000. It is a brick building with stone facings, and is fitted up in good style throughout. Mr. Mahrer is one of the public spirited men of the place, and he is not afraid to invest his money for the advancement of the city. Another prominent building is the post office, bui't out of stone quarried on the spot.

Nanaimo is a legal centro and head-quarters of a judical district. I' has a court house and resident judge, jails and other public offices. Nanaimo is also a port of entry, and has a custom house, and a resident consul representing the United States; also a Dominion Govern ment savings bank. The town has grown steadily with the development of the mining industry, and it figures very largely in the exports of the province. The population of the city, including the mines, is placed at between 7,000 and 3,000 sculs.

## Grain and Milling.

The people of the township of Oliver and of Neebing, Port Arthur district, Ont., are agitatlog for a grist mill.

The Smith Purifier Co. of Jackson, Mich., has renewed operations, the financial difficulties of the Company having been satisfactorily adjusted.

The roller mill at Russell, Man., must be finished by August 1st to secure the bonus of \$5,000. Every effort is being made to complete it in good time.

The American Elevator and Grain Trade, a monthly journal, devoted to the elevator and grain interests, is one of our most valued erchanges. It is published by Mitchell Bros. Company, at Chicago.

There are two elevators at Griswold, Man., one Ogilvie's and the other Govenlock's, and there is another in course of construction by the Keewatin Manufacturing Co., and another by W. P. Smith, making four in all.

A correspondent at Griswold, Man., writes:-"The Keowatin Milling Jo. are building a 35,000 bushel elevator here which will be completed in two weeks. W. P. Smith is also building a 30,000 bushel elevator here. This will make four elevators at this point with a joint capacity of 124,000 bushels. All will be required from the present outlook. W. Govenlock has had his elevator repainted and thoroughly renovated. Griswold expects to receive 1,000,000 bushels of wheat this scason.



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

## GreatNorthern R'yLine

With 3,300 miles of steel track it runs through 62 coun-tues in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Mon-tana, reaching all principal points srom St. Paul, Minne-spolia, West Superior and Duluth. It furnishes through close connections, the best and cheapest route to all points in Idaho. Utah, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia, Alaska, the Cana-dian Northwest and Manitoba. It is the only American line west of Chicago having a track taid with 75 pound steel rail and owning its entire magnificent equipment of elegant Dining and Sleeping Care, handsome Day Coaches and Free Colonist Sleepers It is the only line running through the great Milk River Reservation, with solid trains without change to Chinook, Benton, Great Fall, Helena and Butte. It has three lines in the Red River Valley, is the only line to the Turtle Mountains and has three lines in South Daketa.

Daketa

It reaches the largest area of free Government land of agricultural value now remaining in the country. It is the principal line to Lake Minnetonka and the

of Minnesota

or annesota. It is the direct route between St. Paul, Minneapolis, Anoka, St Cloud, Duluth, West Superior, Fergus Falls, Crookston, Moorhead, Pargo, Grand Forks, Gratton, Winnipeg, Devils Lake, Ellendale, Aberdeen, Huron, Waterbown, Sioux Falls and Sioux City. pleasure, fishing and huoting resorts of the Park Region

For rates, tickets, maps and guides apply to

H. G. MCMICKEN, General Agent, 376 Main St., Corner Portage Avenue.

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VESTIBULED TRAINS TEA **LAT** THESE go in service May 15th.

## Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Ry THE NORTHWESTERN LINE, The best equipped line to

CHICAGO, OMAHA AND KANSAS CITY. The ONLY line to Chicago running Pullman

The ONLY line to Chicago running Pullman and Wagner Vestibuled Trains. ATThese Vestibuled Trains are limited as to time but not limited as to number of passengers. All classes of Pas-sengers carrie1, with separate apartments for each class, and NO ENTRA FARES. Trains Eastward will run as follows: Leave Minnea-polis 6.50 p.m.; St. Faul 7.30 p.m. Arrive Milwaukee 7.60 Phra; Chicago 6.50 a.m. The Sleeping Cars on these trains have been prepared especially for this service, and lingrage Cars are the finest equipped trains of their class in the world Treforms at Lowers thars, and good on these Vestibuled Trains, cr n be secured at the following officers St. Paul, 159 East Third Street; Minneapolis, 13 Nicollet House Block, Duluth, 112 West Superior Street; also at St. Paul and Minneapolis Union Depots and at offices of connorting limes Sleeping car advertued time is the actual running

NOTE-The above advertised time is the actual running time, and the motto of the Northwestern Line is "AL-WAYS ON TIME." E. W. WINTE General T. -----

к,	F. B. CLARRE,	
Manager.	General Traffi	e Manager
W. TEASDAL	E. General Passen:	er Agent

# **Canadians**, Attention!



nearest railway agent or write to C. H. HOLDRIDGE,

Gen. Ticket and Pass. Agt., MINNEAPOLIS.

## Northern Pacific And Manitoba Railway.

TIME CARD.

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

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	North Bound			South	Bound
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# SWINFORCE General Agent, Minnipeg,

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J. M. OBAHAM, General Manager.

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