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BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Paid up Capital£1,000,000 Stg.
Reserve Fund.....£265,000 "

LONDON OFFICE—3 Clements Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.

COURT OF DIRECTORS—J. H. Brodie, H. J. B. Kendall, John James Cater, J. J. Kingford, Henry B. Farrer, Frederic Lubbock, Edward H. Glyn, Geo. D. Whatman, E. A. Hoare, G. Farrer.
A. G. WALLIS—Secretary.

Head Office in Canada—St. James St., Montreal.
R. E. Grindley, General Manager. E. Stanger, Inspector.

BRANCHES IN CANADA:

London. Toronto. St. John. Winnipeg.
Woodstock. Kingston. Fredericton. Brandon.
Brantford. Ottawa. Halifax.
Paris. Montreal. Victoria.
Hamilton. Quebec. Vancouver.

H. M. BREEDON, MANAGER, MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.
Agents in the United States—New York—H. Stikeman, and F. Brownfield Agts. San Francisco—W. Lawson and J. C. Welsh, Agts. London Bankers—The Bank of England—Messrs. Glyn & Co. Foreign Agents—Liverpool, Bank of Liverpool, Australia, Union Bank of Australia, New Zealand, Union bank of Australia, India, China and Japan—Chartered Mercantile bank of India, London and China, Agra bank, (limited). West Indies, Colonial bank. Paris, Messrs. Marcuard, Krauss et Cie. Lyons, Credit Lyonnais.

BANK OF OTTAWA

HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA.

CAPITAL PAID UP\$1,236,000
REST\$600,000

DIRECTORS:

CHAS. WAGER, President. - ROBERT BLACKBURN, Vice-President.
Hon. Geo. Bryson, sr., Alex. Fraser, Geo. Hay, John Mather, David MacLaren.

BRANCHES.

Arnprior, Pembroke, Carlton Place,
Hawkesbury, Kewatin, Winnipeg.
GEO. BURN, - - CASHIER.

AGENTS IN CANADA—Canada, Bank of Montreal;
" New York—Messrs. W. Watson and R. Hebden.
" CHICAGO—Bank of Montreal;
" ST. PAUL—Merchants National Bank;
" LONDON, Eng.—Alliance Bank.

WINNIPEG BRANCH.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

A General Banking Business transacted.
Accounts of Merchants, Traders, Manufacturers, Corporations and Individuals received on favorable terms.
Interest allowed on deposits.

Drafts issued on all the principal points in Canada, also on New York, Chicago and St. Paul and London, Eng. Letters of credit issued for use in Great Britain and elsewhere.

This Branch has special facilities for making Collections in Manitoba and North West Territories. Lowest rates are charged, and prompt remittances are sent.

F. H. MATHEWSON, Manager.

The Western Canada Loan & Savings Co.

CAPITAL, - - \$1,500,000.00.
RESERVE FUND, - - \$850,000.00.

HEAD OFFICES: Toronto, WALTER S. LEE, Man. Director.
BRANCH OFFICES: Winnipeg, - W. M. FISHER, Manager.

Moneys advanced upon Farm and City Properties, MORTGAGES, MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES & SCHOOL DEBENTURES purchased. Scrip held for use of Clients. Clients title deeds are not sent out of the Province but are lodged in the Company's vaults at Winnipeg, where they may be examined at all times. Agents at all principal points throughout the Province.

For further information write to the Manager of the Winnipeg Branch.

UNION BANK OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, - QUEBEC.

CAPITAL PAID UP - - \$1,200,000
RESERVE FUND - - - 225,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

ANDREW THOMPSON, President. Hon. E. J. PRICE, Vice-President.
Hon. Thos. McGreevy, D. C. Thomson, Esq., E. Giroux, Esq., E. J. Hale, Esq., Sir A. T. Galt, G.C.M.G.
R. E. WEBB, Cashier. J. G. BILLET, Inspector.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Alexandria, Ont. Montreal, Que. Smith's Falls, Ont.
Boisevain, Man. Moosomin, N.W.T. Toronto, Ont.
Carberry, Man. Neepawa, Man. Warton, Ont.
Iroquois, Ont. Ottawa, Ont. Winchester, Ont.
Lethbridge, N.W.T. Quebec, Que. Winnipeg, Man.
Merrickville, Ont. " (St. Lewis St.)

Foreign Agents: London—The Alliance Bank (Limited).
Liverpool—Bank of Liverpool (Limited). New York—National Park Bank. Boston—Lincoln National Bank. Minneapolis—First National Bank. St. Paul—St. Paul National Bank. Chicago, Ill.—Globe National Bank. Great Falls, Mont.—First National Bank.

The notes of this Bank are redeemed at par as follows: At Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., and Charlottetown, P.E.I., by the Bank of Nova Scotia. At Victoria, B.C., by the Bank of British North America.

OSLER, HAMMOND & NANTON

381 MAIN STREET,
WINNIPEG.

Osler & Hammond,

18 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

(Members Toronto Stock Exchange)

**BROKERS,
FINANCIAL AGENTS**

-AND DEALERS IN-

DEBENTURES, LAND, &c.

Real Estate Bought and Sold. Money to Loan.

E. B. OSLER. H. C. HAMMOND. A. M. NANTON.

ALLAN, BRYDGES & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

339 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man.

Municipal, School and other
Debentures negotiated.

SCRIP BOUGHT AND SOLD

Branch Office—CARBERRY, Man.,
R. T. Rokeby, Manager.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital authorized..... 2,000,000.00
Capital Paid up..... 1,900,000.00
Reserve Fund..... 950,000.00

DIRECTORS:

H. T. Howland, President. T. R. Merrit Vice-Pres.
William Ramsay, Robert Jaffray, T. R. Wadsworth,
Hugh Ryan, T. Sutherland Stayne

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.—D. R. Wilkie, Cashier.

B. Jennings, Asst. Cashier. E. Hay, Inspector.

BRANCHES IN ONTARIO.

Essex. Ingersoll. Rat Portage. St. Thomas.
Fergus. Niagara Falls. St. Catharines. Welland.
Galt. Port Colborne. Sault Ste. Marie. Woodstock.
Toronto. (Cor. Wellington St. and Leader Lane.
Yonge and Queen Sts.
Yonge and Bloor Sts.

BRANCHES IN THE NORTHWEST.

Winnipeg, Man..... C. S. Hoare, Manager.
Brandon, Man..... A. Jules, "
Calgary, Alta..... S. Barber, "
Portage la Prairie, Man..... N. G. Leslie, "
Prince Albert, Sask..... J. E. Young, "
Edmonton, Alta..... G. R. F. Kirkpatrick, "

Deposits received and interest allowed at current rates.
Municipal and Other Debentures Purchased.

Agents in Great Britain—Lloyd's Bank, (Ltd) 72 Lombard street, London, with whom moneys may be deposited for transfer by letter or cable to any of the above branches.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

Capital Paid Up, \$5,799,200. Rest, \$2,510,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—Andrew Allan, Esq., (of H. & A. Allan) President; Robert Anderson, Esq., Vice-President; Hector Mackenzie, Esq. (of J. G. Mackenzie & Co.); John Duncan, Esq. (of John Duncan & Co.); Jonathan Hodgson, Esq. (of Hodgson, Sumner & Co.); H. Montagu Allan, Esq. (of H. & A. Allan); John Cassils, Esq. (of Shaw Bros. & Cassils); J. P. Dawes, Esq. (of Dawes & Co., Lachine); T. H. Dunn, Esq., Quebec.

GEO. HAGUE, Gen'l Mgr. JOHN GAULT, Asst. Gen'l Mgr.
NEW YORK AGENCY—61 Wall Street.

WINNIPEG BRANCH.

The position of this Bank as to amount of paid-up capital and surplus is the second in the Dominion.

Particular attention given to collections from and throughout the Dominion and the United States. Ample facilities; low rates; quick returns. Buy and sell Canadian and foreign exchange. Interest allowed at most favorable rates on Savings Bank Accounts and Deposit Receipts. Accounts of Merchants, Manufacturers, Corporations and Individuals received on favorable terms.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

ARTHUR WICKSON, MANAGER.

-THE-

Manitoba Loan and Trust Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE: 230 PORTAGE AVENUE,

WINNIPEG. - MAN,

DIRECTORS.

R. T. ROKEBY, GEO. H. STREVEL,
President, Vice-President.

Alfred S. Patterson, James E. Steen, Robert F. Manning, Frank Burnett.

MANAGER.

W. BARCLAY STEPHENS.

A. C. MACPHERSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE

California, Messina and Tropical

FRUITS,

491 and 493 Main Street, - WINNIPEG, Man.

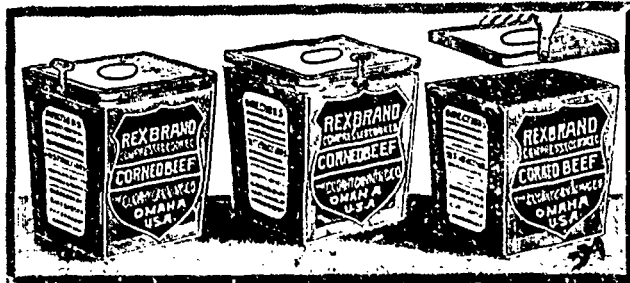
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NUTS OF ALL KINDS.

New Style Patent Key Canned Meats, Rex Brand.

—PACKED BY THE—
Cudahy Packing Co., South Omaha, U.S.A.

ORDER
REX BRAND
Patent Key.



ORDER
REX BRAND
Patent Key.

Retailers insist on having REX BRAND from your jobber. Every can guaranteed, and quality Strictly Uniform and Choice.

STOCK CARRIED BY

W. F. HENDERSON & CO., Wholesale Agents, **WINNIPEG.**

AMES, HOLDEN & CO., MONTREAL

The Ames, Holden Company,

WHOLESALE

Dealers in

BOOTS & SHOES,

83 Queen Street,

WINNIPEG.

JAMES REDMOND,
WINNIPEG.

C. FLUMERFELT,
VICTORIA.

Thompson,

Codville & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

26 McDermott Street,

WINNIPEG.

JAS PORTER.

W. M. RONALD.

PORTER AND RONALD

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

GROCKERY,

GLASSWARE,

CHINA,

LAMPS,

CHANDELIERS,

CUTLERY,

SILVER-PLATED WARE & FANCY GOODS

230 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG.

MILLER MORSE & Co

—WHOLESALE—

Hardware, Cutlery,

Guns, Ammunition,

Du Pont Gun Powder,

ETC.

Princess St., WINNIPEG.

J. H. ASHDOWN,

HARDWARE IMPORTER,

AND MANUFACTURER.

WINNIPEG, - MAN.

—DEALER IN—

**Iron, Steel, Hardware, Paints,
Oils, Glass, Varnishes, Fire
Brick, Fire Clay, Portland Cement,
Sewer Pipes, Etc.**

MACKENZIE & MILLS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

Special attention given to

Teas, Coffees, Canned Goods,

DRIED FRUITS, Etc.

CORNER KING AND ALEXANDER STREETS

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Ask Your Wholesale Grocer

—FOR—

Railroad and Steamship Brand

—OF—

MATCHES.

GUARANTEED SECOND TO NONE!

H. A. NELSON & SONS,

TORONTO. MONTREAL.

Mackenzie, Powis & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

FIRST CROP

NEW SEASON JAPANS!

Now in Store, consisting of Extra Choice to Good Medium Grades at Lowest Prices.

— ALSO NEW —

Congous, Assams and Ceylons.

Cor. McDermot & Princess Sts., WINNIPEG.

WINDOW GLASS

Single and Double Strength.

Polished Plate.

Enamelled and Colored Glass.

Mirrors, Etc.

Spring Shipments now in. Stock fully assorted. Orders Solicited.

G. F. Stephens & Co.

MARKET STREET EAST,

WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

CARSCADEN, PECK & CO.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

**CLOTHING,
SHIRTS**

—AND—

FUR GOODS

And Wholesale Dealers in Men's Furnishings.

WAREHOUSES:

WINNIPEG, Man.

VANCOUVER, B.C.

Factory—MONTREAL.

The Commercial

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

Tenth Year of Publication
ISSUED EVERY MONDAY

SUBSCRIPTION, \$2.00 PER ANNUM (in advance).

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Publisher.

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

WINNIPEG, JUNE 13, 1892.

Manitoba.

D. Phillips & Son are opening a tinware store at Dominion City.

Penrose & Co., butchers, Winnipeg, have sold out to C. L. Charrest.

B. McK. Gunn, butcher and contractor, Selkirk, has assigned in trust.

F. H. Francis, general store, Headingly, has closed out his High Bluff branch.

The stock of N. J. Peterson & Co., jewellers, clothing, etc., Winnipeg, has been sold to T. J. Adair.

Collins & Munro, general merchants of Miami, have purchased the store built by A. Wilson.

The effects of Rutley & McCaffrey, hotel, have been sold to G. F. R. Harris in trust for \$12,305.

A party of 163 German, Scandinavian and British immigrants arrived at Winnipeg Wednesday morning.

The estate of Gunne & Co., drugs, Glenboro, has been sold to Geo. H. Rogers & Co., Winnipeg, at 63 cents on the dollar.

T. A. Garland, general merchant of Portage, contemplates opening a branch store on the line of the C.P.R. in British Columbia.

Mr. Kobold, of Kobold & Co., Winnipeg, went west to Maple Creek on Wednesday, and expects to return with three cars of range cattle and a car of sheep.

A party of 60 men arrived at Winnipeg Tuesday last from South Dakota to prospect the country with a view to taking up land for themselves and their neighbors.

A party of fourteen visitors from the state of Michigan, arrived in Winnipeg last week. They come as delegates for residents of their respective districts, to look into the advantages of western Canada as a future home for Michiganers who contemplate leaving that state.

Parsons, Bell & Co., wholesale stationers, Winnipeg, have purchased 33 feet of land fronting on Princess street, corner of Baumtaylor, just across the street from their present quarters. It is their intention to build on this property next spring, as they find their present accommodation becoming limited.

Alex. McIntyre, lately in the wholesale liquor trade at Winnipeg, died on Tuesday morning last. Deceased has been in a weak state of health for some time. He came to Winnipeg in the seventies a poor man, but of late years has been one of our principal capitalists and property owners. The fine McIntyre block is a portion of his estate.

Selkirk Record. The Manitoba Fish Company's fleet started from Selkirk for the fishing stations on Lake Winnipeg on Monday. The outfit consisted of 10 steamers, fifteen fishing smacks and about 90 men. The Wm. Robison Fish Company's fishing fleet also started for the lake on Monday afternoon. The outfit consisted of three tugs, a refrigerator barge, seven sailing vessels and about 75 men. The Selkirk Fish Company started their outfit later in the week.

There is promise of a large crop of wild fruits this year, as there has been abundance of moisture and an absence of spring frosts since the fruit came into bloom. A late spring is always favorable to the fruit crop, as growth is retarded until the danger of frost is over. When growth starts in early the crop is in danger of being destroyed for the season by night frosts. Hay will also be an enormous crop this year. The hay crop is fully assured, as it is now past danger from drought.

Assiniboia.

R. J. Steele, druggs, Regina, has assigned in trust.

Eighty-two homestead entries were made at Regina last month.

Thorn & Upton have opened a butcher shop at Gainsboro, and J. W. Stevenson has opened a blacksmith shop at the same place.

The new firm of Hitchcock & McCulloch, bankers, are now doing business at Moose Jaw. Lafferty & Moore have transferred their agency to the new firm.

Alberta.

A. E. Waldon, druggs, Calgary, contemplates admitting a partner.

T. D. V. Dettler, dry goods, Red Deer, intends moving to Innisfail.

R. A. James, grocer, Calgary, contemplates admitting his son into partnership.

Moran Bros., plumbers, Calgary, Moran is retiring from the firm; style remains unchanged.

Samuel Parrish, grocer, flour and feed, Calgary, sold out grocery business to W. Putman & Co.

F. G. Davidson, general store, Saskatoon, has moved to Edmonton and started in the ivory business.

G. C. King & Co general dealers of Calgary, have admitted into partnership a Mr. Leakey, of Leicester, Eng. The firm will in future be known as King, Leakey & Co.

A New Winnipeg Industry.

The manufacture of beverages has become one of the most extensive industries in Winnipeg. From the number and extent of the manufacturing establishments in these lines, one would be led to suppose that the people of this country are heavy drinkers. The Winnipeg manufacturers, however, are confined to the milder sorts of beverages, ales and beers being the strongest kinds of liquid refreshments made here. In these goods the trade of the city is large. A very large business is also done in the manufacture of temperance drinks, and

this spring a new firm has been added to the list of local manufacturing establishments in the latter class of goods.

The new firm we refer to is O'Kelly Bros. & Co., who opened business in Winnipeg early in May, in the premises adjoining THE COMMERCIAL office. This firm carried on business formerly in the manufacture of aerated waters at Pembroke, Ontario. J. O'Kelly, while on a business trip to the west last winter, arranged with a number of Winnipeg dealers in aerated waters, to open a factory for the manufacture of these goods in Winnipeg. The firm therefore came here under agreement with a number of the largest dealers in the city, the dealers agreeing to purchase from the firm, and the latter agreeing to supply the goods at stated prices.

The premises secured were fitted up with the latest improved machinery, purchased in New York, and including two large gas generators and three cylinders, two bottling tables, steam bottle washer, etc. The latter is a very useful machine in an establishment of this kind, and does its work quickly and perfectly. There is also a special machine for bottling St. Leon water. This is a well known mineral water, which is received in barrels, from the springs in Quebec province. The building is furnished with steam for power and other purposes, and is well adapted for the business. The ground floor is 100 feet deep by 30 feet wide, and second floor, which is used for storage principally, the same size.

The principal goods manufactured by O'Kelly Bros. are champaign cider, cream soda, club soda, lemonade, sarsaparilla, ginger ale, etc; also brewed ginger beer, and St. Leon water is bottled on the premises. The firm has done a good trade from the opening day here, and the business is increasing. The business is largely in the city, but some mail orders are coming in, and now that the firm are getting established, it is the intention to give more attention to the country trade. J. O'Kelly, who is at present looking after the firm's interest in Ontario, will return to Winnipeg and start in to work up outside business. The establishment here is in charge of C. O'Kelly. Ed. Joly, who has had twenty years experience in Ontario, with this and other firms, is foreman of the establishment. Ten hands are employed in the works.

Winnipeg Wheat Inspection.

The number of cars of wheat inspected at Winnipeg for the two weeks ended May 28 and June 4, 1892, is given below with the grading of the same.

Grade.	May 28.	June 4,
Extra Manitoba hard	0	0
No. 1 hard	1	2
No. 2 hard	11	69
No. 3 hard	3	13
No. 1 Northern	4	4
No. 2 Northern	4	11
No. 3 Northern	0	3
No. 2 White fyle	0	1
No. 1 Regular	27	29
No. 2 Regular	10	4
No. 3 Regular	2	1
No. 1 Rejected	0	3
No Grade	0	6
Rejected	5	12
Feed Wheat	0	1
Total	72	169

Total inspected for the two weeks, as above, 231 cars. Inspected for the previous two weeks 123 cars. Total inspected for the corresponding three weeks of last year, 146 cars.

Campbell & Stevens, millers, Chatham, have dissolved.

James Dick, general store, Caledon, has removed to Melancthon.

McAulay, Pratt & Co., dry goods, Hamilton, have dissolved. Wm. McAulay continues the business.

The by-law passed last month by the Toronto city council to exempt from taxation the machinery, plant and tools of manufacturers has been pronounced by the city solicitor ultra vires so far as school rates are concerned.



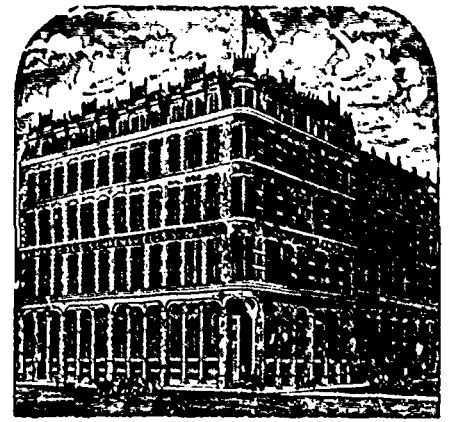
STOBART, SONS & CO

— WHOLESALE —

DRY GOODS

WINNIPEG, Man. ESTABLISHED 1874.

Travellers are now on the road with a full line of
Fall and Winter Samples.



MEMO—

S. GREENSHIELDS, SON & CO., MONTREAL, SORTING SEASON

Stock now Complete in all departments.
Letter orders receive careful and prompt attention.

— SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA FOR THE —

EVERFAST :- STAINLESS :- HOSEIERY.

Complete set of G. J. Redmond, Donaldson's Block, WINNIPEG.

Jas. O'Brien & Co.

— MANUFACTURERS OF —

CLOTHING

Montreal and Winnipeg.



HEAD OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY:
VICTORIA SQUARE. - MONTREAL.

McAlpine Tobacco Co.

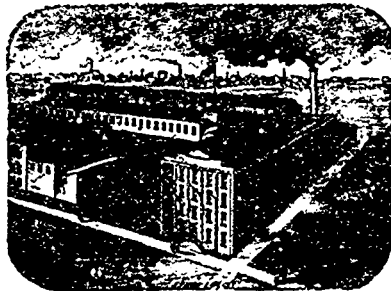
— MANUFACTURERS OF THE FOLLOWING UNEQUALLED BRANDS OF —

CHEWING and SMOKING TOBACCO.

CHEWING:

"BEAVER"
(In 18 lb. Butts)

TECUMSEH,' fancy
(In 10 lb. Butts)



SMOKING:

'SILVER ASH,' cut
(In 5 lb. boxes)

'Gold Nuggets,' plug
(In 18 lb. caddies)

If your wholesale man cannot supply these goods send for quotations **Direct to the Factory**
TORONTO, - - ONTARIO.

McIntyre, Son & Co.

Manufacturers' Agents and Importers of

DRY GOODS.

Specialties: LINENS, DRESS GOODS, KID GLOVES AND SMALLWARES.

Victoria Square, - MONTREAL.

J. M. MACDONALD, Agent for Manitoba and Northwest,

McIntyre Block, WINNIPEG, Man.

J. C. REDMOND, British Columbia Representative.

GENERAL HARDWARE.

Bar Iron,
Steel,
Metals,
House Furnishings, Cutlery
ETC., ETC.

Rice Lewis & Son

(LIMITED.)

ARTHUR B. LEE, President. A. BURDETT LEE, Sec. and Treas.

TORONTO.

Tees, Wilson & Co

TEA IMPORTERS,
70 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL.

LARGE STOCK IN STORE OF
CEYLON, ASSAM, CHINA AND JAPAN

TEAS.

Specially Selected for the Northwest.

Represented in Manitoba, Northwest Territories and British Columbia, by

D. C. MACGREGOR, - MCINTYRE BLOCK WINNIPEG

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, JUNE 13, 1892.

COMING TO THE EXHIBITION.

Several parties of delegates from the States, who are coming here to spy out land in the interest of themselves and their neighbors, will be in Winnipeg during exhibition week—July 25 to 29. This will be a good time for parties who wish to prospect this country, to come, as they will be able to see the country as it were in a nutshell. Almost every district of Manitoba and the territories will be represented at the Winnipeg Industrial, and the exhibition will afford visitors an excellent opportunity to compare the products of different sections, side by side. An intelligent investigator should be able to learn a great deal about the country, from a careful examination of the exhibits which will be on view. The display will afford a fair index of what the country can produce. The date at which the exhibition is to be held, will make it impossible to show what the country is capable of producing in some lines, such as vegetables for instances, but there will be exhibits in other directions, which will be more complete than could be shown at a fall fair. A personal visit to different sections of the country, will of course give visitors a great deal of information, which would not be learned at the exhibition. But many persons who might find it convenient to visit the exhibition would not have leisure to personally inspect a country, so vast in size and varied in resources as Western Canada.

We should have a large number of visitors from Eastern Canada at the exhibition. There are thousands of people in old Canada, who have but a limited knowledge of this portion of their country, and who could spare the time and afford the expense of a visit to Winnipeg. Such persons should make an effort to attend the Winnipeg Industrial, in order to acquire some information about Western Canada. It is always a praiseworthy object to seek to be well posted about one's country. If Canadians generally were better informed about their native land, there would be fewer national pessimists than we are now obliged to put up with. A visit to the Winnipeg Industrial would prove a revelation to thousands of our fellow citizens of the east.

The idea of inducing delegates to come during exhibition week, is also a good one. They will be able to acquire much information which may be made supplementary to any additional knowledge gained from an inspection of districts selected for a visit. Delegates should of course personally inspect a district, before recommending it to those whom they represent, as a particularly favored place. But the general and collective knowledge of the country, which they will learn at the exhibition, should be of material advantage to them in many ways, and should assist them in selecting the districts which they will visit for closer inspection. An effort should be made to have delegates at the exhibition from all quarters whence we are likely to draw good settlers.

It is hardly necessary to add anything to impress upon the people of Manitoba and the territories, the advantages to be gained from a good representation of exhibits from their respective districts. This is well understood. A good display from any section, will prove a valuable advertisement for the district.

LOW FREIGHT RATES.

In an article a few weeks ago, THE COMMERCIAL endeavored to show the value of the water route to the east, by giving figures at which it might be found possible to carry grain from Winnipeg to Liverpool. With the necessary improvements in the St. Lawrence canals, it was estimated that grain could be sent to Liverpool for 18c per bush. This price seems low, in comparison with the present rate of about 40 cents from Winnipeg to Liverpool, but it is not so low as it would seem in comparison with existing facts in other directions. Take for instance the rate in force last week from Chicago to Liverpool. The quoted rate, Chicago to Liverpool, was 17 to 17½ cents. This, it is true, is the lowest rate on record, but it shows what can, and is being done by the railways. But when it comes to the lake route rail rates are considerably discounted, the through rate from Chicago to New York, by the lake route to Buffalo, being 5½ to 6c per bushel for wheat. The cheapest route from Chicago is of course via the lakes to Buffalo, thence via the Erie canal or by rail to New York. It is said that wheat has been taken from Chicago to New York this season at 5 cents per bushel, and it has been carried from Chicago to Buffalo at 1 cent per bushel. With a low summer rate of say 3 cents from New York to Liverpool, and 5 cents Chicago to New York, it may be seen that wheat can be laid down at Liverpool, from Chicago, at very low figures. There are of course insurance, commission and terminal charges to add to these rates.

Winnipeg is an inland city, and is not like Chicago, situated on the St. Lawrence system of navigation. But this Chicago grain is subject to the railway haul from Buffalo to New York. By the improvement of the St. Lawrence canals, all railway transportation and breaking of bulk between Fort William and tide water would be done away with, and there would simply be the railway haul at this end. This would place Winnipeg in nearly as favorable a position as Chicago is now, in the matter of freight rates on grain. An 18 cent rate from Winnipeg to Liverpool in the future, with the required canal improvements carried out, would therefore compare with the 17 cent rate from Chicago to Liverpool.

PUBLIC ELEVATOR FOR WINNIPEG.

As intimated in THE COMMERCIAL last week, the prospect seems very good for the establishing of a large public elevator at Winnipeg. When the matter was first talked about last winter, it was thought by some that the Canadian Pacific railway people would be rather opposed to the enterprise. Any doubts in this direction, however, have now been set at rest, by the letter from the company, stating that a free site will be given, and that the company will give every assistance to the

undertaking. This will be reassuring to those who expected the railway people to oppose the enterprise. A committee of the grain exchange now has the matter in hand, with fair prospect of success.

The great need of a public elevator system at Winnipeg, was shown last winter. The grain trade of Manitoba was badly crippled all winter, owing to the overtaxed condition of the eastern connections of our railways. It was made evident that the export grain trade of the country would have to be done on a new and improved system. Instead of straggling car lots, shipments eastward would have to be made in straight export lots of single grades. An elevator at Winnipeg, it was shown, was necessary to facilitate the handling of our grain crop for export. Had such facilities existed here last winter, the trying difficulties which beset the grain men on all sides, would have been very considerably modified. The five elevators now at Winnipeg, are all required for milling and other local and private purposes. What is needed is a cleaning and handling elevator, with facilities for rapidly handling large quantities of grain. Such an elevator would relieve the grain men of the necessity of paying freight on tons of dirt shipped eastward in wheat, and would thus improve the condition of our wheat abroad. It would also enable grain shippers to collect their wheat here in car lots, from their various country buying points, and make it up in export lots of straight grades. This mode of shipping in large lots of single grades, has become an absolute necessity in the export grain trade. All the railways converge here, hence this is the most convenient point to make up export lots.

The establishment of an elevator here of considerable storage capacity, should be in the interest of the Canadian Pacific railway. Say that a blockade occurs at any point on the line between Winnipeg and Fort William, during the busy grain season. In such case an elevator at Winnipeg would prove a safety-valve to the company. Even a day's delay in the busy season would be a matter of some consequence. Should a prolonged delay occur at such season, there would be a great pile-up of grain somewhere, and at present there is no place for it but on track in the Winnipeg yard. An elevator at Winnipeg to turn the grain into, would prove a great advantage in such a contingency. The railway people no doubt appreciate this point, especially since they had it forcibly presented to them in the serious blockade in the Winnipeg yard last winter.

WHEAT PRICES.

The matter of wheat prices has again become a matter of intense interest in Manitoba to producers and people generally. Since the conclusion of seeding operations, wheat has been moving freely to market from first hands, the result showing that the quantity of wheat for summer marketing is very large, as has been all along estimated. The expectation of higher prices has no doubt led to the holding of more wheat in first hands than has been the rule in past years. The farmers appear now to have abandoned the hope of high prices, and are accepting present

values, which are considerably lower than they could have sold at last winter. Many of the farmers, however, were forced to hold, owing to their inability to get their wheat threshed sooner in proper condition. A considerable portion of the wheat now marketing is therefore from recent threshing.

The producers were so led into the belief of high prices, on account of the great prevalence of short crop literature last fall, that the values which have ruled on this crop, and especially of late, seem very unsatisfactory to them. The fact is, as THE COMMERCIAL maintained all along, that there was and is no shortage of breadstuffs in the world's supply for the crop year of 1891. The crop year is now fast nearing its close, with abundance of wheat in sight, and larger reserve stocks in the United States, to be carried over to the crop of 1892, than were available a year ago. Already there are predictions of a shortage of bread grains for 1892, but there appears to be no good reason yet to consider these reports at all seriously.

In this connection a few comparisons of prices may prove interesting. During the month of May at Chicago, the highest price touched for regular No. 2 wheat, June option, was 84½ cents; the highest price during May, 1891, for the same grade and option was \$1.07½; highest May, 1890, 99 cents; highest May, 1889, 84½ cents; highest May 1888, 90½ cents; highest May 1887, 90 cents. Lowest price for June option at Chicago, during May last 80½ cents; lowest May 1891, 98½ cents; lowest May 1890, 89½ cents; lowest May 1889, 77½ cents; lowest May 1888, 82 cents; lowest May 1887, 83 cents. This shows that the price at Chicago during May this year has ranged from 18½ to 22½ cents lower than during May of last year. With all the talk of high values, the price at Chicago has been lower during May this year than in any year for the past six years, except in 1889, when the range was ½ to 3 cents lower.

All other markets show similar conditions to that of Chicago. The following from the Liverpool *Corn Trade Review* of May 24 will show prices on the other side of the Atlantic on the date given, compared with prices a year ago:

	May 24	Year ago
Native Wheat (impl. avg.) per qr.	51/6	39/6
No. 1 Cali, per qr.	36/-	44/8
Australian, per qr.	36/-	44/8
No. 1 Cali in Liverpool, per cental.	7/4	8/8½
No. 1 Bombay, per cental.	7/2	8/5
Paris, current month, per qr.	42/-	52/3
Berlin, current delivery, per qr.	40/9	53/-
Pesth, M. June delivery, per qr.	50/1	37/6

It is not necessary to follow the comparison further. The result should show the producers of Manitoba the folly of placing any faith in irresponsible forecasts of prices, some of these forecasts being prepared by speculators with the object of misleading the people.

A leading agricultural paper in the United States, which imbibed the short crop theory in an acute form, denounced the leading commercial journals because they refused to support its views. It may be here noted that while the agricultural and the daily and weekly newspaper press generally adopted the short crop idea and predicted high prices, there were a few leading commercial journals which took a conservative and moderate view of the situation. The latter were charged with opposing the interests of the farmers, but time has shown whose views were the more reliable.

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

THE COMMERCIAL regrets the withdrawal of Senator Boulton's motion in the Senate at Ottawa to the effect that the time had come when bonuses of land grants to railway companies in Manitoba and the territories should cease. The motion was a most important one and a timely one. It is indeed high time that a halt was called in this matter of voting away the public domain. No question of more vital importance to the West, is before the people to-day. The dissipation of the public domain in Manitoba has gone on unchecked, with disastrous results to the province. Why is it that in Manitoba to-day, with but 150,000 inhabitants, there are no available free grant lands in the settled portions of the province? In these older settled districts there is abundance of unoccupied land. There is enough unoccupied land in the older settled portions of the province to support several times the population of these districts. There is considerable free grant land to be had yet, some of it of good quality, but it is in newer districts in the north, northwest and east. In what may be classed as the settled portion of the province, there is no free grant land, though there is a vast area of unoccupied land. The pick of the lands of the province have passed out of the hands of the government (that is the people) and is held by non-resident private parties and corporations. A decided stand should be taken in this matter of the public domain, and a strong effort should be put forth to stay this sacrifice of our public lands. It is time that all grants of land to railways and other corporations should cease, and the general land policy should be reformed, with a view to conserving the public domain for actual settlement. Supposing the millions of acres of unoccupied lands in the settled portions of Manitoba could be thrown open for settlement as free grant lands, would there not be an immediate rush of people to occupy these lands? Most assuredly there would be. The mistakes of the past cannot be all remedied, but an effort should be made to save the newer districts from the evil done in the best portions of Manitoba.

SEED GRAINS.

A matter of very considerable importance to Manitoba, was discussed at a recent meeting of the Dominion Millers' Association, held at Toronto, regarding seed grains. The discussion was concerning the large number of kinds of wheat grown in Ontario, many varieties of which are not valuable sorts. It was also stated that common varieties of wheat were sold by seedsmen, under new names, and farmers were imposed upon in this way. The Dominion Millers' Association is composed of eastern millers, and if this matter is of interest in Ontario, it is of greater interest in Manitoba. The millers proposed that legislation be sought, for the purpose of regulating the sale of seed wheat. They propose that all wheat be examined by a board appointed for the purpose, and that each variety be named by this board; also that a penalty be provided for selling any wheat under any other name than that by which it is officially known. This would protect farmers from having a poor variety of grain palmed off on them under some new name. Now that we have the experimental farm system established

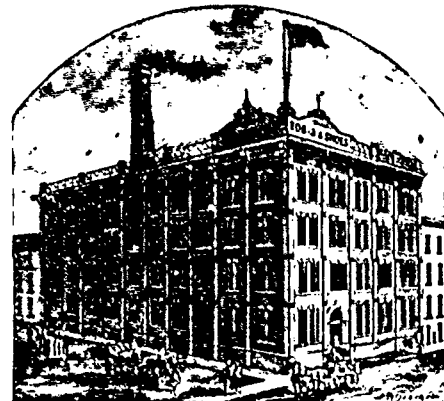
throughout the Dominion, and working so successfully, under the direction of skilled agriculturalists, it would be advisable for farmers to give attention to the varieties of grain experimented with at these farms, with a view to selecting the best varieties. Farmers should of course be encouraged in experimenting on their own account, with different varieties of grain; but at the same time it would be unwise for farmers to purchase largely of any alleged new variety of seed from promiscuous dealers, unless they have some record of the variety, and are sure it is the kind which it is represented to be. In some districts of the east, large quantities of very inferior wheats are grown, through the promiscuous sale of alleged new and choice varieties of seed wheat. It is time enough to take up a new variety of wheat, when some general knowledge can be had of its milling and other qualities. Without experimental farm systems now in operation, any really valuable wheat is not likely to remain long in the back-ground, and it is not necessary to take up the unknown varieties.

PLANTING TREES.

The present season has been a favorable one for planting trees. Up to the early part of last week, the weather was cool and moist, and growth was backward. There was a minimum of bright hot weather, and trees set out at the proper time, would have a splendid chance to make new root and take hold of the soil before the weather became warm and dry. Planting trees is something which should be encouraged here on account of the open nature of the country. We need trees to beautify and give a comfortable and home-like appearance to the country. There is a considerable variety of native and imported trees to select from, which do well here, and there is no reason why we should not have plenty of trees in a few years. The first thing necessary, however, would seem to be to educate the people in tree planting methods. A great deal of the tree planting that is done, might just as well not be done at all, because it is done at the wrong time and is not done properly. The bulk of the tree planting is left until too late in the season. Last week, with the weather scorching hot, people might have been seen all around Winnipeg setting out trees, which were out in full leaf and in blossom. This is folly. These trees should have been planted long ago, before the buds were bursting. Early spring planting is perhaps better in this country than fall planting, but careful fall planting is a thousand times preferable to summer planting, such as that done this time of year. Year after year this custom of planting trees after they are in leaf, may be seen going on in Winnipeg, and the people wonder why the trees don't grow.

As has been stated, this season has been a favorable one for planting trees, but this means for trees set out in proper season. There was ample time to plant the trees before the buds developed into leaf and new growth had started. Many people, however, seem to foolishly imagine that the time to plant trees is after the summer growth has started.

The sale of about 350 barrels of Newfoundland cod liver oil has taken place at Montreal at about 40c; holders are now asking 42½c.



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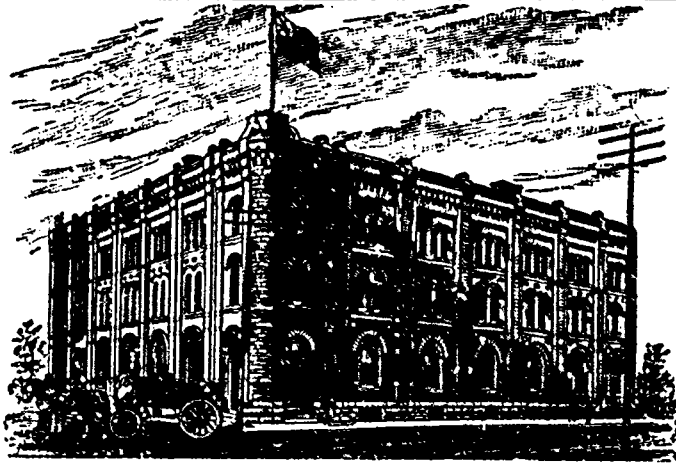
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MONTREAL.

Eastern Business Changes. ONTARIO.

J. B. Thompson, jeweller, Orillia, is dead.
 J. M. Lammond, tins, Galt, has assigned.
 Vicor Turgeon, groceries, Cornwall, is away.
 P. B. Ward, planing mill, Toronto, has sold out.
 Isaac McNeely, general store, Omemee, is dead.
 W. J. Bryantou, furniture, London, has assigned.
 Delfch & Co., dry goods, Toronto, have assigned.
 Wm. Martin, groceries, Toronto, has assigned.
 M. C. Collins, groceries, Peterboro, has assigned.
 J. T. Carmichael & Co., groceries, Petrolia, sold out.
 J. P. Brownlee, hardware, Kincardine, has sold out.
 P. G. Marantette, shoes, Belle River, has assigned.
 R. S. World, general store, Kinmount, has assigned.
 W. S. Ramsay & Co., sawmill, Sutton, have assigned.
 T. A. Wilson, groceries &c., Brampton, has assigned.
 G. B. Splane, carriages, Smith's Falls, has assigned.
 McNeill & Coleman, general store, Zurich, sold out.
 A. E. Lewis, groceries &c, Swenborg, has sold out.
 Macdonald Bros., mens' furnishings, Ottawa, burned out.
 Chas. Knees, leather, Milton and Toronto, has sold out.
 H. B. Horton & Co., groceries, Collingwood, has assigned.
 T. H. Duncombe, drugs, St. Thomas, burned out—insured.
 Andrew Tait, lumber, Orillia, saw mill burned. Insured.
 E. E. Mills & Co., general store, Kinmount, have assigned.
 Vanzant & Reesor, hardware, Markham, have dissolved.
 Dunsmore Bros., stove and tins, Stratford, have dissolved.
 Grant & Hiffe, groceries &c, Ottawa, closed by mortgagees.
 Robt. Young, shoe, Alliston. Called meeting of creditors.
 R. M. Mowat & Co, hardware, Trenton, offering compromise.
 John Camelford, carpet manufacturer, Paris, has given up business.
 John Doty Engine Co., machinists, Toronto. Liquidator appointed.
 Jas. Eaton & Co., dry goods, Toronto. Fire loss covered by insurance.
 J. D. Teetzal, general store, Morpeth, has sold out to A. D. Patterson.
 Jacob Wardeil, dry goods &c, Toronto, stock sold under chattel mortgage.
 Hancock Bros., hardware, Toronto have compromised at 33 cents on the dollar.
 Tierney Bros., liquors & teas, Kingston. Owen Tierney (sole partner) is away.
 Mitchell & Danford, woolen manufacturers, Madoc, have been succeeded by J. S. Danford.
 Sheldon & Hawley, fancy goods, Niagara Falls, have dissolved. G. W. Hawley continues.
 Lakefield Lumber & Manufacturing Co. Ltd, Lakefield, have sustained loss by fire. Fully insured.
 Musson & Morrow, commission, tea, &c. Toronto, have dissolved. Style now Geo. Musson & Co.

Jacob Wardell, dry goods and groceries, Toronto, has assigned.
 J. S. Earle & Co, dry goods, Watford, Stock sold to Dr. McLeay.
 W. H. Bartlett, shoes, Brampton. Called meeting of creditors.
 W. J. Fowlds & Son, lumber, Hastings. Burned out—insured.
 W. Tilden, general store, Rondeau, has moved to Blytheswood.
 Hewitt, Fysh & Co., confectionery, St Thomas, closing out business here.
 W. O. McKay, hotel & liquors, Ottawa, has sold liquor store to Ringor & Allard.

QUEBEC.

Mrs. Jos. Huot, shoes, Montreal, sold out.
 Francois Courtoan, shoes, Montreal, sold out.
 J. T. Marchessault, drugs, Coaticook, is dead.
 A. Lylonde, dry goods, Montreal, damaged by fire
 P. Morin & Co., grocers, Montreal, have dissolved.
 A. H. Ouimet, dry goods, Montreal, has assigned.
 Alphonse Charlebois, general store, Laprairie, is dead.
 Drolet & Feere, dry goods, Montreal, have assigned.
 E. A. Whitehead & Co., leather, Montreal, sold out.
 George Latour, general store, Joliette, has assigned.
 H. & A. Allan, shipping, Montreal, have dissolved.
 Gordon, Hall & Co., grocers, Montreal, have dissolved.
 M. Aubin, produce, etc., Montreal, has compromised.
 Imbleau, Leroux & Co., hardware, Montreal, have assigned.
 Dr. J. A. Morin, druggist, Quebec, sold out to J. B. Morin.
 The Canadian Grocers Book Co., Montreal, have dissolved.
 F. & J. Prieur, gents' furnishings, Montreal, have dissolved.
 Drolet & Frere, dry goods, St. Henri, (Hochelaga,) assigned.
 Hebert & Bizinet, dry goods, Montreal, damaged by fire.
 Mrs. C. Comstock, saw and grist mill, Smiths Falls, burned out.
 Schueider & Forber, teas, etc., Montreal, giving up business.
 L. O. H. Langlois, general store, St. Hugues, meeting of creditors held.
 Imbleau, Leroux & Co, hardware, Montreal, have obtained an extension.
 Jos. Fournier, grocer and butcher, St. Louis de Mile Ead, damaged by fire.
 Wulff & Co., commission, etc., Montreal; J. F. Wulf, of this firm, is dead.
 L. Dasieltz, general store, St. Leonard, moved to St. Clothilde de Horton.
 Leon. Larochele, general store and tanner, St. Henri, (Levis,) demand of assignment.
 Edward Guilbault & Fils, shoe manufacturers, Terrebonne and Montreal, have assigned.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Michael Walsh, contractor, Halifax, has assigned.
 Rhodes & Co., grocers, Halifax, have assigned.
 C. R. McLellan, carriages, Amherst, has assigned.
 C. F. Black, grocer, Amherst, has sold out Springhill business.
 B. W. Ralston, grocer, Amherst, sold out to E. L. Black and assigned.

Hurtley Bros., general store, Parrsboro, have sold out.
 P. W. Gruchy, fish, etc., D'Escurse and Ingoniche, has assigned.
 J. J. Carnell, carriages, Halifax, stock, etc., advertised for sale by tender.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

J. A. Sissett & Co., general store, Apohaqui, sold out.
 George Simpson, general store, Newcastle, is dead.
 Morrison & Clark, general store, Oak bay, have dissolved.
 James Skene, woolen mills, Pennfield, burnt out; insured for \$4,000.

Bank Meeting.

The annual meeting of the bank of Montreal was held at Montreal on June 8. Sir Donald A. Smith, president, in the course of his speech, he said: The country had steam connection with China and Japan, and it should be able to add a fast line of steamers from Europe to Canadian ports. The advance of Canada in material progress would be such as they had very little idea of at the present moment. To meet the development in the newer parts of the country, branches of the bank had been established at Fort William, the head of Lake Superior, which must become a great port and a very large place in the course of a few years, owing to its being the chief shipping place for grain in the Northwest. Another branch had been established at Nelson, B. C., the centre of the great Kootenay mining district. The agency had been opened not because they expected to make a very large profit at first but to be ready for business which must of necessity arise as the surrounding country was developed and it was a fact that the Kootenay country was one of the richest in America in minerals. Sir Donald also alluded to the superior class of emigrants, and to the fact that the west was being settled. The old board of directors was re-elected as follows: Sir D. A. Smith, Senator Drummond, A. T. Patterson, Hugh McLennan, E. B. Greenshields, W. C. McDonald, R. B. Angus, W. H. Meredith and Sir John J. C. Abbott.

Wool Prices.

The wool market continues very firm, both here and abroad and the advance gained at the last London sales has been maintained up to the present. Whether it will be altered at the next London sales, which begin on the 14th instant, and at which 390,000 bales will be offered, is a difficult question. Advices by mail confirm what was said about the Antwerp sale, the advance there having been about 5 per cent. An element of strength is the large buyers at the London sales by Continental houses of wool at the advance, which will make them anxious to bolster up prices, so that their English rivals may not be able to buy the raw material cheaper than they have already done. The feeling appears to be that the next sales will not see any further advance, but that present prices will be maintained. On our local market, stocks have been increased by the arrival of the two cargoes direct from the Cape, a good proportion of which had, however, been sold to arrive. Cables from the Cape state that wools of a similar quality to these cargoes are now from 3d to 1d per pound higher in price. No further cargoes can arrive directly from the Cape for another 3 months. Reports from the factories state that stocks, except in some of the large mills, are very light, but that manufacturers are only disposed to buy as they get orders themselves, and will not purchase ahead at all. Some small sales have been made during the week at our quotations, but sales are not being pushed at all. We quote: Greasy Cape, 15c to 17c; B. A. scoured, 33c to 38c; Chilean merino, 15c to 16c; Northwest, 15c to 17c.—*Montreal Trade Bulletin.*

The Sale of Tobacco to Minors.

The grocery and general store trade in this province must keep in mind the act passed in the last session of the Ontario legislature to prevent the sale of tobacco to minors. As it comes in force the first of next month, its provisions ought to be known to all traders concerned. The following is the wording of the act:—

1. Any person who either directly or indirectly sells or gives or furnishes to a minor under eighteen years of age cigars, cigars or tobacco in any form, shall on summary conviction thereof before a justice of the peace be subject to a penalty of not less than \$10, or more than \$50, with or without costs of prosecution, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for any term not exceeding 30 days, or to both fine with or without costs and imprisonment to the said amount and for the said amount and for the said term, in the discretion of the convicting magistrate. And in case of a fine, or a fine and costs being awarded, and of the same not being upon conviction forthwith paid, the justice may commit the offender to the common goal, there to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding thirty days, unless the fine and costs are sooner paid.

2. This act shall not apply to a sale to the minor for his parent or guardian under a written request or order of the parent or guardian.

3. A person who shall appear to the magistrate to be under 18 years of age, shall be presumed to be under that age unless it is shown by evidence that he is in fact over that age.

4. This act shall go into effect on the 1st day of July, 1892.

The traders who hold licenses to sell tobacco in towns and cities where such sale is subject to municipal regulation, are permitted by those licenses to sell to all minors over 14 years of age. The municipal act gives to towns and cities the power to regulate the tobacco trade for minors up to that age. It will therefore seem that there is a collision of authority between the provincial and municipal law, the former prohibited sale to minors between fourteen and eighteen, and the latter permitting it. In the issue of Toronto licenses it is intended that a stamp shall be placed on each license stating the provincial law on the subject, which it will be advisable for the licensed trader to give the preference to. In places where licenses are not issued to tobacco dealers there is but one course open, and that is not to sell to anybody below eighteen years of age.

A by-law is now in course of legislation by the Toronto city council to further regulate the sale of tobacco to minors under fourteen years. It is directed against automatic means of selling cigarettes. Some dealers evading the by-law by placing cigarettes in one of those niches in the slot machines, and allowing the machine to do the business. This by-law brings that trade under the general city by-law governing the tenure of licenses.—*Grocer.*

The Far North Country.

On the subject of Wm. Ogilvie's exploratory survey last summer in the far country between the Peace and Laird rivers, on the east side of the Rocky Mountains, the interior report says: "The object of the expedition was to examine that part of the country between Peace and Laird rivers in the vicinity of the 120 degree meridian west of Greenwich, and obtain as much information as possible concerning it. This involved a journey of upwards of 250 miles through country of which very little has heretofore been known. About two-thirds of this journey was accomplished in the canoe, the remainder across country on foot. Nearly the whole distance is thickly wooded, and in many places would yield much excellent lumber, which will in due time be serviceable. Unfortunately the water system on which it is situated flows to the Arctic ocean, which practically

shuts it out of existing markets. The general character of the soil is fair, much of it wood; there are, however, many extensive swamps covered with a deep growth of moss and small timber, which detract from the value of the country generally. Mr. Ogilvie believes that most of these can, whenever it is found necessary, be drained, and when this is accomplished it is probable they will as has been the case elsewhere, prove to be as good if not better than the rest of the country. Climatic conditions aside, the general character of this tract resembles very much the country along the Athabasca and lower Peace rivers. Mr. Ogilvie passed through it at a time of the year (October) when a simple record of temperatures would not be a reliable indication of its suitability for agricultural purposes; but judging from the flora he is of the opinion that the conditions are just as favorable as in a similar latitude on the Athabasca and upper Mackenzie, from which it will be seen the agricultural possibilities are greater than would be supposed taking latitude into consideration, though not favorable enough to warrant advice to go beyond the millions of acres of fine agricultural land already surveyed and settled in this region.

Lieutenant-Governor Schultz in his report upon the district of Keewatin says:—

With reference to what I stated in my annual report of 1890, I have since received from Churchill and other quarters fuller information, and hence advised you that, while American whalers have ceased to visit that part of Keewatin sea coast south of the mouth of Chesterfield Inlet, it is simply because they have exhausted that area and confined their efforts to the still more northern Canadian waters of Fox and other channels, Rowe's Southerly and Lyon Inlet, leaving the more southerly waters referred to, in which they had carried on their operations without slightest reference to the distance from shore; while to enable them to avoid late navigation of Hudson Straits they frequently wintered, as I advised you, in one of the harbors of Marble Island, where they traded to the Esquimaux with goods upon which no duty was paid, thus violating the revenue laws of Canada, and injuring the trade of a Canadian English company who traded with goods upon which duties had been paid."

South Australian Wheat Crop.

According to official returns just issued at Adelaide the yield per acre of the late wheat crop of South Australia was on 4 bushels 9 lbs against 5 bushels 37 lbs last season. Taking the average this season at 1,700,000, the total crop works out 7,000,000 bushels, against 9,400,000 bushels in 1891, and 14,600,000 bushels in 1890. The most recent estimate of the export surplus was 670,000 qrs, including the carry-over stock; this will now have to be reduced to 500,000 qrs, say roughly 100,000 tons. Further European requirements of Australasian wheat will, therefore, have to be met in the main by Victorian and New Zealand shippers, and it is likely that the latter crop will not be shipped freely until August-September, when it may be in condition.—*Liverpool Corn Trade News*, May 24.

British Grain Trade.

The *Mark Lane Express*, of June 6, in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says: "The hay and oats crops threaten to be very short, but the next seven weeks may bring the yield of wheat and barley nearly up to the mean. Expectations of full crops have, however, been abandoned. The deliveries of English wheat during the past month were unexpectedly heavy, averaging nearly 200,000 qrs a week. Foreign wheats are depressed, and have declined 1s at Hull, though at London they are no cheaper. At Liverpool California wheat is firmer, and American red winter at Manchester is steady. The downward limit of American produce seems to have been reached.

America practically controls the trade. India is shipping 200,000 qrs weekly, which is 50,000 qrs below June, 1891, when prices ranged much higher, the quotations then being 4s per qr, against 32s per qr now. The recent sales of flour have been at extremely low rates. The spring grain trade is unsettled. Beans, peas and flax seed have declined 6d. Corn has advanced 3d."

Grain and Milling.

The *Virten Chronicle* recently had a very fair article upon wheat prices to Manitoba farmers, and the general relationship between the farmer and the grain dealer. It is customary with some papers and many individuals to take sides with the farmers against the grain men in furthering the belief that the former do not get legitimate values for their grain. In fact the belief held by some farmers that they are badly used in this matter, is very largely due to the encouragement given to this belief by others, who wish to keep on the smooth side of the farmer. The *Virten* paper, however, states the case very fairly. In the matter of the farmer shipping his own wheat the *Chronicle* says that when reporting the extra 5 cents which he made by shipping himself, the farmer is very liable to overlook the expense of insurance, interest, etc., and loss from shortages.

A meeting of the members of the Winnipeg grain exchange was held last week and the question of securing a large public elevator for Winnipeg was fully discussed. A committee composed of D. G. McBean, G. R. Crowe, N. Bawlf, A. McGaw and A. Atkinson was appointed to confer with Supt. Whyte, of the Canadian Pacific railway.

At Chicago during May July wheat ranged from 80½ to 84½ cents. This shows a steady market for the month. During May, 1891, the range for July option was from 97½ to \$1.06½; May 1890, from 88½ to 9½; May 1889, 75½ to 80½ cents; May 1888, from 83 to 91½; and during May 1887 from 83½ to 88 cents per bushel.

N. Bawlf, grain dealer, Winnipeg, contemplates the erection of a fine block on his Princess street property, the buildings upon which were recently burned. He is negotiating with the board of trade and grain exchange for quarters in the proposed building.

The new mill being built at Portage la Prairie, Man., by the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, is nearing completion.

The elevator being built at Miami, Man., by Carson Bros., with a capacity of 30,000 bushels, is being pushed to completion.

The Manitoba and Northwestern.

A deputation of members consisting of Ross, Daly, Macdonald, Wallace and Senator Lacey, waited upon the Premier, and Messrs. Foster and Haggart, at Ottawa last week, to urge that the Manitoba and Northwestern railway be accorded the same privileges in the matter of carrying supplies, stores, etc., as the Calgary and Edmonton and the Regina and Long Lake railways, viz., \$50,000 a year. It is said that if this subsidy is granted, the road will be extended to Prince Albert this year. The country through which the extension would run is unsurpassed, and the Manitoba Northwestern is perhaps the best colonization railway in the west to-day, so far as refers to the opening up of the new region beyond the present terminus of the road. *THE COMMERCIAL*, while opposed to land grants, approves of reasonable assistance to colonization roads, and an annual subsidy until such time as the road can be made a paying property, appears to be a good way of giving assistance.

The partnership carried on under the firm name of Smalley & Chantler, general merchants, Westbourne, Manitoba, has been dissolved. The business will be carried on in the old premises by A. E. Smalley.

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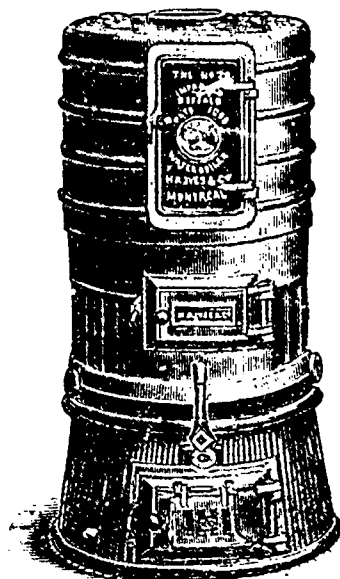
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We will be in the market this season as usual for all classes of Wool, and are prepared to pay the highest market prices.



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WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS
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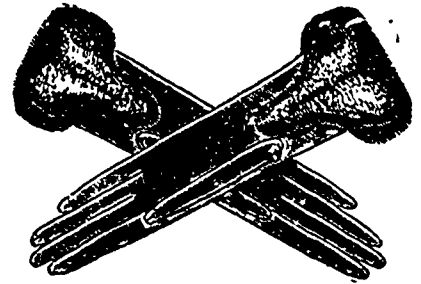
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They also control the output of

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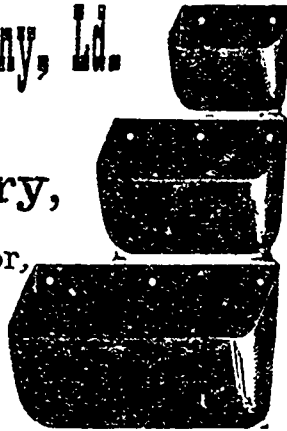
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MERCHANTS ASK YOUR JOBBER FOR THIS BRAND.

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WINNIPEG MARKETS.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, June 11.

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

The weather has at last set in warm enough to please those who were desiring a higher temperature. The week was very warm, and there was a lively business in the green fruit trade as a consequence, lemons especially being in brisk demand. The grocery branch is steady and without important features. Hardware is moving fairly, but the general report is not better than last year. Sorting trade in dry goods is not particularly active. One of the features of this season is the scarcity of eggs. The time is now past for any reasonable expectations of large receipts of eggs. The supply has been limited all the season to barely meet local requirements from day to day, and prices have been high right along, which has no doubt curtailed consumption. Very few eggs have been limed for future use. Eggs could have been brought in from Ontario to undersell local stock, but dealers expected that the scarcity was only temporary, and that there would be a rush of receipts in a few days, hence they were afraid to bring in supplies from the east. The time for a rush, however, has now gone by. Receipts of other produce are about normal. Wool is marketing, but quotations are low. The grain movement is quite brisk again. Marketings at country points have been quite large, and the movement has been as heavy as during part of the winter season, while the quality is averaging as good if not better than could have been expected. The fuel supply for Winnipeg is a matter which is causing some interest. Wood is scarce and higher in price than has ruled of late years. Citizens are looking forward to the arrival of Souris coal, on the completion of the railway to this coal region, which will be shortly. Immigration, while not so heavy as in the early spring, is keeping up fairly well. Several parties of British and European, and also a number from the United States, have arrived during the week. The weather has been very favorable for the crops, which have forged ahead wonderfully. Wheat in many districts is farther advanced than at this date a year ago. In fact this is almost the general report. Despite all the grumbling about the late spring, the crop outlook is more than usually hopeful. Even some of the pessimistically inclined are beginning to admit what THE COMMERCIAL claimed all along, that the conditions this spring have been favorable to a good crop for the greater portion of the county, the only exception being the delay in seeding on low land.

DRY GOODS—The warm turn in the weather is expected to liven up business in sorting lines. Advices from the east report a sharp advance in colored cottons, including a 1/2c advance on flanellettes. As all the mills are now in the hands of the combine, there is nothing but to accept the terms and prices offered. An advance in the manufactured article, in the face of the very low values of raw cotton, is something that only a complete combine can engineer. Cashmeres are also reported 12 to 15 per cent. higher east.

DRIED FRUITS—Dried apples are offering low-

er. Some brand of Valencia raisins are obtainable as low as \$1.30 to \$1.40 per box. Dried apples, 5 1/2 to 6c; evaporated, 8 1/2 to 9c; figs, layers, 11 to 15c; figs, cooking, 4 to 6c; dates, 6 to 8c. Valencia raisins, new, \$1.60 to 1.75 per box; Sultans, 11 1/2 to 12c per pound. Currants, 6 to 7; prunes, 6 to 10c. Evaporated fruits are quoted; apricots, 11 to 13c; peeled peaches, 17 1/2 to 18c; unpeeled peaches, 12 to 12 1/2c; pitted plums, 11 to 11 1/2c; cherries, 13 to 13 1/2c; pears, 12 1/2 to 13c; nectarines, 11 1/2 to 12c; raspberries, 18 to 20c.

GREEN FRUITS.—There has been a lively demand for lemons, in consequence of the warm weather. Lemon prices are firm, and expected to be higher. California cherries are arriving freely and are cheaper. Strawberries have been coming along fairly freely. Prices: Apples, \$5 per barrel for indifferent stock. California seedling oranges, \$4.50 for good stock, with some qualities offering lower. Navel oranges, \$4.50 to \$5.25. Messina lemons, \$5 to \$5.50. Bananas, \$3 to \$3.50 per bunch. Florida tomatoes, \$5 per 40 pound case. Strawberries, \$4.25 to \$4.50 per crate of 24 boxes. Cherries, \$2.75 to \$3 per box, as to quality. Maple sugar, 9 to 11c lb; maple syrup, \$1 to \$1.30 a gal, in tins.

FISH—The market has been very well supplied with fresh fish. Whitefish are easier. Prices are: Pickerel, 5c; trout, 9c; whitefish, 5 1/2 to 6c; B.C. salmon, 14 to 15c; cod and haddock, 10c, mixed river fish, 4c lb; these being fresh. Smoked white, 10c; smoked goldeyes, 35c per dozen. Labrador herrings, salt, \$4.75 to \$5 per barrel; boneless codfish, 8 to 8 1/2c. lb.

GROCERIES.—The local grocery trade is steady, and without specially interesting features. Some lines of dried fruits are offering lower. New Japan teas are now being figured upon. In the Winnipeg market prices are: Granulated 5 to 5 1/2c; lumps 5 1/2 to 5 3/4c; powdered 7 to 7 1/2c; yellow 4 to 4 1/2c; sugar syrups 2 1/2 to 3 1/2c per lb.

NUTS—Fancy stock is quoted: Taragona almonds per pound, 18 to 19c; Grenoble walnuts, per pound, 17 to 18c; polished pecans, 20c; Sicily filberts, large, 14 to 15c; Brazils, 15c; chestnuts, 15c; peanuts, green, 14 to 15c; peanuts, roasted, 16 to 17c. Some stock may be had at 3 to 5c per pound under these quotations. Coconuts, \$9 per 100.

PAPER AND STATIONERY—This is rather a quiet season in the stationery trade. The only feature of interest is the arrival of new goods for the holiday trade. Holiday goods are arriving fast, and stocks are expected to be complete in two or three weeks. It seems rather early to be talking of holiday goods, but it is the custom of the trade in this as in some other branches, to be six months or more ahead of the season.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

GENERAL WHEAT SITUATION.—Wheat prices have averaged a little better this week, owing to the advanced values reached on Tuesday, though by Friday prices were just about the same as the same day of the previous week. On Monday United States markets were lower, closing 1c or more under Saturday's closing prices. Weather reports were favorable to the crop in the United States, and receipts at Minneapolis and Duluth were large, Minneapolis receiving 647 cars, Duluth 171 cars, Sunday and Monday receipts. The visible supply statement on Monday showed a total of 27,910,000, being a decrease of 1,612,000 for the week. The total visible a year ago was 16,477,000 bushels. On Tuesday there were various factors at work to effect prices. The Hatch bill at Washinton, regarding speculative business, was a disturbing influence in United States markets, the bill having passed the House, but it was claimed that it would be thrown out by the Senate. The bill aims to suppress speculative transactions. Cables were irregular. Liverpool 1/2d higher. Crop reports were unfavorable. Buying by shorts assisted the advance in prices,

which closed about 2 to 2 1/2c higher in United States markets. On Wednesday prices were lower, and a portion of the gain on Tuesday in United States markets was lost, prices closing 1/2 to 1 1/2c lower. Some unfavorable European crop news was in circulation, and there were rumors of bank difficulties in London. Liverpool was 1/2 to 1d higher. The Oriental bank difficulties, of London, England was a disturbing feature, though this was offset by higher cables. On Thursday United States markets were again lower, under more favorable weather reports, and weaker cables. All the markets were fractionally lower. On Friday wheat was lower in United States markets, on favorable weather, and prices closed 1 to 1 1/2c lower. It was reported that harvesting had started in Southern Missouri. On Saturday the markets went to pieces, and closed at a heavy decline all around.

Exports of wheat, and flour as wheat, from both coasts of the United States amounted to 3,052,797 bushels against 2,695,464 bushels in the week a year ago, and 2,892,356 last week. Shipments from Montreal aggregated 403,497 bushels besides 3,526 barrels of flour.

Cable advice to *Bradstreet's* indicate that stocks of available wheat in Europe, with total quantities afloat therefore, aggregated on June 1, 78,496,000 bushels, or quite as much as on January 1 last, while in the United States and Canada the total available stocks have decreased 36,500,000 since January 1. The European afloat and American available wheat stock on June 1 amounted to 120,170,000 bushels, thirty million bushels more than one year ago, thirty-six million bushels more than two, and thirty-eight million bushels more than three years ago.

Total receipts at the four principal spring wheat points since August 1, the beginning of the crop year foot up, Minneapolis 60,720,372 bushels, Duluth 45,498,248 bushels, Chicago, 39,053,652 bushels, Milwaukee, 11,460,501 bushels, making a total of 156,732,773 bushels; against 82,700,075 bushels during the same time last year and 84,596,540 bushels in 1890. The total receipts of wheat at the four principal United States winter wheat points, Toledo, St. Louis, Detroit and Kansas City from July 1 to date are 63,052,491 bushels, against 27,933,987 bushels in 1891 and 30,622,314 bushels in 1890.

LOCAL WHEAT—The wheat movement during the week assumed quite respectable proportion. In fact the movement was equal to a portion of the winter season. There is of course considerable dissatisfaction on account of the prices offered in country markets, which are necessarily lower than was paid last winter. Farmers, however, appear disposed to accept present values, though marketings would no doubt be even larger, if there should be any material advance in prices. About 60 cents per bushel was the highest price paid in country markets, to farmers, for best samples, but at a few points somewhat higher was paid, while at other points the top price did not reach 60 cents. This figure, however, may be considered the general limit. Some encouraging reports have been received as to the condition of newly threshed wheat, a fair proportion of which is turning out of good quality. When properly stacked, the grain is good, but there are some stacks which are a total loss, owing to careless stacking. The fall and winter was one of the worst on record for grain in stack, and the result shows that properly stacked grain will not suffer much from standing over winter. It is much better to stand until thoroughly dry, than to thresh in the winter when the snow is on.

The weather was warm throughout the week, with some local showers, and growth has been wonderfully rapid. Nearly all crop reports are very favorable, and the crop is generally more advanced than at this date last year.

Stocks of wheat in store at Fort William on June 4 were 1,169,557 bushels, a decrease of 396,069 for the week, and a total decrease of 1,155,569 since the opening of navigation.

BARLEY.—Street price 20 to 22c per bushel of 48 pounds.

FLOUR.—Prices are held at about the same figures. A sale of XXXX was reported at 75c, but this was a country brand to clear out a stock. Prices are quoted as follows to the local trade in small lots per 100 pounds: Patents, \$2.40: strong baker's, \$2.20; XXXX, \$1.10 to \$1.20. Less than 100 pound sacks 5c extra per hundred.

GROUND FEED.—Held at about \$13 to \$14 per ton for good qualities of barley and oat feed.

HAY.—Prices are easier, especially for loose hay, on the street market, which was offered freely, and sold down to about \$7 per ton. Baled, quoted at \$9. to \$10 per ton.

MEAL, OIL CAKE, BEANS, ETC.—Jobbers are selling oatmeal to the retail trade at \$2.00 to \$2.05 for rolled and granulated oat meal. Cornmeal is held at \$1.60 to 1.75 per 100 lbs. Split peas, \$2.60 to \$2.65 per 100 lbs. Beans, \$1.60 to \$1.70 per bushel. Pot barley, \$2.60 to \$2.70 per 100 lbs. Pearl barley \$4.20.

MILLSTUFFS.—Prices are about as last reported. In broken lots we quote bran \$9 to \$10 per ton, and shorts at \$11 to \$12 per ton. These are prices delivered to retail dealers in the city. Part car lots are reported to have sold at \$8.50 for bran here, though this price leaves little or no margin on freight added to mill prices.

OATS.—There has been something doing in farmers' deliveries, which have brought 19 to 20c on the street. A lot in store here was sold at 18c to clear out stock in winding up business. We quote on track values here for shipment at 19 to 20c per bushel of 34 pounds.

SENAGA ROOT.—Very little has been marketed this season yet. Quoted, 22 to 25c per pound.

BUTTER.—Receipts are fairly large but most coming forward is indifferent quality, showing several colors in the tub, earliest packing being white, while top of tubs are yellow. This variety of color greatly depreciates the value. In packing spring butter, the white churnings should be colored to match later churnings, which are likely to be yellow. The city trade is not buying from dealers, as it is supplied direct by farmers. No shipping business doing yet. We quote 10 to 12½ for early packing, and 13 to 14c for late packed dairy.

CHEESE.—New cheese offering so far has been all small sizes, for which 9½ to 10c is offered. Some has been peddled around to retail dealers, or traded for goods with wholesale grocers, at 10c. About 9½c would be a cash quotation for a fairly large lot.

EGGS.—The packing season has gone by without the expected rush of receipts setting in, and prices are still high, case lots bringing 14 to 15c to retailers. The quality is sometimes a little mixed.

CURED MEATS.—Prices are firm but without material change. Dry salt long clear bacon, 9c; smoked long clear, 10 to 10½c; spiced rolls, 10 to 10½c; breakfast bacon, 11½ to 12c; smoked hams, 11½ to 12c; mess pork, \$16 to \$17 per bbl. Sausage quoted: Fresh pork sausage, 10c per pound; Bologna sausage, 8c per pound; German sausage, 9c per pound. Ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 9c per ½ lb.

LARD.—Compound held at \$1.75 per pail. Pure at \$2.20 per 20-lb. pail.

DRESSED MEATS.—The general tendency of prices has been easier. The top range of a week or two ago on beef is hardly now reached, and 7c per pound is the top for city dressed Mutton is rather easier. Country dressed hogs have been offered freely, the supply being larger than might have been expected, judging from receipts last winter. Veal is lower. We quote: Beef, 6 to 7c; mutton, 15 to 16c; hogs, 6 to 7c; veal, 7 to 8c.

POULTRY.—Choice chickens will bring \$1 per pair, and we quote 75 to \$1 per pair for good to choice. Turkeys 12½ per pound live weight. Poultry is still rather scarce.

HIDES.—There is no change locally. We quote: No. 1 cows, 3¼; No. 2, 2¼; No. 3, 2c; No. 1 steers, 4¼. Real veal, 8 to 13 lb skins, 4 to 5c per lb. Kips about same as hides. Sheepskins range in value from 75c to \$1 each, for fresh take off. Sheerings, 10 to 15c each. Tallow, 4¼c rendered; 2¼c rough.

WOOL.—Dealers will not quote over 10c per pound for anything offered, but some wool has been received, which was contracted for earlier at 11c.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes were some easier, and more plentiful. Other old vegetables are mostly firmer and higher, and getting scarce. Green stuff is not very plentiful yet. We quote: Potatoes, 45 to 50c per bushel; carrots, 75c per bushel; beets, 40c per bushel; parsnips, 2 to 3c per pound; turnips, 25c per bushel; horseradish, 8c per pound. Dealers are selling California cabbage at 4 to 5c per pound; pie plant, 2c per pound, imported, or 30 to 40c per dozen bunches; onions, 5c per pound. Green-stuff is quoted: Lettuce and radishes selling at 40c per dozen bunches and onions at 20 to 30c per dozen bunches; cucumbers, \$1.30 per dozen; asparagus, 75c per dozen bunches.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

[Quotations below are per bushel for regular No. 2 wheat, which grade serves as a basis for speculative business. Corn and oats are per bushel for No. 2 grade mess pork quoted per barrel, lard and short ribs per 100 pounds.]

Wheat was unsettled and lower on Monday, the general tendency being downward, and the close about 1¼c. lower than Saturday. Oats closed about 1c. lower and corn about 3c. lower. Closing prices were:

	June.	July.	Aug.
Wheat	84½	84½	84½
Corn	50½	49½	48½
Oats	32½	32½	32
Pork		10 45	
Lard		6 37½	
Short Ribs		6 27½	

A nervous feeling pervaded wheat on Tuesday owing to varying influences. Shorts were active buyers, and there was a sharp advance in prices toward the close. Early prices declined 1c., advanced about 2c., declined again, but became strong and closed about 2½c. higher. Closing prices were:

	June.	July.	Aug.
Wheat	87½	87½	87
Corn	53	51	50½
Oats	33½	33½	32½
Pork		10 50	
Lard		6 40	
Short Ribs		6 27½	

On Wednesday wheat opened steady, but declined 1½c. then advanced about 1 to 1½c., fluctuated and closed about 1¼c. lower than Tuesday. Corn, oats and provisions were all lower. Closing prices were:

	June.	July.	Aug.
Wheat	85½	85½	85½
Corn	51½	49½	48½
Oats	32½	32½	31½
Pork		10 40	
Lard		6 37½	
Short Ribs		6 27½	

Chicago wheat was quiet on Thursday, and closing prices were ¼ to ¾c. lower, as follows:

	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Dec.
Wheat	85½	85½	85½		
Corn	50½	49½	48½		
Oats	32½	32½	31½		
Pork		10 47½			
Lard		6 43½			
Short Ribs		6 42½			

On Friday wheat was weak on better weather reports, and the announcement that harvesting had begun south. Closing prices were 1¼ cents lower, as follows.

	June.	July.	Aug.
Wheat	83½	84	
Corn	49½	48½	48½
Oats	32½	32½	
Pork		10 52½	
Lard		6 42½	
Ribs		6 35	

Minneapolis Market.

Following were closing wheat quotations on Thursday, June 9:—

	June	July.	Sept.	On track
No. 1 hard				84
No. 1 north	82	82½	81	83
No. 2 northern				77-80

Dec. wheat closed at 82½.

Flour.—Quoted at \$4.20 to \$4.50 for first patents; \$4.10 to \$4.20 for second patents; \$3.30 to \$3.50 for fancy and export bakers; \$1.30 to \$2.15 for low grades, in bags, including red dog. Flour markets are stronger with the rise in wheat noted in the last week and sales equal production, on the average, although with more or less irregularity. Considerable work is required to keep bakers grades closed out. A failure to do it sometimes compels mills to shut down, when they get demand enough for the patents to keep running, only that they cannot afford to accumulate the bakers.

Bran and Shorts.—Quoted at \$8.75 to \$9.25 for bran, \$8.75 to \$9.75 for shorts, and \$10.00 to \$10.50 for middlings. For a few days there has been too little demand for bulk bran to clear up the market without making low figures all round.

Oats.—Quoted at 32½ to 33c for No. 2 white, 32 to 32½c No. 3 white and 30 to 32 for No. 2 and 3.

Barley.—Held at 40 to 46c for No. 3. No. 4 at 35 to 40c.

Feed.—Millers held at \$18.50 to \$19.00; less than car lot \$18.50 to \$20.00 with corn meal at \$18.00 to 18.50.

Eggs.—Good stock held at 12c, including cases.—Market Record, June 9.

Minneapolis Closing Price Wheat.

On Saturday, June 11, wheat at Minneapolis closed as follows:—No. 1 northern, June, 77c, July 77½c, September, 76½c; December, 79. A week ago June closed at 82½c and July delivery at 83c. per bushel.

New York Wheat Market.

On Saturday, June 11th, wheat at New York closed at 87½ for June and 88½c for July. A week ago June wheat closed at 91½ and July at 92½c per bushel.

Duluth Wheat Market.

No. 1 Northern wheat at Duluth closed as follows on each day of the week: Monday—Cash 84½—July, 85. Tuesday—Cash, 85½—July, 87½. Wednesday—Cash, 84½—July, 86. Thursday—Cash, 84½—July, 85½. Friday—Cash, 83½—July, 84. Saturday—Cash 80—July 80. A week ago cash closed at 84½c and July, at 86c.

Montreal Stock Market.

Reported by Osler, Hammond & Nanton, Banks.

	Sellers.	Buyer.
Bank of Montreal	222½	220
Ontario		112
Molson's		
Toronto		
Merchants'	152	150½
Union		
Commerce	142	139½

Miscellaneous.

Montreal Tel	142½	141
Rich. & Ont. Nav	74	72
City Pass Ry	220	200
Montreal Gas		
Can. N. W. Land		
C. P. R. (Montreal)	89	89½
C. P. R. (London)		91½
Money—Time	4½	
“—On Call	4½	4
Sterling 60 days, N. Y. Posted rate	488	
“ Demand	489½	
“ 60 days Montreal rate between banks	9 9-16	9 7-16
Demand Montreal rate between banks	9½	9½
New York Exchange Montreal between banks	par	1-32dis

H. E. Graves, saw mill, Harvey, (Albert,) mill at West River, Albert Co., burned out.

Prices a Year Ago.

A year ago, Thursday, prices were as follows—July wheat at Duluth closed at 1.01½.

Chicago wheat closing was 98½ July.

New York wheat closed at 1.02½ July.

July wheat ranged from 1.00½ to 1.01½ at Minneapolis.

Oats ranged from 42 to 44 for mixed and white at Minneapolis.

The Cattle Markets.

The Glob's London cable, dated June 6, says: There were large supplies of Canadian cattle at all chief centres of trade during the past week. At Islington about 700 beasts have been offered, top qualities fetching fully six pence per pound and second quality half a penny per pound less. At Liverpool trade was quiet and prices are unchanged. At Salford a large shipment of Canadians fetched the same rates as at Islington. At Glasgow last week's prices are still quoted.

The Liverpool cable, dated June 6, says.—“The cattle market is unchanged here, the best Canadians selling at 6d,

The Montreal *Gazette* of June 7 says: “Western drovers started in and bought right and left early in the season, and are now suffering from the results of their foolhardiness. They bought no doubt thinking that the supply of export cattle would be short and that they would make lots of money by re-selling their cattle, but the supply proved to be larger than expected and they are now rushing their stock to market and are glad to sell at ½ to 1c less than first cost. That is to say they have to take 4½ to 5c now for cattle which cost 5 to 5½c two months ago. The markets both here and in Toronto are overcrowded with cattle, and lower prices than those quoted above are expected. If the steamship men do not make their rates too high the shippers will make money, but space is scarce this week, and the very fact that the rate on the regular lines has not been announced is considered a bad omen. Some shippers have tried hard and unsuccessfully during the last few days to secure space for the present week, and this fact alone is sufficient to put the rates up. Some shippers expect 60 shillings, or 10 shillings advance on last week, but they would not be surprised if the rate was fixed at 70 shillings. The owners of distillery cattle are said to be very anxious to move their cattle now, but they will have to wait till the stall fed stock is well cleared out. The owners of these distillery cattle will, under the present state of things, lose a pile of money, but there is apparently a better time coming. The local market shows more activity; but shippers are still holding back owing to the difficulty of obtaining space. Good export cattle were bought this morning for 4½ to 4¾c; but 5c would be paid for real choice stock. The feature of the market was the weakness in hogs. There was a very large offering and no sales were reported above 5c per lb. Export sheep are selling at 4 to 4½c.

The Montreal Stock Yards company, Point St. Charles, report the market at their yards for the week ended June 6 as follows: Increased receipts of cattle for the week at these yards. The trade in export stock continues dull, with no better prospects for higher prices. For butchers' cattle the trade was fair and everything cleaned up with no change in values. Owing to the extreme heat there was not much demand for hogs, and with a heavy supply prices declined 5c. below previous week. The small supply of sheep and lambs found ready sales at good prices. We quote the following as being fair values:—Cattle, export, 4½ to 4¾c; cattle, butchers' good, 4c to 4½c; cattle, butchers' medium, 3c to 4c; cattle, butchers' culls, 2c to 3c; sheep, 3½c to 4c; hogs, \$5 to \$5.15; calves, \$2 to \$7.

At the Grand Trunk yards, Montreal, exporters were the principal buyers, paying 4½ to 5c for suitable shipping. The outside was only given for the very best, however. Good

butchers' sold at 4c to 4½c. The hog market was weak under heavy receipts, and the top was about \$5 per cwt. Quite a number were unsold at a late hour. Sheep were in good demand for export at 4c to 4½c.

At the East End abattoir, Montreal, on June 6, there were 350 cattle, 300 sheep and lambs and about 200 calves offered for sale. Owing to the warm and unfavorable weather the butchers bought slowly and the exporters did not show any anxiety to take hold, owing to the scarcity of space. The price of cattle was lower all around. Export sold at 4½ to 4¾c and good butchers at 4c to 4½c. The drovers lost a pile of money and will have to buy very close this week to make up their losses. Calves sold well at prices ranging from \$2 to \$9 a piece, but sheep were dull at 4c to 4½c per pound, shippers not showing any anxiety to do business. Lambs sold at \$2 and \$3 50 each and were in fair demand.

Manitoba Grain and Crop Items.

Wheat is coming in once more, writes a Kil larny correspondent. 60 cents is being paid for good samples of number two hard. The roads are a little heavy after the all day rain on June 3rd.

A large quantity of wheat has been brought to town during the past week, says the *Virten Advance*. The highest price paid for wheat on the Virten market is 60 cents.

The Neepawa wheat market remains at 60 cents, but very little is now coming in.

Threshing is pretty general in this district, says the *Emerson Times*. The majority of the stacks are in first class condition, and the wheat as good as though it had been marketed in the fall. Some wheat which was poorly stacked is completely ruined, but there is very little that way.

Wheat has been coming in in large quantities the past few days, says the *Melita Enterprise*. From 35 to 75 cents is being paid. The crops are looking splendid.

The top price for best wheat, says the *Deloraine Times*, is 57c., and in cases where there is any suspicion of dampness no bid is made at all. Buyers fight shy altogether of damp wheat, they say they can do nothing with it, it only spoils the grade of good wheat and they cannot get any sale for it and consequently will not buy it. As high as 2,000 to 3,000 bushels of wheat has been offered on our market some days this week, and again on other days only a few hundred bushels are offered.

Butter.

Country merchants at some points still continue to pay too high prices for butter. The markets are easy, and the make is expected to be large this year, so that these high prices are likely to result in serious loss. Country dealers should not pay in excess of shipping value, unless they court a loss.

The *Neepawa Register* says.—“The merchants are complaining that farmers continue to bring in butter in rolls. This has to be repacked, often making several colors in the one tub, which spoils the sale though the butter may be all good. This has led some of our merchants at least to decide that after this week they will pay but 10c for rolls, while the same butter in tubs will bring 12c. The fact is that they do not want rolls at any price. There is less waste and less trouble in packing butter in tubs, and there is more money in it as well. Butter makers can always procure free tubs from the merchants with whom they deal.

Our cheese factory, says the *Carberry News*, is now in full running order making a large amount of cheese daily. Patrons are daily added to the list and in a short time the business will be largely patronized as butter is very low at present and prices are on the decline.

Already in this province the production of butter is in excess of the consumption and prices will certainly go down to an export basis.

The wheat fields in the vicinity of Boissevain are looking magnificent. Notwithstanding the backward spring, vegetation is as far ahead as at this date last year.

The grade of wheat being marketed just now, says the *Boissevain Globe*, varies considerably. Farmers who stacked their grain with care last fall show a very good sample, while others experience at a heavy cost the result of carelessness in the matter of stacking. Many stacks of wheat and oats are utterly worthless, which are abandoned by the threshers after a few layers are taken off. Generally, however, the quality of wheat offered for sale is fair.

Information has been received of the complete destruction by fire on Sunday last of the factory and warehouse of the French Coffee Co., of Whitewood, Assa. The stock, which is considerable, will prove a total loss, as the buildings alone were covered by insurance. The loss, which is partially covered by insurance, is said to be between \$1,000 and \$5,000.

The Dominion Illustrated Monthly for June, 1892.

A hasty glance through the June number of *The Dominion Illustrated Monthly* shows many very attractive and interesting features. Both from a literary and pictorial standpoint it is fully up to the mark of previous issues. Rev. F. G. Scott—whose works, “The Soule's Quest,” “Eiton Hazlewood,” etc., have gained such favorable notice—contributes a short story called “The Bible Oracle,” dealing with a remarkable incident which occurred in the Eastern Townships many years. That ever-charming writer, “Seramis,”—Mrs. S. Frances Harrison—gives an excellent paper on “Music and Musicians in Toronto,” illustrated with portraits of the leaders in that art. Another prominent Toronto litterateur, Mr. Frank Veigh, in “A Century of Legislation,” presents an admirable historical sketch of the men and events connected with the Parliaments of Upper Canada from the initial Legislature summoned by Governor Simcoe in 1792 down to the present. The series of papers on Canadian amateur sports is continued, this month's subject being “canoeing;” the paper deals with the development of this health-giving pastime from the primitive “dug-out” to the trim and well fitted canoe now in use; the illustrations in this article are exceptionally good. The science of folk-lore, so much talked about just now, is well treated by Mr. John Reade, F. R. S. C., whose paper, “Opportunities for the Study of Folk-Lore in Canada,” is bound to awaken much interest in a country so rich in legend and traditions as this is. “McLarty's Kicking bee is an amusing story of country life in Ontario, and the quaint customs formerly in vogue there. Miss MacLeod writes this month on Winchester Cathedral and School, and gives a most entertaining description of a visit to these historic and beautiful places. “Jeanette” is concluded; another paper of “Scraps and Snaps,” by F. Blake Crofton, appears; and two short poems—one by Sophie M. Haimon Hensley, the other by the late Goodridge Bliss Roberts—will be of interest to lovers of verse. Nearly all the articles are illustrated, adding much to their interest.

The extra supplement this month is a fine half-tone engraving of the late Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, which we are sure will be greatly appreciated; it is well worth framing.

Canadians of all classes should support this magazine; it is the first high-class illustrated monthly that has ever yet hailed from the Dominion. The price, \$1.50 a year, is absurdly low. Sabiston Lithographic and Publishing Company, of Montreal and Toronto, are the publishers.

The Weather South.

While Manitoba was basking in midsummer weather all last week, a terrific snow storm was raging a thousand miles and more to the south west of us. The following despatch from St. Paul, Minnesota, dated June 6, tells of the storm:—

"Dispatches received here last evening indicate that a great snowstorm is raging west of the Missouri River in South Dakota. At Deadwood snow has been falling fiercely for ten hours and lies on the ground to the depth of ten inches. Traffic is almost suspended and the temperature has fallen below the freezing point."

A telegram from Cheyenne, state of Wyoming, on the same date, says:

"A storm having all the earmarks of a mid-winter blizzard raged here all day Saturday. A blinding snow fell, the wind piling it in great drifts. The snow was eight inches deep on a level. The storm was general throughout the State and caused a severe loss to cattle and sheep herds. Grass, grain and all vegetation are practically destroyed."

Other districts are being devastated by flood, which have wrought great destruction in various parts of the United States this year. A sample is given below in a despatch from Meadville, Pennsylvania as follows:—

"This entire section was swept by the worst flood in its history Saturday night. A rain of great volume swelled the streams bank-full, and the storm which followed in the evening brought the flood. The loss throughout the country cannot be estimated. Bridges were washed away in every direction, leaving scarcely a passable road in the country. The damage to growing crops is very great.

Oberlin, Ohio, reports disaster from floods and hail; Canton, Mississippi, reports fearful damage from hail, stones falling as large as tea-

cubs; Monongohola, Pa., reports general devastation from floods. Celina, Ohio, reports destruction from hail and flood, with very little corn planted yet, and what is planted ruined.

Freight Rates and Traffic Matters.

The Chicago *Daily Trade Bulletin* of June 6 says:—"There was a light business with the railroads and rates held steady, but on June 13 Flc and Grain rates to New York will be advanced to 22½c. The present rate on Flour and Grain is 20c, and on Provisions 30c per 100 lbs. Through rates to Liverpool were steady. Rates on Flour ranged at 21½ to 25c, and Grain at 17 to 17½c, and on Provisions 40 to 46½c. Through rates to New York, lake and rail, were steady at 5½ to 6c for Wheat and 5½ to 5¾c for Corn. Lake rates were dull at 1½c for Wheat and 1½c for Corn to Buffalo; 1½c for Corn and 1½c for Oats to Georgian Bay.

The Montreal *Trade Bulletin* of June 5 says:—"A considerable quantity of grain has been engaged at this port for Liverpool at 1s 9d, but no more space can be had under 2s, a lot of several thousand quarters have been booked at that figure yesterday. To London, space has been taken at 2s 9d for shipment end of June. No Bristol tonnage can be had until end of June, for which 2s 9d is asked. Glasgow is quoted 2s 3d to 2s 6d. To the Continent 3s 3d, and Cork for orders, 3s 3d. Provisions, 13s 9d to 15s for Liverpool, London and Glasgow; butter and cheese, 20s; deals, 42s 6d to 45s; cattle, 60s to 70; eggs, 15s. In lake and river freights no new business is reported, and grain freights from Chicago to Kingston are nominal at 2½c to 2¾c.

Merrick, Anderson & Co, Manitoba and Northwest agents for the Consumers Cordage Co., of Montreal, are now quoting binder twine. They say that the prices are considerably lower than last season, and they claim great

care has been exercised in the manufacture so that the quality will be superior to any previously offered.

Henry & Adams, general dealer Ainsworth, B.C., has dissolved; J. Henry continues alone.

E. B. Madill, Butcher Vancouver B.C., is out of business, and succeeded by George Hayes.

Some of the importers says a Toronto paper do not agree that the new Japan teas are equal in quality to last year's. They say samples received show that they are not up in quality, style or liquor. Sales were made to-day of a few lots at 30 to 35c.

At London, Ont. on June 4, 35 factories offered 3,694 boxes of May cheese. Sales 180 at 9½; 385 at 9c; 743 at 9 1-16c; 150 white at 9½c. There was a large attendance.

Baird Bros. & Chalmers, Pilot Mound shipped a car of cattle on Wednesday and will ship another car load on Monday. One to Winnipeg and one to Rat Portage.

In the garden of J. T. Gordon, says the Pilot Mound *Sentinel*, there are a number of apple trees that seem to be satisfied with the climate of Manitoba and have stood the winter without suffering the least injury. The crab apple trees are covered by a profusion of blossoms and there is no doubt but there will be a good crop of apples.

SPECIAL TRADE NOTICE.

One of the sights of the city of Hamilton is the factory in which the celebrated "Myrtle Navy" tobacco is made. Some people may suppose that putting up plugs of tobacco must be a very simple matter, but a walk amidst the ponderous and complicated machinery of the establishment would speedily undeceive them. Here are hydraulic presses, screw presses, iron frames, all of enormous strength, besides a steam engine and many other pieces of machinery.

IT IS CERTAINLY—

A GREAT TRIBUTE TO MELISSA

THAT SUCH PERSISTENT ATTEMPTS ARE MADE TO PRODUCE IMITATIONS.

Counterfeit money to pass current even among the most ignorant must be made to resemble genuine coin.

In like manner it is found necessary to even copy Melissa patterns and styles in the frantic effort to place imitation goods on the market.

ALL IN VAIN.—The public are not so easily humbugged, and regard with undisguised contempt such an underhand and paltry manner of doing business.

Our Melissa Cloths are manufactured by the largest and best mills in the country. All our patterns are made specially for us and the mills guarantee they will neither reproduce them in any other cloth, nor sell them to any other firm.

WE NEITHER DEAL IN COUNTERFEITS NOR PLAY SECOND FIDDLE.

Copies of Melissa patterns must therefore be obtained from some of the smaller inferior mills in lower grades of cloth.

Nothing Equal to Melissa has ever Heretofore been Produced either for Ladies' Cloakings or Men's Ulsterings. There is a large range of the most fashionable colorings and patterns to choose from. The Cloth being thoroughly Rainproof you get, in a Melissa Cloak or Overcoat, a beautiful fine soft Woolen Garment having all the advantage of a Waterproof without any of the disagreeable or unhealthy qualities.

— WE HAVE PLACED IN THE HANDS OF —

Leading Wholesale Dry Goods, Millinery and Woollen Houses

A beautiful range of Melissa Cloths, suitable for Ladies' Cloakings and Men's Wraps, which are now being shown by their travellers.

IN FUTURE Genuine Melissa Cloths can only be obtained through the above mentioned channels

All Genuine Porous Rainproof Cloths are stamped in wax with the Melissa trade mark seal, and Melissa Garments have the trade mark label attached. None other genuine.

Men's Rainproof Garments will, as heretofore, be sold through J. W. MACKEDIE & Co., MONTREAL

THE MELISSA MANUFACTURING CO.

GREENE & SONS COMPANY

WHOLESALE

FURS,

HATS, CAPS,

Etc., Etc.

Manitoba Fall Trade, 1892.

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FURNISHINGS

Merino and Woolen Underwear
SCARFS, TIES, SHIRTS, COLLARS,
Waterproof Coats.

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517, 519, 521, 523 and 525 St. Paul Street, **MONTREAL**

RUBLEE, RIDDELL and CO.

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OF READY MADE

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Home Production

WE MANUFACTURE

BARB WIRE,
PLAIN TWISTED WIRE, WITHOUT BARBS.

And are Agents for the

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We are in a position to fill all orders promptly.
Ours is the only wire manufactured in the Dominion of
Canada on which is found the GENUINE LOCK BARB.
A personal inspection will convince you of this fact. Quality
of wire the best ENGLISH BESSEMER STEEL.
Every pound guaranteed.

Manitoba Wire Company.

LIME JUICE.

We beg to notify the trade that we are able
to supply pure LIME JUICE in bottles,
kegs or barrels at reasonable rates. This
article is one of the brightest and best flavored
brands in the market.

Druggists are respectfully requested to
write for Samples of our Insect Powder. We
think it the nicest seen in this market.

Bole, Wynne & Co.

132 Princess Street, Winn'peg.

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MANUFACTURERS

B FOR FLOUR
F FOR BRAN
A FOR OATS
F FOR SHORTS
G FOR POTATOES
F FOR WHEAT
S FOR COAL
F FOR EVERYTHING

Full Stock Carried in Winnipeg. Write for Samples to our Manitoba and North-West Agents.

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—DEALERS IN—
FRUITS AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.
Special attention to consignments of Furs and
Skins, Butter and Eggs.

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CHOPPED FEED.

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LEITCH BROS.,

FLOUR MILLS,

Oak Lake, - Man.

Montreal Markets.

Flour.—The market during the week has been very quiet, and prices have ruled in buyers' favor, two millers west of Toronto, in their efforts to realize, have offered 1000 bbl. lots of straight rollers delivered below quotations ruling here, sales having been made to city dealers at \$4.25 to \$4.60. Extra has been placed at \$3.50 to \$3.65 and superfine at \$3 to \$3.25. In spring wheat flour, sales of strong bakers have been made at \$4.60 for city brands, this figure having been shaded in some cases, although the quotation is \$4.70 to bakers. Sales have been made of city strong bakers for Quebec shipment at \$4.60 and under. Manitoba bakers have sold all the way from \$4.25 to \$4.50. There has been a little more doing in lug flour, and sales of extra are reported at \$1.75 to \$1.85. Superfine at \$1.40 to \$1.50 and fine at \$1.25 to \$1.35 per bag of 100 lbs.

Oatmeal.—We quote rolled and granulated at \$3.90 to \$4.00, standard at \$3.75 to \$3.85. In bags, granulated \$1.85 to \$1.90, and standard \$1.75 to \$1.80.

Milk Feed.—Bran is quoted at \$14.00 to \$14.50, although it is said that sales have been made at lower prices. Shorts are quoted at \$15.00 to \$16.00, and middlings \$17.00 to \$18.00. Moullie \$19.00 to \$22.00.

Wheat.—There is absolutely no demand for wheat in this market for export, and prices are therefore nominal as quoted last week: No. 2 Manitoba hard 93 to 94c; No. 3 do 83 to 84c; No. 1 regular 73 to 74c; No. 2 do 62 to 63c; and No. 3 do 52 to 54c. Canada red and white winter 88 to 90c. These prices, however, are above the export basis.

Oats.—The sale is reported of 10,000 bushels of No. 1 white in store at 35c, and a lot of No. 3 was sold at 34c in store per 34 lbs, equal to about 35½ to 36c all at for No. 2, and 34½ to 35c for No. 3.

Barley.—A good enquiry has been experienced on export account with sales of feed and low grade malting barley at 42 to 48c. Good to choice malting grades 54 to 58c.

Seeds.—Red clover \$7.50 to \$7.75 per bushel, alsike \$7.50 to \$9.00, and timothy seed \$1.75 to \$1.85 for imported, and \$2.00 to \$2.10 for Canadian.

Meats.—The market for mess pork has been characterized by a firmer tone, and holders have been enabled to obtain more money. In Canada short cut, sales are reported at \$16.50, with choice heavy brands bringing \$17. There have also been sales of new Chicago mess pork at \$15.25 to \$15.50. In lard there has been a fair amount of business at \$1.40 to \$1.45 per pail for compound, small lots being reported at \$1.50. In smoked meats business has ruled dull as usual at this period, but prices are generally steady, and some dealers report being able to obtain better rates.

Hides.—There are symptoms that the opposition which is causing all the cutting is weakening a little. Lambskins will be advanced on Saturday, and we alter our quotations in advance. We quote: Hides No. 1, 5c; No. 2, 4c; No. 3, 3c; tanners are paying ¾c more; lambskins, 20c clips, 25c; sheepskins, \$1 to \$1.20; calfskins, 7c.

Butter.—In creamery there have been sales at 18 to 19c, with a few single tubs bringing 20c. Business has been reported in eastern townships at 16 to 17c with 13c paid for choice single packages. Buyers in the eastern townships are paying 14c, and they are asking for orders at that figure. In western there have been sales at 14 to 15c for good to choice, a lot of mixed in color selling at 12c. Rolls are now almost unsalable, the last sale reported to us being at 12c, and we quote 12 to 14c.

Cheese.—There has been a good demand for white cheese, and this week's shipments have gone out on a basis of 10½ to 10¾ for white and 9½ to 9¾ for colored, but now that the week's

business is over, buyers say they can secure all the white they need at 9½ to 9¾. Recent letters from Liverpool report sales of new Canadian white at 54 to 55c, which are good prices.

Eggs.—The market has ruled in buyers' favor since our last report, and sales have taken place at 10 to 10½. Sales of smaller lots are reported at 10¾. But guaranteed stock weighing 16 to 17 lbs per 10 dozen we quoted at 10¾.

Maple products.—The demand for syrup is slow, sales in bulk being quoted at 4½ to 5½c per lb. Syrup in tins 50 to 60c and sugar 6 to 7c per lb, a sale being made at 6½c per lb, for 1 lb cakes.

Dried Apples.—The market remains dull at 3½ to 4c per lb, with sales difficult to make at even the inside figure. For evaporated apples the demand is only fair, a few sales being mentioned at from 6c to 7c per lb, in 50 lb boxes.

Fresh Fish.—Gaspé salmon are reported at 14 to 16c. The arrivals of British Columbia salmon tend to keep down the price of Gaspé, sales of the former having transpired at 12½ to 13c per lb. The arrivals of lake trout and whitefish have been larger, with sales at 6 to 7c per lb. The demand, however, has been good and supplies have been worked off pretty well. Cod and haddock have sold at 3 to 3½c per lb wholesale.

Dried Fruits.—Local stocks are a good deal lower, especially of old fruit, which is about worked off. Raisins of any decent quality are worth 3½c, while good are fetching 4c. We quote: Currants; provincials, 4½ to 4¾; in bbls; do 4½ to 5½c in half bbls; do 4½; in cases; currants, Patras, 4¾c in bbls; do 5c in half bbls; do 5½; in cases; raisins, Valencias, common brands a little out of condition, 3¾c; do sound common, 3½ to 3¾c; do superior, 4c; do choice brands, 4½ to 4¾c; raisins, layers, 5½ to 6c.—Trade Bulletin, May 27

Toronto Hardware Prices.

Fence wire is particularly active. Manila rope is ¾c lower.

Antimony—Cookson's, per lb, 14½c; other makes, per lb, 13½c.

Tin—Lamb and flag, 56 and 58 lb ingots, per lb, 24 to 24½c; Straits; 100-lb ingots, 24 to 24½c strip, 24½ to 25c.

Copper—Ingot, 13 to 14c; sheet, 16 to 18c.

Lead—Bar, 4½ to 5c; pig, 3½ to 3¾c; sheet, per roll, \$4.75 to \$5.25; shot, Can. dis. 10 per cent.

Zinc—Sheet, 6½ to 6¾; zinc, spelter, 4¾c domestic; imported, 5½c; solder, hf. and hf, 18 to 19c.

Brass—Sheet, 21 to 23c.

Iron—Bar, ordinary, \$2.05 to \$2.10; bar, refined, \$2.60; Swedes, 1 in. or over, \$4 to \$4.25. Lowmoor, 5½ to 6c; hoops, coopers, \$2.60 to \$2.65; do, band, \$2.50 to \$2.60; tank plates, \$2 to \$2.25; boiler rivets, best, \$1.50; sheet, 10 to 20 gauge, \$2.75 to \$3; 22 to 24 do, \$2.75 to \$3; 26 do, \$3 to \$3.25; 28 do, \$3.50 to \$3.75; Russia, sheet per lb, 10 to 12c.

Galvaniz d iron—16 to 24 gauge, 5 to 5½c; 26 do, 5½ to 5¾; 28 do, 5½ to 5¾c.

Iron wire—Market bright and annealed. Nos. 1 to 16 net list, from stock, 12½ per cent. Discount from Montreal; from Hamilton or Toronto add 10c per 100 lbs; market tinned, per lb, 4½c to 8c; galvaniz'd fence, same discount as bright and annealed; barbed wire, 4½ to 4¾c; coiled chain, ½ in., 5½ to 5¾; ¾ in., 4½ to 4¾c; 1 in., 4 1-5 to 4¾c; 1 1-4 in., 3½ to 3¾c; 1 1-2 in., 3 1-5 to 3¾c; iron pipe, oil list, 60 to 62½ per cent. discount; gas. oil list, 35 to 37½ per cent. discounts; boiler tubes, 2 in., 13c, do, 3 in., 18c.

Steel—Cast, 13 to 14; boiler plate, ½ in., \$2.30; 5 16 do. \$2.25; ¾ do. \$2.25; sleigh shoe, \$2.50 to \$2.75.

Nails—American list, basis, \$2.30 f.o.b. Toronto and Hamilton; brads, mouldings and wire, 75 per cent. off the new list.

Horse nails—Can. d's. 60 off for C, and 60 and 5 off for P.B. and M.

Horse shoes—Per keg, \$3.60 to \$3.70. Canada plates—Blains, \$2.90 to \$3. O hor, \$3 to \$3.25.

Tin plates—IC coke, \$3.85 to \$4; IC char coal, \$4.25 to \$4.75; IX charcoal, \$5.25 to \$5.75; IXX charcoal, \$6.25 to \$6.75; D.C char coal, \$4 to \$4.25.

Gunpowder—Can blasting, per keg, \$2.50 to \$2.75; can sporting, FF, \$5; can sporting FFF, \$5.25; can rifle, \$7.25.

Rope—Manilla, 11½c basis, sisal, 9½c basis.

Axes—Per box, \$7 to \$12.

Glass—Fourth quality star, 1st break, \$1.35 to \$1.40; 2nd do, \$1.50; 3rd do, \$3.30; 4th do, \$3.60; 5th do, \$3.90.

For old material we quote dealers paying prices as follows: No. 1 heavy scrap, 65 to 70c per 100 lbs; stove cast scrap, 40 to 45c; burnt cast scrap, 15 to 20c; No. 1 wrought iron, 60 to 65c; No. 2, including sheet iron, hoop iron and mixed steel, 20 to 30c; new scrap copper, 4½c; heavy scrap copper, 9c; old copper bottoms, 8c; light scrap brass, 5½c, heavy yellow scrap brass, 7½c; heavy red scrap brass, 8½ to 8¾; scrap lead, 2c; scrap zinc, 2½ to 2¾; scrap rubber, 2½ to 2¾c; country mixed rags, 80 to 85c per 100 lbs; clean, dry bones, 50 to 60c per 100 lbs; ploughshares, 60 to 65c; railroad iron, 65 to 75c; malleable scrap, 25c.

Paints and oil—Turpentine has sunk another cent or two, being now 46c for quantities on a 30 day basis, and running to 49c for smaller lots and four months. Paris green cannot be got fast enough, and it looks as if there had been a large quantity over sold. The price is 13 to 16c, according to brands, in 112 lb cases. We quote on large lots only: Pure white lead, ground in oil, association guarantee, 5½ to 5¾c. Prepared paints (¼, ½ and gal tins)—Pure per gal, \$1.10; second qualities, per gal, 90c. Colors in oil (25-lb tins, standard quality)—Venetian red, per lb, 5c; chrome yellow, per lb, 14c; chrome green, per lb, 8c; French imperial green, 14c. Colors, dry—Yellow ochre (J.C.) in bbls, per cwt, \$1.35 to \$1.40; Venetian red (R.C. 2, per cwt, \$1.50; English oxides, in bbls per lb, 3½c; American, in bbls, per lb, 2½c; Canadian) in bbls, 1¾c; Paris green, 15c; burnt amber, per lb, 5c; chrome yellows, per lb, 11 to 12c; chrome greens, per lb, 12c; Indian red, 6c for ordinary, 10c for pure; agricultural red, 20 to 22c; golden ochre, 3½ to 4c. Tube colors—First break, 80c; second break, \$1.25; third break, 2.40. Linseed oil, in bbls—delivered at Toronto, Hamilton, London or Guelph points, raw, 1 to 3 bbls, 55¾c; 4 to 10 bbls, 55c; boiled, 3c over these figures; delivered outside these points, 2c higher. Turpentine, in bbls—Selected packages, per gal, 46 to 49c. Glue—Common, broken in bbls, 10 to 11c; French medal, 11 to 12c; cabinet makers' 17 to 18c; white, 16 to 17c. Castor oil, per lb 10 to 11c. Putty, \$2 per cwt. Resin, \$1 per cwt. Pine tar (pint tins), \$1 per doz.—Empire.

June 5.

Montreal Metal Market.

The iron market does not show any increased activity, the movement continuing of moderate proportions. In pig iron sales have not been extensive and no change in values is to be noted. Carabroos has been moved at \$17.50, and Englington at \$18.50, ex-ship. Summerlee is held for \$19, with no sales reported of any account.

Bar iron is precisely the same, \$2.

Scrap iron, quiet and easy; wrought \$16, cast \$13 to \$14, but a round lot of the latter was sold at considerably less, viz., \$12.50.

Tin plates have developed on the business noted last week into a positive decline on cokes, which have sold at \$3.20 for a 500 box lot, which is 10c below the lowest known. We quote \$3.30 to \$3.50, with the proviso that round lots would be shaded. Charcoal do not show any change, 100 box lots have been moved at \$4.25.

There is no change in other lines except that pig tin is firmer at 23½ to 24c.

Nails rule the same on the basis of \$2.45.—*Gazette*, June 5.

United States Foreign Iron Trade.

The United States has always imported a large quantity of iron and steel until recently, but there has been a radical revolution during the past two or three years, and we have become the leading country for the production of iron and steel, and now we export more than we import, although we have increased our consumption enormously and have for years required more than any other country in the world. The report of the bureau of statistics for March and nine months ending March 31 shows a marked decrease in our imports of iron and steel, exclusive of iron ore, as compared with the corresponding time the preceding year, while our exports have somewhat increased.

The value of imports for the nine months this year was \$19,649,288, against \$34,802,652 last year, showing a decrease of \$15,156,364. Compared with the average for the previous 5 years the decrease is \$13,808,378.

The exports of iron and steel, not including ore, for the nine months ending March 31, 1892, reached the aggregate value of \$22,654,189, showing a gain of about \$1,500,000 over the corresponding time last year, and it is \$6,497,615 more than the average for the past 5 years. The exports exceeding the imports in nine months \$3,004,901; this is not a large sum but it is far better than to have the balance against us. The principal falling off in imports, during the past nine months was in tin plates, which are classed with iron, and amounted for nine months to only \$7,306,010, against \$20,906,633 last year.—*Cincinnati Price Current*.

British-Grown Tea.

Gow, Wilson, and Stanton, tea brokers, London, have issued a highly interesting circular in respect to markets for British-grown teas. They point out that the crop of Indian and Ceylon tea for the coming season may be estimated in round numbers at about 210 million pounds. Of this quantity it is a sanguine forecast to suppose that Great Britain will consume more than 170 million pounds, and the object of the circular is to draw attention to foreign markets, in the hope that a great portion of the remaining 40 million pounds may be absorbed by them, and that by this means a further shrinkage in prices may be avoided. From the circular, which contains two admirably prepared diagrams, we extract the following passages: During last year about 20 million pounds of Indian and Ceylon tea were taken by countries outside Great Britain. India contributed about 13 million of this amount and Ceylon about 7. The quantity taken in 1890 was only about 14 million pounds, being 9 millions of Indian, and 5 of Ceylon. The annual consumption of all tea in Great Britain amounts to 200,000,000 pounds, and in outside markets (excluding tea-producing countries) reaches some 250,000,000 pounds. Why should not the bulk of this demand be supplied by British grown tea? If in two years its use in foreign markets can be raised from 14 to 20 million pounds—and that at a time when prices were as inflated as during fully one half of last year—what is to prevent the chief supply of these markets being drawn from the dependencies of the United Kingdom? Aided by present low prices, British-grown tea is working its way more rapidly than in the past. It has now taken sufficient root in many countries to warrant the belief that its use must become permanent and that similar results will follow to those attained at home, viz., the gradual displacing of the poorer China teas by the richer and more economical teas of our own dependencies. Should this eventually prove to be the case, the time may not be far distant when planters will look back to the exceptionally low prices of the past six months as little short of a blessing in disguise; for—

with so large a quantity of tea taken outside Great Britain—the natural result would be a larger demand for Indian and Ceylon teas, if once a permanent foothold were obtained in foreign markets. Much thought, time and money have already been expended in efforts to open new outlets for our produce. Results have been sufficiently encouraging to justify us in still further prosecuting, with renewed vigor, our campaign in foreign countries; but time, money and energy will be to a large extent wasted unless due regard be paid to the special requirements of the various markets. To flood them with unsuitable produce, as has on one or two occasions been done, is worse than useless. Growth can only be gradual, and may at first be extremely slow. Former experiences will doubtless be of great assistance in the prosecution of future enterprises. We are confident that with persistent and intelligent efforts, progress though it may be gradual, will be sure. The following statistics show, as nearly as can be ascertained, the quantities of Indian and Ceylon tea taken in the undernoted countries during 1891, compared with their approximate total annual consumption:

	Indian.	Ceylon.	Total.
	lbs.	lbs.	Ann. Consn.
Australian Colonies	4,440,000	3,211,000	30,000,000
Persia	2,400,000	500,000
United States	900,000	744,000	80,000,000
Turkey	1,101,000	18,000
Canada	680,000	410,000	20,000,000
Germany	192,000	604,000	4,000,000
Holland	407,000	158,000	5,000,000
South Africa	114,000	111,000	2,000,000
South America	91,000	84,000
Austria	14,000	156,000	1,200,000
Arabia	130,000
France	43,000	65,000	1,200,000
Mauritius	2,000	69,000
Russia	2,000	66,000	70,000,000

*Probably most of the tea sent to Germany and Austria was for Russia.

It is not surprising that Australasia should be a so large a consumer. Not only are its people our own kinfolk and countrymen, and have thus inherited similar tastes, but it was there that India made her earliest efforts at establishing a new market; and she can now look back with grateful pride upon the work of those early days in the history of her tea industry. Here, too, Ceylon was eager in later years to find not only a near but important market—for Australians consume annually nearly 30,000,000 pounds of tea—and her efforts have also reaped a rich reward. These colonies have now become the largest of all markets for British-grown tea outside the United Kingdom, although the demand appears still to be only in infancy. The Persian market is a source of surprise to many. It has grown and developed until it has attained its present dimensions. Its nearness to India may be one of the chief causes, but the favor in which Indian tea is there regarded is attributed by some to a preference in the locality towards the use of an article supplied by co religionists; and there may be some truth in the suggestion. The United States of America are so vast a territory, and the quantity of tea consumed so large, amounting annually to some 80,000,000 lbs., that it is curious so small a percentage of our teas should be used. Decided headway has been recently made, and prolonged low rates of the past few months have done much to popularize Indian and Ceylon teas. A very large amount of advertising has of late been done by the Ceylon Planters' Tea Company, who continue steadily pushing the sale of Ceylon tea, and the present demand may be partially due to their perseverance. Turkey has become an important consumer of Indian tea, and it is possible that the religion of her people may induce her to take the teas of a country which contains perhaps the largest Mahomedan population in the world. Ceylon tea is being gradually introduced and appears to be received with some favor. Canada is perhaps one of the most promising outlets. The consumption of all tea is nearly 4 lbs per head of population, and the percentage of British grown tea is already considerable—

even though little systematic attempt has been made to open up this market. Recent low rates have perhaps given the greatest impetus to the trade. Russia, although a market of considerable magnitude, and taking some 70,000,000 lbs. of China tea annually, takes but little Indian tea, and until recently Ceylons were almost unknown. During the last two or three years a distinct inquiry for Ceylon tea has sprung up, and considerable quantities are now disposed of in this country. Figures showing actual consumption of Ceylon tea are impossible to obtain, but probably the bulk of that which goes to Germany has its final destination in Russia. The work of Ceylon in pioneering this market appears to have created an enquiry for the Ceylon product in preference to the former China importation; while on other European markets Holland appears to be the most active, but there are reasons why Holland should be a tea drinking country. She has herself fostered tea culture in her own colony of Java, and having thus acquired a taste for, is now one of the chief tea consumers in Europe. Germany is also likely to prove by degrees a useful outlet. Amongst those countries which as yet take but little of our tea, perhaps that of South Africa, with its rapidly increasing British population, offers the greatest encouragement for prospecting. In time this locality should naturally consume British-grown tea. South America is a consumer of British-grown tea, but the unsettled state of this continent is adverse to immediate development of the trade. Taken as a whole the export trade is in a more promising condition than ever before, and strong ground exists for anticipating a future which will go far to raise the Indian and Ceylon tea industries from the depression to which they have recently been subjected, and if only the golden opportunity offered by the coming exhibition in Chicago be effectually taken, one of the greatest markets in the world may shortly be won over to the side of British-grown tea.

FURS.

Sealskin, sable, mink and Astrakhan are the fashionable furs this season. Sealskin retains the preference for large garments, though many are also made of mink, of Astrakhan and of the black Persian lamb.

New sealskin jackets are mostly of three-quarter length, reaching nearly to the knee. Among the smartest looking is the basque jacket, fitted as smoothly and closely as a basque. [It is single-breasted, with a long revers collar, and also a high standing collar. Large pocket flaps are set on the hips. The sleeves are ample at the top, and tapered below. This basque comes entirely of sealskin.]

Curled black Persian lamb fur is less costly than sealskin and will be much used this winter, not only by ladies wearing morning, but by those dressing in colors.

Fur capes that reach almost to the knee rival fur coats and jackets as the one wrap necessary for the coldest weather, and are preferred by many because they are so easily put on and off. The Henri Deux cape, with medium high shoulders, belted back, and straight fronts, takes its name from its very high collar roled over in front in square corners. This is very fashionable in three-quarter length when made entirely of mink or entirely of sealskin.

A fur cravatte and a large muff constitute what used to be called "a set of fur," to wear various wraps of cloth, velvet, etc. The cravatte is the whole skin of the animal, with head, tail and legs, complete, arranged to fasten around the neck. Stylish women wear cravattes of mink or sable, Astrakhan or Persian lamb, or else of fitch, stone marten, or gray krimmer. Muffs continue to increase in size.

Fur trimmings for dresses and wraps will be more used than they have been at any previous season. They are no longer confined to out-of-door dresses, but are worn on house dress, wrappers, tea gowns, and also on reception and ball dresses—the latter of the thinnest fabrics.—*Harper's Bazar*.

The undersigned have an assortment of brands and qualities of goods below named. Will be pleased to quote for assorted car lots or smaller quantities. Shipment "at once."

Tomatoes, 3lb Tins and Glass Jars
 Tomato Pulp, Gallons
 Peas, 2lb
 Corn, 2 and 3lb
 French Peas
 French Beans
 French Mushrooms
 Boston Baked Beans, 3lb
 String Beans, 2lb

Pineapple, Grated, Sliced and Whole
 Pineapple, Clover Leaf, Grated and Sliced
 Peaches in Glass
 Apples, 3lb and Gallons
 Raspberries, Black and Red
 Raspberries in Glass
 Cherries, 1, and 2lb
 Strawberries, 2lb
 Blueberries, 2lb
 Peaches, 2 and 3lb Yellow
 Plums, 2lb and Glass Jars
 Peas, 3lb Bartlett
 Blackberries, Glass Jars
 Gooseberries, 2lb
 Red Currants, 2lb
 Pumpkins 3lb,

Lucas, Steele & Bristol,

Wholesale Grocers, 73 McNab St. north, Hamilton, Ont.

THE MANUFACTURERS'

Combined Authorized Capital .
\$2,000,000.00.
 Full Government Deposit.

**Life and
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The Policies of the Manufacturers' Life are not only the most popular but also the most liberal and comprehensive now offered to the public. They are non forfeitable, incontestable and free from all limitation as to residence, travel, Suicide or occupation after TWO YEARS.

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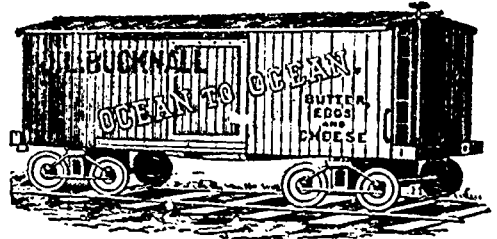
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JOHN F. ELLIS,
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 Wholesale Dealers in
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Commission Merchant,
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 Creamery Butter, Dairy Butter,
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FIRST CLASS STORAGE.

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45 to 49 King St Princess Street.
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 Insolvent and Trust Estates Managed with Promptness and Economy.
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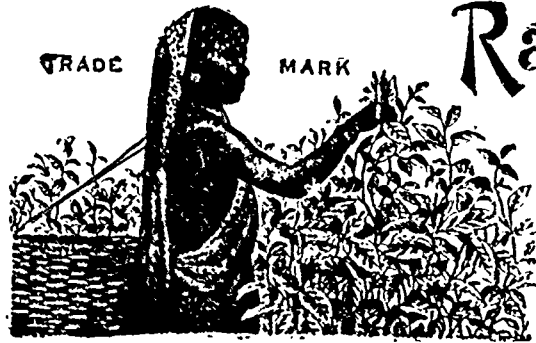
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MANUFACTURERS OF THE FOLLOWING CELEBRATED LINES

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Ram Lal's PURE INDIAN TEA

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE
AS MANUFACTURED ON THE
GARDENS IN INDIA.

Sold by Turner, Mackeand & Co., Wholesale Grocers, Winnipeg.

Toronto Markets.

Wheat Opened firm and closed about 1c higher. Both red and white sold at 81, 81½, and 82 straight, but holders were inclined to hold off to see whether the advance would be permanent. Another cargo of white sold at a lake Ontario point at 80c straight, and 87c was talked of for another cargo. For spring 81c was asked east. On call 85c was bid for No. 2 red. Manitoba wheats quiet, No 1. hard offered to arrive North Bay first half this month at \$1.03, with buyer sat \$1.00. No. 2 hard offered to arrive North Bay at 95c, 90c bid. No. 3 hard offered to arrive North Bay at 87c, 85c bid. No. 2 regular offered to arrive North Bay at 65c, and No. 2 Northern at 85c.

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO.

LIMITED.

The most perfect Flouring Mill in Canada. CAPACITY 2,000 BARRELS A DAY.

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

All Grades of HARD WHEAT FLOUR in Barrels and Bags.

Offices at: MONTREAL. KEEWATIN. WINNIPEG.

E. A. Small & Co.,

—MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE OF—

Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing.

Our representatives are now on the road with Fall and Winter Goods.
Reserve your orders until you see their Samples.

Albert Buildings, Victoria Square,
MONTREAL.

S. C. MATTHEWS.

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FALL TRADE!

Our MR. S. C. MATTHEWS is now on usual trip to Pacific Coast, and will show our WESTERN friends Largest and Finest range of NEW GOODS ever offered in Canada. Magnificent display of TIES. NEW BRACES, our own patent. Please wait.

MATTHEWS, TOWERS & CO.

WHOLESALE MENS FURNISHINGS,

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—WHOLESALE DEALER IN—

Gloves, Mitts, Moccasins.

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N.B.—Prompt Attention to Mail Orders.

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INDIAN TEAS

PROPRIETORS OF THE WELL KNOWN

“MONSOON” BRAND.

Agent: GEO. PARR, 521 Central Avenue.
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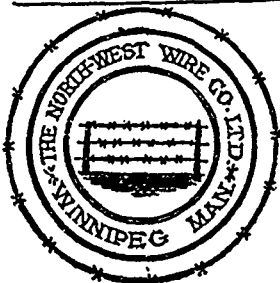
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—MANUFACTURERS OF—

BARBED WIRE, PLAIN TWISTED WIRE AND STAPLES.

A large quantity of Wire always on hand Orders filled promptly Send for our Samples and Prices before ordering elsewhere.

OFFICE: 389 Main Street.

FACTORY, Cor. Ft. Douglas Ave. & Lorne St.

W. T. KIRBY,

Secretary-Treasurer.

Barley—Was rather firmer with more enquiry. Holders were not inclined to quote. Bids of 44c were made for No. 3 Extra and 42c for No. 2. A purchase of No. 3 extra was reported at 46c.

Oats—Firm with holders asking higher prices. There were sales of mixed at 33, 33½ and 34c on spot. Outside mixed sold at 29½ and 30c, and white at 30c on C. P. R. with a 12½c export freight, and at 31c with a 9c freight to Montreal.

Grain and flour—Car prices, Manitoba patents, \$4.95 to 6.15, Manitoba strong bakers, \$4.45 to 4.70, Ontario patents, \$1.00 to 4.25, straight roller, \$3.65 to 3.90, extra, \$3.50 to 3.80; low grades per bag \$1 to 1.50. Bran—\$12.50 to \$13. Shorts—\$14.50 to \$15.50. Wheat, straight, north and west point White, 81 to 82c, spring, 78 to 80c, red winter, 81 to 82; goose, 71 to 72c. No. 1 hard, N. B. \$1 to \$1.01, No. 2 hard, lake and rail. 91 to 93; No. 3 hard, 81 to 83c; No. 1 regular, 72 to 73c; No. 2 regular, 62 to 63c. Peas—No. 2, 60c to 62c. Barley—No. 1, 52 to 54; No. 2, 48 to 49c; No. 3 extra, 45c; No. 3, 42 to 43c; two-rowed, 54 lbs, averaging about No. 3 extra in color (outside), 45 to 55c. Corn—50 to 51c. Bukowheat—51 to 53c. Rye—Nominal. Oats—32½ to 34c.

Cured Meats—Quotations are:—Mess pork, United States, \$13 to \$14; do, American or Canadian (new), \$15 to \$15.50; short cut, \$16 to \$16.50; bacon, long clear, per lb. 7½ to 7¾c; lard, Canada, tubs and pails, 9½ to 10½c; com pound do, 7 to 9c. Smoked meats—Hams per lb. (now), 10½ to 11c; bellies, per lb, 10 to 11c; rolls, per lb, 8½ to 8¾c; backs, per lb, 10½ to 11½c.

Butter—Receipts are light to-day, but the market is still heavily supplied, principally with large rolls, and the feeling is easy. Round lots sell at 12 to 13 for good to choice, and 11 to 11½ for medium grades. Tubs sell at 12 to 12½ for store packed, and 13 to 14c for choice.

Cheese—Quiet but steady. Track offerings of good colored stock are held at 9½c, while local commission houses are jobbing at 10 to 10½c. Fall makes are scarce. Some demand is reported at 11 to 11½c.

Apples, dried—Dull. No large lots are moving. Dealers are jobbing small lots at 4 to 4½c. Evaporated are also quiet and unchanged, selling at 7c in single boxes.

Eggs—The market was unchanged, and quiet to-day, 10½ still being the running price.

Hides etc.—Trade is quiet with no change to note in values. Cured sell at 5; green, 4½c; No. 2, at 3½c; No. 3 at 2½c. Skins—Offerings light; prices steady. Lambskins, sell at 20 to 25c; sheepskins \$1.25 to \$1.50; calfskins, 5 to 7c for city inspected.

Tallow—Weak under heavy receipts. Rendered is taken at 5c, and local dealers are selling at 5½ to 5¾c. Rough sells at 2c.

Wool—There is little or no improvement to note in the wool trade, which keeps very quiet. Combing sells at 18 to 18½c; super-pulled, 22 to 22½c; extra-pulled, 26 to 26½c.

Produce—Beans, per bush., trade lots, 90c to \$1; out of store, \$1 to \$1.15. Dressed meats, per lb—Beefs, fores, 4 to 5c; hinds, 7 to 8c; veal, 6 to 7c; mutton, 7 to 8c; lamb, 7½ to 10½c. Hay—Timothy, on track, \$13 to \$13.50, No. 2, \$10.50. Straw, \$6.50 to \$6.75 in car lots. Hops—Canadian, 1891 crop, 22 to 24c. Yearlings, 16 to 17c. Honey—Extracted, 8 to 9c; combs, 11 to 12c. Onions—Native, per bbl, \$2.50 to \$3 out of store. Potatoes—Per bag, on track, 28 to 30c; out of store, 34 to 37c; turnips, on track, 10 to 12c per bush. Poultry—Chickens, per pair, 60 to 80c; ducks, 50 to 85; geese, per lb, 8 to 10c; turkeys, 13 to 14c.

Cattle—Export cattle again composed the larger part of the offerings and were off again in price. A few choice loads of fine shipping steers sold at 5c per pound, but this could

hardly be taken as a fair quotation, as it was only in exceptional cases that exporters were willing to pay this figure, most of the sales being at 4½c, with 4¾c the top. A number of good loads sold at a shade lower than the inside price. Butchers' cattle were unchanged. A few extra choice picked loads were reported sold at 4½c, but most of the offerings changed hands at from 3½ to 3¾c per pound.

Milch cows and springers—The good demand Tuesday brought out liberal offerings to day, and the enquiry being less active, a decline in prices of about \$2 per head took place all round. One lot of 13 fairly good fresh calved milchers sold at \$34 per head, and \$40 was apparently an outside price.

Stockers—Easier. The offerings were liberal and trade ruled rather dull. Extra choice stockers, almost good enough for shipping, sold at 4½c, but most of the day's sales were 3½ to 3¾c, with a few good loads changing hands at 4c per pound.

Sheep and lambs—Spring lambs found considerable enquiry at \$2.50 to \$4.50 per head. One bunch of 30 sold at \$4.12½ per head. Only a few export sheep came in, but there was little or no enquiry for them. Yearlings sold at 5½ to 5¾c per pound.

Hogs—The run was heavy again to-day and prices ruled easy, the general tone of the market being unimproved. As high as \$5.20 per cwt. was paid for one or two few choice lots of hogs to-day, but the ruling prices were 4½ to 5c for good loads. Stores sold at 4½ to 4¾c per pound.—*Empire*, June 4.

Toronto Grocery Market.

The month just closed has been an unsatisfactory one in the wholesale grocery trade, while the volume of business may have been fully up to the average the profits have not been. Competition, in sugar chiefly, but in other staples also has been keen. This has induced many of the wholesale houses to go more extensively into specialties in fancy groceries and to work on brands which none of their competitors have. These are being extensively advertised and pushed in other ways, and to some extent make up for the short profits on many staples. Payments have been only fair.

SUGARS, SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.

Sugars are slow. Granulated is selling at 4½c with occasional business at less money. Yellows range from 3½ to 4½c. Rather more raws are offered and a fair amount of business has been done in choice Barbados in barrels, at 3½ to 3¾c. Granulated, 4½ to 4¾; P. R. lump, boxes, 5c; extra ground, bbls, 5 to 5½c; powdered, bbls, 4½ to 4¾c; refined, dark to bright, 3½ to 4½c; Demerara, 4½ to 4¾c; Trinidad, 3½c; Barbados, 3¾c.

Syrups—D., 2 to 2½c; M., 2½ to 2¾c; B., 2½ to 2¾c; V. B., 2½ to 2¾c; E. V. B., 2½ to 2¾c; ex super, 2½ to 2¾c; X. N., 2½ to 3c; X. N. X. and special, 3 to 3½c.

Molasses—West Indian, bbls, 30 to 40c; New Orleans, open kettle, 45 to 55c; centric fugal, 30 to 40c; inferior low grades, 25 to 28c.

TEAS AND COFFEES.

The higher cables on low grade Indians, Ceylons and Congous and the scarcity and better demand for Japans in Canada and the States the past few days have imparted a healthier feeling and a stronger tone to the tea market than it has experienced for some time. There has been a more active demand for all kinds of low-priced teas. Japans at 18 to 20c have sold freely, and as already reported, low grades which have been neglected for some time have been worked off at better prices. Some houses are already advertising new Japans to arrive at the end of the week. Backs are quiet; jobbers find it difficult to get a tea to sell under 13c, but at 15c they can give excellent value. Low grade Young Hysons are scarce and firm, but very little demand is heard for them. The trade that usually handles them seems to be running

on Japans, which give better value. Coffees are steady and without change. New Porto Rio offered at 26c. Prices are: Rica, 17 to 20c; Jamaica, 18 to 20c; Java, 25 to 30c; Mocha, 20 to 33c; Porto Rio, 25 to 28c.

DRIED FRUITS.

Raisins are firmly held. Valencias rule at 3½ to 5c for off stalk, and 6 to 6½c for layers. Sultanah, quiet. Malaga fruit is about nominal, with hardly a y here excepting a few boxes of London layers and black baskets. Currants are flat. Prunes are selling fairly well in cases at 5½c up, but hogheads are slow at 4½c. Currants—Bbls, 4½ to 5½c, do, fancy, 6c, half bbl, 5½ to 6½c; Vostizza, cases, 6½ to 9c; Patras, bbls, 5 to 5½c; cases, 5½c to 5¾c. Raisins—Valencias, 3½ to 5c; layers, 7 to 7½c, raisins, old, off stalk, per box, 75 to \$1.00, sultanah, 9 to 13c; London layers, \$2.50 to \$2.75. Figs—Elenes, 10 lbs and up, 11 to 16c, Malaga, 56 lb bags, 5 to 5½, neta al, bags, 4½ to 5½c. Dates—Hallowee, 5 to 5½c. Prunes—cases, 5½ to 7½c; casks, 4½ to 4¾c; kegs, 5½c. Nuts—Almonds, Tarragona, 13½ to 15c; walnuts, 11 to 15c; do, shelled, Valencia, 29 to 35c; filberts, Sicily, 10½ to 11c; walnuts, Grenoble, 14; Bordeaux, 11 to 12c.

CANNED GOODS.

A fair business is being done in corn, peas and tomatoes at steady prices. Other vegetables are also selling fairly well, excepting pumpkins which are weak at 95c to \$1 for 3's. About future vegetables there is not much news. Packers have been endeavoring to place a few lots, but buyers are somewhat indifferent, believing that they can do better later, when the goods have been put up. Fruits, weak. They are offering at lower prices. A packer sold 1,000 cases assorted this week on private terms, but they are understood to be as much as 25 to 40c per dozen lower on some goods than any previous quotation. Packers themselves have been endeavoring to place fruits with the retail trade. Fish, quiet and without change. Fish—Salmon 1's flat, \$1.60 to \$1.70; salmon, 1's tall, \$1.30 to \$1.45; lobsters, Clover Leaf, \$2.95; lobsters, other 1's, \$1.90 to \$2.25; mackerel, \$1 to \$1.10; sardines, French, 1's, 40c; sardines, French, ½'s, 17c; sardines, American, ½'s, 6 to 8c; sardines, American, ¼'s, 9c. Fruits and vegetables—Tomatoes, 3's, \$1 to \$1.10; corn, 2's, 97½c to \$1.05; peas, 2's, \$1.05 to \$1.25; beans, 90c to \$1; pumpkins, 75c to \$1; strawberries and raspberries, 2's, \$2.10 to \$2.25; apples, gala, \$1.85 to \$2.1; 3's, 80c to 90; peaches, 2's, \$1.90 to \$2.10; do, 3's, \$2.85 to \$3.25; plums, 2's, 1.40 to \$1.75; 3's, \$2.65; pears, 2's, \$1.60 to \$1.75; 3's, \$1.75 to \$2.10.

SPICES, RICE, ETC.

Spices quiet and unchanged. Rice firm with an upward tendency, but cutting prevents any advance. Rice, bags, 3½ to 4c; do, of grades, 3½ to 3¾c; do, Patna, 4½ to 5c; do, Japan, 4½ to 5½; sago, 3½ to 4c; tapioca, 4½ to 5c; pepper, black, 11½ to 12c; do, white, 18 to 25c; ginger, Jamaica, 18 to 20c; cloves, 10 to 15c; allspice, 10 to 12c; nutmegs, 90c to \$1.10; cream tartar, 28 to 35c.

PERLS.

Dull and unchanged at 16 to 18c for lemon, 16½ to 18c for orange and 25 to 28c for citron.

Trade Bulletin: The combine in colored cottons being absolute, manufacturers have advanced prices 4c per yard in some lines, or 20 per cent, and this in the face of the heavy reduction in the price of the raw article. "What an abominable shame that this combine should squeeze the public in this manner," said a prominent dealer in the wholesale trade a day or two ago.

The party from Michigan who arrived in Winnipeg last week, make the second delegation this season to Manitoba, from that state. If they are pleased with the country here, they and their friends will no doubt make their future homes with us.

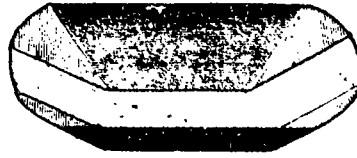
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Waxed Butter Paper also
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Send in your orders.

Wholesale Paper, Stationery and General Jobbers

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134 and 136 Second Avenue North, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Fur Trade Matters.

The Leipzig (Germany) correspondent of the New York *Fur Trade Review*, writing on May 10, says: "American, French and English dealers were present, as were also furriers from Denmark, Sweden, Norway and Switzerland, and buyers from other countries, the number being a surprise to all; the business of the fair, however, was scarcely satisfactory.

In Russian furs, squirrel lining was in demand for France, Italy and England; back linings of pure color were preferred; belly circulars were in good demand for France and Italy. Several transactions have been noted in Russian sacs. Susliki sacs have sold well of late; prices have advanced; the buyers were American and English firms, who gave orders for later delivery. There has been an active demand for dyed Persian lambs for various countries; parcels of raw skins have been taken for Canada. Astrakhan, lambs have been purchased for the United States, but transactions were not as important as one year ago. Half-Persians and all other woolly sorts of lambs have been neglected. Some demand has been shown for gray Krimmer lambs for the United States and Canada; prices moderate, supply not small. Superior Russian sable and sable tails taken for France and England. White foxes sold fairly, the lower grades being taken for Turkey as usual, and the finer grades for dyeing, a new lynx imitation is shown that is very good, and selling well. The sale of black dyed hares have sold slowly; some parcels have been bartered for American raw furs. Some transactions have been effected in white Thibet lamb, but in most instances the fresh goods were considered too high. English firms have taken white and dark natural moufflons, otherwise the article has been neglected. Bears and wolves taken for England at fully former prices, Kolinsky tails are cheap and in little demand. American furs have not sold as well as expected. Credits to Russian dealers have been largely reduced. German furriers have shown marked reserve in buying. Skunk has been in fair demand, dark skins being taken for all countries, and good striped sorts for France; selected dark raccoon and some middling sorts purchased for Russia; the general demand has been very limited; black and dark brown dyed skins taken for Germany and America.

Skunk imitation raccoon is a novelty that meets with universal favor. Musquash has been sold at depressed prices, linings have been especially low in price, raw skins for linings have been taken in very small lots for Russia, the duty being too high, black musquash has been purchased for France. Black dyed and skunk imitations in American opossum have sold well; supply small, sales in sea otter, fisher, otter, silver and cross fox limited to a few large Russian houses. Mink met with a fairly good demand, and the tails were readily sold for France at prices about as high as ever noted. Balkan countries took the usual grades of mar-

ten. Trade in red fox was active for Turkey and Asia Minor at good prices; gray fox and American bear are now too dear for this market. Blue foxes sold slowly; some lots of lynx were taken for America, but at lower prices than in the March sales. Beaver had only a limited sale. Nutria offered in important quantity and moderate prices, and taken quite freely for France, England and Denmark.

Browned dyed Russian marmot sold well at reduced prices, instead of brown dyed white-coats. There has been a moderate demand for Dutch swan and geese, and prices declined; an improved request has been observed for white coney skins and all sorts of coney linings; there is also a fair demand for black dyed French and Belgian coney. German foxes sold slowly at first, and more briskly towards the close of the fair, bringing advanced prices—from 4½ to 4¾ marks; the same course was observed in stone marten. Pine marten sold at reduced prices; marten tails are cheaper than in 1891. Land otter has been offered at more reasonable rates than prior to the fair, and good parcels were purchased for plucking; sitch also sold at slightly lower prices; black cats were in good request for France, Italy and the United States, and prices were about twenty per cent. higher than one year ago; mottled cats were cheap and neglected; red and blue sold somewhat better; hamster linings of cheap sorts, sold fairly. Just before the fair, a Turkish commission firm of this place failed with liabilities of about 150,000 marks; a compromise was effected at fifty per cent.

The Tea Outlook.

The London, England, *Grocers' Gazette*, of May 21, says: "The China tea market is decidedly stronger, and with the large stock which has for so many years been a bugbear, now a thing of the past, buyers find that importers have at length some small voice as regards the disposal of their teas. We do not now hear of many hopeful operators on their way to China to send home tea out of pure philanthropy; these days are over. Fine teas, or teas that were fine when they came, although ridiculously cheap, fail to attract much attention, and a chop for which 2s 2½ per pound was once refused sold this week at 3½ per pound. Common teas, on the other hand, are decidedly firmer, and with buyers growing a little anxious on account of the strong rise in Indians and Ceylons, are likely to go still better. Indian teas are again stronger, and things, without actually booming, are certainly, at present all in favor of higher prices. The advance has now affected even commonest grades and Pekoo Souchongs for price, and also leafy brokens towards the end of the week were being turned over at ½ to ¾ per pound profit. The position must look rather awkward for buyers, and especially for the blenders, who have for months past been able to pick and choose at their own price. Lower quotations we can

scarcely now see on this side of September, and the only question is how much more tea will go up. Some people think that Pekoo Souchong up to type will be 9½ per pound before long, while others take 8½ per pound as their limit. At present the quotation for July on the future market is a shade over 7½ per pound. Fine teas are scarce, and grow daily dearer, and Pekoes in particular show a further strong advance. Pekoes round about 8½ per pound hardly exist, and good medium kinds are 2½ to 3½ per lb. up from the lowest point."

Aroma of Coffee.

The aroma of coffee develops especially during the process of roasting; its fatty oil oxidizes, is burned, and is changed into essential oil, or caffeine, a species of ether that can be isolated by distillation, and which we can sometimes see with the naked eye on the surface of the ordinary infusion. Put coffee, like many other natural products, such as wine, tobacco and cocon, requires a certain length of time after being gathered before it reaches its full maturity. Experience has shown that the development of its aromatic principle is acquired by keeping it in a green state from one crop to another. But it is well known that for about the last half century the caffeine seems to be lacking in the infusion of coffee, which has no longer the exquisite qualities due to its aroma.

If now, on the one hand, we consider that the production of coffee is necessarily limited by the conditions of climate requisite for its growth, and that, on the other hand, the planter, in order to supply the demand which is constantly on the increase, is now obliged to deliver the crop as soon as it is gathered, we can do nothing but infer that the cause of the degeneration of coffee lies in the fact that it is supplied to the trade too soon, while it has not yet developed its constituent principles, and particularly its caffeine.

The inference from this is evident. If we wish that our coffee should regain the quantity through which formerly it was considered such an exquisite beverage, we shall have to go back to the traditional process of only supplying it to the trade when the caffeine has acquired its full development, which can only be given to it by time, and by being kept in a green condition from one crop to the next.

We must not, however, expect the dealers are going to follow this rule, but, at any rate, consumers can do it for themselves, by only roasting and using coffee which they have kept in a green condition for at least a year.—N. Y. *Herald*.

The Sugar Bounty.

The quantity of sugar produced in the United States the past year and subject to the bounty proved to be much smaller than was anticipated. The total production, subject to

some slight corrections, may be stated as follows -

	Pounds.
Cane Sugar.....	355,297,823
Beet Sugar.....	12,091,838
Maple Sugar.....	6,000,000
Sorghum Sugar.....	1,195,286

Total.....373,377,050

There was a small quantity of sugar produced, chiefly maple sugar, in quantities too small to secure the bounty, so that there may have been a total production of approximately 375,000,000 pounds; this is about 200,000,000 pounds less than the early and sanguine estimates. The total bounty, when all is paid will aggregate about \$7,332,000 in round numbers.

The bounty will doubtless stimulate the production of sugar, but there are natural difficulties to a large increase in the growth of cane sugar in this country, and we may look for the enlargement to be mainly in beet sugar. — *Price Current.*

Canned Fruit.

A line of goods that is causing some concern to holders just now is canned fruit. There is a very considerable surplus yet unsold, a great part of which is likely to be carried into next year's stock. The great advantage of factory production over domestic production, which previous to 1891 had caused a big shrinkage in the volume of the latter that was put up yearly, was offset a year ago by the unprecedented cheapness of sugar and abundance of fruits. The readiness of holders to concede a little on prices for the sake of making sales is moderated somewhat by the belief that this summer's pack will be a very light one, the last year's experience being likely to make the canners chary of going in to put up fruits on a large scale. This likelihood furnishes ground for hoping that a surplus carried over from this year will find a good market next year. The general feeling, however, appears to be that a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush, and any chance of getting a customer now is not let slip if a few cents from the price will hold him. — *Canadian Grocer.*

Advance in Benzine.

The tremendous advance in the price of benzine shows how a market may be affected by a matter apparently quite extraneous to it. Some of the gas companies in the west have taken to using crude petroleum as their basis for gas instead of coal, and a great deal of crude petroleum is being consumed for this purpose. But the companies insist upon having oil of a certain specific gravity, which has been proved by experiments to be the best adapted for the production of gas. In order to produce oil of the proper gravity, it has been shown to be the most economical plan to add a proportion of crude benzine to the oil. The consequence is that it is more profitable to utilize the crude benzine for improving the oil for these customers than to refine it for an open market. Accordingly crude benzine can hardly be bought, and of course refined is even scarcer. The price has accordingly advanced over one hundred per cent. in Petrolia for bulk benzine, while refined can hardly be bought at all in large quantities. There is some talk that it will be necessary to import benzine from the States to supply the demand here, although this importation is greatly checked by the high rate of duty. This change in the market has therefore arisen directly from the fact that it has turned out that coal oil is preferable to coal for gas making in the west. — *Trade Bulletin.*

Novelties in Advt. Cards

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THE COMMERCIAL JOB DEPT.
Winnipeg, Man.

THE RIGBY Waterproof Clothing

Has been in the market barely a month and already its merits are appreciated beyond our most sanguine expectations.

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Are coming in freely from all parts of the country.

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Such as the last and it will tax our proofing staff to the utmost to fill the orders. We are now proofing Tweeds suitable for Men's Suits and Ladies' Ulsters and Jackets which we are offering in the piece, samples of which are now being shown on the road by our travellers, on special trips with RIGBY Goods.

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Ladies and Gentlemen will appreciate the comfort of having a nice Tweed Overcoat or Ulster used in ordinary wear, thoroughly Porous and yet a sure protection during a rain-storm.

(SAMPLE ORDERS SOLICITED) **H. SHOREY & CO.,**
MONTREAL.



He wanted the Earth.

And what could he have done with it if he had got it! We cannot all be rich; we cannot all afford to smoke Tasse, Wood & Co.'s "La Toscana" and "Rosebud" Cigars at 15c but most of us can manage the "Iteliance" at 10c or three for a quarter. Much better than any other make sold for fifteen cents.

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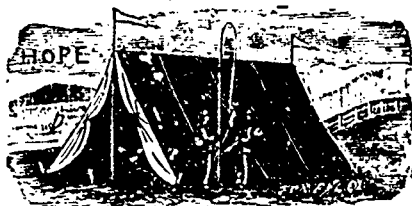
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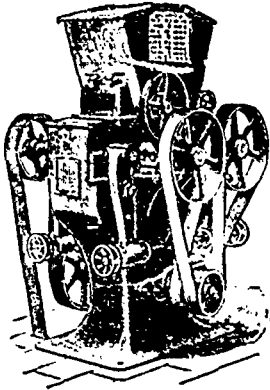
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Highest Cash Price Paid for Hides and Skins

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CONDENSED JOINT TIME TABLE
In Effect March 20th, 1892.

Going South		STATION	Going North	
Mixed No. 6		Daily, except Sunday.	Mixed No. 6	
7 30a	Ar	Great Falls	Do	6 02p
8 45		Vaughan		5 40
6 00		Steel		6 15
4 15		Collins		7 45
2 30		Pondera		9 30
1 00		Conrad		10 45
12 05p		Shelby Junct.		12 05a
10 50		Rocky Springs		12 55
10 00		Kevin		1 45
9 10		Do. Sweet Grass	Ar	2 35
(Internat'l bound)				
8 10	Ar	Coutts	Do	3 20
7 20	Do	Milk River	Ar	4 10
7 30		Brunton		5 00
4 50		Sterling		6 40
3 30	Do.	Lethbridge	Ar	8 00

Going West		STATIONS.	Going East.	
Mixed No. 2 Daily			Freight No. 3 D. ex. Sun	Mixed No. 1 Daily
7 00p	Do	Dunmore	Ar	3 55a
10 30	Do	Grassy Lake	Ar	12 45p
2 00a	Ar	Lethbridge	Do	4 45p
				6 40a

CONNECTIONS.

Canadian Pacific Railway at Dunmore Junction - East bound train (Atlantic Express) leaves Dunmore at 10.17 a.m.; West bound train (Pacific Express) leaves Dunmore at 5.43 p.m.

Great Northern Railway at Great Falls - South bound train to Helena, Butte, &c., leaves Great Falls at 10.45 a.m.; East bound train to St. Paul, &c., leaves Great Falls at 3.00 p.m.

E. T. GALT, W. D. BARCLAY, H. MARTIN,
Gen. Manager. Gen. Super't. Gen. Traffic Agent

TIME CARD No. 4.

Columbia and Kootenay Steam Navigation Co. Limited.

REVELSTOKE, B.C.

Arrow Lakes and Columbia River Route River Steamers.

STEAMER LARRY leaves Revelstoke for Robson, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 a.m., arriving at Robson 5 p.m., making close connection with Columbia and Kootenay Railway for Nelson.

STEAMER COLUMBIA leaves Robson Sat'ly at 6 a.m. for Trail Creek and Little Dalles, arriving at Little Dalles 9 a.m., making close connection with Spokane Falls and Northern Railway for Spokane Falls.

Kootenay Lake and Bonnor's Ferry Route.
STEAMER NELSON connects with Columbia & Kootenay Railway at Nelson and calls at all points on Kootenay Lake.

F. G. CHRISTIE, Secretary. J. W. TROUPE, Manager.

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From Montreal and Quebec to Liverpool and London-derry.

NUMIDIAN	from Montreal	June 18
PAHNSIAN	"	June 25
CHRASSIAN	"	July 2

RATES: Saloon, \$45 to \$80; Intermediate, \$30; Steer age, \$20.

SPECIALLY LOW PREPAID RATES.

STATE LINE - New York to Glasgow via Londonderry. Through Tickets to all parts of Europe.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA - June 16
STATE OF NEVADA - June 20

RATES: Saloon, \$10 to \$60; Intermediate, \$20; Steer-age, \$20.

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- Excursions to the Old Country
- Excursions to Banff
- Excursions to Nelson, B.C.
- Excursions to Spokane
- Excursions to the Coast
- Excursions to California
- Excursions to Alaska
- Excursions to Japan
- Excursions to China
- Excursions around the World

Lake Steamers "Manitoba," "Alberta" and "Athabasca" leave Fort William every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. S.S. Cambria, Port Arthur to Duluth every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.

Ocean Steamers "Empress of India," "Empress of Japan" and "Empress of China" leave Vancouver every three weeks.

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NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R. TIME CARD.

Taking effect on Sunday, April 5th, 1892
(Central or 90th Meridian Time.)

North Bound			STATIONS.	South Bound		
Brandon Ex. Tues. Th. & Sat.	St. Paul Ex. Press Daily.	Miles from Winnipeg.		St. Paul Ex. Press Daily.	Brandon Ex. Mon. Wed. & Fri.	
2.20p	4.25p	0	Winnipeg	11.10a	1.10p	
2.10p	4.13p	3.0	Portage Junction	11.18a	1.20p	
1.57p	3.54p	9.3	St. Norbert	11.53a	1.30p	
1.45p	3.45p	15.3	Cartier	11.47a	1.40p	
1.23p	3.20p	23.5	St. Agathe	12.14p	2.05p	
1.20p	3.17p	27.4	Union Point	12.14p	2.17p	
1.05p	3.05p	32.5	Silver Plains	12.26p	2.25p	
12.60p	2.45p	40.4	Morris	12.45p	2.40p	
	2.33p	40.8	St. Jean	1.00p		
	2.13p	60.0	Letellier	1.24p		
	1.50p	65.0	Emerson	1.50p		
	1.31p	68.1	Pembina	2.00p		
	9.45a	169	Grand Forks	5.50p		
	5.35a	223	Winnipeg Junction	9.50p		
	8.35p	470	Minneapolis	9.30a		
	8.00p	481	St. Paul	9.05a		
	9.00p	483	Chicago	9.35a		

MORRIS BRANDON BRANCH

East Bound.			STATIONS.	West Bound.		
Freight Mon. Wed. & Fri.	Passenger Tues. Thur. & Sat.	Miles from Morris.		Passenger Mon. Wed. & Fri.	Freight Tues. Thur. & Sat.	
12.20p	2.20p		Winnipeg	1.10p	3.00a	
7.00p	12.40p		Morris	2.55p	2.45a	
6.10p	12.15p		Low Farm	3.18p	9.30a	
5.14p	11.48a	10.0	Myrtle	3.43p	10.19a	
4.49p	11.37a	21.2	Roland	3.53p	10.30a	
4.00p	11.18a	25.9	Roschbank	4.05p	11.13a	
3.30p	11.03a	33.6	Miami	4.25p	11.54a	
2.45p	10.40a	39.6	Deerwood	4.48p	12.55p	
2.20p	10.28a	40.0	Attamont	5.01p	1.00p	
1.40p	10.08a	54.1	Somersct.	5.21p	1.45p	
1.13p	9.53a	62.1	Suan Lake	5.37p	2.10p	
12.43p	9.37a	69.4	Indian Springs	5.55p	2.45p	
11.40a	9.25a	74.0	Maricapolis	6.03p	3.15p	
11.15a	9.10a	79.4	Greenway	6.20p	3.45p	
10.23a	8.30a	82.3	Balder	6.32p	4.15p	
9.52a	8.12a	102.0	Belmont	7.00p	5.00p	
9.16a	7.57a	109.7	Hilton	7.23p	5.40p	
9.02a	7.47a	120.0	Ashdown	7.53p	6.25p	
8.16a	7.24a	129.5	Wawanesa	8.00p	6.45p	
7.33a	7.04a	137.2	Rounthwaito	8.25p	7.27p	
7.00a	6.45a	145.1	Martinville	8.48p	8.00p	
			Brandon.	9.10p	8.40p	

West bound Passenger Trains stop at Belmont for mail

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

East Bound.			STATIONS.	West Bound	
Mixed except Sunday.	Miles from Winnipeg.			Mixed except Sunday.	
11.5a	0		Winnipeg	4.2p	
11.15a	3.0		Portage Junction	4.4p	
10.41a	11.5		St. Charles	5.15p	
10.17a	14.7		Headingley	5.20p	
9.20a	25.2		White Plains	5.4p	
9.00a	42.1		Eustace	6.05p	
8.25a	55.5		Portage la Prairie	6.40p	

Passengers will be carried on all regular freight trains.

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