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WINNIPEG, JUNE 20, 1892.

Manitoba.

A large number of fat cattle were shipped from Carman this week to the Winnipeg market, says the *Standard* of June 10th. some really fine animals were among the number, one steer tipped the cales at 1,900 pounds.

E. J. Brown, formerly with the Carberry Milling Co's branch business in Winnipeg, and who has lately been employed with the Winnipeg Storage and Advance Co., has opened in the flour and feed business, in the Robert block, King St., Winnipeg.

J. H. Holman, who is now one of the travelling representatives of Wm. Bateman & Co., biscuits, etc., Winnipeg, returned last week from a western trip. He reports the crops looking well through the country, and the people are generally pleased with the prospect.

The directors of the Brandon Summer Fair held a meeting last week, and most of the work mapped out preliminary to the appearance of the prize list. A meeting of members of the Brandon Poultry club took place also to arrange for matters in connection with the poultry department of the exhibition.

The Souris Plaindealer of June 9 says. A farmer living a few miles from here brought in some samples of grain and grass yesterday which are of surprising length considering the short growing season we have had. One sample of grain measured over sixteen inches, and was only one leaf from the shot blade, while on opening the stalk the head was discovered already formed. Stocks of timothy measured twenty inches, and a sample of alsike was a wonder of vegetation. The gentleman says this latter is a perfect mat of growth in the field. He also had a sample of white clover in bloom, and he says this is the third year for this clover from one seeding, and he finds it a success, and that the sod spreads fast. A paper is to be started at Hamiota by H. C. Clay.

W. Chisholm, livery, Oak River, hus told cut to Jos. Henry.

Carveth & Co., Winnipeg, have added flour and feed to their business.

The plant for Thomas & Matthews new machine shop at Hamiota, has arrived.

W. Crapston, art dealer and picture frame dealer, Winnipeg, has retired from that busi ness.

Building opeaahions are still on the increase says a Hamiota. Scott & Chambers are building a large addition to there store.

Gardinor and Owen, have bought the stock and tools of the Murphy estate, Rapid City, will open out in the hardware line.

Emanuel Ohlen has again taken charge of the Swedish mont ly paper published at Winnipeg, the Scandinan. Canadian. He intents making it a first class paper.

W. H. Rowley, of the E. B. Lddy Co., of Hall, Quebec, was in Winnipeg last week, on the way home from a visit for health, pleasure and business, to the west.

The Winnipeg Storage and Advance Company has been wound up. The business was established three months ago, with a capital of \$2000, two-thirds of which has been sunk, through bad management.

The eighteenth annual exhibition of the Portage and Lakeside Agricultural Society will be held at Portage la Prairie, on July 21 and 22 next. Prize lists will be forwarded on application to A. A. MacLennan, Portage la Prairie. Competition unrestricted.

Alfred Robinson, of Toronto, manager of the Canadian head office of Lever Broz., of England, manufacturers of the famous Sunlight soap, was in Winnipeg las week on his return homeward. He has been west as far as the coast inspecting the western agencies of sunlight soap, and prospecting the country, with which he is highly pleased.

J. G. Dennison, contractor, has l⁻⁴⁺ with eighty men to complete the contract to have the Glenboro branch railway extension between Souris and Nesbit. This is a gap of eighteen miles and in six weeks it is expected the work will be finished.

The bankrupt stock of Thos. Brownlow, dry goods and clothing, Winnineg, was sold on June 11. The dry goods were bought by George Clements; the clothing department was bought by S. A. Ripstein. The stocks each brought between 49 and 50 cents on the dollar, and considering the class of goods are considered to be well sold.

Wm. Bateman & Co., manufacturers of biscuits and confectionery, Winnipeg, are meeting with every success in their new venture. Their business during May, which was the second month since the establishment of the industry, was treble what it was during the first month in which the firm has been open for business. The irm is making a point to turn out the best quality of goods, and their business is being rapidly extended all over the country.

The Rathbun Co., of Descronto, Ontario, who are manufacturers of several lines of goods, have opened a wholesale branch warehouse in Winnipeg, in the premises lately occapied by Mackenzie & Mills, Robert block, King street. The lines of goods which will be handled here, consist of sash, doors, blinds, mouldings and other articles in joiners supplies; also Portland and hydraulic cement, these lines being so ... of the manufactures of the company. The business here will be in charge of G. M. Taylor, who arrived recently from Desc-but to take charge of the branch. R. P. Inglis will represont the company on the road here. The Rathbun Co. is one of the large and substantial manufacturing concerns of Ontario, and THE COMMERCIAL can recommend the new institution to the western trade. Ripstoin, of Winnipeg, has bought the stock of the branch store of Livingston & Co., at Hilton.

Senator Sanford, of Hamilton, Ont., of the Sanford Manufacturing Co., was in Winnipeg last week.

Geo. H. Rogers & Co., who have purchased the general stock of Livingstro & Co., of Glenboro, will amalgamate the stock with their Glenboro branch store.

The Winnipeg board of trade and the Winnipeg grain exchange have each accepted offers from N. Bawlf to occupy quarters in the new block which he proposes erecting at once on Princess st, corner of Jomima.

THE COMMERCIAL stated last week that "the estate of Gunne & Co., drugs, Glenboro, has been sold to Geo. H. Rogers & Co., Winnipog, at G3 cents on the dollar." This should have read "estate of Livingston & Co." With this correction the item is all right. The error occurred through the fact that Mr. Gunne, in whose uame the drug store is conducted, was lately connected with the firm of Livingston & Co.

A meeting of the provisional directors of the Western Agricultural and Arts association, Brandon, was held on Saturday last, when it was decided to open out stock books and solicit the purchase of shares. The capital stock of the association is placed at \$10,000 in 1,000 shares of \$10 each, a payment of ten per cent. being required on subscribing On the necessary capital for incorporation being subscribed a public meeting of the shareholders will be called to elect directors and other officials. Shares in the meantime can be obtained from Thos. Harkness, D. G. Stewart or any member of the provincial directorate

The business of Jas. Kirkwood & Co., commission, etc., Winnipeg, has been transferred to Wm. White, who will continue the same. For the present the business will be conducted under the old name of Jas. Kirkwood & Co., and all the agencies formerly represented, will be continued by the new proprietor. Mr. W''te has been connected with Jas. Kirkwood & Co for the last year, and therefore is familiar with the details of the business. Mr. Kirkwood has moved to British Colambia, and will open business in Victoria, in the same line as that in which he was engaged in here. He will represent in British Columbia a number of the firms which were formerly represented by him here, and including some of the best houses in the country.

Free Transportation to the Winnipeg Exhibition.

The Canadian Pacific, Manitoba & North Western, Northern Pacific and Great North West Central Railway Companies and the Alberta Railway and Coal Company have generously agreed to convey all axhibits from Manitoba and the Northwest Territories absolutely free of freight charges, provided the ownership of the exhibits is not changed, and that they are returned immediately after the show to the points from which they were originally shipped.

From points east of Manitoba exhibits will be brought in at the ordinary tariff rates, and will be returned to the original place of shipment free of charge, provided the ownership does not change.

The railway companies have also agreed to greatly reduce rates of fare for visitors to the exhibition. From many points the fares for the round trip will be mach less than the ordinary fares for the single journey.

Libby, McNeil & Libby, says a Toronto papor, have adveaced their price for 2.1b canned corned beef to \$1.60 per dozen. Reports from the west state that the packing is comparatively light at present, owing to scant supply of stock,



Montreal Markets.

There have been inquiries from England and There have been inquiries from England and Newfoundland during the past few days, but the limits were not high enough to induce much business. When wheat advanced to S7c and 83c in Chicago on Tuesday last, \$4 00 was freely bid for straight roller by Newfoundland buyers, but \$4.15 was the lowest price the majority of helders were willing to compt for the of 500 to 1 000 bbls, although one helder is hits of 500 to 1 000 bbls, although one holder is said to have off red a round lot at \$4 10 Oa tario millers are loaded up with last winter's grindings which some of them want to ship to this market in order to draw against it ; but in the present state of the market dealers are sverse to receiving it under such conditions. Wequoto prices follows: patent, winter, \$4.45 Wequoto pricesas follows: patent, winter, \$4.45 to \$4.65, patent spring, \$1.75 to \$4.85 straight roller, \$4.20 to \$1.40; extra. \$3.50 to \$3.65; superfine, \$3.00 to \$3.25; fine, \$2.75 to \$2.95; city strong bakers, \$4.60 to \$4.70, Manitoba bakers, \$4.25 to \$4.50; Ontario bags—extra, \$1.75 to \$1.85, straight rollers, \$2.00 to \$2.10, superfine, \$1.40 to \$1.50.

Oatmeal-There is a firmer feeling in oat meal, Ontorio miller asking 100 to 15c per bbl. more money, car lots being now quoted at \$3 90 on track for rolled and granulated. We quote bibling prices as follows: Rolled and granu-lated at \$4 05 to \$4 10; standard at \$3.90 to \$4.00. In bags, granulated \$2 00 to \$2 05 and standard \$1.90 to \$1.95.

Mill feed-The market for bran is easier, s.les of car lots being reported at \$13,50 to \$14,00. Shorts ere quoted at \$15.00 to \$16.00, and mildings \$16.50 to \$17 50. Moullie \$19.00 to \$21.00. A bit of the start but for to \$21.00. A sale of a car lot ported at \$13.00 this morning. A sale of a car lot of bran was re-

Wheat--No. 2 hard is quoted here at 92c, and No. 3 do at 82c with sellers asking more money No. 1 regular is quoted at 73 to 742; No. 2 do 63 to 64c, and No. 3 at 53 to 54c. A lot of inferior feed wheat was sold as low as 30c. In Oatario, millers are paying 81c to 82c for straight red and white winter.

Outs-Sales of No. 2 white have been reported during the past few days amounting to about 35,000 bushels, at 35 to 304c in store, and No. 3 have been placed at 34c per 34 lbs.

Barley-A fair business has been done on export account at prices ranging from 40c to 45c for feed as to quality. A lot of 4,000 bushels was sold at 40c, and a round lot of heated grain changed hands at 3Jc. Malting grades are quoted at 48c to 55c. Advice from Untario report sales of No. 3 at 40c f.o.b.

Hides-Lambskins are a little higher, as size and quality are improving. We quote :-No. 1, 5c : No. 2, 4c ; No 3, 3c ; tanners are paying 4c moro ; lambskins, 25c to 30c ; clips, 25c ; sheepskins, \$1.00 to \$1.20 : calfskins, 7c.

Fresh fish-At the close of last week and beginning of this Gaspe salmon was scarce and sold up to 17c and 18c per lb wholesale. Today, however, arrivals were large, and prices dropped to 15c, at which figure several thousand ed of British Columbian salmon. Lake trout and white fish have sold at 6c to 7c per 1b. Und and haddock are arriving and selling at 24 to 31c per lb.

Butter-There is some enquiry for sample lots of creamery, presumably for the Scotch market, and a few lots have changed hands at 18c, a lot of 54 tubs selling at that price and a further lot was sold subsequently at 18c, the latter being a lot of choice June goods with grass flavor. Small jobing lots have been sold at 184c to 19c. A good sized lot of June creamery was offsred at 18c yesterday. In Exstern Tow. ship dairy, buyers are paying 14c to 15c in the country, and at 16 to 17c here. Morrisburg and Brockville are quoted at about the same prices. Western is in very limited supply in this market, although a liberal make is said to be in progress throughout the west, and we quote 14 to 15c.

Cheese-The market is irregular, dull and lower, with different houses selling at different prices for precisely the same class of goods. The shipments going out by mid week steaners cost $9\frac{1}{2}$ to $9\frac{1}{2}$ for white and $9\frac{1}{2}$ to $9\frac{1}{2}$ for colored ; but prices are now fully je per lb lower, sales of white having transpired at 912, while it is reported that one holder accepted 92. A shipper received an order yesterday for fine straw colored, his limit lieing S. Receipts are increasing and offerings are large, and buy ers anticipate still lower prices for next week, as the demand on the other side of the Atlantic is poor.

Eggs. The market still possesses the weak tone, sales of round lots having brow made at he per dozen for choice fresh stock, while 10 je has been paid for sligle cases. Shipments of has been paid for sligle cases Canadian eggs have been going for ward to Eng

Pork, lard &c. - A fair volume of business for the season has transpired in pork, sales of Canada short cut being quoted at \$10 50 to \$17. Business is reported at \$15 to \$15 50 for Chicago regular mess. In lard, sales are reported of compound at \$1.45, and a lot of 150 pails of Canada leaf lard was placed at \$1.65 per pail, the lot being shirt of Ottawa. The weather has induced an increased demand for cut meats, and prices have advanced 40 per 1b. Sales of Montreal sugar cured hams having taken place at 11c and breakfast bacon at 101c. Round lots might be shaded. The sale of a car load of Oatario green hams in tierces was made at 9c, delivered here.

Maple Products. --Syrup goes off very slowly at 41 to 51c in bulk, and at 50 to 60c in tins. The stocks of sugar are light, owing to former shipments to the United States, and last sales were reported at 51 to 7c per lb.

Honey .- Prices are more or less nominal at 6 to 7c per 1b for extracted, and 8 to 11c for comb.

Leather .- The combine in the United States has a firming influence on prices. Man-ufacturers' sole No. 1 17 to 19c; do No. 2, 15 to 16c; waxed uppers 22 to 26c; splits, Quebec, l to 12c; splits, western, 15 to 192. Dried Apples.—The only sale reported was a

small lot at 4c per lb, and we quote 31 to 4c as to quantity. Evaporated apples range from.6 to 7c per lb as to quality.

Dried Fruit.-Prices are higher generally, some old stocks fetching 3cc for which 3c would have been readily accepted two or three weeks ago. Valencias in lots of from 100 to 300 boxes have been sold at 31c, and 300d Provincial currants in barrels have sold at 41c, which is now the lowest figure that will be accepted. Currants, provincials, 41 to 43c in bbls; do 41 barray 43 c in bals bls; do 43 c in cases; currants, Patray, 43 c in bbls; do 43 c in cases; currants, In cases. Raisins, Valencias, common brands a little out of condition, 33 c; do sound common 31 to 31e; do superior, de sound conte brands 41 to 42e; raisins, layers, 51 to 6c. — Trade Bulletin, June 10.

Montreal Iron and Metals Market.

The iron market does not show much change, but the feeling at primary markets has shown a hardening tendency, and this is having some effect on buyers here. They realize that prices are pretty low and are now showing more disposition for business than formerly. Pig iron is not quotably changed and no extensive transactions are reported, but a fair movement is to note in a moderate way, for all that. Carbroe sold at \$17.50 and Eglinton at \$18.50, Summerlee being held at \$19.

Pig iron romains quiet and steady, as noted a week ago, at \$2.

Scrap iror is without feature, \$16 for wrought and \$13 to \$14 for cast. The casiness of tin plate noted last week, taken with firm advance from primary markets and moderate supplies here, has induced a bet-ter demand, and some round lots of coke have I

been turned over. The feeling is that prices are low, and that they may harden rather than weaken in the near future, so buyers nave been operating accordingly. Among the important deals have been sales of round quantities of cokes to canners aggregating 3,000 boxes upon the basis noted last week. We quote prices steady, therefore, at \$3 30 to \$3 50 for cokes, and \$4 25 for charcoal.

Other lines have shared in the better feeling to a moderate degree, but the only thing special to note is that recent cables quote an advance of 5s per ton on galvanized iron. - Gazette, June 10

Montreal Dry Goods Market.

There is a decided change for the better in the dry goods trade since our last, which is at-tributed largely to the warmer and more seas-onable weather. The retail trade seems pleased with the change and consequent activity, as their stocks are getting red.ced. Orders from travellers so far are not very good, but this is not altogether a bad feature, as it appears as if retailers wished to work off present stocks before purchasing fresh supplies. Prices in colored goods of certain lines show an advance, linings, corect jeans, silesias, foulards and sim ilar goods having been put up from 5 to 71 per cent. by the agents on Tuesday—this of course is another outcome of the colored mills combine. Cashmeres are firm at the recent ad-vance. Jute goods have not shown any appearance of another rise, but are considered to have reached the top level. - Trade Bulletin.

Toronto Markets.

Flour-Dall and unchanged.

Millfeed-Easy. A car of bran sold on spot at \$12.

Wheat-Dull and easier, with a less active demand. Exporters did nothing in Ontario gaades. Millers bought a few cars red and white at S2c straight north and west. No. 1 hard sold at \$1.04 last night for a choice sample; it offered on call, to arrive North Bay, at \$1.03, with buyers at \$1.01. No. 2 hard offered, to arrive North Bay, at 97c, with buyers at 92c; sales were reported of 9,000 bush. and 5,000 bush at 91c east. No. 3 hardwas enquired for at Sie North Bay. No. 1 regular offered, to ar-rive North Bay, at 75c; 14,000 bush, offered afloat Port Arthur at 62c. No. 2 regular sold at 61c afloat Montreal for 8,000 bush.; there were sellers to arrive North Bay at 63c ; 61c was bid and 62c for stuff now on the way. No. 1 northern offered at North Bay at 98c with 94c bid. No. 2 northern offered to arrive North Bay at 86c ; 83c bid.

Barley-In fair demand at steady prices. A small lot of No. 3 extra was hought at 45c here, and of No. 1 at 49c here. No. 3 sold in store, Montreal at 471c.

Oats-Were quicter and easier, with freer offerings. Sellers asked 31c for white and 30c for mixed, north aud west. On spot there were sales at 341c and 35c for Ontario, and 331c for Manitoba. In Montreal 5,000 bush. white sold at 351c in store.

Oatmeal-Quiet, but steadier at \$3.50 here. Grain and flour-Car prices are : Flour foronto freights), Manitoba patents, \$4 95 to (10fonto reights), stantoos pacents, 54 55 to \$5.00; Manitoba strong bakers', \$4.45 to \$4.60; Ontario patonts, \$4 to \$4,25; straight roller, \$3 55 to \$3.50; extra, \$3.40 to \$3.60; low grades, per bag, \$1 to \$1.50. Bran—\$12.00 to \$13. Shorts—\$14.50 to \$15.50. Wheat, straight, west and north points—white, 82 to 83c; spring, s0 to 82c; red winter, 82 to 83c; goose, 71 to 72c; No. 1 hard, N.B. \$1.01; No. 2 hard, lake and rail, 83 to 91c; No. 3 hard, 80 to 81c; No. and rail, 85 to 91c; No. 3 nard, 80 to 81c; No. 1 regular, 72 to 73c; No. 2 regular, 62 to 63c; Peas-No. 2, 60 to 62c. Barley-No. 1, 52 to 54c; 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. Buckwheat-51 to 53c. Rye -Nominal. Oats-34 to 35c.

Provisions-Quotations are : Mess pork, United States, \$13.00 to \$14.00; do, American or Canadian (new), \$15.00 to \$15.50; short cut, or Canadian (new), \$10.00 to \$10.00; short cut, \$16.00 to \$16.50; bacon, long clear, per pound, 7_2 to 7_2^3 to 7_2^4 to; lard, Canada, tubs and pails, 9_2^4 to 10_2^{1} c; compound do, 7 to 9c. Smoked meats— Hams, per pound (new), 10_2^4 to 11_c ; bellies, 10 to 11c; rolls, 8_2^4 to 8_2^4 c; backs, 10_2^4 to 11_2^4 c.

Butter-Receipts of large rolls are moderating and store packed tub is coming in more freely. The market for all kinds of butter is at present easy, owing to heavy receipts and the lack of outside demand. Large rolls sold at 12 to 13c to-day for good to choice grades, with common rolls held at 10 to 11c. Choice dairy tubs sell at 14 to 15c and store packed at about the same figures as large rolls.

Cheese-Unchanged and rather quiet. Sales were reported to day of small lots new colered cheese at 91c on track here. Dealers are jobbing at 10 to $10\frac{1}{2}c$. Fall makes are quiet at 11 to II dc.

PRODUCE

Apples dried—Trade continues quiet with prices easy and unchanged. Dealers are job-bing at 4 to 44c. Evaporated apples are slow at 7c for single cases.

Beans-Dealers pay 80 to 90c per bush, and are selling small lots out of store at \$1 to \$1.15 per bush.

Eggs-Unchanged and quiet at 101 to 101c. Sales of single cases only were reported at the outside figure.

Hides-Quiet. Cured have sold in car lots lately at 5c; green are quoted at $4\frac{1}{2}c$; No. 2 at $3\frac{1}{2}c$; No. 3 at $2\frac{1}{2}c$. Skins-Receipts light; prices steady. Sheepskins \$1.25 to \$1.75; lambskins 15 to 30c; calfskins 5 to 7c for city inspected.

Honey-Slow. Extracted sells at 8 to 9c; comb 11 to 12c.

Hops-Very puiet and easy. Commission houses are now holding choice '91 Canadian hops at 21 to 22c; yearlings 15 to 16c.

Dressed meats-Slightly firmer under lighter receipts. Lamb sells at 10c for yearlings and 122c for spring; mutton 6 to 7c; beef, forequarters, 31 to 5c ; hindquarters 7 to 81c; veal 61 to 7c per lb by the carcase.

Ponltry-Street offerings are heavy, but lo-cal commission houses are not handling much. The demand is quiet at 50 to 60c for chickens and 12 to 13c for turkeys.

Potatoes and vegetables—The potato market is dull and weak. One car of good stock sold late yesterday at 25c, and more were offered at the same price. Out of store they bring 35c per bag.

Tallow-Slow; receipts heavy Rendered is taken at 5c, and sold in round lots at 5[‡] to 5[‡]₂c. Rough is unchanged at 2c.

Wool-Trade continues on the quiet side, the demand being chiefly local. Supers sell at 22 to 221c; extras at 26 to 261c; pulled combing 18c. New wool is being offered in small lots which bring 16 to 17c.

Cattle.-Exporters, for reasons of their own, brought shipping cattle readily yesterday, and in some cases paid $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ or per lb more than they would have paid for the same cattle at the be-ginning of the week. Most of the sales of export cattle were at $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{3}{4}$ c, with a number of transactions at 5c when the cattle were exceptionally good. Butchers' cattle also shared in the general firmness. The best steers and heifers sold at 4 to 41c : good at 31 to 31c ; medium at 3 to 31c, and rough cows and oxen at 22 to 3c.

Milch cows.-About 20 or 25 fresh cows and springers came in yesterday. The demand was only fair at \$30 to \$40 per head. One excep-tionally fine milch cow (fresh calved) was reported sold at \$50.

Stockers.—Prices were firm and ranged from 31 to 41c for most of the offerings with several lots almost good enough for shipment sold at 45c.

Sheep and lambs. --- Although the run was light a number of export sheep were amongst to day's offerings. The enquiry was fair at to day's offerings. The enquiry was fair at from \$6 to \$7 per head or 4 to $\frac{1}{42}$ per lb. One bunch of 15 sold at \$6.75 per head. Yearlings sold at 5 to $\frac{5}{40}$ per lb and spring lambs at \$4 to \$5 apiece ; one lot of 8 of the latter, averaging 80 lbs, sold at \$5.25 apiece.

Hogs .- The hog market was in better shape to-day, owing no doubt to the light run, only 300 coming in. Heavy fat hogs were, however, as dull as at the first of the week and sold at low prices. The best offerings were taken at $4\frac{3}{4}$ to 5c per lb. Stores sold at \$4.50 to \$4.75 per cwt. - Empire, June 11.

Toronto Hardware Markets.

There is no break in the thread of any line to take note of this week, and few loose ends are to be expected when the trade has got down to the cteady every day movement that it always take amid seasons. Retailers cannot afford to hoard wnts through as they could in a time when wants, whatever their comparative volume, are less urgent than they are on the eve of haying, so that general orders are small and numerous. The wet weather has been favorable to the growth of grass and a big hay crop is calculated on. A heavy yield of straw is counted on as a general characteristic of the coming harvest. This makes replenishment of stocks in harvest tools some-what general. The shipping of such tools is the main activity just now in the warehouses. The country supplies the chief basis now sustaining the trade, no demand of any consequence being heard from city traders unless in such light goods as always find more or less sale. Some further exception might also be made for hot weather articles, such as lawn hose, lawn mowers, ice crem freezers, refrigerators, etc., but for the fact that these are not more active then they usually are in June. They are quite as active as they could be expected to be in so cool a state of the weather. Payments are fairly good.

Binder twine-The local representative of the Consumers' Cordage Co. says that, while prices are subject to change, they are certain to be no lower, but that owing to an advance in hemp they may be higher.

Horse nails-The quiet season for this class of goods is likely to be over before any progress is made in the adoption of a combine arrangement among the jobbers. The quotation continues to be 60 to 60 and 5 per cent.

Cordage—Prices are easy and trade slack. Quotations are on a basis of $11_{4^{\circ}c}$ for Manilla, $9\frac{3}{4}c$ for Sisal, $8\frac{1}{4}c$ for tarred lath yarn, and $6\frac{3}{4}$ to 7c for jute.

Horse shoes-Are quiet and unchanged at \$3.60 to \$3.70.

Wire-No. 11 in oiled and annealed is very hard, and in fact almost impossible, to get. Orders are numerous, but they cannot be supplied with any degree of promptness.

Metals-The movement of metals off this market has gained very little headway during the present week. Lots kept on the small side throughout, half tons and like quantities, forming the major part of the sales made. Prices have shown no fluctuations in anything but ingot tin, which not only holds the strong position it reached a week ago, but has gone stronger.

Antimony-This metal is in some request, small sales being made from time to time at steady prices. The outside market has been stationery. The prices quoted here is 144c for Cookson's and 134c for other brands

Copper-The United States market is steady, owing to the fact that the output of the mines is going directly into consumption, and is nothing stored for business a month or two hence. The English market continues strong. Prices are steady here at 131c for casting brands and 13³ to 14c for Lake ingots.

Galvanized iron-For this metal the de-

mand keeps up fairly well. The price of 28 gauge is 51c.

Lead-The market does not make any headway. The demand is pretty well slaked and prices are flat here and everywhere. The prices are flat here and everywhere. quotation is 330 for domestic and 35c for imported, with lower figures for round lots.

Sheet zinc-Casks are 63c and broken lots 6§c.

Spelter--An easier tone in the outside market and light business in this market are the leading and sole facts worthy of note. Domestic is 41c, and imported is 51c. Frankel Bros., of this city, manufacture a new brand (F.B) to sell at $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{3}{4}c$.

Tin-The position of this metal is very firm, further considerable advances having taken place in London and New York, despite the efforts of manipulators to temporarily bear the market in the latter city. Pigs are quoted here at 241 to 25c.

Iron and steel-In pig iron there is almost a cessation of business, consumers generally con-tinuing operations on supplies laid in before the opening of this month. The market is so very low that it would seem to strike consumers more than it does that this would be a good time to buy. In all the markets on this side of the water raw iron and raw steel are very low. In England the prolonged strike of the Durham coal miners brought the stock of pig down to a small compass. Bar iron is quiet and unchanged from \$2.05 and upwards, the quotations being for domestic bar.

Oil, paints and color-The reports are as cheering as they were a week ago, all the jobb-ers voting this a busy season. The week has been unproductive of change, however. There is still delay in getting orders filled for Paris green, which continues to be in strong request, the wet weather tending to make the need of it more urgent, owing to the rapid growth of po tato plants. The price remains at 13 to 16c, according to quality, in 112-lb cases. Linseed is unchanged at prices in Prices Current. White lead is steady at $5\frac{1}{4}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}c$. Tur-Turpentine continues to rule low, quoting 46 to 48c.

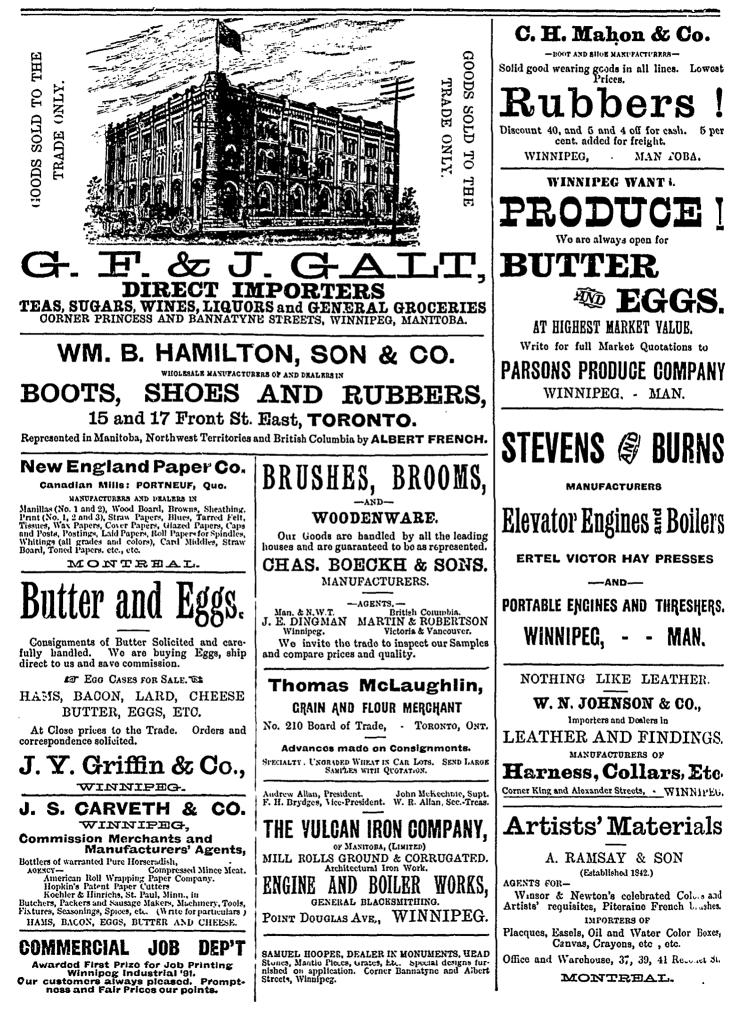
Glass-A steady demand, but otherwis? featureless trade, is reported at \$1.35. Stocks are ample.

Old material-The monotony of this trade has been broken by an unusual briskness in the week's traffic, some fairly extensive sales having been made. We quote : No. 1 heavy cast scrap, 65 to 70c per 100 ; stove cast scrap 40 to 45c; No. 1 wrought scrap 60 to 65c; No. 2 including sheet iron, hoop iron and mixed steel, 20 to 30c ; new light scrap copper, 81c ; heavy scrap copper, 91c; old copper bottoms, 8c; light scrap brass, 51c; heavy yellow scrap brass, $7\frac{1}{2}$ c; heavy red scrap brass, $8\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$ c; scrap lead, 2c; scrap zinc, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ c; scrap rubber, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ c; country mixed rags, 80 to 85c per 100 lbs; clean dry bones, 50 to 60c per 100 lbs; plough shares, 60 to 65c burnt cast scrap, 15 to 20c; railroad iron, 65 to 75c; malleable scrap, 25c.

Rice Lewis & Son, says the Toronto Hardware journal, are the envied holders of the contract to supply the hardware for the new Ontario Parliament buildings, now in course of construction in the Queen's Park in this city. The coveted reward, which was made a few days ago, put an end to a little exciting suspense among several first class houses in both this country and the United States, whose tenders were awaiting the result. In response to the growth of the demand for this class of hardware, Rice Lewis & Son have opened an architect's room, where no expense will be spared to get together and properly exhibit samples of the very finest goods obtainable. Here architects can select the goods they consider suitable to the requirements of special buildings.



THE COMMERCIAL



Eastern Business Changes. ONTARIO.

Wm. Elliott, Aultsvillo, has assigned.

G W. Parsons, drugs, Daudalk, has sold out. C. H. Doxeo, planing mill, Campbellford, is dead.

King & Co., shoes, Walkerton, have dissolved.

Geo. Taylor, grocer, Bubcaygeon, has assigned.

Wm Kirton, grocer. Petrolia, is moving to Sarnia.

John Howard, merchant, Township Caldon, has assigned

Jacob Lashchinger, carriages, New Humburg, has assigned.

P. E. Butchart & Co., shoes, Woodstock, have assigned.

W. J. Morrow, grocories and liquors, Peterboro, has assigned.

Sterritt & Co., dry goods, etc., Forest, are moving to Petrolis.

Harris & Campbell, farniture, Ostawa, are offering a compromise.

A. W. Brice & Co., electrical machinists, Hamilton, have assigned.

J E. Proctor, dry goods, etc., Petrolia, has sold out is dry goods business.

John McDonald, refiner, etc., Petrolia, is turning his business into a joint stock company; style the National Oil Co. (Ltd.)

Broadfoot & Box Furniture Co., manufacturers of furniture, Scaforth, have dissolved; W. F. Wilson retires.

QUEBEC.

Louis Sansfacon, grocer, Quebec, is dead.

L. E. Cloutier, dry goods, Montreal, is dead.

Demers & Co., Indian goods, etc., Montrcal, have assigned.

N. Tousignant, dry goods, Montreal; damag ed by fire aud water.

L. (). H. Langelois, Second store, St Hughes, is asking an extension.

Wulff & Co., commission, Montreal; A. W. Stevenson in charge of estate.

The Goodchild, Tector Printing and Stationery Co., (not incorporated) Montreal, have dissolved.

E. Guilbault & Filis, shoe manufacturers, Terrebonne and Montreal; Chas. Desmarteau appointed currer.

NA SCOTIA.

H. E. Pryor, etc., pork, etc., Halifax, has assigned.

Black Bros & Co., hardware, shippers, etc., Halifax, have dissolved.

R. S. Irwin, general store, Moses' River, was burned out; no insurance.

Weatherbee & Co., boot and shoe manufacturers, Halifax, have dissolved.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

R. P. McGiverin, coal, St. John, is dead. J S. Leighton, grocer, Woodstock, has as-

signed. Bonnell & Cowan, grocers, St. John, have

assigned. Hanson & Grady, tailors, St. Andrews, have

dissolved. Chas. E. Hawkins, general store, Keswick,

mouth of, has assigned. Restegouche Spool Co., manufacturers, Jacquet River, have assigned.

R. P. & W. F. Starr, coal, St. John; R. P. Starr, of this firm, is dead.

William Dodd, Government agent at Yale, brings cheering nows from that section. The rush of miners and prospectors to Siwash creek continues, and no less than 45 claims were reorded last month.

Bole, Wynne & Co.

Bole, Wyuvo & Co., Wholesale druggists, Winnipeg, have lately moved into the corner apartment in the Gerris block, corner Princess and William streets. The provious location was in this same block, but in somewhat smaller quarters, the corner being the largest division of the block. In their new location they have five floors, including the basement, the same as before, but there is more space on each floor, the size of each floor being 25 by 90 feet. The offlices occupy the front portion of the ground floor, to the left of the entrance being the general business office, with a private office and sample room to the right. The rear portion of the ground floor is filled with patent medicines, and shipping room from from the back. Fre basenent is stored full of the avex.

and shipping found full of the the back. The basement is stored full of the avy goods. Ascending to thesecond floorabovoitislearned that this portion of the building is devoted to the drug order department. The labaratory occupics a separate apartment on this floor, wherein are prepared the various proprietary medicines put up by the firm, and in which a large trade is done. A number of persons are constantly at work in this department. The third floor is known as the sundry department, and is packed with a wide range of goods, including perfumes, toilet soaps, combs and brushes, etc. Here are also the goods manufactured by John Wyeth of Philadelphia, in fine pharwaceutical goods, for which Bole, Wynne & Co. are agents. They are also agents for Scabury & Johnson, of New York, manufacturers of hospital supplies, a full line of which is carried. There is a separate room on this floor devoted to the eigar and tobacconists' goods department. The fourth floor is largely filled with bottles, and some other light lines. An elevator reaches all floors, and the premises lighted by electricity.

The firm has been carrying a complete drug stock since last winter, and can now furnish a drug store with a complete stock, including drugs, druggists sundries, patents, toilets, etc., iu fact everything even to the scales. The business of the house has grown largely, and daily sales are very considerably in excess of last year.

Manitoba Experimental Farm Notes.

Mr. Bedford, the superintendent of the Dommiaion experimental farm at Braudon, Man., reports the crops looking well; none of the plot: have been injurud by wind or spring frosts and the early snow grain is as far ahead as last year's, and the late snow is making rapid progress under the favorable wether of the past fortnight.

Althoughg the working staff in the farm has been somewhat reduced the number of experimental plots this year is larger than over and include 250 plots of wheat, 197 of octs, 69 of barley, 33 of peas, 23 of corn and 150 of Potatoes besides innumerable plots of field roots, vegetables, grasses, fodder, plants, &c.

A number of experiments with a view of hastening the ripening of wheat have been undertaken, among them are the use of salt artificial and stable manure, rolling, &c. A large number of new varieties of grain have been sown for the first time on the farm,

A large number of new varieties of grain have been sown for the first time on the farm, among them some very enteresting hybrids or crosses originated by Prof Saunders, these were generally obtained by crossing the Red Fife with early ripening varieties and it is expected that some of these will have the superior milling qualities of the Red Fife combined with earliness.

Imported varities of grasses have suffered severely from the effects of the past severe winter, but the native grasses are particulary promising and are now from a foot to 18 inches high.

The work in connection with tree distribution has been very heavy this year, fifty thousand seedlings and cuttings have been sont out from the farm and applications for twenty thousand additional ones reached the farms too late for this year's supply, these applicants will be the first to obtain a collection next spring.

In spite of the past severe winter the flowering shrubs on the farm have come through in good shape and the following are in bloom at this date. Caragana (or Siberian Locust) 6 variotics of this shrub are now covered with blossoms, this is a very desirable plant for the lawn and a large number are now being raised on the farm for distribution.

Lilac, six variaties of this woll known plant are growing; all of them hardy but only one of them is yet old enough to bloom. Spirca's, six variatics of this shrub are growing, soveral of which are now in bloom. Honeysuckles are also hardy and some of the varities are now blooming for the first time. One of the most hardy and handsome plants Lrowing on the farm is the ('ytiss capitatus this is now a mass of bloom and besides a very shapely shrub.

Tulips are particularly good this spring and have been very showy for the past month, there is now no question as to the hardiness of this early bloomer and they will prove very useful in providing bloom until bedding plants are available Brandon Times.

Hudson Bay Railway.

The Toronto Mondary Times has the following to say about this much talked of enterprise: "Oace more the story comes from London that the capital to complete the railway from Winnipeg to Hudson's Bay has been found. Con-sidering the number of false announcements to the same effect previously made, it is only reasonable to wait till certainty comes regarding this latest statement. It may be taken for granted that the Hudson Bay route will sconer or later be tried, and this will not be possible till there is railway communication with this mis-named northern sea. The route will, at first, be experimental, and a few years will test its value. Once success is assured, a second line of railway to Hudson Bay will not be long in coming; and when it does come it will connect Uatario, from Toronto, directly with this route. But we may well be content to let others enjoy the honors of the experiment. Of course the whole Dominion is interested in the scheme, and it has done its share by aiding the Manitoba enterprise. The Ontario enterprise, actually begun, would be justified as far as it is gone, even if the Hudson Bay navigation, to which it may become auxiliary, should ulti-mately ful; the road is necesary, in any case, as a means of access to Northern Oatario."

Alberta.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt at Lethbridge recently.

Mr. Llacdonald proposes opening a drug sto...and assay office at Calgary.

Clark & Steele, of the Clark House, Lethbridge, have dissolved partnership; the former withdrawing from the business.

The Western Soap Co., of Calgary, have placed their first turn-out on the market. They are offering laundry and electric soap.

Groin is looking well all over the district, says the Edmonton Bulletin of June 9. A better and more complete growth than is usual at this season of the year.

Senator Lougheed, of Calgary, has awarded the contract for a new stone block to J. G. Mc-Callum. It will be 80 feet front on Stophen avenue, aud three stories.

It has been decided by the shareholders of the Lethbridge artesian well boring cheme to abandon the project for the present. In boring for water two veins of natural gas were struck, both of which have occasioned considerable difficulty by caving continual caving. The gas is of excellent quality and flows in considerable volume, but for various reasons is at present of no practical utility. Mr. Grant is removing his machinery to the mountains where he proposes to make test wells in the petroleum claims thore.

Assiniboia.

The Qu'Appelle *Progress* of June 8 says the sattlers in the Davia district have finished threshing, and report the grain in excellent condition. John ('aldwell's wheat yielded 42 bushels per acro, and eats over 70. There is in this settlement 25 per cent. more grain sown this year than there was last season.

Northwest Ontario.

Armstrong & Sproule is the name of a new flour and feed firm at Fort William.

Port Arthur has offe-ed Fort William a onethird or one-half interest in the street railway upon paying the same proportion of its cost, the road to be operated by a commission.

The Rat Portage reduction works have finally been put into complete running order and are now working at the ore and will continue to do so as long as ore is supplied.

Saskatchewan.

The Government immigration hall at Prince Albert is completed.

James Sanderson contemplates establishing a woolen factory in Prince Albert.

H. J. Starforth has opened his new hotel at Prince Albert. It is called the royal.

Mr. Buckley, of Prince Albert, has received and opened out a carload of furniture. This is a new business venture.

C. Mair, of Prince Albert, purposes starting business in Nelson, a thriving town and settlement in the Kootenay valley, B.C.

E. J. Cann; stationer, has disposed of his stock and good will to Geo. W. Baker. The latter was recently in the employ of F. C. Baker.

E. J. Cann, P:ince Albert, will at once begin the erection of a solid brick buildi g, 70 x 20 feet in size, to be occupied by R. B. Way, the post office, and George W. Baker, stationer.

Grain and Milling.

Grain shipments from Morden, Man., to date this crop year are 662,000 bushels.

The Pacific coast will produce a good wheat crop this year. Harvesting is in progress in California.

Hartuey, Man., and vicinity are voting on a \$5,000 bonus to build a hundred and tifty barrel flour mill.

B. Fraser is contemplating enlargements to the present capacity of his flour mill at Morden, Manitoba.

Armstrong's grain warehouse, Oak River, Man., fell down recently, with 1,200 bushels of wheat. The warehouse is pretty badly wrecked.

W. W. Watson, grain broker, Winnipeg, returned last week from a trip as far west as Virden. He reports the country as looking splendid. Plenty of threshers were at work between this city and Brandon.

The farmers are talking of putting up an elevator or mill this summer at Alexander, Man. E. A. Osteront is around with the stock book and meeting with considerable success. They had a public mass meeting when Mr. Braithwaite, of Portage la Prairie, addressed a large audience on the benefits of an elevator or mill.

A meeting of the executive committee of the Dominion Millers Association was held at Toronto on June 15, at which the date of the annual meeting of the association was lixed for Tucsday and Weinesday, August 2 and 3. The question of Manitoba wheat was also discussed. It was stated that grading was much below the government standard. It was de cuded to communicate with the authorities at Ottawa on the subject. The capacity of the Imporial mill, Duluth, proves to be even greater than was expected. The old mill's maximum output for a single day was 2,022 bbls. Last Siturday the new mill turned out 3,100 bbes. This gives the plant an actual demonstrated capacity of 6,082 bbls, and manager Church says the new machinery can turn out 300 bbls more in a day than it did Saturday. When it does the capacity will be shown to be about _000 bbls daily.

W. D Byors is canvassing for the proposed co-operative flour mill at Portage la Prairie. The shares are \$25 each, payable on or before 1st December next. It is held out that if sufficient shares are taken to ensure the erection of a mill that A 1 quality of flour can be given sharcholders at a price from 75 cents to \$1 per hundred below present prices. Only those who are shareholders will be eptitled to got flour at the reduced price, The farmers have responded freely in taking shares.

The North Dakota correspondent of the Northwestern Miller, writing from Grand Forks on Jnno G says : As wheat seeding is completed, the farmers are beginning to thresh the grain in stack and shock which stood out last winter. Some of the stacks are in good condition, while others are nearly worthless. The aggregate result, however, is a pleasant surprise to the majority, as much of the grain grades No. 2 northern and No. 3, with the smaller proportion geing rejected. The greatest surprise is the comparatively good condition of the wheat in the shock. It has, in many cases, proven to be in better condition than that in the stack. As to the amount of wheat in the stack in the Red river valley, it certainly is large. As aptly put by a farmer : "There is still a good average crop on the ground." Our millers are a little chary in handling this wheat until they have determined just how it will mill, but the general opinion is that if fairly dry it is all right.

Live Stock Market.

At Liverpool on June 13 the feeling was stronger in the cattle market, owing to limited offerings of Canadian cattle. The price realized was about 6'd for average mived lots. The cable said that the pressnt high values for cattle are maintained only on the short supply, and a reaction will come with increased Irish supplies.

The Montreal Gazette of June 13 says : "The purchase of the Waterloo distillers by the Bickerdike-('rowe company is the most important deal of the year, and as they only cost about 5c per pound, a very good profit is ex-pected if the English markets maintain the improvement noted in to day's cables. Glasgow, Loudon and Newcastle have all mide more or less money during the week, and the prospects are very favorable for the shippers gotting back some of the money they lost carlier in the scason. The only space not contracted for is on the regular liner , and they are expected to ask 70 shillings at least, while some shippers would not be surprised to receive a bill on au 89 shilling basis. The local markets showed a marked improvement this morning. The supply of cat-tle was light and prices 25 to 50: per cwt high-er. Hogs were also firmer. Business at the er. Hogs were also firmer. Grand Trunk yards is reported as follows: Considerable trade was done in export stock during the past week at these yards. Prices were if anything weaker, 5: being the top quo tation. For the local trade butchers were not anxious to buy, and good cattle sold for the most part at low figures. Small receipts of sheep. The continued heavy supply of hogs has glutted the market, as low as 4/c being paid, with a number of hogs left on hand. No Catquoto the following as being fair values : quote the following as boing that values : Cat-tie, export, 44 to 5c; cattle, butchers' good, 32 to 44c; cattle, butchers' mudium, 3 to 32c; cattle, butchers calls, 2 to 3., sheep and lambs 34 to 4., hogs 41 to 5c, calves \$2 to \$5. There was a light run of butchers' cattle at the Point St. Chales yards on June 13. The Meat company bought about three cars, including 12 head of export stock weighing 1,334 pounds at $44\circ$; good butchers' cattle sold at about $44\circ$. The domand for hogs was very fair and the receipts being light the market was atronger at \$5 to \$5.15 per cwt. At the east end abhatoir on June 13 the demand for cattle was not very brisk, but the supply was light and prices were fully $4\circ$ bigher. The best butchers' cattle sold at $43\circ$, and pretty good cattle at 44 to $43\circ$. Good catves were in good demand at prices ranging from \$5 to \$10. the inferior beasts selling down to \$1. Sheep sol1 at \$3 to \$5, and lambs at \$2.50 to \$3.50.

Butter Grading a Success.

We have been told that since the system of butter grading has been introduced here there has been a very decided improvement in the quality brought in. The farmers almost invariably say that before the introduction of the system they had no encouragement to try to do their best and in the majority of cases did not do so, but that now they can get a higher price for a prime article they will do their best. A number of those whose first lots graded No. 2 are now getting No. 1 tickets and price for which so far has been about 2 cents per lb more than would have been given under the old system. The merchants of Solsgirth and Beulah have followed the example set by Birtle and buy by grade only. If the other towns in this part of the province fall into line, the success of the system is assured, the farmers greatly benefited financially and the merchants save a large amount of grumbling and often loss.— Birtle Observer.

Merchants Bauk.

In his address at the annual meeting of the Merchant's Bank held at Montreal on June 15; General Manager Hague said: "The past year had not been supposed to be a year of much saving with farmers, but its a fact that out of 20 branches where farmers deposits are received in 27 of them there had been an increase. I have no dout this experience has been common," Referring to the condition of business in the north west Mr. Hague said: There can be no doubt a healthy condition of trade prevails in its principal centre, Winnipeg, and we hear from ourmanager that all trading lines have been prottable. Crops, it is well known, were immense in quantity but bad weather and delay in shipping deteriorated its value largely and holding over for better prices proved a terribly mistaken policy, as it has often done in [Oatario, but in spite of all this the Nortwest has made considerable progress during the year and the prospects for the future are excellent."

A Ottawa telegram says. It is in contempla tion by the government to embark on a very vigorous policy looking to the completion of the 14 foot chain of navigation from the tide water to Lake Superior by Jaly 1st, 1594. It is felt that a considerable saving in superintendence, wages of staff, etc., can be effected if the canals at present in course of construction or enlargement are pushed more rapidly, and the Government's determination to press forward with the work will, boubtless, be halled with satisfaction by Canadian shippers.

Among the results of Secretary Blaine's resignation, says Bradstreet's, has been the termination of the conference with the Canadian commissioners looking to an adjustment of the differences between the United States and Canada growing out of the question of discrimination in connection with tolls imposed on U and States vossels passing through the Welland and St. Lawrence caults. This conference was begun last week, but was brought to a sudden close on Saturday, it is said, by the unexpected statement from Mr. Blaine that it was useless to continue the negotiations at present, for the reason that he was about to sever his official relations with the administration.

'THE COMMERCIAL,





MERCHANTS ASK YOUR JOBBER FOR THIS BRAND.

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

WINNIPEG, -

MAN.

WINNIPEG MARKETS.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, June 18. [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.]

There has been rather a more active business in wholesale line, but generally speaking, the volume of tra le this season has not been up to expectations. The backward season has had to shoulder the blame for these conditions, but the weather has now been very favorable for the last two or thee weeks. There is a considerable grain movement-larger than over before at this season of the year, and there is still more grain in first hands than there ever was before at this date. The marketing of this should help business some, especially in the direction of easing the financial situation, which is decidedly unsatisfactory In fact, it is of this that there is the greatest reason for complaint, payments being slow all around, notwithstanding the large quantities of grain which have been marketed. Grain prices being low, it requires a considerably larger quantity to give the same return as a smaller crop, in a year when the price and average quality are good, which is not the case with the present crop. The crop outlook now is very good, in spite of the backward nature of the early spring. Crops have not suffered from spring frosts, drought or wind, such as is usually more or less the case in most seasons. The crops are healthy and remarkably even, and are little, if any, behind last year at this date in advancement. while the conditions in other respects are decidely better than the average. Some late sown grain, mostly barley, in the Winnipeg district, is is need of rain to hasten growth. Railway building and other work is being conducted on a larger scale than usual this year, and the labor population is well employed.

Telegrams to Bradstreets from Ontario report the wholesale trade only moderately brisk, with most activity shown in dry goods, groceries, and hardware. Bright crop prospects and large stocks of wheat depress prices. In Quebec general trade is quiet with wheat and flour easier. Collections are not satisfactory. Bank clearings at Halifax, Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton aggregate \$17,665,000, fifteen per cent less than last week. There were 28 business failures in the Canadian Dominion this week i last week there were 36, and in the third week of June 1891, 27.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. — Implement houses report that the trade in spring lines, which is now over, has been fairly sat isfactory. Plows, harrows, seeders, etc., have sold in quantities nearly up to expectations. The next lines in demand will be rakes and mowers. Cash business and collections are not nearly up to expectations, and though the amount of business done has not been disappointing, the financial result of the season is decidedly unfavorable as regards cash payments.

BINDER TWINE. —Dealors are now quoting binder twice. The hardware and implement firms are now handling the article, and are quoting in car lots for shipment direct from the factories, or in smaller lots from local stocks, which will soon be available. Prices are about le lower than last year. The implement firms, who sell principally direct to consumers, quoto prices at 155 for blue cap or blue ribbon, 14 for red cap, and 13c for erown brand. These prices

are for small lots, to consumers at any Manitoba points. In 500 pound lots, $\frac{1}{2}$ reduction is made; 1,000 pound lots, $\frac{1}{2}$ less; 2,000 pounds, $\frac{1}{2}$ less; 3,000 to 5,000 pounds, 1c less per pound, with a discount of 5 per cent for .sh. The three brands named—blue cap, red cap and crown—are the regular brands of the Consumers' Cordage Co. There is also a cheaper brand manufactured by this company called composite, but it is not expected to have any sale here. A limited quantity only of this cheap brand was sold here last year. The Massey-Harris Co have a special brand made to order, which they quote $\frac{1}{2}$ higher than best regular brand, or 15½ in small lots to consumers. In car lots prices are 1 to 1½ lower per pound than implement dealers' prices for 3,000 pound lots. Dealers are understood to be working on a very small margin.

DRY GOODS-Sorting trade has not shown much activity yet, and dealers are not hoping for as active a season as was looked for earlier, owing to unfavorable weather, which has made the season later than usual. ('oltections are much complained of. Further advances in colored goods are reported from the east as a result of the cotton combine.

FISH—The market has been very well supplied with fresh fish. Prices are: Pickerei, 5c; trout, 9c; whitefish, 5j to 6;; B. C. salmon, 14 to 15c; cod and haddock, 10c, mixed river fish, 4c lb; these being fresh. Smoked white, 10c; smoked go'deves, 35c per dozen. Labrador herrings, salt, \$4 75 to 85 per half barrel; boneless codfish, 8 to 8jc lb; smoked herrings, 22 to 25c per box.

GROCENIES.—Advices from the east speak of rather a stronger feeling in sugars, but prices are still low, and cutting among grocers continues. Eastern jobbers have been selling granulated at $4\frac{1}{2}$, and eve:. a fraction under that quotation, and yollow at $3\frac{3}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}c$. The local grocery trade is steady, and without specially interesting features. In the Winnipeg market prices are : Granulated 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}c$; lumps $5\frac{3}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}c$; yeellow 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}c$; sugar syrups $2\frac{3}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}c$ per lb.

GREEN FRUITS — Apples are not obtainable in quantities, though some small lots have been brought in, and prices high for anything saleable of fair quality. There is a large demand for strawburries, and receipts have not been equal to the demand. Good fruit is picked up as soon as at arrives, but some lots arrive soft and are not fit for re-shipment, hence it is impossible to fill orders always with promptness Cherries are selling well and lower in prices, and supply sometime less than demand. Bananas have a good sale. Some very nice Mississippi tomates have arrived. Lemons advancing. California scedling oranges, \$4.50 for good stock, with some qualities offering lower. Messina lerrons, \$5 to \$5.50. Bananas, \$2.75 to \$3.25 per bunch. Tomatoes, \$3.25 to \$3.50 per crate of four baskets. Strawberries, \$3.25 to \$3.75 per crate of 16 quarts. Cherries, \$2.50 to \$3 per box, as to quality. Maple sugar, 9 to 11c lb; maple syrup, \$1 to \$1.30 a gal, in tins.

DRIED FRUITS. — Prices are lower on several lines. Quotations are. Dried apples, 5½ to 6c, evaporated, 8 to 96 ; figs, layers, 10 to 15c; figs, ct 4 to 6c; dates, 6 to 9c. Valencia new, \$1.25 to 1.75 per box; Sult...., 10 to 11c per pound. Gurrants, 5½ to 6½; prunes, 5½ to 10c. Evaporated fruits are quoted; apricots, 11 to 13c; peeled peaches, 17½ to 18c; unpeeled peaches, 12 to 12½; pitted plums, 11 to 11½; cherries, 13 to 13½; pears, 12½ to 13c; nectarines, 11½ to 12c; raspberries, 18 to 20c.

NUTN-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. Nome stock may be had at 3 to 5c per pound under these quotations. Cocoannts, \$9 per 100. HARDWARE -Barbed wire is meeting with a fairly large sale. The two factories here, where there were formerly only only, are both doing a good business. The hardware houses are now quoting binder times, in car or smaller lots.

LEATHER - Leather sales are firmer all over. The combine in the United States, and the agreement there to curtail production on a large scale, is stiffening values. Russel saddles are costing high.

FUEL-Wood continues at the high prices, which have ruled of late. Stocks in the city are light, and there seems to be little prospect of lower alues soon. The price is now \$1 to \$1.50 per cord higher than former average values, and the general quality is poor. Tamarac wood sells, delivered in the city by load, Lt \$6.50 per cord, and poplar \$4.50 to \$5. The people are anxiously awaiting for the com-pletion of the railway to the Souris coal fields. which will open up coal mines several hundred miles nearer the city than those whence the present supply of soft coal is drawn, and which will accordingly reduce the price of coal very materially. It is expected that some coal from the new mines will be here about the first of July, but it may be near the end of the month before it comes forward in considerable quantities. The price of the new coal will be S4 per ton on cars here, with an additional charge of 50 to 75c per ton for delivering in the city, from cars. If the new cosl is found to be as good a fuel as it is said to be, it will greatly reduce the consumption of wood and the other more expensive coals now in the market. The new coal will sell at Brandon at \$3 50 per ton, on cars.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

GENEBAL WHEAT SITUATION-Wheat averaged weak and prices lower than the previous week. The spurt of the previous week was completely lost before the close of the week and this week prices have gone still lower. On Monday United States markets recovered slightly from the collapse of the previous Satur-day. The visible supply statement on Monday showed a decrease of 1,262,000 bushels for the week, making the total supply at principal points in the United States and Canada, cast of the mountains, 26,650,000 bushels, as compar-ed with 15,501,259 bushelsa year ago. On Tuesday United States markets were dull and closed 1 to 11c lower. It was reported that wheat harvesting had commenced in Kansas and southern Illinois. Harvest-ing was also reported by cable to have begun in the south of France Liverpool was quoted 4 to 14 higer. Continental markets lower. Minneapolis and Duluth receipts ag-gregated 576 cars for the day, as compared with 203 cars the same day a year age. On Wednesday United States markets were unchanged to slightly lower at the close, most markets being a fraction lower. Liverpool was to 1d lower, and all other cable markets lower. Minneapolis and Daluth receipts aggregated 62S cars, as compared with 1S4 cars the corres-625 cars, as compared with 154 cars the corres-ponding date last year. These large receipts were the cause of some of the weakness in United States markets. Crop and weather reports were generally favorable to the crops On Thursday United States markets took a turn upward, apparently due to speculative influences, as cables and other advices were very bearish, and foreign markets lower. On Friday, however, the gain of Thurs-day was more than lost, and United States markets all closed fe lower under favorable home and foreign crop news. The experts of wheat (including flour as wheat) from both coasts of (including hour as wheat) from both coasts of the United States during the six days ended June 16th, as wired to *Bradstreets*, equal 3,-336,346 bushels, against 3,052,797 bushels the week before. Montreal shipped 323,019 bushels of wheat and 11,349 barrels of flour this week (not included in the foregoing) or more than any American port except New York city. The latest United States government wheat crop report is made the basis of an estimate by *Bradeireet's* that the total supplies, crop and reserves, on July 1st next, will amount to a lot less than 620,000,000 bushels, against 644,000, 000 bushels on July 1st, 1891. This it is believed will cuable the United States to export another 220,000,000 bushels of wheat in 1892-'93 if called for and leave reserves of July 1st, 1893, equal to those carried over one year ago. Crop prospects in Ostario are very bright, while large stocks of wheat and oats depress values.

LOTAL WHEAT - The wheat wovement has continued fairly large for the season. There were 289 cars of wheat inspected at Winnipeg for the week ended June 11, as compared with 159 the previous week, and 54 cars the corresponding week a year ago For this week the movement approximates about 50 cars per day. Stocks in store at Fort William on June 11 were 1,141,576 bushels, being a decrease of 27,981 bushels for the week. Stocks of Manitoba wheat at Lake ports and interior points approximate 3,000,000 bushels. Farmers have been delivering freely at some points, partly from recent threshing, and partly held wheat. At some country points farmers are still placing their wheat in store to hold for higher prices, but others who have held all winter, are now selling on the present basis of much lower values. Considerable damp wheat has been offered, for which purchase has been refused at any price. This damp wheat is not all spring threshing as is supposed. Some stacks have threshed out damp, but a good deal of the damp wheat is from winter threshing, which became mixed with snow and ice. Grain that was stacked at all carefully, is turning out much better now from the stacks, than winter threshed wheat, which has been held. Crop reports are generally favorable. There were rains throughout the west, but no rain in the eastern portion of Manitoba during the week, where some late sown grain, principally barley needs rain to hasten growth, the surface being dry.

The first official crop report of the Manitoba agricultural department, was issued on Friday of this week, and speaks of conditions up to June 1. The area sown to wheat shows a decrease of about 40,000 acres, but this is nearly made up in the increased acreage of oats and barley. The total area under all crops in Manitoba is 1,340,370, this being a decrease of 9,331 acres, as compared with last season. The decrease in wheat, as well as the decrease in the total area, instead of an increase of 20 per cent. as has been the rule in past years, is due to the late harvest last fall, followed by a late and wet spring this year. Under the circumstances, nothing but a decrease in the area could have been looked for.

Wheat prices are casy, About 60c per bush. is the best price offered to farmers in country markets, and at some points 58c is the top range for good average samples of hard wheat.

FLOUR.—A decline of 10c per 100 lbs on patents and strong bakers grades is reported There is little or no demand for qualities below XXXN. Prices are quoted as follows to the local trade in small lots per 100 pounds: Patents, \$2.30: strong bakor's, \$2.10; XXXX, \$1.10 to \$1.20. Less than 100 pound sacks 5c extra per hundred.

MILLSTUFFN- Prices are about as last report ed. 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.

OATS-Stocks in store in the city are getting into small compass, but there have been fairly liberal offerings by farmers on the street market, where prices have ruled at 18 to 20c per bushel. There is complaints of the quality, some being damp.

BARLEY-There have been some street offer ings, which bring 20 to 22c per bushed for feed quality, and about 24c for malting, at the local breweries. No transactions reported in round lots.

FEED WHEAT-Damaged wheat, suitable only for feed purposes, brings 20 to 22c per bushel. There is some wheat offering which, if it had been kept dry, would have been very fair milling quality, but through winter threshing, or in some other way, it has become damp, and is now unfit for milling. It is therefore only saleable as feed wheat, at prices quoted, and slow sale at that.

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

MEAL, BEANS, ETC-Oatmeal has touched bottom east, an 1 is now selling at an advance, but is locally unchanged. Cornmeal is still solling at the old price, although higher in the States. Jobbers are selling oatmeal to the retail trade at \$200 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 \$1.65 per hushel. Pot barley, \$2.60 to \$2.65 per 100 lbs. Pearl barley \$4.20. BIGTERE.-The city is now well stocked we

BUTTER. — The city is now well stocked up with butter, in fact is full of butter, as one dealer remarked. About the best price now obtainable for country dairy is 13c per lb. Creamery has brought up to 20c. There is no local demand to supply in butter, as city retail dealers are supplied by country customers. There is more poor quality in receipts this spring, attributed to abundant rains, while the recent spell of hot weather was not favorable to receipts. Country merchants are paying too high at a number of points, and are liable to suffer loss unless they have a local market in their midst, of which we know nothing, and which is very improbable. The prices which we hear of as being paid at some country points will not permit of shipment to any of the consuming markets except at a considerable loss, while the spring make of butter cannot be held for higher prices, and will deteriorate in value quickly and should be marketed at once. Some districts which usually send out good qualities have sent some very poor lots this spring. For instance one small lot of 14 tubs from one of the best butter sections in Manitoba only gave one tub of first quality, the balance being divided between second and third quality about evenly.

VEGETABLES.—Potatocs were offering freely for a few days, as farmers are through planting and were marketing their surplus. They sold down to 35c, and a fow at 30c on the street. All other old vegetables are scarce. Green stuff is becoming more plentiful and lower. We quote dealers paying prices on the street market as follows: Potatoes, 35 to 50c per bushel; carrots. 75c per bushel; beets, 40c per bushel; parsnips, 2 to 3c per pound; turnips, 25c per bushel; horseradish, Sc per pound. Dealers are selling California cubbage at 4 to 5c per pound; onions. 5c per pound. Green-stuff is quoted: Lettuce and radishes selling at 30c per dozen bunches; cucumbers, \$1.30 per zen; asparagus, 50 to 60c per dozen bunches; rhubarb, 25 to 30c per dozen bunches.

CHEESE. — Produce firms are offering S₁ to 9c for new make, as to quality, but factories are holding higher and ast about 10c. Une factory offered its spring make, by circular at 11c. Manitoba cheese has to compete with the Ontario product in Pacific Coast markets, and the best Ingersoll cheese can be shipped through to the coast much lower than the Manitoba article, at the price factories here demand. Manitoba has little or no advantage in the matter of freight rates over Ontario, in shipping to the coast, consequently prices here should be on a parity with Ontario, quality also being taken into account. An order was received from the coast for old cheese, at 11c, old being preferred to new at a much lower valuation.

EGGS-There is little change to note, except periaps a lighter domand Wo quete 13 to 13½c as dealers cash paying price, and selling out in case lots at 14 and sometimes 15c.

LARD.—Compound held at \$1.75 per pail. Pure at \$2.20 per 20-lb. pail. CURRD 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, 11¾ to 12c; moss pork, \$16 to \$17 per bbl. Sausage quoted: Fresh pork sausage, 10c per pound; Bologna sausage, 8a per pound; German sausage, 9c per ½ lb. Ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 9c per ½ lb.

DRESSED MEATS—The tendency has continued rather easy. The most important feature has been in hogs. Receipts came in freely during the warm weather, and as they were somewhat in excess of butchers requirements, and had to be sold fat once, prices declined, selling as low as 5c per lb. This is considered only a temper ary decline, owing to unexpected increased receipts for a few days, and prices were higher again. We quote dressed hogs 6 to 7c. The supply is not large enough to be of any value to packers, none of whom are doing anything, consequently only butchers are buying, and any sudden increase in supplies will cause a decline in sales. Beef is steady at 6 to 7c, mutton easy at 14 to 15c, veal 6 to 8c.

POULTRY—Chickens have been offered more freely and are lower, at 50 to 75c per pair. Turkeys lower at 11c live weight, ducks and geese not wanted.

HIDES.—There is no change locally. We quote:No. 1 cows. 34c; No. 2, 24c; No. 3, 2c; No. 1 steers, 44c. Real veal, 8 to 13 lb skins, 4 to 5c per lb. Kips about samo as hides. Sheepskins range in value from 75c to \$1 each, for fresh take off. Sheerlings, 10 to 15c each. Tallow, 44c rendered; 24c rough.

WOOL-Dealers do no quote over 10c per pound for anything offered, which is consider ably lower than prices paid last year, though outside markets are generally reported higher. Dealers claim to have lost money on last years' purchases.

HAY-Offerings were quite large on the street market, and the demand is now slow. and prices easy. Baled hay dull, at about \$9 per top, loose \$6 to \$8 per ton.

SENAGA ROOT.-Very little offered this spring, and likely to be very short crop. Dealors are paying 22 to 25c per lb.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

[Quotations below are per bushel for regular No 2 wheat, which grade serves as a basis for speculative bust ness. Corn and cats are per bushel for No. 2 grade. mess pork quoted per barrel, lard and short ribs per 1m pounds.]

On Monday wheat opened 1½c lower than Saturdays close, and prices were unsettled. A gain of 1½c was made from the opining figure, then declined 3c, advanced again 1c and clezed 3c higher then Saturday. Corn and oats were slightly higher, and pork 20c higher than Saturday, closing prices were :-

	June.	July.	Auz.
Wheat	S0	791	50
Com	472	463	
Oats	303	S03	
Pork		10 523	
Lard		6 40	
Short Ribs		6 571	
On Tuesday w	ont one	not an low	on and de

On Tuesday wheat opened is lower and declined is more. Trading was slow and the close is lower. Closing prices were:--

-	June.	July.	Auz.
Wheat	787	781	753
Com	462	46	
Oats	203	20)	
Pork		10 55	
Lard		6 40	
Short Ribs		6 52}	

On Wednesday regular No. 2 opened 4 to 3c lower, then advanced over 1c, but became weak and declined irregularly, closing 1 lower then Tuesday. Winter wheat. - There was only a limited trade in elovator lots and market quiet and a shade firmer. Offerings light No. 2 Red closed at about \$03 to \$1c. No. 3 Red sold at 731 to 74c. Winter Wheat by sample quiet, with a light milling and shipping denaod. The offerings were small and market firm. No. 4 Rod sold at 63 to 65c. No. 3 Red sold at \$0c. No. 2 Red sold at \$2c. N. 2 Hard sold at \$0c.

and No. 2 White at 79c. Spring wheat-Was in only light request and market quiet. No. 2 was quotable as 78 to 79kc, and closed at about was quotable as 78 to 794c, and closed at about 78gc. No. 3 Spring sold at 73c, and No 4 Spring at 55c. No. 3 White sold at 70c. Spring Wheat by sample ruled quiet and easy. Offor-ing light and no special demand. No. 4 Spring sold at 67 to 69c. No. 3 Spring sold at 74c. No. 4 White sold at 68c, and No. 3 White at 70 to 714c. Regular No. 2 wheat and other speculatvo commodities closed as follows :--

	June	July	Aug.
Wheat	782	785	781
Corn	481	469	
Oats	30	297	
Pork		10 625	
Lard		6 45	
Short Ribs	-	6 621	— —
			- · · ·

On Thursday wheat was firm and ic to ge higher due to free buying to cover by shorts.

	June.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Dee
Wheat	79	78]		79	
Com	10	48	<u> </u>	473	-
Oats	311	31]		29]	
Pork	10 80	10 80]	10 95	
Lard	6 46	6 72]		6 67 <u>1</u>	
Short Ribs	6 75	6 75		6 80	<u> </u>

On Friday wheat was lower on good crop news and depressing foreign advices, closing prices were à to Zc lower. Clsing prices were.

	June.	July.	Sept.
Wheat	781	78	781
Com	50 į	473	
Oats	305	S01	
Pork	JO 57§	10.57	10 75
Lard		6.424	6 60
Ribs		0.67	6 72]
		-	-

Montreal Stock Market.

Reported by Oslor, Han	mond &	Nanton.
Banks.	Seller	s. Buyer.
Bank of Montreal	222	
Ontario		
Molson's		163
Toronto		_
Merchants'	153	
Union		
Commerce		
	. 100	107
Miscellaneous.		
Montreal Tel	143	
Rich. d: Ont. Nav	73	
City Pass Ry	210	
Can. N. W. Land		
C. P. R. (Montreal)		
C P. R. (London)		912
Money-Time	4	4 4
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Sterling 60 days, N. Y. Posted rate Demand	488	
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New York Exchange 11on	··· · 813-1 tron]	6 9 13-16
between banks	pai	1-32dis

Duluth Wheat Market.

No. 1 Northern wheat at Duluth closed as follows on each day of the week : Monday-Cash N-July, 80]. Tucsday-Cash, 70-July, 70]. Wednesday-Cash, 70-July, 70]. Thursday-Cash, 70-July, 79]. Friday-Cash, 78]-July, 70] Eaturday-Cash, 78]-July, 70]. A week ago cash closed at SOc and Juy, at SUJc.

Minneapolis Closing Price Wheat,

On Saturday, June 18, wheat at Minneapolis at 12 o'clock was quoted as follows :-- No. 1 northern, cash, SOc, July 764c, September, 753. A week ago June closed at 77c and July delivery at 771c. per bushel.

New York Wheat Market.

On Saturday, June 18th, at Now York wheat at 12 o'clock, was at 85% for June and S6% for July. A week ago Junewheat closed at 87% and July at 83% per bushel.

D. Brundrit, lumber, implements, etc., Welita has admitted Harry Bradford, under style Brundrit & Bradford.

Manitoba Crop and Grain Items.

A largo amount of wheat is on the market daily, says a Carman correspondent, but is near-ly all being stored in the farmers' elevator on account of the low prices.

A special meeting of the mill committee was held at Killarney. T. J. Lawlor cyplain-ed the object of the meeting by pointing out the nccessity of granting an additional bonus for a flour mill. After considerable discussion the amount was granted, thus making a bonus of \$4,500. Mr. Woodruff offered to build a mill for that amount and will soon commence operations.

Wheat is moving quito freely at Alexander. but prices are low; 58c being paid for the hard, There is considerable to come in yet.

Considerable of the wheat that is being marketed at Thornhill is too damp for sale. It was threshed in the winter and dampness is caused by snow ard ice that then got into the grain.

Quite a quantity of grain is being marketed at McGregor, selling from 30 to 60 cents per bush. Crops are looking splendid.

Grain buyers at Roland are doing a lively business. Large quantities of grain are being delivered every day. The spring threshing is about done, and several outfits are being laid

The by-law to raise \$5,000 bonus for a flour The by-law to raise \$5,000 bonus for a flour mill at Hartney was voted on and defeated by a small majority. The most of the spring threshing about Hartney has been done, but some of the wheat will not pay for the thresh-ing. Through bad stacking the grain is damp, hence not saleable.

Minnesota and Dakota Crops.

A summary of the Minnesota crop bulletin for the past week shows the following condi-tions: In the northwestern section of counties the weather the past week has been very favorable for growing crops and in Kittson county wheat is as far advanced as last year this time and in Polk county more wheat was sown than during the rest of the season. A continuation of warm weather needed. In the central section of the state the weather was very favorable for wheat and the week was a good one for crops and everything grew rapidly. In Swift county grain is some behind on account of late seeding, but looks very good. In Mille Lacs county some corn fields will have to be replanted, there will be a shortage in corn acreage. Good weather the past week has greatly advanced all vegeta-tion in the southern counties. Some lands still too wet for best conditions and corn is back-ward, but coming on well. In Blue Earth county, small grain and corn doing well; though a couple of weeks behind other years, the prospects are good; continuation of present weather nceded.

The weather during the past week has been very favorable in North Dakota and the crops are making good growth. All reports being very hopeful.

J. L. Bucknal, produce dealer, etc., Win-nipeg, returned last week from a two weeks trip to Banff.

Thompson, Codville & Co., wholesale grocers, Winnipeg, are closing out their stock at Brandon, where they have carried on a branch business.

Erine & McDonald, bankers, lumber dealers, etc., Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa., have dissolved. The business will be continued by D. H. McDonald & Co.

The following through rates from Minneapolis in cents per 100 lbs, were obtainable on June 9, according to the northwestern Miller. To 34c; London, 33c; Liverpool, 32c; Glasgow, 34c; Leith, 35c; Amsterdam, 354c; Bristol, 34c. These are based on lake and rail inland rates.

G F Burgess, tolaccos and barber, Minne dosa, has sold out.

John Irwin, builder, etc., Minnedosa, has sold out to G. F. Burgess.

G. Perry, baker and confectioner, Minne-dosa, has sold out to Mrs. Barnard.

E. Schwartz, jewelery, clothing etc , Winnipeg ; stock sold by sheriff on 17th inst.

Lavin & Weidman, groceries, clothing stc., Winnipcg, have opened a branch at Rat Portuge.

L. & E. W. Hambleton, Alexander, are in the hands of the sheriff, and stock advertised for sale on June 20.

C. A. Whitman, general store, Treherne; stock sold to McLennan & Williams and book accounts to G. R. Crowe.

Strang & Co., wholesale groceries and liquors, Winnipeg, are giving up wholesale business and going into commission.

The directors of the Morden Agricultural Society held a meeting on Tuesday last in the Queen's Hotel, Morden, when it was decided to hold the show this year on the 6th and 7th of October

A committee of the Morden Agricultural Society, consisting of J. Borthwick, Wm. Top-ley, J. Sweet, D. J. McCuish and Dr. McConnell has been appointed to collect and send a grain exhibit to the Winnipeg show, representing the Morden Agricultural Society.

The Russian Grain Crops.

A report on the condition of the seed crors in European Russia, which has been issued by the Department of Agriculture, says the heavy snowfall during the winter has provided ample moisture for the soil, and has mainly contributed to the improvement in the condition of the winter-sown crops, and the best hopes are af. forded of a satisfactory harvest. Summer-sown crops are almost everywhere in a satisfactory condition, and the failure of last year's harvest has not materially reduced the area sown this scason.-From Liverpool Corn Trade News, June 3.

The USO of Corn in Germany. A gentleman who has been very familiar with all the facts regarding the efforts of the United States to have Indian corn familiarized as an article of food in Germany writes the following concerning the present status of the propa ganda.:

Since beginning the crusade in Germany thirteen mills have been put in operation for thirteen mills have been put in operation for grinding corn, and some of them have been working night and day and have been unable to fill their orders. Several other mills in various parts of Germany will soon be erected the demand for corn is so great. In Dresden, where two corn mills are in operation, more than half the bakers are selling maize rye bread, composed of one part maize and two parts rye, in which the taste of the maize is not perceived. Even the two mills in the latter city, one of them T. Bienert's the largest rye mill in Gerof this bread, and the old government garrison bakery is turning out thousands of loaves daily.

There has been considerable opposition from the German Millers' Association and many false charges have been made against it as human food, all of which have been successfully refuted.

My firm opinion is that when the German people know the full value of Indian corn as human food they will consume as much as we do in proportion to the number of inhabitants. The government is now putting in a corn milling plant in their large mill at Magdeburg, and the government report ou the value of corn as food will soon be published, which is the result of a thorough investigation and practical testing of breadmaking at the Gar-rison Bakery, in this city, and which, I am informed by the commission, will be highly favorable.

THE COMMERCIAL.

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS WHITE LEAD, pure, ground in oil, Associatio guarantee, in 25 lb irons and 100 and 2 lb. Kegs		Opium 4.40 to 5.00 Oll lemon, super 8.60 to 8.85 Oxallo acid. 14 to 16 Potass iodide 4.25 to 4.60 Saltpotre 10 to 11	
White Lead, No. 1, per 100 lbs .6.25 to 6.3	5 Imperial " 2.60	Sal rochelle	CANADA PLATES
" assorted, 1 to 5 10.	Portland coment, per harrel. 4.75	Shellac	IRON PIPE-40 to 45 per cent. off list.
tins, per pound . 100 PREPARED PAINTS, pure liquid coi-	Michigan plaster, per barrel3.25 to 3.50	Sulphur roll, per keg 4.50 to 5.00 Soda bircarb, per kegot 112 lb 4.00	OALVANIZED IRON-Queen's Head- 16 to 24 gauge, per lb06 to .0610
ors, per gallon 1.35 to 1.4	Pulty, in blødders, per pound 03] in barrels of bladders	Sal soda	26 gauge, "06] to .06]
" " second quality1.10 to 1.2 Day Colors, white lead, per lb. 8	Whiting, barrels, per 100 lbs1.25	Tartario sold, per lb60 to .70	28
Red lead, per pound 7	Alabastine, per case, 20 p'ks 7 26	LEATHER.	CHAIN- Proof Coil, 3-16 lach, por 1b 0.7 to 0.7
Yellow ochre, per lb 3 Golden ochre, per lb 5	Asbest -, per case of 100 lbs7.00 WINDOW GLASS, 1st break2.00	Spanish sole, best, No. 1 perib .23 to .30 Spanish sole, No. 1	1 " 1 " " 0.61 to 0.7
Venetian red, French, 3	Glass would be shaded for larger quan-	" " No. 2	" a " " 0.6 to 0.6
Venetian rod, Eng	titles. WOOD.	Slaughter sole, heavy30 '' light	" 7-16 " 0.53 to 0.64 " 4 " 0.54 to 0.8
American oxides, per lb 4 These prices for dry colors are for broke	Wood, tamarao or oak, per cord \$5.50	Harness, heavy, best	Trace, per doz pairs 4 00 to 8.00
lots. jo per pound less when full kegs of	Poplar, per cord	" light, "28 to .30 " No. 1	ZING SPRITER
barrels are takon. Zanzibar vormillion, kegs 18	more at yards; \$1 per cord more delivered in	Upper, heavy, best35 to .46	ZINC SHEET 0.7 to 0.9
Less than kegs, per pound 20	city from yard.	Kip skins, French\$ 1.00 to \$ 1.10	LEAD-Pig, per 1b 0.5} to 0.6
English vermillion, in 30 lb bags 1.00 Lees than bags, per pound1.10	COAL, Pennsylvania Anthracite,	Call skins, French, premier	Sheets, 2) 1bs. per square ft
VARNISHING, No. 1, furniture, gal. 1.00	per ton	choice 1.25 to 1.50	SOLDER-
" Extraturniture, per gal. 1 35 " Elastic oak, per gal2.00	Pennsylvania, soit	Calf skins, domestic	Half-and-half (guar) per lb .22
" No. 1, carriage, per gal. 2.00	Banff Anthracite	fi dunlan 90	ANTIMONY-Cookson's, per lb .25
 Hard oli finish, per gal. 2.00 Brown Japan, per gal10 	price at yard 50c less. There are practically	Cowhide	AMMUNITION - Cartridges-
" Gold Size, Japan1.50	no wholesale prices here for coal.	Pebble, cow	Rim Fire Pistol, Amer. dis., 35% "Cartridges, Dom., 50%.
" No. 1, orango shellac .2.00 " Pure orange shellac 2.50	DRUGS AND CHEMICALS	Russets, saddlers', per doz 12.60	" Military, Amer, 5% advance.
These prices are for less than barrels, and		Linings, colored, per foot12	Central Fire Pistol and Rifle, Amer., 124* "Cartridger Dom., 30%.
would be shaded for full barrel lots. LANBURD OIL, Raw, per gallon 680	Alcohol, per gal 4.75 Bleeching powder, per lb05 to .07	METALS AND HARDWARE.	Shot Shells, 6.50 to \$9.50.
" "Boiled, per gallon . 71 These prices are in barrels, but would be	Blue vitrol	Tin, Lamb and Flag, 66 and	SHOTCanadian 0.6 to 0.6)
shaded for good sized orders.	Borax	23 lb ingots, per lb26 to .23 Strip	WADSEley's, per 1,00025 to .75
TURPENTINE, Pure spirits, in bar- rels, pergallon	Bromide potash	TIN PLATES-Charcoal Plates, Bright.	AxEs—Per box 6 50 to 15.50 AxLE GREASE—Per gross 10.00 to 14.60
Less than barrels, pergallon. 78	Camphor cunces	I. C., usual sizes \$7.50 to \$7.75	WIRE-Clothes line, galv., p.
GLUE, S S., in sheets, per pound. 15 "White, for kalsomining 20	Carbolic acid	I. X., "	Wire Barb 5.00
BURNING OILS, EOCENC 34	Chlorate potash	I.C., usual aizes 5.75 to 6.00	ROPE-Sisal, per lb, 10} to 111c,
" " Headlight 83	Citiric acid .70 to .80] Copperas .031 to .04	I. X., Charcoal Plates-Terne. 7.00 to 7.50	Manilla, per lb., 141 to 151.
" "Water white 33 Stove gasoline, per case	Cocaine, per oz	Dean or J. G. Grade-	Cotton, 25 to 27. NAILS—Cut 5 in and upwards, per keg base,
Benzine, per case	Epsom salts	I. C. 20 x 23, 112 sheets\$10.00 to 11.50 IRON AND STRRL- Base Price.	price, 8.00.
Benzine and gasoline, Per gallon 50 LUBRICATING OILS, Sapital cylinder 58	Extract Logwood, bulk 15 to .18 boxes 18 to .20	Common Iron ner 100 lbs \$3.00 to \$3.95	Wire nalls, 4.00.
* Eldorado Engine 35	German quinine40 to .50	Band 5.00 to 3.15	HORSE NAILS—Canadias, dis., 50 to 45 per cent.
" " Golden Star No 1 S3	Glycerine, per lb	sleigh Shoe Steel.,	Horse Shors-Per keg, 4.50 to 5.00
" Extra	lodine \$5.50 to \$8.00	Best Cast Steel, per lb13 to .15 Russian 3heet12 to .13	
" Golden 32	Insect powder	Bollar Tussa-40 per cent. of list.	l

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.

437 Our Melissa Cloths are manufactured by the largest and best mills in the country. Our 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' Cleakings 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 Melliss Cloak or Overcoat, a beautiful fine soft Woolen Garment having all the advantage of a Waterproof without any of the disagreeable or unhealthy qualities.

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 Lorous Rainproof Cloths are stamped in wax with the Melliss trade mark seal, and Melissa Garmonis have the trade mark label attached. None other genuine.

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

THE MELISSA MANUFACTURING CO.





MANUFACTURERS OF THE FOLLOWING FAVORITE BRANDS, VIZ:



RED CAP. BLUE CAP, Manilla, BLUE RIBBON CROWN SILVER COMPOSITE.

> For Prices, Samples, Etc., Apply to our Manitoba and North-west Agents,

Merrick, Anderson & Co., Winnipeg. CONSUMER'S CORDAGE COMPANY, LIMITED,

MONTREAL.



BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(This department is in charge of R. E. Gosnell, who is permanently engaged as a regular member of Tirk Coususcrate staff, to represent this journal in British Columbia. Parties in British Columbia who wish to communicate in any way with this paper, may apply directly to Mr. Gesnell at Vancouver.]

British Columbia Business Review. June 14, 1892.

Business is good the province over, but on the coast money is tight and collections slow. The action of one of the banks in bringing up with a short turn some of its customers in Van-couver who had made over drafts has created considerable comment and limited credit to some extent. However, no failures have oc-curred as the result of it, and it is not thought that any will occur. Two failures have been attributed to it, but without cause and doubtless these financial douches on paper capitalists will have a beneficial effect in the long run, as discouraging over speculation and all the rest of it, purifying and protecting business, but it is an open question if the banks are not sometimes to blame for it themselves. When they undertake to hold up business men iv certain ventures they may be fairly open to criticism for dropping them at an inconvenient state, and thus percipitating failure. It has often been a subject of wonderment how it is that certain men engaged in speculation pure and simple can get a long line of discount while men engaged in legitimate, mercantule business, are refused all but most limited accommodation. Apart from a tighten-ing of credit, there is no present limit to business, which never was on a more solid basis. The volume of trade is large. The business of interior traders is larger than over before, and orders from these are considered satisfactory. West Kootenay is especially The weather is now warm and prosperous. fine.

B. C Markot Quotations

Fiour and feed, etc.—Unchanged. Quotations are. Manitoba patents, \$5.85, strong bakers, \$5.50; ladiea' choice \$6; prairie lily, \$5.75; Oregon, \$5.75; Spokane, \$5.65; Ecderby mills—Premium, \$6; three star, \$5.75; two star, \$5 40. Oatmeul—Eastern, \$3.40; California, \$4,35; National mills, Victoria, \$3.65; rolled oats, eastern, \$3; California. \$3.75; National mills, \$3 75; cornmeal, \$3.10; split peas, \$3 50; prarl barley, \$4.50. Rice—The Victoria rice mills quote wholesale: Japan, per ton, \$77.50; China rice, do, \$70; rice flour, do, \$70; chitrice, do, \$25; rice meal, do, \$17 50; chopped feed, \$33 to \$35 per ton; bran, \$24; shorts, \$25; oats, \$30 to \$32 per ton; oats, \$26 to \$40; oil cake, \$40. Wheat is quoted in car lots for feed, \$23 to \$30 per ton; oats, \$26 to \$27; chop barley, \$25 to \$26. California malting barley, \$26 to \$33; hay, \$20.

Fruits, nuts, etc.-R. S. oranges, \$3.75; Wash. Navels, \$5; Scicily lemons, \$6.50; California, do, \$5. Binanas, \$3.75 to \$4. Evaporated aples, 10c; do peaches, 11c; do apricots, 11c; do prunes, 11c; p'td plums, 11c; Cherries, California, \$1 per box; strawberries, 20 to 25c per box. Raisins, \$2 to \$2.75; apples, \$7 per barrel. Beaus, 33. Almonds, 18c; walnuts, 15c; filberts, 15c; Brazil, 15c; pine, 20c; peanuts, 11c.

DAIRY.--Good butter is scarce. Esstern creamery is not obtainable on the market, but will be in good supply in a few days and quoted av 26₃c. B.C. butter 28c.

Ecc3.—Fresh eastern 15 to 16c; fresh B.C. 25c.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes old, \$18 ton; new, 1½c par lb. Onions 1½c.

FISH —In fairly good snpply for home consumption. Salmon 6 to 7c; halibut 6 to 7c; flounders 4 to 5c; smelts 7c; sturgeon 3 to 4c; cod 6 to 7c; crabs \$1 a dozen; clams 50c a bucket. MEATS Meats are unchanged, quotations being as follows: Hams 14½ cents per 1b; breakfast bicon 14½ cents; boneless backs 14 cents; short rolls 11½; dry rolls 11 cents. Lard is quoted as follows: In tubs 12 cents per 1b; in pails 12½; in tins 13 cents; lard compound 11 to 11½ cents.

Brief Business Notes.

George Banford, farmer, Chilliwack, has assigned.

R. W. McCall, New Westminste, merchant, has assigned.

S. Gintzburger, grocer, Vancouver, has sold out to Allan & Cook.

Wm. McColl, New Westminster, assigned on the 7th inst. to F. G. Turner.

T. L. Browne & Co., gent's furnishings, Nanaimo, have assigned to D. G. Marshali.

Lequime Bros., general store, Okanagan Mission, are offering their business for sale.

Dempster & Co., real estate agents, Nanaimu, have bought out Anderson & Co. in the same line.

T. B. Godfrey & Co., hardware, &c., Vancouver, have admitted J. T. Blowey into partnership.

Mr. C. Leepel, a mining expert, is examining the Silver King mine, Nelson, and if his report be favorable a bond for \$2,009,000 will be com pleted.

It is learned from good authority that the Guiop S:camship Company will send out to the coast this summer three of their steamers to run on the China and Japan route.

McGillivray & C., have finished making the steel pipe for the Westminster waterworks contract. Since November last they have made 17 miles of 14 and 22-meh main.

The British back Chili, sailed from London for Victoria on April 22, with a cargo of general merchandise consigned to Turner, Beeton & Co., who will load her with a return cargo of salmon.

Hall, Ross & Co's. bark Thermopyla sailed from Vancouver last week, with a cargo of 328,-576 feet of rough lumber, and 85 spars valued at \$8,919 for Vokohama and Nagasaki, and 300 tons of coat for Hongkong.

J. M. Hughes, formerly of the tirm of Munro & Hughes, grocers, and Hury O'Brien, for many years with Weiler Bros., have formed a partnership and will open a grocery store on Yates street near Broad, Victoria.

Advices have reached Victoria that about three weeks ago Duncan's new and well equipped sax mill at New Methlakahtla, together with cut and prepared material for 20,000 salmon cases, and lumber for the new church, was totally consumed by fire, the loss aggregating upwards of \$30,000.

George P. Brophy, W. A Allan, Hector Mc-Rae and Edward Watts, of Ottawa, and William McNally of Montreal, have incorporated as the "Kootenay and Columbia Prospecting and Mining Company" with a capital stock of \$40,-040. In addition to the usual mining right, they are given power to construct telegraph and tramway lines.

Benson & Peterson have contracted with J. B. Ediott for the erection of a large warehouse and wharf, to be located next to McKee's warehouse, Steveston. The whirf will be 72 feet wide and 300 feet long, and 20 feet post. The wharf is to be \$1x112 with 50 feet of approach It will be the largest warehouse on the lower Fraser.

The idea of forming a joint-stock scap manufacturing company and to erect the factory at Northfield has been given up. W. Bowon and David Joncs, of Northfield, intend erecting and operating a factory within the city limits of Nansimo, on the Comex road, and land for that purpose has been purchased from the New Vancouver Coal Co. It is the in tection to erect suitable buildings immediately. The Govt. steamer Quadra has been wrecked. G. E. Berteaux, grocer, Vancouver, has been closed.

An English syndicate has bonded the Sooke iron mines.

The German barque Palawan is loading lumber at Hastings' saw mill.

Alexander D. Campbell and Edith F. Campbell, Sartis, have assigned.

A large number of settlers are going into the Chilcoton country this year.

Henry Waller is promoting a 100 barrel flour mill at New Westminster.

The contract on the Victozia Board of Trade building has been let for \$40,000.

The brick yards of the Fort Haney Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Co'y, are for sale.

Messrs. J. M. Kellie, Boyd, Diernney and Webster are exploring the Illecillewast country.

The old Cariboo Fly, a well known pioncer steamer, has been sold to the Royal Canadian Canoing Co.

Jenkins & Calderwood, gents' furnishings, Vancouver, have closed their doors, sheriff in possession.

Col. Baker, Minister of Education and Immigration, was elected by acclamation in East Kootenay.

Forin & Morrison, barristers etc., Westmin steri have formed a partnership with A. J. Boyd, Toronto.

G. E. Berteaux has resigned the presidency of the Vancouver B and of Irade and has been succeeded by W. F. Solsburg.

A big strike of silver was made near the Bear lake and in the region about the small lakes. It assays ninety three ounces and the ledge is said to be cloven feet wide.

The Phra-Nang, the first Northern Pacific Railway steamship, is due from the Orient on the 13 inst. She has 250 passengers and about 1,100 tons of freight. For Victoris, 200 ton, 125 passengers; for Tacoma, 450 tous, 50 passengers; for the cast, 1,000,001 pounds of general freight, 140 bales silk, aud 75 pazsengers.

Some of the ore taken from the mines at Rock Creek, particularly the Silver Crown, is of phenomenal richness, the assays running away up in the thousands and the general average of the ledge teing large. Out of eight assays made on ore from the Crown not one gave a return of less than \$10,000 per ton in gold and specimens were tested yielding \$20,000 in the same metal per ton. Exquiry has elicited the fact that the average of the mines along the main belt is about \$20 per ton free gold while the concentrators give fabulous returns. The properties located on the main belt are seven in number—the Rattler, Evening Star, Morning Star, Silver Grown, Brown Bear, Stem-Winder and Wynn M. On this belt are three large gold bearing ledges.

The Alberta and British Columbia Fxploration Company's big reclamation project is fast developing. The greater part of the machinery is now on the spot, and dredging will commence within a week. This tract includes some 40,000 acres of rich meadow land, extending along the river in a valley from three to four miles in width, and comprising about the best farming land when properly protected from flooding, that can be made tributary to the mining to ons of[Kootenay-Nelson, Ainsworth, Balfour, Pilot Bay, Kaslo City, Nakuep, Eldorado City, etc. The work of ditching and dyking will be completed in sections, the first of about 12,000 acres, and it is expected that this first big tract will be reclaimed by fall, or by the spring of '93 at the latest. Ten men are now at work on the first dredger, and it is expected that a second will be called into servico very shortly. The scheme is the old Baillie-Grohman one, but worked out on a different principle-discarding the expensive idea of deepening the outlet of the river. The Matsqui dyke has proved impervious to the weather changes and the sudden thaws.

W. F. Cameron, builder, Vernon, has entered into partuership with T. Milne as builders and contractors.

R. P. Rithet, of Victoria, has been appointed Lloyd's agent for the province, to succeed the late R. Finlayson.

Word has been received at Vancouver, B. C., that the ship Skotfield, ladea with 2,500 tons of tea, left Yokohama for here on Sunday, June 12. She is the first of the season's tea ships consigned to the C.P.R.

The hardware stock of the estate of H. T. Read & Co., New Westminster, amounting to \$14,000 as per inventory at eastern invoice prices, was purchased en bloc at auction on May 28th for 75c on the dollar by Thomas Dunn & Co., of Vancouver.

A. E. Howse, merchant of Nicola, was sentenced at the Kamloops assizes to one year in gaol for complicity in a fraud upon an insurance company represented by R. Ward & Co., of Victoria. Clark, whose barn was supposed to be insured, received six months.

Big strikes have been made on the north fork of the Slocan river, not far from Kaslo. One was made fourteen miles from the famous Noble Five claim, which it is said to excel in richness. Thempson & Whittier are the owners and consider they have struck it rich.

News has been received that the Hudson's Bay Company's steamer Caledonian has succeeded in ascending the Skeena River to Hazelton, where she discharg da portion of the freight that had accumulated in the Canyon, returning for another cargo. This will effect a great saving over the old method by canoes and portages.

Wool Prices.

The Montreal Trade Bulletin says: "The markets continue very firm all round, both in the States and here; buying is only being done in a jobbing sort of way. Meantime owners of wool are not at all in a hurray to press the sale of their stock, but are convinced that higher prices will rule, or at all events that present values will be maintained. Some small lots have changed hands at our quotations, and a sale of 53 bales of slightly damaged wool ex "Parsee" will take place at Guthrie's warehouse on Friday at 2.30 p.m. We quote :--Greasy Cape, 15 to 17c; B.A. scoured, 33 to 38c; Chilian merino, 15 to 16c; Northwest, 15 to 17c.

New York Wool.

New wools are coming forward more freely, but as they are held above the present market quotations they are not meeting with a strong demand. Manufacturers, as a rule, have light stocks, but they are adding to them in a very conservative manner. Territory wools are coming along quite freely, and while some are heavy, other lots show an improvement over those of last year. New wools from Ohio and Michigan have not come forward as yet to any extent, although some small lots are now on the market. Shearing has not begun in many sections on account of the rainy weather. Pulled wools are quiet. Stocks are light, especially of medium grades, and receipts will be very small for the next sixty days. Manufacturers have been buying Australian wools more freely. Many believe that prices at the London sales, which open June 14, will be higher, and that an advance will be made here. The chances of and advance in London are favorable. About 385,000 bales will be offered, and of these but a small amount will be suitable for this country. It is generally expected that English and continental buyers will be strong competitors. Carpet wools are quiet, but prices are unchanged. -Bradstreet's.

British Grain Trade.

The Mark Lane Express, of June 13, in it weekly review of the British grain trade, says: Owing to the brilliant weather during the last week English wheat was gladly sold at 6d lower than the Whitsuntide rates. Indian and South American wheat also declined. North American was irregular. Californian was 5s 1d dearer than English. Since the last havest there has been imported 16,592,829 qrs of wheat flour, of which half was American. Oats and barley were week. Maize was dearer owing to smaller supplies being excepted from America than in 1891. At Monday's market English wheat and foreign white were 6d cheaper, foreign red is cheaper on the fortnight. Flour, especially American, met with ridicule. Barley firmer. Oats, beans and peas were 6d lower.

Exportation of Russian Grain.

The Department of State, Washington, has been informed that the following ukase was issued by the Russian Government May 13:

In view of the favorable results obtained from the measures taken by Imperial order to assure food for the people and seed for the fields it is judged useful for the sake of the national commerce to authorize :

1. The free exportation of corn, both by sea and by the western continental frontier.

2. The free exportation of the stock of oats in store at Archangel, Libau, Reval and Riga, the Minister of Finance being charged to make proper arrangements in detail for the control of the customs institutions.

This is understood to indicate that the famine is drawing to a close. It is believed that a ukase will be issued July 13—possibly as early as June 13—permitting the exportation of all grain except rye. A collapse in the price of yast quantities hoarded by speculators has thus been developed. The authorities will be able to deal easily with what remains of the famine, and the indications are that it will be uncecessary to send further contributions of grain.

Wheat Prices.

The Liverpool Corn Trade News quotes wheat prices now and a year ago as follows :

	Now	Year ag
Native Wheat (impl. avg. per gr	3I/2	40/1
No. 1 Cali	35/9	44/9
Australian per qr	36/3	43/9
No. 1 Cali in Liverpool, per cental	7/3	8/5
No. 1 Bombay per cental	7/1	8/5
Paris, current month, per gr	42,4	52/5
Berlin, current delivery, per gr	40/7	53/5
Pesth, M. June delivery, por gr	30/11	36/-

Stocks of wheat in store in Minnesota and Dakota country elevators on June 11 amounted to 2,934,800 bush. showing an increase of 140,-800 bush. for the week. The stock of wheat in Minneapolis public elevators is 7,516,485 bu. showing an increase of 80,800 bu. The stock in Duluth is 4,270,399 bush. a dccrease of 13, 538 bush. The Minneapolis private stocks are 716,000 bush., showing an increase of 15,000 bush. for the week. The total supply in Minnesota and Dakota elevators amounts to 15,437,-684 bush., showing an increase of 223,062 bush. The total a year ago was 12,327,143 bushels, a decrease of 887,823 bushels for that week.

The Crops in Europe.

We have not had long to wait for the warm weather. It set in immediately, and almost spontaneously the wheat crop appears to have sprung from the ground, and reports of earing are now not unheard of, indeed, Mr. Graton & J. Graton, this morning brought us a bunch of fairly well developed ears from off their experimental ground at Newton-le-Willows, Lancashire. These reports are the swallows that herald the approach of summer; it will be several weeks yet before earing is general all over the country, the incident serv-

ing merely as an interesting record; it was after the 8th of June last season when we find any mention of any early wheat ear.

Our correspondent claims, nowever, that the area under wheat this season in this district in which he is trading among farmers, in Lanca-shire, and Cheshire, is seriously cartailed, meaning not an ordinary falling off, but a wholesale abandonment of wheat land, he hold ing firmly the belief that when the official re-turns are published the deficiency will be found to be at least 1 as compared with a year ago. Such a deficiency if general all over the country would mean a crop of wheat of 6,000,000 qrs, instead of 9,000,000 qrs, and would necessitate an importation next season of about 22,000,-000 qrs, even allowing that we carry over heavy stocks next August; but the general 000 and wholesale deficiencies hardly ever occur, certainly a falling off of 20 per cent. happened last season in France, but that is the only instance in recent times that a general abandonment of autumn sown land occurred through unfavorable weather; in this country the severest contraction in any one season occurred in 1883.4, when the area planted was 14 per cent. less than in 1882.3. undoubtedly the prospects from an agricultural view have improved all round during the last ten days, the grass lands have gained more than any other, but the heat has forced on the wheat in a remarkable degree, and if given another heavy drenching or two this week, it would do well without a single shower more until after harvest.

In Hungary the weather has been hot and dry, and the condition of the crops remains satisfactory. An Italian crop report dated May 29th states that local harm has been wrought by a violent hailstorm, but that the general opinion is that though the wheat crop is promising, last year's yield will not be repeated. Roumanian crop reports are favorable. Abnormally hot weather has been experienced in France, Germany, Holland and Belgium for the last few days, Berlin reporting the bottest spell at the end of May since 1865. In France yesterday some thunderstorms burst in the north and west, and while more rain is considered desirable, the condition of the crops is described as not unfavorable.— Liverpool Corn Trade News, May 31.

Freight Bates and Traffic Matters.

The Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin of June 13 says:—There were no new developments in railcoad rates during the past week and they hold steady, but on June 13 grain and flour rates to New York will be advanced to 224c. The present rates on flour and grain is 20c, and on provisions 30c per 100 lb. Through rates to Liverpool are steady. Rates on flour ranged at 21½c to 224c. Grain at 174c, and on provisions 40 to 464c. Through rates to New York, lake and rail, were steady at 5½ to 6c for wheat and 5 to 5½c for corn. Lake rates were stronger at 1¾c to 2c for wheat and 1¾c for corn to Buffalo; 1½c for corn and 1¾c for oata to Georgian Bay.

The Montreal Trade Bulletin of June 10 says: "Engagements of grain have been made this week at 2s to Liverpool, with 1s 9J bid for more space and refused. London freight is quoted at 2s 6d and Glasgow 2s 3d to 2s 6d. Very little Bristol tonnage is available before the end of the month, for which 2s 9d is quoted. To the Continent 3s to 3s 6d, and Cork for orders 3s. Provisions, 15s to Liverpool, London and Glasgow. An advance of 5s has taken place in butter and cheese, which are now up to 25s. Eggs, 15s. Deals are quoted at 42s to 45s and cattle 60s to 70s. Bag flour has been taken at 9s 3d for Liverpool. In lake and river freights very little fresh business has been done in United States grain via the St. Lawrence, and freight rates from Chicago to Kingston are nominal at $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{2}$ c per bushel. A cargo of from Chicago this week. Kingston to Montreal $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ c per bushel. 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, 31b Tins and Glass Jars Tomato Pulp, Gallons Poas, 21b Corn, 2 and 3lb Fronch Peas Fronch Boans French Mushrooms Boston Baked Beans, 31b String Boans, 21b

Poachos in Glass Apples, 31b and Gallons Raspborrios, Black and Red Pears, 31b Bartlott Raspborries in Glass Charries, 1; and 21b Strawborries, 21b Blueborries, 21b

Pincapple, Grated, Sliced and Whole Pincappic, Clover Leaf, Grated and Sliced Poaches, 2 and 31b Yollow Plums, 21b and Glass Jars Blackberries, Glass Jars Gooseberries, 21b Red Currants, 21b Pumpkins 3lb,

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A Timely Hint.

The manager, the bookkeeper, the cashior, the entry clerk, the shipping clerk, the sales-man, the office boy, the porter-overyone, in fact, who is in any way connected with a bus-iness establishment should bear in mind that incess establishment should bear in mind that there is such a thing as cultivating trade, and that they, as well as the proprietors, are re-sponsible for a share of the firms success. Biccause a man is hired to fill a certain position there should be no excuse for his hesitating to do any other work which may require attention. A bookkeeper might soil his ingers by stepping success a success of the substanting to a culture the office and waiting upon a culture. A bookkceper might soil his ingers by stepping outside the office and waiting upon a customer if occasion required, but he would not lower himself in the estimation of his employer through thus signifying a willingness to make himself generally useful, and anyhow the dirt will wash off. To make a business grow and make it pay should be the main object of overy somploye, recardless of position or conditione make it pay should be the main object of overy employe, regardless of position or conditions. The day is gone when business can be conducted successfully without the undevided and best efforts of those who are responsible for it. In days gone by a merchant might succeed in a days gone by a increment might succeed in a measure by sitting down and waiting for trade to come to him, but not now. In our day and generation the most persistent and systematic efforts are essential to bringing about a satisfactory result. A progressive spirit and a capacity for pleasing customers will work wonders in any business.—The Bookkeeper.

Supply of Breadstuffs.

The report of the stock of breadstuffs in Europe at the close of May indicate quite marked changes in the supplies in some countries, although in the aggregate they exhibit little al-teration—a decrease of only 1,100,000 bushels. Stocks afloat exhibit a reduction of 3,709,000 bu—the increase for Great Britain being 3,300,-000 bus, while the decrease for the Continent and for "orders" was equal 7,000,000 bu. and for "orders" was equal 7,000,000 bb. Stocks in the United Kingdom exhibit an in-crease of 900,000 bu, while those of France are enlarged by 5,000,000 bu—in a measure offset-ting the greater portion of the decrease in the quantity alloat for the Continent and "orders." quantity alloat for the Continent and "orders." Supplies in Belgium, Germany and France show a reduction of 2,500,000 bu, and those in Russia of 1,000,000 bu. The supply of breadstuffs in the United States and Canada decreased equal to about 12,163,000 bu during the month of May. The

12,163,000 bu during the month of May. The stocks of flour decreased about 263,722 brls. The stocks of flour in Canada decreased about 16,500 brls. The supplies of wheat in the United States were reduced 10,693,860 bu and in Canada about 301,000 bu, making an aggre-gate of about 10,993,000 bu. The reduction was uping openal in the western states contacts quite general in the western states, owing to the free shipments through the lake ports. In-

the free snipments through the lase ports. In-terior supplies generally show a decrease. Accepting the general supplies of the United States—crop and surplus on July 1st, 1891—as 650,000,000 bu, the statistical position may be stated as follows: Consumption during the last ten months 275,000,040 bu; seeding 53,000 000 bu; exports 209,000,000, making a total of 537,000,000 bu. Allowing 25,000,000 bu for consumption during the present month, and 65,000,000 bu for reserves on July 1, there would remain for export during the present month 23,000,000. The exports during the past eleven months have averaged less than this figure—about 19,000,000 bu.

The aggregate supplies in the United States and Canada, in Europe and on passage May 1 was about 147,979,000 bu, against 161,260,000 bu one month ago-a decrease of 13,491,000 bu.

Taking the reports as a whole, the indications are that the farmers of the United States were more liberal sellers of wheat during May. The frequent rains and the almost impassable condition of roads in many sections no doubt checked business to some extent. The approach of har-vest with apparently slight chance of much im-provement in prices no doubt encouraged farm-ers to dispose of a portion of their holdings,

though the impression prevails that the supplies in first hands at the close of the crop year will be considerably in excess of these of one year ago.—Chicago Daily Business.

The Growth of Cities.

The growth of citics in the present century is without parallel or precedent in any previous $s_{2^{n}}$ of the world. An examination of the facts and figures, which in this matter do not he, shows that the cities of ancient and mediae al times were few and insignificant in comparison with those of our own age. When Rome was at its height of grandeur and prosperity 'ts pop-ulation is estimated to have been from $\omega 00,000$ to 2,250,000; the "Encyclor adia Brittannica" is probably not far wrong in putting it at about is probably not far wrong in putting it at about 1,000,000; and in all the rest of Europe there was not one other city which would now be above the third or fourth renk in respect of population The only city of the first rank in Africa was Alexandria, with a population somewhere between 500,000 and 1,000,000. In Asia, so far as known to the European world, Jerusalem alone had a vast population, and a glance at the area of that city in the time of Herod the Great shows that it could never have nerod the Great shows that it could hever have contained such a population as it is sometimes said to have had. In the Middle Ages no city anywhere attained to great size. For example, London, which was called an illustrious city by the Venerable Bede, had a population in Shake-speare's time no larger than Boston has now. A hundred years later it had a population equal to the present population of Chicago. It was not for another hundred years—that is to say, not hefore the American revolution—that London had come to have as many inhabitants as Philadeldhia now has. Since then the growth has been incredibly rapid. Fifty years ago Lon-don had a normalities away to that of Normal has been incredibly rapid. Fifty years ago Lon-don had a population equal to that of New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City put together, and in 1880 it had no less than 5,500,000—that is to say, as large a population as New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, Baltimore, Cincinnati and San Francisco had in the same years of the still in archer way the the same year; or to put it in another way, the population of London alone in 1880 was as large as the population of all England and Wales at the time of Shakespeare's death. No other city in the world has grown as London has grown, but through the whole of Europe there has been a marvellous growth of city populations during the present century. In England alone three are now seventy-five cities, the smallest of which has 75,000 inhabitants, and if suburbs cculd be counted the figures would be still bishes A circle for example drawn with a higher. A circle, for example, drawn with a radius of fifty miles from Manchester as a center, would include as large a population as a circle of the sama radius, and having its center at Charing Cross. Hundreds of square miles of land in Scotland have been cruelly depopulated, and yet the population of Scotland continues to grow, but the increase is in the cities. Glasgow, which had 150,000 inhabitants fifty years ago, has now as many as Chicago, and is growing faster than Chicago. In Ireland, too, in spite of its enormous emigration, the city population does not fall off, for the statistics of emigration show that for every two emigrants from Irish cities there have been ninety-eight from country places. On the Continent the same law holds. While the population of Belgium has increaseed 11 per cent., that of Brus-sels has gained 20 and that of Antwerp has gained 30. In Denmark the increase of city populations to the increase of the whole coun-try is as 2 to 1; in Sweden it is as 4 to 1; in Norway it is as 10 to 1. In Prussia, while the population of the country is stationary, the in crease in cities is 25 per cent.; and Berlin alone, which in 1850 had 400,000, has now 1,400,000 In Russia the chief cities have doubled their population in twenty years. Since the war with Cermany, Paris adds 50,000 to her popu lation every year. Compared with the changes going on and hardly observed in this country, even the enormous facts just stated are al-most insignificant. It is startling to be told

thas in 1800 there were in this whole country thas in 1800 there were in this whole country only six cities of over 6,000 inhabitants. There are now, or rather there were in 1880, 286. The shift of population is well shown by the following figures of M. Loomis: In 1780 only one-thirtieth of the people of the United States lived in cities of 8,000 inhabitants or over; in 2000 and a state of the 1000 and a states the 190° one twenty fifth, in 1830 one sixteenth, in 1840 one twelfth, in 1850 one eighth, in 1800 1940 one twenth, in 1850 one eighth, in 1860 one sixth, in 1870 one fifth; in 1880 nearly one fourth. These facts require no commont; they speak for the needed. They show a change in the labits of the people of the pres-ent age, and especially in this country, which n_1 t tring with it a radical change in all the social conditions of life.—The Churchman.

It is reported through semi-official sources that the cocea crop of Ecuador has failed again this year, and it is also thought that shipments oi Guayaquil will be considerable reduced, owing to troubles caused by yellow fever.

Untario Crops.

The last Ontario Government crop report states that present conditions point to a first-class crop of fall wheat. An extra good crop may be expected should bright, warm weather continue. The prospects of spring wheat are up to the average, but success is dependent up-on warm weather. The condition of barley is fait but backward with prospects of a very much decreased local yield, unless the weather soon becomes warm and continues more favorable. The acreage is still decreasing. More than an average crop of oats may be expected should the weather be favorable for the next few weeks. Peas over almost the entire province give indications of being an extra fine crop. A heavy yield of hay is assured.



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Size of Fruit Packages.

The sizes of most pickages for fruits and vegetables vary in locations, says the Rural New Yorker. For example, the Cape Cod cranberry crate holds thirty two quarts, while the New Jersey crate holds thirty quarts. Cabbages, cauliflowers, lettuce and sometimes egg plants come in barrel crates. Biets, green peas, string beans, tomatoes, onions and some other similar articles are in crates holding about a bushel. The smallest bushel crates come from Bermuda and the largest from Norfolk. Charleston sends large quantities of octsgonal crates. Tomatoes from Key West come in crates holding about a peck apiece, each tomatoe being wrapped in paper. When potatoes in bulk are sold by the barrel, 180 pounds are counted a barrel. The barrels have a capacity of about 165 pounds of packed tubers. English and Scotch potatoes come in 163-pound sacks. All the coarses vegetables, as well as apples, etc., come in ordinary barrels, holding about two and a quarter bushels. A keg of pears means about a bushel. Some barrels, evidently made on a fence machine, with the pickets close together, are used for cheap and light vegetables from the south. A barrel made from : plints, something like a basket, is sometimes seen. A dozen of celery usually means a dozen roots, though it happens sometimes, when the roots are small, two or more

The Coming Bi-Metallic Conference.

There has been no end of opinions published in the press of this country and of England, during the month, on the coming bi-metallic conference of the great commercial powers of Europe with the United States, and no end of the diversity of those opinions as to the outcome of the same. The majority, hovever, favors the belief that no iurmediate result will be reached at this meeting; that the silver or bi-metallic countries will not consent to materially lower the existing standard of value for silver compared with gold, and that the single standard countries will refuse to accept a ratio fixing the price of silver, much if any, above its present bullion value. This is regarded as the stumbling block in the way of immediate practical results from the conference. On the other hand, the increasing interest taken by the manufacturing, industrial and commercial classes of Great Britain, in favor of the adoption of silver as a part of the circulating medium of that country, as shown by the increasing number, and influential character of the deputations that have waited upon the British officials in charge of this conference, shows a rapidly growing sentiment in favor of the double standard in that hitherto strongest hold of the single standard theory ; and, it is not expecting too much, that the commissioners epointed by that government will be empowered to make concessions that would hitherto tave been impossible, on the part of any administration,

either Liberal or Tory. As the question is undoubtedly one that will be finally settled by the action of Great Britain and the Uuited States, it certainly seems as if everything was favoring the final adoption of the double standard by the great commercial nations of Europe. Such action, even though delayed by radical differences of opinion and interests at first, will no doubt eventually dispose of the vexed silver problem that has threatened the finances, as well as the commercial interests of this country. With the removal of this silver millstone from the neck of trade, the outlook for both financial and commercial interests in this country, would decidedly improve, by establishing a future basis of value that is not likely to be interefered with by new legislation at Washington when ever there is a change in the party controlling congress or the administration of our government. Could the other great stumbling block to our industries and their parmanent prosperity, also be removed, in the shape of constantly changing tariff legislation, and some settled and permanent policy fixed upon, that should not be upset with every change in the administration of our government, the chief causes in the present depression in all branches of trade and industry would be permanently removed, and this country would enter upon a period of general prosperity, such as has never been experienced. Happily, both these problems seem to be approaching a solution that shall be just to all interests, and one which will take them out of party politics, as has been done in England years ago and removed from the political arena, where business interests are subject to party necesities.—H. A. Pierce in *The Bankers' Magazine*.

Taxation of Personal Property.

The annual report of the State Assessors of New York for 1892 says that the laws for the assessment of personal property have failed to do their work, and that the failure becomes more complete and more unjust with each succeeding year. They propose to raise all taxation for State purposes from personal property alone, and to this end they advocate the enactment of laws relieving real estate from taxation for State purposes, and also other stringent measures that would reach all forms of local personal property for local taxation, and that would compel all property to pay its just share of local expenses. They advise the abolition of the right to deduct just debts from the value of personal property, as a remedy for a great part of the errors of our tax system. This opinion is quite contrary to the opinion of those who profess to know most about the correct methods of taxation, but it must be admitted that it fits into the more popular opinions prevailing on that subject. The oldfashioned argument against the taxation of personal property is, that in many cases it is a large amount of deception and lying and general deterioration of character. These considerations have been quite sufficient with many economists to lead them to conclude that the best kind of property to tax was that which could be seen and handled, and concerning which lies and false returns were of no avail. The persistence of the movement to tax personal property no doubt springs from the fact that the profits derived from the land are dimiuishing, while those from the various forms of personal property, so-called, are much greater. The item of taxation, therefore, has become a much more important one than it was formerly, in view of the diminished income from capital, and especially from investments in real est: te. It is certain, therefore, that the agitation is likely to continue until either the expenditures for governing are lessened, and in that way the burden of the taxpayer is somewhat relieved, or else experiments will continue in the way of imposing a larger tax on personel property. Clearly the popular sentiment, whatever the ecconomists may think, is stronly in favor of imposing a larger burden in some way on those who have the most wealth, and who, therefore, are the best able to bear it.—*Ranker's Magazine*.

Coal Oil.

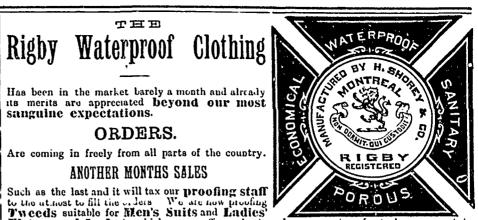
In the House of Commons Dr. McDonald (Huron) moved the other day a return showing (Hurdo) moved the other day a return showing the quantity of coal oil imported into Canada from July 1891 to May 1892. Hugh J. Mac-donald (Winnipeg) introduced a motion to permit the importation of petroleum in bulk. That motion has since been withdrawn A deputation recently waited on members of the Government in support of the object aimed at in that motion, and a counter deputation, asked that importations continue to be restricted to packages, was received on Tuesday. All this shows that there is a good deal of interest centring on this question at the moment, and that whether importation in bulk is desirable or not is a matter of some controversy, opinions differing according to the hinge interests swing on. The domestic producers and refiners of crude naturally are opposed to anything that facilitates competition from outsiders, and therefore will do what they can to prevent importation in bulk. The proposal to import in bulk has In bulk. The proposal to import in bulk has not been accompanied by any request for a reduction in duty, but the concession of that mode of bringing in oil would free the importer from paying a material part of the petroleum duty, that is now got from the packages. The duty on the barrels is 40c. This would be evaded if importation in the tank cars were permitted. The expense of barreling and the cost of the barrels themselves would also be eliminated from the price of oil, and it is calculated that the total reduction in cost here would be equivalent to $1\frac{1}{2}c$ per gallon. The construction of tank cars would hardly be chargeable upon this saving, as the prices of the United States already support them. All the proposed alter-ation in the mode of shipping really asks is that United States tank cars may be allowed to

run in loaded upon our lines. The Standard Oil Ce., the hugest trust in the United States-yet in healthy existence in a changed form merely, notwithstanding its nominal dissolution some time ato-is no doubt somewhere in the background of this movement Canadian consumers are naturally on the side of it, as it means cheaper oil to them. The gas companics will naturally espouse the cause of tank importation, as their object is to get crude in as cheap as possible, as material for the proluction of gas oil. Refiners could not bring in crude for their purposes, as they burn up too much of it in refining. There is therefore no benefit in the change for them, and certainly none for the domestic producers of crude, who have enough to do to get along with the meas-ure protection they have. The competition among refiners in this country makes it nearly impossible for them to increase capital from profits. They can only do so when they have wells coupled with their refineries, and thus produce their own raw material, and ween they make in addition to illuminating oils such other petroleum products as benzine, vaseline, other petroleum products as benzine, vaseline, hoof ointments, engine oils, cylinder oils, gaso-line, paraffine wax, etc. The narrowness of the refiners' margin is shown in the follow-ing statement of cost as compared with selling price: Crude oil, including pip-age, costs \$1.30 per barrel at the refinery. Two and a half barrels of crude furnish the ma-terial for one barrel of refined; hence the latter costs \$3.25. The cost of refining is le per gallon, which makes 350 more to the cost of the barrel of refined. Barreling is about 3c. So that the total cost of a barrel of refined So that the total cost of a barrel of refined before it leaves the refinery is about \$3.63. The refiner puts it on the track, and gets llc per gallon or \$3.85 per barrel in car lots. The difference between selling price and cost of production is 22c per barrel This and 101 gal-lous of tar obtained from the crude have to bear the cost of loading and shipping, the wear and tear of plant, interest on capital and profit.

In this country we cannot produce petroleum cheaply enough to use the crude oil for fuel. The duty prevents the importation of crude for that purpose, as well as for refining, and importation in bulk will hardly help the matter, though Ohio crude is much richer than ours, though Ohio crude is much richer than ours, yielding about one third more of refined and costing at the well only about one-fourth of what the Canadian does. But it any consider-able part of the duty were taken oil, it is un-questionably that the capital in our wells and underground tanks would depreciate very greatly and become unproductive of profit. It is improbable that the Government will accede to the request of the petitioners who want petroleum in bulk. The policy of protecting domestic industries is one to which the Government is greatly committed, and the economy it announced at the time it took the Juty off sugar, as a consequence of that step, is likely to make it unwilling to part with a resource of nearly a million dollars per year, which is now yield the United States oil imported into this country. The class of oil brought in is superior as a rule to that produced in Canada and to that of the average quality of consumption in the United States. It is only choice brands that we need to import for illuminating purposes.

The importation of oil in bulk would probably lead to its delivery in bulk, in wagon tanks, if the law permitted that mode of distribution. In the immense improvements made in the means and methods of transportation and distribution by the Standard Oil Company has a great part of the secret of that trust's vast business, as it has been a great agency in the reduction of prices and the extension of the demand for refined petroleum.-Toronto Harddar.

Alfred Hortman, tinsmith, New Westmin ster, has assigned.



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Alberta Ry. & Coal Co. and Great Falls & Canada Ry. Co.		Northern Pacific R.R.
CONDENSED JOINT TIME TABLE		TIME CAED. Taking effect on Sunday, April 3rd, 1892
In Effect Mar 6 20th, 1892		(Central or 90th Meridian Time.)
Going South Mixed No. 5 Dally, except Sunday.	CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.	Winning Randon R. T. T. T. S.
7 30a Ar Great Falls De 5 02p 6 45	Excursions to the East	2.20p 4.25p 0
2 2 30 * Pordera 9 30 5 3 1 CO Conrad 10 45 5 4 12 0.5p Shelby Junct 12 0.5 p 5 4 10 60	Excursions to the Old Country	2.100 4.130 5.657 9.857 <td< td=""></td<>
a 9 10 DeSweet Grzss Ar 2 35 a (Internat'l bound.) H H H H b 8 10 Ar Coutts De 3 23 a 7 20 Do Milk River Ar 4 10 a 7 20 Do Brunton 5 50	Excursions to Banff	2.33p 46 8 St. Jean [1.00p 2.13p 56.0 Letellior 1.24p 1.50p 65.0 Emerson 1.60p 1.51p 65.0 Pembina
4 50 3 30 Da Lethbridgo Ar 8 0)	Excursions to Nelson, B.C.	9.45a 163 Grand Forks 5.60p 5 35a 223 . Winning Junction 9.50p 8.35p 470Minneapolis 0.30a 8.00p 481 St. Paul 7.05a 9.00p 883 Chicago 9.35a
Roing West. Going East.	Excursions to Spokane	MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.
No. 2 No. 2 D. ex. No 1 Daily Sun. Daily	Excursions to the Coast	East Bound.
7 009 Do Dunmore Ar 8 55a 10 40p 10 30 Do Grassy Lake. Ar 12 45p 2 00a 2 00a Ar Lethridgo Do 4 45p 5 40a CON NECTIONS.	Excursions to California	Freight, Fre
Canadian Pacific Railway at Dunmore Junction East bound train (Atlantic Express) leaves Dunmore at 10.17. a.m.; West bound train (Facific Express) leaves Dun- more at 6.43 p.m.	Excursions to Alaska	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $
Great Northern Ra'lway at Great Falls South bound train to Helena, Euite, &c., leaves Great Falls at 10.45 a.m.; East bound train to St. Paul, &c., leaves Great Falls at 3 00 p.m.	Excursions to Japan	4.05p11.13a 3 30p11 03a 33 5 Miami 4.25p11 60a 2.45p10.40a 39 6 Deerwood 4.45p.12 8xp
E. T. GALT, W. D. BARCLAY, H. MARTIN, Gen. Manager. Gen. Super't. Gen. Traffic Agent	Excursions to China	1 13r 9 533 52 1 Swan Lake 5.87p 2.17p 12.45p 9.37a 53 4 Indian Springs 5.62p 2.48p 12.10p 9.26a 74 6 Markapolis 6.05p 3.12p
TIME CARD No. 4.	Excursions around the World	9,52a 8,12a 102.0 Hilton
Columbia and Kootenay Steam Navigation Co.		9.163 7.578109.7Ashdown 7.53p 6.22p 9.02a 7.47a120.0Wawanesa 8.00p 6.35p 8.16a 7.24a129.5Rounthwaite 8.23p 7.27p
Limited.	Lake Steamers "Manitoba,""Al-	8.15a 7.24a 129.5 Rounthwaite 8.25p 7.27p 7.33a 7.04a 137 2 Martinville 8.48d 8.05p 7.00a 6.46a 145 1 Brandon 9.10p 8.4 p West-bound Passenger Trains stop at Belmont for mean
REVELSTOKE, B.C.	berta" & "Athabasca" leave Fort William every Tuesday, Thursday	PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.
Arrow Lakes and Columbia River Route River Steamers.	and Saturday. S.S Cambria, Port Arthur to Duluth every Monday,	East Bound. W.B.4. Approximation of the state of the stat
STRAURE LYTTON leaves Revelstoke for Robson, Tues- lays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 a.m. arriving at loboot 5 pm, making close connection with Columbia and Kootenay Railway for Nelsor.	Wednesday and Saturday.	11.35a 0 Winnipeg
STEAMER COLUMNIA leaves Robern daily at 0 a.m. for rail Greek and Little Dalles arriving at Little Dalles 9 .m. making close connection with Spokine Falls and Arthur Daluma for Carlos With	Ocean Steamers "Empress of	11.15a 3.0 Portago Junction
forthern Railway for Spokane Falls. Kootenay Lako and Bonnor's Forry Route. STRANTA ARISON concerts with Columbia & Kootenay	India," "Empress of Japan" and	10.41a 14.7
tailway at Nelson and cal's at all points on hoctenay ake.	"Empress of China" leave Vancou-	8.25a 55.5 Portage la Prairie
F. G. CHRISTIE. J. W. TROUPE, Secretary. Manager.	ver every three weeks.	Pullman Palaco Sleeping and Dining Cars on St. Paul and Minneapolis Express daily. Connection at Winnipeg Junction with two Vestibuled through trains daily for all points in Montana, Washing
ALLAN LINE	Send for Summer Tours, Fish-	ton, British Columbia, Oregon and California ; also close connection at Chicago with eastern lines. CHAS, S. FEE, H. SWINFORD, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul. General Agt., Winnyez
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS	ing and Shooting, and Westward to the Far East, to Wm. McLEOD	G P. & T A , St. Paul. General Agt, Winnipog H. J. BELCH, Ticket Agent, 468 Main St., Winnipog.
From Montreal and Quebec to Li erpool and London erry	City Ticket Agent, 471 Main St.,	SPECIAL TRADE NOTICE.
UMIDIAN from Montreal June 18 ARISIAN June 25 IR JASSIAN	Winnipeg; J. S. CARTER, Depot	The demand for the " Myrtle Navy " toba
IR JASSIAN	Agent, or ROBT. KERR, Gen. Pass. Agent, Winnipeg.	is still on the increase, and from every quarter the firm who make it are receiving unsolicited testimony of its growth in public favor
TATE LINE New York to Glasgow via Londonderry Through Tickets to all parts of Europe.	ROBT. KERR,	gentleman from one of the mining islands of Lake Huron writes, "Your 'Myrtle Navy' is
TATE OF CALIFORNIA June 16 TATE OF NAVADA June 36	General Passenger Agent,	an invaluable solace to the loneliness of the miner's life. I don't know how our men could get along without it. If their stock ran ut
RATES. Saloon, \$10 to \$60, Intermediate, \$50, Steer c, \$20 For tull information as to rates, reservations, &c.	WINNIPEG.	they would risk swimming to the mainland to replenish it, heedless of danger, and I behave
pply to any Railway or Steamship agent, or to ROBERT KERR, Genl. Passenger Agent, WINNIPEQ.		they would cross the ice in winter on the same errand if it was not more than an inch thisk. No other tobacco will satisfy them ?"
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